



# 2016 Zika Virus Response: The Threat of Zika Virus for Tribal Communities— What do we know?



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U.S. Department of  
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Centers for Disease  
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# Outline

- What CDC is doing
- What you can do
- What resources are available to you
  - » CONUS plan
  - » Zika Action Day
  - » MIT/CERT
- Tips for preparedness planning

# What is CDC doing?

- Activated Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to level 1
- August 3, 2017 activation level now level 2
- Providing on-the-ground support in areas with Zika
- Educating healthcare providers and the public about Zika
- Providing travel guidance
- Developing lab tests and providing labs with diagnostic tests
- Conducting a study to evaluate the persistence of Zika virus in blood, semen, vaginal fluids, and urine

# 2016 ZIKA RESPONSE CDC IN ACTION



Tracking the spread of Zika virus and other mosquito-borne viruses in the United States and around the world.

Training disease detectives to find and report Zika cases.



Teaching healthcare providers how to identify Zika.

Testing samples for Zika and providing laboratories with diagnostic tests.



Studying links between Zika and birth defects and Guillain-Barré syndrome.

Educating the public about Zika virus.



Advising travelers how to protect themselves while traveling in areas with Zika.

**Zika Virus**  
Protecting Pregnant Women and Babies

APRIL 2017  
Vital Signs

43 states and the District of Columbia have reported Zika virus cases. The CDC is working to help states and territories identify and prevent Zika virus infections. The CDC is also working to help states and territories identify and prevent Zika virus infections.

1,300 pregnant women in the United States have been infected with Zika virus.

1 in 10 pregnant women who are infected with Zika virus will have a baby with a birth defect.

What to know next:  
www.cdc.gov/zika/vitalsigns

**Pregnant?**  
Warning: Zika might be linked to birth defects.  
There is no vaccine to prevent Zika virus infection.

**Protect yourself from mosquito bites**

- Use DEET or Picaridin: Mosquitoes do not bite you if you use DEET or Picaridin. Use them on your skin and clothes. They can also be used on your clothes.
- Use Insect Repellent: Use it on your skin and clothes. Use it on your skin and clothes. Use it on your skin and clothes.
- Wash your skin: Wash your skin with soap and water as soon as you get home. Wash your skin with soap and water as soon as you get home.
- Wash your clothes: Wash your clothes with soap and water as soon as you get home. Wash your clothes with soap and water as soon as you get home.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

# MMWR

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

# ZIKA

## ZIKA MICROSITE

## ZIKA UPDATE

CDC

Together Against Zika

## ZIKA ACTION DAY TOOLKIT

EVENT GUIDANCE

A Guide for Public Health Professionals and Community Event Organizers

CDC

CDC's Response to Zika

## PREVENT ZIKA

Avoid Zika by preventing mosquito bites.

Learn more at [www.cdc.gov/zika/prevention](http://www.cdc.gov/zika/prevention)

## State, local and tribal public health agencies can:

- [Test](#) for Zika virus or work with CDC's Arbovirus Diagnostic Laboratory to test for Zika virus when indicated.
- [Report](#) laboratory-confirmed cases to CDC through ArboNET, the national surveillance system for arboviral disease.
- [Participate](#) in the US Zika Pregnancy Registry.
- [Activate or enhance](#) mosquito surveillance and control activities.
- [Implement strategies](#) to increase access to long-acting reversible contraception (LARC) or other appropriate strategies to reduce possible infection and birth defects.

# ZIKA COMMUNICATION PLANNING GUIDE FOR STATES

In order to meet state, local, and territorial health department goals for the Zika response, clear, consistent, and frequent communication ensures that people receive and understand information that can help them make decisions. Communication with the public will foster behaviors to prevent the spread of Zika and protect pregnant women and their pregnancies.

This planning guide provides states with resources to develop adapted communication strategies for their state including:

- Information on the purpose and use of CDC's key messages and how to get updates.
- Communication outreach products including fact sheets, infographics, posters, videos, and CDC's Digital Press Kit.
- Clinical communications products including the clinical guidance, Health Alert Network, MMWRs, and Clinician Outreach and Communication Activity (COCA) deliverables.
- CDC's microsite and instructions for web syndication.

Communications activities for states and local jurisdictions to consider when making their own Zika Action Plans are outlined in the [Zika Virus Risk-Based Preparedness and Response Guidance for States](#), and include the following Phased Response elements:

#### Preparation (vector present or possible)

- Prepare a communication campaign for pregnant women, travelers, healthcare providers, and the public to raise awareness of Zika virus. Include messaging on the risk for sexual transmission, and steps persons can take to prevent it.
- Update scripts for state call centers to include Zika messaging.

#### Mosquito Season

- Initiate a communications campaign, with primary messaging focusing on awareness, personal protection against mosquitoes, and residential source reduction.
- Deploy messages encouraging travelers returning from to areas with Zika transmission to take precautions upon return (actively take steps to prevent mosquito bites for at least three weeks) to reduce the risk of spread to local mosquito populations.

#### First Confirmed Local Transmission

- As appropriate, issue press release/media statement and intensify visible activities in the county to increase attention to Zika virus transmission risk and personal protection measures (flyers, community leaders, and social media).
- Monitor local news stories and social media postings to determine if information is accurate, identify messaging gaps, and make adjustments to communications as needed.

#### Widespread Local Transmission

- Intensify countywide (or jurisdiction-wide) outreach (newspaper, radio, social media, call centers).

ZIKA Action Plan SUMMIT

Together Against Zika

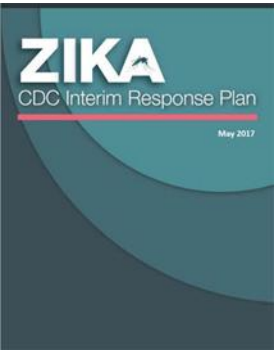


## ZIKA ACTION DAY TOOLKIT EVENT GUIDANCE

A Guide for Public Health Professionals and Community-Based Organizations



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## CDC Zika Interim Response Plan (May 2017) - Purpose

- Guidance and resources from CDC for responding to cases of Zika virus infection in the continental United States (CONUS) and Hawaii.
- Is targeted to state, local, and tribal jurisdictions, which are responsible for responding to Zika virus disease in their communities.
- May also be used by jurisdictions in US territories and freely associated states as applicable and adapted as needed.

## **CDC Zika Interim Response Plan (May 2017) – Purpose cont.**

- Information is provided to assist jurisdictions in protecting pregnant women and infants and responding to travel-associated, sexually transmitted, and locally acquired Zika virus infections in the United States.
- Serves as a reference for public health decision-making and is not meant to be prescriptive or comprehensive, as activities and decisions are jurisdiction- and event-specific.
- The response activities outlined in this plan are based on currently available knowledge about Zika virus, its transmission, and its effects on pregnant women and infants. These activities may change as more is learned about Zika virus.

## CDC Zika Interim Response Plan – Latest changes

- Building on lessons learned in 2016 and feedback from state and local health partners
- More streamlined
- Added links to existing guidance on CDC's website
- Updated critical guidance
  - » Issuing and removing Zika active transmission (red) area designations
  - » Zika cautionary (yellow) area designations has been provided
  - » Guidance for identifying areas at risk for the purpose of blood and tissue safety is now more closely aligned with the guidance for issuing travel and testing guidance

## CDC Zika Interim Response Plan - Resources

<https://www.cdc.gov/zika/public-health-partners/cdc-zika-interim-response-plan.html>

<https://www.cdc.gov/zika/geo/domestic-guidance.html>

<https://www.cdc.gov/zika/public-health-partners/epidemiologic-investigation-toolkit.html>

<https://www.cdc.gov/zika/intheus/florida-update.html>

<https://www.cdc.gov/zika/intheus/texas-update.html>

<https://www.cdc.gov/zika/areasatrisk.html>

# CDC Zika Interim Response Plan - Toolkit for Investigating Possible Local Mosquito-Borne Transmission of Zika Virus

- Zika Virus Infection Case Investigation Form
- Zika Virus Line List Template
- Possible Local Mosquito-Borne Transmission Zika Virus Case Investigation Form
- Sample Protocol for Conducting a Community Survey
- Household Member Survey Form
- Workplace Survey Form
- Household/Workplace Visit Log

# MIT—Medical Investigations Task Force

- Supports CDC preparedness **before, during** and **after** public health emergencies
- Supports **response coordination** with state/local/tribal health authorities

## Clinical Inquiries 24/7 Consultation Service

[>8,200 Zika-related inquiries as of July 2017]

- **Responds to inquiries** from State, Tribal, Local and Territorial (STLT) authorities, medical providers and leaders, community partners, and others
- **Assists with evaluation of potential cases**, interpretation and application of CDC guidance, and addresses related concerns and questions
- **Preserves information about inquiry** characteristics, follow-up, and related clinical outcomes
  - Regular monitoring of inquiry data informs response activities, policy, outreach, messaging, guidance, preparedness planning and capacity

## Deployment Support Teams

### CERT — CDC's Emergency Response Team

- **Respond to requests** for emergency response support
- **Mobilize within 48 hours** the expertise requestors needed for effective response to local needs, so far:
  - **3** Local Transmission Teams:
    - 3 states: UT, FL, and TX
  - **13** Consultation/Collaboration Teams:
    - 6 states: AL, AK, AZ, FL, LA, and TX
    - AK, AZ, and FL include tribal capacity building and preparedness

# What is the CERT?

- ❑ **The CDC Emergency Response Team (CERT) is a highly trained cadre of public health experts trained to mobilize and deploy upon identification of local transmission of Zika virus.**
  - Local transmission defined as transmission in a person who has not traveled recently but gets bitten by an infected mosquito where they live, work, or play.
- ❑ **CERT will deploy to provide technical assistance upon request from a state/local/tribal health authority**
- ❑ **Team composition is determined by the needs of the requestor**

# CERT Resources and Trigger points

- Epidemiology
- Pregnancy Birth Defects
- Vector Control
- Laboratory
- Communication
- Health Care
- Infection Control
- Data Manager
- Public Health Advisor
- CERT Operations Coordinator
- Single suspected/confirmed local transmission
- Multipersonlocal transmission
- Priority areas support
- Location/population density
- Capacity/resources of local authority
- Timing/seasonality
- Technical Assistance

# CERT SME Activities

- Assist with epidemiologic investigation of known cases
- Work with existing local vector control programs to fill gaps
- Enhance or implement (if absent) mosquito surveillance
- Support community engagement efforts to implement vector control strategies and programs
- Provide communication research, media and technical assistance, and audience-focused materials
- Facilitate outreach to the local medical community to test and report suspect cases
- Provide onsite training or assistance in performing laboratory tests for Zika infection

# Tribal Support and Technical Assistance

- **Support requests from tribes for field assistance**
  - » Tribal visits tentatively planned for Arizona and Alabama
- **Provide subject matter expertise**
  - » Technical assistance with reviewing Tribe's Zika Response Plan
- **Partner with Tribal organizations (e.g. NIHB, USET, IHC)**
  - » Training
  - » Trust-building and engagement
- **Support requests from states related to their work with tribes**
  - » Training
  - » Engagement protocols

# MIT CERT example—Local Transmission in Texas

- CERT strengthens relationships, improves collaboration, builds local and state capacity to:

Identify and investigate potential cases

- ✓ **Weekly calls** with state leaders and local health officials to discuss and address concerns about potential cases

Prepare leaders statewide for increased future risk of local transmission

- ✓ **State Preparedness Meeting** convened in Austin, during low season, addressed vector, epidemiology, pregnancy and birth defects concerns

Understand and address unique border health challenges

- ✓ **CERT visits to border counties** to provide epidemiology, vector, provider outreach expert consultation to Cameron, Hidalgo, Laredo counties



# Top 10 Zika Response Planning Tips: Brief Information for State, Tribal, Local, and Territorial Health Officials

- 1. Vector Control and Surveillance** - To target vector control programs in priority areas/at-risk populations to suppress Zika virus transmission if local cases or an outbreak is detected.
- 2. Public Health Surveillance and Epidemiological Investigation** - To ensure adequate diagnosis and reporting of Zika virus cases; to monitor epidemiologic trends in distribution, transmission, and severity; to direct prevention and control efforts; and to identify cases that require follow up or intervention.
- 3. Laboratory Testing and Support Services** - To ensure state and territorial health departments have the support needed to adequately test specimens from suspect Zika cases.

# Top 10 Zika Response Planning Tips cont.

- 4. Prevention of Sexually Transmitted Zika Virus Infections** - To reduce the risk of sexually transmitted Zika virus by providing guidance to the public regarding the risks and to clinicians so they may counsel their patients.
- 5. Prevention of Blood Transfusion–transmitted Zika Virus Infections** - To reduce the risk of transfusion-transmitted Zika virus during a local or more widespread outbreak in areas with active transmission.
- 6. Maternal and Child Health Surveillance and Response** - To prevent Zika virus infection during pregnancy, monitor pregnant women with suspected or confirmed Zika virus infection, and follow up to track adverse pregnancy and infant outcomes.

# Top 10 Zika Response Planning Tips cont.

- 7. Rapid Birth Defects Monitoring and Follow-up** - To ensure rapid detection of microcephaly, other major birth defects, and other disabilities that might be associated with Zika virus infection and to plan for adequate services for these children and their families
- 8. Travel Health News** - To ensure travelers to areas with locally transmitted Zika virus receive appropriate information regarding risks and protection measures.
- 9. Clinician Outreach and Communication** - To inform healthcare providers on the risks, recognition, diagnosis, reporting, clinical management, outcomes, and prevention of Zika virus infections.
- 10. Risk Communication/Community Education** - To inform the public about Zika virus and related birth defects or illnesses, especially microcephaly and other harmful effects to pregnant women and their fetuses.

# Thank you!

## Questions?



Saving Lives.  
Protecting People.™

For more information, contact CDC  
1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)  
TTY: 1-888-232-6348 [www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov)

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