Apr 25th, 10:15 AM - 10:30 AM

The Effects of Zika on Women in the United States and Brazil

Kayla Chipongian
Carroll College, kaylajchip@gmail.com

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholars.carroll.edu/surf

Part of the International Public Health Commons, Latin American Languages and Societies Commons, Maternal and Child Health Commons, and the Women's Health Commons

Chipongian, Kayla, "The Effects of Zika on Women in the United States and Brazil" (2019). Carroll College Student Undergraduate Research Festival. 85.
https://scholars.carroll.edu/surf/2019/all/85

This Event is brought to you for free and open access by Carroll Scholars. It has been accepted for inclusion in Carroll College Student Undergraduate Research Festival by an authorized administrator of Carroll Scholars. For more information, please contact tkratz@carroll.edu.
The Effects of Zika on Women in the United States and Brazil

Carroll College SURF Presentation
Kayla Chipongian
What is Zika?

- Disease spread primarily through *Aedes* mosquitoes
  - Other transmission methods
  - Other diseases
- High risk areas
- Symptoms and Incubation
  - Mild fever
  - Rash
  - Muscle and joint pain
- Complications
  - Guillain-Barré Syndrome
  - Microcephaly


https://pn.bmj.com/content/18/4/271
Microcephaly and Zika

- **Microcephaly**
  - Neurological disorder


The Zika Epidemic

- Island of Yap (2007)
- French Polynesia (2013)
- Brazil (October 2015)
- February 2016: World Health Organization declare an International Public Health Emergency
- Florida, United States (July 2016)

Setting the Stage

- The United States and Brazil
- The United States
  - Risk Factors
    - Abortion and contraception restrictions
    - Lack of insurance
    - Unintended pregnancy
  - Public Health Problem

Clustered Risks

Many of the states within the estimated reach of mosquitoes that can carry the Zika virus also fare poorly on a range of reproductive health indicators, including uninsurance, unintended pregnancy and hostility to abortion rights.

Estimates northern range for:  
- *Aedes albopictus*
- *Aedes aegypti*

Uninsured Women of Reproductive Age

% of women aged 15–44 who were uninsured, 2014
- 4–10
- 11–14
- 15–19
- 20–27

Notes: These maps represent CDC’s best estimate of the potential range of *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus* in the United States. *Aedes aegypti* is more likely to spread viruses like Zika than other types of mosquitoes, such as *Aedes albopictus* mosquitoes. Hostile = 4–5 types of restrictions; extremely hostile = 6 or more types. Sources: CDC and Guttmacher Institute.
Setting the Stage (continued)

● The United States
  ○ Risk Factors
    ■ Abortion and contraception restrictions
    ■ Lack of insurance
    ■ Unintended pregnancy
  ○ Public Health Problem

● Brazil
  ○ Risk factors
    ■ Abortion and contraception restrictions
    ■ Economic Status (Urban Slums)

https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/what-are-the-favelas-of-brazil.html
Who did Zika impact?

- The United States
  - Lower socioeconomic status
    - Low levels of health insurance
    - High levels of unintended pregnancy
- Brazil
  - Women
  - Lower socioeconomic status
    - Long and short term costs

What responses were made?

- The United States
  - Puerto Rico
  - Congress
- Brazil
  - *Bolsa Familia*
  - National Surveillance
  - Public Health Messages
  - Community Health Agents
  - Vector-focused response

https://womendeliver.org/2016/case-study-brazils-bolsa-familia/
What responses should be made

1) Changes made regarding access to female sexual and reproductive care
2) Adequate access to healthcare, water, and sanitation
3) Support systems for those affected, established and available for the long term

Acknowledgements

A special thanks to Dr. Ryan Hallows for advising this thesis and helping me with this research.

Additional thanks to Dr. Jennifer Glowienka and Dr. Elvira Roncalli for being readers for this thesis and providing feedback and support throughout the process.
Thank you!


Dreweke, Joerg. “Countering Zika Globally and in the United States: Women's Right to Self-Determination Must Be Central.” Guttmacher Institute, 21 Sept. 2018


References (continued)


