South Dakota Vector-borne diseases, 2008

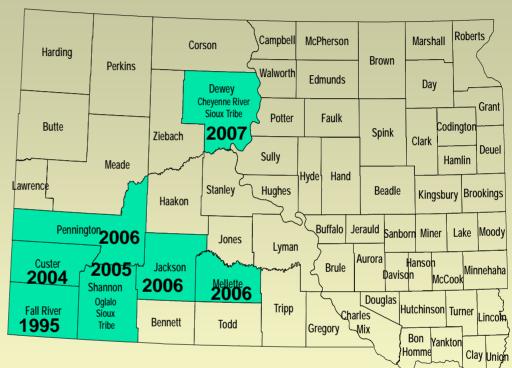
Lon Kightlinger
Nick Hill
South Dakota Department of Health
Pierre, South Dakota

https//doh.sd.gov



Plague finds South Dakota

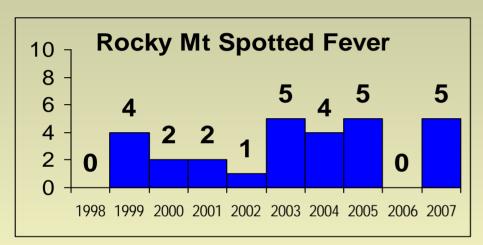
- 1995: sero-positive fox, badger, coyote Fall River County near WY border.
- 2004: Y. pestis isolates from prairie dog, Custer County.
- 2005: Prairie dog plague on Oglala Sioux Indian Reservation.
- 2006: Plague detections in Jackson, Pennington, Mellette Counties.

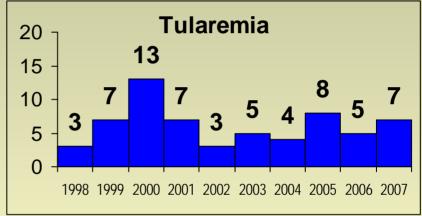


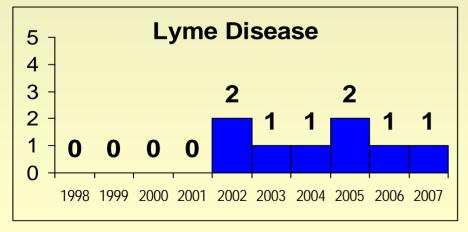
- 2007: Plague positive fleas from ghosted prairie dog town, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
- No human cases, yet.

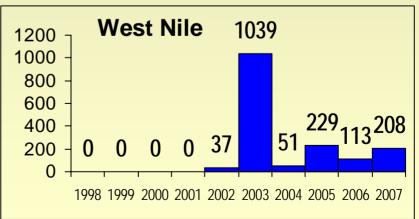
South Dakota vector-borne disease, 1998-2007











West Nile update: South Dakota 31 December 2007

Provisional data

208 human cases of West Nile virus disease have been reported to the SD Department of Health

 Status: meningitis/encephalitis 23%; fever 77%; acute flaccid paralysis 1%; hospitalized 33%.

• Deaths: 6

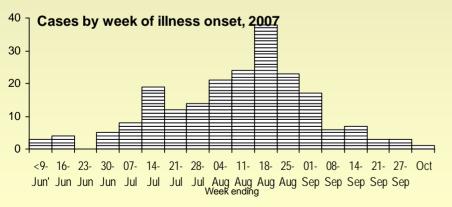
Age: median 46 years (range 3–91 yr)

• Gender: male 57%, female 43%.

• Race: White 87%, Am Indian 9%, other 4%

Viremic blood donors: 21

There have also been 8 horses, 6 birds and 110 WNV positive mosquito pools reported.

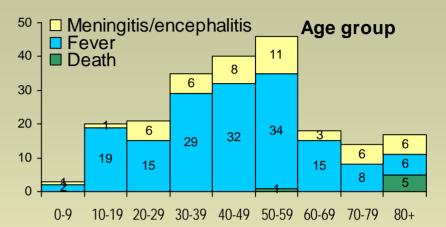


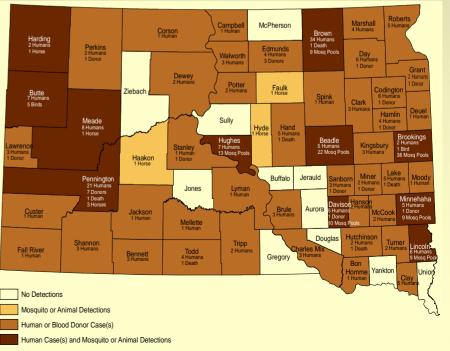
SD Department of Health phone 800-592-1861

SD Department of Health: http://westnile.sd.gov

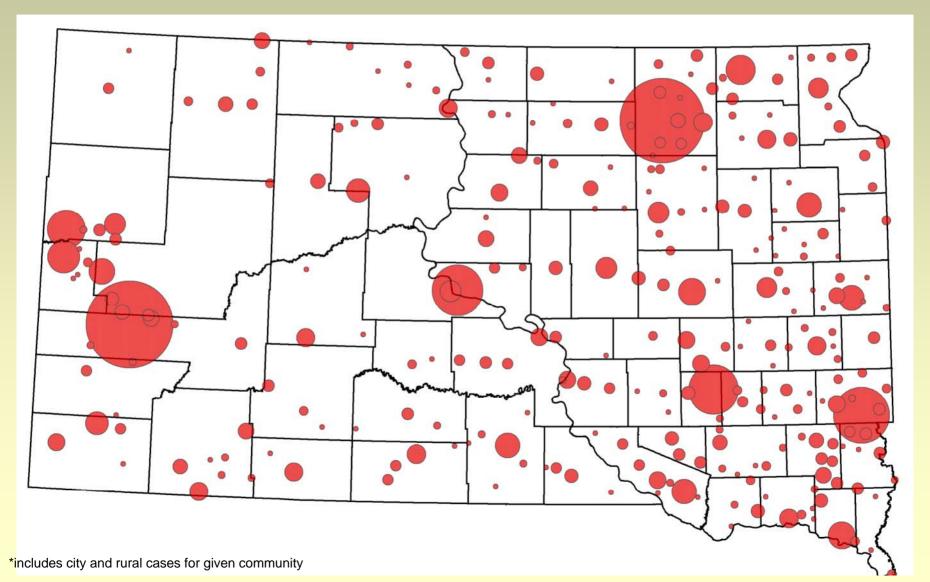
SD Cooperative Extension: http://sdces.sdstate.edu/westnile

CDC: www.cdc.gov/westnile/

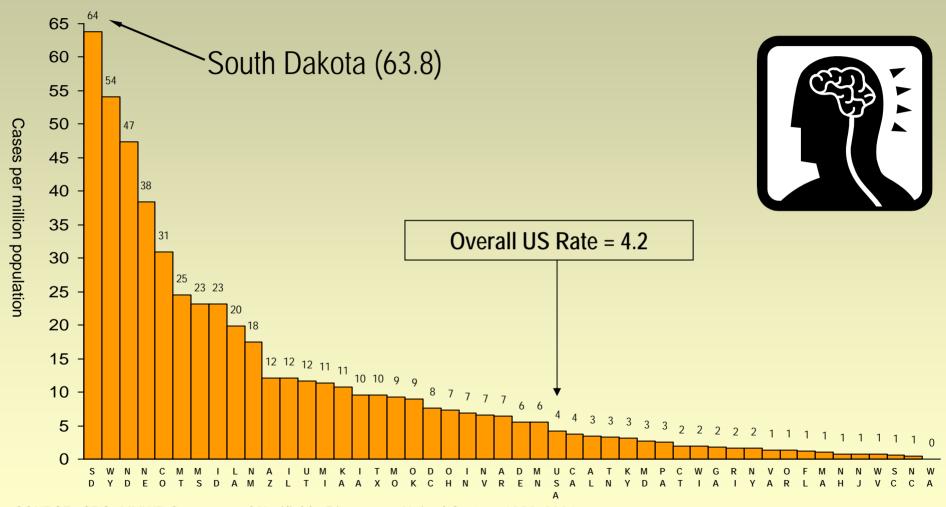




Community* West Nile cases, South Dakota cumulative 2002 – 2007, (n=1677 cases) (size of circles are proportionate to number of cases)



Human WNV neuroinvasive disease by state, mean annual incidence per million population, 1999 - 2007



SOURCE: CDC, MMWR Summary of Notifiable Diseases – United States, 1999-2006 (mean incidence of state's years with human WNV NID cases. West Nile encephalitis and West Nile meningitis are forms of severe disease that affect a person's nervous system. Encephalitis refers to an inflammation of the brain, meningitis is an inflammation of the membrane around the brain and the spinal cord.)

Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome, South Dakota

13 cases of Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome in South Dakota, 1987-2007.

• **Deaths:** 4 (31%)

• Age: median 26 years (range 10-76 years)

• Gender: Male 85%, Female 15%.

• Race: White 92%, Americian Indian 8%.

Mice are carriers of Hantavirus. The best way to prevent mouse infestation and contact with mice is to remove the food sources, water, and items that provide shelter.

- •Seal up holes inside and outside the home to keep rodents out.
- •Trap mice around the home to help reduce the population.
- •Take precautions before and while cleaning mouse-infested areas.

For detailed information on Hantavirus prevention please go to www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/rr/rr5109.pdf

Facts about Hantavirus (brochure):

www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dvrd/spb/mnpages/HPS Brochure.pdf

Counties reporting human residents with Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome, 1987-2007.



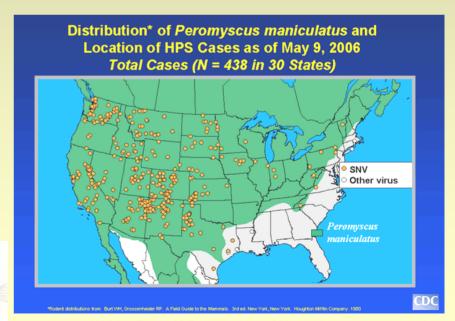
Cases of Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome by year, South Dakota, 1986-2007

More information on Hantavirus illness, prevention and control

SD Department of Health phone 800-592-1861

SD Department of Health: doh.sd.gov/hantavirus

CDC Hanta: www.cdc.gov/ncidod/diseases/hanta/hps



Deer Mice (*Peromyscus maniculatus*) and White-Footed Mice, carriers of Hantavirus, are commonly found in South Dakota. See www.cdc.gov/ncidod/diseases/hanta/hps/noframes/rodents.htm

South Dakota Department of Health