

Long-term Outcome in Neurozika: When Biological Diagnosis Matters

Annie Lannuzel, Jean-Louis Ferge, Quentin Lobjois, Aissatou Signate, Benoit Roze, Benoit Tressières, Yoann Madec, Pascale Poullain, Cécile Herrmann, Fatiha Najioullah, et al.

► **To cite this version:**

Annie Lannuzel, Jean-Louis Ferge, Quentin Lobjois, Aissatou Signate, Benoit Roze, et al.. Long-term Outcome in Neurozika: When Biological Diagnosis Matters. American Academy of Neurology, May 2019, Philadelphie, United States. inserm-02338513

HAL Id: inserm-02338513

<https://www.hal.inserm.fr/inserm-02338513>

Submitted on 30 Oct 2019

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Long-term Outcome in Neurozika: When Biological Diagnosis Matters

Annie Lannuzel^{1,3,4}, Jean-Louis Ferge⁵, Quentin Lobjois², Aissatou Signate⁵, Benoit Roze⁵, Benoit Tressières⁶, Yoann Madec⁷, Pascale Poullain², Cecile Herrmann², Fatiha Najioullah⁵, Eavan McGovern⁸, Anne-Charlotte Savigan⁵, Ruddy Valentino⁵, Sébastien Breurec², Raymond Cesaire⁵, Etienne Hirsch⁴, Pierre-Marie Lledo⁷, Guillaume Thiery², André Cabie⁵, Françoise Lazarini⁷, Emmanuel Roze⁹

¹Neurology, CHU Guadeloupe, ²CHU Guadeloupe, ³Faculté de médecine, Université des Antilles, ⁴Université de la Sorbonne, INSERM U 1127, CNRS, UMR 7225, ICM, ⁵CHU Martinique, ⁶CIC Antilles-Guyane, ⁷Institut Pasteur, ⁸AP-HP, Hôpital de la Pitié-Salpêtrière, ⁹Hopital De La Salpetriere

Objective: To characterize the full spectrum, relative frequency and prognosis of the neurological manifestations in Zika virus (ZIKV) postnatal infection.

Background:

Zika virus (ZIKV) postnatal infection has been associated with both central and peripheral neurological manifestations. The full spectrum, relative frequency and prognosis of these neurological manifestations have yet to be described.

Design/Methods: We conducted an observational study in consecutive ZIKV-infected patients presenting with neurological manifestations during the French West Indies 2016 outbreak.

Results: Eighty-eight patients, including six children, were enrolled. Ninety-five percent of all cases required hospitalization. Guillain-Barré syndrome was the most frequent manifestation (46.6%) followed by encephalitis or encephalomyelitis (20.5%), isolated single or multiple cranial nerve palsies (9.1%), other peripheral manifestations (6.8%), and stroke (1.1%). Fourteen patients (15.9%) including one child, developed a mixed disorder involving both the central and peripheral nervous system. Mechanical ventilation was required in 21 cases all of whom had ZIKV RNA in at least one biological fluid. Two adult patients died due to neuroZika. Clinical follow-up (median 14 months; interquartile range, 12-17) was available for 77 patients. Residual disability (modified Rankin scale ≥ 2) was identified in 19 (24.7%) patients, in 6 cases (7.8%), disability was severe (modified Rankin scale ≥ 4). Amongst patients with ZIKV RNA detected in one biological fluid, the risk of residual disability or death was higher (odd ratio, 9.97; CI, 1.22 to 81.21; $P=0.032$).

Conclusions: NeuroZika spectrum represents a heterogenous group of clinical neurological manifestations. During an outbreak, clinicians should consider neuroZika in patients presenting with cranial nerve palsies and a mixed neurological disorder. Long-term sequelae are frequent in NeuroZika. ZIKV reverse-transcription PCR status at admission can inform prognosis and should therefore be taken into consideration in the management of hospitalised patients.