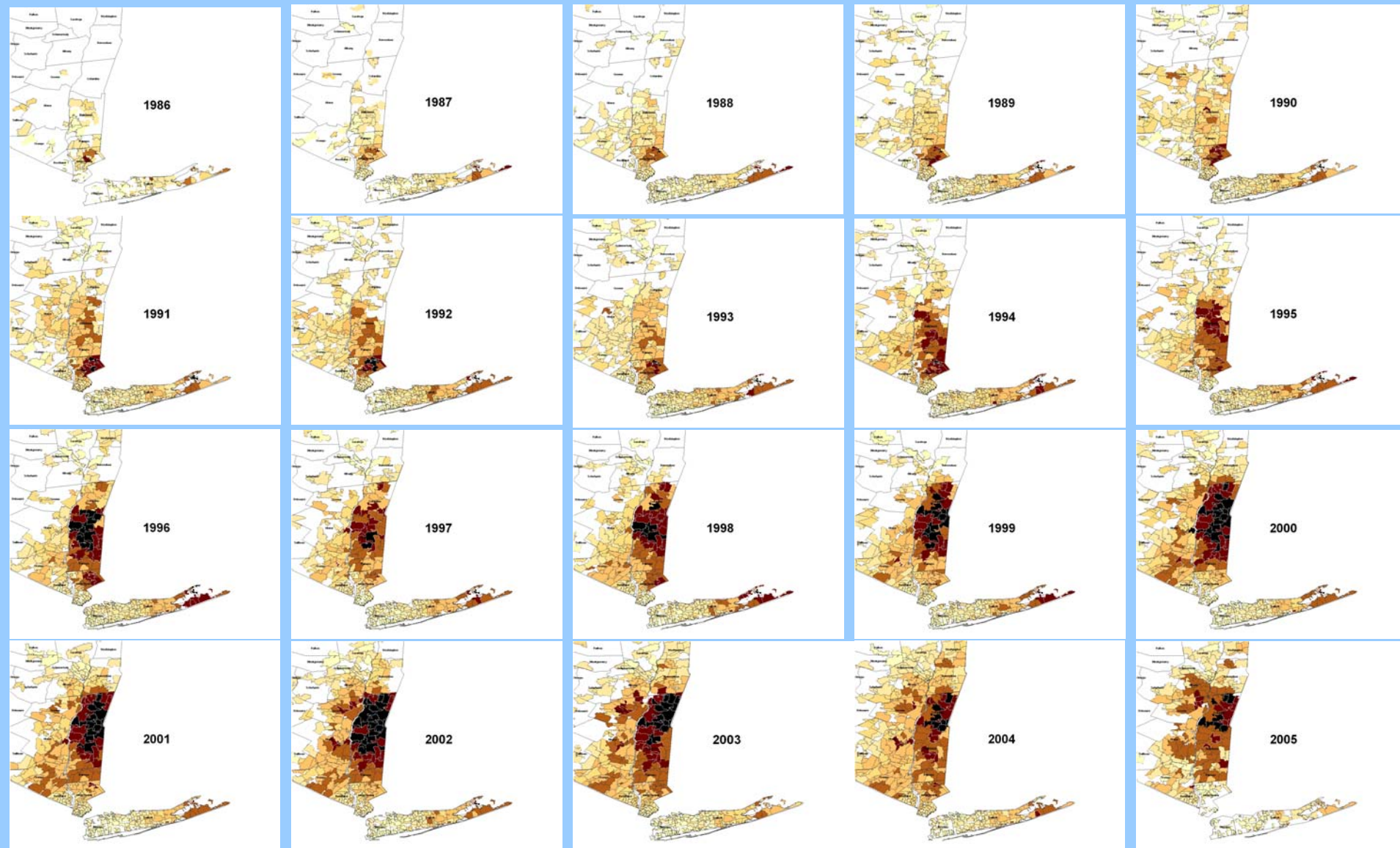


New York: VBD Issues

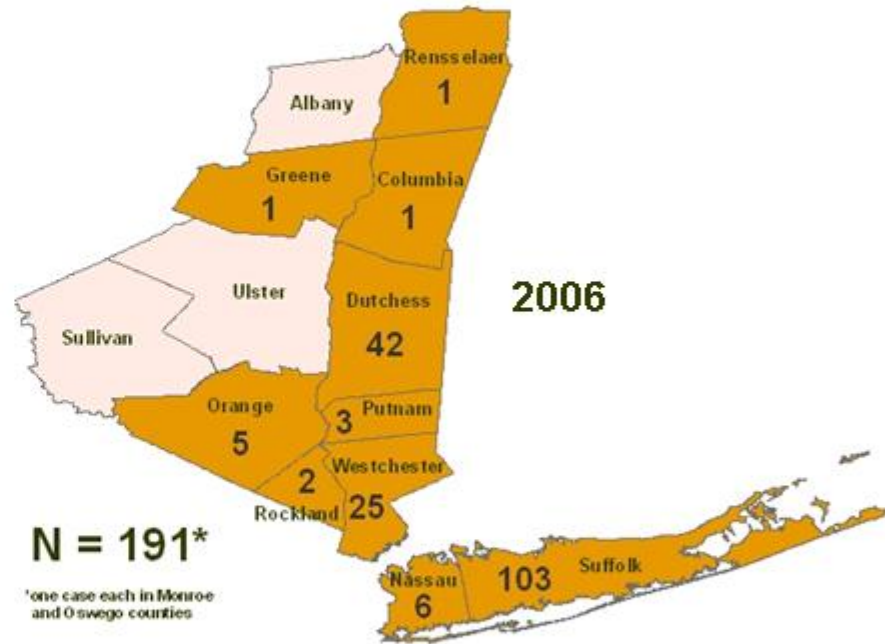
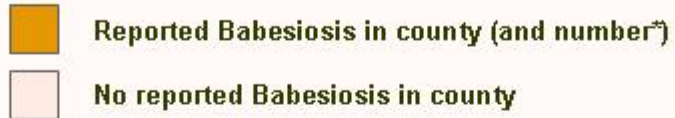
- WNV becoming “just another disease”
 - Human, mosquito numbers steady
 - More paperwork for control
- Travel-associated arboviruses
 - CHIK, TBE
- Lyme disease surveillance fatigue
 - Sentinel surveillance in some counties
 - New case definition
- Powassan cases—blip or real?
 - POW vs. DTF
 - Surveillance artifact, or a new thing to worry about?
- Rise of the lone star tick?
 - Anecdotal reports, chigger-like bites, rise in HGE?
- Geographic spread of tick-borne disease
 - How do you keep people interested?

Lyme disease in New York State 1986 – 2005 by zip code

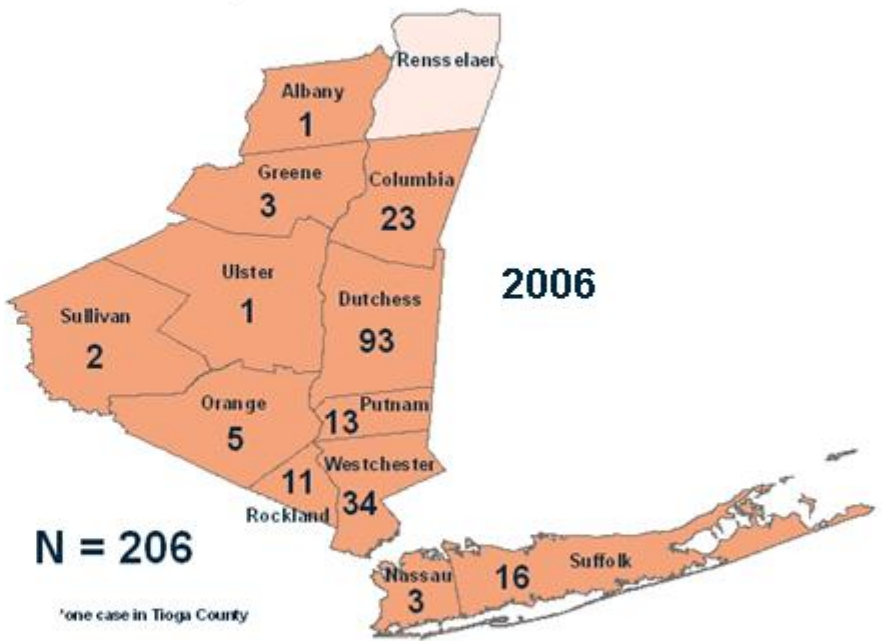
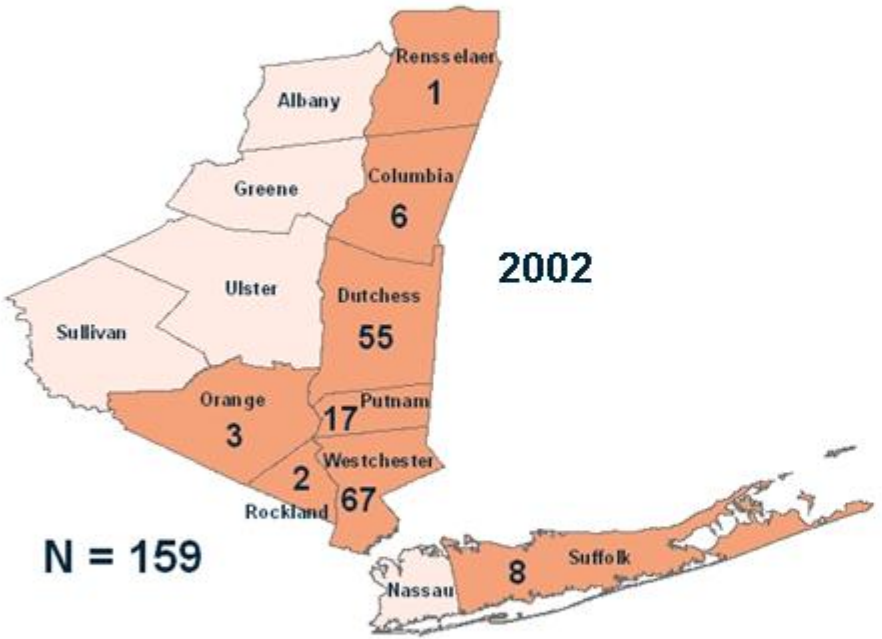
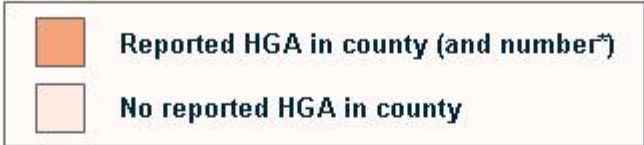
Incidence per 100,000 population



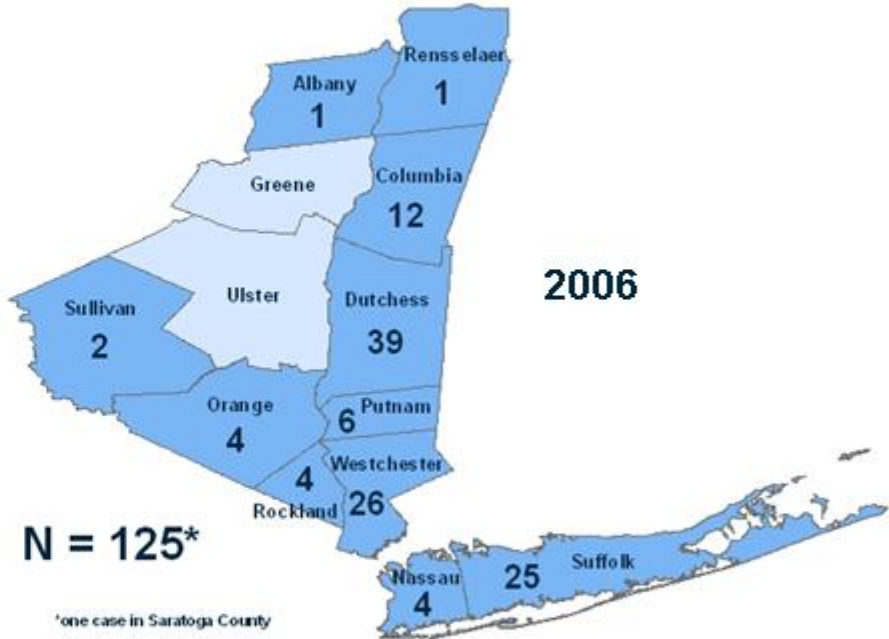
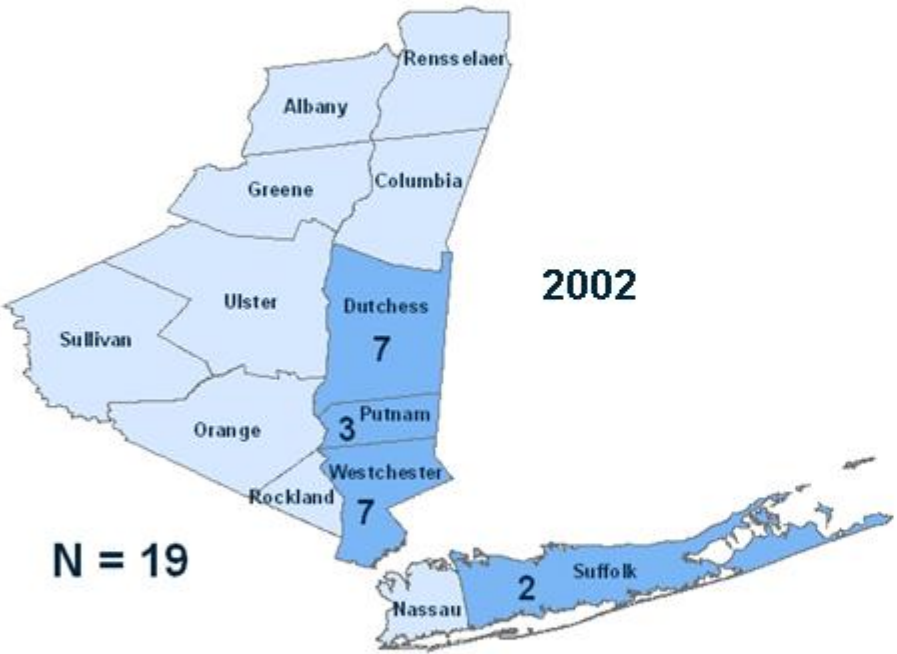
Babesiosis in New York State, 2002 vs. 2006



HGA in New York State, 2002 vs. 2006



HME in New York State, 2002 vs. 2006



BE

tick

FREE





Don't let the bad bugs bite!

Learn how to protect yourself at:
www.nyhealth.gov



Check yourself and your family for ticks.

Learn how to protect yourself from
Lyme disease at:

www.nyhealth.gov





Check yourself
and your **family**
for **ticks**.

Learn how to protect yourself
from Lyme disease at:

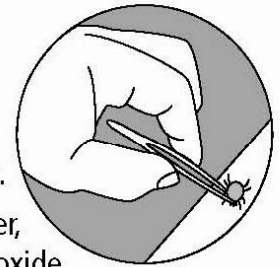
www.nyhealth.gov



Do a thorough
body check for ticks
after being outdoors!

HOW TO REMOVE A TICK

- Using tweezers, grasp tick near the mouth parts, as close to skin as possible.
- Pull tick in a steady, upward motion away from skin.
- DO NOT use kerosene, matches, or petroleum jelly to remove tick.
- Disinfect site with soap and water, rubbing alcohol or hydrogen peroxide.
- Record date and location of tick bite. If rash or flu-like symptoms appear contact your health care provider immediately.



Remove ticks as soon as possible to reduce your risk of getting infected with Lyme disease or other tick-borne illnesses.

Questions?

Call your local health department.

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

