



January 3, 2017

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This issue contains guidance documents relevant to current public health events and information from **December 19–January 3**

The next COCA Update is scheduled for **January 17**.

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

Gearing up for the Travel Season: How Clinicians Can Ensure Their Patients are Packed with Knowledge on Zika Prevention

Date: Thursday, December 8, 2016

During this COCA Call, clinicians learned about current CDC travel recommendations, how to determine which patients should be tested for Zika after traveling to an area with Zika, and the recommendations for patients before and after travel to help them protect themselves and others from Zika.

https://emergency.cdc.gov/coca/calls/2016/callinfo_120816.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

NEW: MMWR: Zika Virus—10 Public Health Achievements in 2016 and Future Priorities

Seventy years after CDC was founded to fight mosquitoes that carried malaria, CDC found itself entrenched in combat with another mosquito-borne illness, Zika virus. CDC activated its Emergency Operations Center to fight Zika on January 22, 2016, after a widespread Zika outbreak in the Americas was linked to a large increase in the number of babies born with microcephaly. As the emergency response approaches one year, CDC's *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* highlights 10 critical contributions towards the fight against Zika virus this year.

https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6552e1.htm?s_cid=mm6552e1_w



NEW: Information Sheets for Patients

[What to know: If your doctor suspects microcephaly during pregnancy](#)

[What to know: If your baby was born with congenital Zika syndrome](#)

[What to know: If your baby may have been affected by Zika but has no related health conditions at birth](#)

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 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=tPBxXkljt0>



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>

Advice for People Living in or Traveling to South Florida

On December 9, 2016, CDC removed the red area designation for the remaining 1.5-square-mile area of South Miami Beach after three mosquito incubation periods (45 days) passed without any new locally transmitted cases of Zika. Guidance for yellow areas now applies to the South Miami Beach area and all of Miami-Dade County.

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

Clinical Evaluation and Testing

NEW: ZIKV Detect IgM Capture ELISA by InBios International, Inc: FDA Safety Communication—Wait for Confirmatory Test Results Before Making Patient Management Decisions – (FDA)

FDA is alerting physicians who care for pregnant women meeting CDC Zika virus clinical criteria and/or CDC Zika virus epidemiologic criteria that the U.S. commercial testing facility, Laboratory Corporation of America (LabCorp), has reported some false positive results from the ZIKV Detect test.

<http://www.fda.gov/Safety/MedWatch/SafetyInformation/SafetyAlertsforHumanMedicalProducts/ucm534538.htm>

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 Trioplex 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: CDC Awards Nearly \$184 Million to Continue the Fight Against Zika

CDC announced it is awarding nearly \$184 million in funding to states, territories, local jurisdictions, and universities to support efforts to protect Americans from Zika virus infection and associated adverse health outcomes, including microcephaly and other serious birth defects. These awards are part of the \$350 million in funding provided to CDC under the Zika Response and Preparedness Appropriations Act of 2016.

<https://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2016/p1222-zika-funding.html>

CDC Science Clips: Volume 8, Issue: 51

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

NEW: CDC Feature—Burden of TB in the United States

The first increase in TB cases in the United States in 23 years underscores the need for more comprehensive public health approaches in TB prevention and control.

<https://www.cdc.gov/features/burden-tb-us/index.html>

Seasonal Influenza

NEW: 2016–2017 Flu Season – (CDC)

<https://www.cdc.gov/flu/fluview/1617season.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 – December 17 (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 – December 23 (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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- [Marijuana Use Among 10th Grade Students — Washington, 2014](#)
- [Characteristics of Electronic Cigarette Use Among Middle and High School Students — United States, 2015](#)
- [Outbreak of Salmonella Oslo Infections Linked to Persian Cucumbers — United States, 2016](#)
- [CDC Grand Rounds: Chronic Fatigue Syndrome — Advancing Research and Clinical Education](#)
- [Update: Influenza Activity — United States, October 2–December 17, 2016](#)
- [Increases in Drug and Opioid-Involved Overdose Deaths — United States, 2010–2015](#)

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



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