



News Release

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES

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STATE HEALTH OFFICER ANNOUNCES ADDITIONAL HUMAN WEST NILE VIRUS CASES, INCLUDING FIRST IN TULARE COUNTY

SACRAMENTO - A 43-year-old Tulare County man has become the first in his county to test positive for West Nile virus (WNV), State Public Health Officer Dr. Richard Joseph Jackson announced today. A total of 103 Californians have become infected with the virus this year. In addition, a dead crow in El Dorado County and mosquitoes in Sutter County have tested positive for WNV, raising to 30 the number of counties where the virus has been detected.

"State and local public health officials expect that West Nile virus will ultimately be found in every county statewide, so it's important for all Californians to guard against mosquito bites," Jackson said.

The Tulare County man was hospitalized with meningitis, but has been discharged and is recovering.

Of the 103 Californians who have tested positive for WNV, two have died. The deceased were from Orange and San Bernardino counties. In addition, five individuals who donated blood subsequently tested positive for WNV through the blood donation screening process. One of these individuals later became ill. Their blood donations were discarded.

The human WNV infections were reported in the following counties: San Bernardino, 51; Los Angeles, 26; Riverside, 18; Fresno, two; Kern, two; Orange, two; Imperial, one; Tulare, one.

In addition to El Dorado and Sutter, WNV has been detected in the following counties: Alameda, Butte, Contra Costa, Fresno, Glenn, Humboldt, Imperial, Kern, Kings, Los Angeles, Marin, Mendocino, Orange, Placer, Riverside, Sacramento, San Diego, San Bernardino, San Joaquin, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Shasta, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Tehama, Tulare and Ventura.

WNV has also infected 62 horses, of which 33 have died. WNV was detected in horses for the first time this week in Tehama and Shasta counties. Since horses are susceptible to WNV and a vaccine for horses is available, horse owners are advised to contact their veterinarians about timely vaccinations.

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In recognition of the public health threat posed by WNV, the recently approved state budget includes \$977,000 in state funds to boost efforts to monitor and control the spread of WNV. The funds will be used to expand surveillance activities to enhance both detection of the virus and prompt control efforts.

Most individuals who are infected with WNV will not experience any illness. Approximately 10 percent to 15 percent of infected individuals will have only mild to moderate symptoms, such as fever, headache and body aches. Less than 1 percent of individuals will develop serious neurologic illness such as encephalitis and meningitis. The elderly and those with lowered immune systems are more susceptible to serious illness.

WNV is transmitted to humans and animals through a mosquito bite. Mosquitoes become infected when they feed on infected birds. Individuals can reduce their risk of mosquito-borne diseases by taking these precautions:

- Avoid spending time outside when mosquitoes are most active, especially at dawn and the first two hours after sunset.
- When outdoors, wear long pants and long-sleeved shirts.
- Apply insect repellent containing DEET according to label instructions.
- Make sure that doors and windows have tight-fitting screens. Repair or replace screens that have tears or holes.
- Eliminate all sources of standing water, which can support mosquito breeding.
- Contact your local mosquito and vector control agency if there is a significant mosquito problem where you live or work.

The state's current interagency surveillance system for WNV includes testing of dead birds, mosquitoes, sentinel chickens, horses and people. Jackson asked the public to assist in the extensive monitoring effort for the virus by reporting any crows, ravens, magpies and jays that have been dead for less than 48 hours. Reporting can be done online by visiting the West Nile virus Web site at <http://www.westnile.ca.gov/>. Individuals should take note of the bird's location and condition before calling for further instructions, including assistance with identifying the type of bird found. The bird should show no signs of decomposition or maggot infestation. While there is no evidence that people can get WNV from handling live or dead infected birds, individuals should not attempt to catch or handle them. If the local agency is unable to pick up the bird, individuals should use gloves, a shovel or newspaper to put it in a plastic bag and place it in the trash.

For the year to date, WNV has been found in 1,250 dead birds, 414 "pools" of mosquitoes and 127 sentinel chickens.

The current surveillance program to monitor for WNV in California has been established by CDHS in collaboration with the University of California, Davis, California Department of Food and Agriculture, local mosquito and vector control districts, local health departments and other state and local agencies.

For more information about WNV in California or to report dead birds online, visit California Department of Health Services' Web site at <http://www.westnile.ca.gov/>.