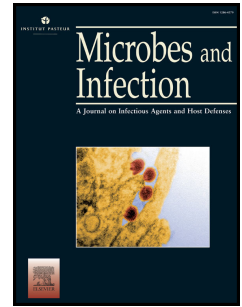


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Zika virus: epidemiology, clinical features and host-virus interactions

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Abstract (50 words)

Very recently, Zika virus (ZIKV) has gained a medical importance following the large-scale epidemics in South Pacific and Latin America. This paper reviews information on the epidemiology and clinical features of Zika disease with a particular emphasis on the host-virus interactions that contribute to the pathogenicity of ZIKV in humans.

Keywords: ZIKA; arbovirus; innate immunity; epidemiology; host-pathogen interactions; vector

1. Introduction

Zika virus (ZIKV) is a little known arbovirus that was initially identified in Uganda in 1947 in a rhesus monkey used as a sentinel during sylvatic yellow fever surveillance in the Zika forest in Uganda [1]. The virus was first reported in humans in Uganda and in Tanzania in 1952 [2]. Before 2007, ZIKV was reported as causing only sporadic human infections in tropical Africa and in some areas in Southeast Asia. Since 2007, several outbreaks have been documented across the Pacific Islands showing the viral circulation outside its previously known geographic region. Autochthonous transmission of ZIKV in South

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