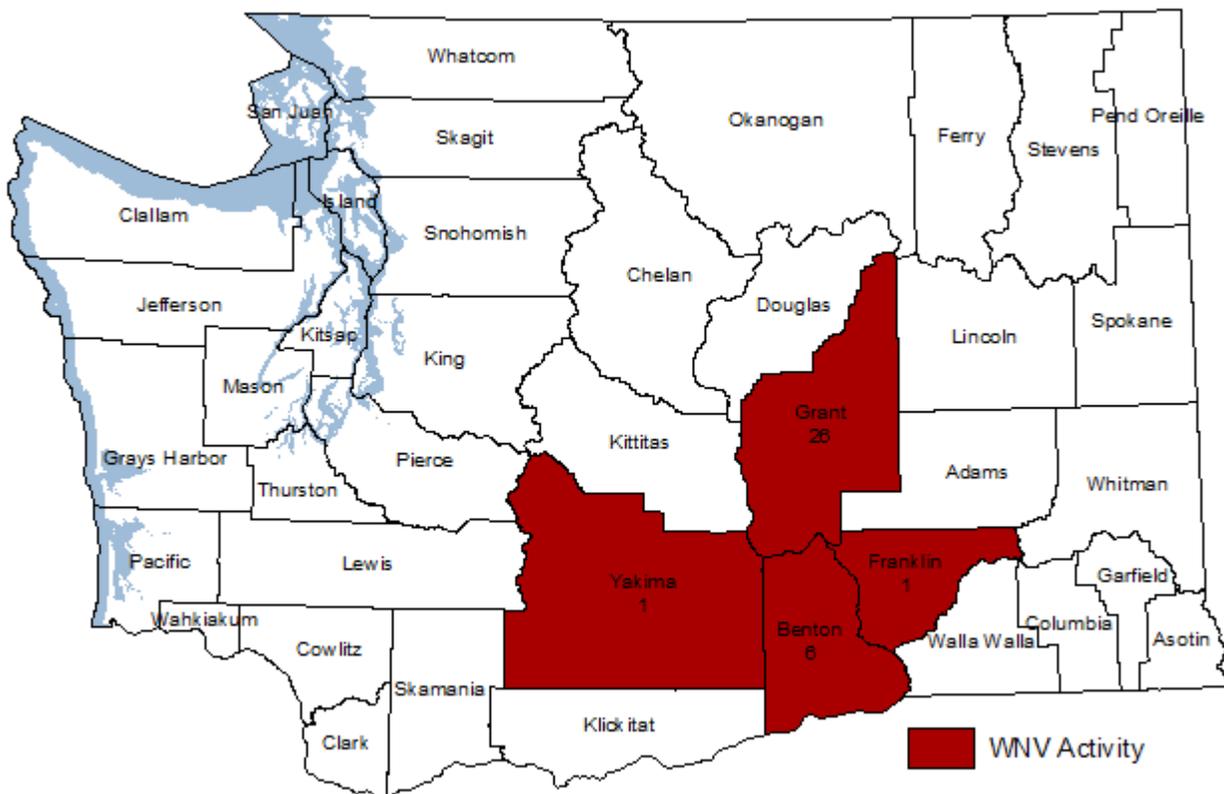


Figure 2. WNV Activity, Washington State, 2015YTD



*One human case identified in Benton County. All other activity is positive mosquito (32) and bird (2) samples.

<http://www.doh.wa.gov/DataandStatisticalReports/DiseasesandChronicConditions/WestNileVirus/EnvironmentalDetections>

Clark County WNV Surveillance Efforts, 2015

- There have been **0 human cases** of West Nile Virus (WNV) in Clark County in 2015.
- No mosquitoes captured in Clark County have tested positive for WNV.
- No WNV has been detected in blood donated by Clark County residents.
- No mosquitoes from the west side of Washington State have ever tested positive for WNV.

Issues that may contribute to WNV activity

- **Standing water** such as irrigation canals may provide breeding habitat for mosquitoes.
- **Dry weather** may increase mosquito-bird interaction as insects and birds congregate around the fewer available water sources. **Warm weather** also increases mosquito activity.
- **More birds** and/or **less WNV immunity** among birds

Why we continue to monitor for WNV

- This virus is relatively new the US, and probably here as a result of globalization. This is still an emerging virus, and we want to understand its distribution and the people it affects.
- To identify when and if WNV poses a threat to the blood supply. Ensure continued testing of WNV in blood and some organs. All blood is currently tested for WNV.
- We can prevent WNV. Our outreach involves sharing information about prevention, especially using mosquito repellent and wearing protective clothing. If we prevent mosquito bites, we can prevent WNV.