Lessons learned from previous outbreaks: West Nile virus

Negar Elmieh, MPH, PhD

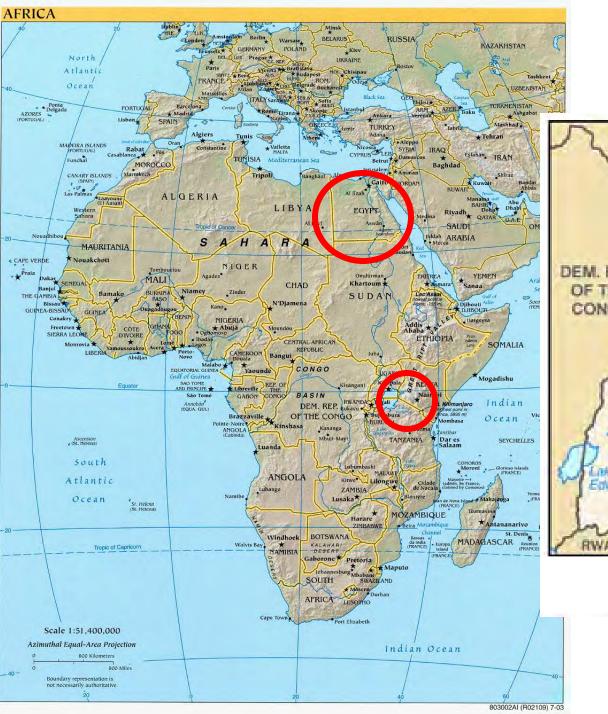






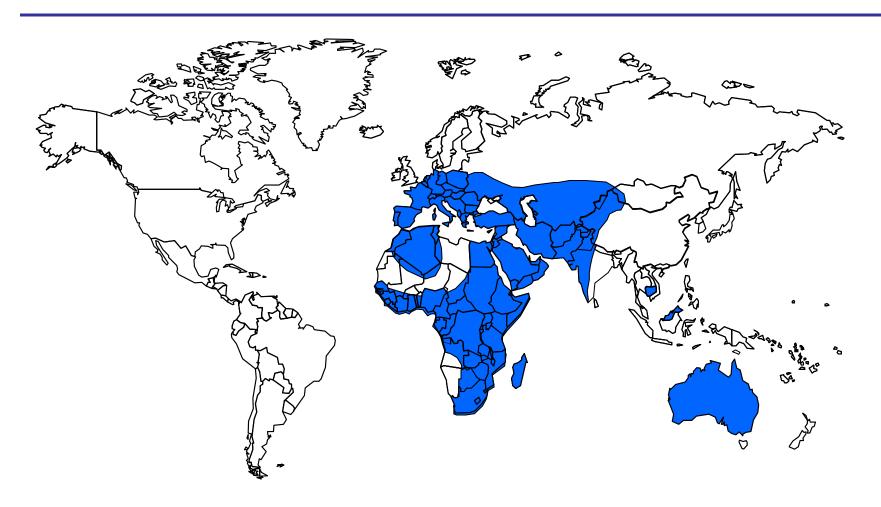




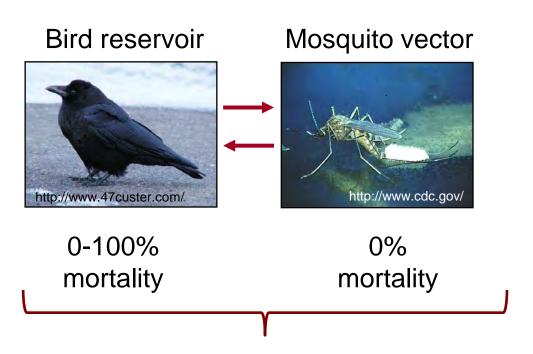




Geographic range: 1937-1990s

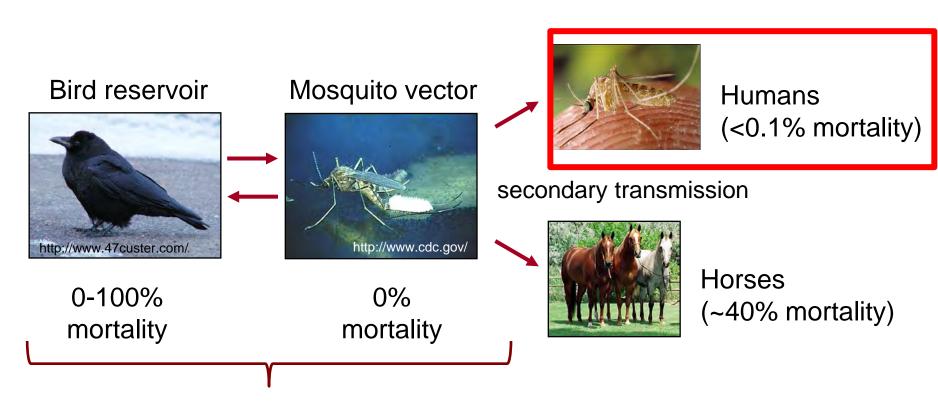


How does WNV work?



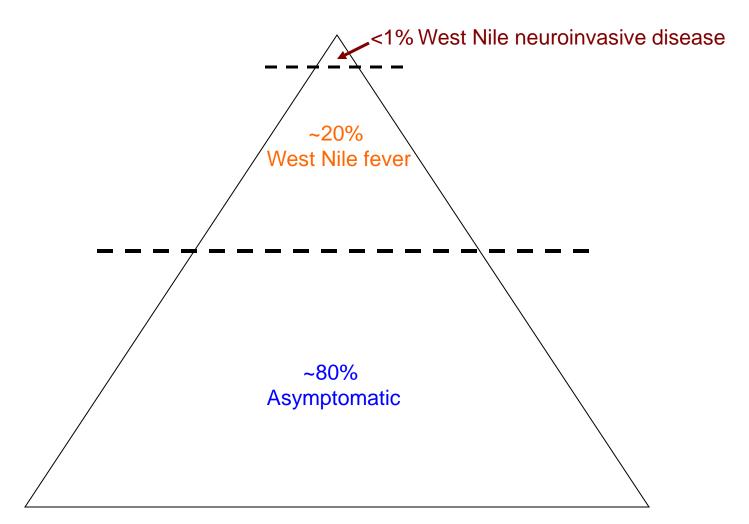
virus amplification cycle

How does WNV work?



virus amplification cycle

Human infection with WNV



WNV in North America



Forbes.com



Year	# of reported human WNV cases
2002	414
2003	1481
2004	25
2006	151
2007	2215
2008	36
2009	13
2010	5
2011	101
2012	428
2013	115
2014	21
2015	80
2016	100

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What do we know now?

- 1. How to detect WNV?
 - Human, mosquito, bird, horse (highly certain)

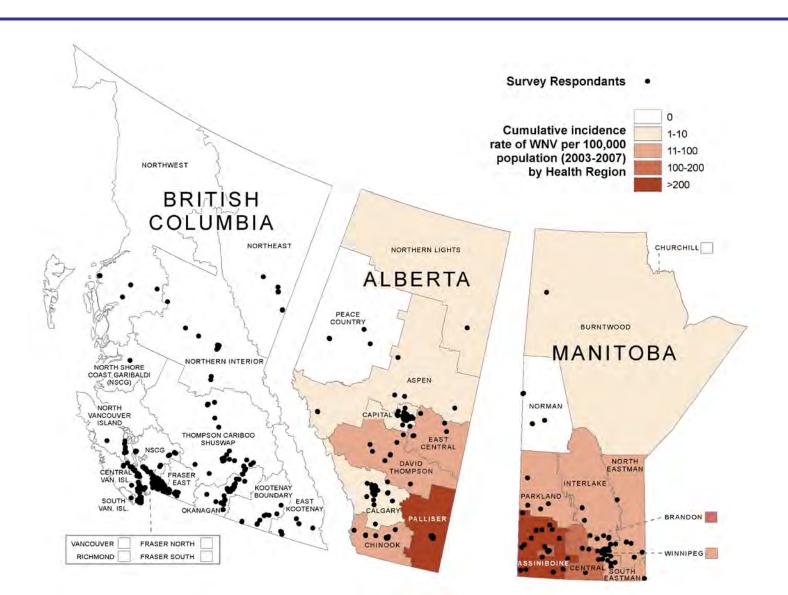


- Kill mosquitoes, not birds. (highly certain)
- How many mosquitoes? (highly uncertain)
- 3. What are people doing to protect themselves from WNV?
 - Effective use of protective measures (highly uncertain)





WNV in study provinces



Five recommended measures

Use insect repellent with DEET	35%
Avoid outdoors during peak mosquito hours	29%
Use screens on windows/doors	87%
Eliminate standing water	63%
Wear long sleeved shirts and pants	42%

98% engaged in at least one behaviour

Findings

1. Misconceptions about WNV

- Approximately 70% either didn't know or incorrectly believed that there was an effective treatment for WNV
- 48% couldn't identify the age group at an increased risk

2. Barriers to action

- Respondents used insect repellents with DEET despite reporting health and/or environmental concerns.
- 3. Specific cues to action
 - Receiving timely specific information led to risk reduction behaviour.

4. Context matters

In terms of risk communication

- 1. Important to understand unique associations and misconceptions
- 2. Individuals will engage in actions:
 - if they receive timely information and understand the benefits
 - despite perceived risks and potential adverse effects
- 3. Perceptions and actions varied based on disease context
- 4. Need tailored and innovative messages which are community specific

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