



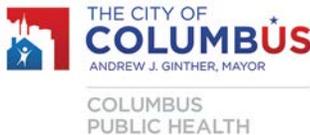
The first reported occurrence of female-to-male sexual transmission of *Zika virus* has been documented in New York City. Current guidance to prevent sexual transmission of *Zika virus* is based on the assumption that transmission occurs from a male partner to a receptive partner. Ongoing surveillance is needed to determine the risk for transmission of *Zika virus* infection from a female to her sexual partners.

Healthcare providers should report to Infectious Disease Reporting System (IDRS) patients with illness compatible with *Zika virus* disease who do not have a history of travel to an area with ongoing *Zika virus* transmission, but who had a sexual exposure to a partner who did travel.

Persons who want to reduce the risk for sexual transmission of *Zika virus* should abstain from sex or correctly and consistently use condoms for vaginal, anal and oral sex, as recommended in the current Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC) guidance. Guidance on prevention of sexual transmission of *Zika virus*, including other methods of barrier protection, will be updated as additional information becomes available (<http://www.cdc.gov/zika>).

Suspected Female-to-Male Sexual Transmission of *Zika Virus* – New York City, 2016

http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6528e2.htm?s_cid=mm6528e2_e



Local Zika Information

<https://www.columbus.gov/zika>

Infectious Disease Reporting System (IDRS)

<http://idrsinfo.org>