Zika Virus
Implications for College Health*

- Travelers who are pregnant, trying to become pregnant or who may be pregnant should postpone their travel, if at all possible, to areas with Zika virus transmission.

- Discuss with students traveling to Mexico, Central and South America, and the Caribbean the possibility of mosquito borne viral infections, including Zika, Chikungunya, and Dengue.

- Review with travelers the importance of mosquito bite prevention.
  - Aedes species mosquitoes can bite during the daytime, as well as at dawn and dusk.

- Clinicians should consider Zika virus, as well as Dengue and Chikungunya virus, in the differential diagnosis in returning travelers who present with fever, maculopapular rash, and conjunctivitis.

- Schools in areas with Aedes species mosquitoes should plan for the possibility of locally acquired Zika virus infection and be ready with messages to students regarding transmission and prevention of Zika virus.

- Until more is known about the sexual transmission of Zika virus, students returning from Zika affected areas are recommended to use condoms for all sexual contact.

- Additional information on Zika virus can be found on the Pennsylvania Department of Health and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention websites:
  - www.zika.pa.gov

- Be familiar with your local and state public health guidelines for testing of suspect cases.

- Consultation with the PA Department of Health or your local health department is required for Zika virus testing. Contact 1-877-PAHEALTH (1-877-724-3258) or your local health department for approval.

* Zika information from American College Health Association


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