Congenital Zika virus Syndrome in Brazil

Impact post-Zika outbreak and integrated health and social management of congenital Zika population

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Outline

Timeline

Facing the emergency

Current epidemiological situation

Ongoing health and social programs

Advances and challenges









Facts about Brazil

Population: 202,000,000

■ Capital: Brasília

 Public Health system: Decentralized with three levels

- Federal
- Federal Units (27)
- Municipalities (5,570)
- Bordering countries: 10







Timeline

Rio Grande do Norte: Rumors of

unknown exanthematic Diseases 1st report to MoH of an exanthematic outbreak of unknown etiology Northeast region Bahia*:

Circulating Zika virus identified

São Paulo: Zika virus

identified in

transplanted patient

Bahia*: 1st laboratory RT-qPCR confirmed case published

Bahia: First cases of Guillain

Barre

Pernambuco:

Increased prevalence of microcephaly observed

2nd Semester 2014

SVS

JAN 15 FEB 15 MAR 15 APR 15

MAY 15 JUN 15 JUL 15

L

AUG 15 SEP 15



RN, PB and MA: First field

investigation







Timeline

Pernambuco: Increased prevalence of microcephaly reported National plan for fighting the Aedes aegypti and microcephaly

Reporting system - case definitions:

- 19/11: microcephaly (≤ 33 cm of hc)
- 12/12: microcephaly (≤ 32 cm of hc), fetuses and stillbirths

NOV	DEC			
15	15	15		
	Brazil: Public Health Emergency of National Concern declared - 11 November			

Ceará and Paraíba: Zika virus isolated in newborn and in amniotic fluid

WHO: Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) declared 01 February

Microcephaly definition: head circumference ≤ 2 sd for age and sex

APR

16

MAR

16

WHO: End of PHEIC – 18/11

NOV

16

Rio Grande do Norte: Zika virus isolated in placental tissues

FEB

16

JAN

16

09/12 – new protocol

DEC

16





MAY



Microcephaly case definitions

17 Nov to 12 Dec 2015

- Term: <=33 cm for both sexes
- Preterm: ≤3rd centile of the Fenton reference by gestational age and sex

12 Dec 2015 to 12 Mar 2016

- Term: <=32 cm for both sexes
- Preterm: ≤3rd centile of the Fenton reference by gestational age and sex

13 March 2016 to the present

- Term: <- 2 SD (WHO Standards) for term (<31.5 cm for girls and 31.9 for boys)
- Preterm: <-2 SD of Intergrowth reference by gestational age and sex







Calcifications and shallow sulci

Characterizing the Pattern of Anomalies in Congenital Zika Syndrome for Pediatric Clinicians

Cynthia A. Moore, MD, PhD; J. Erin Staples, MD, PhD; William B. Dobyns, MD; André Pessoa, MD; Camila V. Ventura, MD; Eduardo Borges da Fonseca, MD, PhD; Erlane Marques Ribeiro, MD, PhD; Liana O. Ventura, MD; Norberto Nogueira Neto, MD; J. Fernando Arena, MD, PhD; Sonja A. Rasmussen, MD, MS

B Punctate calcifications and

Figure 2. Brain Findings in Infants With Presumed Congenital Zika Syndrome

ventriculomegaly

Calcifications and skull collapse



JAMA Pediatr. doi:10.1001/jamapediatrics.2016.3982 Published online November 3, 2016.

Figure 4. Infants With Congenital Zika Infection, Microcephaly, and Arthrogryposis

A Multiple contractures with knee dislocation B Multiple contractures including

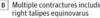






Figure 3. Wide-Angle Fundus Images (RetCam) of a Male Infant With Congenital Zika Infection

A Right eye









Congenital anomalies in infants with congenital Zika virus infection

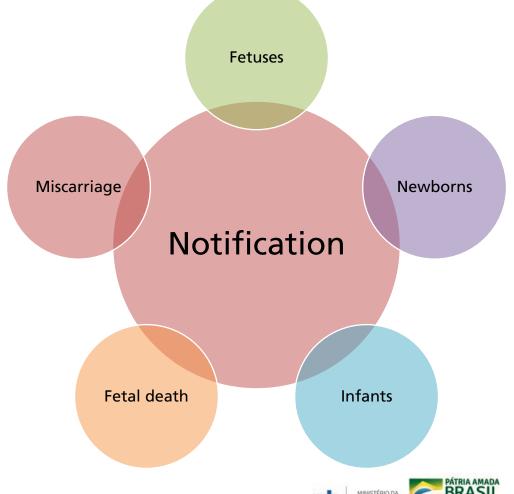
Clinical Feature	Findings in Infants With Confirmed Congenital ZIKV Infection	Differential Diagnoses	Findings Potentially Unique to Infants With Congenital ZIKV Infection
Cranial morphology	FBDS: severe microcephaly, overlapping cranial sutures, prominent occipital bone, redundant scalp skin, and neurologic impairment	Congenital cytomegalovirus infection; possibly other congenital infections; and gene mutations in JAM3, NDE1, and ANKLE2	FBDS phenotype not unique to congenital ZIKV infection but rarely reported prior to 2015 when local transmission of ZIKV was confirmed in Brazil
Brain anomalies	Cerebral cortex thinning; abnormal gyral patterns; increased fluid spaces (ventriculomegaly or extra-axial); subcortical calcifications; corpus callosum anomalies; decreased white matter; and cerebellar (vermis) hypoplasia	Congenital cytomegalovirus infection; possibly other congenital infections; genetic syndromes, in particular Aicardi-Goutières syndrome and pseudo-TORCH syndrome; and gene mutations in JAM3, NDE1, and ANKLE2	Subcortical location of calcifications in congenital ZIKV infection unique among other congenital infections and genetic syndromes
Ocular anomalies	Structural anomalies (microphthalmia, coloboma); cataracts; and posterior anomalies: chorioretinal atrophy, focal pigmentary mottling, and optic nerve hypoplasia/atrophy	Congenital infections	Chorioretinal atrophy and focal pigmentary mottling, both affecting the macula, unique among other congenital infections
Congenital contractures	Unilateral or bilateral clubfoot and arthrogryposis multiplex congenita	Congenital infections (rubella, varicella, and coxsackie B only)	Contractures not previously reported with the FBDS phenotype
Neurologic sequelae	Motor disabilities; cognitive disabilities; hypertonia/spasticity; hypotonia; irritability/excessive crying; tremors and extrapyramidal symptoms; swallowing dysfunction; vision impairment; hearing impairment;	Congenital cytomegalovirus infections and other congenital infections	Early pyramidal and extrapyramidal symptoms unusual among other congenital infections





Protocol



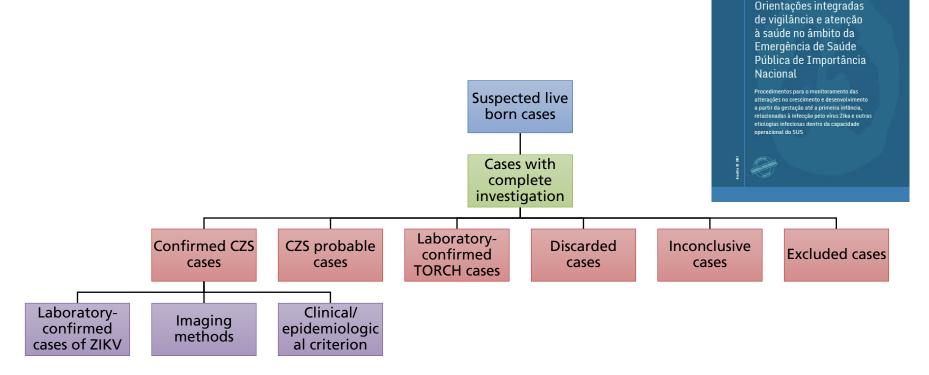








Classification of suspected cases











Facing the emergency

National Plan to Combat Aedes and its Consequences







Mobilization and policies to combat Aedes aegypti Health care

Technological development, education and research



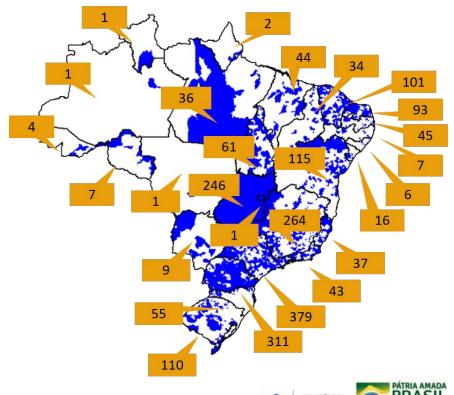






Coordination and control rooms

- 2,029 rooms throughout the country
- Monitoring actions to combat Aedes aegypti
 - Home visits
 - National campaign: every Friday is a day to eliminate the mosquito
 - Involvement of the school community
 - Monitoring the Aedes Larval/House Index













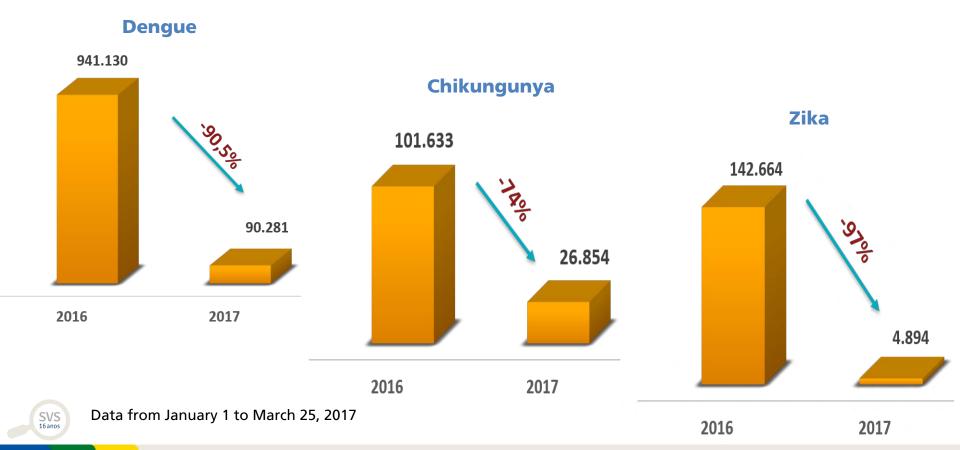




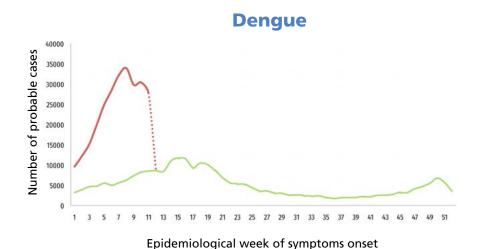




Important decreases in 2017



However, in 2019...



—2018 —2019















Rapid Action Strategy

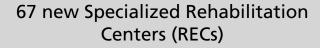
Launched jointly by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Social Development in 2016







51 new Family Health Support Group (NASF) teams





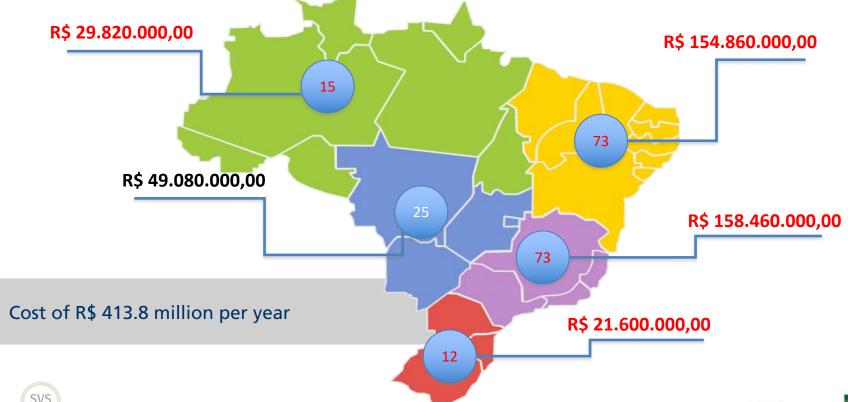








198 Specialized Rehabilitation Centers throughout the country

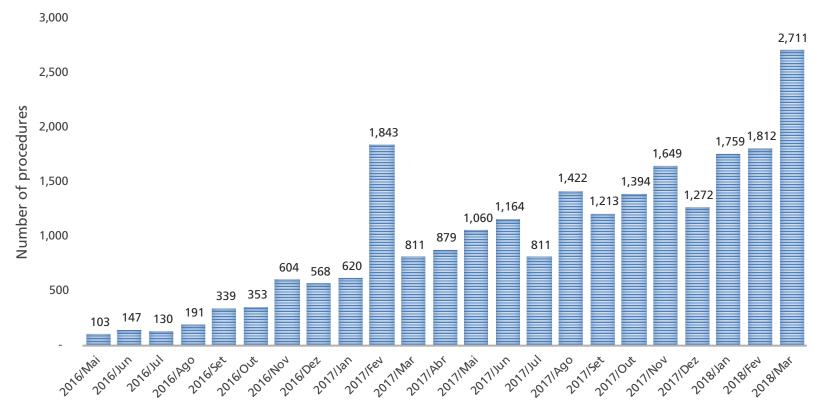








Early stimulation procedures performed by NASF











Guidelines for Early
Stimulation: children 0 to 3
years of age with delayed
neuropsychomotor
development



Guidelines for the development of early stimulation in Primary Care



Care for children in development



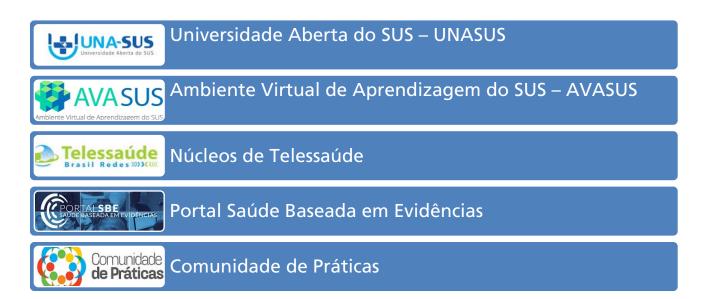






Qualification and support to health professionals and decision makers

Educational offerings and guidance devices are currently available at:









513 professionals and families were trained in early stimulation

Partnership with Unicef: project networks of inclusion



- Training focused on child stimulation
 - 133 health, education and social protection professionals
 - ❖ 380 families and caregivers
- ❖ 380 multisensory kits were delivered to local authorities





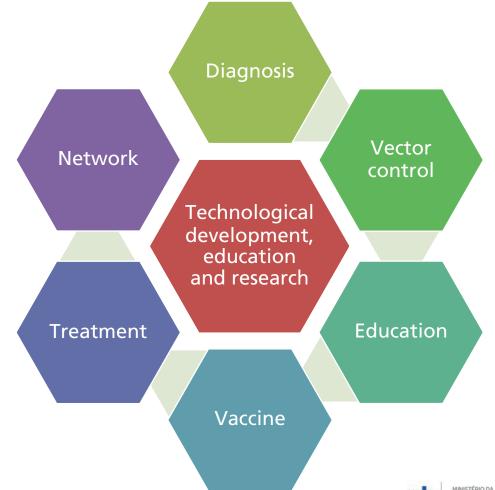






Priorities

142 research projects in progress with investment of approximately R\$433 million









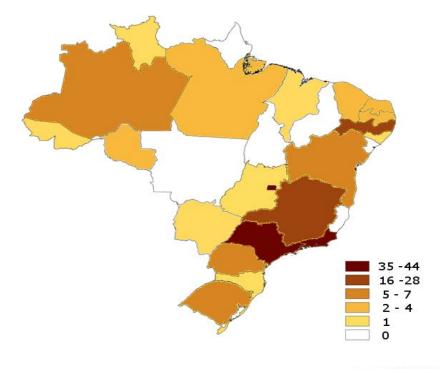


Renezika



National network of experts on Zika and related diseases

- 210 members
- 21 institutions
- Brazil, Canada, USA and **England**









Consortium of cohorts in Zika

Promote joint data discussion and analysis of cohort studies on Congenital Zika virus syndrome in Brazil

to speed up the production of more robust evidence on selected research questions



investment of R\$ 20 million (Ministry of Health)







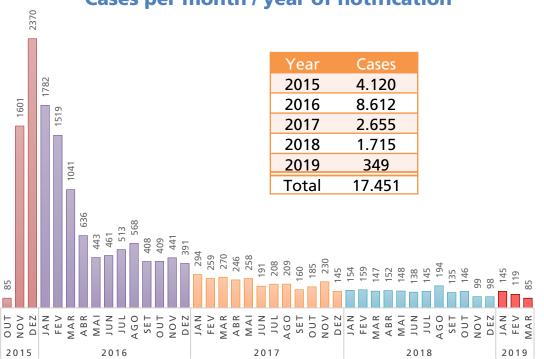




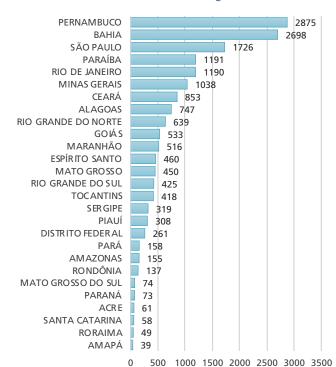
Current epidemiological situation

Reports of suspected cases of Congenital Zika virus syndrome (CZS), Brazil, 2015 to 2019 *

Cases per month / year of notification



Notifications by state

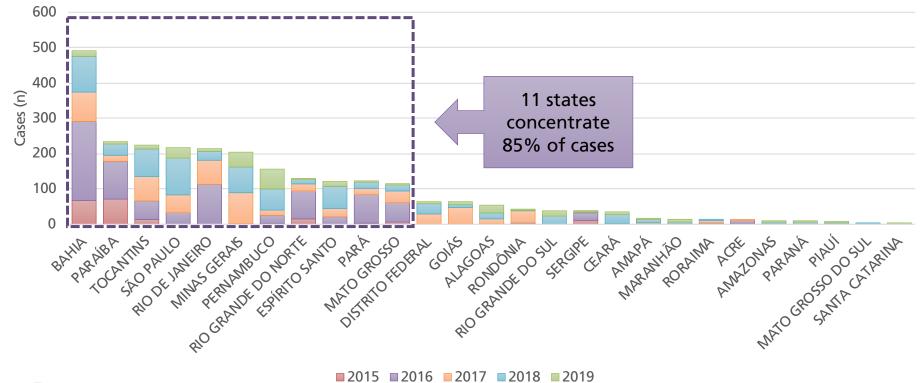








Distribution of the 2,631 suspected cases of CZS under investigation by state of residence and year of notification, 2015 to 2019



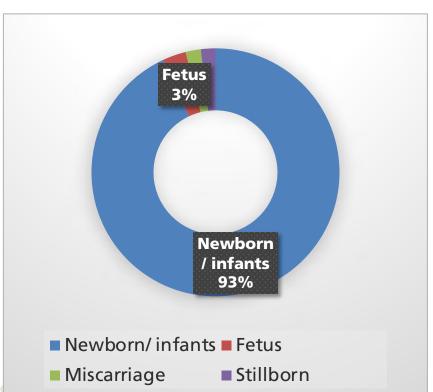




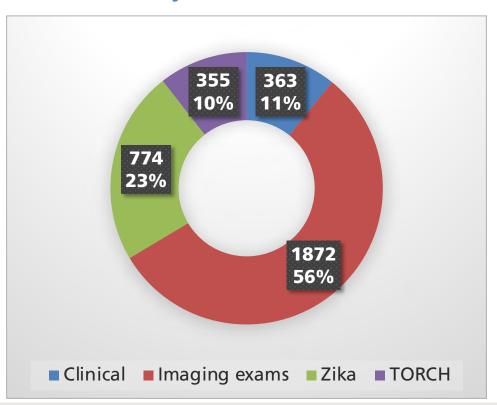


Distribution of the 3,364 confirmed cases of CZS and TORCH, 2015 to 2019

Cases by notification category



Cases by classification criteria





Ongoing health and social programs

Ordinance 3.502/2017

Strategy to strengthen health care actions aimed at suspected or confirmed cases of congenital Zika virus syndrome and TORCH infections

Strengthening the local and regional response Primary Health Care Qualification: Early Stimulation Kits for NASF

- R\$ 15 million for the purchase of 4,143 kits for early stimulation in the Family Health Support Centers (NASF) with professional physiotherapists
- R\$ 11.8 million to re-evaluate the cases (confirmed or under investigation)







Ordinance 3.502/2017

5,375 children to be evaluated2,737 confirmed2,638 under investigation

Standardized protocol for investigation and classification of cases



>> R\$ 2,200 (~550 US dollars)/ child

Rapid Response to Syphilis in Care Networks

Project with the objective of reducing acquired syphilis and syphilis in pregnancy, as well as eliminating congenital syphilis in Brazil

- Establish an integrated and collaborative response to syphilis
- Strengthen the epidemiological surveillance of acquired syphilis in pregnant women and congenital syphilis
- Articulate the social sectors and communities to strengthen the rapid response to syphilis



National disability benefit programme

Restricted to cases of microcephaly (ICD Q02)

the congenital zika syndrome comprises many others signs and symptoms, not only microcephaly

Requirement: household income per capita less than 1/4 of the current minimum wage (~250 US dollars)

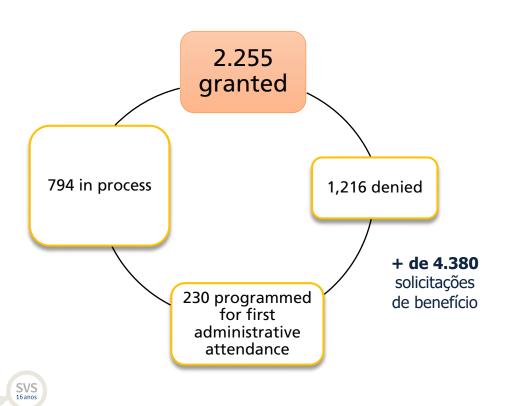




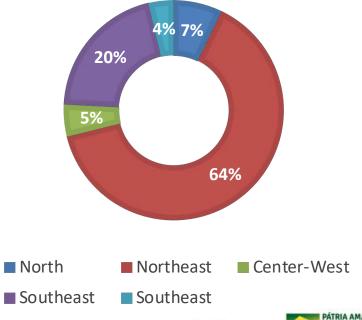




More than 2 thousand benefits granted to children born after 2016 (for ICD Q02)



% of benefits granted by region









Profile of demand and Continuous Cash Benefits (BCP) granted to children diagnosed with microcephaly in Brazil

DOI: 10.1590/1413-812320172211.22182017

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Profile of demand and Continuous Cash Benefits (BCP) granted to children diagnosed with microcephaly in Brazil

This article is also available in audio

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Ciência & Saúde Coletiva, 22(11):3557-3566, 2017





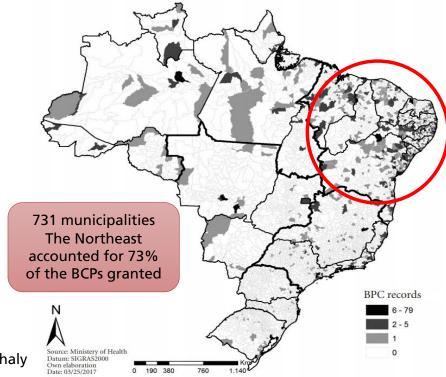


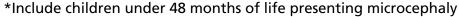
Continuous Cash Benefits (BCP) granted to children diagnosed with microcephaly in Brazil*

BPC granted during 2009-2016



Spatial distribution of BPC in 2016







Projects aim to grant lifetime pension for children with microcephaly caused by Zika virus

Projetos concedem pensão vitalícia para crianças com microcefalia causada pelo vírus Zika



- Two law projects under review by the Senate
- Benefits would be granted to children from families with income lower than four minimum wages (~1,000 US dollars)







Advances and challenges



Strengthening integration between surveillance and health care





Funding the cohort consortium on Zika and its consequences





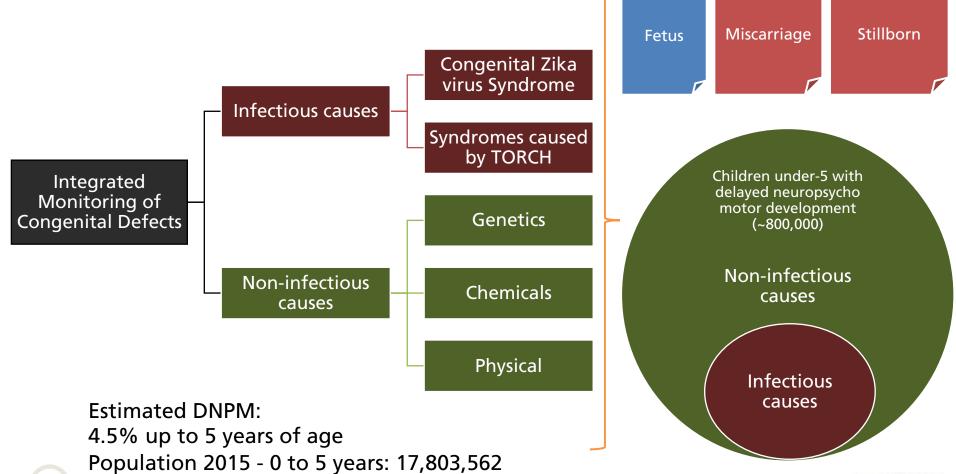
Challenges

- Promote actions aimed at sexual and reproductive health for women and men in all life cycles
- Tracking children's growth and development
- Expand psychosocial care
- Strengthening primary health care and its role in the articulation of the health care network
- Expand access to diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of children
- Prioritize strategies to qualify surveillance and health care for congenital anomalies











DNPM: 801,160 children







Acknowledgment

Brazilian Ministry of Health

Surveillance teams of Health Secretaries of the states and municipalities

















