



COCA Update

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

June 20, 2016

Topics and Highlights

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This issue contains guidance documents relevant to current public health events and information from **June 6 - 20**.

The next COCA Update is scheduled for **July 5**.

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

Additional Resources

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COCA News and Announcements

Upcoming COCA Calls

NEW: CDC Guideline for Prescribing Opioids for Chronic Pain

Date: Wednesday, June 22, 2016

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

Dial In: 800-779-0686 (U.S. Callers); 312-470-0194 (International Callers)

Passcode: 3377346

Webinar: <https://www.mymeetings.com/nc/join.php?i=PW8523104&p=3377346&t=c>

The amount of opioids prescribed in the U.S. quadrupled from 1999-2014. Unfortunately, opioid-related overdose deaths have increased in parallel with prescribing increases, and the amount of pain that patients report remains unchanged. The CDC Guideline for Prescribing Opioids for Chronic Pain provides recommendations for safer and more effective prescribing of opioids for chronic pain in patients 18 and older in outpatient settings outside of active cancer treatment, palliative care, and end-of-life care. During this COCA Call, clinicians will hear an overview of the CDC recommendations and learn when and how opioids should be initiated for chronic pain, how to assess risk and address harms of opioid use, and when and how opioids should be discontinued. This is the first call in a series of 4.

https://emergency.cdc.gov/coca/calls/2016/callinfo_062216.asp

NEW: Identification and Care of Patients with Hantavirus Disease

Date: Thursday, June 30, 2016

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

Dial In: 800-779-5346 (U.S. Callers); 517-308-9340 (International Callers)

Passcode: 2718213

Webinar: <https://www.mymeetings.com/nc/join.php?i=PW8830943&p=2718213&t=c>

Hantavirus infection in the United States can cause severe and life-threatening illness, requiring rapid assessment, presumptive diagnosis, and high-level supportive care of respiratory and cardiac functions. Hantavirus infection causes a cardiopulmonary syndrome, which includes rapid accumulation of pulmonary edema following a flu-like prodrome. Approximately 37% of cases end in death. Although hantavirus disease is rare, clinicians should be aware of the risk factors, clinical picture, and essential care elements. During this COCA call, clinicians will learn about the epidemiology, diagnosis, and clinical care of patients with hantavirus

disease in the United States.

http://emergency.cdc.gov/coca/calls/2016/callinfo_063016.asp

Recent COCA Calls

Little Bite, Big Disease: Recognizing and Managing Tickborne Illnesses

Date: Tuesday, May 24, 2016

During this COCA Call, clinicians learned about the treatment, management, and prevention of tickborne diseases in the U.S., with an emphasis on Lyme disease, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, and newly emerging tickborne diseases.

http://emergency.cdc.gov/coca/calls/2016/callinfo_052416.asp

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

Free continuing education (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: CDC Begins Reporting Pregnancy and Birth Outcomes of Women Affected by Zika Virus During Pregnancy

CDC began reporting poor outcomes of pregnancies with laboratory evidence of possible Zika virus infection. CDC will report two types of outcomes:

- Live-born infants with birth defects
- Pregnancy losses with birth defects

<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/geo/pregnancy-outcomes.html>

NEW: MMWR: Screening of Blood Donations for Zika Virus

Zika virus screening of locally collected blood donations was implemented on April 3, 2016, using a newly developed, FDA-authorized nucleic acid test. A total of 68 (0.5%) presumptive viremic donors in Puerto Rico were identified from 12,777 donations tested during April 3–June 11, 2016.

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

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

CDC maintains a 24/7 consultation service for health officials and healthcare providers caring for pregnant women. To contact the service, call 770-488-7100 or email ZIKAMCH@cdc.gov.

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

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>

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

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

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>

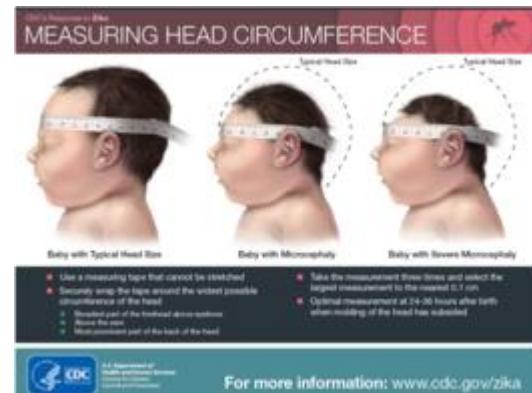
Clinicians Caring for Infants and Children

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>



MMWR: 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

Zika and Sexual Transmission

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

Zika Travel Information

NEW: Zika Topic of the Week - Travel Smart: Protect Yourself

Consider the risk of Zika when making your summer vacation plans. Learn about Zika travel precautions.
<http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/page/zika-information>

Technical Statement on the Role of Disinsection in the Context of Zika Outbreaks, 2016

CDC does not recommend routine use of insecticides (disinsection) inside commercial passenger airplanes to prevent the spread of Zika virus.

<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/vector/disinsection.html>

CDC Issues Advice for Travel to the 2016 Summer Olympic Games

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

Clinical Evaluation and Testing

MMWR: Interim Guidance for Interpretation of Zika Virus Antibody Test Results

If serologic testing indicates recent flavivirus infection that could be caused by either Zika or dengue virus, patients should be clinically managed for both infections because they might have been infected with either virus. Patients with clinically suspected dengue should receive appropriate management to reduce the risk for hemorrhagic medical complications.

http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6521e1.htm?s_cid=mm6521e1_e

Official CDC Health Alert Network (HAN) Health Update - Diagnostic Testing of Urine Specimens for Suspected Zika Virus Infection

<https://emergency.cdc.gov/han/han00389.asp>

MMWR: Interim Guidance for Zika Virus Testing of Urine — United States, 2016

http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6518e1.htm?s_cid=mm6518e1_w

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>

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

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>

State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Health Department Resources

NEW: CDC Draft Interim Zika Response Plan

The purpose of this document is to describe the CDC response plan for the first locally acquired cases of Zika virus infection in the continental United States and Hawaii.

<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/pdfs/zika-draft-interim-conus-plan.pdf>

ZAP Summit Follow-up Teleconferences

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

U.S. Zika Pregnancy Registry

CDC has established the U.S. 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>

Zika Active Pregnancy Surveillance System (ZAPSS)/Sistema de Vigilancia Activa de Zika en Embarazos (SVAZE)

The Puerto Rico Department of Health and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention have developed a surveillance system called Zika Active Pregnancy Surveillance System (ZAPSS)/Sistema de Vigilancia Activa de Zika en Embarazos (SVAZE). The surveillance system will be used to evaluate the association between Zika virus infection during pregnancy and adverse outcomes during pregnancy, birth, and early childhood up to 3 years old.

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

Pregnant women with any laboratory evidence of possible Zika virus infection in the United States and territories, 2016

These data reflect pregnant women in the US Zika Pregnancy Registry and the Zika Active Pregnancy Surveillance System in Puerto Rico.

<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/geo/pregwomen-uscases.html>

Zika Crisis and Emergency Risk Communication Discussions

To address the communication concerns and needs of state, local, and territorial health communicators, as well as partner organizations, CDC is hosting a series of Crisis and Emergency Risk Communication (CERC) teleconferences related to Zika issues. These teleconferences will be held on a weekly basis beginning Tuesday, May 17, from 1-2 pm (Eastern Time). Each week, a new topic will be presented on a different aspect of CERC.

<https://emergency.cdc.gov/cerc/zika-teleconferences.asp>

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/mediabinary/index.aspx#/microsite/id/234558>

CDC News and Announcements

CDC Science Clips: Volume 8, Issue: 24

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/sciclipissues/

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



Hurricane Readiness – (CDC)
<http://www.cdc.gov/features/hurricanepreparedness/index.html>

CDC Feature: Flood Safety Tips – (CDC)
<http://www.cdc.gov/features/flood-safety/index.html>

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>

Infectious, Vector-Borne, and Zoonotic Diseases

NEW: Official CDC HAN Health Advisory: Alert to U.S. Healthcare Facilities: First *mcr-1* Gene in *E. coli* Bacteria found in a Human in the United States

CDC issued a HAN notice to remind U.S. healthcare facilities about recommendations to prevent antibiotic-resistant infections and alert them to additional recommendations for detecting and reporting bacteria with the *mcr-1* gene. The *mcr-1* gene makes bacteria resistant to the antibiotic colistin, which is used as a last-resort drug to treat patients with infections caused by multidrug-resistant bacteria.

<http://emergency.cdc.gov/han/han00390.asp>

NEW: Official CDC HAN Health Advisory: Best Practices for Using PCR to Diagnose *Haemophilus influenzae* and *Neisseria meningitidis* and Identify Serotype or Serogroup

Clinical, commercial, and state public health laboratories considering PCR for *Haemophilus influenza* (Hi) and *Neisseria meningitidis* (Nm) should select assays capable of detecting and differentiating all Hi serotypes (serotypes a-f) and all Nm serogroups common in the United States (serogroups B, C, W, and Y). If a public health laboratory is not able to perform serotyping or serogrouping by PCR and a culture isolate is not available, the laboratory should send specimens to the CDC Bacterial Meningitis laboratory or one of the Association of Public Health Laboratories (APHL) Vaccine Preventable Diseases Reference Laboratories for serotype-serogroup testing (see links in the For More Information section).

<http://emergency.cdc.gov/han/han00391.asp>

NEW: Seven Multistate Outbreaks of Human Salmonella Infections Linked to Live Poultry in Backyard Flocks

CDC is collaborating with public health, veterinary, and agriculture officials in many states, as well as the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA-APHIS), to investigate seven separate multistate outbreaks of human Salmonella infections. Results from these investigations showed that contact with live poultry in backyard flocks was the likely source of these outbreaks.

<http://www.cdc.gov/salmonella/live-poultry-05-16/index.html>

Seasonal Influenza

NEW: A Toolkit for Long-Term Care Employers

Within this comprehensive toolkit are a number of resources intended to help long-term care facility, agency, or corporation owners and administrators provide access to influenza vaccination for their workforce and to help any employer of workers in long-term care understand the importance of influenza vaccination for their employees.

<http://www.cdc.gov/flu/toolkit/long-term-care/index.htm>

Information for Health Professionals – (CDC)

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



Weekly Flu View – June 4 (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

NEW: Medical Tourism

Receiving medical care abroad can be risky. Learn about the risks and how to minimize them.

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

Current Travel Warnings – May 31 (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

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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- [Seat Belt Use Among Adult Workers — 21 States, 2013](#)
- [Disparities in Adolescents' Residence in Neighborhoods Supportive of Physical Activity — United States, 2011–2012](#)
- [Male Attendance at Title X Family Planning Clinics — United States, 2003–2014](#)

Food, Drug, and Device Safety

NEW: Loperamide (Imodium): Drug Safety Communication - Serious Heart Problems With High Doses From Abuse and Misuse - (FDA)

Majority of reported problems occurred in individuals intentionally misusing and abusing high doses of loperamide in attempts to self-treat opioid withdrawal symptoms or to achieve a feeling of euphoria.

<http://www.fda.gov/Safety/MedWatch/SafetyInformation/SafetyAlertsforHumanMedicalProducts/ucm505303.htm>

NEW: Step 2 60 Gold by The Body Shot Bar: Recall - Undeclared Drug Ingredients - (FDA)

Sibutramine is known to substantially increase blood pressure and/or pulse rate in some patients and may present a significant risk for patients with a history of coronary artery disease, congestive heart failure, arrhythmias or stroke.

<http://www.fda.gov/Safety/MedWatch/SafetyInformation/SafetyAlertsforHumanMedicalProducts/ucm505502.htm>

NEW: Canagliflozin (Invokana, Invokamet) and Dapagliflozin (Farxiga, Xigduo XR): Drug Safety Communication - Strengthened Kidney Warnings (FDA)

Revised warnings in the drug labels to include information about acute kidney injury and added recommendations to minimize this risk.

<http://www.fda.gov/Safety/MedWatch/SafetyInformation/SafetyAlertsforHumanMedicalProducts/ucm506554.htm>

UPDATED: Zecuity (sumatriptan) Migraine Patch: Drug Safety Communication - FDA Evaluating Risk of Burns and Scars - (FDA)

Health care professionals should discontinue prescribing Zecuity, and patients should stop using any remaining patches and contact their prescribers for an alternative migraine medicine.

<http://www.fda.gov/Safety/MedWatch/SafetyInformation/SafetyAlertsforHumanMedicalProducts/ucm504736.htm>

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

MedWatch is your 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

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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 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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