

The West Nile Virus: An Environmental Perspective

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PEHSU Program Disclaimer

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What is West Nile

- arbovirus” - derived from phrase “arthropod-borne.”
- Infects birds, humans, other vertebrates (Africa, E. Europe, W. Asia, Middle East.)
- Crosses the blood brain barrier
- **Closely related to St. Louis encephalitis virus found in US.**

West Nile Virus

- Wild and domestic birds - primary host.
- Spreads from birds to man and other animals via mosquitoes feeding on an infected bird and then biting another host.
- Mosquitoes that transmit WNV and SLE usually prefer to bite birds.
- Human infections with these mosquito-borne viruses are very rare and can be prevented by taking simple measures to avoid mosquito bites.



Amplifying hosts

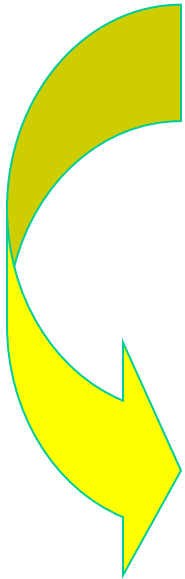
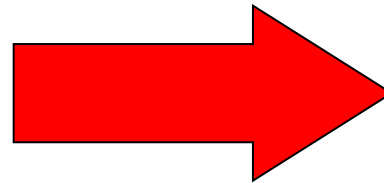
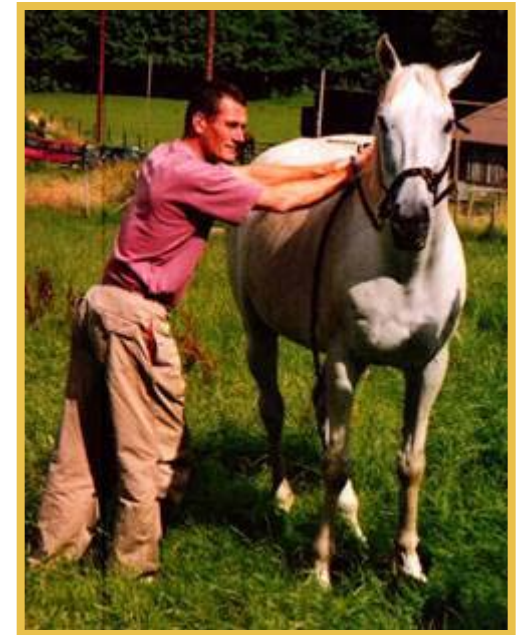


Vectors

*Culex spp., Aedes spp.,
Ochlerotatus spp.*

Incidental hosts

Humans, horses, and
other animals



West Nile Virus Transmission Cycle

Reservoir Hosts

Birds

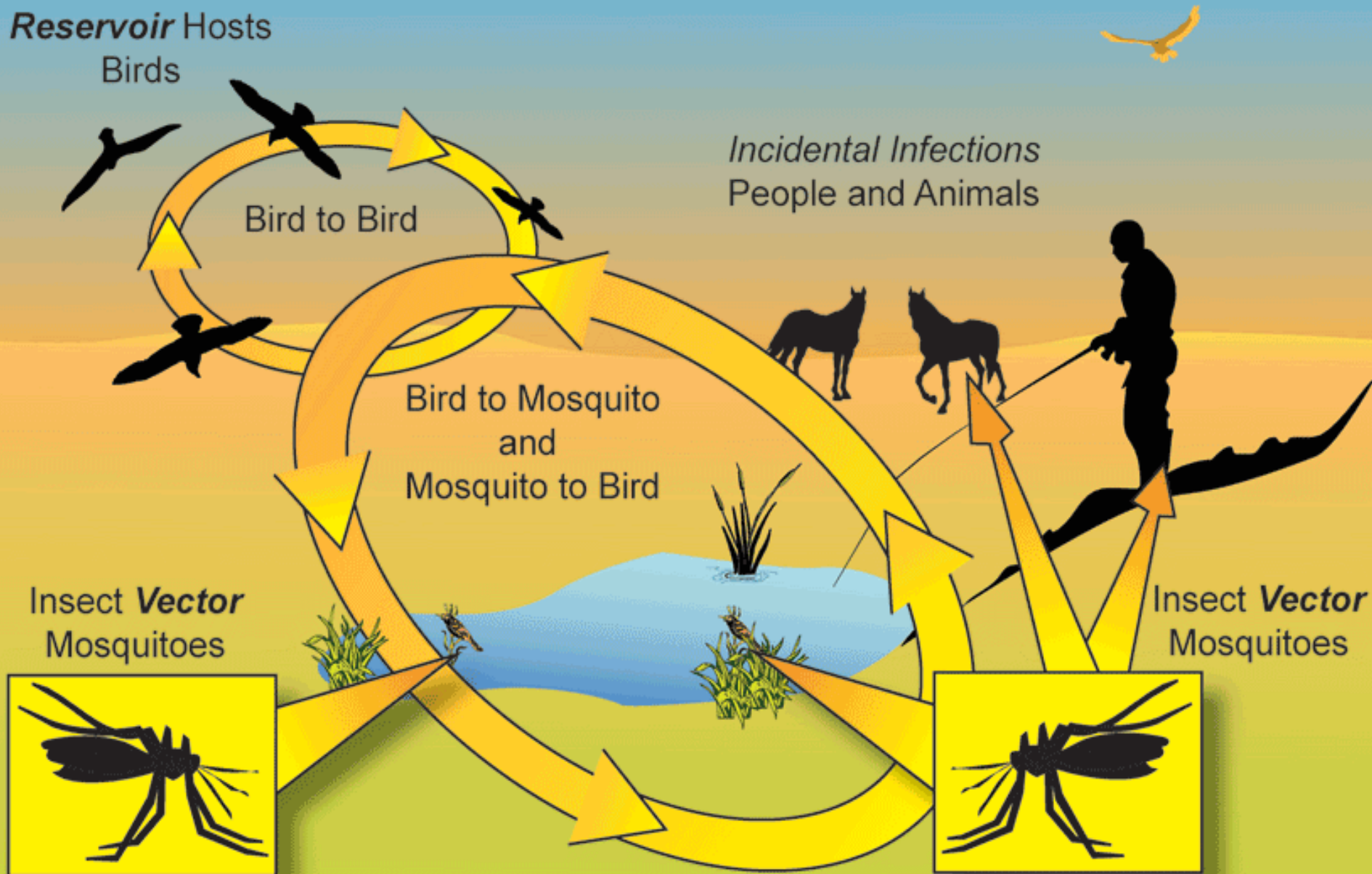
Bird to Bird

Incidental Infections
People and Animals

Bird to Mosquito
and
Mosquito to Bird

Insect *Vector*
Mosquitoes

Insect *Vector*
Mosquitoes



Mosquito Vectors

Nearly 60 (59) species of mosquitoes capable (at least in the lab) of transmitting WNV

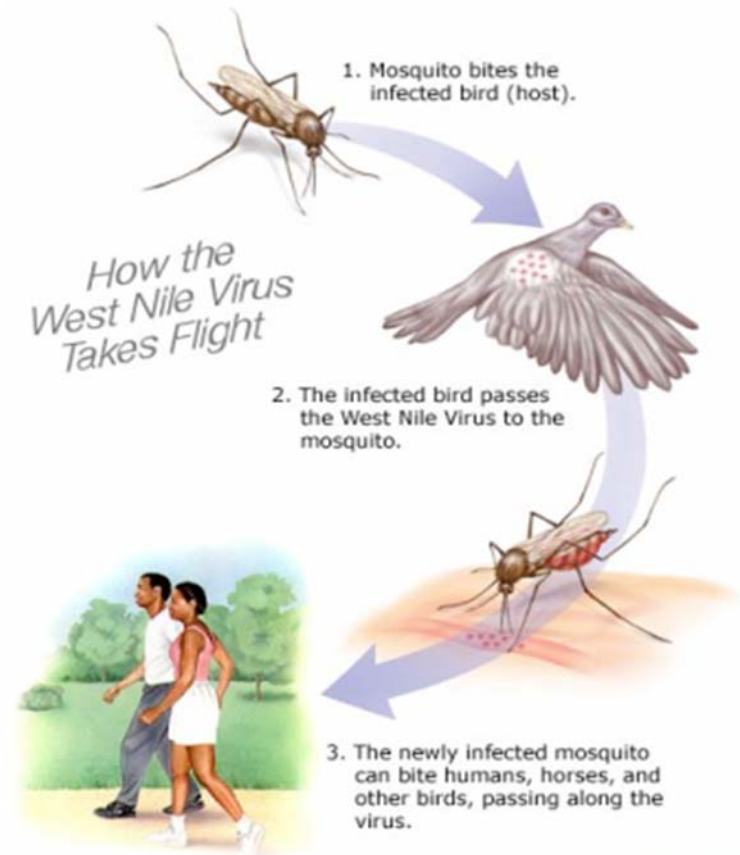


***Culex tarsalis* feeding**

- Important vectors vary by geography, e.g.
 - *Culex tarsalis* (western states)
 - *Culex pipiens* (Midwest, and elsewhere)
 - *Culex quinquefasciatus* (south)
- Different behaviors – some fly very long distances
- Feeding habits, infection rates, breeding areas all important

Human Transmission

- Direct contact
 - Infected birds, tissues
- Laboratory acquired
- Blood transfusions
 - Screening implemented in 2003
- Organ transplants
- Trans placental transmission
- Breast feeding



Disease in Humans

- Incubation: 2 to 14 days
- Many WNV infections asymptomatic
- Two forms of disease
- **West Nile fever**
 - Most common form
 - Resembles influenza
 - Most infections resolve in 2 to 6 days
 - Persistent fatigue can occur

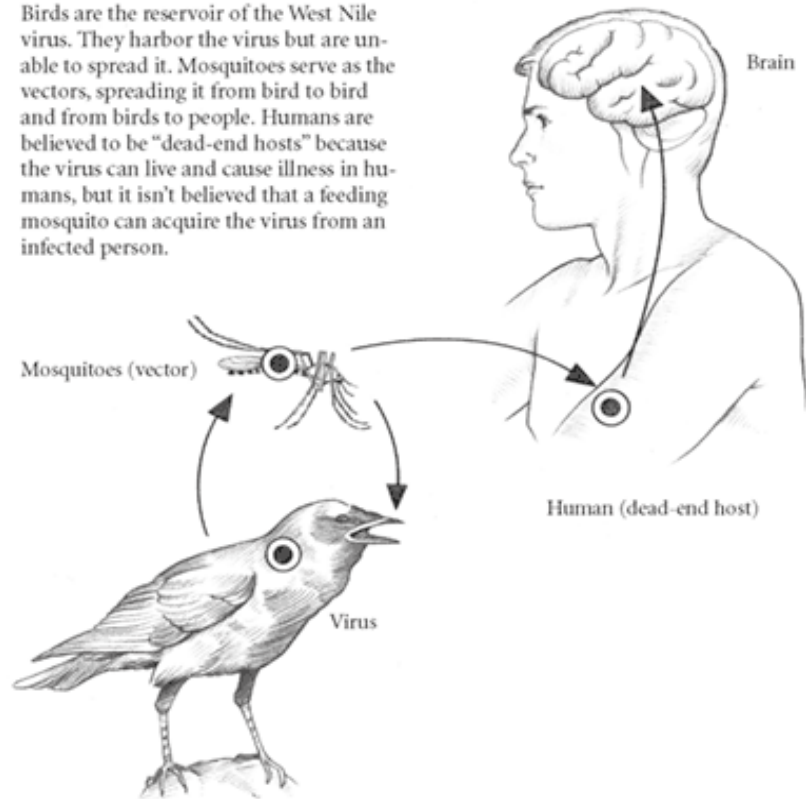


Disease in Humans

- **West Nile neuroinvasive disease**
 - **Occurs rarely**
 - Progression of West Nile fever
 - Can be severe and life-threatening
 - Three syndromes
 - Encephalitis
 - Meningitis
 - Acute flaccid paralysis
 - Persistent neurological dysfunction may occur

TRANSMISSION ROUTES OF WEST NILE VIRUS

Birds are the reservoir of the West Nile virus. They harbor the virus but are unable to spread it. Mosquitoes serve as the vectors, spreading it from bird to bird and from birds to people. Humans are believed to be "dead-end hosts" because the virus can live and cause illness in humans, but it isn't believed that a feeding mosquito can acquire the virus from an infected person.



WNV Human Infection “Iceberg”

For every case of illness involving the brain or spinal cord,
~150 total infections

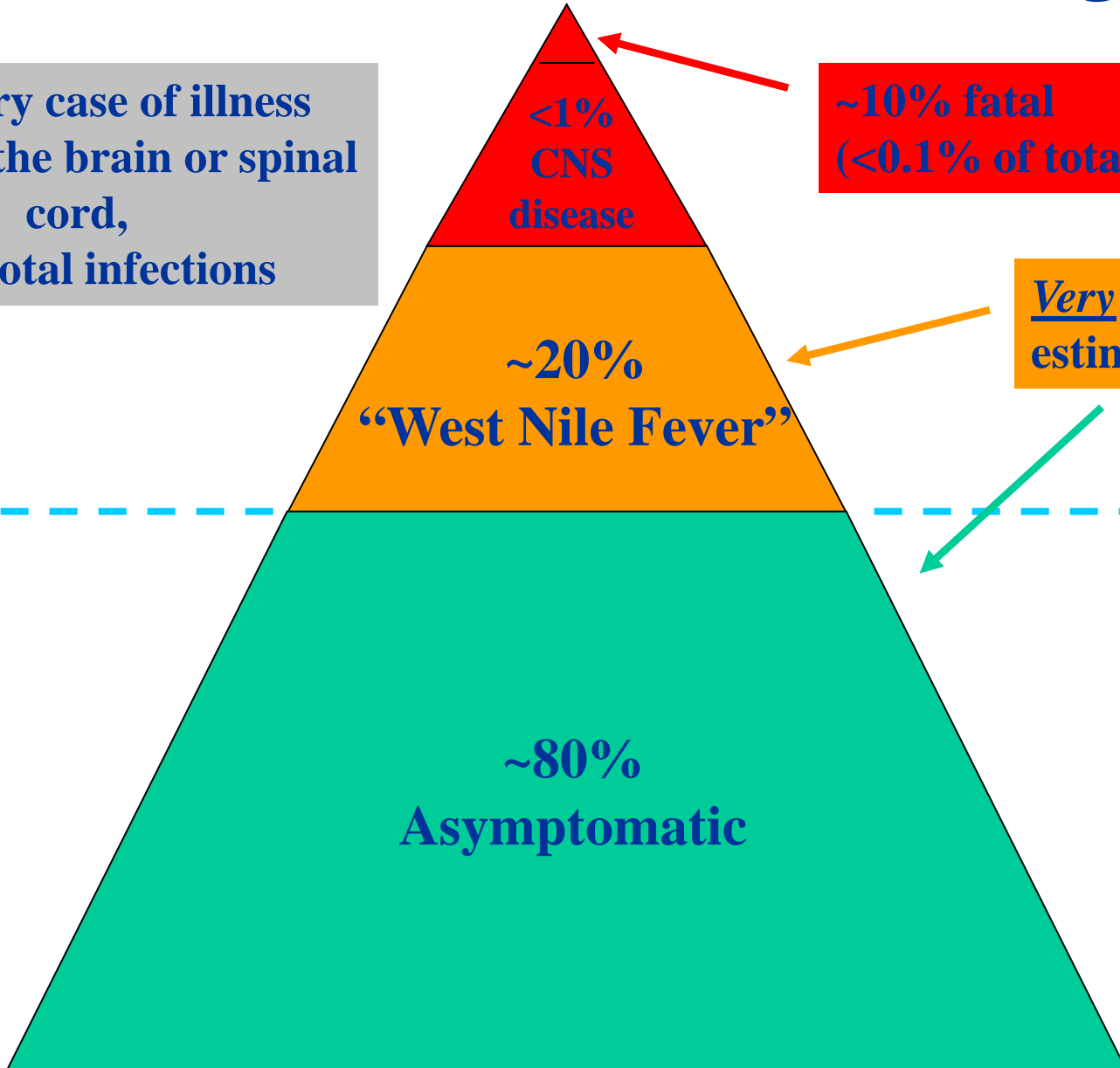
<1%
CNS
disease

~10% fatal
(<0.1% of total infections)

~20%
“West Nile Fever”

Very crude
estimates

~80%
Asymptomatic



Diagnosis and Treatment

- Serology – Antibody Testing
- Supportive Care
- Level dependent on severity of disease
- Vaccine available for veterinary purposes
only at this time

The Four Ds of WNV Prevention



- **Dusk to Dawn** – Those are the prime mosquito feeding hours and that is when they are most likely to take a drink Out of you.
- **Dress** – Wear long sleeves and long pants to avoid being bit.
- **DEET** – Buy an insect repellent that contains DEET and be sure to follow the manufacturer’s instructions.
- **Drainage** – Make sure flower pots, water dishes, bird Baths and children's swimming pools are properly drained so they're not breeding grounds for mosquitoes.

Environmental Concerns of Control

- Aerial Spraying
 - Research shows it is effective, Dallas reports a cutting of Culex by 93% since spraying.
- Potential Downfalls
 - Killing off insects important to environmental homeostasis (bees, butterflies, etc)
 - Human exposure to pesticides
 - Drift leading to items such as water contamination
 - Insecticide resistance



Where to Obtain Up to Date Info

<http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/idcu/disease/arboviral/westnile/>

Current Case Counts and Other Data

West Nile Virus in Texas, 2012

<i>Sample Type</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Counties</i>	
Human WNF	882	91	74 West Nile human fatalities have been reported in 2012 2 West Nile human fatalities have been reported in 2011. 7 West Nile human fatalities have been reported in 2010. 9 West Nile human fatalities have been reported in 2009. 1 West Nile human fatalities have been reported in 2008. 17 West Nile human fatalities have been reported in 2007. * West Nile Virus may be found in multiple sources in the same county. A major source of West Nile horse data is the Texas Veterinary Medical Diagnostic Laboratory.
Human WNND	752	93	
⁵Total Human Illness	1634	120	
Bird	206	1	
Mosquito	1380	21	
Horse	81	51	
Viral Activity		132	

More [Annual Summaries](#) may be found on the statistics page.

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