**West Nile Virus**

West Nile virus (WNV) illness was identified in Nassau Country, New York, in the summer (Adams, Scanlon, Callahan & Carney, 2008). Nassau Country is located in Long Island, bordered by Queens on the west and by Suffolk Country on the east. Due to the fact that Nassau Country is covered with water on more than 37%, mosquito control has to be a significant issue on the annual meetings of the NCHDOH and the Department of Public Works. The virus has been detected as dangerous after the total quantity of people with severe infection increased up to 1 ill patient of every 150 infected. In fact, the number of infected patients in Nassau has been much higher than it was identified in clinics (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2017). Moreover, the CDCP informs that more than 47 states and the District of Columbia faced with 875 infected patients and 537 cases were classified as neuroinvasive disease with meningitis. The encephalitis cases were detected and it was informed about non-neuroinvasive disease in 368 cases. The Nassau Country Departments of Health performed the received reports of 20 human cases. After the government integrated a standardized approach to control and coordinate the virus, ICS acted as the corresponding approach to meet the needs and requirements of jurisdictions to cope with difficulties and to become cost effective by avoiding all possible further situations with viruses.

A public health threat was immediately declared and the Health commissioner in New York decided to use the adulticide in order to control mosquitoes effectively. Moreover, the Nassau Country Department of Health made a decision to use the ICS in order to obtain opportunities to operate and coordinate a multidisciplinary as well as multidepartment response to the public health threat. Thus, multiple attributes were aiming to decrease the infected number of patients. The ICS methods assisted in controlling and monitoring situations as well as there were people with the main responsibilities of informing the residents of the most possible infected places. The ICTs responsible people performed corresponding consultations for people who were infected but they did not obtain knowledge concerning the most effective treatment ways. What is more is that the healthcare providers inform that there can arise some cases when people do not have any symptoms of infections and after a certain period these people can die without even high temperature. Thus, all people where the quantity of mosquitoes is increasing, should be informed about the treatment procedures and the situations when they may not have any symptoms.

First of all, the control procedures were identified with several responsible professional subordinates to clarify and establish communication and the corresponding roles. The surveillance for the mosquitoes began when the first 42 mosquito traps were set and each week the traps are collected a variety of mosquitoes which were transported to the New York State Department of Health Wadsworth Laboratory in order to analyze their activity and to identify the potential harm.

The logistic and planning of the ICT were carefully studied, so that the ICS was held two times a day in order to assist the progress communication between the chief and the subordinates. The main aim of the system was to teach people about mosquito control and to discuss the corresponding methods of spraying the adulticides when the mosquitoes are active and controlling the areas where the mosquitoes lay eggs. Furthermore, the ICS provides opportunities to conduct surveillance, to act on information from health departments as well as to identify if EPA-registered insecticides are efficient or not. On the first meeting, the professionals discuss the logistics of adulticide spraying in order to establish the most efficient methods to integrate for aerial as well as ground spraying. The Office of Emergency Management in New York with the assistance of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation developed and integrated the ICS operation which is the most effective method to cope with epidemic problems.