

avian:	having to do with birds
blood-brain barrier:	a wall of tissue that prevents some chemicals from moving between the blood and the brain
central nervous system:	the parts of the body that control the senses and most movements
convulsions:	shaking and uncontrolled tightenings of muscles
DEET:	a chemical that keeps insects away
immune system:	the parts of the body that protect it from sickness and disease
incubation time:	time between being infected and having symptoms
infection:	the act of catching a disease or sickness
inflammation:	swelling, heating, or irritation caused by infection or injury
influenza:	a disease caused by a virus. Influenza is also called "the flu."
injected:	forced into with pressure or through a needle
insecticides:	chemicals used to kill insects
laboratory-positive (adj.):	identified with certainty (sureness) in a laboratory
larvae:	insects that have hatched, but have not taken their adult form
larval stage:	the part of the life cycle when an insect is a larva
life cycle:	the steps in the life of a living thing. A life cycle includes birth, growth, reproduction, aging, and death.
molting:	shedding of skin
mosquito-borne:	carried by mosquitoes
multiply:	increase in number or amount
neurological:	related to the brain or central nervous system
organic debris:	bits of plant material
outbreak:	a sudden increase in the number of infections from a disease
permethrin:	a chemical that kills insects
pupal stage:	the part of the life cycle when an insect becomes adult. During the pupal stage, the insect does not move or eat.
repelling:	keeping something away
scour:	to look carefully
siphon tube:	a tube used to suck air
susceptible:	likely to be affected by a disease
tissue:	a set of plant or animal cells that are similar or do the same thing
transmit:	to pass on or spread something, like a disease
ultrasonic devices:	things that make a high sound that bothers mosquitoes
West Nile virus:	a virus that causes disease. Mosquitoes spread this virus.