

S.W.I.F.T.

Stop West Nile In Fulton Task Force

West Nile Virus Homeowner Checklist

The Best Protection From The West Nile Virus is To:

1. Reduce the number of mosquito bites you receive.
2. Remove all standing water in the area where you live.

3. Complete the following safety checklist.

Protect Yourself

- Wear long pants, long sleeved shirts and socks.
- Use mosquito repellent containing DEET (N, N-diethyl-meta-toluamide)
(Note: Read carefully and follow manufacturer's instructions. Do not use on infants or pregnant women.)
- Make sure doors and windows have tight-fitting screens in good repair.

Eliminate Standing Water That Collects On Your Property

- Dispose old tires, bottles, jars, old buckets and other unused containers.
- Clean clogged gutters and/or slope to downspouts.
- Drain improperly installed and sagging swimming pool covers.
- Change the water in birdbaths at least twice weekly.
- Clean and chlorinate swimming pools, outdoor spas, saunas and hot tubs- if not in use, keep them empty and covered.
- Keep water drained from outside containers (plant vases, toys, etc.)
- Change your pet's watering pan daily.
- Repair Leaky pipes and faucets.
- Screen rain barrels and openings to water tanks.
- Eliminate weeds, tall grass and other mosquito breeding places.
- Use larvicide where standing water cannot be removed or fill holes
- Stock Ornamental ponds with mosquito eating fish.
- Remind neighbors to eliminate breeding sites on their property

When in Doubt, Dump it Out!

You may be raising mosquitoes in your home and yard.
Mosquitoes carry serious diseases such as encephalitis, yellow fever, dengue and malaria.

Mosquito Hotline (404) 739 1370-Dead Bird Pick-Up (404)524-7368

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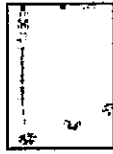


Fulton County
Department of
Health & Wellness

Eggs



Larva



Pupa



Adult



It's A Fact... Mosquitoes need water to breed. They can breed in any puddle or standing water that remains more than four days. By removing areas of standing water around your house, you will eliminate their breeding grounds and reduce the number of mosquitoes.

Some mosquitoes lay their eggs in standing water where they hatch in a day or two. Other mosquitoes lay their eggs in old tires, tin cans, or other water-holding containers in which they may remain unhatched for weeks or months until they are covered with water. Mosquito larvae grow quickly and turn into pupae. Soon the skin of the pupae splits open and out climbs another hungry mosquito.



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Stop Mosquitoes!

Check Your Yard And Home

Check Your Yard and Home. If there are any places around your home where water collects, such as water-holding containers, house cooler drains, and ornamental ponds — **YOU MAY BE RAISING MOSQUITOES!**

You Should...

Get rid of old tires, tin cans, bottles, jars, buckets, drums and other containers, or keep them empty.

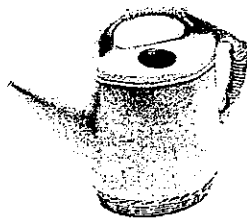
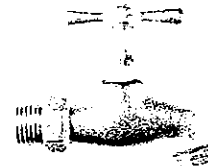


You Should...

Keep gutters cleared and sloped to the downspout.

You Should...

Repair leaky pipes, outside faucets.



You Should...

Change water and scrub vases holding flowers or cuttings twice each week or grow cuttings in sand; scrub and change water in bird-baths twice weekly; empty watering pans of pets and chickens daily.

Mosquito Hotline (404) 730-1370

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Fulton County
Department of
Health & Wellness

What can I do to reduce the number of mosquitoes around my home? Mosquitoes need water to breed. They can breed in any puddle or standing water that remains more than four days. By removing areas of standing water around your house, you will eliminate their breeding grounds and reduce the number of mosquitoes.

- Dispose of, or regularly empty, any metal cans, plastic containers, ceramic pots, and other water holding containers on your property.
- Pay special attention to old tires. Tires are common breeding site for mosquitoes.
- Drill holes in the bottom of recycling containers that are left outdoors.
- Clean clogged gutters of leaves and debris that prevent drainage of rainwater.
- Turn over plastic wading pool, outdoor toys, and wheelbarrows when not in use.
- Do not allow water to stagnate in birdbaths. Change it twice weekly to prevent mosquito breeding.
- Aerate ornamental ponds or stock them with mosquito eating fish.
- Keep swimming pools clean and properly chlorinated. Remove standing water from pool covers.
- Use landscaping to eliminate standing water that collects on your property.

Where do mosquitoes breed in our communities?

Sources of standing water, such as puddles, water filled containers, stagnant creeks, Combined Sewer Overflows (CSO's), creeks fed by CSO's, and streams, can be potential breeding grounds for mosquitoes the primary vector for the West Nile Virus. The Fulton County West Nile Virus Program routinely performs source reduction activities, larviciding, and surveillance throughout the County to reduce the mosquito population and to prevent the spread of this virus.



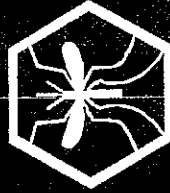
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Protect yourself against

West Nile Virus

- *Empty Water around your home where mosquitos can breed*
- *Wear Clothing covering skin between dusk and dawn*
- *Report dead birds and mosquito breeding areas*



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Fulton County
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Mosquito Hotline
(404) 730-5296
Dead Bird Pick-up
(404) 524-7368

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Mosquito

Proof

Fulton

County

Protect yourself against

West Nile Virus

The Facts:

What is West Nile Virus?

The West Nile Virus is a virus that is carried by birds and transmitted to humans and mammals by mosquitoes. West Nile Virus first appeared in the United States in 1999. It first appeared in Georgia in 2001 which resulted in 1 death.

How do people become infected with West Nile Virus?

People can become infected by a bite of an infected mosquito. Mosquitoes are infected when they feed on a bird infected with the virus. When an infected mosquito bites a person, the virus is injected into the person and may cause illness. West Nile Virus is not spread from person to person or animal to person.

How common is West Nile Virus in Fulton County, Georgia?

There have been documented cases of human illness caused by West Nile Virus in Fulton County. The virus has also been detected in animals, birds and mosquitoes.

Why does Fulton County pickup dead birds?

Testing fresh dead birds allows Fulton County track West Nile Virus activity. For surveillance purposes, Fulton County arranges for the testing of fresh dead crows, raptors and blue jays. So please report all dead birds. Remember West Nile Virus is transmitted by the bite of an infected mosquito, and not from handling live or dead birds. You should always wear gloves whenever handling a dead animal, including birds.

What are the signs and symptoms of West Nile Virus?

Most people that become infected will have no symptoms. Some individuals may develop mild illness such as fever, headache, body aches, skin rash, and swollen lymph glands. Symptoms usually occur 5 to 15 days after being infected. In rare cases, encephalitis or swelling of the brain may occur. Symptoms of encephalitis include intense headache, rapid onset of high fever, a stiff neck, disorientation and muscle weakness. If you have any or all of these symptoms please call your physician.

Who is at greatest risk of becoming ill from West Nile Virus?

Individuals over the age of 50 are more at risk of developing severe symptoms due to their weakening immune systems. Infants may also be at greater risk.

How is West Nile Virus infection treated?

There is no standard treatment, medication or cure for West Nile Virus. However, there are treatments for specific symptoms caused by the virus.

If a mosquito bites me, will I get sick?

Most mosquitoes are not infected with the West Nile Virus. Even if an infected mosquito bites you, your chances of getting sick are low. However, you should see your doctor immediately if you develop symptoms such as high fever, confusion, muscle weakness, or severe headache.

What can I do to protect myself from West Nile Virus infection?

You can begin by taking steps to reduce mosquito breeding areas near your home and by preventing mosquito bites. Mosquitoes MUST have water in order to reproduce.

What can I do to keep mosquitoes from biting?

- Wear long-sleeved shirts and long pants when you are outdoors.
- Limit the amount of time you spend outdoors between dusk and dawn, or at other times when mosquitoes are active.
- Use insect repellent that contains DEET (N, N-diethyl-meta-toluamide). Be sure to carefully follow the directions on the label. DEET can be harmful if misused. It should be applied sparingly, to clothing and exposed areas of the skin. It should not be applied to a child's face or hands, or to skin that is scratched or irritated. Use DEET repellents with concentrates of 10 percent or less for children and below 30 percent for adults. DO NOT use DEET on infants. DO NOT use DEET on children under age 3 or in concentrations greater than listed above, without first consulting your physician.

Cream, lotion or stick formulas are best for applying to areas of exposed skin. Wash skin where DEET was applied when mosquito exposure has ended. If you have any questions about the use of DEET, contact the manufacturer.

- As with chemical exposures in general, pregnant women should take care to avoid exposure to DEET whenever practical.
- Do not allow children to handle mosquito repellent.
- Take special care to cover up the arms and legs of children playing outdoors.
- Cover baby carriages or outdoor playpens with mosquito netting.
- Fix any holes in your screens and make sure they are tightly attached to your doors and windows.

