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Zika virus outbreak in the Americas: the need for novel mosquito control methods


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[Open Access](#) 30DOI: [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X\(16\)00048-6](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X(16)00048-6) [Article Info](#)**Summary**[Full Text](#)[Tables and Figures](#)[References](#)

Local transmission of Zika virus (ZIKV) in the Americas was first confirmed in February, 2014, on Easter Island. In May, 2015, 16 patients from the Brazilian states of Bahia and Rio Grande do Norte were found to be ZIKV-positive. 22 countries and territories have subsequently identified autochthonous transmission within the region (figure). Until recently, ZIKV infection was only associated with mild symptoms (headache, rash, joint pain, conjunctivitis) but a possible link between ZIKV infection during pregnancy and subsequent birth defects (most notably microcephaly) was identified in November, 2015.

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