

Emergency Legal Preparedness and Zika Virus: A Primer

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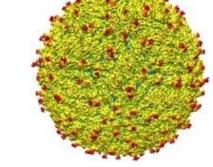
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Brief Overview - 2015-17 Zika Virus Outbreak International Legal Response Efforts

World Health Organization

Foreign Governments



U.S. Legal Preparedness/Response

Additional Resources







Zika Virus - Quick Facts

Transmission:

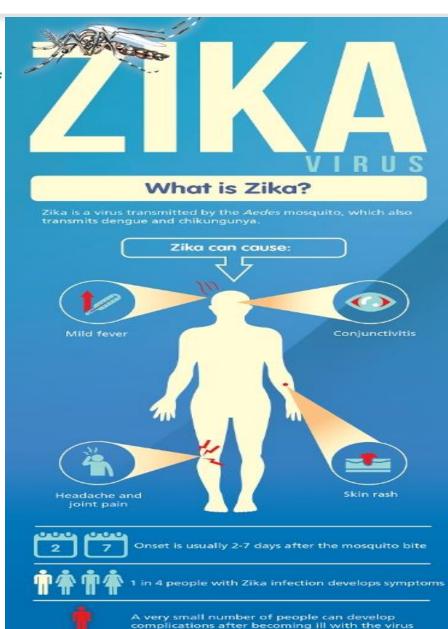
- Primarily through bites from the Aedes species of mosquito
- From pregnant mother to baby
- Through <u>sexual contact</u>, <u>infected blood</u> <u>transfusions</u>, and potentially <u>bodily fluids</u> (e.g., urine, saliva, breastmilk, stool in particularly ill patients)
- •Virus remains in blood for 1-2 weeks, urine up to 14 days, semen up to 188 days after symptoms

Symptoms:

- Usually within 2-14 days, fever, rash, joint/muscle pain, conjunctivitis, and headache among 20% of infected
- Only 1 in 5 infected persons have any symptoms

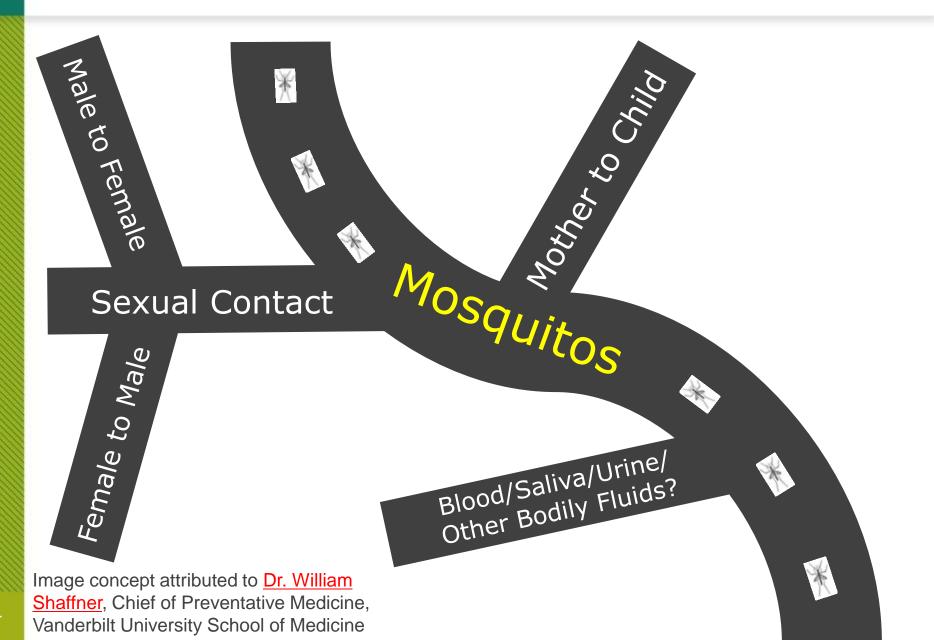
Treatment:

 No vaccine, cures, or accepted treatments (other than addressing symptoms via rest and ample fluids)





Paths to Zika Transmission



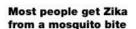


How Zika Spreads

PROTECT YOUR FAMILY AND COMMUNITY:

HOW ZIKA SPREADS

Other, less common ways, people get Zika:





a person infected with Zika virus



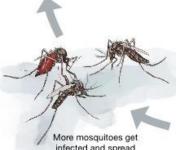
The mosquito becomes infected



During pregnancy

A pregnant woman can pass Zika virus to her fetus during pregnancy. Zika causes microcephaly, a severe birth defect that is a sign of incomplete brain development

More members in the community become infected



infected and spread the virus



A mosquito will often live in a single house during its lifetime



The infected mosquito bites a family member or neighbor and infects them



Through sex Zika virus can be passed through sex from a person who has Zika to his or her sex partners



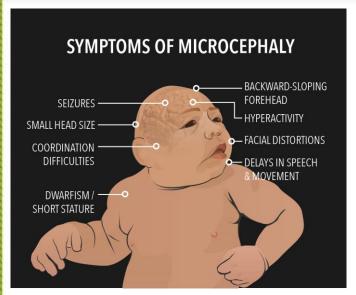
Through blood transfusion There is a strong

possibility that Zika virus can be spread through blood transfusions





Zika Virus – Epi





Confirmed Links:

- Pattern of birth defects collectively know as <u>Congenital Zika Syndrome</u> (found in <u>10% of</u> <u>U.S. births</u> among infected mothers) which can take up to 5 months to detect, absent abnormality
 - Microcephaly
 - Problems with brain development
 - Vision problems
 - Hearing loss
 - Joints with limited range of motion
 - Muscle tone restricting body movement
 - Cerebral palsy
 - Epilepsy

Suspected Links:

- Guillain-Barré Syndrome (strong association found by WHO & CDC)
- Pregnancy losses and <u>fetal hydrops</u>
- Potential brain damage in adults



International Legal Response Efforts





The Network for Public Health Law Zika Virus Global Distribution



Purple - prior cases Orange – very recent cases

For updated versions of this map, see: http://www.healthmap.org/zika/#timeline



WHO Emergency Declaration

<u>February 1, 2016</u>: Zika virus declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC)

"After a review of the evidence, the committee advised that the clusters of microcephaly and other neurological complications constitute an extraordinary event and public health threat to other parts of the world."

Dr. Margaret Chan, WHO Director-General

May 26, 2016: WHO announces expedited Health Emergencies program to streamline decision-making and provide aid more quickly

June 7, 2016: WHO advises men and women of reproductive ages living in areas of local Zika transmission to delay pregnancy

September 6, 2016: WHO clarifies its advice to offer counseling and contraceptives to couples in Zika-affected areas, but not to delay pregnancy November 18, 2016: WHO declares the end of the Zika PHEIC









The Network for Public Health Law WHO Zika Virus Response Plan

Surveillance - strengthen surveillance focused on rates and clinical outcomes of GBS and microcephaly

Community Engagement & Risk Communication - relay information to key stakeholders

Vector Control & Personal Protection - determine most effective mosquito abatement strategies given local ecology, species behavior, & resources

Care - focus on health services preparedness and community engagement

Research - study the presence of Zika virus in bodily fluids related to transmission via unprotected sex and mother to child

Coordination - establish incident management teams to analyze diagnostics under development and vector control measures







The Network International Emergency Declarations for Public Health Law



Brazil
11/11/15-05/11/17
National Health
Emergency



Honduras
2/2/16
National State of Emergency



Mexico 1/22/16 Epi Health Emergency



Marshall Islands
2/29/16-3/31/16
1/20/17-2/20/17
State of Health
Emergency



Trinidad & Tobago
1/29/16
Public Health
Emergency



Costa Rica
2/25/16
National State of Emergency



Tonga
2/1/16
Zika Outbreak



Peru 7/12/16-10/10/16 Health Emergency

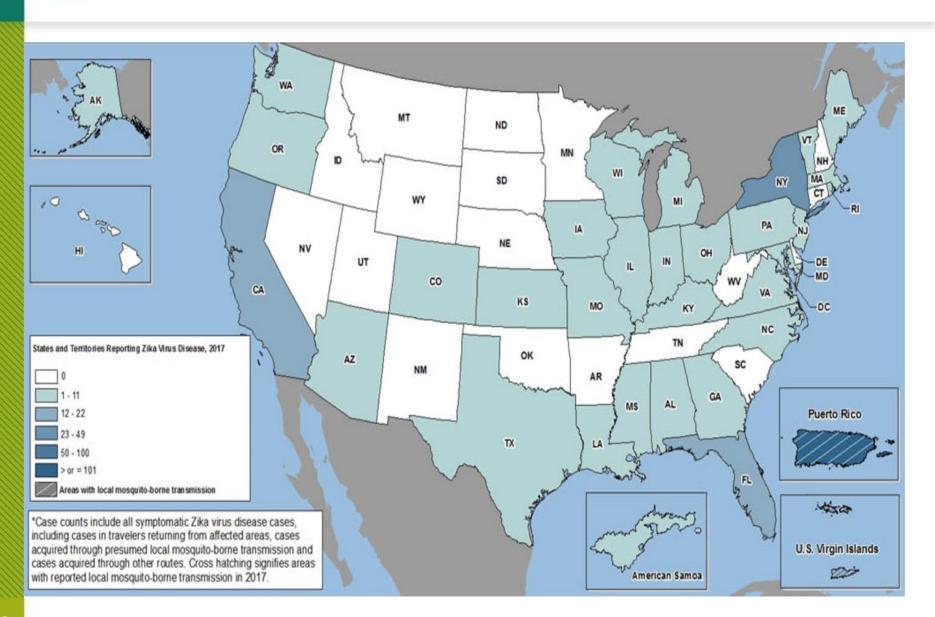


U.S. Legal Response Efforts





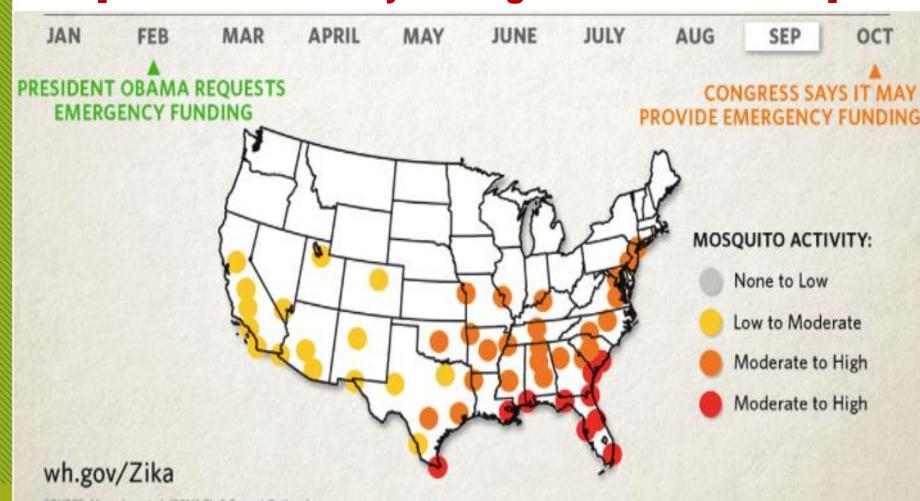
The Network for Public Health Law Zika Virus Cases in the U.S.





U.S. Jurisdictions at Risk

U.S. Prevalence of *Aedes Aegypti* Mosquitos [based on monthly averages from 2006-2015]



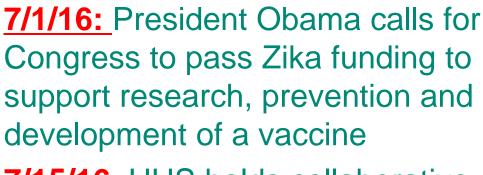


U.S. Preparedness/Response



1/27/16: President Obama calls for rapid development of tests, vaccines, and treatments to fight Zika virus

4/1/16: White House and CDC convene Zika Virus Summit for state and local actors, urging early action



7/15/16: HHS holds collaborative Summit to Accelerate Zika Diagnostics Development

8/3/16: NIH launches clinical trials of Zika vaccine



5/25/16

House approves bill relaxing EPA standards for pesticide use by state/local governments



6/23/16

House approves
\$1.1 billion Zika
bill with \$750
million taken from
budget cuts to
other health care
programs

9/6/16

Following months of debate, Senate Democrats stymie Zika funding bill to prevent Republican blocking of Zika funds for Planned Parenthood



<u>9/28/16</u>

Congress
approves stopgap
bill, providing \$1.1
billion to fight Zika
without Planned
Parenthood
restrictions



Federal Agency Responses



























for Public Health Law HHS Public Health Emergency

2/26/16: There is a significant potential for a public health emergency that affects, or has significant potential to affect, national security or the health and security of U.S. citizens.

Food Drug & Cosmetic Act § 564

2/10/17: Liability immunity protections are in effect for manufacturers, distributors, program planners, and qualified persons relating to the Zika virus vaccine.

Public Readiness & Emergency Preparedness (PREP) Act § 319F-4

8/12/16: A public health emergency of national significance exists in Puerto Rico relating to pregnant women and children born to pregnant women with Zika.

Public Health Service Act § 319





FDA Legal Preparedness/Response



U.S. Food and Drug AdministrationProtecting and Promoting *Your* Health

2/6/16

Guidance issued suggesting individuals not donate blood if they have been to areas with active Zika virus, are exposed to the virus, or are infected

3/1/16

Guidance issued on recommendations to reduce the potential transmission risk of Zika virus from human cells, tissues, and cellular/tissue-based products (HCT/Ps)

7/12/16

FDA Takes Action against Zika Virus - learn more about FDA's Zika response efforts in this blog post by FDA Commissioner Robert M. Califf, MD, and Acting Chief Scientist Luciana Borio, MD

7/21/16

Requests blood centers in Miami-Dade County and Broward County cease collecting blood immediately until testing is possible

8/26/16

Recommendations issued for testing all blood donations for Zika

<u>Link here</u> for a complete list of multiple Emergency Use Authorizations (EUAs) issued by FDA for Zika-related tests & other products



CDC Actions and Responses



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Link here for additional, varied guidance and resources from CDC

CDC 24/7: Saving Lives, Protecting People™

Issues Travel Alert 2 re: many countries (except in higher elevations). Link here for more info on safe travel locations

Elevates Emergency Operations Center to Level 1 to develop tests, study morbidity, do surveillance, & support responses

Issues Draft Interim Response Plan outlining procedures upon first case of local Zika transmission on continental U.S. or Hawaii

Awards \$25 million to states, cities and territories to support efforts to address Zika virus infection and related health outcomes

Issues first-ever domestic travel advisory for Zika "red zone" in Miami. This was removed on 6/2/2017

Designates Brownsville, Texas a Zika "yellow zone" following confirmed local transmission

Warns of risk of Zika infected semen in Miami Dade County sperm banks collected as far back as June 2016.

<u>1/15/16</u>

7/1/16

<u>8/1/16</u>

12/14/16

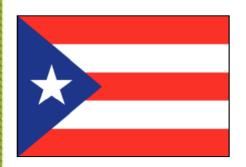
<u>3/13/17</u>



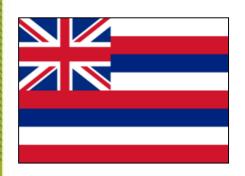
U.S. Based Emergency Declarations



2/3/16-4/9/17: Florida Gov. Rick Scott issued Exec. Order 16-29 authorizing a public health emergency declaration in all counties with cases of Zika.



2/5/16-6/5/17: Puerto Rico Gov. Alejandro Garcia Padilla declared a territorial-wide public health emergency.



2/12/16-3/12/16: Hawai'i Governor David Ige declared a state of emergency re: Dengue fever and related mosquito-borne conditions, including Zika virus.



Emerging Legal Issues - Topics





Localities in
Houston announce
plans to inspect
private businesses
& residences for
breeding sources

Opposition to spraying of pesticide Naled leads to opposition in localities including P.R. and FL

Mosquito Abatement

Environmental
Assessment for Oxitec genetically-modified mosquitos; no major environmental impacts

Thousands of male mosquitos with Wolbachia bacteria (causing female eggs to not hatch) were released in the Florida Keys



Mosquito Abatement Techniques

Traditional Abatement Techniques







Emerging Abatement Techniques









NIH/NIAID panel

concludes Zika human challenge vaccine trial unjustifiable due to significant risks

CMS notes that state
& private Medicaid
funds may be used to
cover mosquito
repellent and other
Zika-preparedness
measures

Public Health Preparedness

FDA issues final guidance on EUAs that supports rapid response to Zika and other threats

CDC issues final rule
to enhance
surveillance and social
distancing authorities
in response to threats
like Zika



Countries including
Mexico, Ecuador,
Argentina, Colombia,
Costa Rica, &
Jamaica advise
women to delay
pregnancy

Affected countries face difficult legal and ethical issues re: lack of access to contraceptives & abortions

Maternal/ Child Health

Pres. Trump's

executive order cuts

U.S. funding to
international NGOs
performing/advocating for abortions

State <u>abortion laws</u> such as FL's could prevent late-term abortions even where CZS is likely



CDC establishes the
Zika Pregnancy
Registry and releases
report on birth defects
among infants with
CZS

Several states, such as NC, add Zika to the list of reportable diseases & conditions

Surveillance & Reporting

States including FL mandate that medical providers report Zika cases within 24-72 hours

Zika virus disease and infection named to the list of Nationally Notifiable Conditions (2016-17)



Texas expands its
2017 testing
recommendations for
pregnant women in 6
counties and offers
free tests for
underinsured

FDA advises testing of all donated blood for Zika; screening in PR suggests 1.1% of donated blood is infected

Testing & Screening

CDC urges
screening & testing
of pregnant women
within 2 weeks of
their possible
exposure to Zika

ASPR supports clinical study to evaluate FDA cleared investigational test to screen blood donations



HHS Secretary issues

declaration to provide
liability immunity
protection for Zika
vaccine-related
activities

San Juan, P.R. sues CDC over proposed aerial use of *Naled*. Suit dismissed when CDC agrees not to use *Naled* in P.R.

Liability & Insurance

Residents in

Miami-Dade County brought
a federal lawsuit to prohibit
spraying of Naled over
residential areas, but the
case was dismissed on civil
procedure grounds.

Employers requiring travel to Zika-afflicted areas may be liable;
EOC issues guidance on Zika-related employment issues



Health Equity Issues

Aedes aegypti
mosquitos breed in
stagnant water often
found in areas lacking
modern sanitation,
impacting poorer
populations

Inability to afford repellent, nets, screens, and air conditioning diminishes vulnerable groups' prevention of mosquito bites

Health Equity

Lack of <u>labs</u> and trained pathologists in developing countries limits testing and diagnosis

High population
density in
overcrowded urban
areas heightens risks
of transmission



For More Information

- Network for PHL
- WHO Zika Virus
- ASPR TRACIE

- CDC Zika Virus
- FDA Zika Virus
- APHA Zika Virus
- Special thanks to Sarah Wetter and Rebecca Queensland at ASU's Sandra Day O'Connor College of Law for their assistance with this Primer
- Ask the Network concerning questions or comments relating to this information or ongoing Zika legal response efforts
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