



Zika Fever: Updated guidance for Zika virus testing – Pregnant women who live or work in the area of concern

Version 1.0 (August 5, 2016)

DOH: www.flhealth.gov/zika

CDC: www.cdc.gov/zika/

FloridaHealth.gov • Florida Department of Health

The Florida Department of Health (DOH) has gathered enough information as part of its ongoing investigation into non-travel related cases of Zika in Miami-Dade and Broward counties to conclude that a high likelihood exists that a number of recent cases are the result of local transmission. At this time, the department believes that active transmission of the Zika virus is occurring in one small area in Miami-Dade County, just north of downtown. The exact location is within the boundaries of the following area: NW 5th Avenue to the west, US 1 to the east, NW/NE 38th Street to the north and NW/NE 20th Street to the south. This area is about 1 square mile and a map is included below to detail the area. While no mosquitoes trapped in this area tested positive for the Zika virus, the department believes these cases were likely transmitted through infected mosquitoes.

All persons living in or with travel to the area of active Zika virus transmission identified by Florida DOH and **who have symptoms consistent with Zika virus disease** (acute onset of fever, rash, arthralgia, conjunctivitis) should be tested for Zika virus infection. Based on the earliest time of symptom onset and a 2-week incubation period, this guidance applies to those who reside in or who have traveled to this area any time after June 15, 2016.

The department and CDC recommend that pregnant women should avoid non-essential travel to the area of active Zika virus transmission identified above. Pregnant women who traveled to the area of active Zika virus transmission identified by Florida DOH or had sex with a partner who lives in or traveled to this area without using condoms or other barrier methods to prevent infection, but do not have ongoing exposure, should consult with their healthcare provider and should be tested in accordance with CDC guidance. For additional information, see the August 1, 2016 CDC Health Advisory (CDCHAN-00393) at: <http://emergency.cdc.gov/han/han00393.asp>.

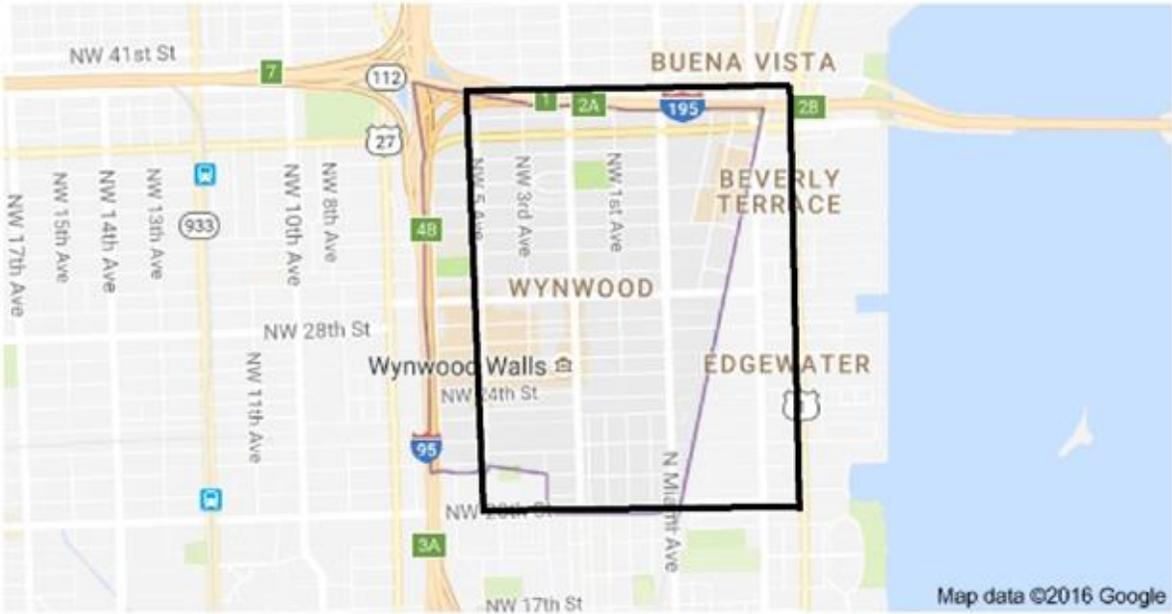
The following updated recommendations pertain to pregnant women who live or work in the area of concern:

- Asymptomatic pregnant women with ongoing risk for exposure to Zika virus should receive Zika virus IgM antibody testing as part of routine obstetric care during the first and second trimesters; immediate RT-PCR testing should be performed when IgM antibody test results are positive or equivocal.
- Symptomatic pregnant women who are evaluated <2 weeks after symptom onset should receive serum and urine Zika virus RT-PCR testing. Symptomatic pregnant women who are evaluated 2–12 weeks after symptom onset should first receive a Zika virus immunoglobulin (IgM) antibody test; if the IgM antibody test result is positive or equivocal, serum and urine RT-PCR testing should be performed.

Women and men with possible exposure to Zika virus (i.e. travel to the area of active Zika virus transmission identified by Florida DOH) should wait at least 8 weeks after exposure to attempt conception; men with symptomatic Zika virus disease should wait at least 6 months before attempting to conceive.

Please note that these recommendations are in addition to previously issued testing recommendations and updated guidance will be provided as the situation evolves.

To see affected area <http://www.floridahealth.gov/newsroom/2016/07/072916-local-zika.html>



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