

11<sup>th</sup> world congress on

## VIROLOGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

May 17-18, 2018 Tokyo, Japan

**Potential infection of Zika Virus in the travelers detected at the point of entry (PoE), China****Liu Lijuan<sup>1</sup>, Wang Yuna<sup>1,2</sup>, Zhang Xiaolong<sup>1</sup>, Du Juan<sup>3</sup>, Liu Yang<sup>4</sup>, Zhang Liping<sup>1</sup>, Zhang Panhe<sup>3</sup>, Guo Wenxiu<sup>5</sup>, Tian Feng<sup>6</sup>, Yang Yu<sup>1</sup>, Zhao Jingbo<sup>2</sup>, Fang Zhiqiang<sup>1</sup> and Hu Kongxin<sup>1</sup>**<sup>1</sup>Chinese Academy of Inspection and Quarantine, China<sup>2</sup>Harbin Medical University, China<sup>3</sup>Beijing Institute of Microbiology and Epidemiology, China<sup>4</sup>Jilin International Travel Health Care Center, China<sup>5</sup>Inner-Mongolia International Travel Health Care Center, China<sup>6</sup>Xinjiang International Travel Health Care Center, China

A total of 264 stocked sera of the travellers came from the Southeast of Asia (SEA) and South America (SA) in 2014 was used to detect Zika Virus (ZIKV) by molecular and serological methods, so as to assess whether the previous neglected ZIKV infection carried in the international travellers. The results showed although no ZIKV RNA found in the stocked sera, however, 5.3% of the samples were positive for anti-ZIKV IgG. The epidemiologic study showed ZIKV infection was related with age and gender significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ), affecting the relatively young and female population. The travellers who infected ZIKV were consistent with the reported endemic areas. It is deduced that the international travellers might be as a sentinel for surveillance the ZIKV international transmission.

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