

Zika Virus Outbreak and Guillain-Barre Syndrome: Lesson Learnt from Evidences from Around the World

Viroj Wiwanitkit*

Professor, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand

***Corresponding author:**

Viroj Wiwanitkit

Professor, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok 10330, Thailand

Received : August 29, 2019

Published : September 9, 2019

EDITORIAL

Zika virus infection is an important new emerging public health problem that has just been well-known for a few years. This infection is an acute febrile illness but it can also cause many systematic clinical problems [1-2]. In clinical neurology, the Zika virus infection can induce brain defect in congenital infected cases. In addition, the peripheral neuropathy due to Zika virus infection is also observable. Of several possible problems, Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) is an important condition [3-5].

GBS is widely mentioned in Zika virus infection. The emerging Zika virus related GBS is of interest to general practitioners. The knowledge on this specific issue should have been better elaborated. Nascimento et al. noted that "*The recent ZIKV outbreaks have triggered the occurrence of a myriad of neurological manifestations likely associated to this arbovirolosis, in special GBS and its variants* [3]." As it stands, the present knowledge usually refers to the results of the published works from the literatures to which medical scientists from around the world have nicely contributed. In the last few months, several review papers on this topic, discussing also the epidemiological variability, have been published. The important note is the difference in incidence of Zika virus related GBS. The incidence is usually high in tropical South America whereas the totally different, low, incidence is reported from tropical Asia [6]. In fact, the nature of milder disease is usually observable in tropical Asia. In a report on the

study on this disease in Cambodia, the disease is common but silently circulated [7]. The interrelationship between Zika virus infection and GBS might be very difficult to assess.

Conflict of Interest: None

REFERENCES

1. Petersen LR, Jamieson DJ, Powers AM, Honein MA (2016) Zika Virus. *N Engl J Med* 374(16): 1552-1563.
2. Baud D, Gubler DJ, Schaub B, Lanteri MC, Musso D (2017) An update on Zika virus infection. *Lancet* 390(10107): 2099-2109.
3. Nascimento OJM, da Silva IRF (2017) Guillain-Barre syndrome and Zika virus outbreaks. *Curr Opin Neurol* 30(5): 500-507.
4. Krauer F, Riesen M, Reveiz L, Oladapo OT, Martinez-Vega R, Porgo TV, et al. (2017) WHO Zika causality working group. Zika virus infection as a cause of congenital brain abnormalities and Guillain-Barre syndrome: Systematic Review. *PLoS Med* 14(1): e1002203.
5. Dub T, Fontanet A (2017) Zika virus and Guillain-Barre syndrome. *Rev Neurol (Paris)* 73(6): 361-363.
6. Tan YF, Joob B (2019) 2016 Singapore ZIKV outbreak did not cause a surge in Guillain-Barré syndrome. *Adv Trop Med Pub Health Int* 9: 38-39.

Copyright: Wiwanitkit V. ©2019. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Citation: Wiwanitkit V (2019). Zika Virus Outbreak and Guillain-Barre Syndrome: Lesson Learnt from Evidences from Around the World. *Neuro Research* 1(1): e001.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.35702/nrj.100e01>