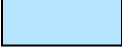





## Saskatchewan West Nile Virus Risk Map

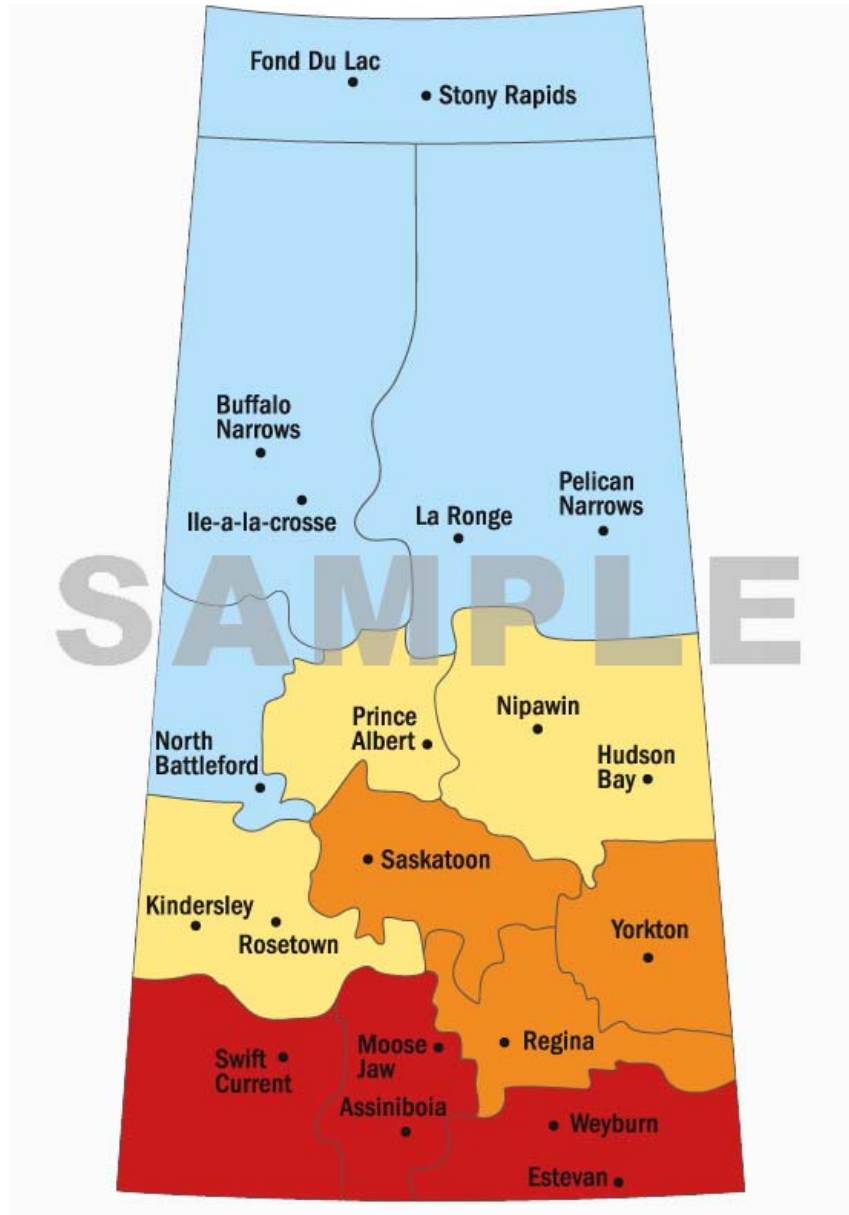
(Map shown is a sample only – see active map at web address below)

 **Minimal**  
Few WNV mosquitoes present. Minimal or low risk does not mean “no risk”; take precautions against mosquito bites.

 **Low**  
WNV mosquito development is occurring. Take precautions against mosquito bites.

 **Medium**  
The mosquito species that carries West Nile Virus has been recorded in numbers that warrant extra precautions. Some may be positive for WNV.

 **High**  
WNV positive mosquitoes identified in significant numbers. Precautions against mosquito bites should be taken at all times.



For updated information on risks, human surveillance information and WNV prevention, visit [www.health.gov.sk.ca/west-nile-virus](http://www.health.gov.sk.ca/west-nile-virus).

### **West Nile Virus in Saskatchewan**

- In 2007, 1,456 human cases of West Nile Virus (WNV) were diagnosed in Saskatchewan. This includes 113 cases of the severe West Nile Neurological Syndrome.
- WNV contributed in the deaths of six individuals with underlying medical conditions.
- In 2008, there were 17 human cases of WNV, including 1 severe case and no deaths.
- WNV is an annual risk for Saskatchewan residents between June and September, with the peak of the season occurring in July and August.
- Anyone can contract WNV through a bite from an infected mosquito.
- There is no vaccine for WNV.
- WNV prevention in Saskatchewan includes surveillance and risk assessment, prevention activities (mosquito control programs) and communication and public education.
- The best protection against WNV is personal protection. Residents are urged to reduce their exposure to mosquitoes by using insect repellent containing DEET; wearing protective clothing; and reducing mosquito habitat in and where they live.