ABSTRACT

Importance: There is a need to evaluate orthopedic alterations in children with zika virus infection, given the limited amount of information on the subject.

Objectives: To describe the orthopedic alterations that affect children with Congenital Zika Syndrome (CZS), in addition to possible associations with other manifestations of the syndrome.

Method: Cross-sectional study carried out in an outpatient clinic for infectious diseases in pediatrics in a tertiary hospital with patients with laboratory confirmation or presumptive clinical diagnosis of SZC. Children with SZC and orthopedic alterations followed up at a tertiary hospital in Rio de Janeiro between 2016 and 2017 were retrospectively described.

Results: Of the 29 children analyzed, 15 (51.7%) were born vaginally and the median maternal age was 25 years. The most frequent orthopedic alteration was bilateral hip dislocation (75%), which predominantly occurred in children infected in the first trimester of pregnancy. All children had associated neurological alteration, with intracranial calcification being the most frequent.

Conclusion and relevance: Congenital zika virus infection should be added to the differential diagnosis of orthopedic disorders. The present study is a relevant case series of patients with CZS and orthopedic changes since the onset of Zika virus infection.

Keywords: zika virus, orthopedic alterations, neurological alterations.