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

February 13, 2017

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This issue contains guidance documents relevant to current public health events and information from **January 30–February 13**

The next COCA Update is scheduled for **February 27.**

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
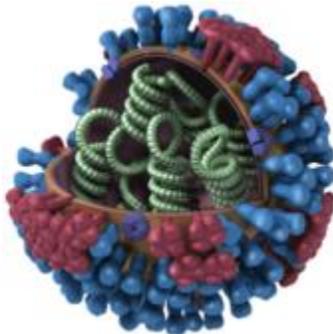COCA Home Page

COCA News and Announcements

COCA's New Webinar System

COCA is excited to announce that we will be switching COCA Calls to the Adobe Connect webinar platform! Our first call using Adobe Connect will be 2016-2017 Influenza Season Activity and Recommendations for Clinicians, this Thursday, February 16, from 2–3 pm (Eastern Time). You do not need to register for this webinar.

To view the webinar, you will need the latest version of Flash installed on your computer. Remember that if you are unable to access the webinar, the slides will be available for download on the call's webpage and you may call in to participate.

Although you will now be able to hear the webinar audio through Adobe Connect, you will need to call in using the numbers provided in order to ask the presenters questions over the phone. You will still be able to ask questions through the webinar system by typing questions into the Q&A box that will be available during the webinar.

Mobile users: You can now view the webinar on your mobile devices! Download the app now so you have it before the webinar, or click the Adobe Connect webinar link a few minutes before the COCA Call begins and follow the prompts to download the app. Remember that you can type and submit questions to the presenters through the Adobe Connect app and you will need to dial in to ask questions through the phone lines.

Upcoming COCA Call
NEW: **2016-2017 Influenza Season Activity and Recommendations for Clinicians**
Date: Thursday, February 16, 2017
Time: 2:00-3:00 pm (Eastern Time)
Dial in: 888-469-3010 (U.S. Callers); 1-773-756-4803 (International Callers)

Influenza activity in the United States began to increase in early December, remained elevated through mid-January, and is expected to continue for several more weeks. Influenza A(H3N2) viruses have been most common

this season, and influenza A(H3N2)-predominant seasons are often associated with more severe illness, particularly among young children and people 65 years and older.

Annual influenza vaccination is recommended for all persons aged 6 months and older, and is the best way to prevent influenza. Available evidence consistently indicates that antiviral treatment, when initiated as early as possible, can be a useful second line of defense to treat influenza illness when indicated and can reduce severe outcomes of influenza.

During this COCA Call, clinicians will learn about 2016 –2017 influenza activity to date, and hear an overview of CDC's recommendations for healthcare providers including influenza vaccination and the use of antiviral medications for the treatment of influenza.
https://emergency.cdc.gov/coca/calls/2017/callinfo_021617.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

General Resources

Zika Virus Information for Healthcare Providers
CDC's Zika webpage for healthcare provider resources.
http://www.cdc.gov/zika/hc-providers/index.html

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

Print Resources in Different Languages
CDC fact sheets and posters for distribution to patients are available in 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

Pregnancy and Zika Testing
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

NEW: Prevalence and Clinical Attributes of Congenital Microcephaly — New York, 2013–2015

Zika infection during pregnancy or around the time of birth can cause severe congenital microcephaly, a condition in which a baby's head is smaller than expected, as well as other serious brain abnormalities. Before evidence of travel-related Zika virus infections in New York , the overall prevalence of microcephaly was 7.4 per 10,000 live births, similar to national estimates for the period 2009–2013. During 2013–2015, 284 newborns in New York (prevalence = 4.2 per 10,000 live births) met the case definition for severe congenital microcephaly.
https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/66/wr/mm6605a1.htm?s_cid=mm6605a1_w

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 Brownsville, Texas
On December 14, 2016, CDC issued guidance related to Zika for people living in or traveling to Brownsville, Cameron County, TX, and has designated Brownsville as a Zika cautionary area (yellow area). On November 28, the Texas Department of State Health Services reported the state's first case of local mosquito-borne Zika virus infection in Brownsville. Additional cases of mosquito-borne Zika have been identified in the area, suggesting that there is a risk of continued spread of Zika virus in Brownsville.
https://www.cdc.gov/zika/intheus/texas-update.html

Clinical Evaluation and Testing

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

CDC Science Clips: Volume 9, Issue: 5
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

Winter Weather – (CDC)
http://www.cdc.gov/disasters/winter/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

Weekly U.S. Influenza Surveillance Report: Flu View – January 28 (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/

Information for Health Professionals – (CDC)
The pages listed offer public health and healthcare professionals key information about vaccination, infection control, prevention, treatment, and diagnosis of seasonal influenza
http://www.cdc.gov/flu/professionals/index.htm

2016–2017 Flu Season – (CDC)
https://www.cdc.gov/flu/fluvaxview/1617season.htm

Travel Safety

Current Travel Warnings – February 8 (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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- Elevated Blood Lead Levels Associated with Retained Bullet Fragments — United States, 2003–2012
- Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices Recommended Immunization Schedule for Children and Adolescents Aged 18 Years or Younger — United States, 2017
- Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices Recommended Immunization Schedule for Adults Aged 19 Years or Older — United States, 2017
- Vital Signs: Noise-Induced Hearing Loss Among Adults — United States 2011–2012

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

MMWR

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

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

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