Zika Virus Update for UCSB Emergency Operations Team

April 28, 2016
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Credit for slides to Timothy Moody, MD; “Zika Virus Update for College Health – April 2016”
American College Health Association Webinar Series April 26, 2015
Mainland U.S.A: So far 300+ cases in returning travelers or sexually-transmitted acquisition of disease
Prevention and Control of Zika Virus - US

346 TA cases
32 pregnant
7 sexual trans.
1 GBS

351 local cases
37 pregnant
1 GBS

Source: CDC
## Confirmed Cases of Zika in California, 2015-2016
(as of April 22, 2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Travel-associated cases*</th>
<th>Locally acquired cases†</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alameda</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contra Costa</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Napa</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Bernardino</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>10**</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Francisco</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Joaquin</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Mateo</td>
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<tr>
<td>Santa Clara</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yolo</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>35</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: California Department of Public Health [https://www.cdph.ca.gov/HealthInfo/discond/Pages/Zika.aspx](https://www.cdph.ca.gov/HealthInfo/discond/Pages/Zika.aspx) accessed 4/28/2016
Zika Virus Disease

- Incubation period – 3-12 days
- Illness lasts several days to one week
- Only one out of five infected is symptomatic
- Severe disease requiring hospitalization is rare
- Immunity – thought to be lifelong
- Treatment is supportive
- Avoid aspirin and NSAIDS until Dengue ruled out
- No vaccine at present

TRANSMISSION

- Virus in blood about 7 days
- Virus in semen up to 60 days
- Virus has been isolated in breast milk and saliva
Aedes Mosquito

Aedes aegypti

Aedes albopictus

Yellow Fever Mosquito

Asian Tiger Mosquito

Photos courtesy of www.sutter-yubamvcd.org/
CDC's Response to Zika

ESTIMATED range of *Aedes albopictus* and *Aedes aegypti* in the United States, 2016*

*Aedes aegypti* mosquitos are more likely to spread viruses like Zika, dengue, chikungunya and other viruses than other types of mosquitos such as *Aedes albopictus* mosquitos.

These maps DO NOT show:
- Exact locations or numbers of mosquitos living in an area
- Risk or likelihood that these mosquitos will spread viruses

These maps show:
- CDC's best estimate of the potential range of *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus* in the United States
- Areas where mosquitos are or have been previously found

* Maps have been updated from a variety of sources. These maps represent CDC's best estimate of the potential range of *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus* in the United States. Maps are not meant to represent risk for spread of disease.
Implications for College Health

- Awareness of Zika could be better
  - Recent survey shows several misperceptions
- All travelers (males and females) to Zika affected areas need pre-travel info/consult
- Incoming students from Zika affected areas should also receive information regarding symptoms, transmission prevention
Travelers to Zika Affected Areas

- Wear long pants and long sleeved shirts
- Treat clothing with permethrin
- Use mosquito repellent on exposed skin
  - DEET
  - Picaridin
  - IR3535
- Stay/sleep in air conditioned or screened housing
- Bed net if no a/c available
- Continue precautions for several weeks after return
Recommended employer actions

• Inform workers about their risks of exposure to Zika virus.
• Provide insect protection: clothing, mosquito nets, mosquito repellents.
• Train workers about risks and self-protection at the worksite.
• If requested by a worker, consider reassigning workers who indicate they are or may become pregnant, or male workers who have a sexual partner who is or may become pregnant, to indoor tasks to reduce their risk of mosquito bites.