***The MMWR is embargoed until 1 PM ET, Thursday, April 23, 2020***



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**April 24, 2020**

**Update on Vaccine-Derived Poliovirus Outbreaks — Worldwide, July 2019–February 2020**

CDC Media Relations

404-639-3286

**Preexposure Prophylaxis for Prevention of HIV Acquisition Among Adolescents: Clinical Considerations, 2020**

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**Update on Vaccine-Derived Poliovirus Outbreaks — Worldwide, July 2019–February 2020**

*The number of outbreaks of circulating vaccine-derived polioviruses (cVDPVs) have progressively increased from nine during January 2017–June 2018 to 33 during July 2019–February 2020, with the majority of those outbreaks caused by cVDPV type 2.* Circulating vaccine-derived polioviruses (cVDPVs) can emerge in populations with low poliovirus immunity and cause polio outbreaks. During July 2019–February 2020, 13 ongoing and 20 new cVDPV outbreaks were reported; 10 outbreaks spread internationally. In 2016, there was a synchronized switch from trivalent (Sabin 1, 2, 3) oral poliovirus vaccine (OPV) to bivalent (Sabin 1, 3) OPV. The number and geographic span of cVDPV type 2 (cVDPV2) outbreaks increased beyond 2016 projections. New cVDPV2 outbreaks are linked to poor monovalent Sabin OPV2 coverage during outbreak response campaigns and an absence of type 2 immunity in children born after the switch. In mid-2020, the Global Polio Eradication Initiative plans to introduce a genetically stabilized, novel OPV2 for outbreak response to lower the risk of cVDPV2 outbreaks.

Link once embargo lifts: <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/69/wr/mm6916a1.htm?s_cid=mm6916a1_w>

**Cleaning and Disinfectant Chemical Exposures and Temporal Associations with COVID-19 — National Poison Data System, United States, January 1, 2020–March 31, 2020 (Early Release April 20)**

Link: <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/69/wr/mm6916e1.htm?s_cid=mm6916e1_w>

**Notes from the Field:**

* **Outbreak of Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection Among Persons Who Inject Drugs — Cabell County, West Virginia, 2018–2019**

*A recent HIV outbreak among people who inject drugs in Cabell County, West Virginia underscores the importance of HIV prevention, diagnosis, and care in communities with high rates of substance use disorder.* Cabell County, West Virginia is a medium-sized metropolitan area with high rates of substance use disorder, but historically low HIV diagnoses – averaging two HIV diagnoses among people who inject drugs (PWID) annually during 2013-2017. However, during January 2018 to October 2019, the community experienced an HIV outbreak among PWID, with a total of 82 HIV diagnoses. In response, the West Virginia Bureau for Public Health, the Cabell-Huntington Health Department, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention worked together to rapidly diagnose HIV, link people to HIV care, and expand access to pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) and syringe services, addressing the causes and consequences of HIV in the community.

Link once embargo lifts: <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/69/wr/mm6916a2.htm?s_cid=mm6916a2_w>

* **Multiple Cruise Ship Outbreaks of Norovirus Associated with Frozen Fruits and Berries — United States, 2019**

*This investigation highlights the importance of acute gastroenteritis (AGE) surveillance at sea to identify contaminated foods not yet implicated on land and to prevent transmission of AGE illness through U.S. ports.* Cruise line X had 10 outbreaks of acute gastroenteritis (AGE) on ships sailing in Europe in fall 2019. On September 18, CDC’s Vessel Sanitation Program (VSP) was notified of an outbreak on a ship sailing into U.S. jurisdiction; on October 7, VSP was notified of two more. Onboard questionnaires implicated a smoothie, and CDC asked FDA to test frozen fruit and berry items for norovirus. Three items tested positive; after their removal, no further outbreaks were reported on the cruise line. All ships in cruise line X received frozen raspberries from China starting in June 2019; in November, the World Health Organization issued a recall for frozen raspberries from China.

Link once embargo lifts: <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/69/wr/mm6916a3.htm?s_cid=mm6916a3_w>

**QuickStats**:

* **Percentage of Currently Employed Adults Aged ≥18 Years Who Reported an Average of ≤6 Hours of Sleep per 24-Hour Period, by Employment Category — National Health Interview Survey, United States, 2008–2009 and 2017–2018**

Link once embargo lifts: <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/69/wr/mm6916a5.htm?s_cid=mm6916a5_w>

**Recommendations and Reports:**

* **Preexposure Prophylaxis for Prevention of HIV Acquisition Among Adolescents: Clinical Considerations, 2020**

*There are key clinical considerations unique to adolescents that clinical providers can consider when evaluating adolescents for pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) of HIV.* PrEP is one of the most powerful tools available to prevent HIV transmission. When considering a PrEP prescription PrEP for an adolescent, there are certain unique topics that should be considered. CDC has released a list of key clinical considerations for providers prescribing PrEP for adolescents, including the latest safety data on PrEP for adolescents; legal issues about consent for clinical care and confidentiality in their respective states; the therapeutic partnership with adolescents and their parents or guardians; the need to tailor the clinical approach to enhance patient-provider communication; and trends in medication initiation, adherence, and persistence during adolescence.

Link once embargo lifts: <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/69/rr/rr6903a1.htm?s_cid=rr6903a1_w>

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