

BÖLÜM 5

ZİKA VİRÜS

Ece ERTÜRK KOCABAŞ¹

Giriş

Zika virüsü (ZIKV), Flaviviridae familyasının Flavivirus cinsine ait tek sarmallı bir RNA virüsüdür. Zika virüsü insanlara öncelikle enfekte Aedes türü sivrisineklerin (Ae. aegypti ve Ae. albopictus) ısırması yoluyla bulaşır. Ayrıca vektörel olmayan perinatal, rahim içi, cinsel yol ve transfüzyon yoluyla da bulaştığı kanıtlanmıştır [1]. Zika virüsü enfeksiyonu asemptomatik seyredebilir, genellikle hafif klinik hastalıkla sonuçlanır. Hastane yatışı ve ölüm nadir beklenmektedir. Guillain-Barré sendromu ve ensefalopati, meningoensefalit, miyelit, üveit ve ciddi trombositopeni gibi nadir durumlar da Zika virüsü enfeksiyonuyla ilişkilendirilmiştir. Dikey bulaşma yolu ile konjenital Zika virüsü enfeksiyonuna yol açarak beyin anomalileri, mikrosefali ve fetal kayıplara neden olabilir [1]. Hastalığa yönelik spesifik bir tedavi ve aşı ile korunma yolu yoktur. Özellikle gebelerin riskli bölgelere seyahat öncesi önlem alması önerilmektedir. Şüpheli vakalarda referans laboratuvarlarda tanı konulmaktadır.

Tarihçe

İlk olarak insanlarda Nijerya'da tespit edilen bu virüs 2007 yılındaki kadar salgına değin Afrika ve Güney Asya'da sporadik olarak seyretmiştir [2]. Asya ve Afrika dışındaki bölgelerden ilk ZIKV hastalığı salgınının 2007 yılında Pasifik Adalarından bildirilmiştir [3]. Sonraki yıllarda büyük sayıda vakalarla adından

¹ Uzm. Dr., Adana Medical Park Hastanesi, ece.erturk.ece@gmail.com , ORCID iD: 0000-0003-4617-675X

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