



September 12, 2016

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This issue contains guidance documents relevant to current public health events and information from **August 29 - September 12.**

The next COCA Update is scheduled for **September 26.**

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

Additional Resources

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

Recent COCA Calls

Zika Update: Clinical Laboratory Testing and Care of Infants with Congenital Zika Virus Infection

Date: Tuesday, August 23, 2016

During this COCA Call, clinicians learned about these updated interim clinical guidelines, which include evaluation and management recommendations. This information can help pediatric healthcare providers better understand the appropriate tests and clinical approaches for evaluating and managing infants, born to mothers in the United States and its territories, with laboratory evidence of Zika virus infection.

https://emergency.cdc.gov/coca/calls/2016/callinfo_082316.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) is available for most calls. For more information about free CE, visit emergency.cdc.gov/coca/continuingeducation.asp

CDC Emergency Response

2016 Zika Virus



Key Zika Considerations for Healthcare Settings

<https://www.cdc.gov/zika/pdfs/key-zika-considerations.pdf>

NEW: Puerto Rico: Guillain-Barré Passive Surveillance System

<https://www.cdc.gov/zika/pdfs/poster-gbs.pdf>

UPDATED: Key Messages—Zika Virus

A collection of the most up-to-date, cleared information on the ongoing Zika virus outbreak.

<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/pdfs/zika-key-messages.pdf>

UPDATED: Zika Training for Healthcare Providers

View recorded webinars and on-demand trainings.

<https://www.cdc.gov/zika/hc-providers/training/training.html>

FDA Advises Testing for Zika Virus in All Donated Blood and Blood Components in the U.S. – (FDA)

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration issued revised guidance recommending universal testing of donated whole blood and blood components for Zika virus in the U.S. and its territories.

<http://www.fda.gov/NewsEvents/Newsroom/PressAnnouncements/ucm518218.htm>

Zika Virus Information for Healthcare Providers

CDC's Zika webpage for healthcare provider resources.

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

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

Official CDC Health Alert Network (HAN) Health Advisory—CDC Expands Guidance for Travel and Testing of Pregnant Women, Women of Reproductive Age, and Their Partners for Zika Virus Infection Related to Mosquito-borne Zika Virus Transmission in Miami-Dade, Florida, August 2016

<http://emergency.cdc.gov/han/han00394.asp>

Zika Virus Testing for Any Pregnant Woman Not Living in an Area With Zika

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

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

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.

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
<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: 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

Clinical Guidance for Healthcare Providers Caring for Pregnant Women
<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/hc-providers/pregnant-woman.html>

Clinical Guidance for Healthcare Providers Caring for Women of Reproductive Age
<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/hc-providers/women-reproductive-age.html>

Clinicians Caring for Infants and Children

Resources and Guidance for Healthcare Providers Caring for Infants Affected by Zika Virus

<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/hc-providers/infants-children/resources-hc-providers-caring-for-infants.html>

MMWR: Interim Guidance for the Evaluation and Management of Infants with Possible Congenital Zika Virus Infection — United States, August 2016



http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6533e2.htm?s_cid=mm6533e2_w

Webcast Recordings: Clinical Evaluation & Management of Infants with Congenital Zika Infection

During this meeting, pediatric health specialists, non-governmental partners, and federal officials gathered at CDC to discuss clinical evaluation and management of infants with congenital Zika virus infection in the United States.

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

Congenital Microcephaly Case Definitions

<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/public-health-partners/microcephaly-case-definitions.html>

Sexual Transmission

MMWR: Likely Sexual Transmission of Zika Virus from a Man with No Symptoms of Infection — Maryland, 2016

Based on the report's findings, it might be appropriate to consider persons who have condomless sex with partners returning from areas with ongoing Zika virus transmission as exposed to Zika virus, regardless of whether the returning traveler reports symptoms of Zika virus infection.

http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6534e2.htm?s_cid=mm6534e2_e

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

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

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

Travel Information

Advice for People Living in or Traveling to South Florida

The Florida Department of Health has identified two areas of Miami-Dade County where Zika is being spread by mosquitoes. In addition to the previously identified area in the Wynwood neighborhood, there is now mosquito-borne spread of Zika virus in a section of Miami Beach.

<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/intheus/florida-update.html>

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>

Clinical Evaluation and Testing

When to Test for Zika Virus

<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/pdfs/when-to-test-zika.pdf>

Collection and Submission of Specimens for Zika Virus Testing at Time of Birth

<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/pdfs/collection-submission-specimens-zika-testing-at-birth.pdf>

Collection and Submission of Fetal Tissues for Zika Virus Testing PDF

<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/pdfs/collection-submission-fetal-tissues-zika-testing.pdf>

MMWR: Guillain-Barré Syndrome During Ongoing Zika Virus Transmission — Puerto Rico, January 1–July 31, 2016

Countries affected by Zika virus have reported increased cases of Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS), an uncommon autoimmune disorder. In February 2016, the Puerto Rico Department of Health implemented the GBS Passive Surveillance System. Fifty-six suspected GBS cases with onset of neurologic signs were identified during January 1–July 31, 2016.

http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6534e1.htm?s_cid=mm6534e1_e

Zika Virus Resources for Laboratories

<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/laboratories/index.html>

Testing for Zika Virus

Contact your state or local health department to facilitate testing.

<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/hc-providers/testing-for-zikavirus.html>

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

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/preparing-for-zika/clinicalevaluationdisease.html>

State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Health Department Resources

NEW: Areas of Active Transmission for the Purpose of Blood and Tissue Safety Intervention

<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/areasatrisk.html>

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.

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

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.

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

CDC Emergency Vector Control Request Form

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

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 (CERC) Discussions

To address the communication concerns and needs of state, local, and territorial health communicators, as well as partner organizations, CDC hosted a series of Crisis and Emergency Risk Communication (CERC) teleconferences related to Zika issues. All teleconferences have been archived on CDC's website.

<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

CDC Science Clips: Volume 8, Issue: 34

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)

<http://www.cdc.gov/disasters/foodwater/>

Health and Safety Concerns for All Disasters – (CDC)

<http://www.cdc.gov/disasters/index.html>

Infectious, Vector-Borne, and Zoonotic Diseases

NEW: Investigation of *Escherichia coli* Harboring the *mcr-1* Resistance Gene — Connecticut, 2016

In this investigation of potentially travel-associated *mcr-1* acquisition, no transmission beyond the index patient or persistent environmental contamination were identified, and the patient was transiently colonized. At this time, CDC recommends that Enterobacteriaceae isolates with a colistin or polymyxin B MIC ≥ 4 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ be tested for the presence of *mcr-1*; testing is available through CDC. Prompt reporting of *mcr-1*-carrying isolates to public health officials allows for a rapid response to identify transmission and limit further spread.

http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6536e3.htm?s_cid=mm6536e3_w

NEW: Investigation of First Identified *mcr-1* Gene in an Isolate from a U.S. Patient — Pennsylvania, 2016

In May 2016, *mcr-1*-positive *Escherichia coli* was first isolated from a specimen from a U.S. patient when a Pennsylvania woman was evaluated for a urinary tract infection. The urine culture and subsequent testing identified the gene in an extended-spectrum beta-lactamase (ESBL)-producing *E. coli* with reduced susceptibility to colistin.

http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6536e2.htm?s_cid=mm6536e2_w

Seasonal Influenza

Information for Health Professionals – (CDC)

The pages listed offer public health and health care professionals key information about vaccination, infection control, prevention, treatment, and diagnosis of seasonal influenza

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

Weekly U.S. Influenza Surveillance Report: Flu View – August 27 (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 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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- [Community Needs Assessment After Microcystin Toxin Contamination of a Municipal Water Supply — Lucas County, Ohio, September 2014](#)
- [Raccoon Roundworm Infection Associated with Central Nervous System Disease and Ocular Disease — Six States, 2013–2015](#)
- [Cessation of Trivalent Oral Poliovirus Vaccine and Introduction of Inactivated Poliovirus Vaccine — Worldwide, 2016](#)

Food, Drug, and Device Safety

NEW: Ovarian Cancer Screening Tests: Safety Communication - FDA Recommends Against Use – (FDA)

Using unproven ovarian cancer screening tests may be harmful for women with increased risk for developing ovarian cancer.

<http://www.fda.gov/Safety/MedWatch/SafetyInformation/SafetyAlertsforHumanMedicalProducts/ucm519540.htm>

NEW: Opioid Pain or Cough Medicines Combined With Benzodiazepines: Drug Safety Communication - FDA Requiring Boxed Warning About Serious Risks and Death – (FDA)

Combined use of opioid medicines with benzodiazepines or other drugs that depress the central nervous system has resulted in serious side effects, including slowed or difficult breathing and deaths.

<http://www.fda.gov/Safety/MedWatch/SafetyInformation/SafetyAlertsforHumanMedicalProducts/ucm518710.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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