



Health Alert Network

Tri-County Health Department

Serving Adams, Arapahoe and Douglas Counties

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John M. Douglas, Jr., M.D. Executive Director

The pages that follow contain information critical to protecting the health of your patients and the citizens of Colorado.

HAN UPDATE

Number of pages including cover: 6

Subject: **Update - Interim Guidelines for Prevention of Sexual Transmission of Zika Virus—United States, 2016 February 23, 2016**

Message ID: 2/24/2016 12:00:00 PM

Recipients: HAN Community Members.

From: TRI-COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Adams, Arapahoe and Douglas County, Colorado

Recipient Instructions: **Tri-County Health Department is forwarding you the attached HAN. You may have already received this broadcast if you are on the CDPHE distribution list, however, we wanted to ensure you did not miss this important information. No response is required.**

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You have received this message based upon the information contained within our Health Alert Network Notification System. If you have a different or additional e-mail or fax address that you would like us to use, or if you have additional questions, call 720-200-1477.

Categories of Health Alert Network Messages:

Health Alert: Conveys the highest level of importance; warrants immediate action or attention.

Health Advisory: Provides important information for a specific incident or situation; may not require immediate action.

Health Update: Provides updated information regarding an incident or situation; unlikely to require immediate action.

Info Service/Public Health Brief: Provides general information that is not necessarily considered to be of an emergent nature.

You may download a copy of this HAN from the TCHD website at
<http://www.tchd.org/259/Health-Alert-Network>



COLORADO

Department of Public
Health & Environment

Dedicated to protecting and improving the health and environment of the people of Colorado

HEALTH ALERT NETWORK BROADCAST

MESSAGE ID: 02242016 09:45

FROM: CO-CDPHE

SUBJECT: HAN UPDATE - CDC HAN 388 Interim Guidelines for Prevention of Sexual Transmission of Zika Virus—United States, 2016

RECIPIENTS: Local Public Health Agencies / IPs / Clinical Labs / EDs / ID Physicians / Coroners

RECIPIENT INSTRUCTIONS: Local Health Public Health Agencies - [please forward to healthcare providers]

UPDATE

****UPDATE**** Interim Guidelines for Prevention of Sexual Transmission of Zika Virus—United States, 2016
February 23, 2016

*****Health care providers: Please distribute widely in your office*****

KEY POINTS:

This is a rapidly evolving situation. Recommendations will be updated as more information becomes available.

- The CDC has published recommendations for protecting people against sexual transmission of Zika virus.
- These recommendations were based on one published report of transmission from a man to a woman, one published report in which Zika virus was detected in semen of a man with hematospermia, and one case of possible sexual transmission then under investigation in Texas.
- **New:** As of February 23, 2016 there are 14 additional reports of possible sexual transmission in the US under investigation. These reports suggest sexual transmission may be a more likely means of transmission for Zika virus than previously considered.
- Men who have traveled to an area of active Zika virus transmission that have a pregnant partner should abstain from sexual activity or consistently and correctly use condoms during sex for the duration of pregnancy.
- Testing for Zika virus is not commercially available at this time. Please consult CDPHE for assistance with testing and interpretation of test results: 303-692-2700 (regular business hours) or 303-370-9395 (after hours, weekends and holidays).
- Patient specimens should be collected using normal phlebotomy resources. CDPHE does not provide patient specimen collection services.



Attachments:

- 1) CDC Health Advisory: Interim Guidelines for Prevention of Sexual Transmission of Zika Virus—United States, 2016.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

- General information about Zika virus and disease: <https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/zika>
- CDC information about Zika virus and disease: <http://www.cdc.gov/zika/>
- Zika virus information for clinicians: <http://www.cdc.gov/zika/hc-providers/index.html>
- Travel notices related to Zika virus: <http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/notices>
- Information about Zika virus for travelers and travel health providers: <http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/yellowbook/2016/infectious-diseases-related-to-travel/zika>
- Pan American Health Organization (PAHO): http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_topics&view=article&id=427&Itemid=41484&lang=en
- Information on microcephaly: <http://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/birthdefects/microcephaly.html>
- For health care provider consultation on Zika, chikungunya, and dengue viruses, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) can be contacted at 303-692-2700 (regular business hours) or 303-370-9395 (after hours, weekends and holidays). The Virology Laboratory can be reached at 303-692-3485.
- For public inquiry on Zika virus please call the CO-HELP line at 877-462-2911 or 303-389-1687.



This is an official
CDC HEALTH ADVISORY

Distributed via the CDC Health Alert Network
February 23, 2016, 14:15 EST (2:15 PM EST)
CDCHAN-00388

**Update: Interim Guidelines for Prevention of Sexual Transmission of
Zika Virus — United States, 2016**

Summary: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recently published recommendations for protecting people against sexual transmission of Zika virus (1). As stated in that report, information about possible sexual transmission of Zika virus was based on one published report of transmission from a man to a woman, one published report in which Zika virus was detected in semen of a man with hematospermia, and one case of possible sexual transmission then under investigation in Texas. An additional case of Zika virus detected in semen in a man was reported after the CDC recommendations were published (2). As of February 23, 2016, CDC and state public health departments are investigating 14 additional reports of possible sexual transmission of the virus, including several involving pregnant women. While additional investigations are being completed, CDC is issuing this HAN Advisory as a strong reminder to state, local, and US territorial public health departments, clinicians, and the public to be aware of and adhere to current recommendations for preventing sexual transmission of Zika virus, particularly for men with pregnant partners. These recommendations may change as more information becomes available.

Background

CDC is working with state, local, and US territorial public health departments, US Government agencies, and international partners in response to outbreaks of Zika virus disease (Zika) in multiple territories and countries in the Americas. Accumulating evidence links maternal Zika virus infection with congenital microcephaly, miscarriages, and other adverse fetal outcomes (3). In addition, there are reports of a possible association with Guillain-Barré syndrome (4). No vaccine or specific antiviral drug is currently available to prevent or treat Zika.

Zika virus is spread primarily by the bite of infected *Aedes* species mosquitoes (most commonly, *Aedes aegypti*). In areas where Zika virus transmission is ongoing, people should follow precautions to prevent mosquito bites (<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/prevention/>). Sexual transmission of Zika virus also can occur and is of particular concern during pregnancy. In early February 2016, the Dallas County Department of Health and Human Services announced an occurrence of sexually transmitted Zika infection (5). On February 5, 2016, following the confirmation of this Texas sexual transmission event, CDC published interim guidelines for preventing sexual transmission of Zika virus (1).

As of February 23, 2016, CDC and state public health departments are investigating 14 additional reports of possible sexual transmission of the virus, including several events involving possible transmission to pregnant women. In two of these new suspected sexual transmission events that have been investigated to date, Zika virus infection has been confirmed in women whose only known risk factor was sexual contact with an ill male partner who had recently travelled to an area with local Zika virus transmission; testing for the male partners is pending. For four additional suspected sexual transmission events, preliminary laboratory evidence (IgM antibody test) is available for the women, but confirmatory testing is still pending. For eight suspected events, the investigation is ongoing. In all events for which information is available, travelers reported symptom onset within 2 weeks prior to their non-traveling female partner's symptom onset.

Because these reports suggest sexual transmission may be a more likely means of transmission for Zika virus than previously considered, CDC is issuing this HAN Advisory to underscore the importance of adhering to the interim guidance published on February 5 and outlined below. The recommendations, which apply to men who reside in or have traveled to areas with active Zika virus transmission (<http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/notices/>) and their sex partners, will be revised as more information becomes available.

Recommendations for men and their pregnant partners

Men who reside in or have traveled to an area of active Zika virus transmission who have a pregnant partner should abstain from sexual activity or consistently and correctly use condoms during sex (i.e., vaginal intercourse, anal intercourse, or fellatio) for the duration of the pregnancy. Pregnant women should discuss their male partner's potential exposures to mosquitoes and history of Zika-like illness (<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/symptoms>) with their health care provider; providers can consult CDC's guidelines for evaluation and testing of pregnant women (6).

Recommendations for men and their nonpregnant sex partners

Men who reside in or have traveled to an area of active Zika virus transmission who are concerned about sexual transmission of Zika virus might consider abstaining from sexual activity or using condoms consistently and correctly during sex. Couples considering this personal decision should take several factors into account. Most infections are asymptomatic, and when illness does occur, it is usually mild with symptoms lasting from several days to a week; severe disease requiring hospitalization is uncommon. The risk for acquiring vector-borne Zika virus in areas of active transmission depends on the duration and extent of exposure to infected mosquitoes and the steps taken to prevent mosquito bites (<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/prevention>). After infection, Zika virus might persist in semen when it is no longer detectable in blood; studies to determine the duration of persistence in semen are not yet completed.

Accumulating evidence of sexual transmission suggests that exposure to Zika virus includes unprotected sexual contact with a symptomatic male partner who resides in or has traveled to an area of active Zika virus transmission. Zika virus testing is currently recommended to establish a diagnosis of infection in exposed persons with signs or symptoms consistent with Zika virus disease, and may be offered to asymptomatic pregnant women with possible exposure to Zika virus (6). However, interpretation of results is complex, and health care providers should contact their state, local, or territorial health department for assistance with arranging testing and interpreting results. At this time, testing of exposed, asymptomatic men for the purpose of assessing risk for sexual transmission is not recommended. Sexual transmission of Zika virus from infected women to their sex partners has not been documented, nor has transmission from persons who are asymptotically infected. Sexual transmission of many infections, including those caused by other viruses, is reduced by consistent and correct use of latex condoms.

As we learn more about the incidence and duration of seminal shedding from infected men and the utility and availability of testing in this context, recommendations to prevent sexual transmission of Zika virus will be updated.

References

1. Oster AM, Brooks JT, Stryker JE, et al. Interim Guidelines for prevention of sexual transmission of Zika virus — United States, 2016. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep* 2016;65:120–121. <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6505e1.htm>
2. Atkinson B, Hearn P, Afrough B, et al. Detection of Zika virus in semen [letter]. *Emerg Infect Dis*. 2016 May [cited February 22, 2016]. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3201/eid2205.160107>
3. Martines RB, Bhatnagar J, Keating MK, et al. Evidence of Zika virus infection in brain and placental tissues from two congenitally infected newborns and two fetal losses — Brazil, 2015. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep*. 2016;65 (Early Release)(06):1-2. http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6506e1.htm?s_cid=mm6506e1_e. Published February 19, 2016.
4. European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control. Rapid risk assessment: Zika virus epidemic in the Americas: potential association with microcephaly and Guillain-Barré syndrome – 10 December

2015. <http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications/Publications/zika-virus-americas-association-with-microcephaly-rapid-risk-assessment.pdf>. Published 2015. Accessed Feb 1, 2016.

5. Dallas County Health and Human Services. DCHHS reports first Zika virus case in Dallas County acquired through sexual transmission. February 2, 2016.
<http://www.dallascounty.org/department/hhs/press/documents/PR2-2-16DCHHSReportsFirstCaseofZikaVirusThroughSexualTransmission.pdf>
6. Oduyebo T, Petersen EE, Rasmussen SA, et al. Update: interim guidelines for health care providers caring for pregnant women and women of reproductive age with possible Zika virus exposure—United States, 2016. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2016;65.
http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6505e2.htm?s_cid=mm6505e2_e

For More Information

- General information about Zika virus and disease: <http://www.cdc.gov/zika/>
- Zika virus information for clinicians: <http://www.cdc.gov/zika/hc-providers/index.html>
- Protection against mosquitoes: <http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/yellowbook/2016/the-pre-travel-consultation/protection-against-mosquitoes-ticks-other-arthropods>
- Travel notices related to Zika virus: <http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/notices>
- Information about Zika virus for travelers and travel health providers: <http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/yellowbook/2016/infectious-diseases-related-to-travel/zika>
- HAN Advisory: Recognizing, managing, and reporting Zika virus infections in travelers returning from Central America, South America, the Caribbean, and Mexico. January 15, 2016.
<http://emergency.cdc.gov/han/han00385.asp>
- Pan American Health Organization (PAHO):
http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=11585&Itemid=41688&lang=en

Approximate distribution of *Aedes aegypti* and *Ae. albopictus* mosquitoes in the United States:
<http://www.cdc.gov/chikungunya/resources/vector-control.html>

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) protects people's health and safety by preventing and controlling diseases and injuries; enhances health decisions by providing credible information on critical health issues; and promotes healthy living through strong partnerships with local, national, and international organizations.

Categories of Health Alert Network messages:

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| Health Alert | Requires immediate action or attention; highest level of importance |
| Health Advisory | May not require immediate action; provides important information for a specific incident or situation |
| Health Update | Unlikely to require immediate action; provides updated information regarding an incident or situation |
| HAN Info Service | Does not require immediate action; provides general public health information |

##This message was distributed to state and local health officers, state and local epidemiologists, state and local laboratory directors, public information officers, HAN coordinators, and clinician organizations##