

A First Clinical Case Report of West-Nile Viral Meningoencephalitis Complicated with Acute Pancreatitis in North America

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Abstract

Most affected humans with west-nile virus (WNV), a mosquito-borne virus of the flaviviridae family, remain asymptomatic, while a minority may develop neurological manifestation such as meningitis, encephalitis or a flaccid paralysis. Gastro-intestinal symptoms such as anorexia and abdominal pain are less common, whereas full blown

WBC	4.21 k (range: 3.2 K-10K)	4.45
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Platelet

Discussion

The primary vector for the transmission of WNV is the *Culex* mosquito genus, but other genera have also been implicated [6]. In Europe, the principal vectors are *C. pipiens*, *C. univittatus*, and *C. antennatus*, and in India, *C. vishnui* [7,8]. In Northern America, more than 59 mosquito species with diverse ecology and behavior have been implicated, but only approximately 10 of these are considered to be the principal WNV vectors (CDC, unpublished data) [6,8,9]. In 2001, 57% of these positive mosquito pools in the Northeastern US were

