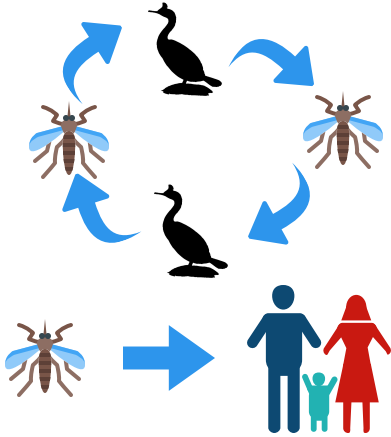




West Nile Virus in Montana

Overview and Prevention

How do you get WNV?



Mosquitoes ingest the virus from an infected animal, such as a bird, through a blood meal. An infectious mosquito can transmit the virus to its next victim, which may be a horse or a human.

Prevention

4 D's:

- 1 Use insect repellent such as **DEET** or picaridin
- 2 **Drain** standing water around your house
- 3 Mosquitoes are most active during **dawn** and **dusk**. Stay inside or take precautions to prevent mosquito bites
- 4 **Dress** in long sleeves and pants

Symptoms



Symptoms, if present, are often mild and may include: headache, body aches, joint pains, vomiting, diarrhea, or rash.

About 1 in 150 infected develop serious symptoms affecting the brain and central nervous system.

Consult your healthcare provider if you develop the serious symptoms listed above.

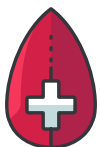
2018 Statistics



9 Counties had positive mosquito pools



47 Human cases were reported. Overall, **25 were neuroinvasive cases**, **22 were non-neuroinvasive cases**

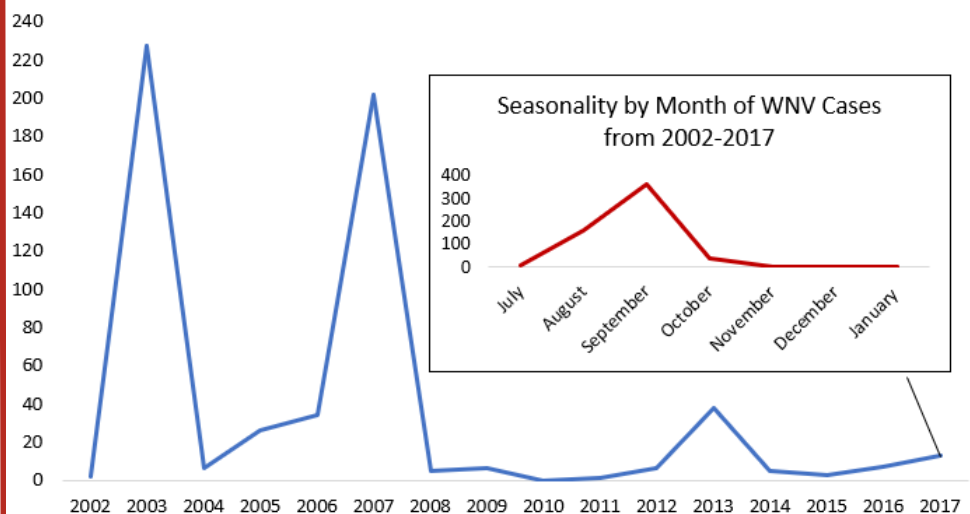


4 Viremic blood donors were reported



50 Equine cases were reported

Cases of WNV in Montana 2002-2018



July-October is when most WNV cases occur in MT