• Women who have Zika disease symptoms should wait at least 8 weeks after symptoms appear, and men should wait 6 months, before attempting reproduction.

• Men and women with possible exposure to, but not showing symptoms of, Zika should also wait 8 weeks.

• These same timelines should be used for sexually intimate couples using their own gametes in fertility treatments.

• For donated reproductive tissue, FDA guidance should be followed. Currently, FDA rules a potential donor ineligible for 6 months following being diagnosed with, or having had a high probability of exposure to, the virus.

• Testing for Zika virus is complicated, not universally available and routine serologic testing is not currently recommended.

• In areas of active Zika virus transmission, the use of contraceptive methods to prevent unintended pregnancy is essential.

• Physicians should counsel and educate their patients on Zika and update their informed consent procedures to reflect that counseling.