**CDC EHR Meaningful Use webpage—Public Health – EHR Vendors Collaboration Initiative**

Question and Answer Session

How to submit or ask questions for the panel members?

Submit or Ask Questions

• Submit your text question and comments using the Question Panel

• Please raise your hand to be unmuted for verbal questions.
All women of child-bearing age. (P1)

- Serum + Urine rRT-PCR Test (P6)

Symptom onset < 2 weeks Post-Possible Exposure

- Symptom onset > 2 and < 12 weeks Post-Possible Exposure

- Reflex test - Serum Zika Virus IgM and dengue virus IgM (if not available, store additional serum for IgM testing) (P7)

- Positive or Equivocal (Presumptive Zika or Dengue virus infection)

- Perform PRNT testing on same sample or subsequent sample (P8)

- Zika virus PRNT > 10 and dengue virus PRNT < 10

- Recent Zika Virus Infection (P9)

- Zika virus PRNT > 10 and dengue virus PRNT > 10

- Recent Flavivirus Infection (specific virus cannot be identified) (P10)

- Zika virus PRNT < 10

- No Recent evidence of Zika virus infection (P11)

- No symptoms + Frequent travel to or resident of Zika-prone area

- Test for Zika Virus IgM once during 1st or 2nd Trimesters (P7)

- Stop

- Any Sexual Partner with Travel to an area with active Zika transmission (D1) NO

- Resident of an area with active Zika transmission (D1) NO

- Planned Travel to an area with active Zika transmission (D1) NO

- Mosquito Prevention & Contraception Advice (P2)

- Advise to avoid travel to an area with active Zika transmission

- Confer with state health department regarding Zika testing (P4)

- Known Pregnant (D2)

- Uncertain

- Pregnant

- Not Pregnant

- Patients with > 1 Symptoms (D3)

- Supportive Care

- Rest, Fluids, Analgesics, Antipyretics (Avoid aspirin/NSAIDs in case of dengue) (P3)

- Positive or Equivocal (Presumptive Zika or Dengue virus infection)
Recent Zika Virus Infection (Px) or Recent Flavivirus infection (specific virus cannot be identified) (P9)

- Serial Fetal Ultrasound every 3-4 weeks to assess fetal anatomy and growth (P12)

Presumptive recent Zika virus or flavivirus infection (P10)

- Consider Amniocentesis for pregnancy; Zika virus rRT-PCR on amniotic fluid (P6)

Dengue Treatment Guideline: http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/44188/1/9789241547871_eng.pdf

No Recent evidence of Zika virus infection (P11)

- Prenatal Ultrasound to evaluate fetal abnormalities consistent with congenital Zika virus syndrome (P12)

Provider Determines Fetal Ultrasound Result (D6)

- Fetal Abnormalities Consistent with congenital Zika Virus syndrome PRESENT

  - Repeat Zika Virus rRT-PCT and IgM tests (P6, P7)
  
  - Individualize Obstetric Care based on ongoing risk for Zika virus exposure

- Fetal Abnormalities Consistent with congenital Zika Virus syndrome ABSENT

Pregnancy Outcome (D7)

- Live Birth

  - Evaluate for congenital Zika Virus infection (Phenotypic abnormalities) and
  - Test cord blood and serum for rRT-PCR
  - Pathology evaluation of fetal tissue (placenta and umbilical cord) (rRT-PCR or immunohistochemical staining of placenta) (P13)

- Fetal loss or stillbirth

  - Offer pathology testing for Zika virus infection – rRT-PCR and immunohistochemical staining of fixed tissue (P14)
Zika Virus Locations - US

Advice for people living in or traveling to South Florida

The Florida Department of Health has identified two areas of Miami-Dade County where Zika is being spread by mosquitoes. In addition to the previously identified area in the Wynwood neighborhood, there is now mosquito-borne spread of Zika virus in a section of Miami Beach.

This guidance is for people who live in or traveled to the identified area of Miami Beach any time after July 14. This guidance also still applies for those who live in or traveled to the previously identified Wynwood area any time after June 15. These timeframes are based on the earliest time symptoms can start and the maximum 2-week incubation period for Zika virus.

Pregnant women and their partners
Questions for Audience

1. What is the most effective and efficient manner to identify travel/exposure for the female patient of childbearing age and her sexual partner(s)?

2. What is the most efficient manner to determine undetermined pregnancy for females of childbearing age?

3. Where specific value do sets Vs broader value sets help (e.g., all Zika virus laboratory tests Vs separate value sets for RT-PCR, IgM, Neutralizing Antibody)?

4. Where are computer readable orders/order sets using value sets beneficial compared with merely a list of items (e.g., symptoms suggestive of active disease, ultrasound findings consistent with fetal Zika virus infection, or treatment options for infected newborns)?
Useful Links

• CDC Meaningful Use Website- Public Health – EHR Vendors Collaboration Initiative

• Most Current Zika Virus Information

• Contact Meaningful Use at:
  meaningfuluse@cdc.gov