

Symptoms

Consult a doctor if you may have WNV.

- Most people infected with WNV show no symptoms.
- 1 in 5 people infected with WNV develop a mild infection called West Nile fever; displaying aches, fever, skin rash, and swollen lymph nodes. With rest and fluids, most people recover in a few days.
- Less than 1% of infections develop into a severe, life threatening infection called West Nile Encephalitis; the symptoms include: high fever, headache, neck stiffness, muscle weakness, disorientation, tremors, and convulsions. Professional medical treatment must be sought immediately. Survivors may take months to recover and have lasting side-effects.
- No vaccines are available for humans.

Protect yourself

- Apply repellents such as DEET, picaridin, IR3535, and some oils of lemon eucalyptus according to the label.
- Wear long sleeves, pants, and closed toed shoes when working outside.
- Take extra precautions while outdoors at dusk and dawn.
- Repair window screens and doors.
- Eliminate containers and standing water around your house.

STOP WEST NILE VIRUS!

DUMP Standing Water... a Breeding Ground for Mosquitoes.

Protecting Your Health and the Environment:
The WNV program applies an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Plan to control mosquitoes while limiting the effects on people and the environment.

Mosquito Complaints?

Standing Water?

Contact us!



Cumberland County Vector Control

West Nile Virus Program

Katie Seymore, West Nile Technician
(717) 240-7808 www.ccpa.net/vector



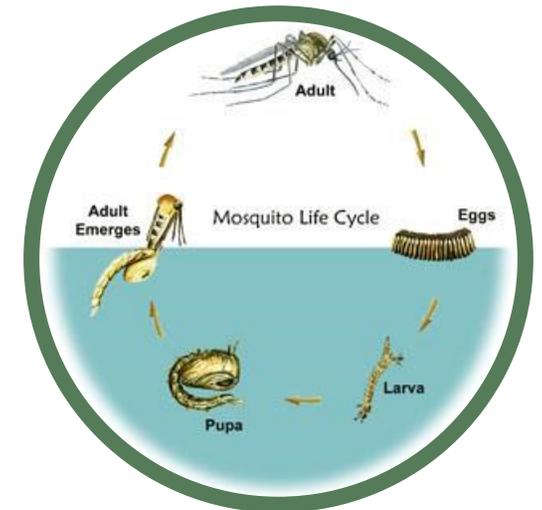
Department of Environmental Protection
www.westnile.state.pa.us



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
www.cdc.gov/westnile/index.html



Cumberland County West Nile Virus Control Program



WNV Program

West Nile Virus (WNV) first appeared in the United States in 1999. By 2001, the PA Departments of Environmental Protection, Health, and Agriculture developed the WNV Control Program to better understand, survey, and control the virus and **mosquitoes** which carry it. Many counties in the state monitor mosquito populations and send insects to the DEP lab for identification and virus testing.



Monitoring & Control

- April to October the WNV program sets adult mosquito traps (*above*) to monitor mosquito populations at various locations around the county.
- Considerable time is invested in locating water habitat and applying a naturally occurring bacteria (*Bti*) to kill mosquito larvae and stop the breeding cycle.
- Evening adult sprays are only conducted when a significant health risk is present based on mosquito collection data and predetermined thresholds.

Scan QR code to learn more



Don't give mosquitoes a chance!

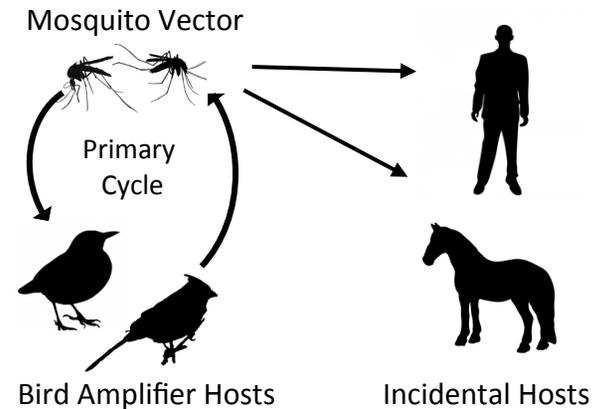
Mosquitoes breed in stagnant water. The elimination of breeding habitat around residential areas can greatly reduce the populations of mosquitoes as well as the chance of WNV transmission.



Mosquitoes can grow from eggs into adults in as little as 5 days! Check around the home weekly for objects which might be holding water.

- Remove or store old buckets and tires.
- Dump bird baths, flower pot saucers, and wading pools weekly.
- Punch holes in the bottom of recycling containers.
- Maintain swimming pools, corrugated pipes, tarps, debris-free gutters, and yards free of ruts.
- Standing water which cannot be removed or dumped weekly can be treated with *Bti* based "Mosquito dunks" found at hardware stores.

WNV Transmission Cycle



- **Mosquitoes** pick up the virus by feeding on infected birds, and then transmit it when they bite other birds, animals, and humans.
- WNV is not spread by person-to-person contact.
- There is no evidence that people can get WNV by handling infected animals.

WNV and Birds

Dead birds with no obvious sign of injury may be collected and tested for WNV. Birds of interest include raptors, blue jays, and crows. Contact us to report dead birds.

WNV and Horses

A vaccine to protect horses from WNV is available. Contact your local veterinarian office for more information.