

**Massachusetts Department of Public Health
Arbovirus Surveillance Program Report
Report Date: July 18, 2011**

Key Public Risk Communication Messages for This Week:

1. Repellents are an important tool to assist people in protecting themselves from mosquito-borne diseases. There are a variety of FDA approved repellents including DEET, picaridin, IR3535, oil-of-lemon-eucalyptus, and permethrin (for clothing). Choose a formulation that is appropriate for the length of time you plan on being outside and use only according to directions.
- CDC repellent guidelines : <http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dvbid/westnile/RepellentUpdates.htm>
 - MDPH repellent factsheet:
http://www.mass.gov/Eeohhs2/docs/dph/cdc/factsheets/mosquito_repellents.pdf

WNV and EEE Virus Surveillance Summary	
Results contained in this report reflect data through 7/17/2011 inclusive of MMWR Week 28 (Sunday, 7/10/11 – Saturday,7/16/11)	
Mosquito Surveillance	
Number of Mosquito Pools Tested	982
Number of WNV Positive Pools	7
Number of EEE Positive Pools	0
Equine/Mammal Surveillance	
Number of Mammal Specimens Tested	1
Number of WNV Positive Horses	0
Number of EEE Positive Horses	0
Number of other EEE Positive Mammals	0
Human Surveillance	
Number of Human Specimens Tested	61
Number of Human WNV Cases	0
Number of Human EEE Cases	0

Figure 1: Current WNV Risk Categories as described in Table 1 of the 2010 MDPH Surveillance and Response Plan

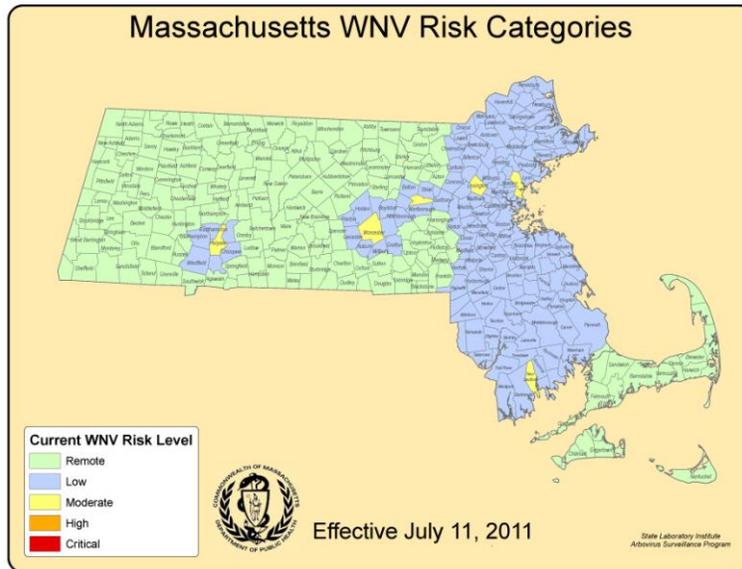


Figure 2: Current EEE Risk Categories as described in Table 2 of the 2010 MDPH Surveillance and Response Plan

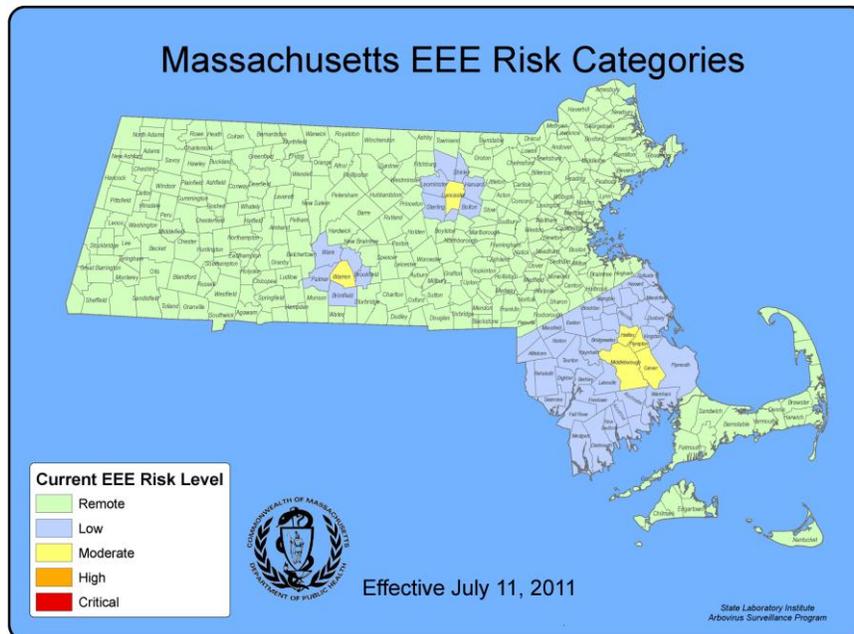
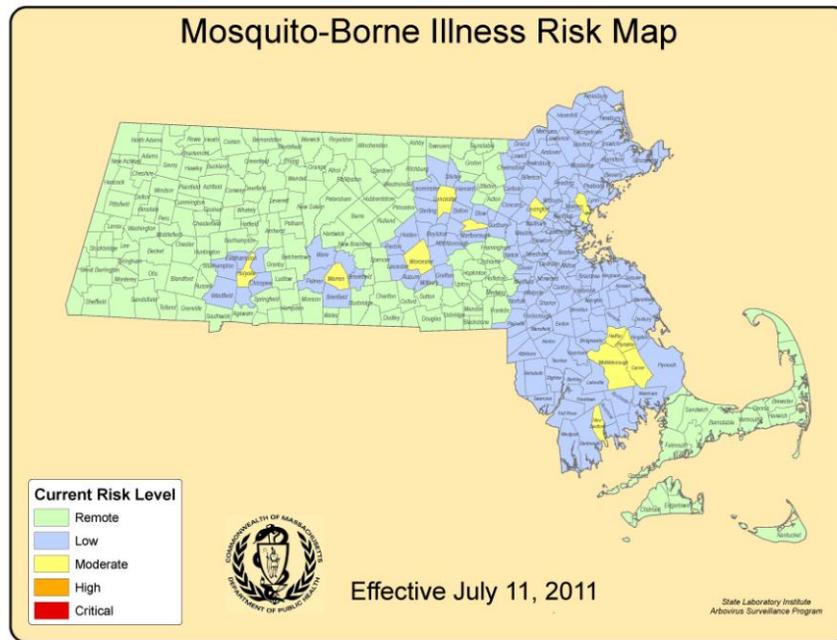


Figure 3: Mosquito-Borne Illness (WNV, EEE) Risk Map



Useful Web Links:

MDPH Arbovirus Information:

MDPH Surveillance and Response Plan:

Massachusetts Department of Public Health:

Centers for Disease Control WNV Website:

[MDPH Arbovirus Information Risk Maps](#)
[2010 MDPH Arbovirus Surveillance Plan](#)

[MDPH Website](#)

[CDC WNV Website](#)