

## Instructions for Local Health Departments Regarding Suspected Zika Virus Cases (February 2016)

### *For calls pertaining to pregnant women:*

- Call the Epidemiologist On-Call in the Division of Infectious Disease Epidemiology (DIDE). Pregnant women who have returned from travel to areas with ongoing Zika virus transmission should be offered testing between 2 and 12 weeks upon returning home, even if asymptomatic. Current interim guidelines from CDC can be found here:  
[http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6505e2.htm?s\\_cid=mm6505e2.htm\\_w](http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6505e2.htm?s_cid=mm6505e2.htm_w).
  - Make certain that the physician has up to date information on several mosquito-borne diseases:
    - Malaria: <http://www.cdc.gov/malaria/>
    - Dengue: <http://www.cdc.gov/Dengue/>
    - Chikungunya: <http://www.cdc.gov/chikungunya/>
    - And, of course, Zika: <http://www.cdc.gov/zika/index.html>
    - Early in the course of illness, symptoms of these diseases overlap. Early and appropriate treatment of malaria and dengue improves outcome.
- Complete the 'Travel-Associated Febrile Illness Screening Form' with the caller. Even if the pregnant woman is asymptomatic, there are relevant questions related to demographics and potential exposures to Zika virus (e.g. sexual contact).
- Fax completed form to the Epidemiologist On-Call (304-558-8736, Attn: [Epi On-Call Name]). The Epidemiologist On-Call will consult with CDC on plans to submit specimens for testing.
- Ensure that the shipment of specimen(s) is done correctly. Information on proper specimen collection and shipment can be found in the 'Guidelines for Laboratory Testing of Arboviruses (Chikungunya, Dengue, and Zika Virus)' found here:  
<http://www.dhhr.wv.gov/oeps/disease/Zoonosis/Mosquito/Documents/ArboTestingGuidelines.pdf>.
- The specimen submitter should complete the CDC Dash form. The OLS Human Arboviral Submission Form may also be used.
  - DASH: <http://www.cdc.gov/laboratory/specimen-submission/pdf/form-50-34.pdf>
  - OLS:  
[http://www.wvdhhr.org/labservices/shared/docs/Micro/Test\\_Request\\_Form\\_Arbo\\_Human.pdf](http://www.wvdhhr.org/labservices/shared/docs/Micro/Test_Request_Form_Arbo_Human.pdf).
- Share with the caller that testing results may take up to a few weeks. Laboratory reports will be faxed to OLS, and OLS will send laboratory reports to the submitter, your health department, and DIDE.
- If the patient is has positive laboratory results for Zika virus or any other reportable disease (e.g. chikungunya, dengue, malaria), enter laboratory results into WVEDSS to initiate a thorough case investigation. Zika virus and chikungunya fall under "Arboviral Infection" in WVEDSS. Use the "Arboviral Infection Case Report Form" and "Arboviral Infection Surveillance Protocol" to assist with an arboviral disease case investigation.
  - Report form: <http://www.dhhr.wv.gov/oeps/disease/wvedss/documents/arbo1.pdf>
  - Protocol: <http://www.dhhr.wv.gov/oeps/disease/Zoonosis/Mosquito/Documents/arbovirus/arbovirus-protocol.pdf>
    - Note: Malaria and dengue have their own case report forms; surveillance protocols for these diseases are in the process of being updated. Contact DIDE with any questions regarding management of malaria and dengue cases.

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### *For calls pertaining to persons who have returned from international travel:*

- Check the CDC website to confirm that Zika transmission is occurring in the country of travel: <http://www.cdc.gov/zika/geo/>. If the traveler visited a country where Zika virus is not ongoing, there are several other travel-associated infections to consider, some have serious clinical presentations (e.g. dengue and malaria).
- If you are contacted by a provider about a febrile returned traveler, advise the physician that:
  - Information about traveler's health is available at <http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel>
    - Click on 'destinations,' and choose the country the patient has visited. This website lists major serious infectious diseases, including Zika, by country.
  - Make certain that the physician has up to date information on several mosquito-borne diseases:
    - Malaria: <http://www.cdc.gov/malaria/>
    - Dengue: <http://www.cdc.gov/Dengue/>
    - Chikungunya: <http://www.cdc.gov/chikungunya/>
    - And, of course, Zika: <http://www.cdc.gov/zika/index.html>
    - Early in the course of illness, symptoms of these diseases overlap. Early and appropriate treatment of malaria and dengue improves outcome.
- Complete the 'Travel-Associated Febrile Illness Screening Form' with information provided by the caller. Call the Epidemiologist On-Call in DIDE and fax completed form (304-558-8736, Attn: [Enter Epidemiologist On-Call Name]). The Epidemiologist On-Call will consult with CDC to determine of specimens from the patient should be submitted for testing.
- If CDC determines that specimens from the patient should be sent for arboviral disease testing, relay CDC's decision back to the caller so that specimen collection can be coordinated. Provide the caller with 'Guidelines for Laboratory Testing of Arboviruses (Chikungunya, Dengue, and Zika Virus)': <http://www.dhhr.wv.gov/oeps/disease/Zoonosis/Mosquito/Documents/ArboTestingGuidelines.pdf>.
- The specimen submitter should complete the CDC Dash form. The OLS Human Arboviral Submission Form may also be used.
  - DASH: <http://www.cdc.gov/laboratory/specimen-submission/pdf/form-50-34.pdf>
  - OLS: [http://www.wvdhhr.org/labservices/shared/docs/Micro/Test\\_Request\\_Form\\_Arbo\\_Human.pdf](http://www.wvdhhr.org/labservices/shared/docs/Micro/Test_Request_Form_Arbo_Human.pdf).
- Share with the caller that testing results may take up to a few weeks. Laboratory reports will be faxed to OLS, and OLS will send laboratory reports to the submitter, your health department, and DIDE.
- If the patient is has positive laboratory results for Zika or any other reportable disease (e.g. chikungunya, dengue, malaria), enter laboratory results into WVEDSS to initiate a thorough case investigation. Zika virus and chikungunya fall under "Arboviral Infection" in WVEDSS. Use the "Arboviral Infection Case Report Form" and "Arboviral Infection Surveillance Protocol" to assist with an arboviral disease case investigation.
  - Report form: <http://www.dhhr.wv.gov/oeps/disease/wvedss/documents/arbo1.pdf>
  - Protocol: <http://www.dhhr.wv.gov/oeps/disease/Zoonosis/Mosquito/Documents/arbovirus/arbovirus-protocol.pdf>
    - Note: Malaria and dengue have their own case report forms; surveillance protocols for these diseases are in the process of being updated. Contact DIDE with any questions regarding management of malaria and dengue cases.