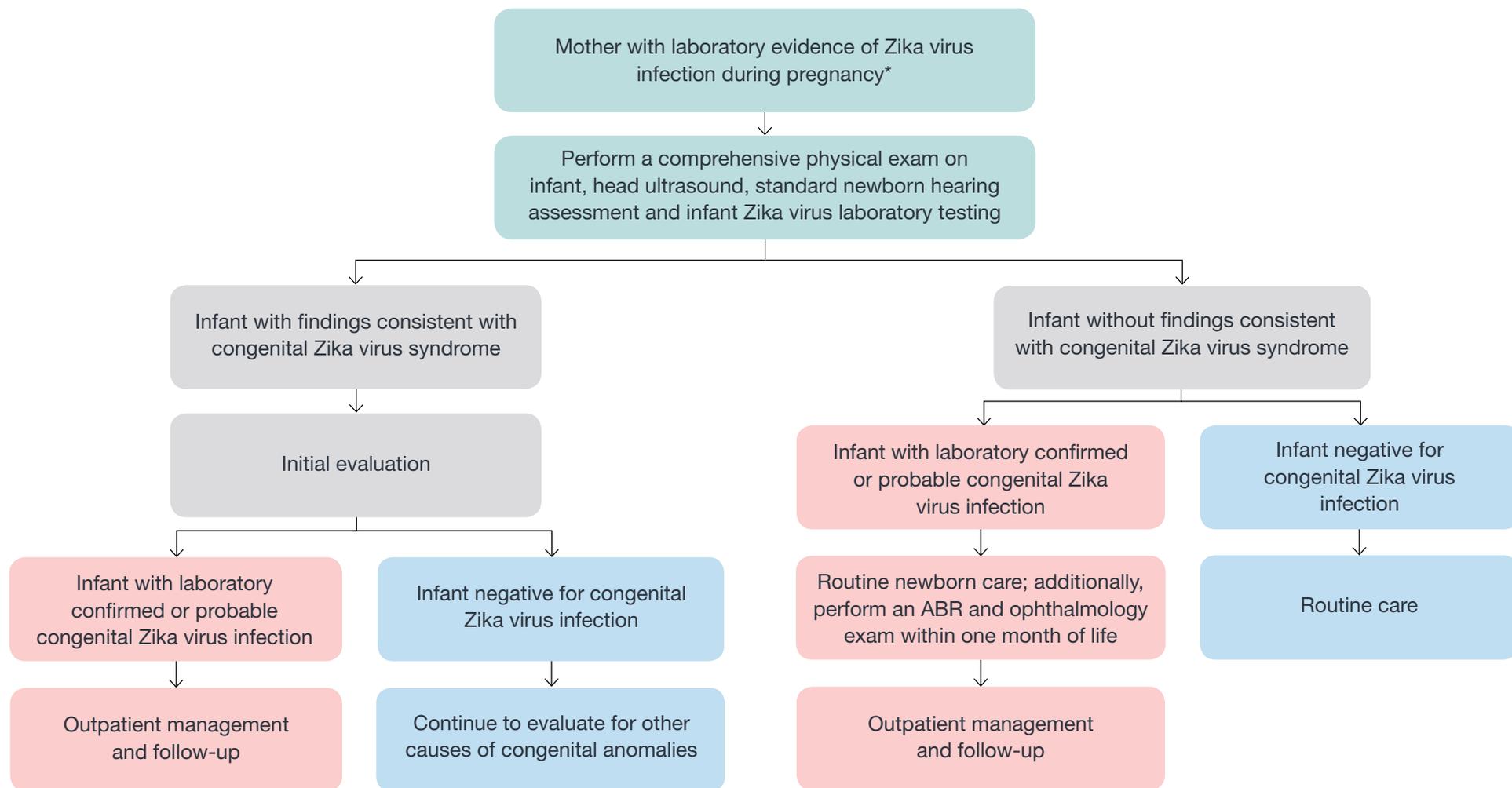




Evaluation and testing of infants with possible congenital Zika virus infection



*Laboratory evidence of maternal Zika virus infection includes: (1) Zika virus RNA detected by real-time reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (rRT-PCR) in any clinical specimen; or (2) positive Zika virus immunoglobulin M (IgM) with confirmatory neutralizing antibody titers. Mother's should be tested by rRT-PCR within 2 weeks of exposure or symptom onset, or IgM within 2-12 weeks of exposure or symptom onset. Due to the decline in IgM antibody and viral RNA levels over time, negative maternal testing 12 weeks after exposure does not rule out maternal infection.

Abbreviation: ABR = auditory brainstem response.

More information on the evaluation, management, and follow-up of infants with possible congenital Zika virus infection is available at www.cdc.gov/zika/hc-providers/infants-children.html.

