

Breakout Summary: Vector Management Programs and West Nile Virus Responses

- Purpose Review operational aspects of WN surveillance response programs
 - Initiating and maintaining an integrated vector control program J. Miller
 - Trigger events for mosquito adulticide applications in 2001 - B. Matyas
 - Planning for the arrival of WN virus. V. Kramer

Initiating and maintaining an integrated vector control program - J. Miller

- Degradation of NYC's program since
 1970
- Development of program since 1999
 - Budget Sources
 - Personnel
 - Contractual services
 - Communication activities
 - Data management



Initiating and maintaining an integrated vector control program - J. Miller

- Regulatory environment
 - Pesticide controversy
 - Integrate DEP into activities
 - Environmental Impact Statement Worth the cost
- Recommendation
 - Invest in efforts to gain public confidence
 - Pesticide health effects



Trigger events for mosquito adulticide applications in 2001 - B. Matyas

- Adulticide decision local unless public health emergency
- Controversy Adulticide use, not other activities
- First year of WNV response
 - Aggressive (adulticide 2 mi. radius around event)



Trigger events for mosquito adulticide applications in 2001 - B. Matyas

Second WNV year response

- More conservative, require more evidence to support adulticide decision
- Based on EEE plan and 2001 WNV guidelines
- Risk categories defined indicators
- Flexible allow local interpretation
- Triggers in plan not met in towns with horse/human cases

Recommendation

- Refine surveillance indicators as new information accumulated
- Expand surveillance/response into Fall, beyond traditional adulticide windows.

Planning for the arrival of WN virus. V. Kramer

- California system 30 years of accumulated surveillance data.
- Existing components enhanced to deal with WNV
 - Sentinel chickens
 - Mosquito surveillance
 - Human case surveillance
 - Veterinary (horse) surveillance
 - Dead bird surveillance added
 - WNV preparedeness workshop for health agencies
- Anticipate effect of WNV on system
 - Enhance lab capacity
 - Algorithm for bird testing
 - Refine public outreach to facilitate bird reporting/collecting



Planning for the arrival of WN virus. V. Kramer

- California Encephalitis Program
 - Human encephalitis of unknown etiology
 - Extra testing for WNV
- Quantified arbovirus risk model developed, being evaluated
 - WEE, SLE



Discussion / Recommendations

- Involve / inform primary civic leaders
- Involve / inform public
- Refine surveillance tools accumulated experience
- Improve lab turnaround time
 - Required for adequate response
- Have a plan, develop flexible adulticide triggers
- Anticipate effect of WNV on entire system
- Maintain appropriate levels of interest in WNV and related health effects
 - What can health agencies do to maintain support for surveillance?



Discussion / Recommendations

- Personal Protection message
 - How do we communicate?
 - How do we know if it is working?
- Rely on advice from professionals
 - Public health, mosquito control
 - Politically unfavorable recommendations
- Control efforts must include efficacy monitoring
 - Do control efforts, particularly adulticiding, perform adequately?
 - Burden of accountability on control programs to document effectiveness
- Basic research needed
 - Transmission ecology vector biology
 - Predictive models
 - Intervention effectiveness

