August 15, 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 August 1 - August 15.

The next COCA Update is scheduled for August 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
NEW: Dosing and Titrating Opioids
Date: Wednesday, August 17, 2016
Time: 2:00 - 3:00 pm (Eastern Time)
Dial In: 800-779-0686 (U.S. Callers); 312-470-0194 (International Callers)
Passcode: 3377346

Evidence indicates that the risk for opioid-use disorder and overdose increases as dosage increases. CDC Guideline for Prescribing Opioids for Chronic Pain provides recommendations about the types of opioid formulations at initiation, starting dosages, morphine milligram equivalent dosage calculation methods, dose titrating considerations, and tapering methods. During this COCA Call, clinicians will learn about the association between opioid dosage and opioid therapy benefits and harms. In addition, presenters will use a case study of a patient with severe back pain on oxycodone to guide clinicians through safe opioid prescribing practices.
https://emergency.cdc.gov/coca/calls/2016/callinfo_081716.asp

Recent COCA Calls
Updated Interim Zika Clinical Guidance for Pregnant Women and Data on Contraceptive Use to Decrease Zika-affected Pregnancies
Date: Tuesday, August 9, 2016
During this COCA Call, clinicians learned about the updated CDC interim guidance for caring for pregnant women with possible Zika virus exposure, and strategies for increasing access to contraceptive methods and services to minimize the number of pregnancies affected by Zika.
https://emergency.cdc.gov/coca/calls/2016/callinfo_080916.asp

Assessing Benefits and Harms of Opioid Therapy for Chronic Pain
Date: Wednesday, August 3, 2016
During this COCA Call, presenters explored 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

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

Updated: Key Messages—Zika Virus
A collection of the most up-to-date and cleared information on the ongoing Zika virus outbreak.

Zika Virus Information for Healthcare Providers

Zika Virus Information for Clinicians Slide Set

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.

Clinicians Caring for Pregnant Women and Women of Reproductive Age

State and local strategies are needed to increase access to contraceptive methods and related services, reduce the risk for unintended pregnancy, and minimize the number of pregnancies affected by Zika infection.
http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6530e2.htm?s_cid=mm6530e2_e

MMWR Interim Guidance for Health Care Providers Caring for Pregnant Women with Possible Zika Virus Exposure — United States, July 2016
To increase the proportion of pregnant women with Zika virus infection who receive a definitive diagnosis, CDC recommends expanding real-time reverse transcription–polymerase chain reaction (rRT-PCR) testing.
http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6529e1.htm?s_cid=mm6529e1_w

U.S. Zika Pregnancy Registry and Tribal Healthcare Providers: How to Contribute

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.

Outcomes of Pregnancies with Laboratory Evidence of Possible Zika Virus Infection in the United States, 2016
CDC will report two types of outcomes:
- Live-born infants with birth defects
- Pregnancy losses with birth defects
Doctor’s Visit Checklist: For Pregnant Women Who Traveled to an Area with Zika

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

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

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

Clinical Guidance for Healthcare Providers Caring for Pregnant Women

Clinical Guidance for Healthcare Providers Caring for Women of Reproductive Age

Clinicians Caring for Infants and Children
Clinical Guidance for Healthcare Providers Caring for Infants & Children

Congenital Microcephaly Case Definitions

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

CDC is expanding its existing recommendations to cover all pregnant couples, which includes pregnant women with female sex partners. This guidance also describes what other couples (those who are not pregnant or planning to become pregnant) can do to reduce the risk for Zika virus transmission.
http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6529e2.htm?s_cid=mm6529e2_w

Zika and Sexual Transmission

Travel Information

CDC Issues Travel Guidance Related to Miami Neighborhood with Active Zika Spread Transmission
CDC and Florida are issuing travel, testing and other recommendations for people who frequently traveled to
or lived in a 1-square mile area of Miami with active Zika transmission on or after June 15, 2016.

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.

CDC Issues Travel Notice for the 2016 Summer Olympic Games

Clinical Evaluation and Testing

Zika Virus Resources for Laboratories

Testing for Zika Virus
Contact your state or local health department to facilitate 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

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

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

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.

State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Health Department Resources

NEW: Zika Community Action Response Toolkit (Z-CART)
The Z-CART outlines an approach to risk communication and community engagement planning and is
intended as a template for state, local, and tribal agencies to adapt to their needs and to use for reviewing
plans for communicating about Zika during the event of a locally transmitted Zika virus.

**CDC Emergency Vector Control Request Form**

**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.

**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.

**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.

**Zika Crisis and Emergency Risk Communication (CERC) 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.

**CDC News and Announcements**

**CDC Science Clips: Volume 8, Issue: 32**
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

CDC Feature: Keep Your Cool in Hot Weather – (CDC)
http://www.cdc.gov/features/extremeheat/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

Information for Health Professionals – (CDC)
http://www.cdc.gov/flu/professionals/index.htm

Weekly U.S. Influenza Surveillance Report: Flu View – August 6 (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 – August 11 (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

August 12, 2016 / Vol. 65 / No. 31 Download .pdf document of this issue

- Cardiovascular Health Status by Occupational Group — 21 States, 2013
- Evaluating the Impact of National Public Health Department Accreditation — United States, 2016
NEW: Multistate Outbreak of Burkholderia cepacia Infections – (CDC)
FDA released an updated statement including a voluntary recall of all of liquid products manufactured by PharmaTech and distributed by: Rugby, Major, Bayshore, Metron, Centurion, and Virtus. In addition to the above recall of all liquid products manufactured by PharmaTech, both FDA and CDC continue to recommend that clinicians and patients not use any brand of liquid docusate sodium product as a stool softener or for any other medical purpose.

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

Return to Top ☰

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

CDC and HHS logos are the exclusive property of the Department of Health and Human Services and may not be used for any purpose without prior express written permission. Use of trade names and commercial sources is for identification only and does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Links to non-federal organizations are provided solely as a service to our users. Links do not constitute an endorsement of any organization by CDC or the federal government, and none should be inferred. CDC is not responsible for the content of the individual organizations.