

Mosquito bites...

can spread diseases like West Nile Virus (WNV) and Eastern Equine Encephalitis (EEE). It is spread when an infected mosquito bites a person.

Who is at risk of getting infected with WNV and EEE?

Anyone living in an area where WNV and EEE is present in mosquitoes can get infected.

What is the risk of getting sick?

WNV- Most people who get infected with WNV do not develop symptoms. People over 50 are at a higher risk to get severe illness.

EEE- Adults over age 50 and children younger than 15 are the most at risk of becoming severely ill for infection with EEE.

What are the symptoms?

Signs and symptoms may include:

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| • Headache | • Neck stiffness |
| • Body aches | • Confusion |
| • Vomiting | • Tremors (shaking) |
| • Diarrhea | • Seizures |
| • High fever | • Muscle weakness |
| • Chills | • Coma |
| • Nausea | |

Talk with your healthcare provider if you have been bitten by a mosquito and have any of these symptoms.

For more information, go to:
www.cdc.gov/westnile
www.cdc.gov/eee

Sources: CDC and EPA

Use Insect Repellent Safely

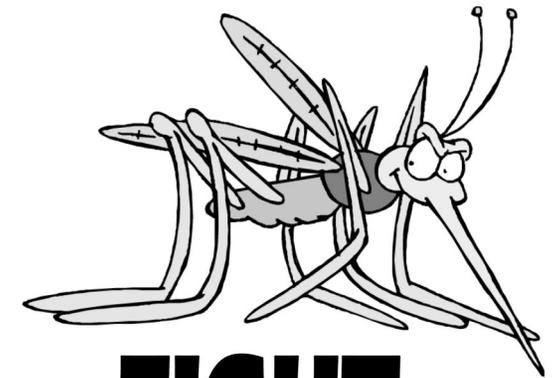
- Always follow the label directions.
- Do NOT let children touch repellents. Put a small amount of repellent on your hands and apply it to your child.
- Use just enough repellent to cover exposed skin. Do NOT use repellents containing permethrin directly on your skin.
- Do NOT spray repellent on the skin under your clothing.
- Do NOT spray repellent directly on your face, especially near the eyes or mouth.
- Apply a small amount of repellent near the ears.
- Do NOT use repellent on cuts, wounds, or irritated skin.
- Do NOT spray repellent in enclosed areas.
- After returning indoors, wash your treated skin with soap and water.

If you have a reaction to a repellent, wash the treated skin with soap and water and call your local Poison Control Center.

Onondaga County Health Department



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FIGHT the BITE

Protect yourself from:

**Mosquito-Borne Diseases:
West Nile Virus and EEE**

Onondaga County Health Department

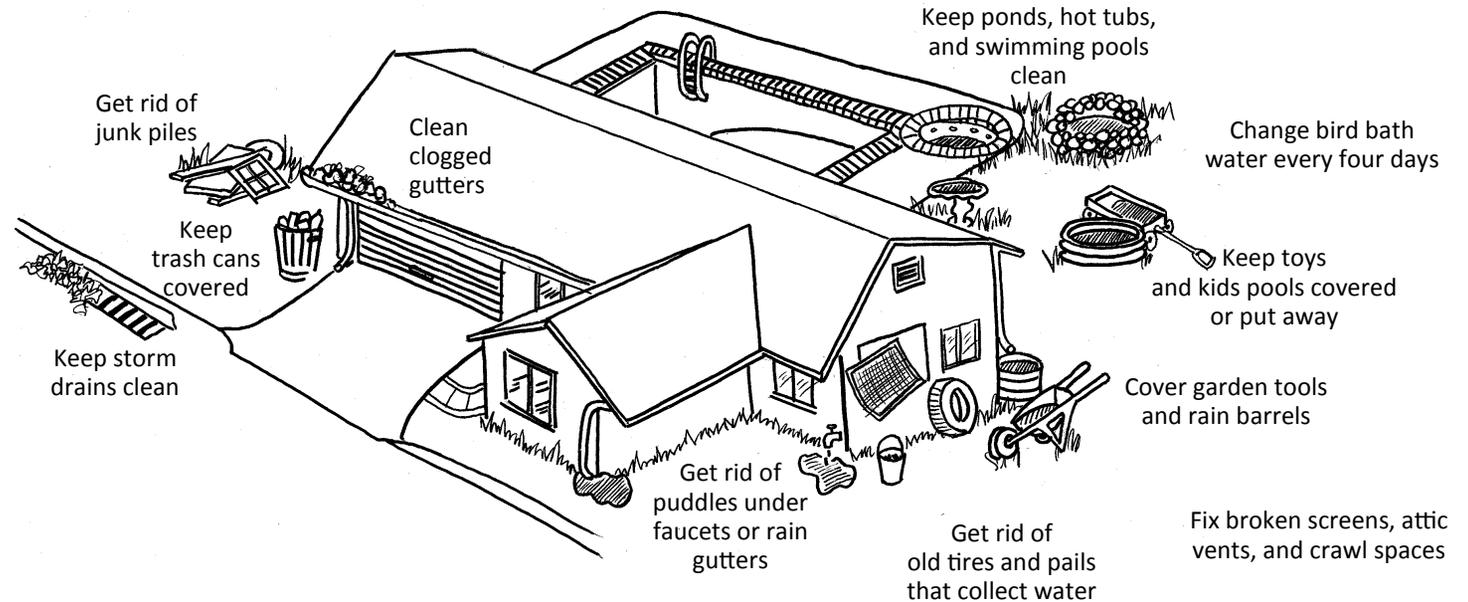
435-1649

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Clean Up Mosquito Breeding Sites...



Keep mosquitoes out!



Protect Yourself From Mosquito Bites...

Get rid of water!

- Get rid of any standing water around your home because mosquitoes need water to breed.

Don't let them in!

- Be sure windows and doors have screens and fix any broken screens.

Protect yourself when outdoors!

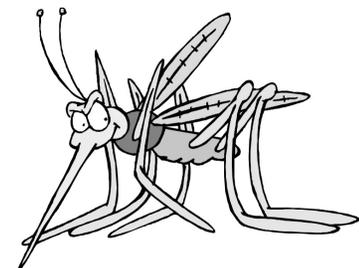
- If you spend time outdoors, wear long pants, a long-sleeved shirt, shoes, and socks. Spray clothing and shoes with products containing permethrin.

Use a mosquito repellent!

- Use an EPA-registered insect repellent. Look for "DEET, picaridin, IR3535, and some oil of lemon eucalyptus and para-menthane-diol products because they last longer.

For more information about West Nile Virus or EEE, call the Onondaga County Health Department's Division of Environmental Health or visit: www.ongov.net/health

435-1649





Protect Yourself from Lyme Disease

Lyme disease is spread by a bite from an infected deer tick. Not all ticks are infected, but it is still important to stay away from ticks.

In Your Yard:

- Keep ticks away by mowing your lawn often and remove brush. Stack wood neatly and in dry areas.
- Keep playground toys, decks, and patios away from wooded areas.
- Keep deer away by not feeding deer on your property, make a barrier to keep deer from going onto your yard, and get rid of plants that attract deer.

When Outdoors:

- Wear light colored clothes, long pants, long sleeves, and socks. Tuck in your shirt and tuck pant legs into your boots or socks.
- Check for ticks after being outdoors, even when you are in your own yard.
- Bathe or shower (preferably within 2 hours) after coming indoors.
- Wash and dry clothing at a high temperature to kill any ticks that may remain on your clothing.

Use Repellent When Outdoors:

- Follow the label directions. Do not spray repellent in enclosed areas.
- Put a small amount of repellent on your hands and apply it to your child. Do not let children touch repellents. Repellents containing DEET should not be used on children under two months old.
- Use insect repellent containing a 20-30% concentration of DEET on clothes and on bare skin. Use just enough repellent to cover exposed skin.
- Do NOT use repellents containing permethrin directly on your skin.
- Do NOT spray repellent directly on your face, especially near the eyes or mouth. Apply a small amount of repellent near the ears. Do NOT use repellent on cuts, wounds, or on irritated skin.
- Wash your treated skin with soap and water after returning indoors. If you have a reaction to a repellent, wash the treated skin with soap and water right away and call your doctor.

Check for Ticks:

- Do a full body tick check on yourself, your children, and your pets after being outdoors.
- Check your body for ticks especially your scalp, neck, armpits, groin, and ankles.
- Look carefully when checking for ticks because they can be as small as a poppy seed.

How to Remove a Tick:

- Take tweezers to the tick's head or mouth, where it enters the skin.
- Pull the tick firmly up, in a steady motion, away from the skin.
- Clean the bite with soap and water, rubbing alcohol, or hydrogen peroxide.
- Keep a record of the date, time, and where you were bitten.
- Get rid of the tick by placing it in a container of rubbing alcohol.
- Learn more at: www.health.ny.gov/diseases/communicable/lyme/tickfree/

When to Call Your Health Care Provider:

If you had a tick bite and develop any of the symptoms below:

- A skin rash known as "bull's eye" is commonly seen on thighs, groin, trunk, and armpits. It appears from 3-30 days with an average of 7 days. Other symptoms may include fever, fatigue, chills, headache, muscle and joint aches, and swollen lymph nodes.
- Serious long-term complications can range from arthritis to facial palsy, headache, meningitis, neuropathy, impaired memory, and heart rhythm irregularities.

For more information, call 435-3280 or visit:

- www.ongov.net/health/lyme.html
- www.health.ny.gov/diseases/communicable/lyme/
- www.cdc.gov/lyme

HEALTH TIP



Protect yourself ALL year, but ticks are most active from April to September



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Protect Yourself from Lyme Disease:

1. Do not walk through brush and high grasses.



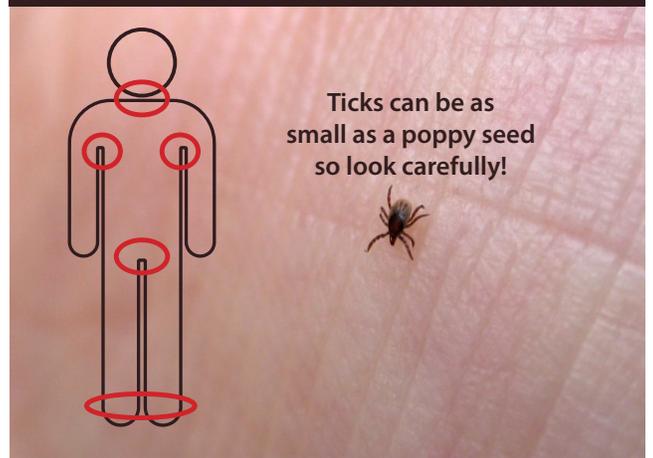
2. Use repellents with DEET or permethrin. Follow the product label instructions.



3. When outdoors, wear long sleeves and pants. Tuck in your shirt and tuck pant legs into boots or socks.



4. Check your body for ticks, especially your neck, armpits, groin, and ankles.



5. Get ticks off using these steps:



- T** Take tweezers to tick's head or mouth, where it enters skin.
- I** In a steady motion, pull the tick firmly up, away from skin.
- C** Clean the bite with soap and water, rubbing alcohol, or hydrogen peroxide.
- K** Keep a record of the date, time, and where you were bitten. Flush the tick down the toilet. Never crush a tick with your fingers.

**For more information call 435-3280
or visit www.cdc.gov/lyme/**

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Onondaga County Health Department

2015 Rabies Shot Clinics



Saturday, March 7, 10:00 am - 12:00 noon

SPCA, 5878 East Molloy Road, Mattydale

Thursday, April 2, 5:00 pm - 7:00 pm

Meachem Ice Rink, 121 W. Seneca Tpke, Syracuse

Thursday, May 7, 5:00 pm - 7:00 pm

Clay Highway Garage, 4483 Route 31, Clay

Monday, May 11, 5:00 pm - 7:00 pm

Village of Manlius Rec. Center, 6 Stickley Dr., Manlius

Thursday, May 21, 5:00 pm - 7:00 pm

SPCA, 5878 East Molloy Road, Mattydale

Thursday, June 4, 5:00 pm - 7:00 pm

Camillus Town Hall, 4600 W. Genesee Street, Syracuse

Thursday, June 11, 5:00 pm - 7:00 pm

Meachem Ice Rink, 121 W. Seneca Tpke., Syracuse

Monday, June 22, 5:00 pm - 7:00 pm

Cicero Highway Garage, 8236 Brewerton Road, Cicero

Thursday, July 9, 4:00 pm - 6:00 pm

Onondaga Nation Fire Department Route 11A, Nedrow

Thursday, August 6, 5:00 pm - 7:00 pm

Village of Minoa DPW, 100 Kalin Drive, Minoa

Thursday, August 13, 5:00 pm - 7:00 pm

St. Lucy's Church, 432 Gifford Street, Syracuse

Thursday, September 10, 5:00 pm - 7:00 pm

SPCA, 5878 East Molloy Road, Mattydale

Thursday, September 17, 5:00 pm - 7:00 pm

Marcellus Fire Dept, 4242 Slate Hill Road, Marcellus

Thursday, November 5, 5:00 pm - 7:00 pm

Beaver Lake Nature Center, E. Mud Lake Road, Baldwinsville

Saturday, December 5, 10:00 am - 12 noon

SPCA, 5878 East Molloy Road, Mattydale

**Both
indoor AND
outdoor cats
need rabies
shots!**

*Please keep your pets on a leash or
in a carrier and keep them close to you.
Bring your pet's past rabies shot records.*

A voluntary donation per family is appreciated.

Questions? Please call
Animal Disease Control

435-3165

or visit www.ongov.net/health/ADP.html

New York State Public Health Law requires that all puppies and kittens get their first rabies shot at three months of age. They also need to get a booster shot at one year old and then again every three years. Ferrets must get a shot every year.





Rabies:

Frequently Asked Questions

What is rabies?

Rabies is a preventable viral disease that affects the nervous system of mammals, including humans. It is most often spread through a bite of a rabid animal.

What animals can get rabies?

Although any mammal can be affected, rabies is most common in wild animals such as raccoons, skunks, foxes, and bats. It is rare for rabbits and small rodents to be infected with the rabies virus. Cats are the most common domestic animal diagnosed with rabies. Most human rabies cases in the United States are associated with exposure to bats.

What should I do if I find a bat in my home?

Use the steps below to capture the bat safely and contact the Onondaga County Health Department Bureau of Animal Disease Prevention immediately at 435-3165 to arrange for rabies testing of the bat. Do not release the bat.

How to Catch a Bat

1. Wear gloves and do not touch the bat
2. Keep the bat confined to one room (close the door, windows, and closet doors)
3. Turn on the lights if the room is dark
4. Wait for the bat to land and cover the bat with a coffee can or container (do not damage the bat's head)
5. Slide a piece of cardboard under the can trapping the bat
6. Tape the cardboard tightly to the can
7. Use a net or long pole with a piece of duct tape (sticky side out) to capture the bat, if necessary
8. Do not use glue board to capture the bat (it cannot be easily removed for rabies testing)
9. Immediately contact the Bureau of Animal Disease Prevention at 435- 3165 to arrange for rabies testing of the bat.

Watch a video: https://youtu.be/_YhnV5WJQBA



What are signs of rabies in animals?

Signs of rabies are different among different animals, they may include:

- Unusual behavior
- Change in the voice of the animal
- Signs of paralysis (weakness), a hard time swallowing, and a lot of salivation
- Acting lethargic (very weak), may have convulsions, and/or may die

How do you know if an animal has rabies?

Diagnosis of rabies is made by examination of brain tissue *after* the animal dies. There is no way to know if a living animal has rabies. The Onondaga County Health Department sends the animal for rabies testing.

How does a human get rabies?

A person can get rabies by a bite or a scratch from an animal that has rabies when a rabid animal's saliva gets on an open wound or in a mucous membrane, or receiving an organ or tissue transplant from a donor infected with rabies.

What should I do if I come into contact with suspect rabid animals?

First, wash all wounds with soap and water and immediately get medical treatment. Next, call the Onondaga County Health Department's Bureau of Animal Disease Prevention at (315) 435-3165 for guidance.

If my pet is currently vaccinated for rabies, why would it be put under quarantine?

When an animal is under quarantine, it is kept alone and not with others. Healthy dogs, cats, ferrets, and livestock that have bitten (or caused a potential human exposure to rabies) will be confined for a ten day observation period. If the animal remains healthy during this time, the animal is considered not contagious for rabies at the time of the bite. **If the animal was not current on its rabies vaccine at the time of the bite, the animal must be vaccinated after a ten day confinement period.** If the animal is a stray or the owner doesn't want to quarantine the animal, it must be euthanized and submitted for rabies testing.

What happens to my pet if it is bitten or scratched by an animal with rabies?

The following is likely:

- If your pet is current on its rabies vaccine, your pet must get a booster shot. This shot must be given within five days of being bitten or scratched. No quarantine will be necessary.
- If the animal's rabies vaccine is late (past due), the animal can be euthanized (put to sleep to die) or put in a strict six month quarantine. With this option, the animal must be vaccinated at the beginning of the quarantine period.
- If the animal has never been vaccinated for rabies and comes in contact with an animal with rabies, the Bureau of Animal Disease Prevention requires the animal be euthanized.

What am I required to do if six month quarantine is approved for my pet?

Your animal will be quarantined at a veterinarian hospital of your choice or at your home. If the at-home quarantine is approved by the Bureau of Animal Disease Prevention, the animal will need to be kept in a locked enclosure inside the home. Quarantine directions will be given by the Bureau of Animal Disease Prevention based on the animal's rabies shot history and the owner's willingness to follow quarantine directions. The Bureau of Animal Disease Prevention will check on your animal each month. At the end of the six month quarantine, the animal will need to be examined by a veterinarian of your choice.

If your animal starts to show signs of rabies during the six month quarantine period, your animal must be brought to a veterinarian immediately to be euthanized and then submitted for rabies testing. The Bureau of Animal Disease Prevention must be notified by the veterinarian. Please contact the Bureau of Animal Disease Prevention with any questions at (315)-435-3165.

How can I protect my pet against rabies?

New York State Public Health Law states that any cat or dog must be given a rabies vaccine at three months of age, a booster at one year of age, and every three years after that. Ferrets must be vaccinated every year for rabies. Animals too young to be vaccinated for rabies should stay indoors. If the animal goes outside before being vaccinated for rabies, it should be under the direct supervision of an adult to ensure no rabies exposure occurs.

For more information, visit:

www.ongov.net/health/ADP.html



Onondaga County Health Department



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Protect your family from **Bats!**



**Keep them out of
your house and away
from you!**

Did you know...

- Bats are most active between the months of May and August. Bat-proof your home before these months.
- Bats with rabies might not look sick.

How do I “bat-proof” my house? Keep them out...

- Look for holes in common entry places like the garage, attic, and basement.
- Plug up any holes in the house with steel wool.
- Repair window screen holes with wire mesh.
- Caulk any other openings or cracks.

What do I do if there is a bat in my house? Trap and test...

- Trap all bats found in your house. It is important that all bats that come into contact with people get tested.
- Before trapping the bat, protect yourself with gloves and a hat.
- Keep the bat inside—do not let it escape outdoors. Shut the door of the room to keep the bat isolated. Turn on the lights to slow the bat down. Collect the bat in a container with a secure lid. Call Animal Disease Control at 435-3165 for further instruction.
- If you cannot trap the bat, call a trapper. Look in the yellow pages under “Animal Removal—Wildlife”.

What do I do if someone gets bitten by a bat? Clean and seek care...

- Wash the area where the bite occurred with soap and water.
- See your health care provider immediately.

Protect your pets...

- Prevent pets from contracting rabies by keeping their rabies shots up-to-date.



**For more information call
Animal Disease Control at
435-3165
or visit www.ongov.net/health**

Onondaga County Health Department



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Be a Responsible Cat Owner

*It is a New York State Public Health Law
that indoor and outdoor cats must be vaccinated for rabies*

Be a responsible cat owner:

- Take your cat to a vet every year.
- Make sure your cat is up-to-date on its rabies shots.
- Spay or neuter your cat.
- Feed your cat every day.
- Keep the litter box clean.
- Keep your cat indoors so that they are safe from cars, getting hurt by other people, and from getting other diseases.
- Indoor cats may get outside, so be sure they get a rabies shot.
- Bats can get into a home and infect an indoor cat that has not had its rabies shot.
- Keep a record of your cat's rabies shots. It is needed if you are ever treated for a cat scratch or bite.



What is a feral or stray cat?

Feral cats live in the wild. Stray cats are lost or left by their owner. If you take care of a feral or stray cat, take the cat to a vet for a check-up and a rabies shot. Get the cat spayed or neutered. If you feed a feral or stray cat and it bites someone, you are responsible.

**Teach children to be safe around cats.
Do not let them touch, play, or feed
cats they do not know.**

**Indoor, feral,
and stray cats
all need rabies
shots**



**For low-cost spaying
and neutering information call:
Spaying and Neutering Syracuse at
(315) 834-0141 or
the SPCA at (315) 454-4479**

**For more information call
Animal Disease Prevention
(315) 435-3165
ongov.net/health/ADP**

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Be a Responsible Dog Owner

Be a responsible dog owner by following these important steps and also by practicing ways to reduce the risk of your dog biting someone. As a dog owner, you are responsible to your pet and to others who come into contact with your dog.

Be a Responsible Dog Owner:

- Spay or neuter your dog
- License your dog as soon as you get it
- Keep your dog healthy, well fed, clean, and provide companionship
- Keep your dog on a leash or in an enclosed yard when outdoors
- Never leave infants or young children alone with a dog
- Do not play aggressive games with your dog
- Properly socialize and train your dog
- Teach your dog not to bark, growl, chase, or jump on people or animals
- Immediately seek professional advice if your dog becomes aggressive



Dog Bite Prevention Tips:

Teach children basic safety tips and review them regularly:

- Do not go up to an unfamiliar dog
- Do not play with a dog unless supervised by an adult
- Do not disturb a dog that is sleeping, eating, or caring for puppies
- Do not pet a dog without allowing it to see and sniff you first
- Remain motionless when approached by an unfamiliar dog



If you are bitten by a dog, call the local police and seek medical treatment right away. Call Animal Disease Prevention to REPORT the bite and BEFORE RECEIVING RABIES SHOTS. Also, get the dog owner's phone number and address.

Animal Disease Prevention

(315) 435-3165

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