

U.S. EPA Region 9

VECTOR-BORNE DISEASE WORKSHOP



When: August 8, 2016

Where: San Francisco Regional Office, 75 Hawthorne Street, SF, CA 94105

What Time: 8:30 AM to 5 PM

Please RSVP to Mariela Lopez: lopez.mariela@epa.gov

- In-depth workshop on developing, funding, and implementing Integrated Pest Management Plans and Vector-Borne Disease prevention programs
- Tribal Environmental and Public Health Professionals in high-risk areas for the Zika Virus (see map) are highly encourage to attend
- Participants will develop specific capacities around:
 - Knowledge of Vector Borne diseases (risk assessment, transmission, and spread) and the Federal agencies working on these health crises
 - Developing and implementing Outreach and Education programs and solid-waste clean-up projects to prevent the spread of Zika and Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever
 - Using GAP funding to build capacity in Vector Control Management

Is your Tribe at risk for the Zika Virus?



Counties where *Aedes aegypti* was reported between Jan. 1, 1995, and March 2016. Counties in yellow recorded one year of *A. aegypti* being present; those shown in orange recorded two years; and those shown in red, three or more years.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

http://www.npr.org/sections/health-shots/2016/06/13/481606093/heres-really-where-zika-mosquitoes-are-likely-in-the-u-s?sc=17&f=1001&utm_source=iosnewsapp&utm_medium=Email&utm_campaign=app

Key Facts:

- The Zika virus is spread by the bite of an infected *Aedes* species mosquito (*A. Aegypti* or *A. Albopictus*).
- Zika infection during pregnancy can cause a serious birth defect called microcephaly as well as other severe fetal brain defects. On February 1, 2016, the World Health Organization declared Zika a public health emergency.
- The CDC reports that the *Aedes* mosquito typically lays eggs in standing water found in buckets, flower pots, animal dishes, and other containers located within or close to homes. Accumulated solid waste, including in dump sites and tire piles, can serve as exceptional habitat for the mosquito larvae as well as for ticks and rodents. The CDC recommends removal of these sites as a critical prevention method for the spread of vectors and associated diseases.
- As of May 2016, The *Aedes Aegypti* mosquito has been detected in 16 counties in Region 9, within which 35 tribal nations are located.

