

Demographic analysis of Zika virus cases in Brazil from 2020 to 2024

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INTRODUCTION & AIM

The Zika virus is a flavivirus transmitted through the bite of the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito, which led to an epidemic in Brazil in 2016. In the majority of adult cases, infection is asymptomatic. However, in pregnant women, Zika virus infection can result in fetal abnormalities such as microcephaly. This study intends to analyze Zika virus cases in Brazil during the period from 2020 to 2024.

METHOD

A cross-sectional, descriptive, retrospective, and quantitative study on the number of Zika Virus cases in Brazil from 2020 to 2024 is described. Data from the Notification of Diseases Information System available in the DATASUS database were utilized. Among the analyzed variables, age group, education level, and sex were particularly highlighted.

CONCLUSION

The data from 2020 to 2024 demonstrate that Zika virus infection in Brazil predominantly affected women, particularly those in their reproductive and working-age groups (20-39 years), highlighting the continuous vulnerability of this population and their possible children. The higher incidence observed among individuals with higher educational levels, particularly those who completed high school, suggests that exposure and reporting factors may play a role in case distribution. These findings emphasize the importance of tailored public health interventions, with a focus on reproductive-age women, as well as the need for enhanced education and outreach strategies to address at-risk populations effectively.

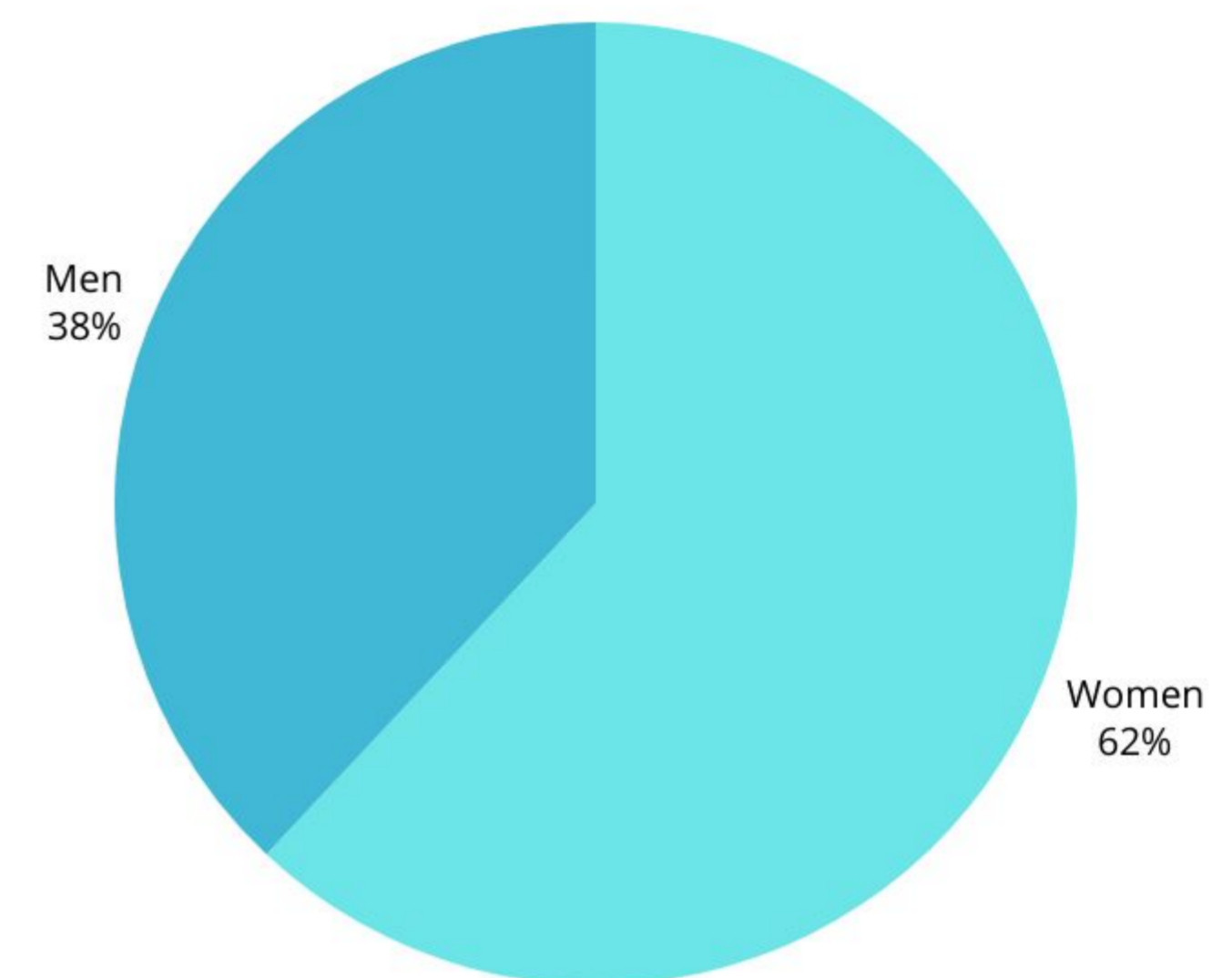
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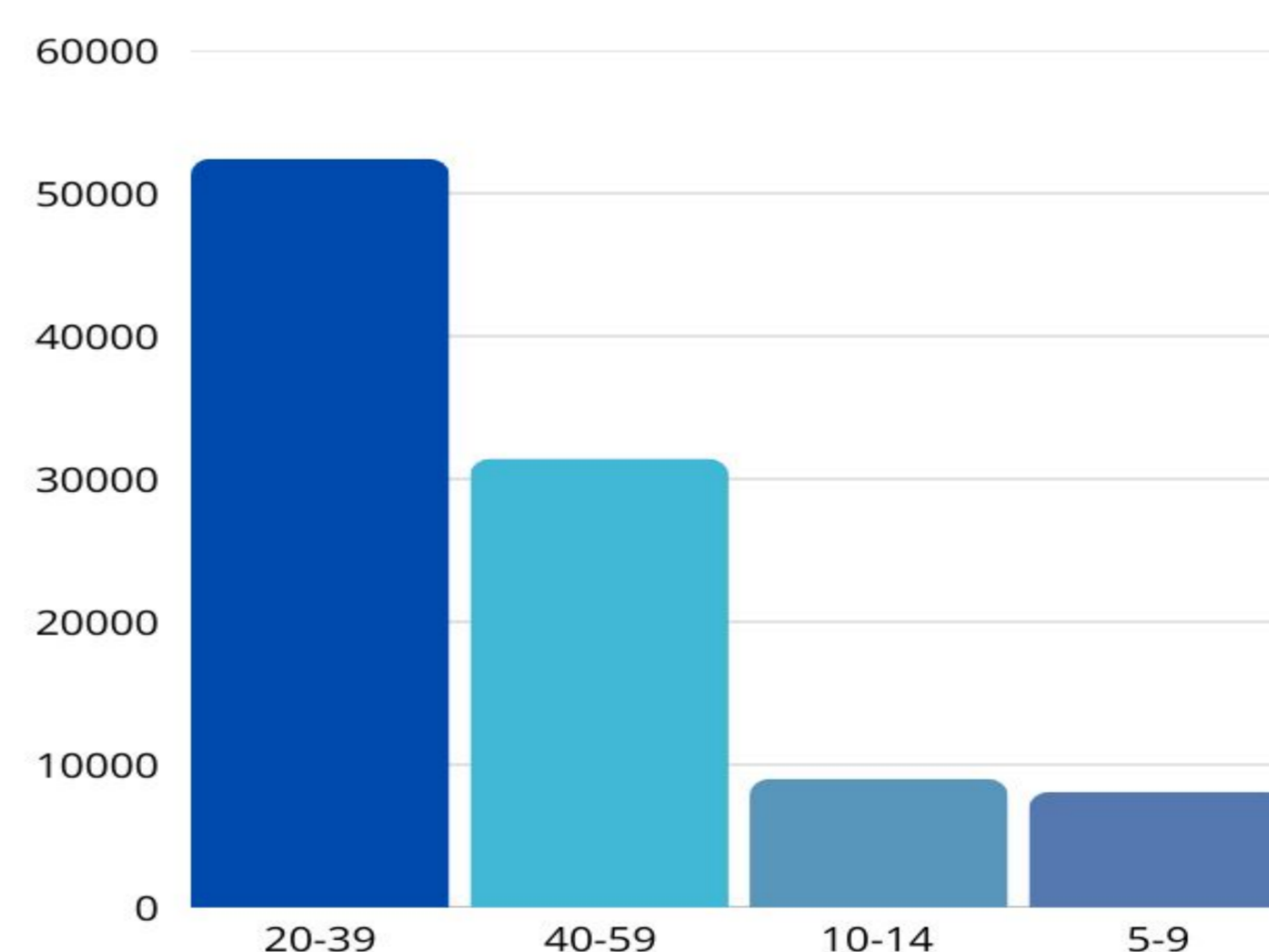
RESULTS & DISCUSSION

In the analyzed period, 133,202 cases of Zika virus were recorded in Brazil.

1. Total Zika virus cases divided by sex



2. Total Zika virus cases by age



3. Total Zika virus cases divided by education

