Zika Virus Update

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CDC Responds to ZIKA

Zika Briefing

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What is Zika virus disease (Zika)?

- In 1947, yellow fever researchers placed a rhesus macaque in a cage in the Zika Forest in Entebbe, Uganda
  - Zika means "overgrown" in the Luganda language
- The monkey developed a fever
  - Researchers isolated a transmissible agent from its serum in 1952 – the Zika virus
What is Zika virus disease (Zika)?

- Disease spread primarily through the bite of an *Aedes* mosquito infected with Zika virus.
- Most people won’t even know they have Zika.
How is Zika transmitted?

- Zika can be transmitted through:
  - Mosquito bites
  - From a pregnant woman to her fetus
  - Sexual contact
  - Blood transfusion
Where has Zika virus been found?

- Before 2015, Zika outbreaks occurred in Africa, Southeast Asia, and the Pacific Islands.
- Currently outbreaks are occurring in many countries and territories.
Zika is primarily transmitted through mosquito bites. Protect yourself.
Ways to Protect Yourself from Zika

STEP 1
KEEP MOSQUITOES OUTSIDE

STEP 2
CREATE A BARRIER BETWEEN YOU AND MOSQUITOES

STEP 3
WEAR INSECT REPELLENT

STEP 4
PROTECT YOUR FAMILY

STEP 5
PROTECT YOUR PARTNER

STEP 6
DO YOUR HOMEWORK BEFORE TRAVELING

SOURCE: CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION
Do your homework before traveling

See the latest travel notices at:

wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/page/zika-travel-information
What is CDC doing?

- CDC’s Emergency Operations Center
  - Activated Jan 22, 2016
  - Highest level of activation on Feb 8.
- Working with partners to:
  - Educate healthcare providers & public about Zika.
  - Post travel notices (level 2 alert, practice enhanced precautions) and other travel-related guidance.
  - Provide state and territorial health laboratories with diagnostic tests.
  - Create and distribute Zika Prevention Kits for affected US territories.
WHO Declaration

- On February 1, 2016 WHO declared the current Zika virus situation a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC)
- Microcephaly and other neurologic disorders – need for surveillance and research
  - Zika virus transmission
  - Longer-term measures
- Travel
  - There should be no restrictions on travel or trade with countries, areas and/or territories with Zika virus transmission
  - Travelers to areas with Zika virus transmission should be provided with up to date advice on potential risk and appropriate measures to reduce the possibility of exposure to mosquito bites
  - Standard WHO recommendations regarding disinsection of aircraft and airports should be implemented
- March 8, 2016 WHO statement on the Zika virus situation, for travel:
  - Pregnant women should be advised not to travel to areas of ongoing Zika virus outbreaks;
  - Pregnant women whose sexual partners live in or travel to areas with Zika virus outbreaks should ensure safe sexual practices or abstain from sex for the duration of their pregnancy
U.S. Population & Travelers

~ 310 million population
~ 40 million foreign-born
> 300 official ports of entry

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U.S. POE and CDC Quarantine Stations

- Anchorage
- Seattle
- Minneapolis
- Chicago
- Detroit
- Boston
- New York
- Newark
- Washington DC
- Atlanta
- Miami
- San Juan
- San Francisco
- Los Angeles
- San Diego
- El Paso
- Houston
- Dallas

CDC Quarantine Station (n=20)

U.S. Port of Entry (n=327)
Routine Activities at U.S. Airports

- Promptly identify and analyze public health risk based on ill traveler assessment
- Utilize existing reporting and response mechanisms
- Mitigate morbidity and mortality for passengers, crew, and community
- Support crisis emergency risk communication (compassionate, timely, credible)

Close coordination with local public health, emergency first responders, law enforcement, and aviation sector partners is essential
Routine Border Tools & Activities to Prevent Introduction of Communicable Diseases

• Health promotion & health communications to travelers
  • E-monitors, Travel Health Alert Notices, CDC Travelers’ Health Web site
• Guidance to airlines and airport partners
• Federal authorities to restrict travel
• Contact investigations
• Routine Procedures to Detect Ill Travelers
• Training, Planning, Exercising
U.S. Airport Entry Screening

- Routine procedures to identify ill travelers is on-going in partnership with Customs and Border Protection (CBP)
- CDC is not conducting entry screening on arriving travelers for Zika
- Travelers from areas where Zika virus is spreading could arrive at any U.S. airport, including on domestic flights from U.S. territories or preclearance ports.
- CDC staff, in collaboration with CBP, EMS and local health officials, follow routine protocols and respond to sick travelers and determine appropriate measures
- The reporting requirements for airlines and cruise ships under CDC’s regulations (42 CFR part 71) cover some of the more common symptoms of Zika.
- CDC will continue to assess the situation and determine if additional measures are necessary and communicate with Customs and Border Protection.
Disinsection of Commercial Airplanes

- Zika virus spreads from place to place primarily through infected travelers, not mosquitoes.
- CDC does not recommend routine use of insecticides (disinsection) inside commercial conveyances to prevent the spread of Zika virus.
- Insecticide use is not required for airplanes or ships arriving in the United States.
- Jurisdictions should continue to follow established, routine vector efforts to control or eliminate mosquitoes in airports and seaports.
- Airlines should follow guidance from countries that require disinsection and from the International Civil Aviation Organization.
San Juan Quarantine Station
Philadelphia Quarantine Station
What Can Airlines do to Help Amplify the Message

- Consider adopting fleet-wide approach to Zika virus notifications
- Provide health advice to passengers and crew with itineraries to locations listed in Zika virus travel alerts as having reported Zika transmission
  - US-CDC, WHO/PAHO, European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC)
- Guidance from relevant national, regional and international health authorities can be used to develop health advice
- Provide information for specific risk groups
  - Pregnant women, women trying to become pregnant
- Update when health authorities update the advice they provide
What Can Airlines do to Help Amplify the Message

• Messages can be provided:
  • Pre-travel health alerts with itineraries to affected countries:
    • To passengers at on-line booking, via email prior to travel
    • To crew: online videos, news letters, emails
      • Specific health information for pregnant women and for women trying to become pregnant.
  • Onboard:
    • Inflight videos - everyone or those who select;
    • Flyers, magazine articles
    • Additional goodies for flights to affected countries?
U.S. Olympic Committee (USOC) formed a Disease Advisory Group
- Assist in identifying and establishing best practices regarding the mitigation, assessment, and management of infectious disease centered on the athletes and staff participating in Olympic and Paralympic Games and USOC operated facilities.
- Assist in developing educational materials for athletes, staff, and delegation members.
- CDC is a member of advisory group: Capt. Martin S. Cetron, MD, Director, Division of Global Migration and Quarantine

Olympic travel notice posted:
2016 Summer Olympics (Rio 2016)

Alert - Level 2. Practice Enhanced Precautions

What is the current situation?

The 2016 Summer Olympics will take place in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from August 5 to August 21, 2016. The Paralympic Games is scheduled for September 7 to September 18, 2016. If you plan to travel to Brazil for the Olympics or Paralympics, follow the recommendations below to help you stay safe and healthy.

Brazil, along with many destinations in the Americas, is experiencing an outbreak of Zika virus. Because Zika virus infection in pregnant women is linked to serious birth defects and miscarriages, CDC has issued special recommendations for pregnant women traveling to Brazil. See “Zika Virus in Pregnancy” on this page and the Zika in Brazil travel notice for more information. The Zika outbreak in Brazil is dynamic. CDC will continue to monitor the situation and will adjust these recommendations as necessary.
Travel Recommendations for 2016 Summer Olympics in Brazil

- **Zika**
  - Women who are pregnant should not go.
  - If they must go, should prevent mosquito bites.
  - Women trying to become pregnant should talk to their doctor.
  - Men who go should use condoms or not have sex with pregnant partners.

- **Other travel health recommendations**
  - Get travel vaccines.
  - Follow safety and security recommendations.
  - Follow food and water safety guidelines.
  - Prevent mosquito bites (to prevent dengue and chikungunya, as well as Zika).
  - Choose safe transportation options.

- **Similar guidelines have been issued for spring break travelers.**
Airlines: Things to Take Into Account

- Disease severity and potential impact on traveler
- Are all travelers at same risk
- Statements by WHO
  - Emergency committee statements, e.g. PHEIC
- Statements by National Governments
  - Travel Health Notices
    - In the US could consider for L2 or L3
  - Published Guidance for Monitoring and Movement of Persons
- CDC advises purchasing travel health and medical evacuation insurance
Communication Materials

Zika Updates: www.cdc.gov/zika
Resources

- CDC Emergency Partners Newsletter request: emergencypartners@cdc.gov
For more information, contact CDC
1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.