One human case occurred in early August 2006.

La Crosse virus (LAC) activity is seasonal beginning in late May and extending into October, a period that coincides with peak mosquito populations. Disease onset in a majority of cases occurs during August. The clinical syndrome ranges from mild and transient aseptic meningitis to severe encephalitis and death. La Crosse encephalitis is primarily a disease of children under the age of 15. Most adult infections are thought to be sub-clinical. Clinical infections are more frequent in males, and most reported cases have been associated with a rustic or rural environment. Complete recovery is usual but some post-encephalitic behavioral changes in the form of irritability, aggression, forgetfulness, speech changes, and impaired scholastic ability have been reported. Unlike the other arboviral encephalitis cases that occur in the U.S., relatively few deaths have been associated with LAC virus.