



State of Wisconsin
Department of Health Services

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STATE ACTIVATES DEAD BIRD REPORTING HOTLINE TO TRACK WEST NILE VIRUS

MADISON—To help track the West Nile virus (WNV), state health officials have reactivated the statewide, toll-free **Dead Bird Reporting Hotline at 1-800-433-1610**.

“Certain dead birds can act as an early warning system for West Nile virus activity in an area,” said Dr. Henry Anderson, State Health Officer. “Finding the virus in birds indicates that West Nile virus may be present in the local mosquito population, which can be helpful in triggering special prevention and insect-control measures.”

Anderson said that anyone who observes a dead bird can call the hotline and arrange to have the bird tested for West Nile virus. Hotline staff can answer questions about dead birds and provide information on safe handling and disposal. People should not handle dead birds with bare hands.

West Nile virus is spread to people by the bite of a mosquito infected with the virus. Mosquitoes get infected with WNV by feeding on infected birds and can then transmit the virus to other animals, birds, and humans.

Only one in five people infected with West Nile virus will have symptoms, which begin within 3 to 14 days and typically last a few days. Symptoms include fever, headache, body aches, swollen lymph nodes, or a skin rash on the chest, stomach and back. In rare cases, West Nile virus can cause severe disease with additional symptoms, including muscle weakness, stiff neck, disorientation, tremors, convulsions, paralysis, coma, and potentially death. The elderly and people who have received a transplant may be at greater risk of developing severe illness. People who become ill and think they have West Nile virus infection should contact their healthcare provider for treatment of symptoms.

“The best way to prevent West Nile virus and other mosquito-borne infections is to prevent mosquito bites,” said Anderson. “Mosquitoes breed in water, so eliminating standing water around homes and workplaces reduces mosquito breeding sites and the risk of bites. Even small pools formed in ashtrays or old tires can be breeding grounds.”

Other measures to help prevent mosquito bites include:

- Limit time spent outside at dawn and dusk, when mosquitoes are most active.

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- Apply insect repellent to skin, and spray clothing with insect repellent because mosquitoes may bite through clothing. The CDC recommends using products that contain active ingredients approved and registered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). These products display an EPA registration number on the label.
- Wear long pants and long-sleeved shirts to reduce bites.
- Repair window and door screens to prevent mosquito entry.
- Properly dispose of items that hold water, such as tin cans, plastic containers, pots or discarded tires.
- Clean roof gutters and downspouts for proper drainage.
- Turn over wheelbarrows, wading pools, boats and canoes when not in use.
- Change the water in birdbaths and pet dishes at least every three days.
- Clean and chlorinate swimming pools, outdoor saunas and hot tubs; drain water from pool covers.
- Trim tall grass, weeds and vines because mosquitoes use these areas to rest during hot daylight hours.
- Landscape to prevent water from pooling in low-lying areas.

The Department of Health Services has monitored the spread of WNV among wild birds, horses, and humans since 2001. In 2002, the state documented its first human infections, with 52 human cases. This was followed by 17 human cases in 2003, 12 in 2004, 17 in 2005, 21 in 2006, 12 in 2007, 8 in 2008, 1 in 2009, 2 in 2010, and 3 in 2011.

For more information on West Nile virus, go to
<http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/communicable/westnilevirus/> or
<http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dvbid/westnile/index.htm>

For information regarding mosquito repellents, visit
http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dvbid/westnile/qa/insect_repellent.htm

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