As a healthcare provider, you decide if a patient should be tested for Zika virus infection. The algorithm below will help you determine whether or not to test your patient for Zika virus infection.

If your patient is...

- **Experiencing or has recently experienced symptoms of Zika**
  - **Does your patient meet the following criteria?**
    - Possible Zika virus exposure through residence in or travel to an area with risk for Zika virus
    - OR
    - Possible Zika virus exposure through unprotected sex with a partner who has lived in or traveled to an area with risk for Zika virus

  - **If your patient has symptoms, test for Zika.**

- **A pregnant woman without symptoms**
  - **Does your patient meet the following criteria?**
    - ONGOING possible Zika virus exposure through residence in or frequent travel (e.g., daily or weekly) to an area with risk for Zika virus
    - OR
    - Possible Zika virus exposure
      - AND
      - Prenatal findings on ultrasound findings consistent with congenital Zika virus syndrome

  - **If the patient is pregnant, test for Zika.**

**NOTE:**
- Asymptomatic pregnant women with recent possible Zika virus exposure (i.e., through travel or sexual exposure) who do not have ongoing exposure are not routinely recommended to have Zika virus testing. Testing should be considered using a decision-making model, one in which patients and providers work together to make decisions about testing and care plans based on a balanced assessment of risks and expected outcomes, clinical judgement, patient preferences and values, and the jurisdiction’s recommendations.
- Healthcare providers should review their local and state health jurisdiction guidelines regarding testing of patients with clinically compatible illness without known travel or sexual exposures.

**CDC does not recommend Zika virus testing for asymptomatic:**
- Men
- Children
- Women who are not pregnant

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