

## Vector-Borne Diseases in West Virginia – Eric Dotseth

- a. Mosquito-borne diseases  
(<http://www.dhhr.wv.gov/oeps/disease/zoonosis/mosquito/pages/default.aspx>)
  - i. LAC – number one MBD
    - 1. Recent decline
    - 2. Bunyavirus – California serogroup
    - 3. Risk factors
      - a. Home in or near woods
      - b. Hardwood trees
      - c. Containers
    - 4. Vectors
      - a. *Aedes triseriatus*
      - b. *Aedes albopictus*
      - c. *Aedes japonicus*
    - 5. Reservoir
      - a. Sciurid rodents
      - b. Vertical transmission
  - ii. Mosquito control
    - 1. Education pamphlets
    - 2. Mobile billboards
    - 3. Ordinances/Statutes to reduce discarded tires
    - 4. Training
      - a. Mosquito ID
      - b. Pesticide license
    - 5. Door to door surveillance and education
    - 6. Partner with local health departments
    - 7. Community cleanup activities
    - 8. Tire drop off (partner with EPD-REAP)
    - 9. Litter control officers
  - iii. Environmental assessments
- b. Tick-borne diseases  
(<http://www.dhhr.wv.gov/oeps/disease/zoonosis/tick/pages/default.aspx>)
  - i. Diseases of consequence
    - 1. Lyme
    - 2. RMSF
    - 3. Ehrlichiosis
  - ii. Lyme is reported from most counties
  - iii. All TBDs are increasing
  - iv. Response
    - 1. Active tick Surveillance
      - a. Park System - drags

*b.* Veterinarians – attached

(<http://www.dhhr.wv.gov/oeps/disease/zoonosis/tick/pages/wv-veterinary-tick-submission-project.aspx>)

*c.* DNR – deer check stations

2. Ticks tested in Cornell

3. Interactive maps