February 16, 2016

Did a colleague forward this to you? Subscribe here for future COCA Updates.

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
CDC Clinician Outreach and Communication Activity on Facebook
COCA Home Page

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
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
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

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

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.

UPDATED: 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.

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.

NEW: Emerging Infectious 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
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

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
Influenza-Related Hospitalizations and Poverty Levels — United States, 2010–2012
Notes from the Field: Circulating Vaccine-Derived Poliovirus Outbreaks — Five Countries, 2014–2015

Infectious, Vector-Borne, and Zoonotic Diseases

Seasonal Influenza

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

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.


**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.


**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

**Return to Top ▹**