The Zika Virus: What’s Next in the U.S. and Abroad?

Wednesday, February 17, 2016

Presented by the Kaiser Family Foundation
Today’s Speakers

Dr. Tom Frieden  
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Director  
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID)  
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Vice President and Director of Global Health & HIV Policy  
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Zika: Key Facts

- WHO declared cluster of Zika-associated cases of microcephaly a **Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC)** on February 1, 2016
- 26 countries and territories in Latin American/Caribbean region reporting local transmission of Zika
  - Brazil: estimated 1.5 million cases since May 2015
  - Colombia: estimated 25,000 cases since October 2015
- Six countries (Brazil, French Polynesia, El Salvador, Venezuela, Colombia and Suriname) reported increase in microcephaly and/or Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) in conjunction with Zika. Association between Zika infection and these outcomes not yet conclusively proven.
- Microcephaly in Brazil
  - In January 2016, Brazil reported 4,783 cases of suspected microcephaly over the past year. Further investigation confirmed 404 of these and discarded 709; 3,670 remain under investigation

Active Zika Transmission in the Americas, as of February 16, 2016

SOURCE: PAHO, Countries and territories with autochthonous transmission in the Americas reported in 2015-2016; accessed February 16, 2016.
### White House Emergency Funding Request: $1.8B for Zika

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department/Agency</th>
<th>Amount Requested</th>
<th>Activity Supported</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health and Human Services</td>
<td>$1.48 billion</td>
<td>Enhance Zika readiness and response capacity in U.S., including mosquito control,</td>
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<td>establishing rapid response teams, improving lab networks &amp; surveillance</td>
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<td><strong>--CDC</strong></td>
<td>-$828 million</td>
<td>Support pregnant women in Puerto Rico at risk of Zika infection or diagnosed with</td>
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<td>Zika</td>
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<td>**--Centers for Medicare &amp; Medicaid</td>
<td>-$250 million</td>
<td>Vaccine research and diagnostic development and procurement</td>
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<td>Services**</td>
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<td><strong>--NIH/FDA</strong></td>
<td>-$200 million</td>
<td>Establish new Urgent and Emerging Threat Fund, other activities</td>
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<td><strong>--Other HHS</strong></td>
<td>-$210 million</td>
<td>Support country ability to control mosquitoes, maternal health, public health</td>
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<td>education, incentives for vaccines and diagnostics</td>
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<td>USAID</td>
<td>$335 million</td>
<td>Support U.S. citizens and employees in Zika-affected countries, plus support for</td>
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<td>public communications, plus support for PAHO/WHO</td>
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<tr>
<td>Department of State</td>
<td>$41 million</td>
<td>Support for U.S. citizens and employees in Zika-affected countries, plus support for</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>public communications, plus support for PAHO/WHO</td>
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<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>$1.8 billion</td>
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White House Fact Sheet: Preparing for and Responding to the Zika Virus at Home and Abroad, Feb 8, 2016
Zika: The Challenge for Women

• Association between Zika infection and microcephaly presents difficulties for pregnant women and those who may become pregnant

• Calls by some health authorities to delay pregnancy in some Zika-affected countries, where women also have limited access to reproductive health services, creates a dilemma

• Most countries in the Latin American/Caribbean region have a Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR, modern methods) below 70%, including 5 countries with a CPR of 50% or less (Haiti, Bolivia, Guyana, Guatemala, and Suriname)

• Typically, poorer women and women in rural areas have much less access to contraceptives, and are likely to be most at risk for Zika infection as well

• Some Zika-affected countries have among the most restrictive abortion laws in the world
  – No access to abortion in 3 countries (Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Nicaragua)
  – Abortion access only to save a woman’s life in 6 countries (Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Paraguay, Suriname, and Venezuela)

Resources

Thank you!

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