

Key Terms to Understanding Zika

Integrated pest management (IPM)— IPM is defined in Federal law as a sustainable approach to managing pests by combining biological, cultural, physical, and chemical tools in a way that minimizes economic, health, and environmental risks. IPM programs create a plan to monitor, identify, and prevent problems. IPM includes all available tools and cultural practices for keeping kids safe at school and at play. Further, IPM programs are economically viable and effective ways to control weeds, rodents, and other pests that spread disease and damage school and community property.

Integrated mosquito management—a multi-step approach used to help eliminate mosquitoes' habitat and breeding sites and determine the most effective treatment throughout the mosquito life cycle, including the following tools and methods: monitoring populations through surveillance programs; reducing the places mosquitoes breed; treating mosquitoes with pesticides in the larval stage before they fly; treating adult mosquitoes to reduce existing population.

Zika transmission—the Zika virus can be transmitted in the following four ways according to the CDC: mosquito bites; mother to child; sexual contact; blood transfusion. The CDC offers more information about transmission at <http://www.cdc.gov/zika/transmission/index.html>.

Men and women's health and Zika—men and women who visit areas where Aedes mosquitoes live, but are not showing symptoms of the Zika virus should wait 8 weeks before intimacy with their partner. The CDC shares more information and resources at <http://www.cdc.gov/zika/pregnancy/>.

Men's health—men must wait 6 months before intimacy with a partner after Zika symptoms appear if not using contraceptive methods to prevent unintended pregnancy. This measure is essential in areas where the Aedes mosquitoes live and Zika virus transmission is active, based on the CDC's available information on how long the virus can remain in semen.

Women's health—women of childbearing age should wait at least 8 weeks after Zika symptoms appear before intimacy if not using contraceptive methods to prevent unintended pregnancy. Their male partners must wait 6 months, so that Zika is not transmitted through bodily fluids. For additional information and resources on the Zika virus and pregnancy, visit <http://www.cdc.gov/zika/pregnancy/>, or check out the CDC's updated guidelines for women of reproductive age at <http://www.cdc.gov/zika/hc-providers/qa-pregnant-women.html>.

EPA-approved mosquito repellents—are [reviewed and registered](#) by the EPA and used to repel mosquitoes and protect against their bites.

Larvae mosquito treatments—mosquito control products applied directly to water sources stop larvae from becoming flying, biting adult mosquitoes. More information from the CDC: <https://www.epa.gov/mosquitocontrol/controlling-mosquitoes-larval-stage>.

Adult mosquito treatments—adult mosquito control products that are very localized for *Aedes* mosquito control and used for public health mosquito control programs. More information from the CDC: <https://www.epa.gov/mosquitocontrol/controlling-adult-mosquitoes>.