Objective
The aim of this study was to determine the association between Zika virus infectious and the microcephaly and other malformations.

Methods
We reviewed the characteristics of microcephaly cases diagnosed in 3 fetal medicine referral centers in Salvador, Brazil, from July to December, 2015. All cases were reviewed by two specialists to define gestational age, and confirm ultrasonography lesions. All women were interviewed, to assess potential factors causing fetal defects. Serology tests results for toxoplasmosis, cytomegalovirus, rubella, syphilis, and HIV were recorded. History of signs/symptoms of infections during pregnancy was also investigated.

Results
We identified 72 cases of microcephaly in the study period. Fifteen of them were excluded, because they lack an ultrasonography evaluation in the first 20 weeks of gestation. Ventriculomegaly (52.6%), central nervous system calcifications (39.6%), and destructive lesions (38.6%) were the main ultrasonography findings. Most women (84.2%) had a history of exantematic disease during pregnancy. Five cases showed fetal defects not suggestive of congenital infections. Specific Zika serologic test is going on at laboratory.

Conclusion
The current outbreak of microcephaly in Brazil coincides with a large epidemic of Zika virus infection. The anomalous increase in the incidence of microcephaly, and the high frequency of exanentematic disease in affected pregnant women, suggest Zika virus infection during pregnancy is a potential cause of these fetal defects.