



Zika Congenital Syndrome: Clinical Characteristics of Children Accompanied in the IMIP Rehabilitation Center

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The microcephaly epidemic in Brazil, decreed as a National Public Health Emergency, was confirmed as a result of the congenital infection by ZIKA Virus (ZIKV). From November 2015 to April 2017 there are already 2,653 confirmed cases throughout the country and despite presenting characteristics similar to known microcephaly, the severe anomalies caused by ZIKV are unique and have been termed ZIKV Congenital Syndrome (SCZV), whose complete spectrum is still not well defined. **Objective:** To identify and describe the main clinical findings of children with SCZV, aged between 12 and 15 months. **Methodology:** Cross-sectional descriptive study, realized at the Centro de Reabilitação e Medicina Física Prof. Ruy Neves Baptista of Instituto de Medicina Integral Prof. Fernando Figueira (IMIP) in Recife - PE. The study included children who were followed up at the Centro de Reabilitação do IMIP and diagnosed with microcephaly by ZIKV, and the children's data were collected, including imaging tests, followed by a clinical evaluation of the characteristic findings of SCZV. **Results and Discussion:** A total of 38 children, 65.8% female, with a mean head circumference (HC) of 28.6 cm, were evaluated. All the children presented abnormalities in the findings of cranial tomography, calcifications were found throughout the sample, and ventriculomegaly in almost 90% of them, constituting the most important alterations. The main clinical findings were: hypertonia in 34 children, visual deficit in 30, occurrence of spasms in 25, and dysphagia in almost half of the sample. In addition to microcephaly, the children presented several other findings and symptoms that varied widely between them, some already well described in the literature, others such as auditory deficit and hydrocephalus as yet little discussed. **Conclusion:** The large phenotype resulting from this new syndrome has generated serious and distinct repercussions in children. In addition to new researches, the multiprofessional follow - up of the children and their families is necessary.

Keywords:

Microcephaly; Tomography; Zika Virus

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