



March 13, 2017

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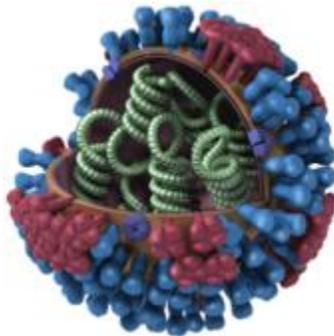
This issue contains guidance documents relevant to current public health events and information from **February 27–March 13**.

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](#)
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COCA News and Announcements



Recent COCA Call

[2016-2017 Influenza Season Activity and Recommendations for Clinicians](#)

Date: Thursday, February 16, 2017

During this COCA Call, clinicians learned about 2016–2017 influenza activity to date, and heard 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

NEW: MMWR: Baseline Prevalence of Birth Defects Associated with Congenital Zika Virus Infection—Massachusetts, North Carolina, and Atlanta, Georgia, 2013–2014

CDC used data from population-based birth defects surveillance programs to assess the prevalence of birth defects during 2013–2014 that met the surveillance case definition for birth defects potentially related to Zika virus infection, before introduction of Zika virus into the United States. After introduction of Zika virus, the proportion of infants and fetuses with birth defects born to mothers with laboratory evidence of possible Zika infection reported by the US Zika Pregnancy Registry during January 15–September 22, 2016, was approximately 20 times higher than the prevalence of potentially Zika-

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
MMWR
Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report



related birth defects among pregnancies during the pre-Zika years.
https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/66/wr/mm6608a4.htm?s_cid=mm6608a4_w

NEW: EID Journal Article: Estimated Incubation Period for Zika Virus Disease

New data reported by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) suggest that the incubation period for Zika virus—or the time between infection and showing symptoms—is estimated at 3-14 days. Until this point, the incubation period has not been well-defined and was previously established based on incubation period of similar arboviral diseases. CDC used data from 197 US travelers to areas with Zika, were likely infected by mosquito bite and who had signs and symptoms of Zika following their visits to estimate the incubation period.
https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/eid/article/23/5/16-1715_article

NEW: EID Journal Article: Use of Blood Donor Screening Data to Estimate Zika Virus Incidence, Puerto Rico, April–August 2016

CDC evaluated blood donation screening data collected by two of Puerto Rico's largest blood centers and estimates 469,321 people in Puerto Rico, approximately 12.9% of the population, were infected with Zika from April-August 2016. Results from blood donation screening during outbreaks can add to what is known about Zika through routine clinical and surveillance data and improve targeting of public health prevention and response efforts.
https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/eid/article/23/5/16-1873_article

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, Portuguese, 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

Clinical Guidance for Healthcare Providers Caring for Infants and 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>

Advice for People Living in or Traveling to South Florida

CDC has issued guidance for people living in or traveling to Miami-Dade County, Florida. CDC designates areas for Zika virus transmission prevention in the continental United States and Hawaii as red or yellow. Miami-Dade County is designated as a Zika cautionary area (yellow area): A geographic area where local transmission has been identified, but evidence is lacking that the intensity of transmission is comparable to that in a red area.

<https://www.cdc.gov/zika/intheus/florida-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 and 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>

CDC News and Announcements

CDC Science Clips: Volume 9, Issue: 9

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 – March 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/>

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/fluview/1617season.htm>



Travel Safety

Current Travel Warnings – February 22 (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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- [Confidentiality Issues and Use of Sexually Transmitted Disease Services Among Sexually Experienced Persons Aged 15–25 Years — United States, 2013–2015](#)
- [CDC Grand Rounds: Public Health Strategies to Prevent Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome](#)
- [Vital Signs: Prevalence of Doctor-Diagnosed Arthritis and Arthritis-Attributable Activity Limitation — United States, 2013–2015](#)



- [Increase in Human Infections with Avian Influenza A\(H7N9\) Virus During the Fifth Epidemic — China, October 2016–February 2017](#)

Food, Drug, and Device Safety

NEW: Multistate Outbreak of Shiga toxin-producing *Escherichia coli* O157:H7 Infections Linked to I.M. Healthy Brand SoyNut Butter

CDC is collaborating with public health and regulatory officials in several states and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to investigate a multistate outbreak of Shiga toxin-producing *Escherichia coli* O157:H7 (STEC O157:H7) infections. Epidemiologic evidence available at this time indicates that I.M. Healthy brand SoyNut Butter is a likely source of this outbreak. Sixteen people infected with the outbreak strain of STEC O157:H7 have been reported from nine states. A list of the states and the number of cases in each can be found on the [Case Count Map](#) page. SoyNut Butter is a nut-free substitute for peanut butter.
<https://www.cdc.gov/ecoli/2017/o157h7-03-17/index.html>

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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