

Background

The last outbreak of the Zika virus in the United States occurred in 2015-2016. Children born to those mothers that contracted Zika during pregnancy are now in early childhood. There is little research on oral manifestations of Congenital Zika Syndrome (CZS). Most of the research was performed on a Brazilian population of CZS children.

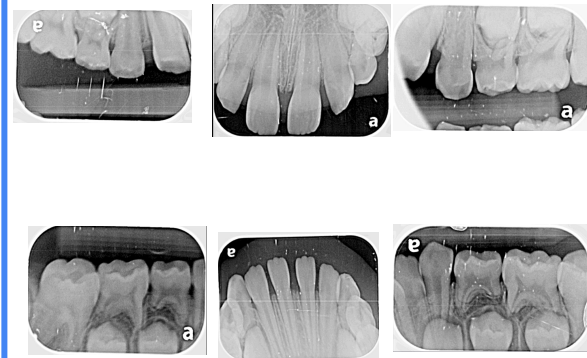
Case Report

A 5-year-old female with CZS presented in a wheelchair for a routine exam in August 2022. She exhibited microcephaly, arthrogryposis, ophthalmic issues, and hypersalivation consistent with current literature on CZS. She had at least 10 erupted and two partially erupted permanent teeth at the first visit, which can be an advanced amount of erupted teeth for her age.

Discussion

If the oral manifestations of CZS exhibit delayed eruption, as the literature suggests, and our patient has early eruption of permanent teeth, is it because of the individual patient or should there be more research to update the characteristics of the syndrome.

As children with CZS progress through early childhood, care should be taken to systematically document oral manifestations of syndrome in order to better characterize the disease process and determine proper dental treatment.



Reference

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2. Medina DT, Santos APPD, Rodrigues FMDF, Oliveira BH. Oral manifestations of congenital Zika virus infection in children with microcephaly: 18-month follow-up case series. Spec Care Dentist. 2022 Jul;42(4):343-351. doi: 10.1111/scd.12681. Epub 2021 Nov 22. PMID: 34811766.
3. Zika Virus. Central for disease control and prevention. 2019

