

# VECTOR SURVEILLANCE IN NEW JERSEY

## EEE, WNV, SLE, LAC, DENV, CHIK and ZIKV

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### *Culiseta melanura* and Eastern Equine Encephalitis

SITE/Boxes	Inland or Coastal	Historic Population Mean	Current Weekly Mean	Total Tested* (Collected)	Total Pools Tested* (Submitted)	EEE Isolation Pools	MFIR
Bass River (Burlington Co.)/5	Coastal	0.08	0.00	0	0		
Green Bank (Burlington Co.)/25	Coastal	1.83	0.00	0	0		
Corbin City (Atlantic Co.)/25	Coastal	1.16	0.96	(42)	(3)		
Dennisville (Cape May Co.)/50	Coastal	4.29	0.04	2	1		
Winslow (Camden Co.)/50	Inland	3.74	1.42	181	5		
Centerton (Salem Co.)/50	Inland	1.45	0.02	20	2		
Turkey Swamp (Monmouth Co.)/50	Inland	0.45	0.00	(4)	(2)		
Glassboro (Gloucester Co.)/49	Inland	0.71	0.12	12	2		

\*Current week (in parentheses) results pending. ‡ corrected NC=no collection

**Remarks:** This is the first report for 2017 – Cape May data only. Total positive EEE pools detected is zero. No horse cases reported to date.

**Traditional Resting Box Sites:** 215 *Cs. melanura* from 10 pools have been tested for EEE, with 46 additional *Cs. melanura* from 5 pools to be tested. No positive pools were detected. Statewide, 279 *Cs. melanura* from 29 pools have been tested, with no positive pools detected for an overall *Cs. melanura* MFIR of 0.00. 306 specimens from seven other species have also been tested, with no positives detected. Overall MFIR for all species statewide is 0.00.

		Additional <i>Cs. melanura</i> trapped by counties *traps with positives indicated in BOLD.			
County	Trap types*	Pools	Mosquitoes	Positives	MFIR
Cape May	GR, RB	19	64		
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>19</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>

**Additional *Cs. melanura*:**  
Counties maintain trap sites for *Cs. melanura* in other areas, using a variety of traps. No positive pools were detected in these traps.

**Horses and Humans:** No horses have been detected with EEE to date in New Jersey. Nearly all of the horse cases from previous years include those horses who were either not vaccinated or had incomplete vaccination histories. **Horse owners are urged to make sure their horses are up to date on their vaccinations. Horse cases are known to occur through October and sometimes into November (see link below).** Other sensitive species are non-native birds, such as Ostriches/Emus and Gallinaceous birds such as pheasants of Eurasian origins.

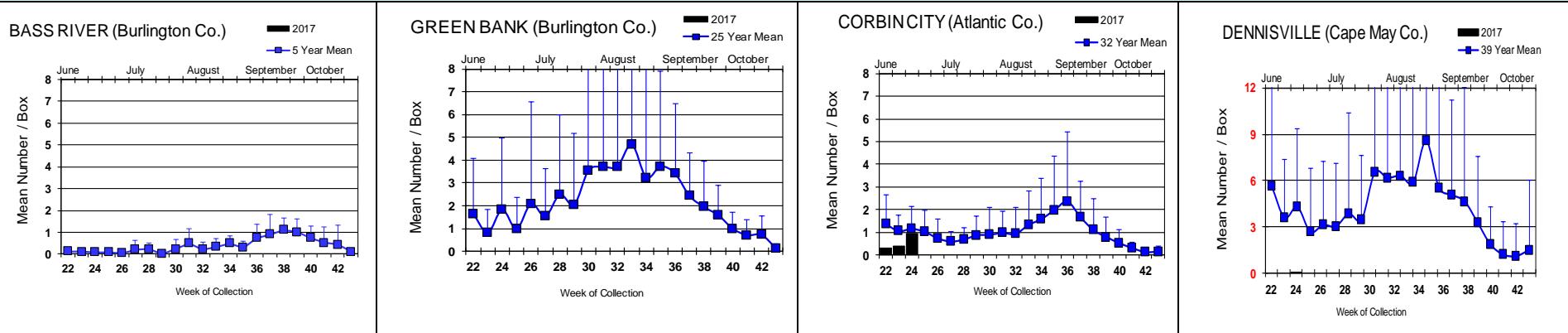
**Horses and Vaccinations:** The fate of unvaccinated equids reinforces the necessity of maintaining a vaccination schedule for arboviruses. For vaccination schedules recommended by the American Association of Equine Practices, see: [http://www.aaep.org/vaccination\\_guidelines.htm](http://www.aaep.org/vaccination_guidelines.htm)

Species other than <i>Cs. melanura</i>	Pools	Mosquitoes	Positives	MFIR
<i>Aedes cantator</i>	3	3		
<i>Anopheles bradleyi</i>	6	20		
<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	1	1		
<i>Culex erraticus</i>	1	7		
<i>Culex pipiens</i>	2	5		
<i>Culex salinarius</i>	38	249		
<i>Culex</i> sp.	11	21		
<b>State Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>306</b>		

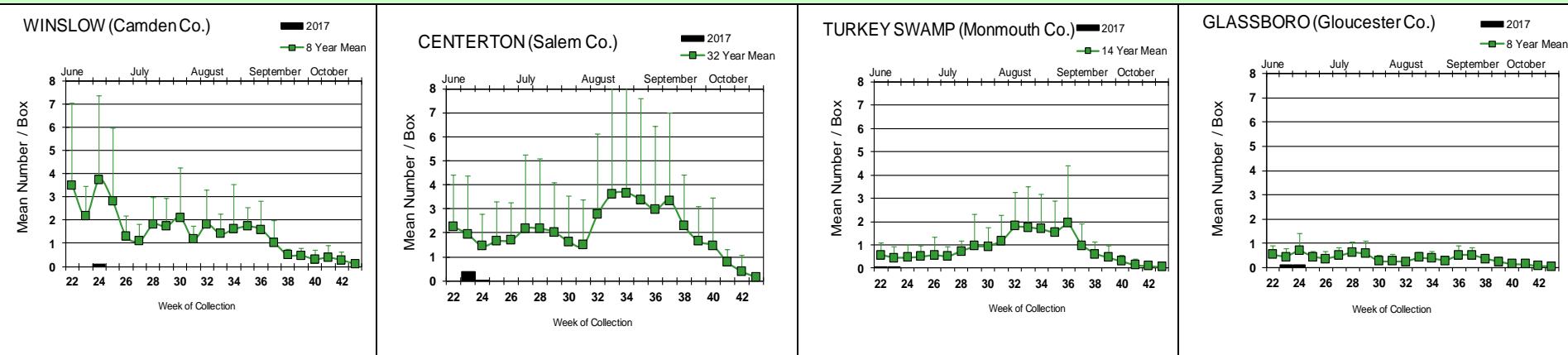
**Additional Species:** Seven additional species were tested for EEE. No additional positives were detected.

# Culiseta melanura Population Graphs

## Coastal



## Inland



No detection of EEE has occurred at the traditional resting box sites. Mosquito population levels appear low (most sites) to average (Corbin City this week), although light trap data suggests populations at average levels for Coastal, Delaware Bayshore and Pinelands sites (see <http://vectorbio.rutgers.edu/reports/mosquito/> ).

Maps to right: Last year's data showed an unusual increase in activity well north of the typical areas of testing in New Jersey. The map on the left shows the area that is usually tested, with the locations of the traditional resting box sites. The map on the right shows locations and MFIR values of horse cases and positive mosquitoes. The occurrence of EEE in Middlesex County (pink) indicated the first positive EEE *Cs. melanura* of the season.

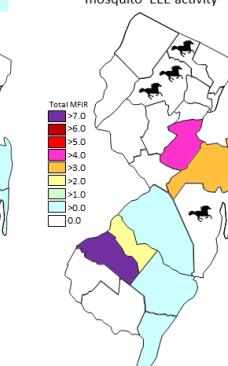


= Positive pool(s) detected (red = melanura, purple = other species).

Counties typically sampled for EEE



Counties with all mosquito EEE activity



**EEE in US** (2017 cumulative cases): (Black or Red = previous + new reported cases occurring)

- equine:
- mosquito pools:
- sentinel: **FL(3) TX(3)**
- human:

## West Nile Virus Positive Organisms in US, 2017

West Nile in US (2017 cumulative cases): Single black values indicate no change from previous week. Black values / red values equals previous week/**New totals**. Note: Data reported by all states should be considered provisional and subject to change. Sources for this table can be found [here](#).

	Birds	Mosquito Pools	Sentinels	Horses	Humans
Alabama					0
Alaska					
Arizona	0	<b>9</b>		0	<b>4</b>
Arkansas				0	0
California	<b>25</b>	<b>157</b>	0		<b>2</b>
Colorado					0
Connecticut					0
Delaware					
DC					
Florida			<b>7</b>		0
Georgia					0
Hawaii					
Idaho		<b>1</b>		0	0
Illinois	<b>2</b>	<b>30</b>			0
Indiana	0	<b>3</b>		0	<b>2</b>
Iowa					
Kansas				0	<b>1</b>
Kentucky					<b>1</b>
Louisiana					
Maine					
Maryland					
Mass.		0		0	0
Michigan					
Minnesota					
Mississippi		<b>22</b>			
Missouri		0		0	0

	Birds	Mosquito Pools	Sentinels	Horses	Humans
Montana					
Nebraska					
Nevada					
New Hampshire					
New Jersey		0		0	0
New Mexico					<b>2</b>
New York					
North Carolina					
North Dakota					0
Ohio					
Oklahoma					
Oregon					
Pennsylvania	0	<b>12</b>		0	0
Rhode Island					
South Carolina					
South Dakota					
Tennessee					
Texas			<b>36</b>		<b>4</b>
Utah					
Vermont					
Virginia					
Washington	0	0		0	0
West Virginia					
Wisconsin	<b>3</b>	0		0	0
Wyoming					

\* Can include other species (e.g., dogs, cows) reported positive.

Protocol: New Jersey Department of Health (NJDH Public Health Environmental and Agricultural Laboratories, PHEAL) and the Cape May County Department of Mosquito Control tests mosquito pools using RT-PCR Taqman techniques.

### **Mosquito Species Submitted and Tested for West Nile Virus Testing through 17 June 2017.**

Species	Pools	Mosquitoes	Positives	MFIR
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	25	34		
<i>Aedes atropalpus</i>	3	14		
<i>Aedes canadensis canadensis</i>	5	8		
<i>Aedes cantator</i>	3	3		
<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	18	32		
<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	12	22		
<i>Aedes vexans</i>	2	2		
<i>Anopheles bradleyi</i>	6	20		
<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>	2	4		
<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</i>	6	76		
<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	1	1		
<i>Culex erraticus</i>	1	7		
<i>Culex pipiens</i>	39	250		
<i>Culex restuans</i>	69	270		
<i>Culex salinarius</i>	11	21		
<i>Culex</i> spp.	2	5		
<i>Culex territans</i>	1	1		
<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	29	279		
<i>Orthopodomyia signifera</i>	1	1		
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>1050</b>		

**Remarks:** To date, 236 pools of 1050 mosquitoes from 18 species have been tested, with no positive pools detected. Last year, the first positive pool of *Culex* Mix was collected on 14 June in Monmouth County.

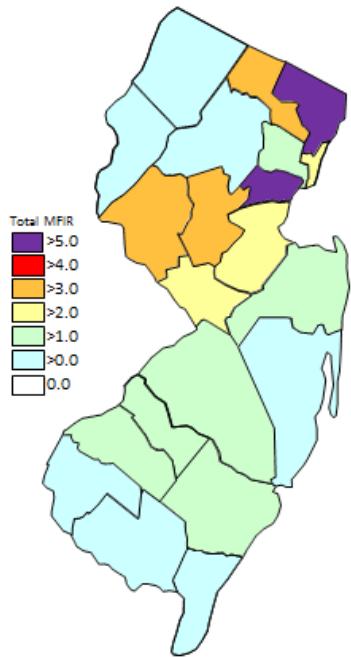
**Humans, Horses and Wild Birds:** No human or horse cases have been detected. Last year, human cases were first reported in CDC week 20, but under unusual circumstances. First typical case occurred in CDC week 27. For further information, see <http://www.state.nj.us/health/cd/westnile/techinfo.shtml>.

Birds are no longer routinely tested in New Jersey.

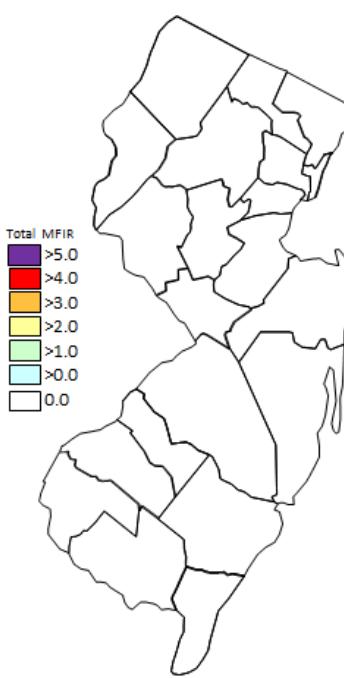
### **WNV Results by County through 17 June 2017.**

County	Species	Pools	Mosquitoes	Positives	MFIR
<b>Camden</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>151</b>		
	<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	5	181		
<b>Cape May</b>		<b>227</b>	<b>837</b>		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	25	34		
	<i>Aedes atropalpus</i>	3	14		
	<i>Aedes canadensis canadensis</i>	5	8		
	<i>Aedes cantator</i>	3	3		
	<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	18	32		
	<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	12	22		
	<i>Aedes vexans</i>	2	2		
	<i>Anopheles bradleyi</i>	6	20		
	<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>	2	4		
	<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</i>	6	76		

<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	1	1		
<i>Culex erraticus</i>	1	7		
<i>Culex pipiens</i>	39	250		
<i>Culex restuans</i>	69	270		
<i>Culex salinarius</i>	11	21		
<i>Culex spp.</i>	2	5		
<i>Culex territans</i>	1	1		
<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	20	66		
<i>Orthopodomyia signifera</i>	1	1		
<b>Gloucester</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>		
<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	2	12		
<b>Salem</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>20</b>		
<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	2	20		
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>1050</b>		



Cumulative WNV activity in 2016.



WNV activity to 17 June 2017.

WNV activity last week, 2017

## **Saint Louis Encephalitis (SLE) to 17 June 2017.**

New Jersey will be primarily testing for SLE this year only when adjacent states show human activity (Cape May tests mosquitoes in the Cape May lab independently). SLE has had previous activity in New Jersey, most notably in 1964 and 1975 (CDC's SLE [website](#)), the latter prompting the surveillance reporting by Rutgers. SLE is a flavivirus and has a similar transmission pattern to West Nile, with *Culex* species as the predominant vectors.

No pools of SLE have tested positive for 2017.

County	Species	Pools	Mosquitoes	Positives	MFIR
<b>Cape May</b>		<b>40</b>	<b>254</b>		
	<i>Culex pipiens</i>	38	249		
	<i>Culex</i> spp.	2	5		
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>40</b>	<b>254</b>		

## **La Crosse Encephalitis (LAC) to 17 June 2017.**

New Jersey will be primarily testing for LAC this year only when adjacent states show human activity (Cape May tests mosquitoes in the Cape May lab independently). New Jersey has had 3 cases of this encephalitic disease since 1964 (see CDC's LAC [website](#)). The mortality is low but like other encephalitides, LAC can have both personal (lasting neurological sequelae) and economic impacts. LAC is a bunyavirus with a transmission cycle involving mosquitoes such as *Aedes triseriatus* and small mammals such as squirrels and chipmunks. LAC can not only infect *Aedes albopictus* but transovarial transmission was also demonstrated.

(Tesh and Gubler 1975 Laboratory studies of transovarial transmission of La Crosse and other arboviruses by *Aedes albopictus* and *Culex fatigans*. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene 24(5):876-880).

Currently, there are no tested pools of LAC for 2017.

County	Species	Positives	MFIR
<b>Grand Total</b>			

## Dengue (DENV) to 17 June 2017.

New Jersey will be selectively testing for DENV (including serotypes) this year. Dengue has not had a history of local transmission here in New Jersey, but each year, travelers can bring virus back from areas in the world with virus activity. This is significant as humans are NOT dead-end hosts and thus there is the potential for local transmission (i.e., New Jersey mosquitoes biting a sick person and then biting and transmitting the disease to someone else) to be established. DENV is a flavivirus but unlike WNV, *Aedes* mosquitoes are predominant vectors. In New Jersey, *Aedes albopictus* is a candidate for local transmission. There are 4 serotypes tested for Dengue.

\*Note\* Same pools of *Ae. albopictus* are tested for the four serotypes of Dengue as well as Chikungunya.

Currently, there are no tested pools of Dengue in 2017.

County	Species	DENV1		DENV2		DENV3		DENV4		Pos.	MFIR
		Pool	Mos.	Pool	Mos.	Pool	Mos.	Pool	Mos.		
<b>Grand Total</b>											

## Chikungunya (CHIK) to 17 June 2017.

New Jersey will be selectively testing for CHIK this year. Chikungunya is similar in symptoms to Dengue, a "breakbone" fever and has a low mortality rate. But this virus has had recent worldwide activity, and in the past year has come to the Western Hemisphere. As with Dengue, transmission can occur when a mosquito bites an infected human, then bites an uninfected human who subsequently becomes ill. CHIK is an alphavirus with *Aedes* mosquitoes as potential vectors. In New Jersey, *Aedes albopictus* is the mosquito of interest.

No pools of CHIK have tested positive in 2017.

County	Species	Pools	Mosquitoes	Positives	MFIR
<b>Cape May</b>		25	34		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	25	34		
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>25</b>	<b>34</b>		

## Zika (ZIKV) to 17 June 2017.

New Jersey will be selectively testing for ZIKV this year. Zika is an emerging arboviral threat with significant health consequences for fetuses and recent activity in the Western Hemisphere. Humans are potential hosts that can transmit through sexual activity. ZIKV is a flavivirus with *Aedes* mosquitoes as potential vectors. In New Jersey, *Aedes albopictus* is the mosquito of interest.

No pools have tested positive in 2017.

County	Species	Pools	Mosquitoes	Positives	MFIR
<b>Cape May</b>		25	34		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	25	34		
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>25</b>	<b>34</b>		