

Supplementary table 1: Neurological characteristics for microcephalic children.

ID	Neurological characteristic
4	<p>Congenital microcephaly, epileptic seizures starting at 4 months of age, West syndrome, global developmental delay (cognition, language, motor, social), deficit in muscle strength with tetraparesis, spasticity, increased osteotendinous reflex response.</p> <p>Skull tomography: lissencephaly, intracranial calcifications at the corticomedullary junction, dilation of the ventricular system and cerebral atrophy</p>
7	<p>Microcephaly crises, global developmental delay (cognition, language, motor, social), deficit in muscle strength with tetraparesis, spasticity, increased osteotendinous reflex response.</p>
19	<p>Congenital microcephaly, epileptic seizures starting in the neonatal period, global developmental delay (cognition, language, motor, social), deficit in muscle strength with tetraparesis, spasticity, increased osteotendinous reflex response.</p> <p>Skull tomography lissencephaly, intracranial calcifications, dilatation of the ventricular system and cerebral atrophy</p>

Supplementary table 2: Growth velocity in children exposed to the Zika virus in the intrauterine period in Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil.

ID	Growth speed
1	ND
2	Proper
3	Proper
4	Proper
5	Proper
6	ND
7	ND, appropriate weight
8	ND
9	Inappropriate
10	Proper
11	Proper
12	ND
13	Proper
14	Inappropriate
15	ND
16	Proper
17	Proper
18	Proper
19	Proper
20	ND
21	Proper
22	Proper

ID: identification and ND: Not determined. Microcephalic patients are marked in gray.