CDC – An Overview for State and Territorial Leaders

Matthew Penn, JD, MLIS
Director, Public Health Law Program
Office for State, Tribal, Local and Territorial Support
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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Zika Virus Basics

- 45 countries and territories in the Americas and 54 countries and territories worldwide reporting active Zika virus transmission (as of 8/02/16)
- **6,408** cases of Zika in the US (as of 7/21/16)
  - **1,658** in continental US and DC
  - **4,750** in Puerto Rico and US territories
- **433** pregnant women with Zika in the US as of 7/27/16
- **15** sexual transmission cases
**Aedes aegypti and Aedes albopictus Mosquitoes Can Transmit Zika**

- There are hundreds of Aedes species mosquitoes; We are concerned with *Aedes aegypti* and *Ae. albopictus* mosquitoes which also transmit dengue & chikungunya viruses.
- Can live indoors and outdoors
- Bite during the day and at night
- *Aedes aegypti* prefer to bite people; *Ae. albopictus* will bite any animal or person.

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*Estimated range of Aedes aegypti and Aedes albopictus in the United States, 2016*

*Aedes aegypti* mosquitos are more likely to spread viruses like Zika, dengue, chikungunya than other types of mosquitoes such as *Aedes albopictus* mosquitoes.

- These maps show CDC’s best estimate of the potential range of *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus* in the United States.
- These maps include areas where mosquitoes are or have been previously found.
- Shaded areas on the maps do not necessarily mean that there are infected mosquitoes in that area.

Health Risks and Testing

- Zika is a cause of microcephaly and other severe fetal brain abnormalities. Additionally, other problems have been identified in pregnancies and among fetuses and infants infected with Zika virus before birth, such as miscarriage, stillbirth, absent or poorly developed brain structures, defects of the eye, hearing deficits, and impaired growth.

- Testing recommendations for pregnant women differ based on the circumstances of possible exposure (i.e., ongoing versus limited exposure), presence or absence of symptoms, and the elapsed interval since the last possible Zika virus exposure.
Monitoring for Zika Cases

- Laboratory-confirmed Zika cases reported to local and/or state or territorial health agencies who report to ArboNET
- Pregnant women with laboratory evidence of possible Zika infection and their infants entered into the US Zika Pregnancy Registry
- The US Zika Pregnancy Registry also includes infants with laboratory evidence of congenital Zika virus infection and their mothers, when mother’s infection not detected prenatally
Interim CDC Zika Response Plan (Continental US and Hawaii):

  - Communication/education
  - Surveillance/monitoring
  - Laboratory
  - Mosquito control
  - Pregnant women outreach
  - Blood safety
  - Planning
What Can State and Territorial Leaders Do?

Identify and take action, if needed, on Zika-related policy/legal issues (Resource: www.cdc.gov/phlp/publications/topic/zika.html)

Response to the Zika virus disease (Zika) requires an understanding of complex public health issues, including the role of law in controlling the spread of infectious diseases. This page provides resources and information developed by the Public Health Law Program to address potential questions from responders and the public about Zika-related legal issues.

- **Presentation: Using Policy to Increase Public Understanding and Enhance State and Community Readiness.**

  Zika Action Plan Summit session on using policy to increase public understanding and enhancing state and community readiness. [Download](#) [PDF - 1.90MB] the presentation slides.

- **Webinar: The Zika Virus: Current Public Health Considerations and What You Need to Know.**

  This webinar provides analysis of the ever-changing state of the Zika virus, including the most prevalent locations and common causes leading the virus to spread, and the latest best practice approach to diagnosing, preventing, and controlling the virus. The webinar also

- **Legislative Report for Zika**

  Report compiled by CQ StateTrack of recently introduced federal, state, and territorial bills that discuss Zika.

- **Regulatory Report for Zika**

  Report compiled CQ StateTrack of recently introduced federal, state, and territorial regulations, administrative rules, and executive orders that discuss Zika.
What Can State and Territorial Leaders Do?

- Assist your state, territorial, and local health officials
- Help inform the public about Zika issues
- When needed, reach out to CDC and national public health organizations for assistance
- Consider legislation and regulations to aid in the fight against Zika virus
State and Territorial Laws to Help Fight Zika Virus

Education and training

- Hawaii Senate Bill 3041
  - Requires healthcare professionals to take a continuing medical education course on health issues unique to Hawaii, including reportable infectious diseases, such as dengue fever, Zika virus, chikungunya virus, leptospirosis, and rat lungworm disease. Requires the department of health to develop the course, in consultation with the Hawaii medical board.

- New Jersey Senate Bill 17
  - Appropriates $5 million to be allocated by the commissioner to establish and implement a training program for municipal and county health officers for Zika virus prevention measures
State and Territorial Laws to Help Fight Zika Virus (Cont.)

- Direct Zika response activities
  - New Jersey Assembly Bill 3969
    - Requires the state department of health to establish a Zika Virus State Action Plan
  - New Jersey Assembly Bill 4024
    - Appropriates $1 million to the Department of Environmental Protection for grants to county mosquito control agencies in consultation with the Department of Health and the State Mosquito Control Commission
State and Territorial Laws to Help Fight Zika Virus (Cont.)

- Direct Zika response activities
  - Puerto Rico Senate Bill 1705
    - Creates a committee to combat Zika virus by monitoring and implementing control activities, including public health interventions; creates a control unit in charge of reducing mosquitoes with special efforts in areas where pregnant women reside
  - New York Proposed Rule § 40-2.24 to Title 10 NYCRR
    - Requires local health departments to develop a Zika Action Plan as a condition of state aid
State and Territorial Laws to Help Fight Zika Virus (Cont.)

- Vector control requirements
  - Puerto Rico House Bill 2832
    - Amends the definitions of “importer tires” and “tire importer license” and establishes a ban on the importation of used tires to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
  - Puerto Rico Senate Bill 1554
    - Requires all financial institutions authorized to do business in Puerto Rico whose mortgages have been executed or whose possession is in the financial institution to eliminate sources of standing water where mosquitoes lay eggs.
State and Territorial Laws to Help Fight Zika Virus (Cont.)

- Zika treatment coverage
  - Puerto Rico Senate Joint Resolution 0657
    - Orders any company or health insurance corporation doing business in Puerto Rico, during an outbreak or epidemic of the Zika virus, declared by the CDC or the Department of Health of Puerto Rico, to provide the necessary coverage for any tests related to the detection of the Zika virus
State and Territorial Laws to Help Fight Zika Virus (Cont.)

- **Disease reporting amendments**
  - **Arkansas Proposed Regulation 007.15.16-001**
    - Adds Zika to the list of reportable diseases
  - **Delaware Emergency Rule (Effective: 06/01/2016) 16 DE Admin. Code 4202**
    - To allow for timely and complete reporting of information relevant to Zika infection or illness in Delaware
  - **Florida Emergency Rule (Effective: 02/09/2016) 64DER16-2, 64DER16-1**
    - Requires status reports related to suspected or confirmed cases of the Zika virus to be provided to the state epidemiologist
  - **Kentucky Proposed 902 KAR 2:020**
    - Includes Zika virus disease as an arboviral disease requiring priority notification (within one business day)
Work with Partners to Disseminate Information

- Healthcare, including obstetrics and pediatric providers
- Public schools
- Early childcare programs
- Airports
- Radio stations and other media outlets
- Travel agencies
- Local businesses
- Faith- and community-based organizations
Communication Materials

Mosquito Bite Prevention for Travelers

Protect yourself and your family from mosquito bites. Here’s how:

- Choose a hotel/bedroom with working air conditioning or fans.
- Keep airtight screens on all windows and doors.
- Use insect repellents with DEET or other active ingredients.
- Dress in light-colored clothing and long sleeves.
- Use mosquito netting at bedtime.
- Donate blood only if you are not traveling to a Zika-affected area.

FAQs:

What we know about Zika
- Zika infection can cause serious birth defects.
- Zika spreads from person to person through mosquito bites.
- There is currently no vaccine or cure for Zika.

What we don’t know about Zika
- The long-term effects of Zika infection are not known.
- It is unclear how long immunity lasts.

Symptoms of Zika
- Symptoms can include fever, joint pain, rash, and fatigue.
- Symptoms usually appear within 7 days of infection.

And what we don’t know:
- How long does immunity last?
- Is there a cure for Zika?
- Can Zika be prevented through lifestyle changes?

www.cdc.gov/zika
Resources

- Stay Current on Health Alerts & Emergencies
  www.cdc.gov/stltpublichealth/healthalerts/

- CDC Zika Virus Website
  www.cdc.gov/zika

- CDC Interim Zika Action Plan and Guidance for States

- CDC Public Health Law Zika Resources
Resources (Cont.)

- CDC Emergency Partners Newsletter
  Send signup request to emergencypartners@cdc.gov

- Examples of CDC Resources Available to State, Tribal, Local, and Territorial Health Agencies
  www.cdc.gov/stltpublichealth/aboutcdc/pdf/stlt-agency-resources.pdf
Questions?

Please send all inquiries and/or questions directly to preparedness@cdc.gov.


Thank you.

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.