

Mapping software can be a expensive but provide a great deal of information to stakeholders and response personnel. Data that can be visualized include but are not limited to vector surveillance, human case investigations, larvicide and adulticide application, consumer complaints. This is an area where working with partners can be of great benefit, as not all jurisdictions can afford to dedicate resources specifically for maps.



Communication strategies are vital to the success of the VDRP. Affecting behavior change of actions to protect against mosquito bites, education has an integral role. Consider multiple faucets in relaying a clear, timely, and consistent message within state and local jurisdictions. Prepare press briefs for each response phase to include the reason for the announcement, the risk to the jurisdiction, and how to reduce the risk. When reusing messaging, it is encouraged to personalize it to your jurisdiction.



A complete useable Vectorborne Disease Program Toolkit available at:

occhd.org/vectorbornediseasetoolkit

- Download templates
- Watch our videos
- Contact our subject matter experts
- Additional Resources

Notes:



Establishing and Implementing A Scalable Vectorborne Disease Response Plan — at the Local Level —



Each Jurisdiction is unique. It should not be expected to create a Vectorborne Disease Response Plan (VDRP) overnight or without considerable assistance.

This guide is a reference, not a rule, and should be adjusted as needed for a phased response.



ASSESS Capacity

Surveillance, Budget, and Expertise. Do You...

- Have human surveillance procedures in place?
- Have epidemiological investigation procedures in place?
- Know what vector species in your area?
- Have staff with expertise for this program?
- Have a training budget for staff?
- Have the appropriate types/number of traps?
- Do you maintain these traps?
- Test vectors for disease?
- Have communication strategies in place for awareness/education?

Know who is your “go-to” subject matter expert for:

- Human disease Vectors
- Communications Spraying
- Equipment Partnerships

This list is of questions is limited. Additional assessment questions should be considered. Another tool can be seen in NACCHO’s slide deck at: <http://www.naccho.org/uploads/downloadable-resources/VectorAssessment2016NACCHO.pdf>

Capacity Boosting Examples:

Establish a **human surveillance** protocol, to include laboratory confirmation, case investigation, and habitat surveillance.

Conduct **vector surveillance** in your jurisdiction. Trapping for species of interest, location of traps, collection schedule, sort by species and gender, test for disease, and record results.



Gain Knowledge/Use Expertise for:

- Trapping (target, location, timing)
- Testing (identify, sort, record, insecticide resistance)
- Treatment (respond, prevent, messaging)

Establish **cooperative agreements** within jurisdictions (and between jurisdictions) to address who is responsible for properties, trap maintenance, collection of traps, testing of mosquitos and distribution of data.

Develop **capacity to share information**, such as an email distribution group or hidden URL site requiring a log in/password to access most up to date Vectorborne data for the local jurisdiction.

Situation Reports are an effective way to distribute targeted information to stakeholders. Be mindful of who will be receiving the data and do not release confidential information in this manner.

Develop Partnerships. Ask for assistance where needed. Many players build resiliency. Relationships require work to grow and mature each season. Prepare for the long haul.

Develop a **Consumer Complaint strategy**. Use a system to address complaints (determine who receives complaints, are they direct or passed along, what timeframe, what information is collected, etc.) Remediation efforts (effective response to complaints builds trust in community, reciprocity of notification and action, compile dataset.

A well developed **Response Plan** is phased where the response matches the threat, it will include the Best to the Worst case scenario, and is thorough enough to Include daily operations of local partners.

Acquire and Use Equipment/Technology

Tools alone do not create an in-depth VDRP, it is the carefully calculated use of the tools. Each jurisdiction will require different tools to respond to their unique risks, the following describes tools and technology that can assist in an effective plan.

Vector traps are needed for mosquito surveillance and should be selected based on species of interest. Different traps require different bait and maintenance, the most commonly used traps in North America are the BG Sentinel (*Aedes Aegypti*), and the Gravid (*Aedes Albopictus*).

Use of mosquito **larvicide** is a critical component of Integrated Pest Management Strategy. It takes very little training and can be safe for the environment. There are several different types of larvicide available and conditions determine what types should be used.

The application of **adulticide** can be more directly effective practice when vector populations are in a known area, or when risks have elevated. A primary licensed applicator can have additional spray tech under their supervision. Additional municipal, county, or state permits may be required and these should be covered as the plan phases up. Application can be performed using a backpack sprayer for smaller areas. Truck mounted spraying, while visually impressive, requires very specific environmental conditions to be effective.