



ZIKA FAST FACTS

Key Information

- Zika can cause severe birth defects or fetal loss if infection occurs during pregnancy.
- Zika is circulating in many tropical and sub-tropical destinations, including Mexico.
- To date, Maricopa County has only experienced traveled-related cases, but local transmission is possible.
- There is currently no vaccine to prevent or specific medicine to treat Zika.

Transmission

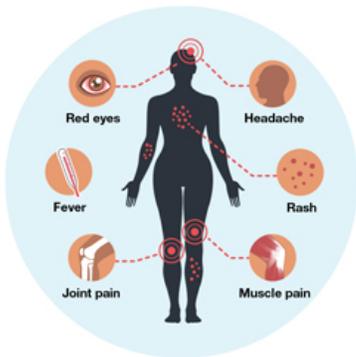
- **Mosquito:** Bites from an infected *Aedes* mosquito are the most common transmission route for Zika virus. These mosquitoes can also spread dengue and chikungunya viruses.
- **Sexual:** Zika can be spread through unprotected sexual activity, even when the infected partner is asymptomatic.
- **Mother-to-Child:** A woman infected with Zika shortly before or any time during pregnancy can transmit the virus to the fetus. This can cause severe birth defects.



Signs and Symptoms

Only about 1 in 5 people infected with Zika become symptomatic. Symptoms are mild and usually occur 3-7 days after exposure. Illness can last up to 7 days. Symptoms may include:

- Fever
- Headache
- Maculopapular Rash
- Conjunctivitis
- Arthralgia
- Myalgia



In this toolkit:

- Zika prevention and risk management messaging for patients
- Zika testing guidelines for pregnant women and infants
- Patient handouts for the general public and pregnant women