Zika Virus and Responsibilities of a Government: A New Drone

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Abstract

The emergence of the Zika virus, with its suspected risk of causing health hazards is highlighted in this review. The World Health Organization has declared the Zika virus an international public health emergency, prompted by growing concern that it could cause birth defects. As many as four million people could be infected by the end of the year. Kenya, Brazil, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Egypt and Uganda are the countries where zika is in action. The Zika virus is a mosquito (Aedes aegypti, Aedes albopictus) transmitted infection and it was discovered in the Zika forest of Uganda in 1947. However it is also expecting that it is also transmitting sexually. There is no widely available test for Zika infection. To detect Zika, a blood or tissue sample from the first week of infection is sent to an laboratory so the virus can be detected through sophisticated molecular testing. Symptoms of zika fever include fever, rash, joint pain and red eyes. Generaly, it is recommended that pregnant women who have visited any area with Zика transmission should consult a doctor. Those who have had symptoms of infection like fever, rash, joint pain and bloodshot eyes during their trip or within two weeks of returning should have a blood test for the virus. The crisis sparked by the Zika virus has created an opportunity to review and reform governmental policies in the countries where zika is attacking as a drone.

Keywords: Zika, Policies, Fear.