

Residents:

The Borough of Oaklyn has been notified that a resident has tested positive for West Nile Virus. The Camden County Mosquito Commission is in the processes of trapping and spraying for mosquitoes in Oaklyn. The Borough will be sprayed again on Wednesday, October 5 between the hours of 2 am and 6 am.

Many mosquitoes that can transmit West Nile virus lay their eggs in stagnant water around the home. The Mosquito Commission has been out to Peters Creek and Newton Creek. They do not feel that these bodies of water are the problem. They feel stagnant water in many yards is the cause. Please check your yards for stagnant water. Examples of areas where mosquitoes can breed are bird baths, buckets, tires, rain gutters, kids toys, tire swings, kiddie pools, flower pots, and even thins as small as bottle caps.

Attached is information to protect yourself against mosquitoes.



PROTECT YOURSELF AGAINST MOSQUITOES: TIPS FROM THE CAMDEN COUNTY MOSQUITO COMMISSION

PRESENTED BY THE CAMDEN COUNTY BOARD OF FREEHOLDERS

You are the first line of defense against mosquitoes in your yard this spring and summer.

Camden County's Mosquito Commission does spraying on public roads throughout the County during the breeding season to knock down adult mosquito populations. Several factors are taken into consideration in determining where to spray and when. In addition, inspectors are on the job every day to lessen the occurrence of mosquito breeding. But the frontline to mosquito control is you. Here are some tips from Freeholder Jeff Nash and the Mosquito Commission on how to fight the battle of the buzz and make sure your property doesn't become a breeding ground for mosquitoes.

Tips:

- **Mosquitoes need stagnant water to breed.** Check your property regularly for anything that holds water for more than a few days. These include among other items, trash cans/lids, flower pots, bird baths, buckets, tires, rain gutters, kids' toys, tire swings, kiddie pools, and even things as small as bottle caps.
- Dispose of any unnecessary containers that hold water and empty remaining items after each rain event or at least twice a week. If possible, store remaining containers indoors.
- Check folds in pool covers and tarps that can trap rainwater and become a breeding site.
- Store boats upside down so they drain. If covered, keep the tarp tight so water doesn't pool on top.
- Check for items under bushes, in tall grass, and other areas that are shaded.
- Check downspout extensions. If ribbed, or at an angle that allows rainwater to pool inside the extension, this creates a perfect habitat for mosquitoes to breed.
- Change water in bird baths, fountains, and animal troughs weekly. Stock fish or add mosquito larvicide to ornamental ponds.
- Maintain backyard pools. Poorly maintained pools can become a mosquito breeding ground within days after you stop adding chlorine or some other disinfectant.
- Buy mosquito repellent to spray yourself and family members when going outdoors.
- Use an oscillating fan on decks and patios while entertaining to keep mosquitoes away.
- Maintain screens on doors and windows to keep mosquitoes from entering your home.
- Consider hiring a private contractor to spray if you're planning an outdoor event.

For more information on the Mosquito Commission or for schedules on spraying, visit www.camdencounty.com, where you can also register to receive weekly email updates on news and information useful to you.

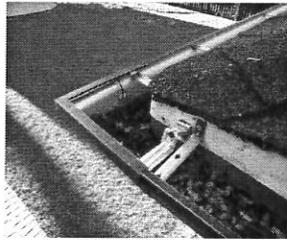

Making It Better. Together.

MOSQUITO PROBLEMS START AT HOME!
WHEREVER WATER COLLECTS

IT TAKES ABOUT ONE WEEK
FOR A MOSQUITO TO GROW
FROM EGG TO ADULT



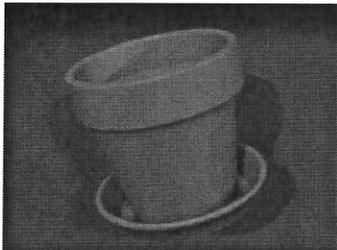
In Trash Cans and Trash Can Lids



In Clogged Gutters



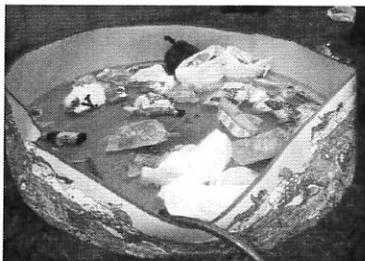
In Open Containers



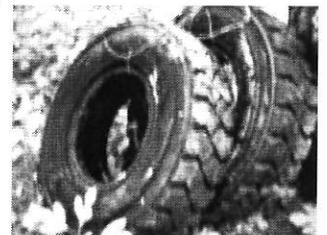
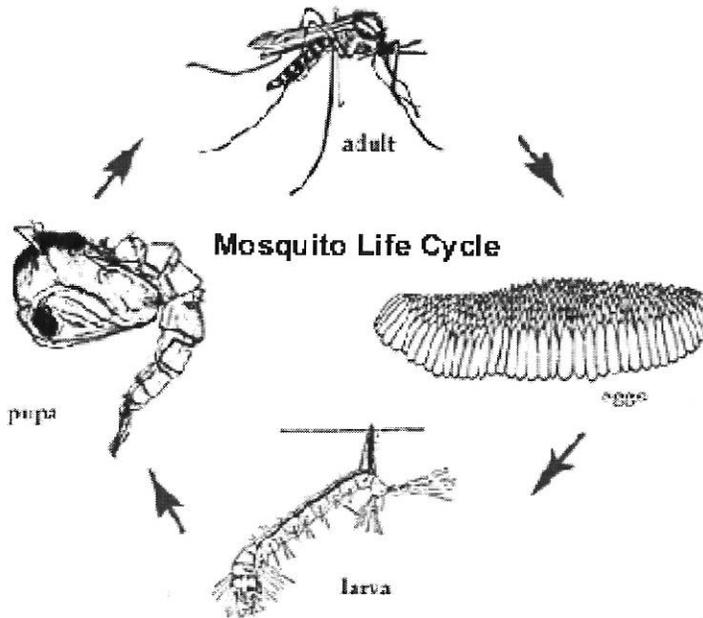
In Flower Pot Dishes



In Bird Baths



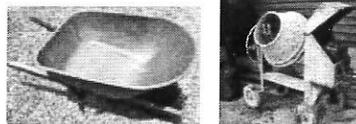
In Unused Swimming Pools



In Unused Tires



In Kids Toys



In Wheel Barrels and Mixers



In Unused or Draped Tarps

Help us help you by eliminating standing water after EVERY rain!!

IMPORTANT AND TIMELY INFORMATION FROM CAMDEN COUNTY MOSQUITO EXTERMINATION COMMISSION

There is a new species of mosquito in your neighborhood

Adult and immature mosquitoes of the species *Aedes Albopictus* are collected during special surveillance by this Commission. Many people throughout the county are complaining about being bitten during the day - which is a characteristic of this mosquito. This mosquito is also called the Asian Tiger Mosquito and its introduction into the United States in 1985 and into New Jersey in 1995 stimulated widespread media coverage.

There is only a small connection between this mosquito and West Nile Fever, which was introduced in New York City 1999 and is now found throughout New Jersey.

The Asian Tiger Mosquito is native to and fairly common in Japan, Korea, China and India. The mosquito apparently originated as a forest species that deposits its eggs into water in tree holes and leaf pockets of certain specialized plants. The Asian Tiger Mosquito has now adapted to small water holding locations supplied by humans. The mosquito deposits its eggs in small containers by gluing the eggs to the side of the container at the water line. The eggs must go through a drying period before they are ready to hatch. When rain raises the water level in the container again, the eggs hatch and the mosquitoes develop as larvae, pupae and then adults. The time for development from hatching egg to flying adult takes 7 to 10 days. The dry eggs can wait a few years to be flooded and then hatch.

The small containers of water favored by the Asian Tiger Mosquito include tin cans, plastic buckets, cemetery urns, dishes under flowerpots, trashcans, recycling buckets, pool covers, pockets or folds in tarps and discarded tires.

The Asian Tiger Mosquito is highly ornamented having a black background that is highlighted with bright white markings. While it is slightly less than 1/4 inch long and smaller than some other New Jersey mosquitoes, it has an irritating bite. The Asian Tiger Mosquito is a persistent biter, which will feed as often during broad daylight as it will at dusk. This characteristic of biting during the day makes it extra annoying.

Homeowners can help themselves and the entire neighborhood by dumping out stagnant water wherever it collects for one week or more. This effort does not require the use of insecticides - just dumping the water on the ground will kill the mosquito larvae.

Please check your property and kindly ask your neighbor to check his or hers! For conditions off your property call the Mosquito Commission at 856-566-2945.

*This is a service of the County of Camden. For more information and mosquito related links see:
www.camdencounty.com - the Mosquito Commission is in Depts. & Agencies*

West Nile Virus (WNV) Fact Sheet

What Is West Nile Virus?

West Nile virus infection can cause serious disease. WNV is established as a seasonal epidemic in North America that flares up in the summer and continues into the fall. This fact sheet contains important information that can help you recognize and prevent West Nile virus.

What Can I Do to Prevent WNV?

The easiest and best way to avoid WNV is to prevent mosquito bites.

- When outdoors, use repellents containing DEET, picaridin, IR3535, some oil of lemon eucalyptus or para-menthane-diol. Follow the directions on the package.
- Many mosquitoes are most active from dusk to dawn. Be sure to use insect repellent and wear long sleeves and pants at these times or consider staying indoors during these hours.
- Make sure you have good screens on your windows and doors to keep mosquitoes out.
- Get rid of mosquito breeding sites by emptying standing water from flower pots, buckets and barrels. Change the water in pet dishes and replace the water in bird baths weekly. Drill holes in tire swings so water drains out. Keep children's wading pools empty and on their sides when they aren't being used.

What Are the Symptoms of WNV?

- **Serious Symptoms in a Few People.** About 1 in 150 people infected with WNV will develop severe illness. The severe symptoms can include high fever, headache, neck stiffness, stupor, disorientation, coma, tremors, convulsions, muscle weakness, vision loss, numbness and paralysis. These symptoms may last several weeks, and neurological effects may be permanent.
- **Milder Symptoms in Some People.** Up to 20 percent of the people who become infected will have symptoms which can include fever, headache, body aches, nausea, vomiting, and sometimes swollen lymph glands or a skin rash on the chest, stomach and back. Symptoms can last for as short as a few days to as long as several weeks.
- **No Symptoms in Most People.** Approximately 80 percent of people who are infected with WNV will not show any symptoms at all, but there is no way to know in advance if you will develop an illness or not.

How Does West Nile Virus Spread?

- **Infected Mosquitoes.**
WNV is spread by the bite of an infected mosquito. Mosquitoes become infected when they feed on infected birds. Infected mosquitoes can then spread WNV to humans and other animals when they bite.
- **Transfusions, Transplants, and Mother-to-Child.**
In a very small number of cases, WNV also has been spread directly from an infected person through blood transfusions, organ transplants, breastfeeding and during pregnancy from mother to baby.
- **Not through touching.**
WNV is not spread through casual contact such as touching or kissing a person with the virus.

How Soon Do Infected People Get Sick?

People typically develop symptoms between 3 and 14 days after they are bitten by the infected mosquito.

How Is WNV Infection Treated?

There is no specific treatment for WNV infection. In cases with milder symptoms, people experience symptoms such as fever and aches that pass on their own, although illness may last weeks to months. In more severe cases, people usually need to go to the hospital where they can receive supportive treatment including intravenous fluids, help with breathing, and nursing care.

What Should I Do if I Think I Have WNV?

Milder WNV illness improves on its own, and people do not need to seek medical attention for this infection though they may choose to do so. If you develop symptoms of severe WNV illness, such as unusually severe headaches or confusion, seek medical attention immediately. Severe WNV illness usually requires hospitalization. Pregnant women and nursing mothers are encouraged to talk to their doctor if they develop symptoms that could be WNV.



What Is the Risk of Getting Sick from WNV?

- **People over 50 at higher risk to get severe illness.** People over the age of 50 are more likely to develop serious symptoms of WNV if they do get sick and should take special care to avoid mosquito bites.
- **Being outside means you're at risk.** The more time you're outdoors, the more time you could be bitten by an infected mosquito. Pay attention to avoiding mosquito bites if you spend time outside, either working or playing.
- **Risk through medical procedures is very low.** All donated blood is checked for WNV before being used. The risk of getting WNV through blood transfusions and organ transplants is very small, and should not prevent people who need surgery from having it. If you have concerns, talk to your doctor.

What Is CDC Doing About WNV?

CDC is working with state and local health departments, the Food and Drug Administration and other government agencies, as well as private industry, to prepare for and prevent new cases of WNV.

Some things CDC is doing include:

- Coordinating a nation-wide electronic database where states share information about WNV
- Helping states develop and carry out improved mosquito prevention and control programs
- Developing better, faster tests to detect and diagnose WNV
- Creating new education tools and programs for the media, the public, and health professionals
- Working with partners to develop vaccines.



What Else Should I Know?

West Nile virus infects birds. In nature, West Nile virus cycles between mosquitoes and birds. Some infected birds can develop high levels of the virus in their bloodstream and mosquitoes can become infected by biting these infected birds. Some, but not all infected birds get sick and die of disease. One way health officials conduct surveillance for West Nile virus is by testing local birds. Finding dead birds may be a sign that West Nile virus is circulating between birds and the mosquitoes in an area. By reporting dead birds to state and local health departments, you can play an important role in monitoring West Nile virus. State and local agencies have different policies for collecting and testing birds, so check with your county or [state health department](#) to find information about reporting dead birds in your area.

If you find a dead bird: Don't handle the body with your bare hands. Contact your local health department for instructions on reporting and disposing of the body. They may tell you to dispose of the bird after they log your report.

For more information, visit www.cdc.gov/westnile, or call CDC at 800-CDC-INFO (English and Spanish) or 888-232-6348 (TTY).

Frequently Asked Questions

What is Zika virus (Zika)?

Zika is a viral infection that is spread by the bite of an infected mosquito. Outbreaks typically occur in tropical Africa and southeast Asia. In May 2015, Brazil reported the first outbreak of Zika in the Americas. Zika is now present in many tropical areas.

Who gets Zika?

Anyone who gets bitten by an infected mosquito can become infected with Zika.

How do people get Zika?

People most often get Zika through the bite of an infected Aedes mosquito. This is the same mosquito that spreads dengue and chikungunya.

What are the symptoms of Zika?

About one in five people develop symptoms and infection is usually mild. The most common symptoms are fever, rash, joint pain or red eyes. Other common symptoms include muscle pain and headache. Symptoms usually begin 2-7 days after being bitten by an infected mosquito and last several days to a week. Hospitalization and deaths from Zika are rare.

How is Zika diagnosed?

The symptoms of Zika are similar to those of dengue and chikungunya, which are diseases caused by other viruses spread by the same type of mosquitoes. See your healthcare provider if you develop the symptoms described above and have visited an area where Zika is present. If you are at risk, your healthcare provider may order blood tests to look for Zika or other similar viruses.

What is the difference between Zika, dengue and chikungunya?

All of these viruses cause similar symptoms, but certain symptoms suggest one disease or another. Most Zika patients have skin rashes; Most dengue patients have a higher fever and more severe muscle pain; Most chikungunya patients have a higher fever and more intense joint pain in the hands, feet, knees, and back.

What is the treatment for Zika?

There is no specific treatment for Zika. Symptoms are treated by getting rest, drinking fluids to prevent dehydration and taking medicines such as acetaminophen or paracetamol to relieve fever and pain. Aspirin and other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), like ibuprofen and naproxen, should be avoided until dengue can be ruled out to reduce the risk of increased bleeding.

Can people with Zika pass the illness to others?

Zika needs a vector (a means of transportation) to infect people; generally, that vector is the mosquito. However, Zika virus has been found in semen and person-to-person sexual transmission has been documented. Travelers to an area with Zika should continue to take steps to prevent mosquito bites for 3 weeks after they leave the Zika-affected area to avoid spreading the virus, even if they do not feel sick. Only one in five infected people develop symptoms. Zika virus can be found in the blood of an infected traveler and passed to another mosquito through mosquito bites. An infected mosquito can then spread the virus to other people.

How can Zika be prevented?

No vaccine or preventive drug is available at this time. The best way to prevent Zika is to avoid mosquito bites when traveling to an area where Zika is present.

- Use an EPA-registered insect repellent. Many insect repellents are safe for pregnant women and children to use, but be sure to check the product label for any warnings and follow the instructions closely.
- When indoors, use air conditioning, window screens or insecticide-treated mosquito netting to keep mosquitoes out of the home.
- Reduce the number of mosquitoes outside the home or hotel room by emptying or routinely changing standing water from containers such as flowerpots, pet dishes and bird baths.
- Weather permitting, wear long sleeves and pants when outdoors.

For information on how best to be protected against all diseases related to travel, visiting a clinician with expertise in travel medicine is recommended before a planned trip.

What is the risk of Zika in pregnancy?

Zika can be spread from a pregnant woman to her unborn baby. There have been reports of a serious birth defect of the brain called microcephaly and other poor pregnancy outcomes in babies of mothers who were infected with Zika while pregnant. Until more is known about the link between Zika and these outcomes, CDC recommends the following special precautions:

Women who are pregnant (in any trimester):

- Postpone travel to any area where Zika virus transmission is ongoing.
- If you must travel to one of these areas, talk to your doctor first and strictly follow steps to prevent mosquito bites during your trip.

Men who live in or have traveled to an area of active Zika virus transmission who have a pregnant partner should not have sexual activity, or should use condoms consistently and correctly during sex—vaginal intercourse, anal intercourse, and fellatio (oral sex) for the duration of the pregnancy. Men who live in or have traveled to an area of active Zika virus transmission who are concerned about sexual transmission of Zika virus to a non-pregnant partner might consider abstaining from sexual activity or using condoms consistently and correctly during sex.

Women who are trying to become pregnant:

- Before you travel, talk to your doctor about your plans to become pregnant and the risk of Zika virus infection.
- Strictly follow steps to prevent mosquito bites during your trip.

Where can I get more information on Zika?

- Your health care provider
- Your local health department (directory of local health departments in NJ: <http://www.state.nj.us/health/lh/documents/lhdirectory.pdf>)
- NJ Department of Health: <http://www.nj.gov/health>
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): <http://www.cdc.gov/zika/index.html>
- CDC Travel Health Notices: <http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/notices>

This information is intended for educational purposes only and is not intended to replace consultation with a health care professional. Adapted from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and Pan American Health Organization.

Revised 3/16

WHAT IS CAMDEN COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DOING?

The Camden County Department of Health and Human Services and the Camden County Mosquito Commission are:

- Working closely with the CDC and the NJDOH to actively monitor the situation.
- Providing information to OB/GYN offices and other clinics where there are populations from Zika-affected countries that may have high risk patients.
- Distributing the Travel Warning: Zika and Pregnancy flyer to providers, elected officials, Health Department clinics, and community and faith based organizations.
- Developing a public awareness campaign around mosquito bite prevention.
- Conducting outreach to women's health providers including OB/GYN, Pediatrics and Family Medicine facilities.
- Conducting outreach to community and faith based organizations to educate on the risks of travelling to impacted countries.
- Preparing for the start of mosquito season by expanding upon current mosquito control activities used to prevent West Nile Virus if Zika virus is found locally.
- Advising providers to check for symptoms of Zika virus in patients who have traveled to areas with ongoing transmission and report cases to the Health Department.
- Working with NJDOH and health care providers to test people at risk for Zika virus infection.

WHERE CAN I FIND MORE INFORMATION ABOUT ZIKA AND OTHER MOSQUITO-BORNE DISEASES?

NJDOH COMMUNICABLE DISEASE SERVICE
www.nj.gov/health/cd

COUNTY MOSQUITO CONTROL AGENCY HOTLINE
1-888-NO NJ WNV (1-888-666-5968)

CDC ZIKA
www.cdc.gov/zika

CDC PROTECTION AGAINST MOSQUITOES
www.cdc.gov/features/stopmosquitoes

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH COMMUNICABLE DISEASE SERVICE
PO Box 369
Trenton, NJ 08625
Phone: 609-826-4872
www.nj.gov/health/cd/izdp/vbi.shtml
and like them on Facebook

24/7 ZIKA CALL CENTER
1-800-962-1253
Follow the State Health Department on Twitter @NJDeptofHealth or use the hashtag #ZapZika

CAMDEN COUNTY MOSQUITO COMMISSION
camdencounty.com/mosquito
Twitter: @CamdenCountyNJ
(856) 566-2945

CAMDEN COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
camdencounty.com/health
Twitter: @CamdenCountyNJ
(856) 374-6025



NJHealth
New Jersey Department of Health



ZIKA



KNOW THE FACTS — PROTECT YOURSELF



camden county
Making It Better. Together.

WHAT IS ZIKA?

Zika is a disease caused by Zika virus that is spread to people primarily through the bite of an infected Aedes species mosquito. Zika virus can be sexually transmitted.

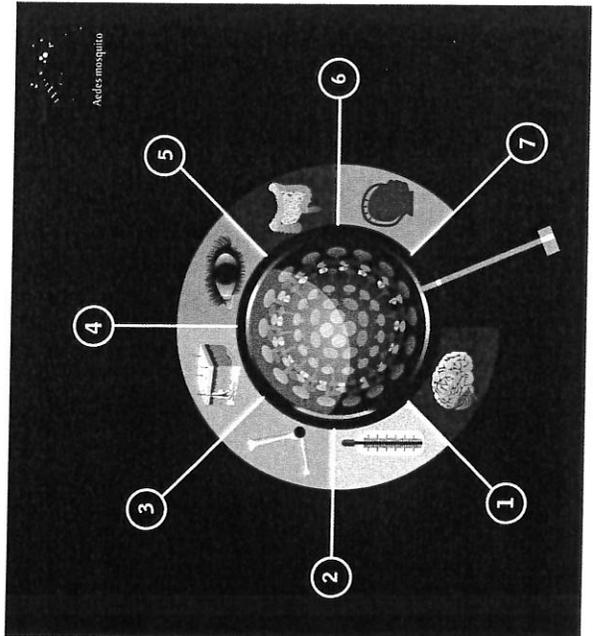
Zika typically occurs in Africa and southeast Asia, Southern United States, South or Central America, the Caribbean, Mexico, and Pacific Islands.

WHAT ARE THE SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF ZIKA?

Only 20% of those effected by Zika will experience symptoms, the illness is usually mild. The concern is for pregnant women, due to the high risk of serious birth defects associated with Zika. If you feel that you have come in contact with Zika Virus please consult your primary health care provider.

SYMPTOMS INCLUDE:

- Fever
- Rash
- Joint Pain
- Conjunctivitis (inflammation and infection of the eye) from a virus or bacteria
- Muscle Pain
- Headache



ARE THERE ANY REPORTED CASES OF ZIKA IN NEW JERSEY?

There have been no locally transmitted cases of Zika virus from mosquitoes reported in New Jersey at this time.

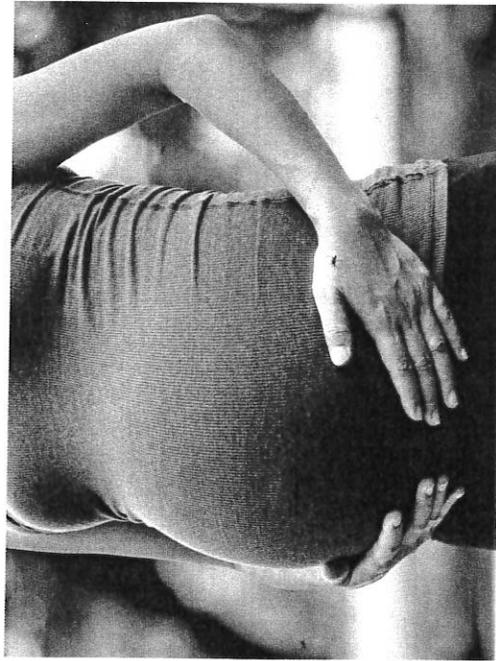
However, infected individuals coming from countries that have ongoing Zika transmission could introduce the virus to mosquitoes in the US initiating local transmission.

WHY IS THERE A TRAVEL ALERT?

Zika virus can spread from a pregnant woman to her unborn baby. Zika virus has been linked to serious birth defects, such as a brain defect called microcephaly, and other poor pregnancy outcomes.

WOMEN WHO ARE PREGNANT SHOULD:

- Consider postponing travel to any area where Zika virus transmission is ongoing.
- If you must travel to one of these areas, talk to your doctor first and strictly follow steps to prevent mosquito bites during your trip.



WOMEN WHO ARE TRYING TO BECOME PREGNANT:

- Before you travel, talk to your doctor about your plans to become pregnant and the risk of Zika virus infection.
- Strictly follow steps to prevent mosquito bites during your trip.

HOW CAN ZIKA BE PREVENTED?

1. AVOID MOSQUITO BITES!

- When outdoors, apply an EPA- registered insect repellent to exposed skin, like those containing DEET, picaridin or oil of lemon eucalyptus, according to the instructions on the product label. Permethrin can be used to spray clothing and gear.



- Mosquitoes are most active between dusk and dawn, so limit time outside during those hours or wear long sleeve shirts, long pants and socks sprayed with repellent while outdoors.

2. MOSQUITO-PROOF YOUR HOME!

- Repair or install new screens on doors and windows to keep mosquitoes out of your home.
- Drain standing water to get rid of mosquito breeding sites
- Clean out gutters and drains
- Throw out old tires or drill holes in tire swings
- Empty water from buckets, flower pots, pet dishes, children's toys, and other items
- Maintain pools and pool covers
- Change bird bath water every several days