Zika is a virus spread primarily through an infected mosquito bite, but it can also be spread through sexual transmission. There is no vaccine or medicine currently available for Zika.

The most up-to-date information about Zika can be found at www.cdc.gov/Zika.

**COMMON SYMPTOMS**

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), common symptoms include fever, rash, joint and muscle pain, red eyes and headache, and can last several days to a week.

For pregnant women, however, Zika can cause more damaging, long-term effects to the baby such as Microcephaly and congenital brain abnormalities.

**IMPORTANCE OF HEALTH IT IN COLLECTING ZIKA DATA**

ONC and CMS are assisting state Medicaid agencies to use health information exchange and specialized registries to access and report Zika diagnoses and other conditions. Health information exchange can facilitate an effective strategy to help combat Zika, including:

- Surveillance
- Case management
- Public health reporting
- Laboratory testing
- Clinical data collection
- Case investigation and management
- Reporting of outcomes

**CURRENT CHALLENGES FOR TRACKING ZIKA ELECTRONICALLY**

There are currently no standard workflow protocols for reporting Zika cases electronically. From state to state, the processes are varied, and largely manual. The public health reporting system needs electronic workflows to transform how Zika data are gathered and disseminated.

Using electronic systems, reporting workflows are automated to speed reporting.
ONC and CMS partnered to expand Medicaid support for health information exchange in a letter to state Medicaid directors sent on February 29, 2016. This new support allows states to potentially build interoperable systems, and on-board providers to interoperable systems, such as a Zika registry.

DID YOU KNOW?
Existing federal funds for meaningful use can be used to help you set up a public health registry in your state.

ZIKA REGISTRIES MEET CRITERIA FOR MEANINGFUL USE INCENTIVES
The Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health (HITECH) Act supports registries that can help with Zika tracking.

CRITERIA

SPECIALTY Registry
ElectRONIC LAB reporting
STANDARDS
CASE reporting
SUMMARY OF care
Problem list with Zika code

DEVELOPER CONSIDERATIONS FOR CREATING A ZIKA REGISTRY

Does your product allow for laboratory connection via a HL7 protocol? If not, is there added cost to add that functionality?

Does your product allow for laboratory connection via FHIR protocol? If not, is there added cost to add that functionality?

Can your product support longitudinal monitoring of pregnant women and infants and integration with birth defects surveillance?

Can your product support File Transfer Protocol (FTP) transfers? If not, is there added cost to add that functionality? If so, how often is the FTP sweep? If so, what flat file formats are supported?

Can your product be configured to allow for a case management view?

Can your product be configured to allow for a prenatal care team view, and does it enable the collection of data from outpatient visit settings?

Can your product be configured to allow for pediatric team view, and does it enable the collection of electronic data from outpatient visit settings?

Does your product allow for laboratory connection via FHIR protocol? If not, is there added cost to add that functionality?

Does your product allow for web-based entry? If not, is there added cost to add that functionality?

In researching HIE products and technology solutions, ONC and CMS advise state Medicaid agencies to ask the important questions above.

FOR MORE INFORMATION
State Medicaid agencies should contact MedicaidHITECH@cms.hhs.gov and Thomas.Novak@hhs.gov to help coordinate or answer questions.