



# Zika Virus and Invasive Meningococcal Disease

*Update for the  
Los Angeles City Health Commission*

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## Zika Virus Infection: Epidemiology and Clinical Characteristics

**Most recent information on Epidemiology, U.S., CA and LA County**


Jurisdiction	Total	Travel Assoc.	Pregnancy Related	Locally Spread	Sexual Trans.
United States	3000	2920	671	56	24
California	260	258	35	0	2
LA County	58	58	-	0	0

LAC cases associated with travel to: Guatemala (13), Nicaragua (10), El Salvador (8), Mexico (8), Other (20); number of pregnancy associated cases not released due to sensitivity of data

**Clinical characteristics of Zika infection**

- 80% of infections are asymptomatic
- Illness generally mild (fever, rash, arthralgia, conjunctivitis) lasting ~1 week;
- Infection in pregnant women may cause microcephaly, vision & hearing defects in some of their offspring

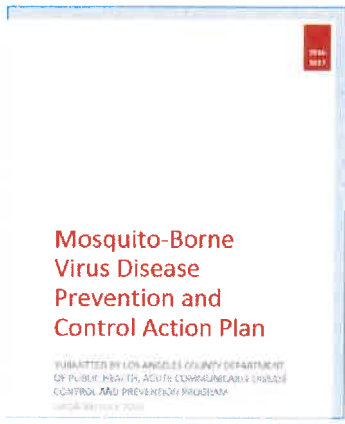
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## Los Angeles County Department of Public Health Mosquito-Borne Virus Disease Prevention and Control Action Plan

**Key Elements of the Plan**


- Surveillance and Case Investigation
- Laboratory Testing
- Vector Control
- Provider Education and Technical Assistance
- Community Outreach and Education
- Communications
- Planning and Preparedness



Mosquito-Borne  
Virus Disease  
Prevention and  
Control Action Plan


SUBMITTED BY LOS ANGELES COUNTY DEPARTMENT  
OF PUBLIC HEALTH, ACUTE COMMUNICABLE DISEASE  
CONTROL AND PREVENTION PROGRAM  
JULY 2016

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## Zika Case and Aedes Mosquito Locations

- DPH shares case locations with vector control if in an area with known or suspected *Aedes*
- Vector control investigates, abates, and educates



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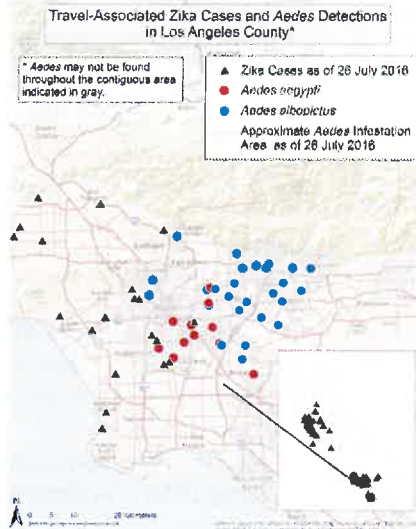
Location of Aedes mosquito detection

Travel-Associated Zika Cases and Aedes Detections in Los Angeles County\*

\* Aedes may not be found throughout the contiguous area indicated in gray.

- ▲ Zika Cases as of 26 July 2016
- *Aedes aegypti*
- *Aedes albopictus*

Approximate Aedes Infestation Area as of 26 July 2016





COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES  
**Public Health**

## Mosquito-Borne Virus Disease Resources

**Zika Virus:** [www.publichealth.lacounty.gov/media/zika/](http://www.publichealth.lacounty.gov/media/zika/)

**West Nile Virus:** [www.publichealth.lacounty.gov/acd/vectorwestnile.htm](http://www.publichealth.lacounty.gov/acd/vectorwestnile.htm)

- FAQs in Multiple Languages
- Educational Videos
- Travel Warnings
- Clinician Guidelines
- WNV and Zika Data and Maps
- Presentation Requests

**West Nile Virus (WNV)**

**What is West Nile Virus (WNV)?**

West Nile Virus (WNV) is a mosquito-borne virus that can cause illness in humans. It is most commonly found in the western United States, but it has been reported in other parts of the world.

**How is WNV spread?**

WNV is spread by mosquitoes. The most common mosquito that carries WNV is the Culex mosquito. Other mosquitoes that can carry WNV include Aedes and Anopheles.

**What are the symptoms of WNV?**

Most people who get WNV do not have any symptoms. Some people have mild symptoms, such as fever, headache, and muscle aches. In rare cases, WNV can cause severe illness, including encephalitis and meningitis.

**How can I prevent WNV?**

There are several ways to prevent WNV:
 

- Avoid mosquito bites by wearing long-sleeved shirts and pants.
- Use mosquito repellent.
- Eliminate mosquito breeding sites, such as standing water in flower pots, gutters, and tires.

**What should I do if I have symptoms of WNV?**

Most people who get WNV do not need medical attention. However, if you have symptoms of WNV, you should see a doctor. There is no specific treatment for WNV, but you can take over-the-counter pain relievers to help with symptoms.

**How can I get more information about WNV?**

You can visit the County of Los Angeles Public Health website for more information about WNV. You can also call the County of Los Angeles Public Health at (818) 241-2222.

**Enfermedad causada por el Virus del Zika**

El virus del Zika es una enfermedad causada por un virus que se transmite a través de las picaduras de mosquitos. Los síntomas más comunes incluyen fiebre, dolor de cabeza, dolor muscular y articular, erupción cutánea y conjuntivitis.

**¿Cómo se transmite el Zika?**

El Zika se transmite principalmente a través de las picaduras de mosquitos. Los mosquitos que transmiten el Zika son los mosquitos de la especie Aedes, que se encuentran comúnmente en áreas urbanas y suburbanas.

**¿Cuáles son los síntomas del Zika?**

Los síntomas del Zika suelen aparecer entre 2 y 10 días después de haber sido picado por un mosquito infectado. Los síntomas más comunes incluyen fiebre, dolor de cabeza, dolor muscular y articular, erupción cutánea y conjuntivitis. En algunos casos, el Zika puede causar complicaciones graves, como la enfermedad de Guillain-Barré y la microcefalia.

**¿Cómo puedo prevenir el Zika?**

Hay varias formas de prevenir el Zika:
 

- Evitar las picaduras de mosquitos usando repelente de mosquitos.
- Usar ropa que cubra la mayor parte del cuerpo.
- Eliminar los lugares donde se crían los mosquitos, como el agua estancada en recipientes.


**¿Qué debo hacer si tengo síntomas de Zika?**

Si tienes síntomas de Zika, debes consultar a un médico. No debes viajar a otros países si tienes síntomas de Zika. Si estás embarazada o planeas quedar embarazada, debes hablar con tu médico sobre el Zika.

**¿Cómo puedo obtener más información sobre el Zika?**

Puedes visitar el sitio web del Departamento de Salud Pública del Condado de Los Angeles para obtener más información sobre el Zika. También puedes llamar al Departamento de Salud Pública del Condado de Los Angeles al (818) 241-2222.

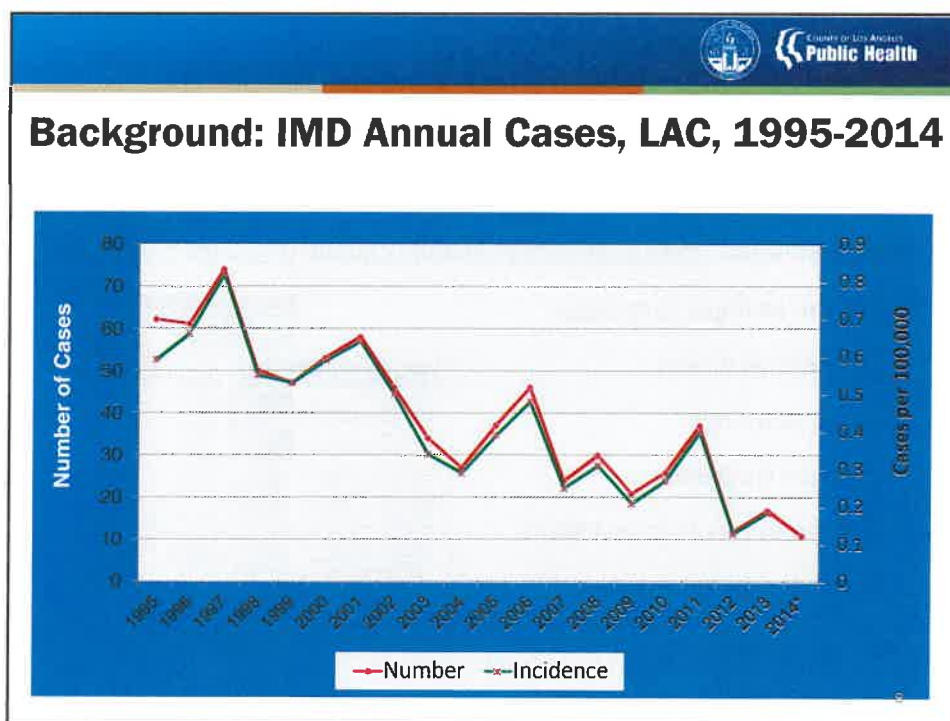
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## Invasive Meningococcal Disease Update

- Timeline
  - June 24, 2016, California Department of Public Health (CDPH) reports an increase in serogroup C *Neisseria meningitidis* (NnC) among men who have sex with men (MSM) in Southern California
  - Declares outbreak and issues health advisory recommending quadrivalent meningococcal conjugate vaccine (MenACYW) for MSM and vaccination of all persons with HIV infection
  - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) EIS officer arrives on July 2<sup>nd</sup> to assist with investigation and make recommendations
  - Weekly meetings and updates between CDPH, Long Beach, LAC DPH & OC
  - Use of the Incident Command System structure in DPH: Immunization Program, Community Health Services, ACDC, Public Health Lab, DPH Leadership

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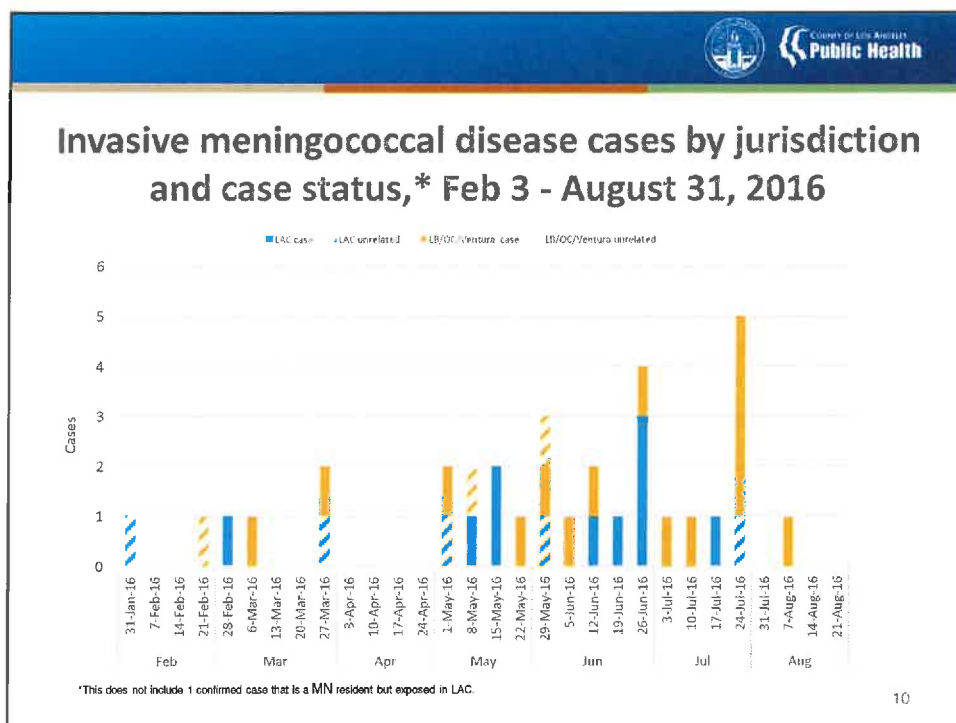


## Current Meningococcal Outbreak Southern California, 2016

- Since February 3, 32 cases of meningococcal disease have been reported from LAC, Orange County, and Long Beach
- Of these, 26 are outbreak associated (confirmed & possible) cases
  - 19 identified as MSM
  - 3 deaths (all from Orange County)

	Los Angeles County	Long Beach	Orange County	Ventura County	Total
<b>Cases in 2016</b>	15 <sup>^</sup>	8	9	1	33
<b>Cases among MSM</b>	8	6	5	0	19
<b>Fatal outcome</b>	0	0	3	0	3

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## Prevention and Outreach

- Active vaccine campaign outreach by multiple jurisdiction to gay/MSM population
- Vaccine free to all MSM during outbreak (uninsured, underinsured, and insured)
  - Vaccine provided in all three health departments
  - Vaccine provided at specifically targeted events with a large MSM population
  - Vaccine provided through large MSM providers
- Communications and outreach campaigns
  - Traditional media
  - Social media (FB, twitter, etc.)
  - Hookup apps like Grindr, etc.

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## Increasing Vaccine Uptake: Key Partners

In addition to LADPH and LADHS clinics, the following partners are utilizing 317 funded Meningococcal Vaccine, supplied by LADPH Immunization Program, to conduct vaccination clinics:

- Los Angeles Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender (LA LGBT) Center
- AIDS Healthcare Foundation (AHF) Wellness Center and HIV Treatment Clinics
- AIDS Project Los Angeles (APLA)
- AltaMed
- Via Care Clinics
- LA County Men's Central Jail
- Valley Community Clinic – Smart Health LA (FQHC)
- Tarzana Treatment Center (FQHC)
- St. Johns Clinics (FQHC)

\*Approximately 5,000 doses have been distributed to date

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