Management of Infants with Suspected Zika Virus Exposure

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Produced by the Alabama Department of Public Health Distance Learning and Telehealth Division

Faculty

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Objectives

- Describe specific brain abnormalities and other physical findings in Congenital Zika Syndrome
- Discuss diagnostic testing methods for Zika in newborns
- Discuss recommended evaluation for infants with suspect Congenital Zika Syndrome or Zika exposure

Zika and Newborns - Examination

- All infants born to mothers who have laboratory evidence of Zika virus infection during pregnancy should have:
 - Comprehensive physical exam
 - Neurologic assessment
 - -Postnatal ultrasound

Zika and Newborns - Examination

- -Standard newborn hearing assessment
- -Ophthalmologic evaluation
- Other labs/imaging/consultation by AAP/CDC guidance

Zika and Newborns - Other Infants to Consider for Evaluation

- Possible maternal Zika exposure and no maternal testing
- Negative Zika testing in a mother with ongoing exposure
- Negative Zika testing in a mother 12 weeks after exposure
- Concerning physical findings

Zika and Newborns – Define Microcephaly

- Occipitofrontal circumference (OFC) less than the third percentile, based on <u>standard growth charts</u> for sex, age, and gestational age at birth
- OFC should be disproportionately small in comparison with the length of the infant and not explained by other etiologies (e.g., other congenital disorders)

Zika and Newborns - Correct Head Measurement

- OFC Measure in first 24 hours of life
 - Use a tape measure that cannot be stretched
 - Wrap tape securely around the widest possible circumference of the head

Zika and Newborns - Correct Head Measurement

- Measure 1-2 finger widths above the eyebrow on the forehead and at the most prominent part of the back of the head
- Measure three times and record largest measurement to the nearest 0.1 cm

Zika and Newborns – Head Circumference

- www.youtube.com/watch?v=HWV1Jd AhsSo
- Demonstration of head circumference measurement using plastic model

Zika and Newborns - Which Newborns to Test

- Infants born to mothers who have laboratory evidence of Zika virus infection during pregnancy
- Infants with abnormal clinical findings suggestive of congenital Zika and maternal epidemiologic link

Zika and Newborns – Testing, But When and What Specimens?

- · Test within two days of birth
- Test Serum and urine
- If clinically indicated, CSF

Zika and Newborns-What tests to perform on the Infant?

- Zika virus RNA nucleic acid test (RNA NAT) on urine and serum
- · Zika virus IgM on serum
- Test infant serum NOT CORD BLOOD
- If CSF is clinically indicated, perform RNA NAT and Zika IgM
- Interpretation? Coming up at the end of the presentation!

Zika and Newborns - 5 Features of Congenital Zika Syndrome

- Severe microcephaly
- · Decreased brain tissue; calcifications
- Ocular abnormalities including macular, optic nerve, and retinal lesions
- · Congenital contractures
- · Hypertonia soon after birth

(Other findings may be associated with maternal Zika infection)

Zika and Newborns - CNS Abnormalities

- Microcephaly
- · Intracranial calcifications
- Cerebral atrophy
- Abnormal cortical formation
- Corpus callosum abnormalities
- · Porencephaly, Hydranencephaly
- · Ventriculomegaly/Hydrocephalus

Zika and Newborns - Brain Disruption/Other Findings

Fetal brain disruption sequence

- -Collapsed skull
- -Overlapping sutures
- Prominent occipital bones
- -Scalp rugae

Pre and post natal intraventricular hemorrhage (IVH)

Zika and Newborns - Neural Tube Defects

- Anencephaly
- Encephalocele
- Spina bifida

Zika and Newborns – Ocular Abnormalities

- Macular-Focal pigmented mottling/chorioretinal atrophy
- Optic nerve-Hypoplasia/cupping/atrophy
- Retinal-Hemorrhage/hypo pigmentation/vascular toruosity

Zika and Newborns - Other Ocular Abnormalities

- Micropthalmia/Anopthalmia
- Iris Coloboma
- Cataracts
- Intraocular calcifications
- Subluxed lens

Zika and Newborns - Congenital Contractures

- Arthrygryposis
- Congenital talipes equinovarus (Clubfoot)
- Developmental dysplasia of the hip



Fig 1 (A) Contracture in flexion of knee; (B) hyperextension of knee (knee dislocation); (C) clubfeet; (D) deformities in 2nd, 3rd, and 4th fingers; (E) joint contractures in legs and arms, without involvement of trunk. the**bm**j

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Zika and Newborns -Hearing Loss

- Post natal testing
- Follow standard procedures for newborn hearing testing in hospital

Zika and Newborns - So we have concerning findings, testing has been done. What is next?

- Test interpretation by CDC guidelines
- Current CDC algorithm
- Follow up/registry

Interpretation of Results of Laboratory Testing for Congenital Zika Virus

CDC Chart for Overhead Camera

Initial Evaluation and Outpatient Management for Zika and Newborns

CDC Chart for Overhead Camera

Outpatient Management Checklist for Zika and Newborns

CDC Chart for Overhead Camera

References

- https://www.aap.org/en-us/advocacy-andpolicy/aap-healthinitiatives/Zika/Pages/Zika.aspx
- AAP-Webinar Beyond the Basics: The Impact of Zika Virus on Vision and Hearing-September 5, 2017
- http://www.bmj.com/content/354/bmj.i3899
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