How do you get WNV?

Mosquitoes ingest the virus from an infected animal, such as a bird, through a blood meal. An infectious mosquito can transmit the virus to its next victim, which may be a horse or a human.

Prevention

**4 D's:**

1. **Use insect repellent such as DEET or picaridin**
2. **Drain standing water around your house**
3. **Mosquitoes are most active during dawn and dusk. Stay inside or take precautions to prevent mosquito bites**
4. **Dress in long sleeves and pants**

Symptoms

**Only 1 in 5 are symptomatic**

Symptoms, if present, are often mild and may include: headache, body aches, joint pains, vomiting, diarrhea, or rash.

About 1 in 150 infected develop serious symptoms affecting the brain and central nervous system.

Consult your healthcare provider if you develop the serious symptoms listed above.

2018 Statistics

- 9 Counties had positive mosquito pools
- 47 Human cases were reported. Overall, 25 were neuroinvasive cases, 22 were non-neuroinvasive cases
- 4 Viremic blood donors were reported
- 50 Equine cases were reported

Cases of WNV in Montana 2002-2018

July-October is when most WNV cases occur in MT