



The Zika Virus

Why should I be tested?

Zika Virus



TRANSMITTED BY **MOSQUITO BITE OR
SEXUAL TRANSMISSION FROM
INFECTED PERSON TO PARTNER(S)**

Illness is usually mild and death is rare



Approximately 1 in 5 people
infected will become ill



Symptoms include fever, rash,
joint pain, conjunctivitis



Possible transmission from mother
to baby during pregnancy



No treatment or vaccine is available
at this time

WHAT WE KNOW

- Zika infection during pregnancy can cause serious birth defects and is associated with other pregnancy problems.
- Zika can cause fever, rash, joint pain and conjunctivitis.

WHO IS AT RISK

- All pregnant women in the U.S. should be assessed at each prenatal care visit for possible Zika exposure.
- People who live in or have recently traveled to an area with active Zika transmission.
- People who have unprotected sex with someone confirmed to have Zika virus infection or who live in or traveled to an area with active Zika transmission.

TRANSMISSION

- Bite from an infected mosquito.
- Sex, even if the infected person does not have symptoms at the time.

PREVENTION

- Do not travel to areas with known Zika outbreaks.
- Pregnant patients should protect themselves from mosquito bites and take steps to prevent sexual transmission during and after travel.
- Wear long-sleeved shirts and long pants.
- Stay and sleep in places with air conditioning and window and door screens to keep mosquitoes outside.
- Take steps to control mosquitoes inside and outside the home.
- Sleep under a mosquito bed net if traveling overseas or outside and are not able to be protected from mosquito bites.
- Use condoms and other barriers to reduce the chance of getting Zika from sex.
- Not having sex can eliminate the risk of getting Zika from sex.

**Additional information can be found at
www.cdc.gov**

Ask your healthcare provider for more information and if you should be tested.