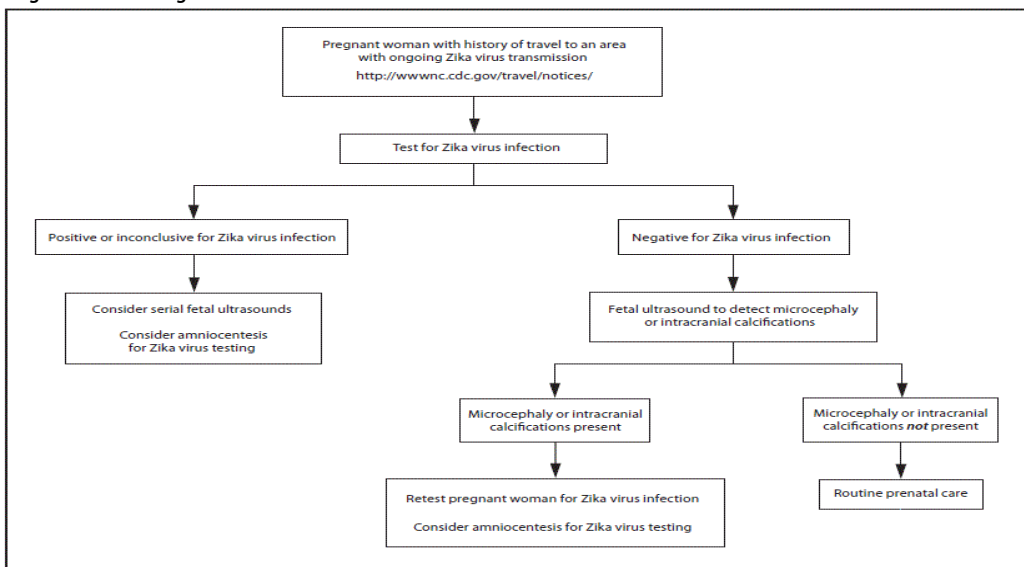


ZIKA VIRUS: A Brief FAQ sheet for Providers and Nurses						
Alert Level	Traveler Action	Facts & Risks				
LEVEL 2: Yellow	Follow ENHANCED precautions for this destination *NO isolation recommended for Zika	Increased risk in defined settings or associated with specific risk factors; certain high-risk populations may wish to delay travel to these destinations				
		Providers, Stay Current-CLICK this link!! <ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://emergency.cdc.gov/coca/ppt/2016/02_25_16_zika_update.pdf http://www.cdc.gov/zika/hc-providers/ga-pregnant-women.html http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6505e1.htm?s_cid=mm6505e1.htm_w 				
	Countries with Active Virus Transmission (updated 2/23/2016) < http://www.cdc.gov/zika/geo/index.html >	How is Zika virus (Zika) transmitted? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zika is primarily transmitted through the bite of infected Aedes Mosquitos Transmitted in all trimesters; including delivery Virus isolated from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abortus material, tissue, amniotic fluid & placenta Amniotic fluid found + for RNA RT-PCR 				
	AMERICAS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aruba Barbados Bolivia Brazil Colombia Costa Rica Curacao Dominican Republic Ecuador El Salvador French Guiana Guadeloupe Guatemala Guyana Haiti Honduras Jamaica Martinique Mexico Nicaragua Panama Paraguay Puerto Rico Saint Martin Suriname Trinidad & Tobago U.S. Virgin Islands Venezuela 	Sexual Transmission of Zika Virus <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>What we KNOW</th> <th>What we DON'T know</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> Zika virus can be sexually transmitted by a man to his sex partners, and this is of particular concern during pregnancy. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All reported cases of sexual transmission involved sex without a condom with men who had or developed symptoms. Sexual transmission of many infections, including those caused by other viruses, is reduced by consistent and correct use of latex condoms. No publicly available test for semen No interval set on semen, condoms or abstinence till recommended for the remainder of the pregnancy </td> <td> Whether infected men who never develop symptoms can transmit Zika virus to their sex partners. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How long Zika virus persists in the semen. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One report found the virus in semen at least two weeks after symptoms of infection began. Another report found the virus in semen at least 62 days after symptoms of infection began. Whether women with Zika infection can transmit Zika virus to their sex partners. Whether Zika can be transmitted from oral sex. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is known that Zika is infectious in semen. It is unknown if Zika is infectious in other body fluids exchanged by oral sex, including saliva and vaginal fluids </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	What we KNOW	What we DON'T know	Zika virus can be sexually transmitted by a man to his sex partners, and this is of particular concern during pregnancy. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All reported cases of sexual transmission involved sex without a condom with men who had or developed symptoms. Sexual transmission of many infections, including those caused by other viruses, is reduced by consistent and correct use of latex condoms. No publicly available test for semen No interval set on semen, condoms or abstinence till recommended for the remainder of the pregnancy 	Whether infected men who never develop symptoms can transmit Zika virus to their sex partners. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How long Zika virus persists in the semen. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One report found the virus in semen at least two weeks after symptoms of infection began. Another report found the virus in semen at least 62 days after symptoms of infection began. Whether women with Zika infection can transmit Zika virus to their sex partners. Whether Zika can be transmitted from oral sex. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is known that Zika is infectious in semen. It is unknown if Zika is infectious in other body fluids exchanged by oral sex, including saliva and vaginal fluids
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		What are the symptoms of Zika virus infection (Zika) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1:5 people are symptomatic Common symptoms of Zika virus disease <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fever, rash, joint pain & conjunctivitis Symptoms begin 2-7 days after being bitten Discourage NSAID (possible hemorrhagic fever) Associated with pregnancy loss, demise & microcephaly No treatment or vaccine at this time Susceptible in autoimmune and chronic illness 				
		WARNING for our Pregnant or Soon to be Pregnant Population <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women who are pregnant (in any trimester) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider postponing travel to ANY area where Zika virus transmission is ongoing IF you must travel to one of these areas; consult your provider first and strictly follow steps to prevent mosquito bites during your trip <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DEET All Day, Every Day: Whenever you're outside, use insect repellents that contain DEET or other EPA approved repellents and follow instructions. DRESS: Wear long, loose, and light-colored clothing outside. DRAIN: Remove all standing water in and around your home. DUSK & DAWN: Limit outdoor activities during dusk and dawn hours when mosquitoes are most active Reports in Brazil of microcephaly and other poor pregnancy outcomes in babies of mothers who were infected with Zika while pregnant Women who are trying to become pregnant: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> STD precautions if partner has traveled If patient and/or her partner traveled and then conceived in the US or other NON active transmission area, serology should be offered due to unknowns of timing in men exposed At this time, we don't know how long Zika is present in semen in men who have had Zika, and we don't know if men who had Zika but never developed symptoms can have Zika in their semen. If you have a male sex partner who lives in or has traveled to an area with Zika and are concerned about trying to get pregnant, talk to your healthcare provider about <ul style="list-style-type: none"> His travel history How long he stayed If he took steps to prevent mosquito bites If you had sex without a condom 				
		From < http://www.cdc.gov/zika/transmission/sexual-transmission.html >				
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For patients who have traveled to an infected area: 				

- Query about travel
- Identify & Dx what's important & allay fears
- Consider counseling for:
 - * Testing, Timing, Travel & Symptoms
 - * Pregnancy Management
 1. Termination
 2. NICU delivery
 3. Gestational Age of exposure
 4. Ultrasound F/U
 - * Consider serial ultrasounds every 3–4 weeks
 5. MFM & ID Team Management is recommended
- Postpartum Management:
 - * Histopathologic examination of the placenta and umbilical cord
 - * Testing of frozen placental tissue and cord tissue for Zika virus RNA
 - * Testing of cord serum for Zika and dengue virus IgM and neutralizing antibodies

Level of Alert **Diagnosis & Testing**

LEVEL 2: Yellow **Diagnostics & Testing**



Specimen Collections: Collection of Products of Conception (fetal or infant tissues) OR Serum, CSF and other bodily fluids

• **The more testing we do on mom, limits the later testing on baby**

- Please notify: zika_adb_epi@cdc.gov prior to any tissue specimen submission for approval
 - Please make sure that your state or local health department have approved submission and shipment of all specimens before they are collected and sent.
 - <http://www.cdc.gov/zika/hc-providers/tissue-collection-submission.html>
 - <http://www.cdc.gov/zika/hc-providers/body-fluids-collection-submission.html>
 - Link to CDC required form for testing
 - <http://www.cdc.gov/laboratory/specimen-submission/pdf/form-50-34.pdf>
 - <http://www.cdc.gov/ncezid/dvbd/specimensub/arthoviral-shipping.html>
- From <<http://www.acog.org/About-ACOG/ACOG-Departments/Zika-Virus>>

No commercially available diagnostic tests

Symptomatic

- UNIVERSAL TESTING within 2-12 weeks of symptoms (if symptoms occurred w/in 2 weeks of travel)
- RT-PCR test should be performed during the first week of clinical illness.
- IgM may also be indicated depending on timing.
 - * Testing should be coordinated through state, local, or territorial health department

• **Contact your State Health Department & CDC**

Positive test

- Zika virus RT-PCR on amniotic fluid
- Zika virus IgM positive with confirmatory neutralizing antibody titers that are ≥ 4 -fold higher than dengue virus neutralizing antibody titers in serum

Inconclusive test

- Zika virus IgM positive with neutralizing antibody titers that are < 4 -fold higher than dengue virus neutralizing antibody titers.

Asymptomatic

- Test for Zika Virus Infection within 2-12 weeks of potential exposure
- Serologic (IgM) testing can be offered.
 - * Testing should be coordinated through state, local, or territorial health department

• Offer fetal evaluation to ALL in this group

• **TEST all with U/S for abnormalities**

• **If found:**

- * Serologic (IgM) testing should be performed.
- * RT-PCR on amniotic fluid.

- Interpretation of testing should be coordinated through state, local, or territorial health departments

• **UNIVERSAL Fetal evaluation REGARDLESS of testing Results in all exposed symptomatic women (all women with inconclusive tests should be offered serial imaging)**
 * Consider serial fetal ultrasounds for remainder of pregnancy

Negative labs and Negative U/S findings: resume normal prenatal care

- Zika virus disease can often be diagnosed by performing reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) on serum. Testing is performed at the CDC Arbovirus Diagnostic Laboratory. Contact your state health department to facilitate testing. For more information on diagnostic testing, visit [Diagnostic Testing](#) on CDC.gov.

Clinicians: Contact your state health department to facilitate testing. Instructions follow:

- Report suspected Zika cases to their state or local health department to facilitate diagnosis and mitigate the risk of local transmission.
 - Idaho Bureau of CDPEP at 208-334-5939
 - CDHD at 208-327-8625
 - Christine Hahn, State Epidemiologist

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

SLHS Infection Prevention Contact Information

- Boise Medical Center: (208) 381-2147
- Meridian Medical Center: (208) 706-1194
- Treasure Valley Ambulatory Clinics: (208) 381-2106/(208) 381-4329
- Elmore: (208) 580-2680
- Magic Valley: (208) 814-1055/(208) 814-1056
- Wood River: (208) 727-8413
- Jerome: (208) 814-9631
- McCall: (208) 630-2245

Links to CDC Fact Sheets and Posters

- http://www.cdc.gov/chikungunya/pdfs/fs_mosquito_bite_prevention_us.pdf
- http://www.cdc.gov/chikungunya/pdfs/fs_mosquito_bite_prevention_travelers.pdf
- http://www.cdc.gov/chikungunya/pdfs/Arbovirus_outbound-508_072115-11x14.pdf
- http://www.cdc.gov/chikungunya/pdfs/arbovirus_inbound_11x14_508.pdf
- http://www.cdc.gov/zika/pdfs/control_mosquitoes_chikv_denv_zika.pdf
- http://www.cdc.gov/zika/pdfs/sick_with_chikv_denv_zika.pdf
- <http://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/birthdefects/microcephaly.html>

Updated February 29th, 2016 by Clarence Blea, MD, MFM & Kadie Randel, BSN, RNC-OB