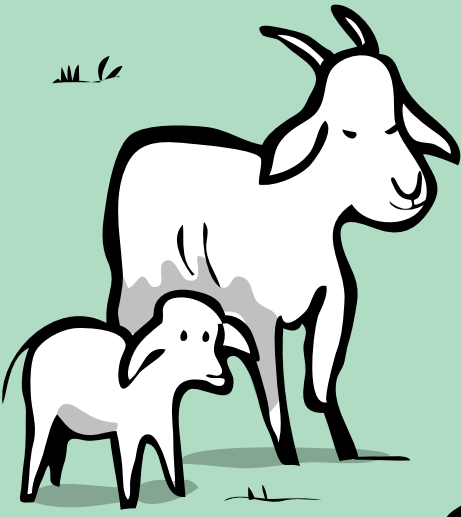
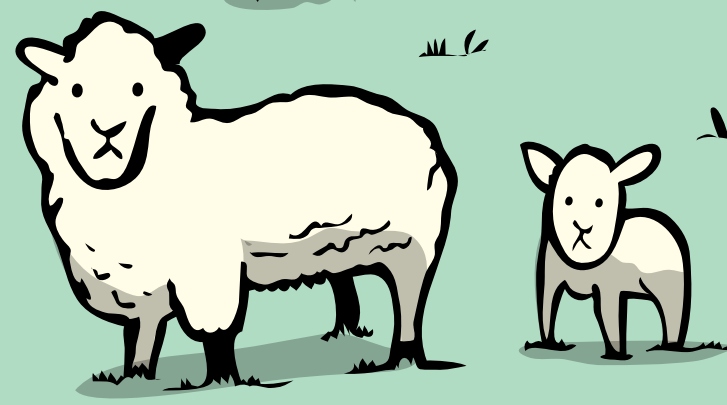
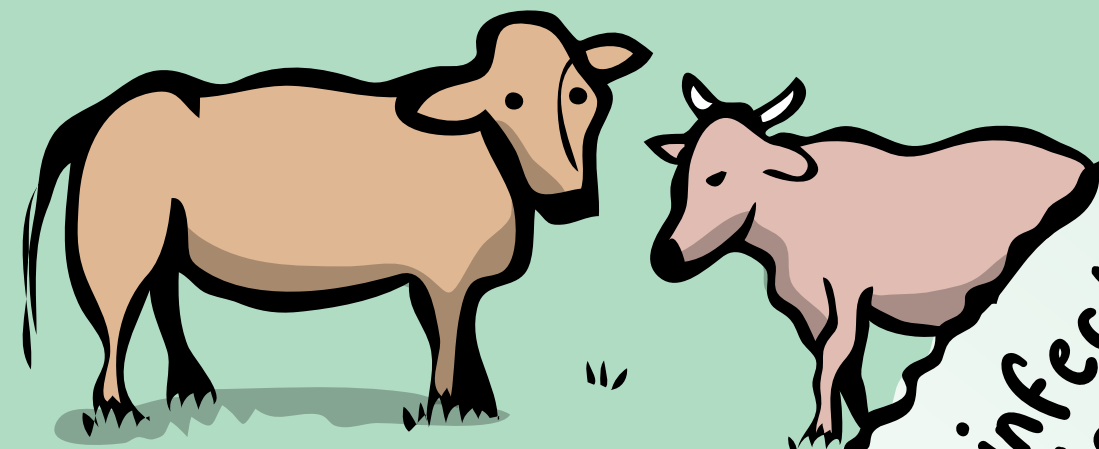
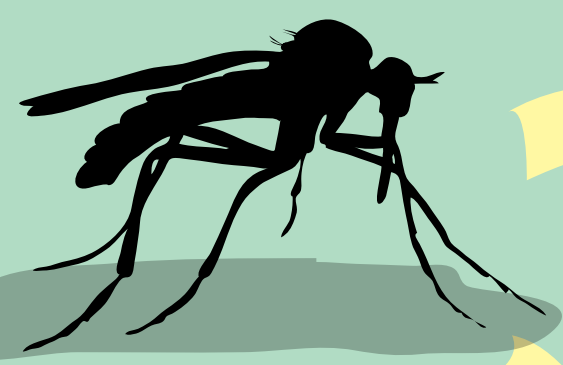


The Potential Threat of Rift Valley Fever

Rift Valley Fever, a disease first identified in Kenya's Rift Valley in 1931, is primarily found in Africa.

Rift Valley Fever is carried by mosquitoes and transmitted to humans and domestic livestock.



The disease has a strong connection to climate variation and incidents of heavy rainfall.



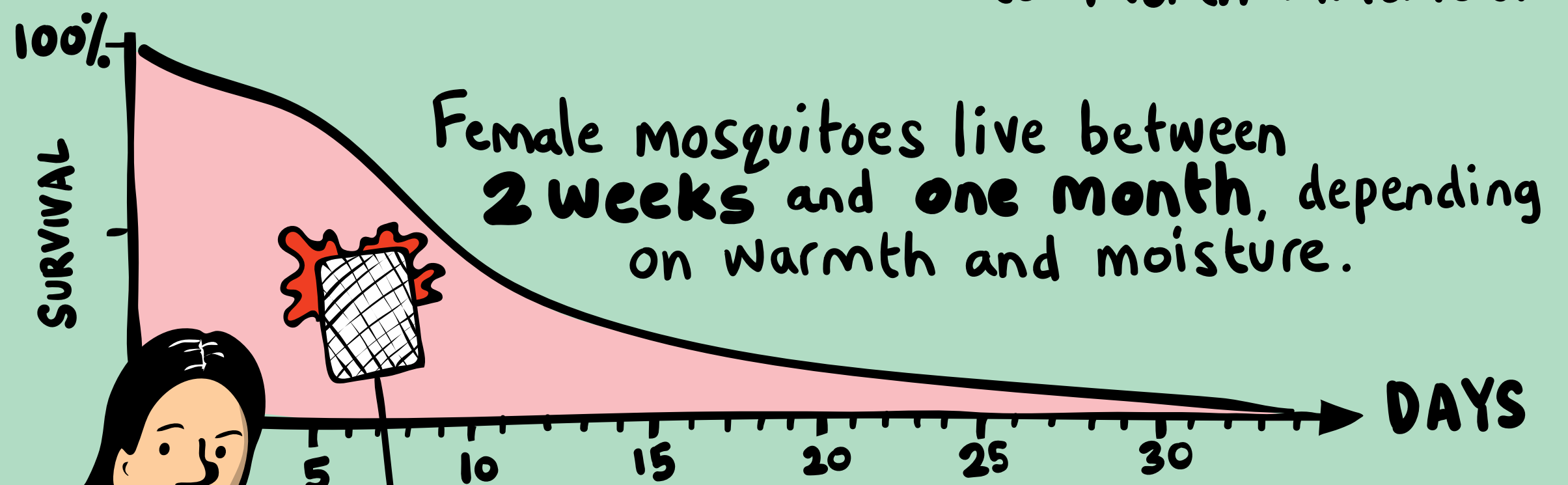
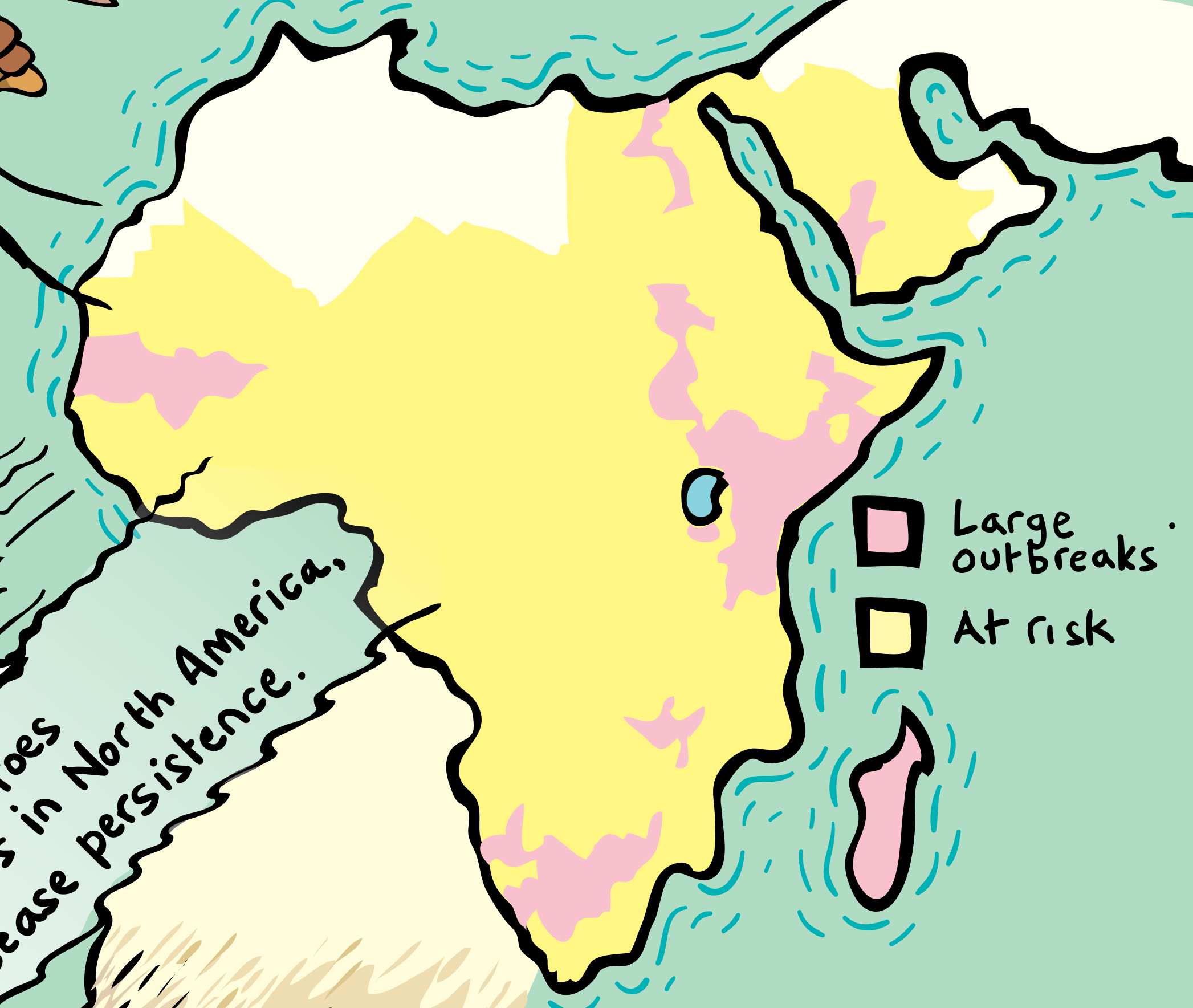
The emergence of the West Nile virus in North America in 1999 shows the potential for other mosquito borne viruses to extend their range.

Only a small number of infected mosquitoes would be needed to establish the virus in North America, where seasons play a role in disease persistence.



The spraying of insecticide can decrease mosquito populations and contain an outbreak but a more aggressive plan is needed to prevent the disease spreading to North America.

Rift Valley Fever, a disease first identified in Kenya's Rift Valley in 1931, is primarily found in Africa.



Robert J Smith?
Co-author

We conclude that the female Mosquito's life-span would need to be reduced to less than 8.67 days to eradicate the disease.

But as global travel increases the movement of humans, livestock and mosquitoes, the potential for new outbreaks is heightened.

Rachelle E Miron,
Co-author



"Multiseason Transmission for Rift Valley Fever in North America" by Rachelle E Miron, Gaël A Giordano, Alison D Kealey and Robert J Smith?
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