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Title: Comparative Analysis of Policy and Preventive Measures to Zika Virus: Assessment between Brazil and the United States

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Ever since May 2015, the Zika virus (ZIKV) has become a pressing matter: the virus has spread from the southern hemisphere to 46 countries in the world. Stemming from its massive outbreak in Brazil, the virus is coming to the forefront of public health concerns. Here are its effects: Thousands of babies are being born with microcephaly, a spike in Guillain-Barre's syndrome, and lateral movement of the virus brings global anxiety. Based on the present situation, ZIKV remains an epidemic to Brazil's ecosystem, along with a host of many other infectious diseases. A challenge is that ZIKV's main vector is a mosquito, *Aedes aegypti*, which is also the carrier for yellow fever, dengue, chikungunya, and malaria. ZIKV is difficult to detect among the rest. As of July 2016, there were over 4,000 confirmed cases of Zika virus and Brazil's Ministry of Health is trying to contain the situation in an efficient manner. In the midst, The United States and other countries have begun to issue travel warnings and allocate funds to Zika research and mosquito control. This project is a comparative analysis of public health policies and countermeasures, initiated by Brazil and the United States, to combat the Zika virus. As the 2016 Summer Olympics approach, due to major health concerns, public health professionals proposed alternative approaches from the International Olympics Committee and World Health Organization: a cancellation of scheduled events, a delay of the Olympics, or a movement to a non-Zika infected

location. However, the Olympics are going on as planned in Brazil. This policy analysis will be updated post-Olympics and compared with the number of Zika cases pre-Olympics.