

Travel to area with moderate or high risk of ZIKV transmission

- i. Inform traveller of the risks which ZIKV may present
- ii. Emphasise the use of scrupulous mosquito bite avoidance measures at all times
- iii. Perform a detailed **risk assessment** to provide individualised advice
- iv. Advise on the need for adequate travel insurance

Men whose partners are planning a pregnancy or of child bearing age

Effective contraception should be used to prevent pregnancy AND condom use (or other barrier method) is advised during vaginal, anal and oral sex to reduce the risk of transmission while travelling in an area with high or moderate risk of ZIKV transmission, and:

- for 6 months after last possible ZIKV exposure
- for 6 months following start of symptoms if he had an illness compatible with ZIKV infection or a laboratory confirmed ZIKV infection

Men whose partners are pregnant

Condom use (or other barrier method) advised during vaginal, anal and oral sex during travel and for the duration of pregnancy

Women planning a pregnancy prior to, during or shortly after travel

i. Effective contraception should be used to prevent pregnancy AND condom (or other barrier method) use is advised during vaginal, anal and oral sex for her partner to reduce the risk of transmission while travelling in an area with active ZIKV transmission, and:

- for 8 weeks after last possible ZIKV exposure
- if the traveller develops symptoms compatible with ZIKV infection, she should avoid becoming pregnant for 8 weeks following the start of the illness
- See first column if male partner also travelled

Pregnant traveller

Postpone travel to high risk and consider postpone to moderate risk area

Where travel is essential:

- i. Condom (or other barrier method) use is advised during vaginal, anal and oral sex for her partner during travel and for the duration of pregnancy
- ii. Advise traveller to seek advice from their GP or midwife on their return to the UK