



WEST NILE VIRUS

What is West Nile virus?

West Nile virus (WNV) is an uncommon but serious mosquito-borne infection. The virus can be transmitted to horses, other animals, and, in rare cases, people.

How do people get West Nile virus?

WNV is spread by the bite of an infected mosquito. Mosquitoes become infected when they feed on infected birds. Infected mosquitoes can then spread WNV to humans and other animals when they bite. In a very small number of cases, WNV also has been spread through blood transfusions or organ transplants, breastfeeding and even during pregnancy from mother to baby. WNV is not spread through casual contact such as touching or kissing a person with the virus.

What are the symptoms of West Nile virus in humans?

Most WNV infections do not cause any symptoms. Mild WNV infections can cause fever, headache and body aches, often with a skin rash and swollen lymph glands. In a small percentage of people infected by the virus, the disease can be serious, even fatal. Most severe infections can cause headache, high fever, neck stiffness, stupor, disorientation, coma, tremors, convulsions, paralysis, and sometimes death.

How soon after exposure do symptoms appear?

Symptoms of WNV usually appear 3 to 14 days after the bite of an infected mosquito.

How is West Nile virus diagnosed?

Diagnosis is based on tests of blood or spinal fluid.

Who is at risk for West Nile virus?

Anyone can get WNV, but some people are at increased risk, such as people living in or visiting areas where the disease is common, or people who work outside or participate in outdoor recreational activities in areas where the disease is common. Persons older than 50 years of age are more likely to develop serious symptoms of WNV if they do get sick and should take special care to avoid mosquito bites. All donated blood is checked for WNV before being used. The risk of getting WNV through blood transfusions and organ transplants is very small, and should not prevent people who need surgery from having it. If you have concerns, talk to your health care professional.

What is the treatment for West Nile Virus?

There is no specific treatment for WNV. In more severe cases, intensive supportive therapy is indicated, i.e., hospitalization, intravenous (IV) fluids and nutrition, airway management, ventilator support (ventilator) if needed, and prevention of secondary infections (pneumonia, urinary tract, etc).

How common is West Nile virus?

WNV was first identified in NH in 2000. WNV has been found in horses, mosquitoes and several species of birds. In 2003, three human cases were reported in NH, and one human case in 2010.

How can West Nile virus be prevented?

A vaccine is available for horses, but not for humans. Prevention of the disease centers around controlling mosquitoes and on individual action to avoid mosquito bites. To avoid being bitten by the mosquitoes that transmit WNV:

- If possible, stay inside between dusk and dawn, when mosquitoes are most active.

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- When outside between dusk and dawn, wear long pants and long-sleeved shirts.
- Use an insect repellent with DEET or Picaridin according to manufacture's directions when outside. Oil of lemon eucalyptus and IR3535 have been found to provide protection similar to repellents with low concentrations of DEET.
- Put screens on windows and make sure they do not have holes.
- Eliminate standing water and other mosquito breeding locations from your property. Do not alter natural water bodies. The management of ponds and wetlands is regulated by the Department of Environmental Services and any alterations require a permit before work may begin.

For specific concerns about West Nile virus, call the New Hampshire Division of Public Health Services, Infectious Disease Investigation Section at (603) 271-4496 or (800) 852-3345 ext. 4496. For further information, refer to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention website at www.cdc.gov or the New Hampshire department of Health & Human Services website at www.dhhs.nh.gov.