

Conclusion

West Nile virus has been found consistently in those parts of Canada where there are long, hot summers. The cooler climate of the Atlantic Provinces has limited the ability of the virus to become established here.

Though the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador does have one of the mosquito species considered to be important in the spread of the disease, it is felt that summer temperatures are too cool for there to be concern.

Research is being supported to provide a greater understanding of the threat of this and other mosquito-borne diseases in this province.

Links

Public Health Agency of Canada:

www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/wn-no/index_e.html

Canadian Cooperative Wildlife Health Centre:

www.ccwhc.ca/en/CCWHC_home.php

For more information, please contact the Animal Health Division.

Other information pamphlets are available online from the Department of Natural Resources at:

www.nr.gov.nl.ca/agric/

Publication: DS 08-002
Last Revised: March 2010



Department of Natural Resources
Animal Health Division
P.O. Box 7400
St. John's, NL
A1E 3Y5

t 709.729.6879
f 709.729.0055

animalhealthdivision@gov.nl.ca



West Nile Virus Surveillance



Introduction

West Nile virus (WNV), carried by mosquitoes, causes illness and death in birds and sometimes horses, humans and other mammals. Prior to 1999, it was not known to exist in North America. Following an outbreak that centered in New York City, surveillance programs were established across Canada and the US to monitor the virus' movement. Though it is felt that it will not become a problem in Newfoundland and Labrador, action has been taken to monitor the situation here as well. This pamphlet summarizes the status of this disease.

The Virus

West Nile virus is in a group of viruses (arboviruses) that are spread by mosquitoes. Prior to 1999, it was only reported in Europe, Africa and Asia.

The normal cycle of the disease is between mosquitoes and wild birds. Horses and people are considered to be accidental hosts. Infected mosquitoes carry the virus in their salivary glands, which is released into a bird's bloodstream during a bloodmeal. Transmission back to new mosquitoes would occur once the virus has multiplied in the bird and, while circulating in the bird's bloodstream in high concentrations, is picked up when a new mosquito takes a bloodmeal.

Bird Hosts

Hundreds of different bird species have been found with this virus, however the most important for surveillance is the common crow. This bird, and other members of the crow family (such as the raven, blue jay, and gray jay), get sick very quickly and may die in large numbers in affected areas. The signs of illness include convulsions, tremors, head tilt, wing droop, paralysis, loss of balance and circling. General signs such as weakness and lying on the chest may be seen as well.

Other bird species may show only mild symptoms or none at all. Those that do not get sick may be important for spread of the disease, particularly if they are migratory and can maintain the virus in their blood for long periods of time. Susceptible birds usually die within a week of becoming infected.

Mosquitoes

Though as many as 40 species of mosquitoes are potential hosts and 14 different species were identified as carriers of the virus in the US in 2000, the primary species involved are *Culex pipiens*, *Culex tarsalis* and *Aedes vexans*. Research carried out in this province in cooperation with Memorial University has shown that *Culex pipiens* exists in certain areas of the west coast of the Island of Newfoundland. The cool climate of the province would likely limit this mosquito's ability to effectively spread this disease.

Infection in Humans

Approximately 80% of people who become infected with this virus do not develop any symptoms. The majority of the remaining people will show a fever, while a small percentage may get very ill with signs of encephalitis that can progress to death.

Complete details on human symptoms, means to minimize risks and surveillance statistics in Canada and the US can be found on the websites identified below.

Domestic Animals

The domestic animal most commonly reported with WNV infection is the horse. In these animals, the disease is seen as an encephalitis, or inflammation of the brain. Even though the percentage of horses affected in an area may be small, the impact on the individual animal may be high ranging from mild fever to permanent nervous damage or death.

Geographic Progression of the Disease

From 1999-2008, the virus spread from New York throughout most of the US and southern Canada. The more northern areas of the continent may not provide the appropriate habitat for this disease so further spread may be limited. A very few cases have been found in the Maritime provinces and none in this province. It is considered that eradication of this disease in North America is not possible.

Details of the Newfoundland Surveillance Program

Anyone finding sick or dead crows, ravens, blue jays or gray jays is asked to contact their local Natural Resources office (Conservation Officers or Regional Veterinarians), their local Government Services Centre (Environmental Health Officers) or other cooperating agencies (Canadian Wildlife Services, Canadian Food Inspection Agency, Parks Canada).

If warranted, carcasses will be collected and tested. Though there is no direct risk of getting WNV infection from carcasses, the public is asked not to handle suspect birds. Birds may die for other reasons, which in some cases may cause human illness, it is best to leave this responsibility to public officials.

Research carried out in cooperation with Memorial University indicated that though we do have at least one species of mosquito in this province that can spread the disease, the climate is likely too cool for transmission to occur.