

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT ZIKA VIRUS TESTING



For Pregnant Women Who May Have Been Exposed to Zika within the Past Two Weeks

If you or your sex partner live in or recently traveled to an area with Zika, you may have been exposed to Zika. You may have questions about Zika and how to find out if you've been infected. Keep reading to learn more about what you might expect if you have Zika virus during pregnancy.

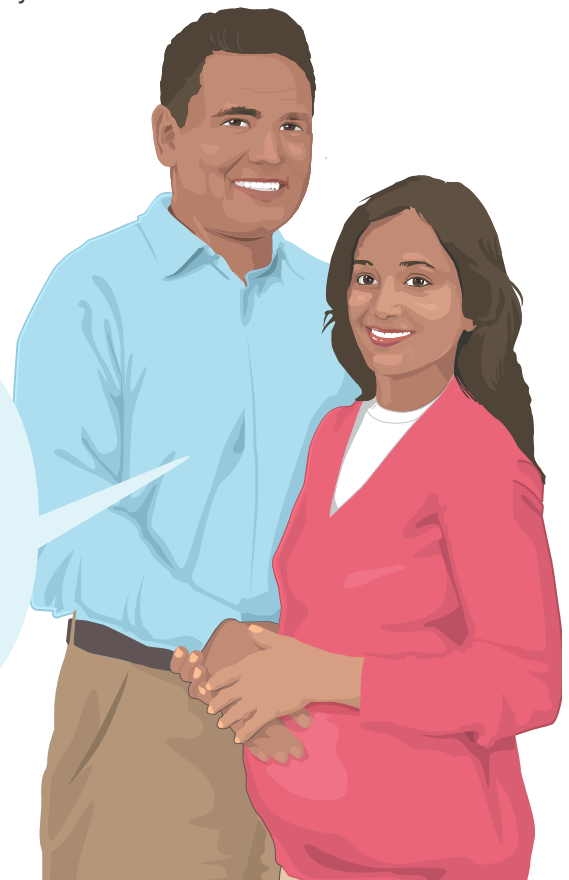
Zika testing is complex

- **You may need more than one Zika test:** You may find out if you have Zika after one test. However, finding out if you have Zika can require up to three different tests, because the result of one test may require more testing to find out if you recently had a Zika virus infection. You may wait different amounts of time for results of each test to come back.
- **Understanding test results can be challenging:** Zika virus is similar to other viruses that are carried by mosquitoes. Testing for Zika may also detect these other mosquito-borne viruses. Sometimes even after testing, we may not know which type of virus you were infected with. Each test result is important, because it helps your doctor or other provider decide which virus is most likely and how best to care for you during pregnancy.



I traveled to an area with Zika within the past two weeks.
What's the testing process?

My husband traveled to an area with Zika and got some mosquito bites. I'm 3 months pregnant, and we had sex without a condom a week ago.
Can I be tested?
What's the testing process?



U.S. Department of
Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease
Control and Prevention

Testing Process

Testing is recommended for pregnant women who may have been exposed to Zika, even if they haven't had symptoms. You may have been exposed if you traveled to an area with Zika or had sex without a condom with a partner who lived in or traveled to an area with Zika. Whether or not you had symptoms (fever, rash, joint pain, or red eyes) within the past two weeks, the steps for testing are the same.

Step One

Your doctor or other provider will start by ordering a test that looks for Zika genetic material, called RNA, which can be in blood and urine.

- A positive result means that you have Zika.
- A negative result means another test is needed. A negative test may mean that you had Zika, but your body cleared the virus from your system.

Step Two

If you tested negative for Zika RNA, your doctor or other provider will order a test to look for antibodies, which the body makes to fight infections. This test should occur 2-12 weeks after you may have been exposed, because these antibodies are usually in your body for 2-12 weeks after infection.

- If you were tested in this 2-12 week window and your antibody test is negative, it means there is no evidence you were recently infected with Zika.
- If your antibody test is positive, more testing is needed to be sure. The antibody test (step 2 test) can sometimes show results that are positive even when a person isn't actually infected. For example, the test might detect antibodies to a similar mosquito-borne infection, such as dengue.

Step Three

If your antibody test was positive, a third test is needed to confirm the antibodies are for Zika. This test takes the longest for results. Your doctor or other provider will work with your state or local health department to interpret your test results.

At any time during the testing process, if your doctor doesn't have a sample of your blood or urine, you may have to give another sample.

Testing Results

Positive test results

Testing positive for Zika during pregnancy lets your doctor or other provider know to watch your pregnancy more closely. This means you might have more ultrasounds or other tests to check the growth and development of your fetus and check for Zika infection.

Inconclusive (not positive or negative) test results

Sometimes, if the tests aren't clearly positive or negative, the results are considered "inconclusive," meaning we're not sure if you had the virus. If the test results are inconclusive, your doctor or other provider may choose to follow the CDC recommendations for a positive test result, meaning he or she might do more ultrasounds or other tests to monitor the pregnancy.

Negative test results

Your doctor or other provider may check the growth and development of your fetus during an ultrasound and check for any signs of Zika virus infection. If there are no signs of Zika virus infection, you will get routine prenatal care, which is what CDC recommends. If your doctor or other provider sees signs of Zika virus infection during an ultrasound, then you may need additional tests.

