## 2006 National West Nile Virus Conference



# 8<sup>th</sup> Annual National West Nile Virus Conference

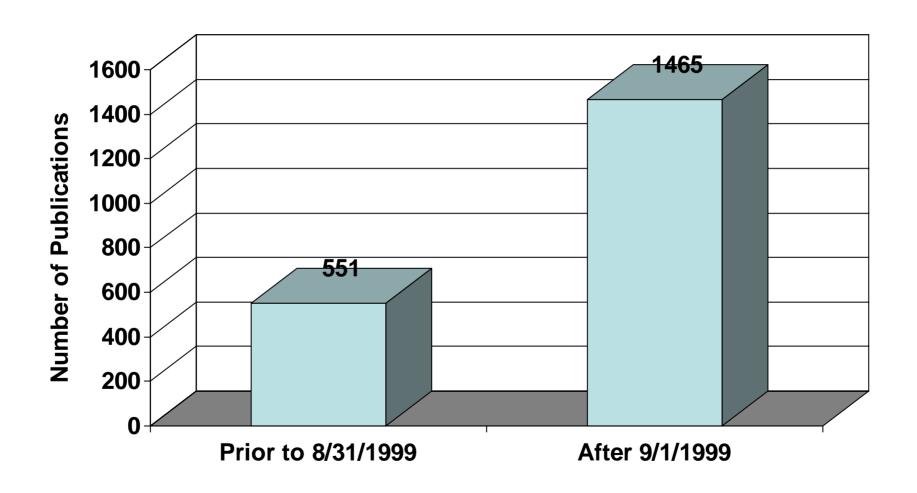


## West Nile Virus Science and Public Health

- Initial goals:
  - Develop national response plan
  - Identify research priorities
  - Share available information

- Mature scientific meeting
  - Breadth
  - Depth

#### West Nile Virus Publications\*

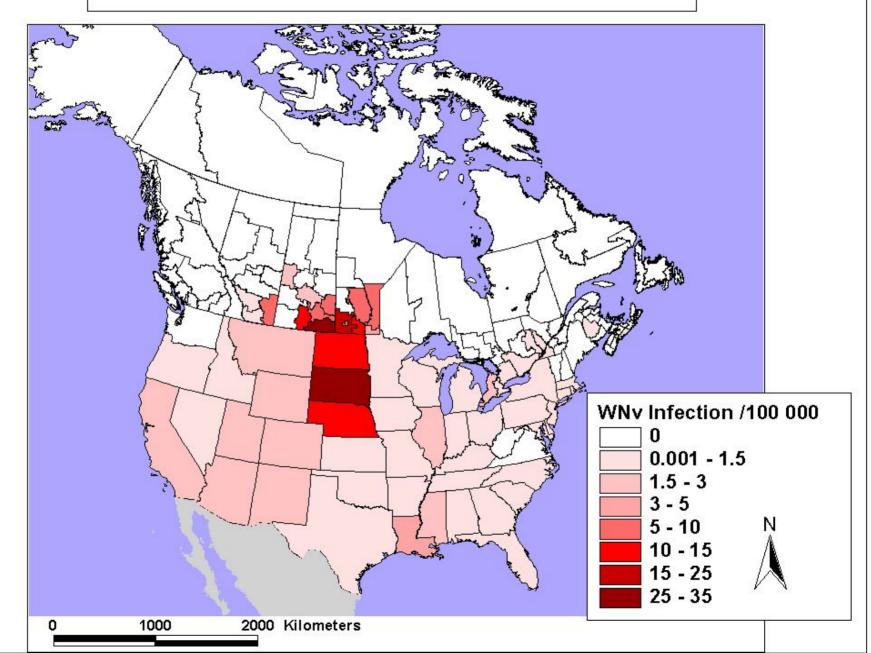


<sup>\*</sup>PubMed Search 2/23/06, West Nile Virus

#### Surveillance

- North American WNV epidemic persists
- Important alternative sources of infection.
- Getting better at planning surveillance and using surveillance data.
- Association of habitat parameters with risk
- Daring approaches to distribution mapping.

#### Rates of Confirmed Human West Nile Virus Infection in Canada and the United States of America in 2005



## **Epidemiology/Clinical Studies**

- Complex risk factors.
- Complex presentations, including persistent infection with encephalitis.
- WN Fever not "Benign"
- Lengthy recovery
- Pediatric disease similar to adult disease.
- Better understanding of prognostic indicators.

## **Epidemiology/Clinical Studies**

- During a WNV epidemic, you don't want to be:
- Old, diabetic, hypertensive, homeless male with a transplanted liver and a drinking problem.

"West Nile Dim Sum"

## Field Biology/Ecology

- Role of different bird species
- Impact of bird community "herd immunity"
- Vector mosquitoes show distinct host preferences.
- Host use patterns vary spatially/temporally, with significant impacts on transmission intensity.
- Small mammals may contribute to amplification.
- Host-use shifts may drive epidemics in some areas.

## Field Biology/Ecology

 Shift to 30% feeding on humans in late Summer in Washington DC:

Staffers running amok in Rock Creek
Park while U.S. Congress is in recess?

## Virology

- Associating genetic with phenotypic characteristics of WNV
- Determinants of virulence
- Allow better "molecular epidemiology"
- Differentiate high/low virulence strains
- Model risk based on virus characteristics as well as vector/host/weather parameters.



#### **Prevention and Control**

- Surveillance programs can quantify WNV transmission levels associated with elevated risk.
- Aerial ULV application of pesticides reduces adult mosquito density.
- Reducing mosquito density reduces risk of infection.
- Repellent use reduces WNV cases.

#### **Prevention and Control**

#### **WNV Risk Factor**

= Bite of an Infected Mosquito

#### **WNV Prevention**

= Stop Infected Mosquitoes from Biting People

## Global Perspective and Preparedness

- Zoonotic arboviruses are on the move.
- WNV response has created a core public health capacity to deal with exotic zoonoses in the United States.
- Challenge: Retain capacity to provide rapid, comprehensive public health response.
- Could be teaching local media to pronounce Chikungunya or Usutu.

## West Nile Campaign Medallion

