



SOLUTIONS FROM IMPLEMENTATION RESEARCH

ZIKA DIAGNOSIS AND PUBLIC HEALTH POLICIES IN EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

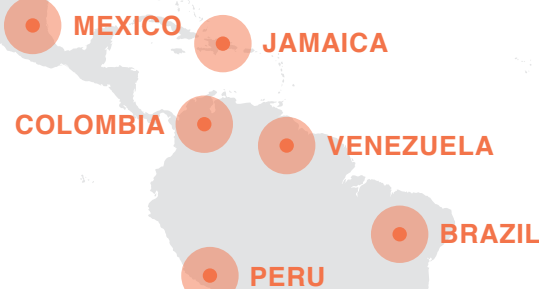
Policies and practices for detecting and controlling Zika virus

Zika virus is transmitted from mother to fetus during pregnancy, in sexual contact and during blood transfusions. Zika is a significant maternal health concern. During pregnancy it can cause microcephaly and abnormalities in the fetus and newborn babies. It also causes pregnancy complications such as fetal loss, stillbirth, and preterm birth. The virus infection is also a trigger of Guillain-Barré syndrome, a condition that attacks the immune system in adults and older children.



RESEARCH FACETS

- ✓ Clinical approaches to pregnant women's care
- ✓ Zika risk monitoring - spatial distribution and temporal variation
- ✓ Local policies for prevention, detection and care
- ✓ Reproductive health - maternal perception and behaviour
- ✓ Evaluating a non-commercial ELISA test for detection
- ✓ Critical route of women affected by Zika - sexual and reproductive health



RESEARCH PARTNERS

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