

## **WEST NILE VIRUS INTERVENTION – MARLBOROUGH, MA AUGUST 2007**

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On July 26, 2007 the Mass. Dept. of Public Health (MDPH) confirmed that a bird collected on July 24 tested positive for West Nile Virus (WNV). The Central Mass. Mosquito Control Project coordinated with MDPH and placed additional surveillance traps in the area the bird was found. CMMCP also expanded its treatment of catch basins in that area to reduce the larval population of *Culex* species and other mosquito species that prefer these areas for larval development. No spraying in the area was done at that time. A press release from MDPH was sent to all media outlets.

On August 1, 2007 MDPH confirmed that a collection of adult *Culex* mosquitoes collected July 30 tested positive for West Nile Virus. CMMCP issued a press release to local media outlets and the City of Marlborough.

Areas where the virus was identified were sprayed after sunset between 9pm and midnight on the evenings of August 1, 5 and 8, 2007 in coordination with the Marlborough Mayor's office, Department of Public Works and City Health Department. Concerns regarding the City's watershed area around Millham Reservoir were discussed, and the spray application was modified slightly to stay away from the area. The City began a study of the raw water from the intake pipe to monitor for any negative effects from the spray application. A map of the intended spray areas was posted on the CMMCP website, a street listing was recorded on the CMMCP phone system, and the City used a reverse 911 system to alert residents in the area.

The product used for spraying by CMMCP is called sumithrin (d-phenothrin), and is the same product used by MDPH in southeastern Mass. last year for the aerial spraying event and is the product we use as part of our standard adulticide program.

Data analysis have shown overall mosquito populations have been reduced, and additional mosquito testing has not identified new virus activity at this time. It is very important to note that while the risk from West Nile Virus may have been lowered to some extent; it is not at zero risk; residents need to be aware that WNV may still be in the area, and to use personal protection measures to further reduce your exposure and lower your risk from mosquitoes. WNV will continue to be a threat until freezing temperatures become predominant in the area.

After the data was analyzed, CMMCP issued an additional press release outlining the success of this operation, noting that while risk has been reduced, it is not at zero.

In 2006, there were three human cases of WNV, with no fatalities. While WNV can infect people of all ages, people over the age of 50 are at higher risk for severe disease. WNV is usually transmitted to humans through the bite of an infected mosquito.

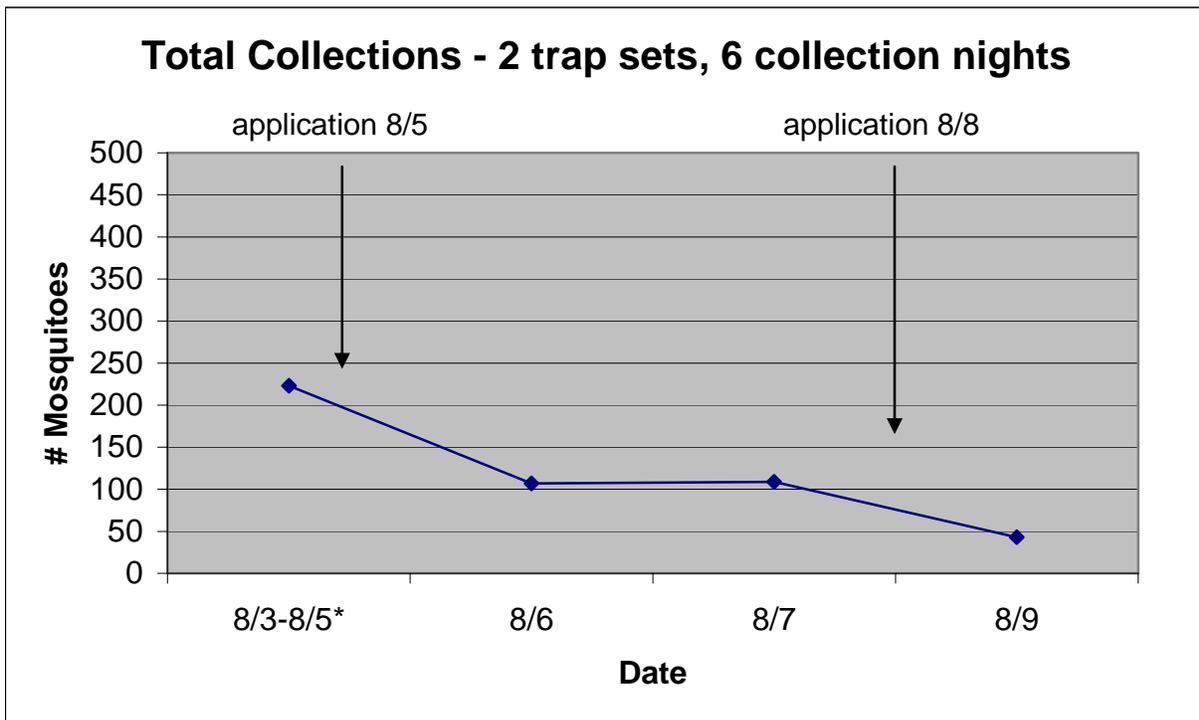
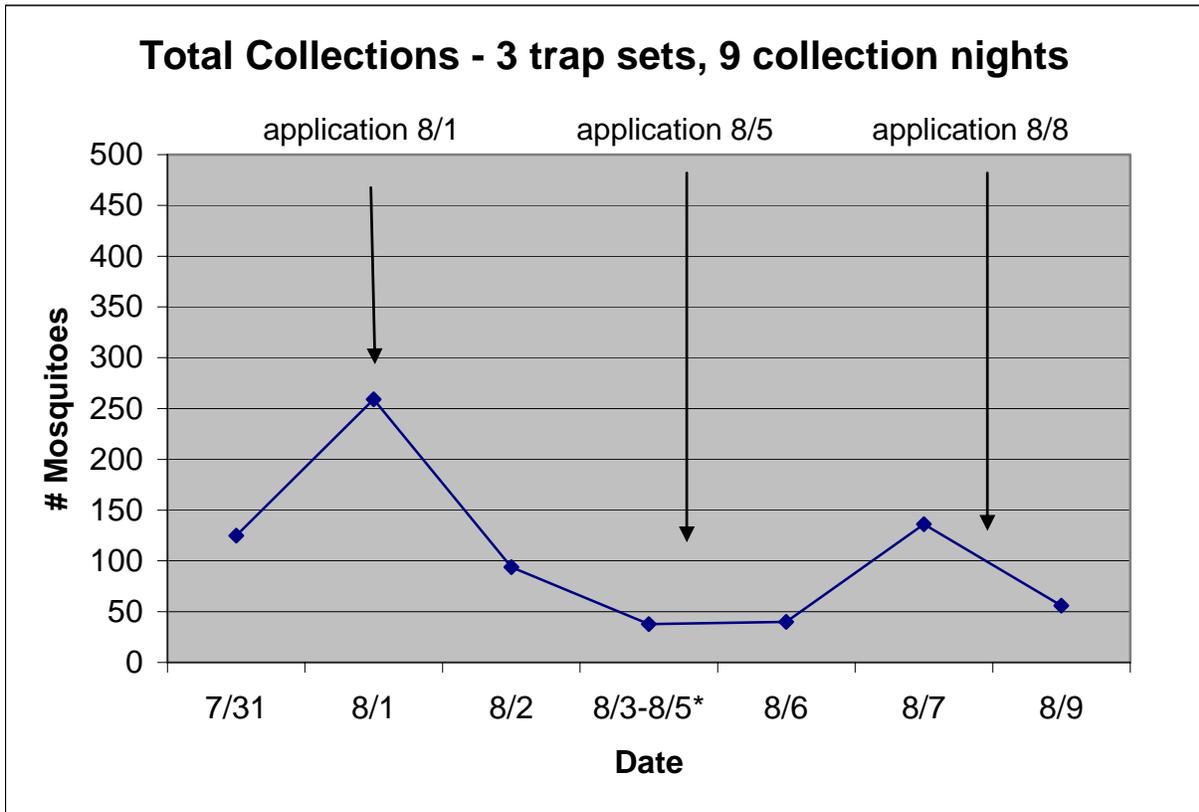
Synopsis: **Timothy Deschamps**, *CMMCP Executive Director*

Mosquito identification: **Curtis Best**, *CMMCP Staff Entomologist*

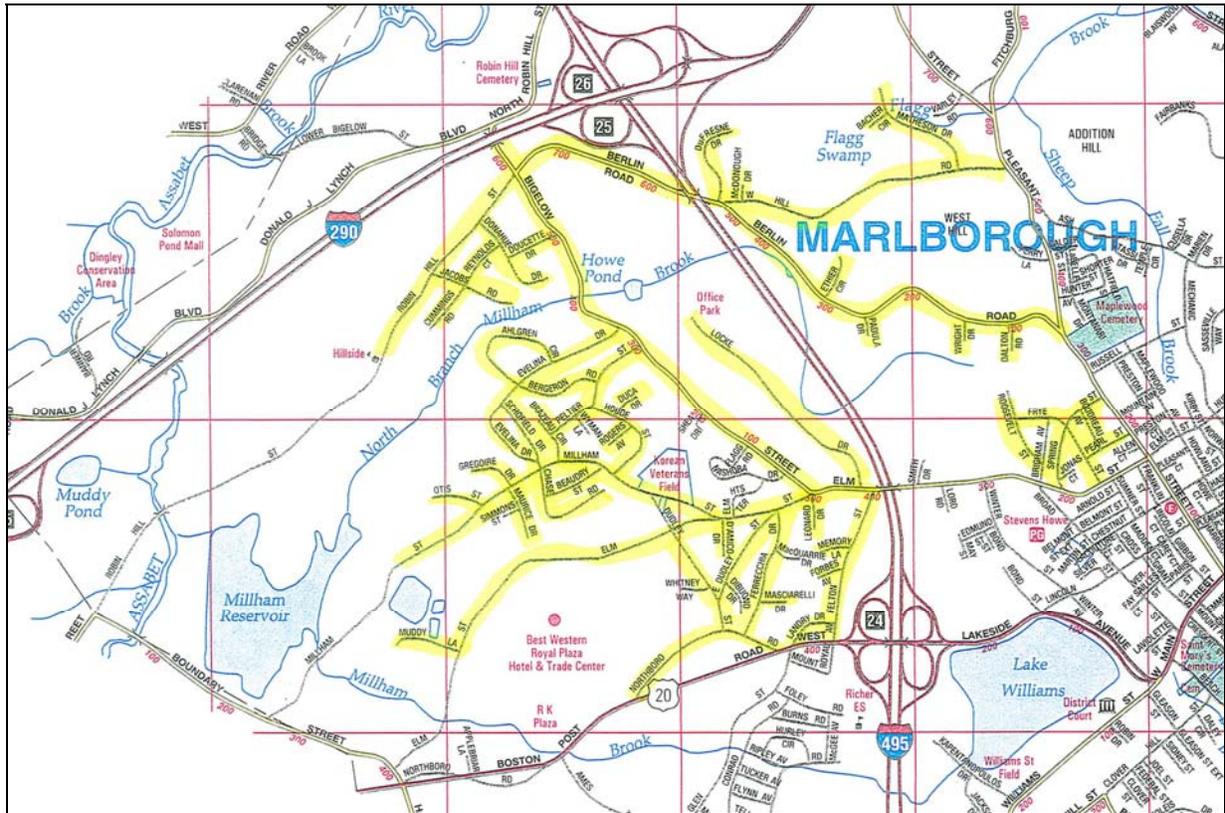
Data compilation & analysis: **Frank Cornine**, *CMMCP Field Biologist*

8/17/2007

Surveillance summaries, pre and post application



## Application map



### Street listing

Ahlgren Cir.  
Bacher Cir.  
Beaudry St.  
Bergeron Rd.  
Berlin Rd.  
Bigelow St.  
Boudreau Ave.  
Brazeau Cir.  
Brigham Ave.  
Chase Rd.  
Cleversy Dr.  
Cummings Rd.  
Dalton Rd.  
D'Amico Dr.  
Dibuono Dr.  
Donahue Dr.  
Doucette Dr.  
Duca Dr.  
Dudley St.  
DuFresne Dr.  
E. Dudley St.  
Elm Hts.

Elm St.  
Elm Ter.  
Ethier Cir.  
Evelina Dr.  
Felton St.  
Ferrecchia Dr.  
Flagg Rd.  
Forbes Ave.  
Frye St.  
Gregoire Dr.  
Houde St.  
Jacobs Rd.  
Jonas Ct.  
Joseph North Dr.  
Landry Dr.  
Leonard Dr.  
Locke Dr.  
MacQuarrie Dr.  
Masciarelli Dr.  
Matheson Dr.  
Maurice Dr.  
McDonough Dr.

Memory Ln.  
Millham St.  
Muddy Ln.  
Nashoba Dr.  
Northboro Rd.  
Otis St.  
Padula Dr.  
Pearl St.  
Peebles Way  
Peltier St.  
Reynolds Ct.  
Robin Hill Rd.  
Rogers Ave.  
Roosevelt St.  
Schofield Dr.  
Simmons St.  
Spring St.  
West Hill Rd.  
Whitney Way  
Wright Dr.  
Wyman Ln.



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts  
State Reclamation & Mosquito Control Board  
**CENTRAL MASS. MOSQUITO CONTROL PROJECT**  
111 Otis Street Northborough, MA 01532  
[www.cmmcp.org](http://www.cmmcp.org)

Richard J. Day  
CMMCP Commission Chair

Timothy D. Deschamps  
CMMCP Executive Director

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:**  
August 1, 2007

**CONTACT:**  
Timothy D. Deschamps  
(508) 393-3055

Mosquito Collection in Marlborough Tests Positive for West Nile Virus

On July 26, 2007 the Mass. Dept. of Public Health (MDPH) confirmed that a bird collected on July 24 tested positive for West Nile Virus (WNV). The Central Mass. Mosquito Control Project coordinated with MDPH and placed additional surveillance traps in the area the bird was found. CMMCP also expanded its treatment of catch basins in that area to reduce the larval population of *Culex* species and other mosquito species that prefer these areas for larval development. No spraying in this area was done at that time. A press release from MDPH was sent to all media outlets.

**On August 1, 2007 MDPH confirmed that a collection of adult *Culex* mosquitoes collected July 30 tested positive for West Nile Virus.**

Areas around the surveillance trap are planned to be sprayed after sunset between 9pm and midnight on the evening of August 1, 2007 in coordination with the Marlborough Board of Health. A map of the intended spray areas is available on the CMMCP website for from its office. The product used for spraying by CMMCP is called sumithrin (d-phenothrin), and is the same product used by MDPH in southeastern Mass. last year for the aerial spraying event. Additional treatments in the same area may be planned for the evenings of August 3 and 5.

In 2006, there were three human cases of WNV, with no fatalities. While WNV can infect people of all ages, people over the age of 50 are at higher risk for severe disease. WNV is usually transmitted to humans through the bite of an infected mosquito.

“This species of mosquito is not likely to bite humans, but this confirmation reminds us that the virus is present in the environment, and we must do everything possible to avoid mosquito bites” said CMMCP Executive Director, Timothy Deschamps. “You can

help reduce mosquito populations around your home and neighborhood by emptying anything that collects water. Please use repellents according to label directions if you are outside in areas of high numbers of mosquitoes”.

Personal protection measures have an important role to play in monitoring for WNV and protecting themselves and their loved ones.

**Avoid Mosquito Bites – Be Aware of Peak Mosquito Hours** – The hours from dusk to dawn are peak biting times for many mosquitoes. Consider rescheduling outdoor activities that occur during evening or early morning. Otherwise, take extra care to use repellent and protective clothing.

**Clothing Can Help reduce mosquito bites.** Although it may be difficult to do when it's hot, wearing long-sleeves, long pants and socks when outdoors will help keep mosquitoes away from your skin.

**Apply Insect Repellent when you go outdoors.** Use a repellent with DEET (N, N-diethyl-m-toluamide), permethrin, picaridin (KBR 3023), or oil of lemon eucalyptus [p-methane 3, 8-diol (PMD)] according to the instructions on the product label. DEET products should not be used on infants under two months of age and should be used in concentrations of 30% or less on older children. Oil of lemon eucalyptus should not be used on children under three years of age.

**Mosquito-Proof Your Home – Drain Standing Water** – Mosquitoes lay their eggs in standing water. Limit the number of places around your home for mosquitoes to breed by either draining or getting rid of items that hold water. Check rain gutters and drains. Empty any unused flowerpots and wading pools, and change water in birdbaths frequently.

**Install or Repair Screens** – Some mosquitoes like to come indoors. Keep them outside by having tightly-fitting screens on all of your windows and doors.

**Report Dead Birds** – Dead crows, blue jays or robins may be a sign that WNV is circulating among the birds and mosquitoes in an area. Call 1-866-MASS WNV to report a dead bird. By reporting dead birds, you can play an important role in monitoring WNV.

More information is available on the DPH website at <http://www.mass.gov/dph/wnv/wnv1.htm>. Information about WNV and EEE is also available by calling the DPH recorded information line at 1-866-MASS-WNV (1-866-627-7698).

For more information please call CMMCP at (508) 393-3055 or log on to our website at [www.cmmcp.org](http://www.cmmcp.org).

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State Reclamation & Mosquito Control Board  
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**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:**  
August 15, 2007

**CONTACT:**  
Timothy D. Deschamps  
(508) 393-3055

West Nile Virus Risk in Marlborough is Reduced but Not Eliminated

On July 26, 2007 a bird collected two days earlier tested positive for West Nile Virus (WNV), and on August 1 a collection of *Culex* mosquitoes was identified with this virus. In coordination with the Marlborough Mayor's office and the City Health Department, the Central Mass. Mosquito Control Project performed applications of sumithrin to the northwestern section of the city where the virus was found. Applications were done according to recommendations from the MDPH Vector Control plan for WNV, and after consultation with the State Reclamation & Mosquito Control Board. These applications were done in this area on the evenings of August 1, 5 and 8 from sunset to 11:00pm.

Surveillance from MDPH and CMMCP surveillance sites gathered before and after these applications show an overall reduction in mosquito numbers, and no new virus isolations have been identified thus far.

**While this may indicate that the WNV risk has been reduced to some extent, the RISK LEVEL IS NOT AT ZERO and residents must listen for additional public health announcements, and perform personal protection measures to reduce their exposure to mosquitoes until freezing temperatures become widespread in the area.**

"If additional virus is identified in the city, we will again coordinate with local and state officials to determine the appropriate response" said CMMCP Executive Director, Timothy Deschamps. "Weather, time of year, mosquito species and other factors influence the available interventions. You can reduce mosquito populations around your home by emptying any containers that collect water. Please use repellents according to label directions if you are outside in areas of high numbers of mosquitoes".

Personal protection measures have an important role to play in monitoring for WNV and protecting themselves and their loved ones.

**Avoid Mosquito Bites – Be Aware of Peak Mosquito Hours** – The hours from dusk to dawn are peak biting times for many mosquitoes. Consider rescheduling outdoor activities that occur during evening or early morning. Otherwise, take extra care to use repellent and protective clothing.

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More information is available on the DPH website at <http://www.mass.gov/dph/wnv/wnv1.htm>. Information about WNV and EEE is also available by calling the DPH recorded information line at 1-866-MASS-WNV (1-866-627-7698).

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