

ZIKA VIRUS

Prevention and Control of Mosquitoes

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Zika Virus

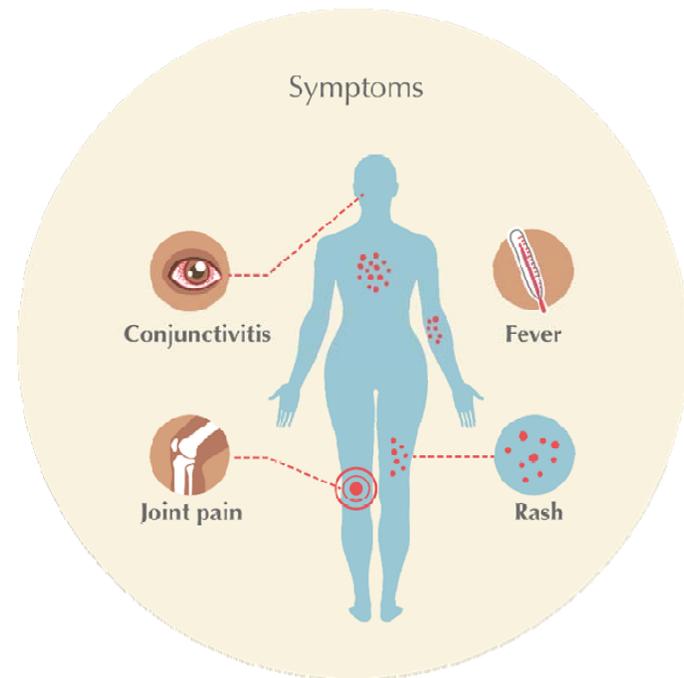
- Disease spread primarily through the bite of an infected *Aedes aegypti* or *Ae. albopictus* mosquito
- The virus can be passed from an infected person to a mosquito through bites.
- An infected mosquito can spread the virus to other people.
- Other modes of transmission include sexual, blood transfusion, and laboratory exposure.
- Many people infected with Zika virus won't have symptoms or will only have mild symptoms.



Most Common Symptoms

The most common symptoms of Zika are:

- Fever
- Rash
- Joint pain
- Conjunctivitis (red eyes)
- Muscle pain
- Headache

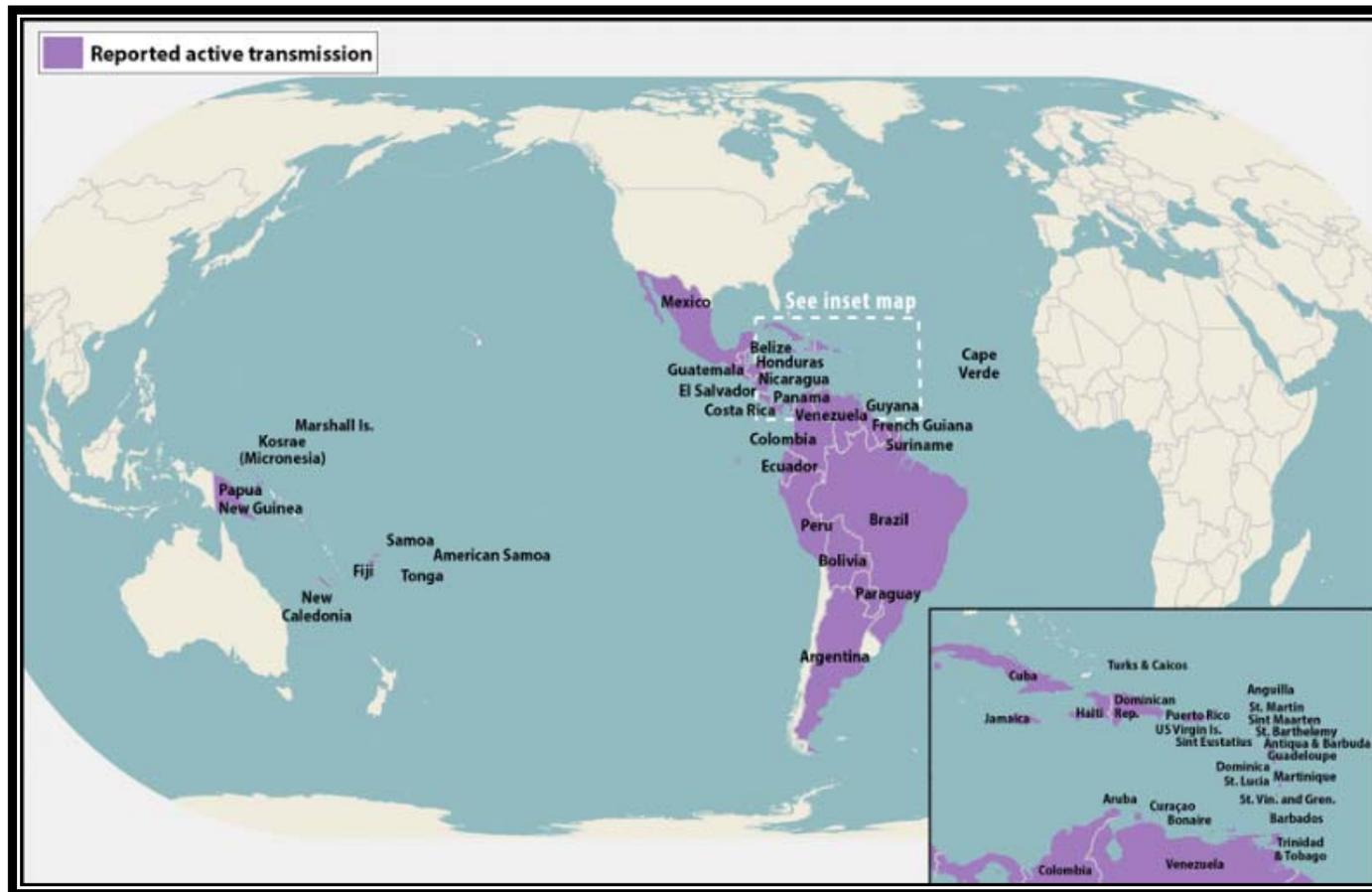


Zika Virus and Pregnancy

- Zika can cause birth defects and other problems such as microcephaly, stillbirth, and miscarriage.
- Pregnant women in any trimester should consider postponing travel to areas where Zika is present.
- Pregnant women who do travel to one of these areas should talk to their healthcare provider and strictly follow steps to avoid mosquito bites during the trip.



Zika Virus: Countries and Territories with Active Zika Virus Transmission as of July 14, 2016



Zika- Initial Diagnosis and Treatment

- **Diagnosis**

- Diagnosis of Zika is based on a person's recent travel history, symptoms, and test results.
- A blood or urine test can confirm a Zika infection.

- **Treatment**

- Rest.
- Drink fluids to prevent dehydration.
- Do not take aspirin or other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs).
- Take acetaminophen (Tylenol®) to reduce fever and pain.
- There is no specific medicine or vaccine for Zika virus infection.



Zika Virus Vectors: Aedes Mosquitoes

Aedes aegypti

- Very closely associated with people
- Does not depend greatly on vegetation
- Indoor/outdoor (resting, biting, oviposition)
- Urban/suburban/rural areas
- Main DEN/CHIK/Zika vector
- Container inhabiting
- Aggressive daytime biter



Aedes aegypti

Aedes albopictus

- Less dependent on people
- Rests in/near vegetation
- Outdoor mosquito
- Suburban/rural areas
- Greater cold hardiness
- In some areas, may be main DEN vector
- Container inhabiting
- Aggressive daytime biter

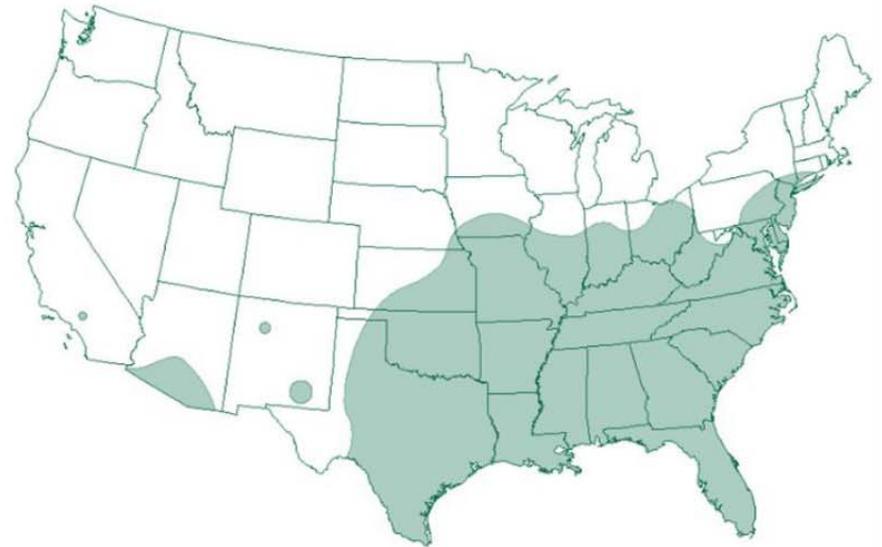


Aedes albopictus

Geographic Distribution in the United States



Aedes aegypti



Aedes albopictus

Vector Borne Disease - A Collaborative Approach

Division of Public Health, Local Health Departments, local mosquito control programs, districts, and academic partners functions:

- Surveillance for human cases of disease.
- Entomologic surveillance to include determination of vector species presence, absence, relative abundance and presence of pathogens.
- Laboratory capacity to facilitate both human and entomologic surveillance.
- Education and outreach tailored to local health departments, health care providers, and the general public.
- Guidance and instruction for local vector management programs advocating adoption of Integrated Vector (Mosquito) Management.
- Funding earmarked for mosquito prevention and control efforts.



Don't Let Mosquitoes **BOG** You!

1. *Tip and Toss* anything that holds water.
2. Do this *every week*.



Mosquito Prevention and Control

County level messaging/education:

- **Tip and Toss** containers holding standing water- every week.
- Use mosquitocides to control juvenile and adult mosquitoes.
- Use EPA registered repellents.
- Avoid being outdoors when mosquitoes are biting.
- Wear long sleeved shirts and pants when appropriate.



Health Department Initiatives

Educational Efforts

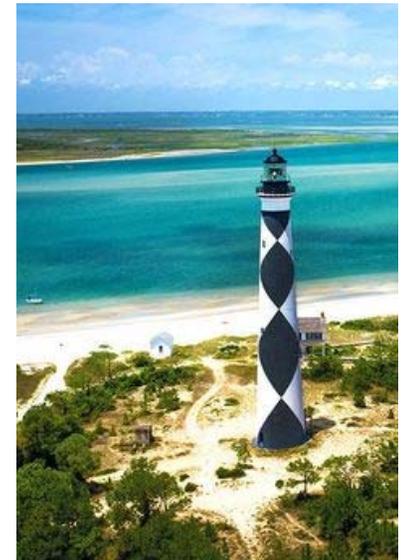
- Brochures/Videos
- Local media- Radio/TV/Newspaper
- Website/Facebook/Twitter
- Health fairs/Media events
- Community cleanup/habitat reduction

Offering Free Mosquito Dunks/Repellent

- While supplies last
- Include educational brochures/label information

Surveillance and Control

- Juvenile/adult mosquitoes
- Especially coastal counties(tourism/economy)



Acknowledgments

