



Purpose: This report serves as the official statement of West Nile virus activity in humans, mosquitoes, and birds within the jurisdiction of the Cook County Department of Public Health. All data are preliminary and may change as more reports are received.

Risk Assessment: The risk of human West Nile virus infection is **increasing**.

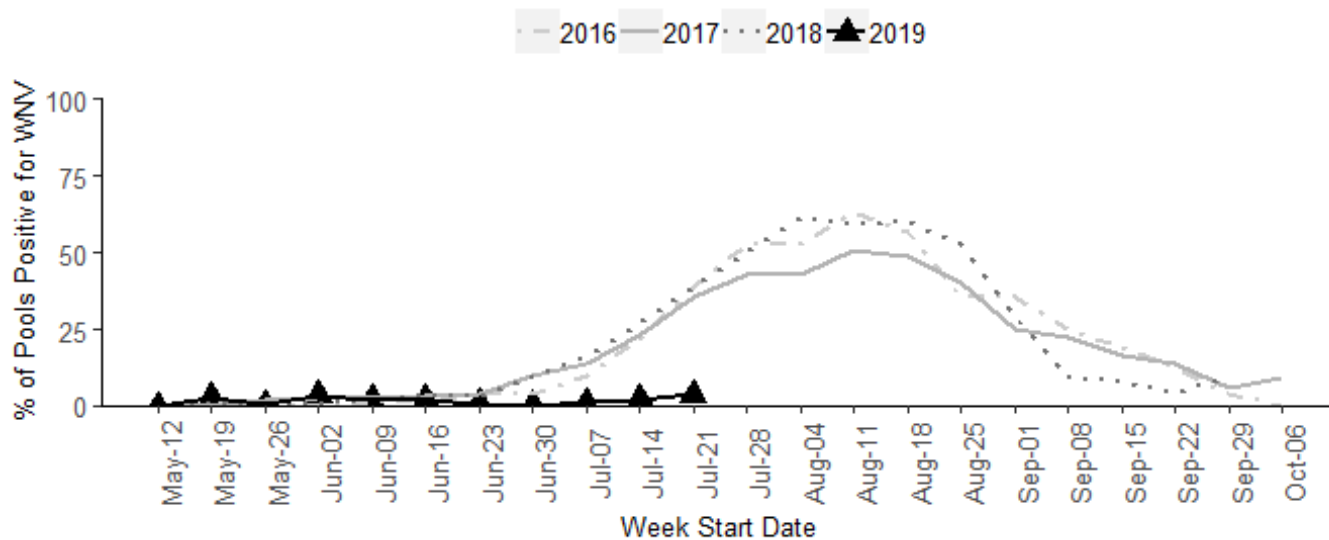
Prevention: When outdoors between dusk and dawn, cover skin with lightly colored loose fitting clothing and use mosquito repellent with DEET, picaridin or oil of lemon eucalyptus. When applying repellent, always follow the directions on the product label. Get rid of standing water around your home in pet bowls, flower pots, old tires, baby pools and toys. Water that is allowed to stagnate for three or four days becomes a breeding ground for mosquitoes. Make sure your doors and windows have tightly fitting screens and repair any tears or other openings. Keep weeds and grass cut short and keep gutters clean and free of debris.

Mosquito¹⁻³ Surveillance:

Weekly Summary	Week 30	
Number of mosquitoes tested	13610	
Number of mosquito pools tested	402	
Number of positive pools	16	
Percent of pools testing positive	4%	
Number of communities with positive pools	10	

Year to Date Summary	3 Year Average	2019
Number of mosquitoes tested	118961	138459
Number of mosquito pools tested	2967	3563
Number of positive pools	357	71
Percent of pools testing positive	12%	2%
Number of communities with positive pools	55	22

Percent of Mosquito Pools Positive for West Nile Virus





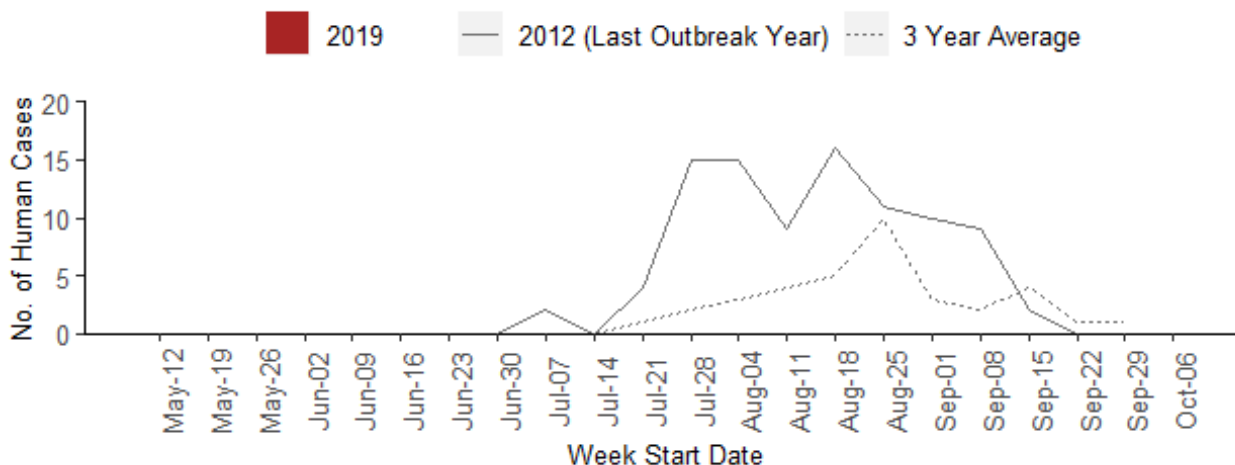
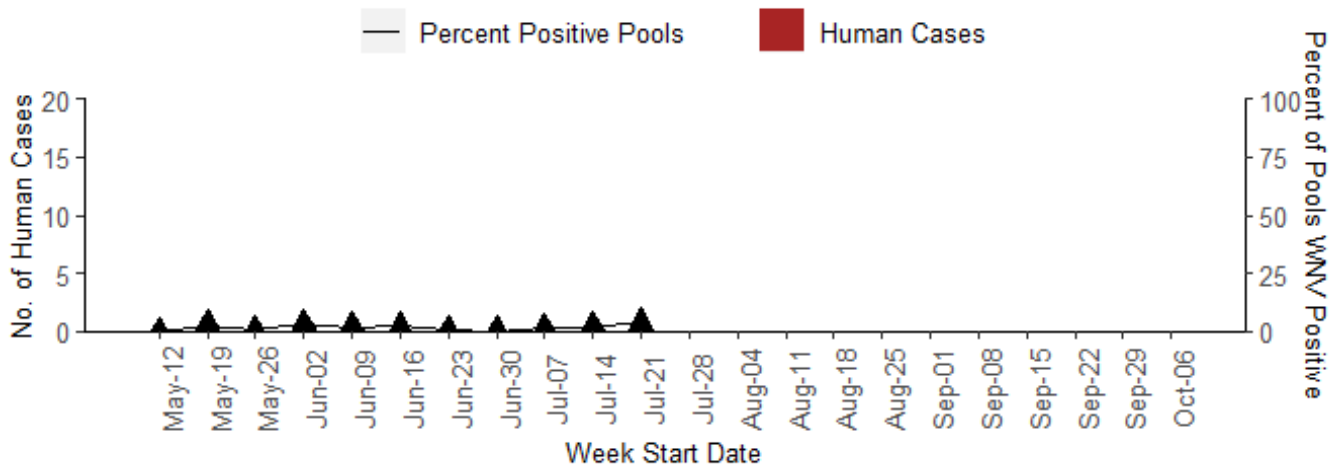
1. Includes mosquito surveillance data from Cook County Department of Public Health, Northwest Mosquito Abatement District, North Shore Mosquito Abatement District, Desplaines Valley Mosquito Abatement District, South Cook County Mosquito Abatement District, and the Illinois Department of Public Health.
2. When mosquitoes are tested for West Nile virus, they are tested in groups, or “pools”, of up to 50 mosquitoes. Therefore when a mosquito pool tests positive, the number of WNV positive mosquitoes in that pool is unknown. It is only known that at least one mosquito in the pool was positive.
3. Positive communities are listed on page 3.

Bird Surveillance:

Since June 1st, three birds have been submitted for testing and all have tested negative.

Human Case Surveillance:

Since June 1st, no cases of West Nile virus have been reported in suburban Cook County.

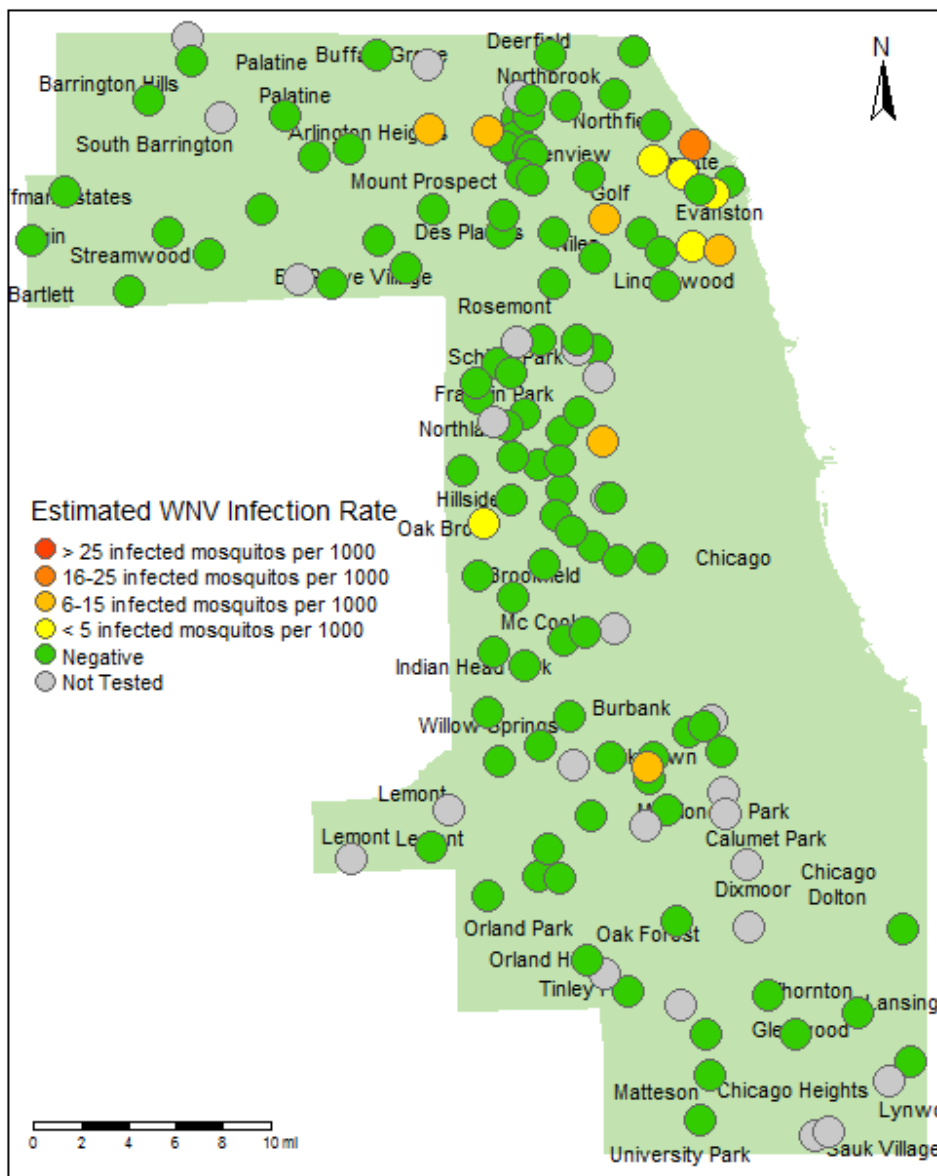




West Nile Virus Surveillance Report

Week 30: July 21st – July 27th, 2019

The following map shows mosquito traps in suburban Cook County. The estimated infection rate⁴ is a measurement of how much West Nile virus activity is occurring in mosquitoes caught by that trap. Higher numbers means more mosquitoes capable of spreading West Nile virus.



4. Estimated infection rate is calculated by dividing the number of positive mosquito pools by the total number of mosquitoes tested and multiplying by 1000. This is also called the minimum infection rate and is the most conservative estimate of West Nile virus activity in mosquitoes.
5. Reasons a trap might not be tested include battery or other equipment failure or no mosquitoes present in the trap.



The following towns had traps that were positive for West Nile virus this week: Evanston, Hillside, Kenilworth, Morton Grove, Northbrook, Oak Lawn, Oak Park, Prospect Heights, Skokie, Wilmette.

The following towns have had traps positive for West Nile virus at some point this season: Arlington Heights, Des Plaines, Elk Grove Village, Evanston, Glencoe, Glenview, Harwood Heights, Hillside, Homewood, Kenilworth, La Grange, Lincolnwood, Morton Grove, Niles, Northbrook, Northfield, Oak Lawn, Oak Park, Prospect Heights, Skokie, Wilmette, Winnetka.

Not all towns have mosquito traps so West Nile virus activity may be unknown in your area. CCDPH recommends all residents practice good West Nile virus prevention habits throughout the summer season.