

## Effects of Zika Virus on Children

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### DESCRIPTION

Healthy children who catch a Zika contagion will not propagate microcephaly. Only baby's sick from Zika before they're born are at risk for problems with brain growth. Frequently, Zika causes no signs. When it does, signs are mild and can contain fever, joint pain, rash, and pinkeye.

Zika virus is a mosquito-borne disease that is level by the Aedes mosquito, the same type that spreads the dengue and chikungunya viruses. Different malaria-carrying mosquitoes, Aedes is most vigorous throughout the day. Barrier approaches of prevention, such as mosquito nets, are less effective.

Federal health officials have confirmed the Zika virus can cause microcephaly (babies born with a small head) and other physical and brain irregularities in babies. Because the Zika virus can affect the fetus' rising brain and cause long-lasting bad implications, prevention is acute. As many as 9 out of 10 people infected with the Zika virus have no signs or symptoms. When signs do occur, they usually begin two to 14 days after a person is biting off by an ill mosquito.

Zika is a virus that can source serious problems throughout pregnancy. If you're pregnant and infested with the Zika virus, you can permit it to your baby. Zika infection during pregnancy roots a birth defect called microcephaly and other brain difficulties. It also may be related to other severe problems for a baby. Collectively, these reports prove that ZIKV infection is also harmful to the mature nervous system and is related to a spectrum of neurological conditions that may end in long-term significance and even transience.

Zika contagion throughout pregnancy can cause severe birth defects and is associated with other pregnancy harms. Rarely, Zika may origin Guillain-Barré syndrome, a rare illness of the tense system in which a person's own resistant system harms the courage cells, paralysis and sometimes, causing muscle weakness. Some people have a minor fever, rash, and muscle pain. In unusual cases, the Zika virus may origin brain or nervous system difficulties, such as Guillain-Barre syndrome, even in people who never show signs of contamination.

The body dissipates the Zika virus in the end. There are certain viruses that stay in the body enduringly herpes and the AIDS virus HIV, for example. But Zika virus is one that the resistant system ultimately gets rid of. Several infections are known to cause birth deficiencies if the mother is infected during pregnancy. There is no cure available for Zika virus infection. Signs of this are regularly mild. People with signs should get drink fluids, plenty of rest, and treat pain and fever with common drugs. The best guard against the Zika virus is avoiding mosquito bites indoors and outdoors, particularly from sunrise to sunset when mosquitos are most vigorous. Such methods include: Use mosquito repulsive in accordance with the orders directed on the product label.

For some babies, the brain may be smooth with no folds or few folds. Some babies with a smooth brain don't have severe health problems, but others stop rising after 3 to 5 months and many die before they're 2 years old.

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