







Zika Virus

Addressing an important public-health crisis

Zika infection is associated with Congenital Zika Syndrome, which includes features like microcephaly (abnormally small heads and brains) in babies.¹

Transmission

 Mosquito bites	 Mother to fetus	 Sexual contact	 Blood transfusion
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Prevention¹

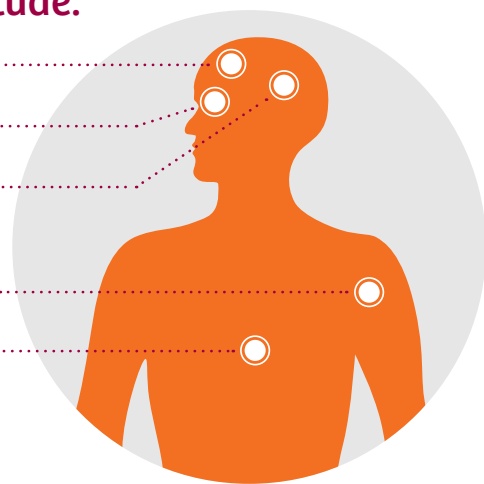
Prevent bites— insect repellent; long-sleeved shirts, pants; eliminate standing water; close windows.	Do not travel to infected countries if pregnant or trying to get pregnant.	Protect yourself during sex.	
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Symptoms¹

Only about **1 in 5**
people infected with Zika virus
become ill.

Symptoms include:

- Fever
- Red eyes
- Headache
- Joint and muscle pain
- Rash



World Map of Areas with Risk of Zika

1947
1 Zika Forest, Uganda: Zika first identified.

1952
2 Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania: First human cases identified.

1969–1983
3 Geographical distribution expands to equatorial Asia.

2007
4 Pacific Island of Yap: First large human outbreak.

2016
5 • Zika is associated with microcephalic babies born in Brazil.
6 • First local spread of Zika virus through infected mosquitoes in Miami, FL, and Brownsville, TX.

As of June 2017, 73 countries and territories report continuing mosquito-borne transmission.

United States (State reporting Zika)

Zika Travel Recommendation:

- Low Elevation
- High Elevation
- No known Zika

How can you get tested?

- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends testing of individuals including pregnant women at risk for Zika virus infection.¹
- Talk to your doctor about getting tested for Zika virus.

To learn more, visit [siemens.com/zika](https://www.siemens.com/zika)

References:
1. <https://www.cdc.gov/zika>
2. <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/zika/en/>