

Zika Virus Update



January 5, 2018

All data presented in this report are provisional and may change as additional reports are received.

Zika virus disease cases*, 2017

Case	Gender	Age Range**	Pregnancy Status	Area of Travel
1	Female	Middle Age	No	Caribbean

* Includes confirmed and probable Zika virus disease cases per the most recent CSTE case definitions.

**Age range: Child=0-17 years; Adult=18-40 years; Middle Age=41-60 years; Older Adult=61-80 years; Elderly=81+ years

Zika virus disease cases*, January 1, 2016-December 31, 2016

	Gender Total	Age Range** Total	Pregnancy Status Total	Area of Travel Total
	Female 17	Child 5	No 26	Caribbean 13
	Male 9	Adult 12	Yes 0	Central America 6
		Middle Age 6		Mexico 4
		Older Adult 3		Miami, FL 1
		Elderly 0		South America 2
Total: 26				

* Includes confirmed and probable Zika virus disease cases per the most recent CSTE case definitions.

**Age range: Child=0-17 years; Adult=18-40 years; Middle Age=41-60 years; Older Adult=61-80 years; Elderly=81+ years

Zika virus viremic blood donors***, January 1, 2016-December 31, 2016

	Gender Total	Age Range** Total	Pregnancy Status Total	Area of Travel Total
	Female 0	Child 0	No 1	Asia 1
	Male 1	Adult 0	Yes 0	
		Middle Age 1		
		Older Adult 0		
		Elderly 0		
Total: 1				

**Age range: Child=0-17 years; Adult=18-40 years; Middle Age=41-60 years; Older Adult=61-80 years; Elderly=81+ years

*** Viremic blood donors are people who reported no symptoms at the time of donating blood, but whose blood tested positive when screened for the presence of Zika virus RNA by the blood collection agency. Some viremic blood donors develop symptoms after their donation or may have had symptoms in the past.

The mosquitoes that are transmitting Zika virus in other areas of the world are not established in Iowa, so the risk to Iowans occurs when they travel to Zika-affected areas.

About 20 percent of people infected with Zika virus will become ill. The most common symptoms of Zika are fever, rash, joint pain, or conjunctivitis (red eyes). Other common symptoms include muscle pain and headache. While illness is usually mild and severe disease requiring hospitalization is uncommon, there is a possible link between Zika virus infection in pregnant women and subsequent birth defects.

It is recommended that women who are pregnant (in any trimester) consider postponing travel to any area where Zika virus transmission is ongoing. If pregnant women must travel to one of these areas, they should talk to their doctor first and strictly follow steps to prevent mosquito bites during their trip. Additionally, pregnant women who have a sexual partner who has traveled to or lives in an area with active Zika virus transmission should abstain from sex or use condoms the right way with all sexual contact including vaginal, anal, and oral sex for the duration of the pregnancy. Women who are trying to become pregnant should talk to their doctor about their plans to become pregnant and the risk of Zika virus infection. They should also strictly follow steps to prevent mosquito bites during their trip. All other travelers should strictly follow steps to prevent mosquito bites. CDC has issued Level 2 Alerts to Zika-affected areas advising travelers to take measures to prevent mosquito bites.