



COCA Update

Clinician Outreach and Communication Activity (COCA)
CDC Emergency Communication System

February 16, 2016

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This issue contains guidance documents relevant to current public health events and information from **February 1-16**.

The next COCA Update is scheduled for **February 29**.

For questions about these or other clinical issues, please write to us at coca@cdc.gov.

Additional Resources

[CDC Emergency on Twitter](#)
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Topics and Highlights

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COCA News and Announcements

Upcoming COCA Calls

High Burden, Great Opportunity: Preventing Heart Attacks and Strokes

Date: Tuesday, February 23, 2016

Time: 2:00-3:00 pm (Eastern Time)

Dial In Number: 800-857-9697 (U.S. Callers); 212-287-1833 (International Callers)

Passcode: 4396514

Webinar: <https://www.mymeetings.com/nc/join.php?i=PW6927490&p=4396514&t=c>

During this COCA Call, clinicians will learn about the components of Million Hearts® and the strategies to help find and address the needs of those at greatest risk for cardiovascular disease.

http://emergency.cdc.gov/coca/calls/2016/callinfo_022316.asp

Recent COCA Calls

NEW: 2015-2016 Influenza Activity and Clinical Recommendations

Date: Tuesday, February 16, 2016

During this COCA Call, clinicians learned about 2015-2016 influenza activity, heard an overview of CDC's current recommendations for vaccination and antiviral medications, and gained insight into data supporting the recommendations.

http://emergency.cdc.gov/coca/calls/2016/callinfo_021616.asp

Zika Virus—What Clinicians Need to Know

Date: Tuesday, January 26, 2016

http://emergency.cdc.gov/coca/calls/2016/callinfo_012616.asp

Archived COCA conference calls are available at emergency.cdc.gov/coca/calls/index.asp.

Free continuing education credits (CME, CNE, ACPE, CEU, CECH, and AAVSB/RACE) are available for most calls. For more information about free CE, visit emergency.cdc.gov/coca/continuingeducation.asp

CDC Emergency Response

2016 Zika Virus



NEW: MMWR: Interim Guidelines for Health Care Providers Caring for Pregnant Women and Women of Reproductive Age with Possible Zika Virus Exposure — United States, 2016

Updated guidelines include a new recommendation to offer serologic testing to asymptomatic pregnant women (women who do not report clinical illness consistent with Zika virus disease) who have traveled to areas with ongoing Zika virus transmission. This update also expands guidance to women who reside in areas with ongoing Zika virus transmission. Local health officials should determine when to implement testing of asymptomatic pregnant women on the basis of information

about levels of Zika virus transmission and laboratory capacity.

http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6505e2er.htm?s_cid=mm6505e2er.htm_w

UPDATED: Questions and Answers for Healthcare Providers Caring for Pregnant Women and Women of Reproductive Age with Possible Zika Virus Exposure

<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/hc-providers/qa-pregnant-women.html>

NEW: MMWR: Interim Guidelines for Prevention of Sexual Transmission of Zika Virus — United States, 2016

Sexual transmission of Zika virus is possible, and is of particular concern during pregnancy.

http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6505e1er.htm?s_cid=mm6505e1er_w.htm

NEW: MMWR: Local Transmission of Zika Virus — Puerto Rico, November 23, 2015–January 28, 2016

During November 23, 2015–January 28, 2016, a total of 155 suspected Zika virus disease cases were identified in Puerto Rico, including 82 reported through passive surveillance, and 73 specimens tested through the enhanced surveillance protocol.

http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6506e2er.htm?s_cid=mm6506e2er_e

NEW: Zika Virus Microsite

CDC has developed an easily embeddable collection of Zika Virus information for partner and stakeholder websites. This collection, called a microsite, can supplement partner web sites with CDC's up-to-date, evidence-based content.

<https://tools.cdc.gov/medialibrary/index.aspx#/microsite/id/234558>

UPDATED: Zika Travel Information

<http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/page/zika-travel-information>

UPDATED: Clinical Evaluation

The primary way Zika virus is spread to people is through mosquito bites. The most common symptoms of Zika virus disease are fever, rash, joint pain, and conjunctivitis. Transmission of the virus from mother to newborn can occur if the mother is infected with the Zika virus near the time of delivery.

<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/hc-providers/clinicalevaluation.html>

UPDATED: Diagnostic Testing

Zika virus disease can often be diagnosed by performing reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) on serum. Testing is performed at the CDC Arbovirus Diagnostic Laboratory. Contact your state health department to facilitate testing.

<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/hc-providers/diagnostic.html>

NEW: Emerging Infections Diseases Letter: Detection of Zika Virus in Semen

"We report additional evidence for this potential route of transmission after identification of an imported case of ZIKV infection into the United Kingdom."

http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/eid/article/22/5/16-0107_article

NEW: CDC's Zika Virus Digital Press Kit

<http://www.cdc.gov/media/dpk/2016/dpk-zika-virus.html>

NEW: Transcript for CDC Telebriefing: Zika
<http://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2016/t0205-zika.html>

NEW: CDC Emergency Operations Center Moves to Highest Level of Activation for Zika Response
<http://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2016/s0208-zika-eoca-activation.html>

2014 Ebola in the United States and West Africa

UPDATED: Case Counts
<http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/outbreaks/2014-west-africa/case-counts.html>



CDC News and Announcements

NEW: ATSDR and CDC Analysis Finds Possible Health Effects Associated with Formaldehyde in Select Laminate Flooring

Formaldehyde levels observed in select laminate wood flooring products could cause short-term irritation for people in general and in some cases exacerbate asthma.

<http://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2016/s0210-atsdr-laminate-flooring.html>

NEW: New Lyme-Disease-Causing Bacteria Species Discovered

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, in collaboration with Mayo Clinic and health officials from Minnesota, Wisconsin, and North Dakota, report the discovery of a new species of bacteria (*Borrelia mayonii*) that causes Lyme disease in people.

<http://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2016/p0208-lyme-disease.html>

CDC Science Clips: Volume 8, Issue: 6

Each week select science clips are shared with the public health community to enhance awareness of emerging scientific knowledge. The focus is applied public health research and prevention science that has the capacity to improve health now.

www.cdc.gov/library/sciclips/issues/

Public Health Preparedness

Emergency Preparedness and Response for Health Professionals – (CDC)

Find preparedness resources for health professionals at

<http://emergency.cdc.gov/health-professionals.asp>

Emergency Preparedness and Response Training Resources for Clinicians – (CDC)

Find online and in-person training resources at

emergency.cdc.gov/coca/trainingresources.asp

Natural Disasters and Severe Weather



Food and Water Needs: Preparing for a Disaster or Emergency – (CDC)

emergency.cdc.gov/disasters/foodwater/prepare.asp

Health and Safety Concerns for All Disasters – (CDC)

emergency.cdc.gov/disasters/alldisasters.asp

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR)

MMWR publications are prepared by CDC. To electronically subscribe, go to www.cdc.gov/mmwr/mmwrsubscribe.html

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- [Influenza-Related Hospitalizations and Poverty Levels — United States, 2010–2012](#)
- [Progress Toward Strengthening National Blood Transfusion Services — 14 Countries, 2011–2014](#)
- [Notes from the Field: Circulating Vaccine-Derived Poliovirus Outbreaks — Five Countries, 2014–2015](#)

MMWR Supplements

February 12, 2016 / Vol. 65 / No. 1 [Download .pdf document of this issue](#)

- [Strategies for Reducing Health Disparities — Selected CDC-Sponsored Interventions, United States, 2016](#)

Infectious, Vector-Borne, and Zoonotic Diseases

Seasonal Influenza

What You Should Know for the 2015-2016 Influenza Season – (CDC)

<http://www.cdc.gov/flu/about/season/flu-season-2015-2016.htm>

Information for Health Professionals – (CDC)

<http://www.cdc.gov/flu/professionals/index.htm>

Weekly Flu View – February 12 (CDC)

Flu View is a weekly influenza surveillance report prepared by CDC's Influenza Division. All data are preliminary and may change as CDC receives more reports.

<http://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/>



Planning and Preparedness: Health Professionals and Seasonal Flu – (HHS)

Healthcare providers play an important role during flu season. The following guidance and information will assist healthcare providers and service organizations to plan and respond to seasonal flu.

www.flu.gov/planning-preparedness/hospital/index.html

Travel Safety

Current Travel Warnings – February 5 (U.S. Department of State)

The U.S. Department of State issues Travel Warnings when long-term, protracted conditions make a country dangerous or unstable. Travel Warnings recommend that Americans avoid or carefully consider the risk of travel to that country. The State Department also issues Travel Warnings when the U.S. government's ability to assist American citizens is constrained due to the closure of an embassy or consulate or because of a drawdown of State Department staff.

travel.state.gov/content/passports/english/alertswarnings.html

Food, Drug, and Device Safety

NEW: Central Venous Catheters and Pressure Monitoring Sets and Trays by Cook Medical: Recall - Catheter Tip Fracture and/or Separation – (FDA)

Potential adverse events that may occur as a result of catheter tip fracture and/or separation include loss of device function, the need for medical intervention to retrieve a separated segment, and complications resulting

from a separated tip occluding blood flow to end organs.

<http://www.fda.gov/Safety/MedWatch/SafetyInformation/SafetyAlertsforHumanMedicalProducts/ucm485910.htm>

NEW: Oxylog 2000 Plus, 3000, and 3000 Plus Emergency Transport Ventilators by Dräger Medical: Class I Recall - System Error May Lead to a Halt in Ventilation Therapy – (FDA)

An electrical issue may cause the device to stop working if the control knobs (adjustment potentiometers) are not regularly used. If the device operator does not intervene, the patient may not receive enough oxygen and could suffer serious adverse health consequences, including injury or death.

<http://www.fda.gov/Safety/MedWatch/SafetyInformation/SafetyAlertsforHumanMedicalProducts/ucm485807.htm>

NEW: Multistate Outbreak of *Salmonella* Virchow Infections Linked to Garden of Life RAW Meal Organic Shake & Meal Products – (CDC)

As of February 1, 2016, 11 people infected with the outbreak strain of *Salmonella* Virchow have been reported from nine states. The epidemiologic and laboratory evidence available at this time suggests that RAW Meal Organic Shake & Meal products made by Garden of Life, LLC are a likely source of this outbreak.

<http://www.cdc.gov/salmonella/virchow-02-16/index.html>

MedWatch: The FDA Safety Information and Adverse Event Reporting Program – (FDA)

MedWatch is your Food and Drug Administration (FDA) gateway for clinically important safety information and reporting serious problems with human medical products.

www.fda.gov/Safety/MedWatch/default.htm

FoodSafety.gov: Reports of FDA and USDA Food Recalls, Alerts, Reporting, and Resources – (HHS/USDA/FDA/CDC/NIH)

Foodsafety.gov lists notices of recalls and alerts from both FDA and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Visitors to the site can report a problem or make inquiries.

www.foodsafety.gov/recalls/recent/index.html

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The Emergency Risk Communication Branch in the Division of Emergency Operations, Office of Public Health Preparedness and Response is responsible for the management of all COCA products.

For information about this update or other clinical issues, or to send your feedback, please contact us at coca@cdc.gov

[CDC Clinician Outreach and Communication Activity Facebook page](#) – connect with COCA on Facebook

[Clinician Outreach and Communication Activity](#) – resources for health care providers

[COCA RSS Feed](#) – subscribe to be notified of conference calls, updates, and CDC guidance for health providers

[Crisis & Emergency Risk Communication Training](#) – training program that draws from lessons learned during public health emergencies, and incorporates best practices from the fields of risk and crisis communication

[Health Alert Network](#) – CDC's primary method of sharing cleared information about urgent public health incidents with public information officers; federal, state, territorial, and local public health practitioners; clinicians; and public health laboratories



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