

PUBLIC HEALTH FACT SHEET

Eastern Equine Encephalitis

Massachusetts Department of Public Health (MDPH), 305 South Street, Jamaica Plain, MA 02130

What is Eastern Equine Encephalitis?

Eastern equine encephalitis (EEE) is a rare but serious disease caused by a virus.

How is the EEE virus spread?

The virus that causes EEE is spread through the bite of an infected mosquito. In Massachusetts, the virus is most often identified in mosquitoes found in and around freshwater, hardwood swamps. More information about different types of mosquitoes that can spread the virus can be found on the MDPH website at www.mass.gov/dph/wnv.

EEE virus particularly infects birds, often with no evidence of illness in the bird. Mosquitoes become infected when they bite infected birds. Although humans and several other types of mammals, particularly horses and llamas, can become infected, they do not spread disease.

How common is EEE in Massachusetts?

EEE is a very rare disease. Since the virus was first identified in Massachusetts in 1938, fewer than 100 cases have occurred. Over 60% of those cases have been from Plymouth and Norfolk counties.

Outbreaks of EEE usually occur in Massachusetts every 10-20 years. These outbreaks will typically last two to three years. The most recent outbreak of EEE in Massachusetts began in 2004 and included 13 cases with six fatalities through 2006.

What are the symptoms of EEE?

The first symptoms of EEE are fever (often 103° to 106°F), stiff neck, headache, and lack of energy. These symptoms show up three to ten days after a bite from an infected mosquito. Inflammation and swelling of the brain, called encephalitis, is the most dangerous and frequent serious complication. The disease gets worse quickly and some patients may go into a coma within a week.

What is the treatment for EEE?

There is no treatment for EEE. In Massachusetts, about half of the people identified with EEE died from the infection. People who survive this disease will often be permanently disabled. Few people recover completely.

What can you do to protect yourself from EEE?

Since the virus that causes EEE is spread by mosquitoes, here are some things you can do to reduce your chances of being bitten:

- Schedule outdoor events to avoid the hours between dusk and dawn, when mosquitoes are most active.
- When you are outdoors, wear long pants, a long-sleeved shirt and socks. This may be difficult to do when the weather is hot, but it will help keep mosquitoes away from your skin.
- Use a repellent with **DEET** (N, N-diethyl-m-toluamide), **permethrin**, **picaridin** (KBR 3023), **IR3535** (3-[N-butyl-N-acetyl]-aminopropionic acid) or **oil of lemon eucalyptus** [p-menthane 3, 8-diol (PMD)] according to the instructions given on the product label. DEET products should not be used on infants under

two months of age and should be used in concentrations of 30% or less on older children. Oil of lemon eucalyptus should not be used on children under three years of age. Permethrin products are intended for use on items such as clothing, shoes, bed nets and camping gear and should not be applied to skin.

- Keep mosquitoes out of your house by repairing any holes in your screens and making sure they are tightly attached to all your doors and windows.
- Remove areas of standing water around your home. Here are some suggestions:
 - Look around outside your house for containers and other things that might collect water and turn them over, regularly empty them, or dispose of them.
 - Drill holes in the bottom of recycling containers that are left outdoors so that water can drain out.
 - Clean clogged roof gutters; remove leaves and debris that may prevent drainage of rainwater.
 - Turn over plastic wading pools and wheelbarrows when not in use.
 - Change the water in birdbaths every few days; aerate ornamental ponds or stock them with fish.
 - Keep swimming pools clean and properly chlorinated; remove standing water from pool covers.
 - Use landscaping to eliminate standing water that collects on your property.
- More information on choosing and using repellents safely is included in the MDPH Mosquito Repellents fact sheet which can be viewed online at www.mass.gov/dph/wmv. If you can't go online, contact the MDPH at (617) 983-6800 for a hard copy.



Did you know?

Mosquitoes can begin to multiply in any puddle or standing water that lasts for more than four days! Mosquito breeding sites can be anywhere. **Take action** to reduce the number of mosquitoes around your home and neighborhood. Organize a neighborhood clean up day to pick up containers from vacant lots and parks and to encourage people to keep their yards free of standing water. Mosquitoes don't care about fences, so it's important to remove areas of standing water throughout the neighborhood.

Where can I get more information?

- Your doctor, nurse, or health care clinic, or your local board of health (listed in the telephone directory under local government)
- The Massachusetts Department of Public Health (MDPH), Division of Epidemiology and Immunization at (617) 983-6800 or toll-free at (888) 658-2850, or on the MDPH Arbovirus website at www.mass.gov/dph/wmv
- **Health effects of pesticides**, MDPH, Center for Environmental Health at 617-624-5757
- **Mosquito control in your city or town:** Mosquito control in Massachusetts is conducted through nine mosquito control districts. The State Reclamation and Mosquito Control Board (SRMCB) oversees all nine districts. Contact information for each district can be found online at www.mass.gov/agr/mosquito/districts.htm. You may also contact the SRMCB within the Massachusetts Department of Agricultural Resources at 617-626-1777 or your local board of health.

PUBLIC HEALTH FACT SHEET

Lyme Disease

Massachusetts Department of Public Health, 305 South Street, Jamaica Plain, MA 02130

What is Lyme disease?

Lyme disease is caused by bacteria (germs) that are spread by tiny, infected deer ticks. Both people and animals can have Lyme disease.

Where do cases of Lyme disease occur?

In the United States, Lyme disease most commonly occurs in the Northeast and mid-Atlantic regions and in the upper Midwest. In Massachusetts, Lyme disease occurs throughout the state.

How is Lyme disease spread?

Lyme disease is spread by the bite of an infected deer tick. The tick usually must be attached to a person for at least 24 hours before it can spread the germ. Deer ticks in Massachusetts can also carry the germs that cause babesiosis and human granulocytic anaplasmosis (also known as human granulocytic ehrlichiosis). Deer ticks are capable of spreading more than one type of germ in a single bite.

When can I get Lyme disease?

Lyme disease can occur during any time of the year. The bacteria that cause Lyme disease are spread by infected deer ticks. Young ticks (nymphs) are most active during the warm weather months between May and July. Adult ticks are most active during the fall and spring but may also be out searching for a host any time that winter temperatures are above freezing.

How soon do symptoms of Lyme disease appear after a tick bite?

Symptoms of early Lyme disease, described below, usually begin to appear from 3 to 30 days after being bitten by an infected tick. If untreated, symptoms of late Lyme disease may occur from weeks to years after the initial infection.

What are the symptoms of Lyme disease?

Early stage (days to weeks): The most common early symptom is a rash (erythema migrans) where the tick was attached. It often, but not always, starts as a small red area that spreads outward, clearing up in the center so it looks like a donut. Flu-like symptoms, such as fever, headache, stiff neck, sore and aching muscles and joints, fatigue and swollen glands may also occur.

Even though these symptoms may go away by themselves, without medical treatment, some people will get the rash again in other places on their bodies, and many will experience more serious problems. ***Treatment during the early stage prevents later, more serious problems.***

Later stages (weeks to years): If untreated, people with Lyme disease can develop late-stage symptoms even if they never had a rash. The joints, nervous system and heart are most commonly affected.

- About 60% of people with untreated Lyme disease get arthritis in their knees, elbows and/or wrists. The arthritis can move from joint to joint and become chronic.
- Many people who don't get treatment develop nervous system problems. These problems include meningitis (an inflammation of the membranes covering the brain and spinal cord), facial weakness (Bell's palsy) or other problems with nerves of the head, and weakness or pain (or both) in the hands, arms, feet and/or legs. These symptoms can last for months, often shifting between mild and severe.
- The heart also can be affected in Lyme disease, with slowing down of the heart rate and fainting. The effect on the heart can be early or late.

Is there treatment for Lyme disease?

People who are diagnosed with Lyme disease can be treated with antibiotics. **Prompt treatment during the early stage of the disease prevents later, more serious problems.**

What can I do to lower my chances of getting Lyme disease, or any other disease, from ticks?

Prevention begins with you! Take steps to reduce your chances of being bitten by any tick. Ticks are most active during warm weather, generally late spring through fall. However, ticks can be out any time that temperatures are above freezing. Ticks cling to vegetation and are most numerous in brushy, wooded or grassy habitats. They are not found on open, sandy beaches, but may be found in grassy dune areas. When you are outside in an area likely to have ticks (e.g. brushy, wooded or grassy places), follow these simple steps to protect yourself and your loved ones:

- Use a repellent with **DEET** (the chemical N-N-diethyl-meta-toluamide) or **permethrin** according to the instructions given on the product label. DEET products should not be used on infants under two months of age and should be used in concentrations of 30% or less on older children. Permethrin products are intended for use on items such as clothing, shoes, bed nets and camping gear, and should not be applied to skin.
- Wear long, light-colored pants tucked into your socks or boots, and a long-sleeved shirt. This may be difficult to do when the weather is hot, but it will help keep ticks away from your skin and help you spot a tick on your clothing faster.
- Stay on cleared trails when walking or hiking, avoiding the edge habitat where ticks are likely to be.
- Talk to your veterinarian about tick control options (tick collars, repellents) for your pets.
- More information on choosing a repellent and how to use repellents safely is included in the MDPH Tick Repellents fact sheet at www.mass.gov/dph/tick. If you can't go online, contact the MDPH at (617) 983-6800 for a hard copy.

Did you know?

You don't have to be a hiker on Cape Cod to worry about ticks. In Massachusetts, you may be bitten in your own backyard. There are lots of things you can do around your own backyard to make it less inviting for ticks! Visit the MDPH Tickborne Disease Website at www.mass.gov/dph/tick for suggestions.



After spending time in an area likely to have ticks, check yourself, your children and pets for ticks.

Young ticks, called nymphs, are the size of a poppy seed. Adult deer ticks are the size of a sesame seed. Both nymph and adult deer ticks can spread the bacteria that cause Lyme disease; however, nymphs are of more concern. They are aggressive feeders and so tiny that it can be difficult to see them on the body, unless you are looking carefully. When doing a tick check, remember that ticks like places that are warm and moist. Always check the back of the knees, armpits, groin, scalp, back of the neck and behind the ears. If you find a tick attached to your body, remove it as soon as possible using a fine-point tweezers. Do not squeeze or twist the tick's body, but grasp it close to your skin and pull straight out with steady pressure.

Know the symptoms of Lyme disease as described in this fact sheet. If you have been someplace likely to have ticks and you develop symptoms of Lyme disease, or any other disease carried by ticks, see your health care provider right away.

Where can I get more information?

- Your doctor, nurse, or health care clinic or your local board of health (listed in the telephone directory under local government)
- The Massachusetts Department of Public Health (MDPH), Division of Epidemiology and Immunization at (617) 983-6800 or toll-free at (888) 658-2850, or on the MDPH Tickborne Diseases website at www.mass.gov/dph/tick
- **Health effects of pesticides**, MDPH, Center for Environmental Health at 617-624-5757

Updated: March 2011

PUBLIC HEALTH FACT SHEET

Mosquito Repellents

Massachusetts Department of Public Health (MDPH), 305 South Street, Jamaica Plain, MA 02130

What is a mosquito repellent?

A mosquito repellent is a substance put on skin, clothing, or other surfaces which discourages mosquitoes from landing or crawling on that surface.

Why should I use a mosquito repellent?

Mosquitoes can spread viruses that cause serious diseases. In Massachusetts, the diseases spread by mosquitoes are West Nile virus (WNV) and eastern equine encephalitis (EEE). Mosquito repellents can reduce your chances of being bitten by a mosquito and can reduce the risk that you will get one of these diseases.

When should I use a mosquito repellent?

Use a mosquito repellent when you are outside and exposed to mosquitoes. Mosquitoes are generally most active between dusk and dawn, though some types may also be out during the day. Mosquitoes usually start to become active during early or mid-spring and remain active until the first hard frost (when the ground freezes).

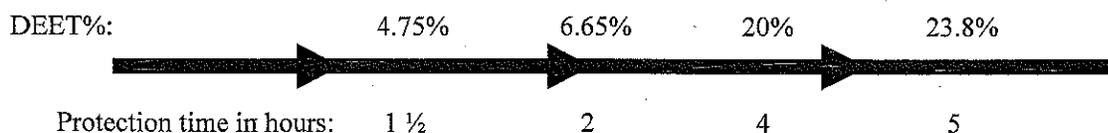
Did you know?

Every year from approximately late May until the first hard frost, mosquito samples are collected from various locations around the state and tested for WNV and EEE virus. Visit the MDPH website at www.mass.gov/dph/wnv during the mosquito season to see where positive mosquito samples have been found.

Which repellent should I use?

Different repellents work against different bugs. It is important to look at the active ingredient on the product label. Repellents that contain **DEET** (N, N-diethyl-m-toluamide), **permethrin**, **IR3535** (3-[N-butyl-N-acetyl]-aminopropionic acid) or **picaridin** (KBR 3023) provide protection against mosquitoes. In addition, **oil of lemon eucalyptus** [p-menthane 3, 8-diol (PMD)] has been found to provide as much protection as low concentrations of DEET when tested against mosquitoes found in the United States.

DEET products should not be used on infants under 2 months of age. Children older than two months should use products with DEET concentrations of 30% or less. DEET products are available in formulations up to 100% DEET, so always read the product label to determine the percentage of DEET included. Products with DEET concentrations higher than 30% do not confer much additional protection, but do last longer. In a study that looked at how long different concentrations of DEET worked against mosquitoes, the results ranged from 1½ to 5 hours. However, the length of protection time will vary widely depending on temperature, perspiration, and water exposure.



Permethrin products are intended for use on items such as clothing, shoes, bed nets and camping gear and should not be applied to skin. Apply the permethrin to your clothes before you put them on and follow the product's instructions.

Oil of lemon eucalyptus products should not be used on children under the age of three years.

Always Use Repellents Safely

- ❖ Follow the instructions given on the product label. If you have questions after reading the label, such as how many hours does the product work for, or if and how often it should be reapplied, contact the manufacturer.
- ❖ Don't use repellents under clothing.
- ❖ Don't use repellents on cuts or irritated skin.
- ❖ Don't use repellents near the mouth or eyes and use them sparingly around the ears. When using spray products, spray the product onto your hands first, and then apply it to your face.
- ❖ Use just enough product to lightly cover exposed skin and/or clothing. Putting on a larger amount does not make the product work any better.
- ❖ Don't let children handle the product. When using repellents on children, put some on your hands first, and then apply it to the child. Don't put repellents on a child's hands.
- ❖ When you come inside, wash your skin and the clothes that had repellent on them.
- ❖ **If you develop a rash or other symptoms you think were caused by using a repellent**, stop using the product, wash the affected area with soap and water, and contact your doctor or local poison control center. If you go to the doctor, bring the product with you to show him or her.

Do "natural" repellents work?

A number of plant-derived products are available for use as mosquito repellents, including oil of lemon eucalyptus and IR3535. Limited information is available regarding how well most of these products work and how safe they are. The information that is available shows that most of these products generally do not provide the same level or duration of protection as products like DEET or permethrin, except for oil of lemon eucalyptus and IR3535, which have been found to provide as much protection as low concentrations of DEET.

I'm concerned about using repellents on my infant. What else can I do to protect my infant from mosquitoes?

Mosquitoes are most active between dusk and dawn, so try to avoid outdoor activities with your infant during these times. When your infant is outside, use mosquito netting on baby carriages or playpens and consider going indoors if you notice a lot of mosquito activity.

Where can I get more information?

- The Massachusetts Department of Public Health (MDPH), Division of Epidemiology and Immunization at (617) 983-6800 or toll-free at (888) 658-2850, or on the MDPH Arbovirus website at www.mass.gov/dph/wnv, or your local board of health (listed in the telephone directory under local government).
- **Health effects of pesticides**, MDPH, Center for Environmental Health at 617-624-5757
- **Mosquito control in your city or town:** Mosquito control in Massachusetts is conducted through nine mosquito control districts. The State Reclamation and Mosquito Control Board (SRMCB) oversees all nine districts. Contact information for each district can be found online at www.mass.gov/agr/mosquito/districts.htm. You may also contact the SRMCB within the Massachusetts Department of Agricultural Resources at 617-626-1777 or your local board of health.
- **Information on repellents** (such as choosing the right repellent, using repellents on children or pregnant women, or detailed toxicology information), National Pesticide Information Center (NPIC) toll free at 1-800-858-7378 or online at <http://npic.orst.edu/index.html>

PUBLIC HEALTH FACT SHEET

Rabies

Massachusetts Department of Public Health, 305 South Street, Jamaica Plain, MA 02130

What is rabies?

Rabies is a very serious disease that affects the brain and spinal cord of mammals (if an animal has hair or fur, it is a mammal). Cats, dogs, raccoons, coyotes and foxes are mammals, as are people. Rabies is caused by a virus and almost always causes death. Rabies is usually a disease of animals, but it can spread from an infected animal to a person.

How is rabies spread?

Rabies spreads when an animal with rabies bites another animal or person. The rabies virus is in the saliva (spit) of infected animals. Infected animals can also spread rabies if their saliva gets into a scratch or other wound, or the eyes, nose or mouth of another person or animal.

Does rabies cause death in people in the U.S.?

Yes, but it is very rare for people to get rabies in the United States. Of the 55,000 people who die of rabies every year around the world, only one or two of those deaths occur in the United States. The last death from rabies in a Massachusetts resident was in 1983, associated with exposure in Nigeria.

How common is rabies in animals in Massachusetts?

Fairly common. Since 1992, more than 5,000 animals have tested positive for rabies in Massachusetts. Most of these cases occurred in wild animals like raccoons, skunks, bats, woodchucks and foxes, but every year some pets (especially cats) and farm animals also get rabies. Fortunately, there is a vaccine to protect dogs and cats from rabies.

Is there something special about bats and rabies?

Yes. Most of the recent human cases of rabies in the US have been caused by bats. Any possible contact with bats should be taken seriously. This includes a bite or scratch, waking up with a bat in the room or finding a bat in a room with a young child or mentally impaired person. Bat teeth are so small that a person may not realize they have been bitten, so bat exposures need to be carefully evaluated.

What kinds of animals don't get rabies?

Birds, fish, reptiles (such as snakes, turtles and lizards), amphibians (such as frogs and salamanders) and insects (bugs) cannot get or spread rabies.

Can you tell if an animal is rabid?

You cannot tell if an animal has rabies just by looking at it. Rabid animals may act strangely after the virus affects their brains, or they may seem just fine. Sometimes, rabid animals may aggressively attack people or other animals. Sometimes, a test is done on an animal's brain to find out if it had rabies.

How is rabies prevented in people?

After a person is exposed to rabies, they can be given shots (called "immune globulin") around the bite or scratch to help fight the virus where it entered the body. They will also get 4 or 5 vaccinations (shots) in their arm over several weeks. These shots will also help the person fight the virus. As long as the shots are given before the person starts to get sick, this will prevent them from getting rabies. If a person does not get the shots and then gets sick with rabies, there is no effective treatment. Rabies is almost always fatal.

What should you do if you think you've been exposed to rabies?

If you are bitten or scratched by an animal:

- Wash the wound with soap and water **right away** for ten minutes.
- Call your health care provider or local board of health. They can help you determine if you need to be treated for a rabies exposure.
- Your local animal control officer may be able to catch the animal that scratched or bit you. Wild animals should be tested immediately for rabies. Cats, dogs, ferrets and cows can be watched for 10 days. If they stay healthy, they did not expose you to rabies.

What should you do if you find a bat in your home?

- If the bat is found in a room with a sleeping person, an unattended young child, a mentally incapacitated person or a pet, the bat should be safely captured and tested for rabies. Information about how to safely capture a bat can be found in the document called *Capturing a Bat: What You Need and How To Do It* at www.mass.gov/dph/rabies.
- Call your local board of health for help in getting the bat tested for rabies.
- Call your healthcare provider, your local board of health or the Massachusetts Department of Public Health to help you determine if you need to be treated for a rabies exposure.

What should you do if you think your pet has been exposed to rabies?

If your pet is bitten or scratched by another animal:

- Call your veterinarian to help you determine if the animal needs medical attention.
- Your local animal control officer may be able to catch the animal that scratched or bit your pet. Wild animals should be tested immediately for rabies.
- In some cases, it may be necessary to confine your animal and watch it to see if it develops signs of rabies. Your local animal inspector can help you determine if this is necessary.

How can you help prevent rabies in Massachusetts?

- Teach children to never approach animals they don't know – even if they appear friendly.
- Report any animal that behaves oddly to your local animal control official.
- Enjoy wild animals from a distance. Do not keep wild animals as pets. This is against the law in Massachusetts.
- Make sure your pets are vaccinated against rabies. By law, all dogs, cats and ferrets must be regularly vaccinated against rabies.
- Don't feed or water your pets outside. Even empty bowls will attract wild and stray animals.
- Keep your pets in a fenced yard or on a leash and do not let them roam freely.
- Keep your garbage securely covered. Open garbage will attract wild or stray animals.
- Keep your chimney capped and repair holes in attics, cellars, and porches to help keep wild animals like bats and raccoons out of your home.

Where can you get more information?

- Your doctor, nurse or clinic, or local board of health (listed in the phone book under local government)
- Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Division of Epidemiology and Immunization at (617) 983-6800 or toll-free at 1-888-658-2850 or on the MDPH website at www.mass.gov/dph/rabies
- Massachusetts Department of Agricultural Resources, Division of Animal Health at (617) 626-1786 or on the MDAR website at www.mass.gov/agr

PUBLIC HEALTH FACT SHEET

Tick Repellents

Massachusetts Department of Public Health (MDPH), 305 South Street, Jamaica Plain, MA 02130

What is a tick repellent?

A tick repellent is a substance put on skin, clothing, or other surfaces which discourages ticks from crawling on that surface.

Why should I use a tick repellent?

Ticks can spread germs that cause disease. Using a tick repellent can reduce your chances of being bitten by a tick and therefore reduce the risk that you will get one of these diseases.

When should I use a tick repellent?

Use these products when you are outside and exposed to ticks. Ticks are usually found on plants near the ground in brushy, wooded or grassy places. They cannot fly. They can be active year round, depending on the temperature, but are most often a problem between April and October. Depending on where you live, you could get bitten by a tick in your own yard.

Did you know?

You don't have to be a hiker on Cape Cod to worry about ticks. Depending on where you live, you may be bitten in your own yard. There are lots of things you can do around your own yard to make it less inviting for ticks! Visit the MDPH Tickborne Disease Website at www.mass.gov/dph/tick for suggestions.

What kind of repellent should I use?

Different products work against different bugs. It is important to look at the "active ingredient" on the product label. Products with **DEET** (N,N-diethyl-m-toluamide) or **permethrin** are recommended for protection against ticks. Some repellents, such as picaridin or oil of lemon eucalyptus, have been found to provide protection against mosquitoes but have not been shown to work against ticks.

DEET is the active ingredient found in most repellent products. It can be used directly on exposed skin or on clothing. If you use it on your clothes, be aware that DEET can damage some synthetic fabrics such as acetate, rayon or spandex.

There are over 200 products containing DEET registered with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), ranging in concentration from 5% to 100% DEET. **Read the product label to determine the percentage of DEET included and how often it should be reapplied.** DEET products should not be used on infants under 2 months of age. Children older than two months should use concentrations of 30% or less. There is limited information available on how well and how long different concentrations of DEET work against ticks.

Permethrin products are intended for use on items such as clothing, shoes, bed nets and camping gear and should not be applied to skin. Apply the permethrin to your clothes before you put them on and follow the product's instructions.

Do “natural” repellents work?

A number of plant-derived products are available for use as repellents. Limited information is available regarding how well these products work and how safe they are. The information that is available shows that these products do not work as well or as long as products like DEET or permethrin against ticks.

Use these products wisely!

- ❖ Follow the instructions on the product label. If you have questions after reading the label, such as how many hours does the product work for, or if and how often it should be reapplied, contact the manufacturer.
- ❖ Don't use repellents under clothing.
- ❖ Don't use repellents on cuts or irritated skin.
- ❖ Don't use repellents near the mouth or eyes and use them sparingly around the ears. When using spray products, spray the repellent on your hands first, then apply it to your face.
- ❖ Use just enough repellent to lightly cover exposed skin and/or clothing. Putting on a larger amount does not make the product work any better.
- ❖ Don't let children handle the product. When using repellents on children, put some on your hands first, then apply it to the child. Don't put repellents on a child's hands.
- ❖ When you come inside, wash your skin and the clothes that had repellent on them.
- ❖ **If you develop a rash or other symptoms you think were caused by using one of these products, stop using it, wash the affected area with soap and water, and contact your doctor or local poison control center. If you go to the doctor, bring the product with you to show him or her.**

Where can I get more information?

- The Massachusetts Department of Public Health (MDPH), Division of Epidemiology and Immunization at (617) 983-6800 or toll-free at (888) 658-2850, or on the Tickborne Diseases website at www.mass.gov/dph/tick, or your local board of health (listed in the telephone directory under local government)
- **Health effects of pesticides**, MDPH, Center for Environmental Health at 617-624-5757
- **Information on repellents** (such as choosing the right repellent, using repellents on children or pregnant women, or detailed toxicology information), National Pesticide Information Center (NPIC) toll free at 1-800-858-7378 or online at <http://npic.orst.edu/index.html>



Massachusetts Department of Public Health



Tickborne Disease Website

www.mass.gov/dph/tick

PUBLIC HEALTH FACT SHEET

West Nile Virus

Massachusetts Department of Public Health (MDPH), 305 South Street, Jamaica Plain, MA 02130

What is West Nile Virus (WNV)?

West Nile virus (WNV) is a mosquito-carried virus that can cause illness ranging from a mild fever to more serious disease like encephalitis or meningitis. It was first identified in the United States in 1999.

How is WNV spread?

WNV is most commonly spread to people through the bite of an infected mosquito. More information about different types of mosquitoes that can spread WNV can be found on the MDPH website at www.mass.gov/dph/wnv.

WNV may also be spread through blood transfusion or organ transplant. In addition, there are rare reports of WNV being passed from pregnant or breastfeeding women, who are infected with WNV, to their babies. Since these reports are rare, the health effects on an unborn or breastfeeding baby are unclear and still being studied.

People do not become infected by having direct contact with other infected people, birds or animals.

Why don't I need to report dead birds anymore?

From 2000 to 2008, MDPH collected reports and ran tests for WNV on dead birds in Massachusetts as one of several ways to monitor WNV activity across the state. In recent years, this method has become less useful for finding the virus. Many other states have discontinued dead bird reporting and testing. Mosquito collection and testing gives the most reliable indication of current WNV activity and this is where monitoring activities will continue to be focused.

Dead birds are no longer being tested for WNV and do not need to be reported to MDPH. Dead birds can be safely disposed of in the trash. Using gloves, a shovel or plastic bags covering your hands, the dead bird should be double-bagged and placed in the trash. You should then wash your hands.

What are the symptoms of WNV?

The majority of people who are infected with WNV (approximately 80%) will have no symptoms.

A smaller number of people who become infected (~20%) will have symptoms such as fever, headache, body aches, nausea, vomiting, and sometimes swollen lymph glands. They may also develop a skin rash on the chest, stomach and back.

Less than 1% of people infected with WNV will develop severe illness, including encephalitis or meningitis. The symptoms of severe illness can include high fever, headache, neck stiffness, stupor, disorientation, coma, tremors, convulsions, muscle weakness, vision loss, numbness and paralysis. Persons older than 50 years of age have a higher risk of developing severe illness.

How common is WNV in Massachusetts?

Because most people who are exposed to WNV have no symptoms, it is difficult to know exactly how many people have been infected. People who develop severe illness with WNV are most often reported. Between 2000 and 2010, 67 people were reported with WNV infection in Massachusetts. Six of these people died. Cases have been identified from around the state.

Is there any treatment for WNV?

There is no specific treatment for WNV infections. People with mild WNV infections usually recover on their own. People with severe WNV infections almost always require hospitalization. Their symptoms may last several weeks and neurological effects may be permanent. Approximately 10% of people who develop severe illness will die from the infection.

What can you do to protect yourself from WNV?

Since WNV is most commonly spread by mosquitoes, here are some things you can do to reduce your chances of being bitten:

- Schedule outdoor events to avoid the hours between dusk and dawn, when mosquitoes are most active.
- When you are outdoors, wear long pants, a long-sleeved shirt and socks. This may be difficult to do when the weather is hot, but it will help keep mosquitoes away from your skin.
- Use a repellent with **DEET** (N, N-diethyl-m-toluamide), **permethrin**, **picaridin** (KBR 3023), **IR3535** (3-[N-butyl-N-acetyl]-aminopropionic acid) or **oil of lemon eucalyptus** [p-menthane 3, 8-diol (PMD)] according to the instructions on the product label.
 - DEET products should not be used on infants under two months of age and should be used in concentrations of 30% or less on older children.
 - Oil of lemon eucalyptus should not be used on children under three years of age.
 - Permethrin products are intended for use on items such as clothing, shoes, bed nets and camping gear and should not be applied to skin.
 - More information on choosing and using repellents safely is included in the MDPH Mosquito Repellents fact sheet which can be viewed online at www.mass.gov/dph/wnv. If you can't go online, contact the MDPH at (617) 983-6800 for a hard copy.
- Keep mosquitoes out of your house by repairing any holes in your screens and making sure they are tightly attached to all your doors and windows.
- Remove areas of standing water around your home. Here are some suggestions:
 - Look around outside your house for containers and other things that might collect water and turn them over, regularly empty them, or dispose of them.
 - Drill holes in the bottom of recycling containers that are left outdoors so that water can drain out.
 - Clean clogged roof gutters; remove leaves and debris that may prevent drainage of rainwater.
 - Turn over plastic wading pools and wheelbarrows when not in use.
 - Change the water in birdbaths every few days; aerate ornamental ponds or stock them with fish.
 - Keep swimming pools clean and properly chlorinated; remove standing water from pool covers.
 - Use landscaping to eliminate standing water that collects on your property.



Did you know?

Mosquitoes can begin to multiply in any puddle or standing water that lasts for more than four days! Mosquito breeding sites can be anywhere. **Take action** to reduce the number of mosquitoes around your home and neighborhood. Organize a neighborhood clean up day to pick up containers from vacant lots and parks and to encourage people to keep their yards free of standing water. Mosquitoes don't care about fences, so it's important to remove areas of standing water throughout the neighborhood.

Where can I get more information?

- Your doctor, nurse, or health care clinic, or your local board of health (listed in the telephone directory under local government)
- The Massachusetts Department of Public Health (MDPH), Division of Epidemiology and Immunization at (617) 983-6800 or toll-free at (888) 658-2850, or on the MDPH Arbovirus website at www.mass.gov/dph/wnv
- **Health effects of pesticides**, MDPH, Center for Environmental Health at 617-624-5757
- **Mosquito control in your city or town:** Mosquito control in Massachusetts is conducted through nine mosquito control districts. The State Reclamation and Mosquito Control Board (SRMCB) oversees all nine districts. Contact information for each district can be found online at www.mass.gov/agr/mosquito/districts.htm. You may also contact the SRMCB within the Massachusetts Department of Agricultural Resources at 617-626-1777 or your local board of health.

Updated: March 2011