

–Supplemental table 5. Mortality causes of Zika newborns and negative controls at the same gestational age.

	Control-1	Control-2	Control-3	ZIKV-1	ZIKV-2	ZIKV-3	ZIKV-4	ZIKV-5
Sex	Male	Male	Female	Female	Male	Male	Male	Male
Gestational week at birth	33	41	33	36	41	41	41	38
Zika RT-PCR or serology (IgM and IgG) positive ^a	negative	negative	negative	Blood (mother) Brain, amniotic fluid, liver, renal tubules, adrenal	Blood (mother) Brain, amniotic fluid, renal tubules	Blood (mother) Brain, amniotic fluid, liver, spleen	Liver, heart	Brain
STORCH ^b and arboviruses ^c serology IgM	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative
mortality cause	necrotizing enterocolitis	perinatal hypoxia	hydrops fetalis	Zika Congenital Syndrome (chronic meningitis, microcephaly, ventriculomegaly, intracerebral calcifications, arthrogryposis)	Zika Congenital Syndrome (microcephaly, ventriculomegaly, intracerebral calcifications, arthrogryposis)	Zika Congenital Syndrome (chronic meningitis, microcephaly, ventriculomegaly, intracerebral calcifications, arthrogryposis)	Zika Congenital Syndrome (chronic meningitis, microcephaly, hydrocephalus, hypoplasia (lung), thymic hyperplasia, ventriculomegaly, intracerebral calcifications, arthrogryposis)	Zika Congenital Syndrome (chronic meningitis, microcephaly, ventriculomegaly, intracerebral calcifications, arthrogryposis)

a – Zika RT-PCR interrogated in the stillborn tissues (brain, amniotic fluid, liver, renal tubules, adrenal, spleen and heart) and IgM/IgG serology in the mother (blood).

b – STORCH (Syphilis, Cytomegalovirus, Herpes Virus 1/2, Toxoplasma gondii, and Rubella Virus) IgM serology investigated in the mother (plasma).

c – Dengue and Chikungunya IgM serology investigated in the mother (plasma).