

WARNING: Travel Notice

CDC has issued a travel notice (Level 2-Practice Enhanced Precautions) for people traveling to areas where Zika virus is spreading.

For a current list of places with Zika virus, see CDC's Travel Health Notices:

<http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/page/zika-travel-information>

This notice follows reports in Brazil of microcephaly and other poor pregnancy outcomes in babies of mothers who were infected with Zika virus while pregnant.



What we know about Zika

- Zika can be spread from a pregnant mother to her baby during pregnancy.
- Infection during pregnancies may be linked to birth defects in babies.
- Zika is spread mostly by being bitten by an infected *Aedes* species mosquito.
 - These mosquitoes are aggressive daytime biters. They can also bite at night.
- To date, there has been no local transmission of Zika in the United States
- Because the mosquitoes that spread Zika are found throughout the tropics, outbreaks will likely continue.
- There is no vaccine to prevent or medicine to treat Zika.

What we don't know about Zika

- If there's a safe time during your pregnancy to travel to an area with Zika.
- If you are pregnant and become infected:
 - How likely you are to get Zika.
 - How likely it is that the virus will infect your baby.
 - How likely is it that the baby will develop birth defects from the infection.

Sexual transmission of Zika virus from a male partner is possible, so travelers should use condoms

adph.org/mosquito

Physicians should call 1-800-338-8374 for consultation.

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