

FLORESVILLE



FIGHT THE BITE

How To Personally Protect Yourself Against Mosquito Borne Illnesses

Take every precaution to avoid being bitten by mosquitoes if at all possible.

DEFENDING YOURSELF

Remember the 5 D's: Defend, Dress, Dusk & Dawn, and Drain.

- Defend yourself by applying insect repellent that contains DEET, Picaridin, Oil of Lemon Eucalyptus* or PMD. Use repellent all day, every day.
- Dress in long sleeves and pants.
- Stay indoors at dusk and dawn.
- Drain all standing water in your yard.

Additionally, you should protect your home by using screens to keep mosquitoes outside. Use the air conditioning when possible.

Texas climate is always unpredictable and temperatures vary throughout the seasons. As a result, mosquito season in Texas is year-round. The Environmental Health Department's goal is to begin reducing mosquito populations as early in the season as possible. By eliminating containers, cleaning rain gutters, and maintaining swimming and ornamental pools you can stop the mosquito life cycle in its tracks.

ZIKA?

What is Zika virus? Zika virus disease is a viral disease spread to people through bites of infected Asian tiger and yellow fever mosquitoes.

How serious is a Zika virus infection? Among pregnant women, Zika virus can cause a birth defect known as microcephaly. In some cases, the virus has been linked to serious conditions and complications in adults and children, such as Guillain-Barre Syndrome.

How do you get Zika? Zika is spread to people primarily through the bite of an infected Aedes species mosquito. Mosquitoes pick up the virus from an infected human and then can infect another person by biting him or her. The virus can also be transmitted through sex with an infected partner and from mother to unborn child.

What are the symptoms of Zika? The most common symptoms of Zika are fever, rash, joint pain, and conjunctivitis (red eyes). In some cases there can be headache and joint pain. About 80% of the people who are infected do not become sick or show any symptoms. People with symptoms should consult their doctors.

How is Zika diagnosed? Zika infection is diagnosed by a blood test typically drawn at the patient's doctor's office.

10. **Where can I learn more about Zika or west nile?**
www.cdc.gov/zika

**The City of Floresville, weather permitting, will generally spray for
mosquitos on twice a week between the hours of 9PM-2AM.**

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WEST NILE

What Is West Nile Virus? West Nile virus infection can cause serious disease. WNV is established as a seasonal epidemic in North America that flares up in the summer and continues into the fall

What Are the Symptoms of WNV? Symptoms range from high fever, headache, neck stiffness, stupor, disorientation, coma, tremors, convulsions, vision loss, numbness, nausea, vomiting, and sometimes swollen lymph glands or a skin rash on the chest, stomach and back and paralysis. Neurological effects may be permanent. However Approximately 80 percent of people who are infected with WNV will not show any symptoms at all.

How Does West Nile Virus Spread? Infected Mosquitoes. WNV is spread by the bite of an infected mosquito. Mosquitoes become infected when they feed on infected birds. Infected mosquitoes can then spread WNV to humans and other animals when they bite.

How Is WNV Infection Treated? There is no specific treatment for WNV infection. In more severe cases, people usually need to go to the hospital where they can receive supportive treatment including intravenous fluids, help with breathing, and nursing care.

How is WNV diagnosed? WNV infection is diagnosed by a blood test typically drawn at the patient's doctor's office.

Where can I learn more about Zika or west nile?

www.cdc.gov/westnile

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Help Control Mosquitoes that Spread Dengue, Chikungunya, and Zika Viruses



BZZZZ.

Aside from being itchy and annoying, the bite of an infected female mosquito (*Aedes aegypti* or *Aedes albopictus*) can spread dengue, chikungunya, or Zika viruses. People become infected with dengue, chikungunya, or Zika after being bitten by an infected mosquito.

- Female mosquitoes lay several hundred eggs on the walls of water-filled containers. Eggs stick to containers like glue and remain attached until they are scrubbed off. When water covers the eggs, they hatch and become adults in about a week.
- Adult mosquitoes live inside and outside.
- They prefer to bite during the day.
- A few infected mosquitoes can produce large outbreaks in a community and put your family at risk of becoming sick.

Protect Yourself, Your Family, and Community from Mosquitoes

1.

Eliminate standing water in and around your home:

- **Once a week**, empty and scrub, turn over, cover, or throw out items that hold water, such as tires, buckets, planters, toys, pools, birdbaths, flowerpots, or trash containers. Check inside and outside your home.
- Tightly cover water storage containers (buckets, cisterns, rain barrels) so that mosquitoes cannot get inside to lay eggs.
- For containers without lids, use wire mesh with holes smaller than an adult mosquito.

2.

If you have a septic tank, follow these steps:

- Repair cracks or gaps.
- Cover open vent or plumbing pipes. Use wire mesh with holes smaller than an adult mosquito.

3.

Keep mosquitoes out of your home:

- Use screens on windows and doors.
- Repair holes in screens.
- Use air conditioning when available.



Put plants in soil, not in water.



Drain water from pools when not in use.



Recycle used tires or keep them protected from rain.



Drain & dump any standing water.



Weekly, scrub vases & containers to remove mosquito eggs.

4.

Prevent mosquito bites:

- Use an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-registered insect repellent with one of the following active ingredients. All EPA-registered insect repellents are evaluated to make sure they are safe and effective.

Active ingredient Higher percentages of active ingredient provide longer protection	Some brand name examples*
DEET	Off!, Cutter, Sawyer, Ultrathon
Picaridin, also known as KBR 3023, Bayrepel, and icaridin	Cutter Advanced, Skin So Soft Bug Guard Plus, Autan (outside the United States)
IR3535	Skin So Soft Bug Guard Plus Expedition, SkinSmart
Oil of lemon eucalyptus (OLE) or para-menthane-diol (PMD)	Repel

* Insect repellent brand names are provided for your information only. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services cannot recommend or endorse any name brand products.

- Always follow the product label instructions.
- Reapply insect repellent every few hours, depending on which product and strength you choose.
- Do not spray repellent on the skin under clothing.
- If you are also using sunscreen, apply sunscreen first and insect repellent second.
- Treat clothing and gear (such as boots, pants, socks, and tents) with permethrin or purchase permethrin-treated clothing and gear.
 - Treated clothing remains protective after multiple washings. See product information to find out how long the protection will last.
 - If treating items yourself, follow the product instructions carefully.
 - Do **not** use permethrin products, intended to treat clothing, directly on skin.
- Wear long-sleeved shirts and long pants.



Keep rain barrels covered tightly.



Weekly, empty standing water from fountains and bird baths.



Keep septic tanks sealed.



Install or repair window & door screens.

For more information, visit:
www.cdc.gov/denque, www.cdc.gov/chikungunya, www.cdc.gov/zika