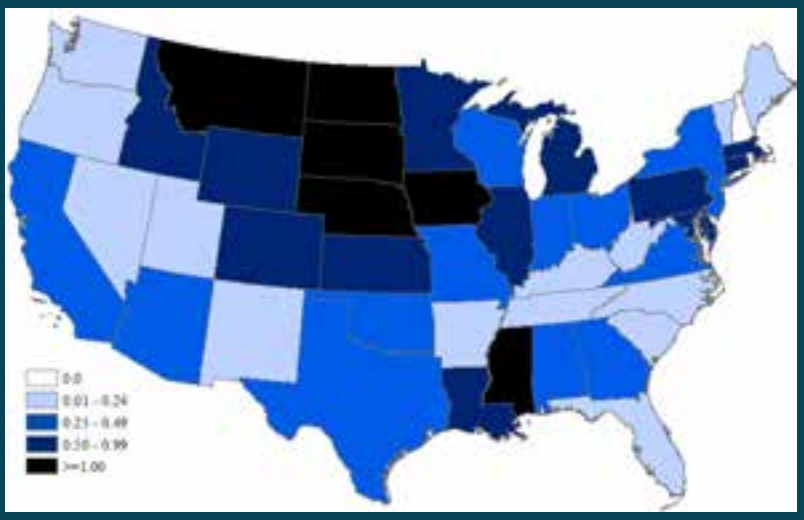
WEST NILE VIRUS

SOUTHERN PLAINS TRIBAL HEALTH BOARD

OKLAHOMA AREA Tribal Epidemiology Center

INFO ABOUT WEST NILE VIRUS:

- The virus is carried from infected birds to people by mosquitoes.
- There is no evidence for transmission from person to person.
- No vaccine or specific antiviral treatments for West Nile virus infection are available.



This map shows the incidence of human West Nile virus neuroinvasive disease (e.g., meningitis, encephalitis, or acute flaccid paralysis) by state for 2018 with shading ranging from 0.01, 0.24, 0.25, 0.49, 0.50, 0.99, and greater than 1.00 per 100,000 population. Neuroinvasive disease cases in Oklahoma was 12 compared to 6 Non-Neuroinvasive disease cases in 2018.

Content source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases (NCEZID), Division of Vector-Borne Diseases (DVBD)

PREVENTION:

Use Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-registered insect repellents with one of the active ingredients below. When used as directed, EPA-registered insect repellents are proven safe and effective, even for pregnant and breastfeeding women.

- DEET
- Picaridin (known as KBR 3023 and icaridin outside the US)
- IR3535
- Oil of lemon eucalyptus (OLE) or para-menthane-diol (PMD)
- 2-undecanone

SYMPTOMS

- Symptoms and signs include fever, headache, body aches, skin rash, and swollen lymph glands.
- Severe symptoms may include stiff neck, sleepiness, disorientation, coma, tremors, convulsions, and paralysis.
- Most cases of West Nile virus are mild and go unreported.
- A key feature of West Nile virus disease is encephalitis, an inflammation of the brain.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention