2016* Texas Zika Case Criteria

Condition/Code	Case Definition/Case Classification	Laboratory Confirmation Tests
Zika disease, non-congenital 80928	A mosquito-borne viral illness transmitted by *Aedes* mosquitoes, including *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus*. Infection is asymptomatic in up to 80% of cases and clinical illness, when it occurs, is typically mild and lasts for several days to a week. Transmission of Zika virus (ZIKV) *in utero* has been associated with severe birth outcomes, including microcephaly and fetal loss. **Clinical evidence:** An individual with one or more of the following not explained by another etiology: • Clinically compatible illness that includes: o acute onset of fever (measured or reported), or o rash, or o arthralgia, or o conjunctivitis • Complication of pregnancy o fetal loss, or o fetus or neonate with congenital microcephaly, congenital intracranial calcification, other structural brain or eye abnormalities, or other congenital central nervous system-related abnormalities including defects such as clubfoot or multiple joint contractures • Guillain-Barrė syndrome or other neurologic manifestations ***Confirmed:*** A clinically compatible individual with laboratory confirmation. ***Probable****:* A clinically compatible individual with an epidemiologic link* AND laboratory evidence of recent ZIKV or flavivirus infection by: • Positive ZIKV IgM antibody test of serum or CSF with: o positive neutralizing antibody titers against ZIKV and dengue or other flaviviruses endemic to the region where exposure occurred; OR o negative dengue virus IgM antibody test and no neutralizing antibody test performed *Epidemiologic link defined as one or more of the following: • Resides in or recent travel to an area with known ZIKV transmission, OR • Sexual contact with a confirmed or probable case of ZIKV infection or person with recent travel to an area with known ZIKV transmission; OR • Receipt of blood or blood products within 30 days of symptom onset; OR • Organ or tissue transplant recipient within 30 days of symptom onset; OR • Association in time or place with a confirmed or probable case; OR • Likely vector exposure in an area with suitable seasonal and ecological conditions for potential local vectorborne transmission	• Detection of ZIKV by culture, viral antigen or viral RNA in serum, CSF, tissue, or other specimen (i.e. amniotic fluid, urine, semen, salvia), OR • Positive ZIKV IgM antibody test in serum or CSF with positive ZIKV neutralizing antibody titers and negative neutralizing antibody titers against dengue or other flaviviruses endemic to the region where exposure occurred.

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Zika disease, congenital 80928	**Clinical evidence**: A neonate with one or more of the following not explained by another etiology: • congenital microcephaly • congenital intracranial calcification • other structural brain or eye abnormalities • other congenital central nervous system-related abnormalities including defects such as clubfoot or multiple joint contractures **Confirmed:** A clinically compatible neonate with laboratory confirmation. **Probable:** A clinically compatible neonate whose mother has an epidemiologic link* OR meets laboratory criteria for recent ZIKV or flavivirus infection; AND the neonate has laboratory evidence of recent ZIKV or flavivirus infection by: • Positive ZIKV IgM antibody test of serum or CSF within 2 days of birth; AND o positive neutralizing antibody titers against ZIKV and dengue or other flaviviruses endemic to the region where exposure occurred; OR o negative dengue virus IgM antibody test and no neutralizing antibody test performed *Epidemiologic link defined as one or more of the following: • Resides in or recent travel to an area with known ZIKV transmission, OR • Sexual contact with a confirmed or probable case of ZIKV infection or person with recent travel to an area with known ZIKV transmission; OR • Receipt of blood or blood products within 30 days of symptom onset; OR • Organ or tissue transplant recipient within 30 days of symptom onset; OR • Association in time or place with a confirmed or probable case; OR • Likely vector exposure in an area with suitable seasonal and ecological conditions for potential local vectorborne transmission	• Detection of ZIKV by culture, viral antigen or viral RNA in fetal tissue, umbilical cord blood, or amniotic fluid; OR • Detection of ZIKV by culture, viral antigen or viral RNA in neonatal serum, CSF, or urine collected within 2 days of birth; OR • Positive ZIKV IgM antibody test of umbilical cord blood, neonatal serum or CSF collected within 2 days of birth with positive ZIKV neutralizing antibody titers and negative neutralizing antibody titers against dengue or other flaviviruses endemic to the region where exposure occurred.

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Condition/Code	Case Definition/Case Classification	Laboratory Confirmation Tests
Zika infection, non-congenital 80928	**Confirmed:** An individual who does not meet clinical criteria for non-congenital Zika disease, BUT who meets confirmatory laboratory criteria. **Probable:** An individual who does not clinical criteria for non-congenital Zika disease, BUT who has an epidemiologic link* AND laboratory evidence of recent ZIKV or flavivirus infection by: • Positive ZIKV IgM antibody test of serum or CSF with: o positive neutralizing antibody titers against ZIKV and dengue or other flaviviruses endemic to the region where exposure occurred; OR o negative dengue virus IgM antibody test and no neutralizing antibody test performed *Epidemiologic link defined as one or more of the following: • Resides in or recent travel to an area with known ZIKV transmission, OR • Sexual contact with a confirmed or probable case of ZIKV infection or person with recent travel to an area with known ZIKV transmission; OR • Receipt of blood or blood products within 30 days of symptom onset; OR • Organ or tissue transplant recipient within 30 days of symptom onset; OR • Association in time or place with a confirmed or probable case; OR • Likely vector exposure in an area with suitable seasonal and ecological conditions for potential local vectorborne transmission	• Detection of ZIKV by culture, viral antigen or viral RNA in serum, CSF, tissue, or other specimen (.e.g. amniotic fluid, urine, semen, salvia), OR • Positive ZIKV IgM antibody test in serum or CSF with positive ZIKV neutralizing antibody titers and negative neutralizing antibody titers against dengue or other flaviviruses endemic to the region where exposure occurred.
Zika infection, congenital 80928	**Confirmed:** A neonate who does not meet clinical criteria for congenital Zika disease, BUT who meets confirmatory laboratory criteria. **Probable:** A neonate who does not meet clinical criteria for congenital Zika disease whose mother has an epidemiologic link* OR meets laboratory criteria for recent ZIKV or flavivirus infection; AND the neonate has laboratory evidence of recent ZIKV or flavivirus infection by: • Positive ZIKV IgM antibody test of serum or CSF within 2 days of birth; AND o positive neutralizing antibody titers against ZIKV and dengue or other flaviviruses endemic to the region where exposure occurred; OR o negative dengue virus IgM antibody test and no neutralizing antibody test performed *Epidemiologic link defined as one or more of the following: • Resides in or recent travel to an area with known ZIKV transmission, OR • Sexual contact with a confirmed or probable case of ZIKV infection or person with recent travel to an area with known ZIKV transmission; OR • Receipt of blood or blood products within 30 days of symptom onset; OR • Organ or tissue transplant recipient within 30 days of symptom onset; OR • Association in time or place with a confirmed or probable case; OR • Likely vector exposure in an area with suitable seasonal and ecological conditions for potential local vectorborne transmission	• Detection of ZIKV by culture, viral antigen or viral RNA in fetal tissue, umbilical cord blood, or amniotic fluid; OR • Detection of ZIKV by culture, viral antigen or viral RNA in neonatal serum, CSF, or urine collected within 2 days of birth; OR • Positive ZIKV IgM antibody test in umbilical cord blood, neonatal serum or CSF collected within 2 days of birth with positive ZIKV neutralizing antibody titers and negative neutralizing antibody titers against dengue or other flaviviruses endemic to the region where exposure occurred.