



November 21, 2016

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This issue contains guidance documents relevant to current public health events and information from **November 7 - November 21**.

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

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

Upcoming COCA Calls

NEW: Assessment and Evidence-based Treatments for Opioid Use Disorder

Date: Tuesday, November 29, 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=PW1897448&p=3377346&t=c>

One substantial risk associated with prescribing opioids for chronic pain is opioid use disorder (OUD). This disorder is associated with specific criteria, such as unsuccessful efforts to cut down or control opioid use, as well as use resulting in social problems and a failure to fulfill obligations at work, school, or home. During this COCA Call, clinicians will learn about OUD diagnosis criteria, evidence-based treatment options, and patient education techniques. Presenters will use actual case studies to illustrate how clinicians can use recommendations from the *CDC Guideline for Prescribing Opioids for Chronic Pain* to select OUD evidence-based treatment options such as medication-assisted treatment with buprenorphine or methadone in combination with behavioral therapies.

https://emergency.cdc.gov/coca/calls/2016/callinfo_112916.asp

Recent COCA Calls

Advancing the One Health Concept through Collaborations that Connect, Create, and Educate

Date: Thursday, November 17, 2016

During this COCA Call, clinicians learned about several arenas of One Health, discussed the critical need for and process of connecting the many passionate stakeholders around the world, and shared an update on efforts across the U.S. and beyond to make One Health ways of thinking the 'default way of doing business.'

https://emergency.cdc.gov/coca/calls/2016/callinfo_111716.asp

Zika in the ED: How Emergency Care Staff can Take Action

Date: Tuesday, November 1, 2016

During this COCA Call, emergency providers learned critical information about Zika, such as how to identify people at risk for infection either through recent travel or through sex with someone infected with Zika, examine the importance of screening protocols, and understand likely symptoms, such as fever, rash, joint pain, and conjunctivitis. Additionally, emergency providers learned key nursing assessment, clinical interventions, and

the general process for reporting Zika cases.
https://emergency.cdc.gov/coca/calls/2016/callinfo_110116.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



Zika Virus Information for Healthcare Providers

CDC's Zika webpage for healthcare provider resources.

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

NEW: Healthcare Exposure to Zika and Infection Control

Standard Precautions should be used to protect healthcare personnel from all infectious disease transmission, including Zika virus.

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

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>

NEW: MMWR: Incidence of Zika Virus Disease by Age and Sex — Puerto Rico, November 1, 2015–October 20, 2016

Among 28,219 nonpregnant persons with laboratory evidence of Zika virus disease identified in Puerto Rico during November 1, 2015–October 20, 2016, incidence was highest among women aged 20–49 years. Women aged 40–79 years with suspected cases were more likely to test positive for Zika virus infection than those in males in the same age group.

http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6544a4.htm?s_cid=mm6544a4_w

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, Korean, and other languages. 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: Pregnancy and Zika Testing Clinical Algorithm

The interactive clinical algorithm allows healthcare providers to receive recommendations tailored to their pregnant patients with possible Zika exposure. Healthcare providers can answer questions about pregnant patients and, based on the responses, receive information regarding the type of testing indicated as well as clinical management recommendations. It can be used on computers and mobile devices/tablets.

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

U.S. Zika Pregnancy Registry

CDC and state, tribal, local, and territorial health departments request that healthcare providers, especially obstetric and pediatric healthcare providers, participate in the U.S. Zika Pregnancy Registry.

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

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

Measuring Infant Head Circumference: An Instructional Video for Healthcare Providers in English and Spanish

CDC is working to ensure that infants with microcephaly and other brain abnormalities receive the services they need. Accurately identifying infants with microcephaly is crucial. The goal of this instructional video is to provide clinicians with the tools needed to accurately measure infant head circumference and length.

In English: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HWV1JdAhsSo>

En Español: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tPBxXkIjt0>



Clinical Guidance for Healthcare Providers Caring for Infants & Children

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

Sexual Transmission

Zika and Sexual Transmission

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

Travel Information

Zika Travel Information

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

Advice for People Living in or Traveling to South Florida

On October 13, Florida announced a new area of mosquito-borne spread of Zika in an additional 1-square-mile area in Miami-Dade County, FL. Because local spread of Zika virus continues to be reported in Miami-Dade County, CDC updated its travel and testing guidance on October 19 to apply recommendations to all of Miami-Dade County.

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

Clinical Evaluation and Testing

UPDATED: Guidance for U.S. Laboratories Testing for Zika Virus Infection

The guidance was updated to be inclusive of the currently available Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) assays; it takes into account the recent updates to the CDC Triplex Real-time RT-PCR Assay EUA, which includes the addition of whole blood as an acceptable specimen type. The updated guidance also specifies that plaque reduction neutralization testing (PRNT) confirmation is currently not routinely recommended in Puerto Rico, where dengue is endemic.

<https://www.cdc.gov/zika/laboratories/lab-guidance.html>

Clinical Evaluation & Disease

<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/hc-providers/preparing-for-zika/clinicalevaluationdisease.html>

Testing for Zika

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

State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Health Department Resources

CDC Zika Interim 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.

<https://www.cdc.gov/zika/public-health-partners/cdc-zika-interim-response-plan.html>

State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Health Department Resources

<https://www.cdc.gov/zika/public-health-partners/index.html>

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 News and Announcements

NEW: Get Smart About Antibiotics Week 11/14-11/20

Antibiotic resistance is an urgent public health threat. Antibiotic use is the single most important factor contributing to antibiotic resistance, and up to 30% of antibiotic use is either unnecessary or inappropriate.

<http://www.cdc.gov/getsmart/week/educational-resources/hcp.html>

CDC Science Clips: Volume 8, Issue: 46

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



Hurricanes and Other Tropical Storms – (CDC)

<http://www.cdc.gov/disasters/hurricanes/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

Seasonal Influenza

2015–2016 Flu Season – (CDC)

<https://www.cdc.gov/flu/fluview/1516season.htm>

Influenza Vaccination Information for Health Care Workers – (CDC)

<http://www.cdc.gov/flu/healthcareworkers.htm>

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 – October 29 (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 – November 16 (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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- [Potentially Preventable Deaths Among the Five Leading Causes of Death —United States, 2010 and 2014](#)
- [Trends in Obesity Among Participants Aged 2–4 Years in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children — United States, 2000–2014](#)
- [CDC Grand Rounds: A Public Health Approach to Detect and Control Hypertension](#)
- [Disparities in the Prevalence of Diagnosed Diabetes — United States, 1999–2002 and 2011–2014](#)
- [Global Routine Vaccination Coverage, 2015](#)

Food, Drug, and Device Safety

Pharmacists on the Front Lines of Opioid Overdose Prevention

Pharmacists and prescribers share a common goal of ensuring safe and effective treatment for patients. CDC released a [new brochure developed specifically for pharmacists](#) that outlines the pharmacist's role in curbing the opioid epidemic and offers tips on how to engage with patients. The brochure is part of a suite of CDC-published user-friendly [resources for patients and providers](#), related to the CDC [Guideline for Prescribing Opioids for Chronic Pain](#).

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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[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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