



**August 15, 2016**

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This issue contains guidance documents relevant to current public health events and information from **August 1 - August 15**.

The next COCA Update is scheduled for **August 29**.

For questions about these or other clinical issues, please write to us at [coca@cdc.gov](mailto:coca@cdc.gov).

#### **Additional Resources**

[CDC Emergency on Twitter](#)  
[CDC Clinician Outreach and Communication Activity on Facebook](#)  
[COCA Home Page](#)

## **COCA News and Announcements**

### **Upcoming COCA Calls**

#### **NEW: Dosing and Titrating Opioids**

**Date:** Wednesday, August 17, 2016

**Time:** 2:00 - 3:00 pm (Eastern Time)

**Dial In:** 800-779-0686 (U.S. Callers); 312-470-0194 (International Callers)

**Passcode:** 3377346

**Webinar:** <https://www.mymeetings.com/nc/join.php?i=PW8523118&p=3377346&t=c>

Evidence indicates that the risk for opioid-use disorder and overdose increases as dosage increases. CDC Guideline for Prescribing Opioids for Chronic Pain provides recommendations about the types of opioid formulations at initiation, starting dosages, morphine milligram equivalent dosage calculation methods, dose titrating considerations, and tapering methods. During this COCA Call, clinicians will learn about the association between opioid dosage and opioid therapy benefits and harms. In addition, presenters will use a case study of a patient with severe back pain on oxycodone to guide clinicians through safe opioid prescribing practices.

[https://emergency.cdc.gov/coca/calls/2016/callinfo\\_081716.asp](https://emergency.cdc.gov/coca/calls/2016/callinfo_081716.asp)

### **Recent COCA Calls**

#### **Updated Interim Zika Clinical Guidance for Pregnant Women and Data on Contraceptive Use to Decrease Zika-affected Pregnancies**

**Date:** Tuesday, August 9, 2016

During this COCA Call, clinicians learned about the updated CDC interim guidance for caring for pregnant women with possible Zika virus exposure, and strategies for increasing access to contraceptive methods and services to minimize the number of pregnancies affected by Zika.

[https://emergency.cdc.gov/coca/calls/2016/callinfo\\_080916.asp](https://emergency.cdc.gov/coca/calls/2016/callinfo_080916.asp)

#### **Assessing Benefits and Harms of Opioid Therapy for Chronic Pain**

**Date:** Wednesday, August 3, 2016

During this COCA Call, presenters explored a case study on how recommendations from the CDC Guideline for Prescribing Opioids for Chronic Pain were used to ascertain the associated benefits and risks when a patient with fibromyalgia was prescribed oxycodone following a motor vehicle crash.

[https://emergency.cdc.gov/coca/calls/2016/callinfo\\_080316.asp](https://emergency.cdc.gov/coca/calls/2016/callinfo_080316.asp)

Archived COCA conference calls are available at [emergency.cdc.gov/coca/calls/index.asp](http://emergency.cdc.gov/coca/calls/index.asp). Free continuing education (CME, CNE, ACPE, CEU, CECH, and AAVSB/RACE) are available for most calls. For more information about free CE, visit [emergency.cdc.gov/coca/continuingeducation.asp](http://emergency.cdc.gov/coca/continuingeducation.asp)

## CDC Emergency Response

### 2016 Zika Virus



#### **Updated: Interim CDC Zika 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. <http://www.cdc.gov/zika/pdfs/zika-draft-interim-conus-plan.pdf>

#### **Updated: Key Messages—Zika Virus**

A collection of the most up-to-date and cleared information on the ongoing Zika virus outbreak. <http://www.cdc.gov/zika/pdfs/zika-key-messages.pdf>

#### **Zika Virus Information for Healthcare Providers**

CDC's Zika webpage for healthcare provider resources.

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

#### **Zika Virus: Information for Clinicians Slide Set**

<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/pdfs/clinicianppt.pdf>

#### **Print Resources in Different Languages**

CDC fact sheets and posters for distribution to patients are available in languages, including Spanish, Arabic, Tagalog, Vietnamese, Mandarin, Creole, and Korean. 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

#### **NEW: Contraceptive Use Among Nonpregnant and Postpartum Women at Risk for Unintended Pregnancy, and Female High School Students, in the Context of Zika Preparedness — United States, 2011–2013 and 2015, August 2016**

State and local strategies are needed to increase access to contraceptive methods and related services, reduce the risk for unintended pregnancy, and minimize the number of pregnancies affected by Zika infection.

[http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6530e2.htm?s\\_cid=mm6530e2\\_e](http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6530e2.htm?s_cid=mm6530e2_e)

#### **MMWR Interim Guidance for Health Care Providers Caring for Pregnant Women with Possible Zika Virus Exposure — United States, July 2016**

To increase the proportion of pregnant women with Zika virus infection who receive a definitive diagnosis, CDC recommends expanding real-time reverse transcription–polymerase chain reaction (rRT-PCR) testing.

[http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6529e1.htm?s\\_cid=mm6529e1\\_w](http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6529e1.htm?s_cid=mm6529e1_w)

#### **U.S. Zika Pregnancy Registry and Tribal Healthcare Providers: How to Contribute**

[http://www.cdc.gov/zika/pdfs/zika\\_pregnancyregistry\\_tribal.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/zika/pdfs/zika_pregnancyregistry_tribal.pdf)

#### **Consultation Service for Healthcare Providers Caring for Pregnant Women with Possible Zika Virus Infection**

CDC maintains a 24/7 consultation service for health officials and healthcare providers caring for pregnant women. To contact the service, call 770-488-7100 or email [ZIKAMCH@cdc.gov](mailto:ZIKAMCH@cdc.gov).

#### **Outcomes of Pregnancies with Laboratory Evidence of Possible Zika Virus Infection in the United States, 2016**

CDC will report two types of outcomes:

- Live-born infants with birth defects
- Pregnancy losses with birth defects

<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/geo/pregnancy-outcomes.html>

### Doctor's Visit Checklist: For Pregnant Women Who Traveled to an Area with Zika

<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/pdfs/docvisit-checklist-travelpreg.pdf>

### Doctor's Visit Checklist: For Pregnant Women Living in an Area with Zika

<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/pdfs/zika-clinicvisit-checklist.pdf>

### MMWR: Interim Guidance for Healthcare Providers Caring for Women of Reproductive Age with Possible Zika Virus Exposure — United States, April 2016

CDC has updated its interim guidance for U.S. healthcare providers caring for women of reproductive age with possible Zika virus exposure to include recommendations for counseling women and men with possible Zika virus exposure who are interested in conceiving. The updated guidelines also include recommendations for Zika virus testing and guidance for women residing along the U.S.-Mexico Border.

[http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6512e2er.htm?s\\_cid=mm6512e2er\\_w](http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6512e2er.htm?s_cid=mm6512e2er_w)

### MMWR: Preventing Transmission of Zika Virus in Labor and Delivery Settings Through Implementation of Standard Precautions — United States, March 2016

CDC recommends Standard Precautions in all healthcare settings to protect both healthcare personnel and patients from infection with Zika virus as well as from blood-borne pathogens (e.g., human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] and hepatitis C virus [HCV]).

[http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6511e3.htm?s\\_cid=mm6511e3\\_w](http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6511e3.htm?s_cid=mm6511e3_w)

### 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 & Children

<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/hc-providers/infants-children.html>

#### Congenital Microcephaly Case Definitions

<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/public-health-partners/microcephaly-case-definitions.html>

### MMWR: Interim Guidelines for Healthcare Providers Caring for Infants and Children with Possible Zika Virus Infection — United States, February 2016

CDC has updated its interim guidelines for U.S. healthcare providers caring for infants born to mothers who traveled to or resided in areas with Zika virus transmission during pregnancy and expanded guidelines to include infants and children with possible acute Zika virus disease.

<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6507e1.htm>

### Sexual Transmission

#### MMWR: Interim Guidance for Prevention of Sexual Transmission of Zika Virus — United States, July 2016

CDC is expanding its existing recommendations to cover all pregnant couples, which includes pregnant women with female sex partners. This guidance also describes what other couples (those who are not pregnant or planning to become pregnant) can do to reduce the risk for Zika virus transmission.

[http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6529e2.htm?s\\_cid=mm6529e2\\_w](http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6529e2.htm?s_cid=mm6529e2_w)

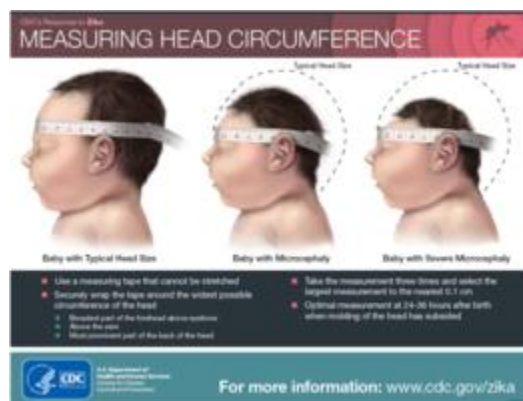
#### Zika and Sexual Transmission

<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/transmission/sexual-transmission.html>

### Travel Information

#### CDC Issues Travel Guidance Related to Miami Neighborhood with Active Zika Spread Transmission

CDC and Florida are issuing travel, testing and other recommendations for people who frequently traveled to



or lived in a 1-square mile area of Miami with active Zika transmission on or after June 15, 2016.  
<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/intheus/florida-update.html>

### **Country Classification Technical Guidance**

To protect travelers from Zika, scientists and travel experts at CDC are monitoring the status of Zika in countries around the world and making appropriate travel recommendations. These recommendations are based on a number of factors, including the historical or current presence of Zika in the country. Based on this assessment, areas with Zika are classified as epidemic or endemic.  
<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/geo/country-classification.html>

### **CDC Issues Travel Notice for the 2016 Summer Olympic Games**

<http://www.cdc.gov/travel/notices/alert/2016-summer-olympics-rio>

## **Clinical Evaluation and Testing**

### **Zika Virus Resources for Laboratories**

<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/laboratories/index.html>

### **Testing for Zika Virus**

Contact your state or local health department to facilitate testing.  
<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/hc-providers/testing-for-zikavirus.html>

### **Official CDC Health Alert Network (HAN) Health Update—CDC Recommendations for Subsequent Zika IgM Antibody Testing, June 2016**

Testing for Zika virus infection using real-time reverse-transcription polymerase chain reaction (rRT-PCR) molecular assays is now commercially available. CDC provides further recommendations for actions to take when requesting Zika rRT-PCR testing from a commercial laboratory.  
<http://emergency.cdc.gov/han/han00392.asp>

### **MMWR: Interim Guidance for Interpretation of Zika Virus Antibody Test Results, June 2016**

If serologic testing indicates recent flavivirus infection that could be caused by either Zika or dengue virus, patients should be clinically managed for both infections because they might have been infected with either virus. Patients with clinically suspected dengue should receive appropriate management to reduce the risk for hemorrhagic medical complications.  
[http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6521e1.htm?s\\_cid=mm6521e1\\_e](http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6521e1.htm?s_cid=mm6521e1_e)

### **Official CDC HAN Health Update—Diagnostic Testing of Urine Specimens for Suspected Zika Virus Infection, May 2016**

<https://emergency.cdc.gov/han/han00389.asp>

### **MMWR: Interim Guidance for Zika Virus Testing of Urine — United States, May 2016**

[http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6518e1.htm?s\\_cid=mm6518e1\\_w](http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6518e1.htm?s_cid=mm6518e1_w)

### **CDC and OSHA Issue Interim Guidance for Protecting Workers from Occupational Exposure to Zika Virus, April 2016**

CDC and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) issued guidance and information for protecting workers from occupational exposure to Zika virus.  
[http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/outdoor/mosquito-borne/pdfs/osha-niosh\\_fs-3855\\_zika\\_virus\\_04-2016.pdf#page=1](http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/outdoor/mosquito-borne/pdfs/osha-niosh_fs-3855_zika_virus_04-2016.pdf#page=1)

### **Clinical Evaluation & Disease**

Zika virus is transmitted to humans primarily through the bite of an infected Aedes species mosquito. Most people infected with Zika virus are asymptomatic. Characteristic clinical findings are acute onset of fever with maculopapular rash, arthralgia, or conjunctivitis. Other commonly reported symptoms include myalgia and headache.  
<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/hc-providers/clinicalevaluation.html>

## **State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Health Department Resources**

### **NEW: 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 Emergency Vector Control Request Form**

<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/public-health-partners/zika-vector-control-arf-2yearcontract.xlsx>

#### **U.S. Zika Pregnancy Registry**

CDC has established the U.S. Zika Pregnancy Registry to learn more about pregnant women in the United States with confirmed Zika virus infection and their infants and is collaborating with state, tribal, local, and territorial health departments to collect information about pregnancy and infant outcomes following Zika virus infection during pregnancy.

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

#### **Zika Active Pregnancy Surveillance System (ZAPSS)/Sistema de Vigilancia Activa de Zika en Embarazos (SVAZE)**

The Puerto Rico Department of Health and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention have developed a surveillance system called Zika Active Pregnancy Surveillance System (ZAPSS)/Sistema de Vigilancia Activa de Zika en Embarazos (SVAZE). The surveillance system will be used to evaluate the association between Zika virus infection during pregnancy and adverse outcomes during pregnancy, birth, and early childhood up to 3 years old.

<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/public-health-partners/zapss.html>

#### **Pregnant Women With Any Laboratory Evidence of Possible Zika Virus Infection in the United States and Territories**

These data reflect pregnant women in the US Zika Pregnancy Registry and the Zika Active Pregnancy Surveillance System in Puerto Rico.

<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/geo/pregwomen-uscases.html>

#### **Zika Crisis and Emergency Risk Communication (CERC) Discussions**

To address the communication concerns and needs of state, local, and territorial health communicators, as well as partner organizations, CDC is hosting a series of Crisis and Emergency Risk Communication (CERC) teleconferences related to Zika issues. These teleconferences will be held on a weekly basis on Tuesdays from 1-2 pm (Eastern Time). Each week, a new topic will be presented on a different aspect of CERC.

<https://emergency.cdc.gov/cerc/zika-teleconferences.asp>

#### **Zika Virus Microsite**

CDC has developed an easily embeddable collection of Zika virus information for partner and stakeholder websites. This collection, called a microsite, can supplement partner web sites with CDC's up-to-date, evidence-based content. The content is automatically updated when CDC's website is updated.

<https://tools.cdc.gov/medialibrary/index.aspx#/microsite/id/234558>

## **CDC News and Announcements**

#### **CDC Science Clips: Volume 8, Issue: 32**

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/](http://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](http://emergency.cdc.gov/coca/trainingresources.asp)

## Natural Disasters and Severe Weather



**CDC Feature: Keep Your Cool in Hot Weather** – (CDC)  
<http://www.cdc.gov/features/extremeheat/index.html>

**Food and Water Needs: Preparing for a Disaster or Emergency** – (CDC)  
[emergency.cdc.gov/disasters/foodwater/prepare.asp](http://emergency.cdc.gov/disasters/foodwater/prepare.asp)

**Health and Safety Concerns for All Disasters** – (CDC)  
[emergency.cdc.gov/disasters/alldisasters.asp](http://emergency.cdc.gov/disasters/alldisasters.asp)

## Infectious, Vector-Borne, and Zoonotic Diseases

### Seasonal Influenza

**Information for Health Professionals** – (CDC)  
<http://www.cdc.gov/flu/professionals/index.htm>

**Weekly U.S. Influenza Surveillance Report: Flu View** – August 6 (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](http://www.flu.gov/planning-preparedness/hospital/index.html)

## Travel Safety

**Current Travel Warnings** – August 11 (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](http://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](http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/mmwrsubscribe.html)

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- [Outbreak of Plague in a High Malaria Endemic Region — Nyimba District, Zambia, March–May 2015](#)
- [Cardiovascular Health Status by Occupational Group — 21 States, 2013](#)
- [Evaluating the Impact of National Public Health Department Accreditation — United States, 2016](#)

## Food, Drug, and Device Safety

### **NEW: Multistate Outbreak of Burkholderia cepacia Infections** – (CDC)

FDA released an updated statement including a voluntary recall of all of liquid products manufactured by PharmaTech and distributed by: Rugby, Major, Bayshore, Metron, Centurion, and Virtus. In addition to the above recall of all liquid products manufactured by PharmaTech, both FDA and CDC continue to recommend that clinicians and patients not use any brand of liquid docusate sodium product as a stool softener or for any other medical purpose.

<http://www.cdc.gov/hai/outbreaks/b-cepacia/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](http://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](mailto: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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