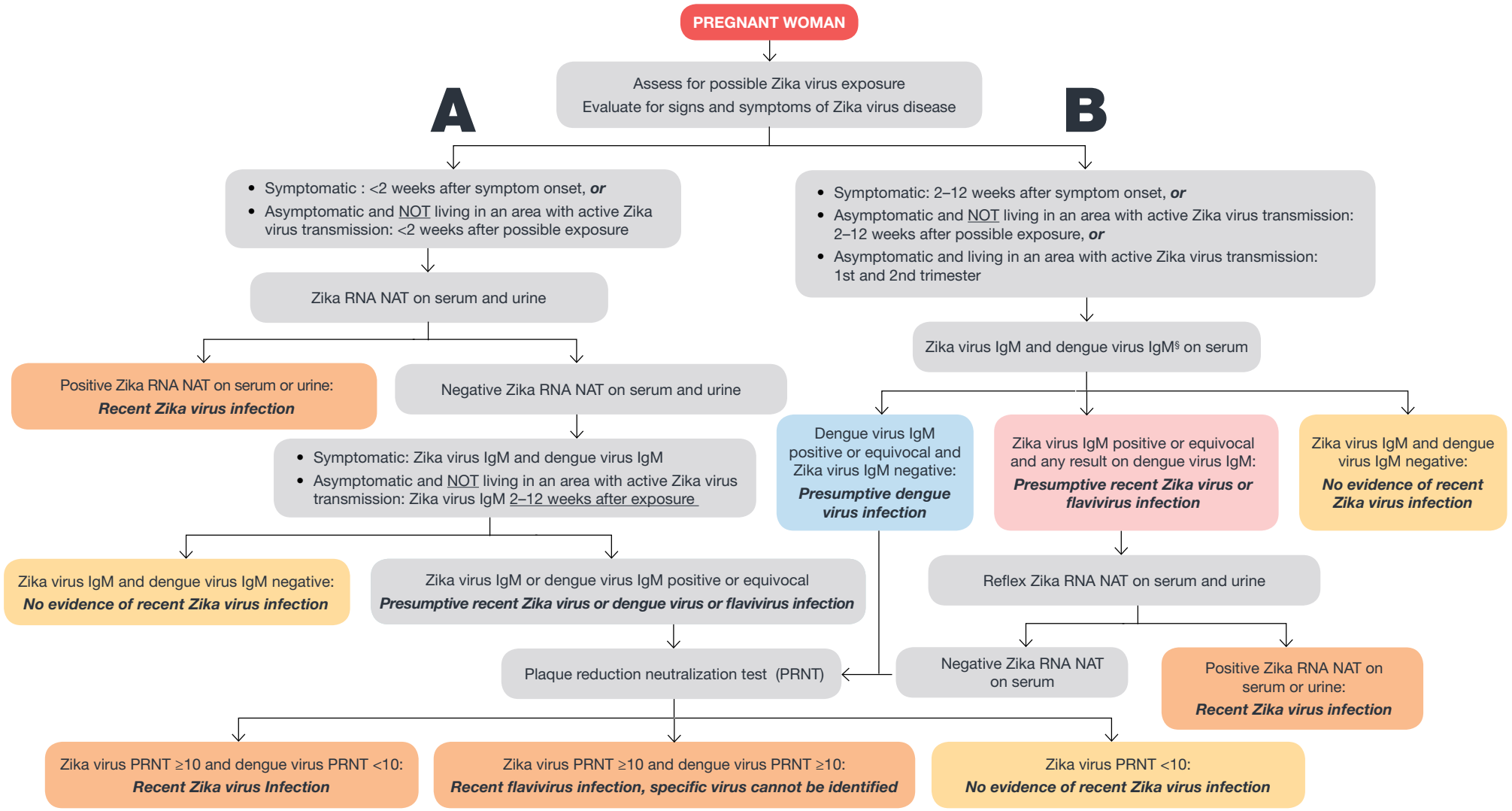
Note: On May 5, 2017, CDC issued a Health Alert Notice (HAN) (https://emergency.cdc.gov/han/han00402.asp) to share emerging evidence about interpreting Zika IgM antibody test results of women who may have been exposed to Zika virus, particularly women who live in or frequently travel to areas with a CDC Zika travel notice, before conception. It is possible that some women who are currently pregnant may have been previously infected and developed antibodies against Zika prior to pregnancy. New data suggest that Zika virus infection, similar to some other flavivirus infections, may result in Zika antibodies staying in the body for months after infection, which may make it difficult to use these tests to determine whether women might have been infected before or after they became pregnant. This HAN has specific recommendations not currently a part of the existing laboratory guidance, which should be considered for these women: 1. that nucleic acid testing is considered at least once per trimester unless a previous test has been positive, and on amniocentesis specimens, if amniocentesis is performed for other reasons and 2. that IgM testing may be considered as part of pre-conception counseling. CDC recommends other diagnostic methods, such as nucleic acid testing and ultrasounds, which may provide additional information to help healthcare providers know if antibody test results might represent a recent infection. CDC is currently updating its webpages with this information.

CDC's Response to **Zika**

UPDATED INTERIM PREGNANCY GUIDANCE:

Testing and interpretation recommendations*,†,§,¶ for a pregnant woman with possible exposure to Zika virus — United States (including U.S. territories)



Abbreviations: IgM = immunoglobulin M; PRNT = plaque reduction neutralization test; Zika RNA NAT = nucleic acid test.

* A pregnant woman is considered symptomatic if one or more signs or symptoms (fever, rash, arthralgia, or conjunctivitis) consistent with Zika virus disease is reported whereas a pregnant woman is considered asymptomatic if symptoms are NOT reported.

† Testing includes Zika RNA NAT on serum and urine samples, Zika virus and dengue virus Immunoglobulin M (IgM), and plaque reduction neutralization test (PRNT) on serum samples. PRNT results that indicate recent flavivirus infection should be interpreted in the context of the currently circulating flaviviruses. Refer to the laboratory guidance for updated testing recommendations (http://www.cdc.gov/zika/laboratories/lab-guidance.html). Because of the overlap of symptoms in areas where other viral illness are endemic, evaluate for possible dengue or chikungunya virus infection.

§ Dengue IgM antibody testing is recommended only for symptomatic pregnant women.

¶ If Zika RNA NAT testing is requested from laboratories without IgM antibody testing capacity or a process to forward specimens to another testing laboratory, storing of additional serum samples is recommended for IgM antibody testing in the event of a Zika RNA NAT negative result.

** Possible exposure to Zika virus includes travel to or residence in an area with active Zika virus transmission (http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/notices/), or sex (vaginal sex (penis-to-vagina sex), anal sex (penis-to-anus sex), oral sex (mouth-to-penis sex or mouth-to-vagina sex), and the sharing of sex toys) without a barrier method to prevent infection (male or female condoms for vaginal or anal sex, male condoms for oral sex (mouth-to-penis), and male condoms cut to create a flat barrier or dental dams for oral sex (mouth-to-vagina) with a partner who traveled to, or lives in an area with active Zika virus transmission.

Clinical management of a pregnant woman with suspected Zika virus infection

Interpretation of Laboratory Results*	Prenatal Management	Postnatal Management
Recent Zika virus infection	• Consider serial ultrasounds every 3–4 weeks to assess fetal anatomy and growth† • Decisions regarding amniocentesis should be individualized for each clinical circumstance§	**LIVE BIRTHS:** • Infant serum and infant urine should be tested for Zika RNA NAT. Infant serum should be tested for Zika IgM. If CSF is obtained for other reasons, it can also be tested.** • Zika RNA NAT and IHC staining of umbilical cord and placenta is recommended.¶ **FETAL LOSSES:** • Zika RNA NAT and IHC staining of fetal tissues is recommended.¶
Recent flavivirus infection; specific virus cannot be identified		
Presumptive recent Zika virus infection* **	• Consider serial ultrasounds every 3–4 weeks to assess fetal anatomy and growth† • Amniocentesis might be considered; decision should be individualized for each clinical circumstance §	**LIVE BIRTHS:** • Infant serum and infant urine should be tested for Zika RNA NAT. Infant serum should be tested for Zika IgM. If CSF is obtained for other reasons, it can also be tested. ** • Zika RNA NAT and IHC staining of umbilical cord and placenta should be considered.¶ **FETAL LOSSES:** • Zika RNA NAT and IHC staining of fetal tissues should be considered.¶
Presumptive recent flavivirus infection* **		
Recent dengue virus infection	• Clinical management in accordance with existing guidelines (http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/44188/1/9789241547871_eng.pdf).	
No evidence of Zika virus or dengue virus infection	• Prenatal ultrasound to evaluate for fetal abnormalities consistent with congenital Zika virus syndrome.† ◆ Fetal abnormalities present: repeat Zika RNA NAT and IgM test; base clinical management on corresponding laboratory results. ◆ Fetal abnormalities absent: base obstetric care on the ongoing risk of Zika virus exposure to the pregnant woman.	

Abbreviations: CSF = cerebrospinal fluid; IgM = immunoglobulin M; IHC = immunohistochemical; PRNT = plaque reduction neutralization test; Zika RNA NAT = nucleic acid test.

* Refer to the previously published guidance for testing interpretation (http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6521e1.htm).

† Fetal abnormalities consistent with congenital Zika virus syndrome include microcephaly, intracranial calcifications, ventriculomegaly, arthrogryposis, and abnormalities of the corpus callosum, cerebrum, cerebellum, and eyes.

§ Health care providers should discuss risks and benefits of amniocentesis with their patients. It is not known how sensitive or specific Zika RNA NAT testing of amniotic fluid is for congenital Zika virus infection, whether a positive result is predictive of a subsequent fetal abnormality, and if it is predictive, what proportion of infants born after infection will have abnormalities.

¶ Refer to pathology guidance for collection and submission of fetal tissues for Zika virus testing for detailed information on recommended specimen types (http://www.cdc.gov/zika/laboratories/test-specimens-tissues.html).

** Refer to the previously published guidance for evaluation and management of infants with possible congenital Zika virus infection (http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6533e2.htm?s_cid=mmv6533e2_w)

*** Zika RNA NAT or PRNT should be performed for positive or equivocal IgM results as indicated. PRNT results that indicate recent flavivirus infection should be interpreted in the context of the currently circulating flaviviruses. Refer to the laboratory guidance for updated testing recommendations (http://www.cdc.gov/zika/laboratories/ lab-guidance.html). Because of the overlap of symptoms and areas where other viral illnesses are endemic, evaluate for possible dengue or chikungunya virus infection.

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