

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

Carroll College SURF Presentation
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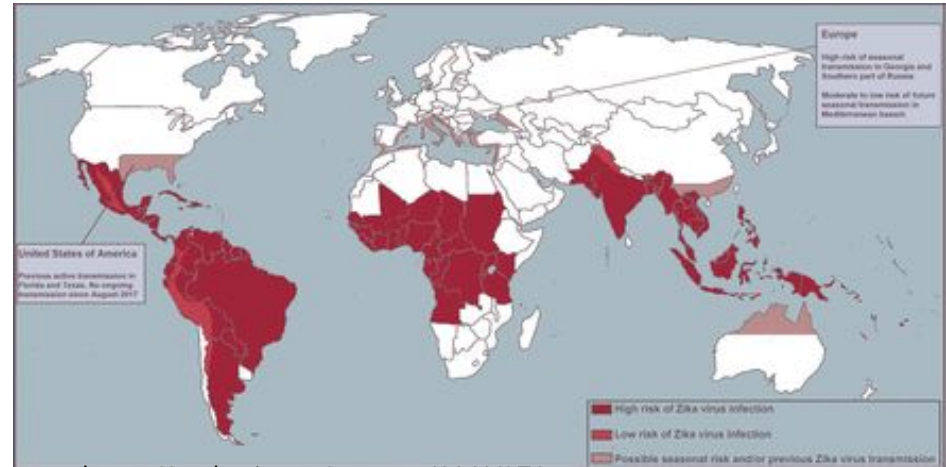


What is Zika?

- 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



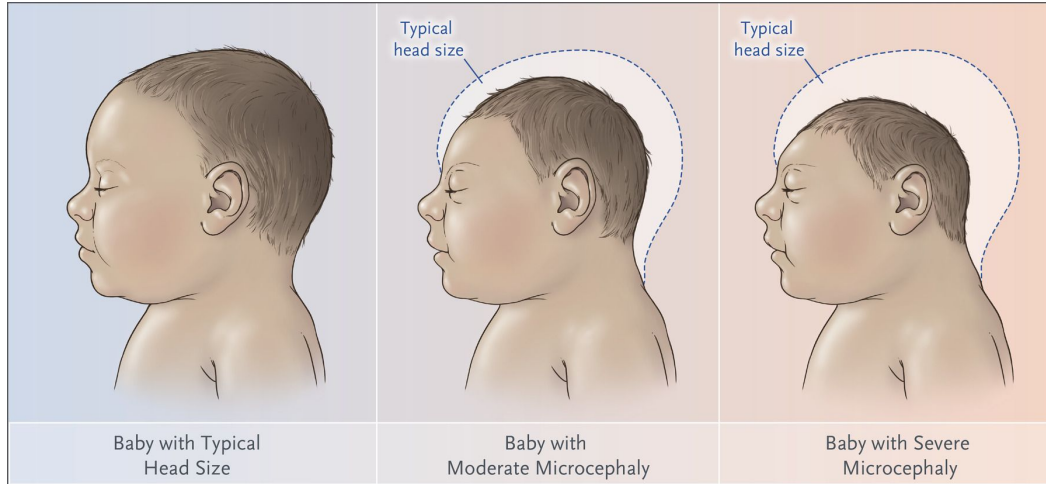
<https://www.caryinstitute.org/discover-ecology/podcasts/who-needs-aedes-mosquitoes>



<https://pn.bmj.com/content/18/4/271>

Microcephaly and Zika

- Microcephaly
 - Neurological disorder

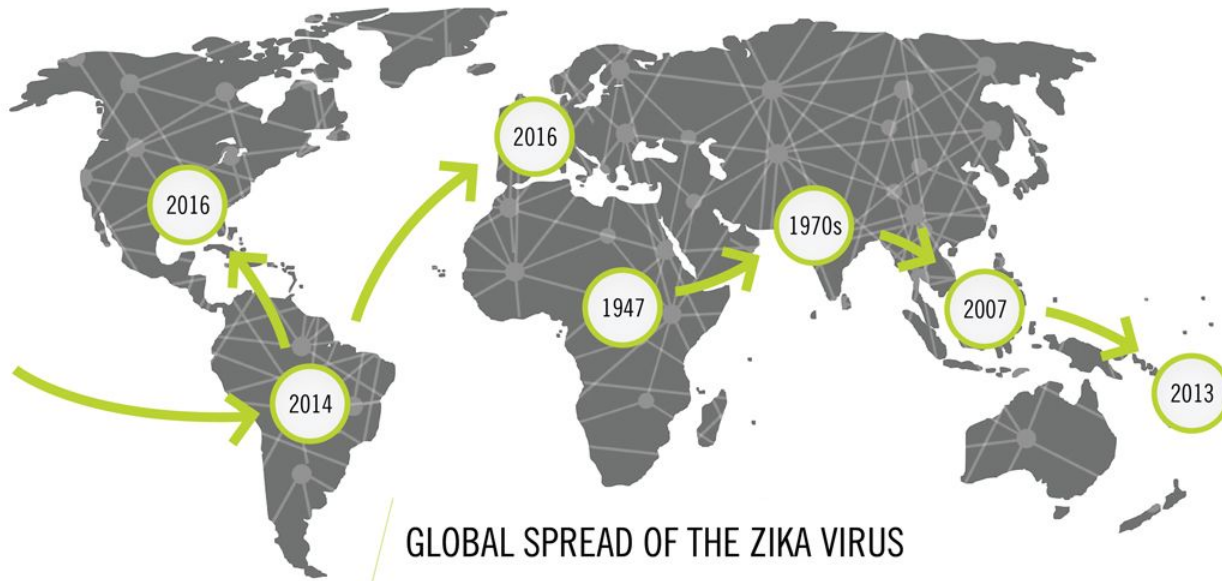


https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMra1602113?query=featured_home



<https://www.hrw.org/report/2017/07/12/neglected-and-unprotected/impact-zika-outbreak-women-and-girls-northeastern-brazil>

The Zika Epidemic



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

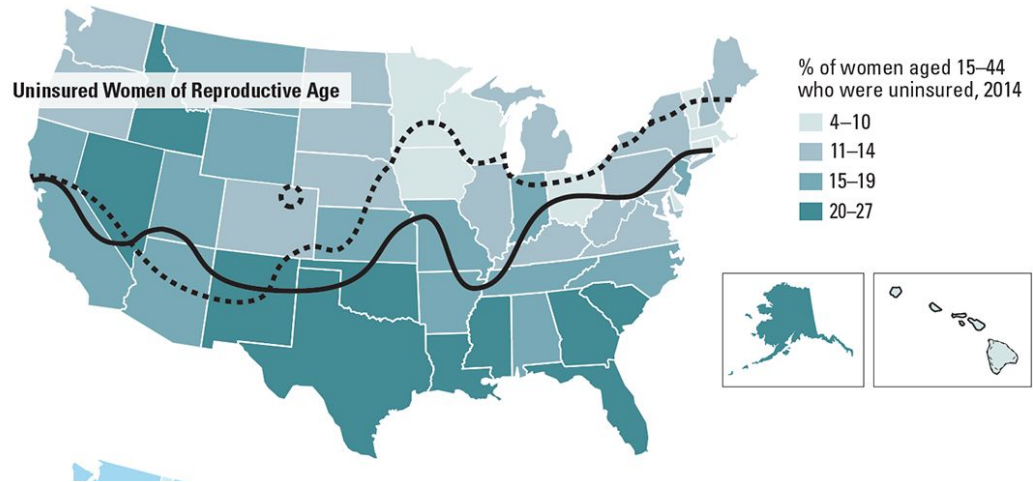
Setting the Stage

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

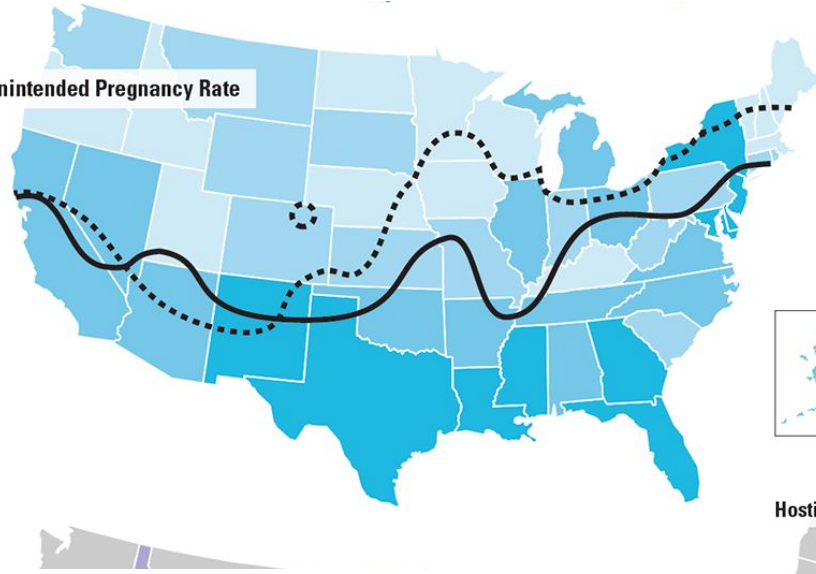
Clustered Risks

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.

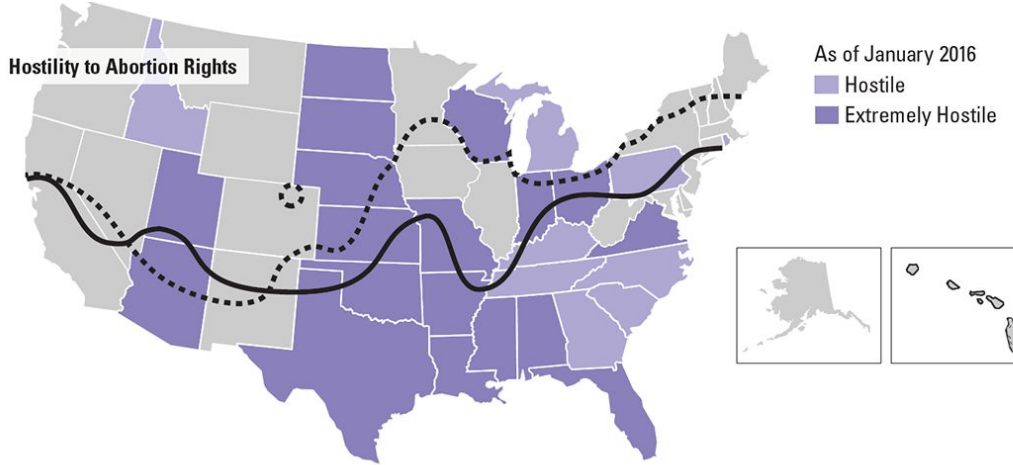
Estimated northern range for: - - - *Aedes albopictus* — *Aedes aegypti*



Unintended Pregnancy Rate



Hostility to Abortion Rights



<https://www.guttmacher.org/gpr/2016/05/countering-zika-globally-and-united-states-womens-right-self-determination>

Notes: These maps represent CDC's best estimate of the potential range of *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus* in the United States. *Aedes aegypti* are 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>



<https://www.hrw.org/report/2017/07/12/neglected-and-unprotected/impact-zika-outbreak-women-and-girls-northeastern-brazil>

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



<https://www.latintimes.com/zika-virus-usa-american-women-choose-abortions-after-diagnosis-brazilians-consider-371719>

What responses were made?

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



Photo: cdn1, Mundo das Tribos, Reuters

<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



<https://www.theverge.com/2016/5/11/11656780/zika-infected-mice-birth-defects-confirmed-microcephaly>

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