



May 9, 2016

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This issue contains guidance documents relevant to current public health events and information from **April 25 - May 9**.

The next COCA Update is scheduled for **May 23**.

For questions about these or other clinical issues, please write to us at [coca@cdc.gov](mailto:coca@cdc.gov).

#### Additional Resources

[CDC Emergency on Twitter](#)  
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## COCA News and Announcements

### Upcoming COCA Call

#### **NEW: Drivers of Infectious Diseases: Connections Matter**

Date: Thursday, May 12, 2016

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

Dial in Number: 888-769-8519 (U.S. Callers); 517-308-9276 (International Callers)

Passcode: 1002827

Webinar: <https://www.mymeetings.com/nc/join.php?i=PW8045951&p=1002827&t=c>

Animal health represents an important factor in public health as zoonoses account for nearly two-thirds of human infectious diseases—the majority are from wild species. This is especially relevant given increasing pressures on our environment that are changing human contact with wildlife, resulting in the growing threat of disease emergence to our global and local public health and economies. Leading drivers of infectious disease emergence in humans from wildlife include anthropogenic pressures such as land use change, food production systems, and trade and travel. These complex drivers require broad and novel approaches to predict and prevent disease emergence. A multi-sectoral or One Health approach that considers the human-animal-environment links can promote synergies among public health, veterinary, and medical professions with other disciplines.

[http://emergency.cdc.gov/coca/calls/2016/callinfo\\_051216.asp](http://emergency.cdc.gov/coca/calls/2016/callinfo_051216.asp)

### Recent COCA Calls

#### **Updated Interim Zika Clinical Guidance for Reproductive Age Women and Men, Sexual Transmission of Zika, and the U.S. Zika Pregnancy Registry**

Date: Tuesday, April 12, 2016

During this COCA Call, clinicians learned about updated CDC interim guidance for caring for those with possible Zika exposure and sexual transmission or transmission in labor and delivery settings.

[http://emergency.cdc.gov/coca/calls/2016/callinfo\\_041216.asp](http://emergency.cdc.gov/coca/calls/2016/callinfo_041216.asp)

Archived COCA conference calls are available at [emergency.cdc.gov/coca/calls/index.asp](http://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](http://emergency.cdc.gov/coca/continuingeducation.asp)

## CDC Emergency Response

### 2016 Zika Virus



**NEW: Fact Sheets and Posters in Different Languages**  
CDC fact sheets and posters for distribution to patients are available in languages, including Spanish, Arabic, Tagalog, Vietnamese, Mandarin, Creole, and Korean. These resources cover a variety of topics, including travel information, insect repellent, sexual transmission, and mosquito control.  
<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/fs-posters/index.html>

### Clinicians Caring for Pregnant Women and Women of Reproductive Age

#### MMWR: Patterns in Zika Virus Testing and Infection, by Report of Symptoms and Pregnancy Status — United States, January 3–March 5, 2016

A low proportion of persons who had testing for Zika virus in the United States had confirmed Zika virus infection. Approximately 99% of asymptomatic pregnant women who were tested had no laboratory evidence of Zika virus infection.

[http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6515e1.htm?s\\_cid=mm6515e1\\_e](http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6515e1.htm?s_cid=mm6515e1_e)

### Tools for Healthcare Providers

View printable and easy-to-use CDC fact sheets, guidance documents, and testing algorithms for Zika virus infection.

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

### Clinical Consultation Service for Healthcare Providers Caring for Pregnant Women with Possible Zika Virus Infection

CDC maintains a 24/7 consultation service for healthcare providers caring for pregnant women with possible Zika virus infection. This consultation service is NOT for patients or the general public. To contact the service, email [ZikaPregnancy@cdc.gov](mailto:ZikaPregnancy@cdc.gov) or call 770-488-7100.

### Doctor's Visit Checklist: For Pregnant Women Who Traveled to an Area with Zika

<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/pdfs/docvisit-checklist-travelpreg.pdf>

### Doctor's Visit Checklist: For Pregnant Women Living in an Area with Zika

<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/pdfs/zika-clinicvisit-checklist.pdf>

### MMWR: Interim Guidance for Healthcare Providers Caring for Women of Reproductive Age with Possible Zika Virus Exposure — United States, 2016

CDC has updated its interim guidance for U.S. healthcare providers caring for women of reproductive age with possible Zika virus exposure to include recommendations for counseling women and men with possible Zika virus exposure who are interested in conceiving. The updated guidelines also include recommendations for Zika virus testing and guidance for women residing along the US-Mexico Border.

[http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6512e2er.htm?s\\_cid=mm6512e2er\\_w](http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6512e2er.htm?s_cid=mm6512e2er_w)

### MMWR: Preventing Transmission of Zika Virus in Labor and Delivery Settings Through Implementation of Standard Precautions — United States, 2016

CDC recommends Standard Precautions in all healthcare settings to protect both healthcare personnel and patients from infection with Zika virus as well as from blood-borne pathogens (e.g., human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] and hepatitis C virus [HCV]).

[http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6511e3.htm?s\\_cid=mm6511e3\\_w](http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6511e3.htm?s_cid=mm6511e3_w)

**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>

## Clinicians Caring for Infants and Children

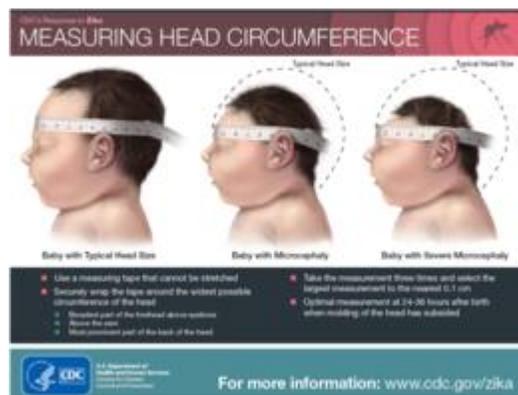
**Congenital Microcephaly Case Definitions**  
<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/public-health-partners/microcephaly-case-definitions.html>

**Questions and Answers For Healthcare Providers Caring for Infants and Children with Possible Zika Virus Infection**  
<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/hc-providers/qa-pediatrician.html>

**Interim Guidelines for Healthcare Providers Caring for Infants and Children with Possible Zika Virus Infection — United States, February 2016**

CDC has updated its interim guidelines for U.S. healthcare providers caring for infants born to mothers who traveled to or resided in areas with Zika virus transmission during pregnancy and expanded guidelines to include infants and children with possible acute Zika virus disease.

<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6507e1.htm>



## Sexual Transmission

**MMWR: Interim Guidance for Prevention of Sexual Transmission of Zika Virus — United States, 2016**

The following recommendations apply to men who have traveled to or reside in areas with active Zika virus transmission and their female or male sex partners. These recommendations replace the previously issued recommendations and are updated to include time intervals after travel to areas with active Zika virus transmission or after Zika virus infection for taking precautions to reduce the risk for sexual transmission.

[http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6512e3er.htm?s\\_cid=mm6512e3er.htm\\_w](http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6512e3er.htm?s_cid=mm6512e3er.htm_w)

**Zika and Sexual Transmission**

<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/transmission/sexual-transmission.html>

## Zika Travel Information

**NEW: MMWR: Ongoing Zika Virus Transmission — Puerto Rico, November 1, 2015–April 14, 2016**

During November 1, 2015–April 14, 2016, a total of 6,157 specimens from suspected Zika virus–infected patients from Puerto Rico were evaluated and 683 (11%) had laboratory evidence of current or recent Zika virus infection.

[http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6517e2.htm?s\\_cid=mm6517e2\\_w](http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6517e2.htm?s_cid=mm6517e2_w)

**CDC Issues Advice for Travel to the 2016 Summer Olympic Games**

<http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/notices/alert/2016-summer-olympics-rio>

**Zika Travel Notices**

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

## Clinical Evaluation and Testing

**CDC and OSHA Issue Interim Guidance for Protecting Workers from Occupational Exposure to Zika Virus**

CDC and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) issued new guidance and information for protecting workers from occupational exposure to Zika virus.

[http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/outdoor/mosquito-borne/pdfs/osha-niosh\\_fs-3855\\_zika\\_virus\\_04-2016.pdf#page=1](http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/outdoor/mosquito-borne/pdfs/osha-niosh_fs-3855_zika_virus_04-2016.pdf#page=1)

**Biosafety Guidance for Transportation of Specimens and for Work with Zika Virus in the Laboratory**

<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/state-labs/biosafety-guidance.html>

### **Clinical Evaluation & Disease**

Zika virus is transmitted to humans primarily through the bite of an infected *Aedes* species mosquito. Most people infected with Zika virus are asymptomatic. Characteristic clinical findings are acute onset of fever with maculopapular rash, arthralgia, or conjunctivitis. Other commonly reported symptoms include myalgia and headache.

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

### **Diagnostic Testing**

Contact your state or local health department to facilitate testing.

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

### **Collection and Submission of Body Fluids for Zika Virus Testing**

<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/hc-providers/body-fluids-collection-submission.html>

## **State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Health Department Resources**

### **US Zika Pregnancy Registry**

CDC has established the US Zika Pregnancy Registry to learn more about pregnant women in the United States with confirmed Zika virus infection and their infants and is collaborating with state, tribal, local, and territorial health departments to collect information about pregnancy and infant outcomes following Zika virus infection during pregnancy.

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

### **Survey of Blood Collection Centers and Implementation of Guidance for Prevention of Transfusion-Transmitted Zika Virus Infection — Puerto Rico, 2016**

Importation of blood products from nonaffected areas might serve a role in prevention of transfusion-transmitted Zika virus. An approved laboratory test for blood donor screening and implementation of PRT are critical for compliance with FDA guidance and to ensure a safe and sustainable blood supply. Blood collection organizations and public health organizations need to collaborate to prepare for blood safety and adequacy challenges that might arise if Zika virus transmission spreads in the United States.

[http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6514e1.htm?s\\_cid=mm6514e1\\_w](http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6514e1.htm?s_cid=mm6514e1_w)

### **Top 10 Zika Response Planning Tips: Brief Information for State, Tribal, Local, and Territorial Health Officials**

<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/public-health-partners/tips.html>

### **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. The content is automatically updated when CDC's website is updated.

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

## **CDC News and Announcements**

### ***NEW:* Clean Hands Count for Safe Healthcare**

CDC's Clean Hands Count campaign aims to improve healthcare provider adherence to hand hygiene recommendations, address myths and misperceptions about hand hygiene, and empower patients to play a role in their care by asking or reminding healthcare providers to clean their hands.

<http://www.cdc.gov/features/handhygiene/index.html>

### ***NEW:* Hepatitis C Kills More Americans than Any Other Infectious Disease**

New CDC studies underscore urgency of hepatitis C testing and treatment, especially for baby boomers. Deaths associated with hepatitis C reached an all-time high of 19,659 in 2014, according to new surveillance data released by the CDC.

<http://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2016/p0504-hepc-mortality.html>

### ***NEW:* ADHD Treatment for Young Children**

CDC is calling on doctors, nurses, and allied health professionals who treat young children with ADHD to support parents by explaining the benefits of behavior therapy and refer parents for training in behavior therapy.

<http://www.cdc.gov/media/dpk/2016/dpk-vs-adhd-treatment.html>

### **CDC Science Clips: Volume 8, Issue: 19**

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/](http://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](http://emergency.cdc.gov/coca/trainingresources.asp)

## **Natural Disasters and Severe Weather**



### **CDC Feature: Prepare for Spring Weather – (CDC)**

<http://www.cdc.gov/features/springweather/>

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

[emergency.cdc.gov/disasters/foodwater/prepare.asp](http://emergency.cdc.gov/disasters/foodwater/prepare.asp)

### **Health and Safety Concerns for All Disasters – (CDC)**

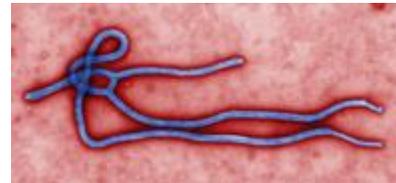
[emergency.cdc.gov/disasters/alldisasters.asp](http://emergency.cdc.gov/disasters/alldisasters.asp)

## **Infectious, Vector-Borne, and Zoonotic Diseases**

### **Ebola in the United States and West Africa**

#### **UPDATED: Case Counts**

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



### **Seasonal Influenza**



### **Information for Health Professionals – (CDC)**

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

### **Weekly Flu View – April 23 (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](http://www.flu.gov/planning-preparedness/hospital/index.html)

## Travel Safety

**Current Travel Warnings** – April 21 (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](http://travel.state.gov/content/passports/english/alertswarnings.html)

## Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR)

MMWR publications are prepared by CDC. To electronically subscribe, go to

[www.cdc.gov/mmwr/mmwrsubscribe.html](http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/mmwrsubscribe.html)

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- [Falls Among Persons Aged ≥65 Years With and Without Severe Vision Impairment — United States, 2014](#)
- [Global Measles and Rubella Laboratory Network Support for Elimination Goals, 2010–2015](#)

## Food, Drug, and Device Safety

**NEW: Multistate Outbreak of Listeriosis Linked to Frozen Vegetables**  
- (CDC)

CDC is collaborating with public health officials in several states and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to investigate a multistate outbreak of *Listeria monocytogenes* infections (listeriosis). *Listeria* can cause a serious, life-threatening illness.

<http://www.cdc.gov/listeria/outbreaks/frozen-vegetables-05-16/index.html>



**NEW: Fluconazole (Diflucan): Drug Safety Communication - FDA Evaluating Study Examining Use of Oral Fluconazole (Diflucan) in Pregnancy** - (FDA)

FDA is evaluating the results of a Danish study that conclude there is a possible increased risk of miscarriage with the use of oral fluconazole (Diflucan) for yeast infections.

<http://www.fda.gov/Safety/MedWatch/SafetyInformation/SafetyAlertsforHumanMedicalProducts/ucm497656.htm>

**NEW: Aripiprazole (Abilify, Abilify Maintena, Aristada): Drug Safety Communication - FDA Warns About New Impulse-control Problems** - (FDA)

FDA is warning that compulsive or uncontrollable urges to gamble, binge eat, shop, and have sex have been reported with the use of the antipsychotic drug aripiprazole (Abilify, Abilify Maintena, Aristada, and generics). These uncontrollable urges were reported to have stopped when the medicine was discontinued or the dose was reduced.

<http://www.fda.gov/Safety/MedWatch/SafetyInformation/SafetyAlertsforHumanMedicalProducts/ucm498823.htm>

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.

<http://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](http://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](mailto:coca@cdc.gov)**

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

[Clinician Outreach and Communication Activity](#) – resources for healthcare 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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