

Diseases Transmissible via Established Species					
	Avian Malaria	Heartworm Disease (<i>Dirofilaria immitis</i>)	St. Louis Encephalitis (SLEv)	West Nile Virus (WNV)	Western Equine Encephalitis (WEEv)
Case-Fatality Rate	50% - 90%	Unknown	3% - 30%	Humans: 5% - 15% Equine (not vaccinated) : 35%	Humans: 5% - 15% Equine: 20% - 30%
Groups Most Affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Perching birds, such as songbirds, are most vulnerable ◦ Ducks ◦ Falcons ◦ Pigeons ◦ Penguins 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Domestic/Wild Canines ◦ Domestic/Wild Felines <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Ferrets ◦ Raccoons ◦ Opossums ◦ Pinnipeds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The elderly ◦ Infants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ People aged +50 ◦ The immunocompromised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The elderly ◦ Infants ◦ Outdoor workers
Disease Family	<i>Plasmodiidae</i>	<i>Onchocercidae</i>	<i>Flaviviridae</i>	<i>Flaviviridae</i>	<i>Togaviridae</i>
Disease Genus	<i>Plasmodium</i>	<i>Dirofilaria</i>	<i>Flavivirus</i>	<i>Flavivirus</i>	<i>Alphavirus</i>
Primary Disease Reservoir(s)	Wild birds	Canines	Wild birds	Birds	Birds
Primary Mosquito Vectors (Non-human Transmission)	<i>Culex spp.</i> <i>Aedes spp.</i>	<i>Aedes spp.</i> <i>Anopheles spp.</i> <i>Culex spp.</i>	<i>Culex spp.</i>	<i>Culex spp.</i>	<i>Culex tarsalis</i>
Primary Mosquito Vectors (Human Transmission)	-	-	<i>Culex spp.</i> Western US: <i>Cx. tarsalis</i> , <i>Cx. pipiens</i>	<i>Culex spp.</i> Primarily: <i>Cx. tarsalis</i> , <i>Cx. pipiens</i> , <i>Cx. quinquefasciatus</i>	<i>Culex tarsalis</i>
Incubation Period	5 - 14 days	6 - 7 months [canines] 7 - 8 months [felines]	4 - 14 days	3 - 14 days	Humans: 4 - 15 days
Prevalence in WA	Unknown	Minimal [2022: 6 - 25 cases/clinic]	Extremely rare [historic infections were travel-associated]	Established in eastern WA	Never detected

This information is based on the most recent statistics available in 2023

