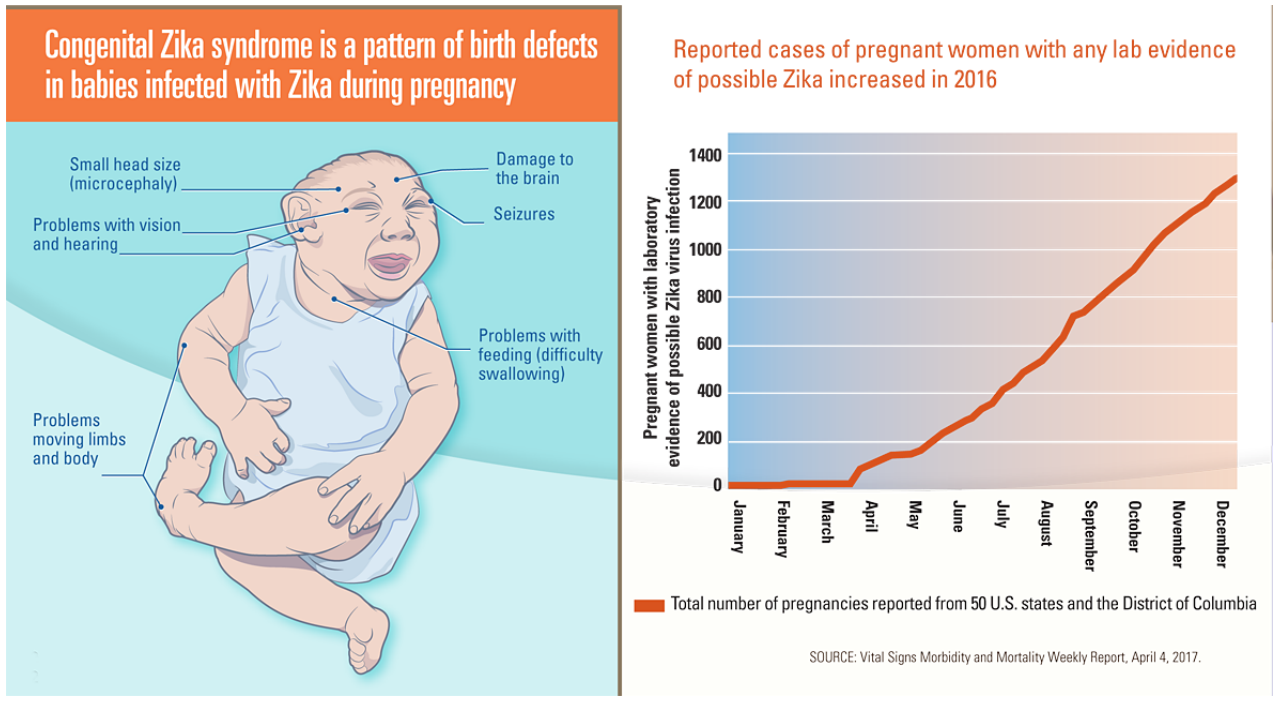




Zika Virus

Protecting Pregnant Women and Babies



Congenital Zika syndrome is a pattern of birth defects in babies infected with Zika during pregnancy.

- Small head size (microcephaly), problems with vision and hearing, problems moving limbs and body, damage to the brain, seizures, and problems with feeding (difficulty swallowing) are the birth defects related to congenital Zika syndrome

Reported cases of pregnant women with any lab evidence of possible Zika increased in 2016.

Week	Month	Total number of pregnancies with laboratory evidence of possible Zika virus infection reported from 50 states and DC
1	January 2016	0
2	January	0
3	January	0
4	January	0
5	February	0
6	February	0
7	February	9
8	February	9

9	March	9
10	March	9
11	March	11
12	March	11
13	March	11
14	April	73
15	April	92
16	April	113
17	April	132
18	May	134
19	May	135
20	May	153
21	May	187
22	June	222
23	June	244
24	June	271
25	June	290
26	June	326
27	July	346
28	July	400
29	July	430
30	July	478
31	August	507
32	August	527
33	August	579
34	August	630
35	September	711
36	September	731
37	September	768
38	September	803
39	September	835
40	October	879
41	October	907
42	October	967
43	October	1012
44	November	1057

45	November	1088
46	November	1124
47	November	1154
48	December	1182
49	December	1229
50	December	1253
51	December	1285
52	December	1297

SOURCE: Vital Signs Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, April 4, 2017.

Zika can be prevented and managed with proper care.

Prevent



Avoid travel to areas with Zika.

Talk with your doctor about the risks if you must travel to any areas with Zika.



Take steps to prevent getting Zika from sex.



Follow steps to prevent mosquito bites.



Screen

Have you traveled to an area with Zika during pregnancy or just before you became pregnant?

Have you had sex without a condom with a partner who lives in or traveled to an area with Zika?

Do you live in or do you frequently travel (daily or weekly) to an area with Zika?



Screen pregnant women for possible exposure to Zika.

Test

Who should be tested for Zika?

Pregnant women

- ▶ Who were exposed to Zika through travel or unprotected sex whether or not they report signs or symptoms
- ▶ Living in areas with Zika

Babies

- ▶ Born to mothers with evidence of Zika infection during pregnancy
- ▶ Born to mothers who were possibly exposed to Zika
 - With clinical findings that suggest congenital Zika syndrome regardless of mother's test results
 - Without abnormalities whose mothers were not tested in the appropriate time frame if there is concern about follow-up for the baby



Manage



If a baby is suspected to have Zika, clinical management should include:

- ▶ Comprehensive physical exam
- ▶ Neurologic exam
- ▶ Eye exam
- ▶ Brain imaging
- ▶ Newborn hearing screening
- ▶ Zika laboratory tests
- ▶ Referral to specialists as needed

SOURCES: Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, July 29, 2016 and August 26, 2016.

Zika can be prevented and managed with proper care.

Prevent

- Avoid travel to areas with Zika.
- Talk with your doctor about the risks if you must travel to any areas with Zika.
- Take steps to prevent getting Zika from sex.
- Follow steps to prevent mosquito bites.

Screen

- Screen pregnant women for possible exposure to Zika:
 - Have you traveled to an area with Zika during pregnancy or just before you became pregnant?
 - Have you had sex without a condom with a partner who lives in or traveled to an area with Zika?
 - Do you live in or do you frequently travel (daily or weekly) to an area with Zika?

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Who should be tested for Zika?

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