

Zika virus infection: Challenge

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Dear Editor, the recent publication on Zika virus infection in Peru is very interesting [1]. The lesson learnt from the situation in Peru can be valuable to other countries. In correspondence to disease, many countries try setting a way for control of infection at the immigration aiming at early detection of the case. However, the risk of asymptomatic disease carriers and local transmission is proven and this is the global concern [2, 3]. In addition to the disease control for imported case, the local preparedness is very important. The education to local people as well as local medical personnel is required. In addition, a survey of existence of mosquito vector as well as implementation of mosquito control method if the vector exists is very important.

To exchange the experience, the situations from the 2 countries, Nigeria and China will be discussed. In Nigeria, Zika virus is not a new disease but it has been reported for many years [4]. According to the oldest report in 1979, the rate of seropositive to Zika virus is 31% [4]. However, until present, there is still no report on teratogenic problem due to this viral infection in Nigeria. Since the disease is still considered an endemic disease in Nigeria, there is no special practice towards the Zika virus infection. The standard control at immigration, similar to other countries, can be seen. Nevertheless, any travelers should not forget that the Zika virus can be seen not only in South America but also Africa and Southeast Asia [5]. Focusing on China, as a non-tropical country, the emerging of Zika virus infection becomes the big issue. There are many corresponding policies to the first imported cases and followers [6,7]. The attempt to use traditional Chinese medicine for management

of the case is also reported [6]. Strict quarantine of suspected cases is presently applied and it is successful to stop any local transmission [7]. In addition, since the risk of local transmission in China and Taiwan is proposed, there are many ongoing researches on mosquito vectors as well as the surveillance to monitor of the disease [3].

Conflict of interest: None

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