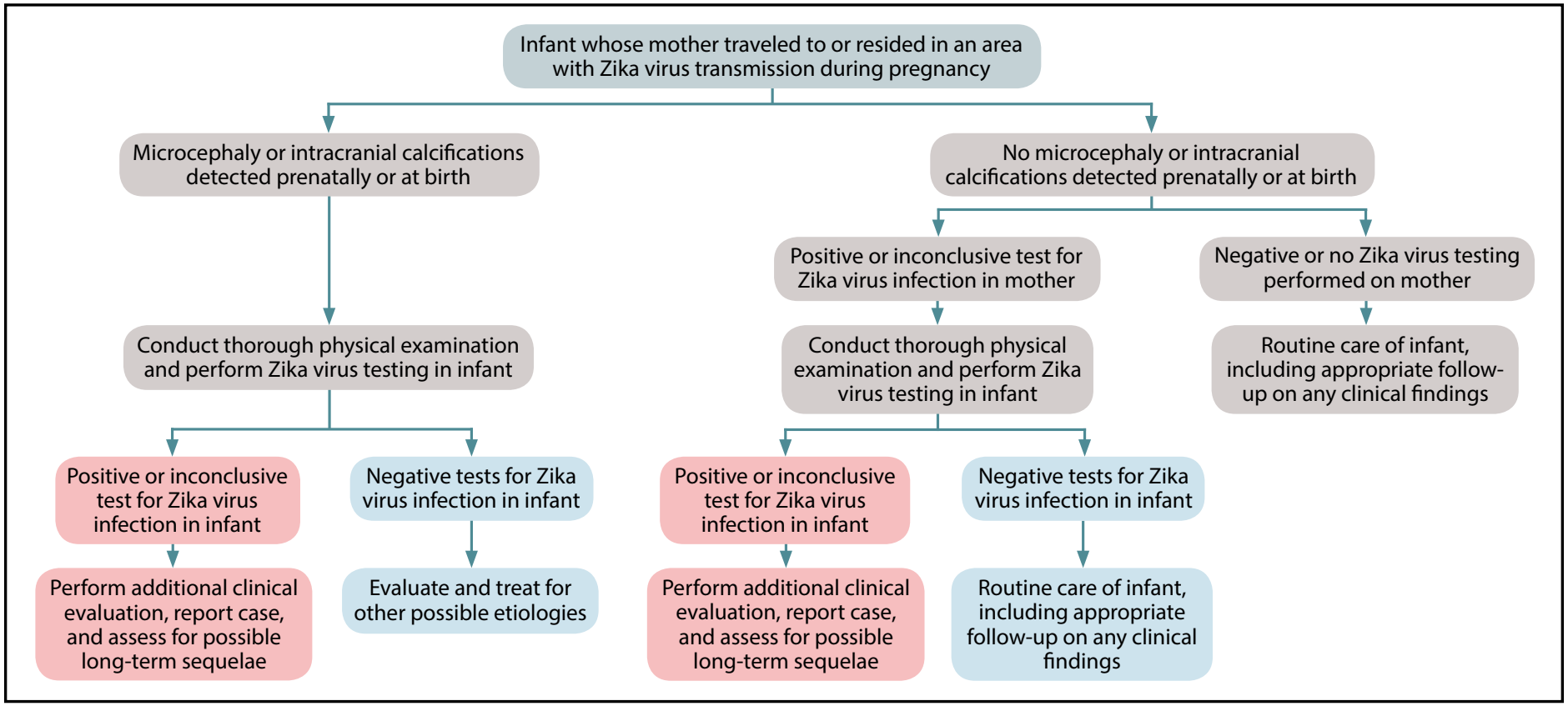
CDC's Response to **Zika**

Interim guidelines for the evaluation and testing of infants whose mothers traveled to or resided in an area with ongoing Zika virus transmission* during pregnancy†§



*Areas with Zika virus transmission are listed on CDC's website at http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/notices.

†Microcephaly defined as occipitofrontal circumference less than the third percentile for gestational age and sex based on standard growth curves, not explained by other etiologies.

§Laboraory evidence of Zika virus infection includes 1) detectable Zika virus, Zika virus RNA, or Zika virus antigen in any clinical specimen; or 2) positive Zika virus Immunoglobulin M (IgM) with confirmatory neutralizing antibody titers that are ≥4-fold higher than dengue virus neutralizing antibody titers in serum or cerebrospinal fluid. Testing is considered inconclusive if Zika virus neutralizing antibody titers are <4-fold higher than dengue virus neutralizing antibody titers.

More information on laboratory testing for Zika virus infection is available at http://www.cdc.gov/zika/state-labs/index.html.

Updated Interim Guidelines and other resources for healthcare providers available at
http://www.cdc.gov/zika/hc-providers/index.html

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www.cdc.gov/zika

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