



West Nile Virus (WNV)

What is West Nile Virus?

West Nile Virus is a virus that can infect humans, birds, mosquitoes, horses and other mammals.

What are the Symptoms of West Nile Virus?

Approximately 80% of individuals who are infected with WNV will not show any symptoms at all. Those who become infected with WNV will develop symptoms such as fever, headache, and body aches, nausea, vomiting, and sometimes swollen lymph glands or a skin rash on the chest, stomach and back.

Severe symptoms of WNV can include high fever, headache, neck stiffness, stupor, disorientation, tremors, convulsions, muscle weakness, vision loss, numbness, paralysis, and even coma.

How soon do symptoms appear after infection occurs?

People typically develop symptoms between 3-14 days after they are bitten by an infected mosquito. Individuals with mild illness may exhibit symptoms for as short as a few days, though even healthy people have become sick for several weeks. Individuals with severe illness may exhibit symptoms for at least several weeks, and neurological effects may be permanent.

How can I get more information?

Call the Sedgwick County Health Department at 660-7348 to speak with an epidemiologist, or visit the Sedgwick County website at www.sedgwickcounty.org.

For the latest information on prevention and control activities in Kansas, visit the West Nile Virus Surveillance Program website at www.oznet.ksu.edu/westnilevirus.

How is West Nile Virus Spread?

Most often, 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, 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.

How is WNV treated?

There is not specific treatment for WNV infection. In more severe cases, people usually need to go to the hospital where they can receive supportive treatment and nursing care.

How can you prevent WNV?

Here are a few tips you and your family can take to preventive WNV:

- Apply insect repellent to exposed skin.
- Spray clothing with repellents containing an EPA-registered repellent since mosquitoes may bite through thin clothing.
- When weather permits, wear long-sleeved shirts and long pants whenever you are outdoors.
- Place mosquito netting over infant carriers when you are outdoors with infants.
- Consider staying indoors at dawn, dusk, and in the early evening, which are peak mosquito biting times.
- Install or repair window and door screens so that mosquitoes cannot get indoors.
- At least once or twice a week, empty water from flower pots, pet food and water dishes, birdbaths, swimming pool covers, buckets, barrels, and cans.
- Check for clogged rain gutters and clean them out.
- Remove discarded tires, and other items that could collect water.



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