



COCA Update

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

July 18, 2016

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This issue contains guidance documents relevant to current public health events and information from **July 5 - 18**.

The next COCA Update is scheduled for **August 1**.

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

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COCA News and Announcements

Upcoming COCA Call

NEW: CDC Recommendations for Nonopioid Treatments in the Management of Chronic Pain

Date: Wednesday, July 27, 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=PW8523113&p=3377346&t=c>

Between 1999-2014, nonopioid treatments for chronic pain were used less frequently while the amount of opioids prescribed in the United States quadrupled. Opioid-related overdose deaths have increased in parallel with increased prescribing, yet the amount of pain reported by patients remain 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 years of age and older in outpatient settings outside of active cancer treatment, palliative care, and end-of-life care. During this COCA Call, a case study will be used to illustrate how clinicians can identify appropriate treatment strategies for chronic pain. In addition, clinicians will learn about the effectiveness and risks of nonpharmacologic and nonopioid pharmacologic treatments for chronic pain.

http://emergency.cdc.gov/coca/calls/2016/callinfo_072716.asp

NEW: Assessing Benefits and Harms of Opioid Therapy for Chronic Pain

Date: Wednesday, August 3, 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=PW8523117&p=3377346&t=c>

Although evidence supports short-term effectiveness of opioids to treat pain, there is insufficient data that long-term use of opioids effectively treats chronic pain. In fact, long-term use of opioids in high doses can contribute to opioid-use disorder and overdose. Therefore, long-term opioid therapy should only be used when the benefits outweigh the risks. During this COCA Call, presenters will explore a case study on how recommendations from the CDC Guideline for Prescribing Opioids for Chronic Pain were used to ascertain the associated benefits and risks when a patient with fibromyalgia was prescribed oxycodone following a motor

vehicle crash.

https://emergency.cdc.gov/coca/calls/2016/callinfo_080316.asp

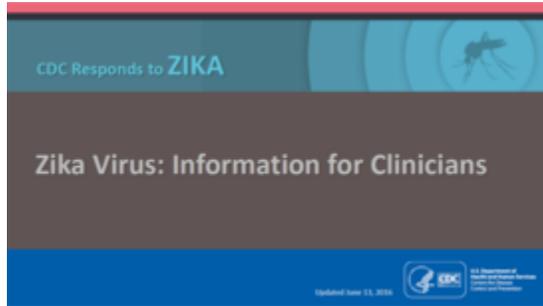
Archived COCA conference calls are available at emergency.cdc.gov/coca/calls/index.asp.

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



Zika Virus: Information for Clinicians Slide Set

<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/pdfs/clinicianppt.pdf>

Print Resources 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

NEW: Guidance to Tribal Healthcare Providers: U.S. Zika Pregnancy Registry

http://www.cdc.gov/zika/pdfs/zika_pregnancyregistry_tribal.pdf

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.

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>

Outcomes of Pregnancies with Laboratory Evidence of Possible Zika Virus Infection in the United States

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>

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, April 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 U.S.-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, March 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

NEW: Suspected Female-to-Male Sexual Transmission of Zika Virus — New York City, July 2016

This case represents the first reported occurrence of female-to-male sexual transmission of Zika virus. Current guidance to prevent sexual transmission of Zika virus is based on the assumption that transmission occurs from a male partner to a receptive partner. Ongoing surveillance is needed to determine the risk for transmission of Zika virus infection from a female to her sexual partners.

http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6528e2.htm?s_cid=mm6528e2_e

MMWR: Interim Guidance for Prevention of Sexual Transmission of Zika Virus — United States, April 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: Country Classification Technical Guidance

To protect travelers from Zika, scientists and travel experts at CDC are monitoring the status of Zika in countries around the world and making appropriate travel recommendations. These recommendations are based on a number of factors, including the historical or current presence of Zika in the country. Based on this assessment, areas with Zika are classified as epidemic or endemic.

<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/geo/country-classification.html>

NEW: MMWR: Projected Zika Virus Importation and Subsequent Ongoing Transmission after Travel to the 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games — Country-Specific Assessment, July 2016

With the exception of four countries, attendance at the Games does not pose a unique or substantive risk for mosquito-borne transmission of Zika virus in excess of that posed by non-Games travel.

http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6528e1.htm?s_cid=mm6528e1_w

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

Official CDC Health Alert Network (HAN) Health Update—CDC Recommendations for Subsequent Zika IgM Antibody Testing, June 2016

Testing for Zika virus infection using real-time reverse-transcription polymerase chain reaction (rRT-PCR) molecular assays is now commercially available. CDC provides further recommendations for actions to take when requesting Zika rRT-PCR testing from a commercial laboratory.

<http://emergency.cdc.gov/han/han00392.asp>

MMWR: Interim Guidance for Interpretation of Zika Virus Antibody Test Results, June 2016

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 HAN Health Update—Diagnostic Testing of Urine Specimens for Suspected Zika Virus Infection, May 2016

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

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

CDC and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) issued 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: Information on Aerial Spraying in Puerto Rico

<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/vector/aerial-spraying-puertorico.html>

CDC Emergency Vector Control Request Form

<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/public-health-partners/zika-vector-control-arf-2yearcontract.xlsx>

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>

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

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 on Tuesdays 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>

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: Special Presentation: Seven Decades of Firsts with Seven CDC Directors

In order to recognize some of the accomplishments that have occurred at CDC over the past 70 years, former CDC directors joined current director Dr. Tom Frieden for this special Grand Rounds presentation.

<http://www.cdc.gov/cdcgrandrounds/archives/2016/july12-2016.htm>

CDC Science Clips: Volume 8, Issue: 28

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



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

Seasonal Influenza

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

Current Travel Warnings – July 10 (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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- [Tobacco Product Use Among Adults — United States, 2013–2014](#)
- [Acute Poisonings from Synthetic Cannabinoids — 50 U.S. Toxicology Investigators Consortium Registry Sites, 2010–2015](#)

Food, Drug, and Device Safety

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

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[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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