VECTOR SURVEILLANCE IN NEW JERSEY

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

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CDC WEEK 37: 10 September to 16 September, 2017

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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**	0.90	2.00	18 (28)	5 (6)		
Green Bank (Burlington Co.)/18	**Coastal**	2.43	0.72	133 (151)	9 (10)		
Corbin City (Atlantic Co.)/25	**Coastal**	1.68	1.00	262 (287)	15 (16)		
Dennisville (Cape May Co.)/50	**Coastal**	4.64	0.16	106	11		
Winslow (Camden Co.)/50	**Inland**	1.03	0.34	830	25		
Centerton (Salem Co.)/50	**Inland**	3.34	0.74	563	21	3	5.70
Turkey Swamp (Monmouth Co.)/50	**Inland**	0.96	0.16	197 (205)	14 (15)		
Glassboro (Gloucester Co.)/50	**Inland**	0.51	0.10	163	15		

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

Remarks: A total of ten positive EEE pools have been detected in a *Culiseta melanura*. The latest three positives were found at county-set sites in Burlington and Cape May counties. One horse cases was previously reported in Cumberland County. NOTE: Despite impending cooler weather, due diligence is required as *Culiseta melanura* is a cold tolerant species and will be active late into the season.

Statewide, 5,967 *Cs. melanura* from 490 pools have been tested, with ten positive pools detected for an overall *Cs. melanura* MFIR of 1.676. 11,817 specimens from 18 other species have also been tested, with no positives detected. Overall MFIR for all species statewide is 0.562.

Traditional Resting Box Sites: 2,272 *Cs. melanura* from 115 pools have been tested for EEE, with 61 additional *Cs. melanura* from 4 pools to be tested. Three positive pools were previously detected at the Centerton site; the last two positive pools were collected 6 Sept.

	Additional *Cs. melanura* trapped by counties *traps with positives indicated in **BOLD.**				
County	**Trap types***	**Pools**	**Mosquitoes**	**Positives**	**MFIR**
Atlantic	GR, LT, RB	30	473		
Burlington	CO_2, **UVLT**	50	1511	3	1.99
Cape May	BGS, GR, **RB**	150	666	3	4.50
Cumberland	LT, **RB**	14	173	1	5.78
Gloucester	RB	44	316		
Middlesex	RB	19	308		
Monmouth	CDC	1	1		
Morris	ABC	1	1		
Ocean	GR, LT, RB	19	62		
Passaic	RB	5	5		
Salem	LT	5	35		
Sussex	ABC, BGS, GR, RB	36	131		
Warren	LT	1	13		
TOTAL		**375**	**3695**	**7**	**1.89**

Additional County-set *Cs. melanura*: Counties maintain trap sites for *Cs. melanura* in other areas, using a variety of traps. Three new positive pools, collected in Burlington (5 Sep) and Cape May (both 28 Aug) counties were detected. Previously, four positive pools were collected from county-set sites - Cape May and Cumberland counties were both collected on 17 Aug. First county-set detection occurred in Burlington County UVLTs.

Horses and Humans: One horse has been detected with EEE in New Jersey. This was a 5 yo mare from Cumberland County, with onset date of 23 Aug, euthanized on 28 Aug. There was no vaccination history. 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.

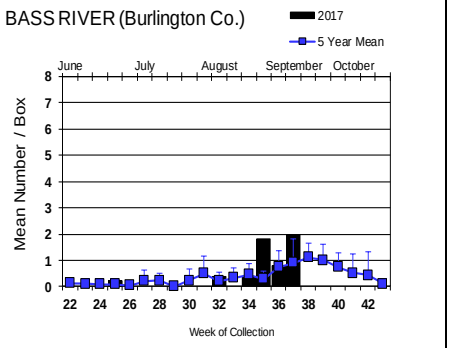
Horses and Vaccinations: The fate of unvaccinated equids reinforces the necessity of maintaining a vaccination schedule for arboviruses. For vaccination schedules recommended by the American Association of Equine Practices, see: http://www.aaep.org/vaccination_guidelines.htm

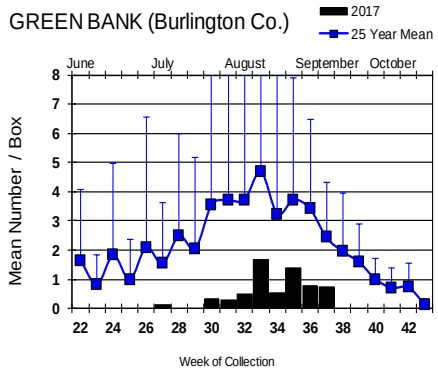
Additional Species: Sixteen additional species were tested for EEE. No additional positives were detected. Previously reported *Aedes provocans* was re-assigned to *Anopheles punctipennis.*

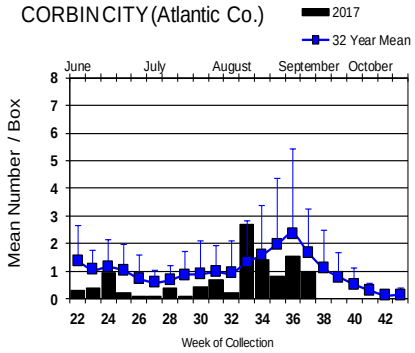
Species other than *Cs. melanura*	Pools	Mosquitoes	Positives	MFIR
Aedes canadensis canadensis	11	102		
Aedes cantator	10	26		
Aedes japonicus	2	20		
Aedes sollicitans	7	25		
Aedes taeniorhynchus	1	8		
Aedes triseriatus	1	4		
Aedes vexans	5	140		
Anopheles bradleyi	121	854		
Anopheles crucians	3	93		
Anopheles punctipennis	33	307		
Anopheles quadrimaculatus	16	223		
Coquillettidia perturbans	77	1442		
Culex erraticus	69	1338		
Culex pipiens	622	5540		
Culex restuans	1	1		
Culex salinarius	240	1548		
Culex sp.	36	125		
Psorophora columbiae	2	12		
Psorophora cyanescens	1	1		
Psorophora ferox	2	8		
State Total	**1260**	**11817**		

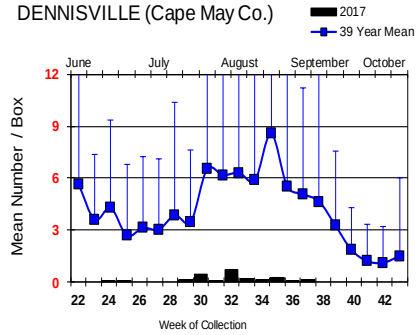
Culiseta melanura Population Graphs

Coastal

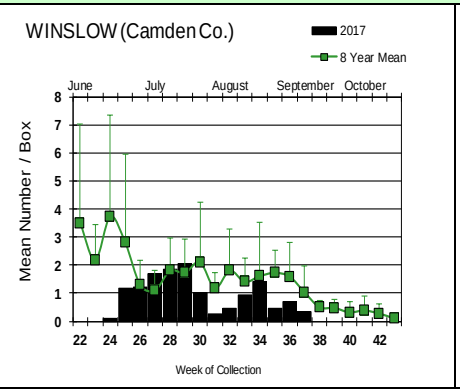


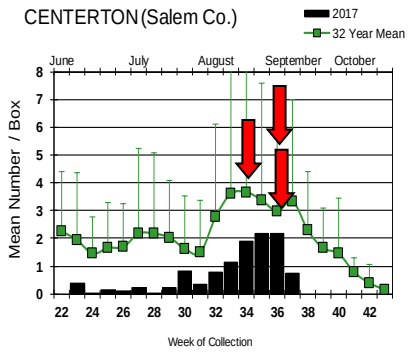


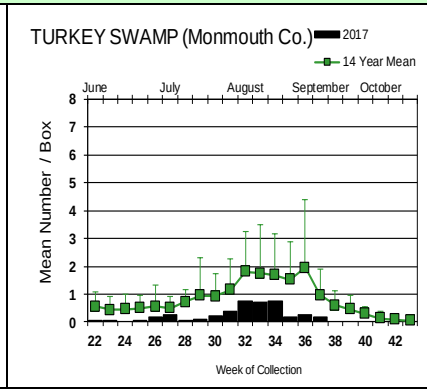


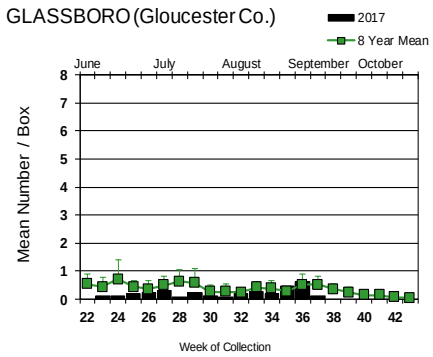


Inland









Three previous detections of EEE had occurred at Centerton, the last two collected 6 September. Mosquito populations at the traditional resting box sites decreased at all locations except for Bass River. One positive horse was previously reported and due diligence should be continued even when temperatures decrease – *Culiseta melanura* is a cold tolerant species. Positive pools continue to be in the southern half of the state.

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

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

- equine: FL(3/1 deer) GA(4) LA(2) MI(2) NC(1) OH(1) SC(5) TX(1) WI(10)
- mosquito pools: MA(1) NJ(10) NY(30) RI(2)
- sentinel: FL(31) TX(6)
- 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					20/33
Alaska					
Arizona	0	245		0	50/58
Arkansas				0	6/10
California	298/336	2828/2981	189/204	10/13	108/143
Colorado	5	125/136		1/5	21/25
Connecticut		100/113			0
Delaware					
DC					
Florida	1	2	39/41		0
Georgia		0		1	19/22
Hawaii					
Idaho	1	113/121		4	6/10
Illinois	14/20	1580/1754			18/33
Indiana	0	494/580		5/9	6/11
Iowa	1	56/61		1	5/6
Kansas		13		0	6/10
Kentucky				6/8	4
Louisiana	36	378			33
Maine		0		0	0
Maryland					
Mass.		246/265		0	1
Michigan	148	86		9/13	4/16
Minnesota					13/20
Mississippi		220/244		1	47/49
Missouri		0		1/2	8

	Birds	Mosquito Pools	Sentinels	Horses	Humans
Montana					7
Nebraska	1	69		0	30/31
Nevada					24/31
New Hampshire		4		0	0
New Jersey		498/640		0	½
New Mexico					2/9
New York		1003/1085			5/11
North Carolina					2
North Dakota	11	15/16		1	50/57
Ohio		600/1945		5	14/18
Oklahoma					13/19
Oregon		66/78		5	5
Pennsylvania	25/31	2223/2753		5	6/10
Rhode Island		2/3		0	0
South Carolina	7/9	42			5
South Dakota	2	55			49/52
Tennessee					12/15
Texas		786/820		2/5	56/71
Utah		268/378		4	9/22
Vermont					
Virginia				1	5/6
Washington	3/4	30/32		7/8	
West Virginia					
Wisconsin	76/78	35/37		12/14	4
Wyoming				1	1

* 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.

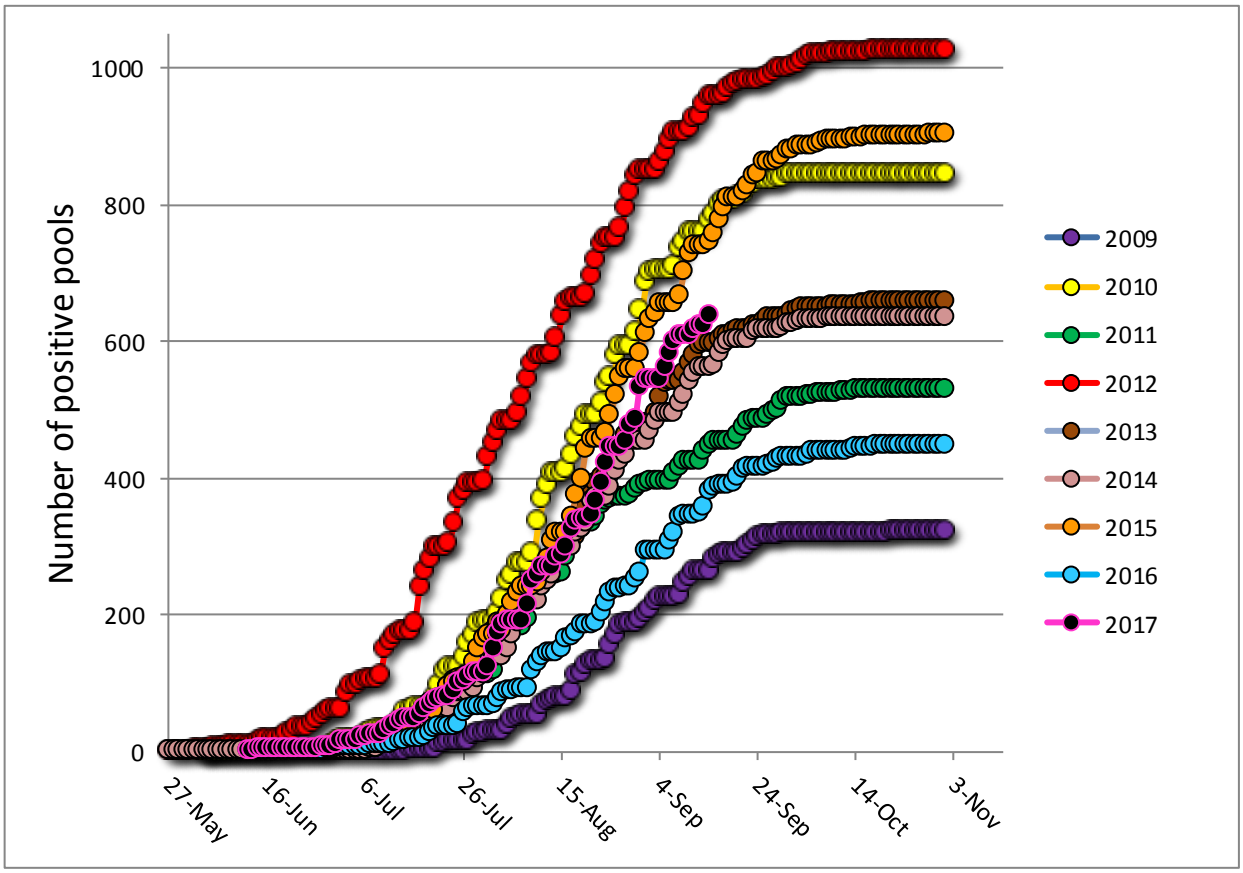
Mosquito Species Submitted and Tested for West Nile Virus Testing through 15 September 2017.

Species	Pools	Mosquitoes	Positives	MFIR
Aedes albopictus	1123	13019	11	0.845
Aedes atlanticus	11	34		
Aedes atropalpus	25	110		
Aedes canadensis canadensis	51	497		
Aedes cantator	28	240		
Aedes cinereus	1	54		
Aedes grossbecki	2	4		
Aedes japonicus	341	1454	2	1.376
Aedes sollicitans	27	655		
Aedes stimulans	1	10		
Aedes taeniorhynchus	12	90		
Aedes triseriatus	248	586		
Aedes trivittatus	3	5		
Aedes vexans	99	1045		
Anopheles barberi	3	3		
Anopheles bradleyi	135	1246		
Anopheles crucians	4	168	1	5.952
Anopheles earlei	1	1		
Anopheles punctipennis	78	458		
Anopheles quadrimaculatus	149	1066		
Coquillettidia perturbans	89	1483		
Culex erraticus	84	1440		
Culex pipiens	740	8124	16	1.969
Culex restuans	567	2948	9	3.053
Culex salinarius	263	2172	3	1.381
Culex spp.	2313	96879	590	6.090
Culex territans	45	120		
Culiseta inornata	1	1		
Culiseta melanura	493	5974	7	1.172
Orthopodomyia signifera	6	6		
Psorophora ciliata	3	3		
Psorophora columbiae	24	95	1	10.526
Psorophora cyanescens	1	1		
Psorophora ferox	16	285		
Uranotaenia sapphirina	3	34		
Grand Total	**6990**	**140310**	**640**	**4.561**

Remarks: To date, 6,990 pools of 140,310 mosquitoes from 34 species have been tested. 640 positive pools have been detected. Most continue to be in the enzootic vector, *Culex* (Mix, *pipiens* or *restuans*). Activity has increased from the previous week significantly (see graph below and county activity figures following county tables). Overall MFIR for New Jersey is at 4.561, up from 4.014 of last week. First positive *Culex* Mix pool was detected in Sussex County on 12 June. Last year, the first positive pool of *Culex* Mix was collected on 14 June in Monmouth County.

Humans, Horses and Wild Birds: A second human case of WNV was detected in a person from Atlantic County (2). No horse cases have been detected yet. 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.nj.gov/health/cd/statistics/arboviral-stats/ .

Birds are no longer routinely tested in New Jersey.



Above is a graph showing cumulative number of positive pools for the last 9 years, inclusive of the most active (2012) and least active (2009) years. As the season peaks, the cumulative increase for 2017 is showing a definite increase in activity (black markers with pink borders). The slow start of the season has picked up.

WNV Results by County through 15 September 2017.

County	Species	Pools	Mosquitoes	Positives	MFIR
Atlantic		**160**	**3905**	**1**	**0.256**
	Aedes albopictus	14	88		
	Aedes canadensis canadensis	1	3		
	Aedes japonicus	3	118		
	Aedes sollicitans	6	318		
	Aedes taeniorhynchus	3	71		
	Aedes triseriatus	2	14		
	Aedes vexans	6	274		
	Anopheles bradleyi	10	359		
	Coquillettidia perturbans	14	468		
	Culex erraticus	6	153		
	Culex pipiens	24	719		
	Culex salinarius	6	73		
	Culex spp.	16	427		
	Culiseta melanura	45	735	1	1.361
	Psorophora columbiae	1	1		
	Psorophora ferox	3	84		

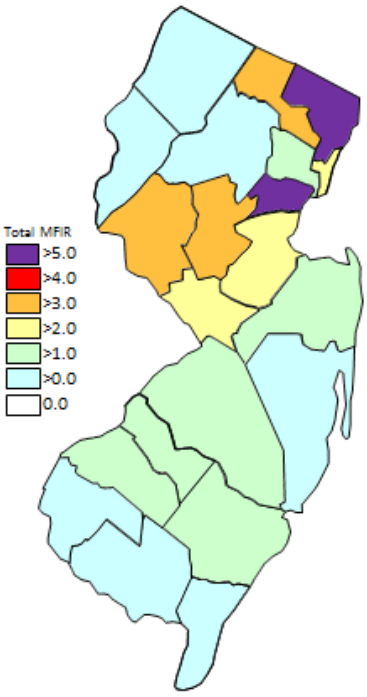
Bergen		**165**	**7800**	**93**	**11.923**
	Aedes albopictus	4	129		
	Aedes japonicus	9	86		
	Culex spp.	152	7585	93	12.261
Burlington		**206**	**6817**	**22**	**3.227**
	Aedes albopictus	10	191		
	Aedes canadensis canadensis	7	92		
	Aedes cantator	2	18		
	Aedes japonicus	4	92		
	Aedes taeniorhynchus	1	8		
	Aedes triseriatus	4	36		
	Aedes vexans	4	139		
	Anopheles bradleyi	3	167		
	Anopheles crucians	3	93		
	Coquillettidia perturbans	2	124		
	Culex erraticus	3	215		
	Culex salinarius	13	641		
	Culex spp.	84	3336	19	5.695
	Culiseta melanura	64	1662	3	1.805
	Orthopodomyia signifera	1	1		
	Psorophora columbiae	1	2		
Camden		**151**	**5608**	**32**	**5.706**
	Aedes albopictus	21	134	4	29.851
	Aedes japonicus	15	60	1	16.667
	Culex spp.	90	4584	27	5.890
	Culiseta melanura	25	830		
Cape May		**2841**	**13434**	**16**	**1.191**
	Aedes albopictus	505	1598		
	Aedes atlanticus	11	34		
	Aedes atropalpus	24	100		
	Aedes canadensis canadensis	19	29		
	Aedes cantator	8	8		
	Aedes japonicus	179	396		
	Aedes sollicitans	5	5		
	Aedes taeniorhynchus	3	3		
	Aedes triseriatus	173	285		
	Aedes vexans	39	118		
	Anopheles bradleyi	119	632		
	Anopheles punctipennis	8	11		
	Anopheles quadrimaculatus	110	740		
	Coquillettidia perturbans	17	22		
	Culex erraticus	42	819		
	Culex pipiens	624	5567	9	1.617
	Culex restuans	484	1401	4	2.855
	Culex salinarius	221	661	2	3.026
	Culex spp.	25	48		
	Culex territans	45	120		
	Culiseta melanura	162	773	1	1.294
	Orthopodomyia signifera	4	4		
	Psorophora columbiae	8	9		
	Psorophora ferox	3	17		
	Uranotaenia sapphirina	3	34		

Cumberland		**157**	**2168**	**2**	**0.923**
	Aedes albopictus	22	332		
	Aedes canadensis canadensis	1	1		
	Aedes japonicus	8	36		
	Aedes sollicitans	2	20		
	Aedes triseriatus	1	2		
	Aedes vexans	19	354		
	Anopheles bradleyi	1	75		
	Anopheles punctipennis	1	5		
	Anopheles quadrimaculatus	10	62		
	Coquillettidia perturbans	11	105		
	Culex erraticus	4	20		
	Culex salinarius	6	246		
	Culex spp.	49	601	2	3.328
	Culiseta melanura	14	173		
	Psorophora columbiae	3	32		
	Psorophora ferox	5	104		
Essex		**132**	**913**	**6**	**6.572**
	Aedes albopictus	57	240		
	Aedes japonicus	8	13		
	Culex spp.	67	660	6	9.091
Gloucester		**387**	**15794**	**66**	**4.179**
	Aedes albopictus	75	2006	2	0.997
	Aedes atropalpus	1	10		
	Aedes japonicus	13	144		
	Aedes triseriatus	5	38		
	Aedes vexans	1	1		
	Anopheles crucians	1	75	1	13.333
	Anopheles punctipennis	25	270		
	Anopheles quadrimaculatus	15	222		
	Coquillettidia perturbans	3	8		
	Culex pipiens	14	788	1	1.269
	Culex spp.	173	11677	62	5.310
	Culiseta melanura	59	479		
	Psorophora ferox	2	76		
Hudson		**148**	**6470**	**61**	**9.428**
	Culex spp.	148	6470	61	9.428
Hunterdon		**218**	**10297**	**56**	**5.438**
	Culex spp.	218	10297	56	5.438
Mercer		**195**	**2923**	**17**	**5.816**
	Aedes albopictus	11	110		
	Aedes japonicus	32	119		
	Culex pipiens	17	210	1	4.762
	Culex restuans	51	909	2	2.200
	Culex spp.	84	1575	14	8.889
Middlesex		**185**	**7351**	**49**	**6.666**
	Culex spp.	166	7043	48	6.815
	Culiseta melanura	19	308	1	3.247

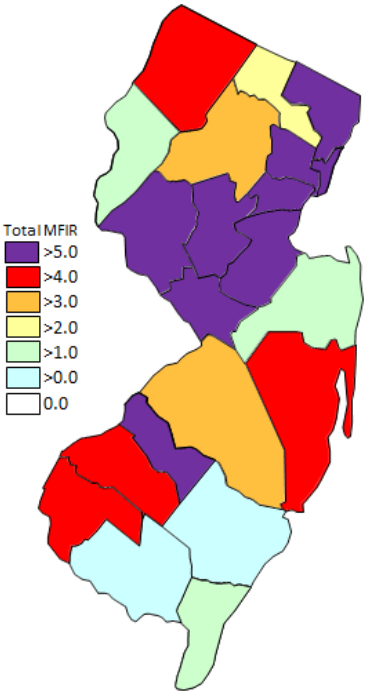
Monmouth		**497**	**8322**	**10**	**1.202**
	Aedes albopictus	209	5534		
	Aedes canadensis canadensis	23	372		
	Aedes cantator	17	176		
	Aedes grossbecki	2	4		
	Aedes japonicus	23	92		
	Aedes sollicitans	14	312		
	Aedes taeniorhynchus	5	8		
	Aedes triseriatus	13	16		
	Aedes trivitattus	2	2		
	Aedes vexans	24	62		
	Anopheles barberi	3	3		
	Anopheles bradleyi	2	13		
	Anopheles earlei	1	1		
	Anopheles punctipennis	38	100		
	Anopheles quadrimaculatus	7	28		
	Coquillettidia perturbans	8	18		
	Culex erraticus	7	28		
	Culex restuans	1	1		
	Culex salinarius	3	58	1	17.241
	Culex spp.	63	1246	9	7.223
	Culiseta inornata	1	1		
	Culiseta melanura	17	204		
	Orthopodomyia signifera	1	1		
	Psorophora ciliata	3	3		
	Psorophora columbiae	8	37		
	Psorophora cyanescens	1	1		
	Psorophora ferox	1	1		
Morris		**235**	**7623**	**23**	**3.017**
	Aedes albopictus	30	127		
	Coquillettidia perturbans	12	429		
	Culex spp.	192	7066	23	3.255
	Culiseta melanura	1	1		
Ocean		**180**	**2714**	**12**	**4.422**
	Aedes albopictus	66	1345	2	1.487
	Aedes japonicus	6	40		
	Aedes triseriatus	4	12		
	Anopheles punctipennis	1	1		
	Coquillettidia perturbans	5	103		
	Culex erraticus	5	75		
	Culex spp.	74	1076	10	9.294
	Culiseta melanura	19	62		
Passaic		**113**	**1008**	**3**	**2.976**
	Aedes albopictus	8	54		
	Aedes japonicus	19	129		
	Aedes triseriatus	3	11		
	Coquillettidia perturbans	8	12		
	Culex erraticus	2	4		
	Culex pipiens	51	653	3	4.594
	Culex restuans	10	65		
	Culex spp.	7	75		
	Culiseta melanura	5	5		

Salem		**180**	**2157**	**9**	**4.172**
	Aedes albopictus	43	236	1	4.237
	Aedes japonicus	8	20	1	50.000
	Aedes triseriatus	15	37		
	Aedes vexans	4	9		
	Anopheles quadrimaculatus	6	11		
	Coquillettidia perturbans	6	66		
	Culex erraticus	15	126		
	Culex pipiens	5	6	1	166.667
	Culex restuans	2	4		
	Culex salinarius	1	1		
	Culex spp.	45	1027	4	3.895
	Culiseta melanura	26	598	1	1.672
	Psorophora columbiae	3	14	1	71.429
	Psorophora ferox	1	2		
Somerset		**189**	**5455**	**29**	**5.316**
	Aedes albopictus	7	39		
	Aedes japonicus	8	48		
	Aedes triseriatus	3	8		
	Anopheles punctipennis	3	21		
	Culex spp.	168	5339	29	5.432
Sussex		**216**	**4997**	**22**	**4.403**
	Aedes albopictus	9	18		
	Aedes japonicus	2	31		
	Aedes triseriatus	24	124		
	Anopheles punctipennis	1	40		
	Coquillettidia perturbans	1	14		
	Culex pipiens	5	181	1	5.525
	Culex restuans	19	568	3	5.282
	Culex salinarius	13	492		
	Culex spp.	106	3398	18	5.297
	Culiseta melanura	36	131		
Union		**185**	**11613**	**89**	**7.664**
	Aedes albopictus	31	837	2	2.389
	Culex spp.	154	10776	87	8.073
Warren		**250**	**12941**	**22**	**1.700**
	Aedes albopictus	1	1		
	Aedes cantator	1	38		
	Aedes cinereus	1	54		
	Aedes japonicus	4	30		
	Aedes stimulans	1	10		
	Aedes triseriatus	1	3		
	Aedes trivittatus	1	3		
	Aedes vexans	2	88		
	Anopheles punctipennis	1	10		
	Anopheles quadrimaculatis	1	3		
	Coquillettidia perturbans	2	114		
	Culex spp.	232	12573	22	1.750
	Culiseta melanura	1	13		
	Psorophora ferox	1	1		

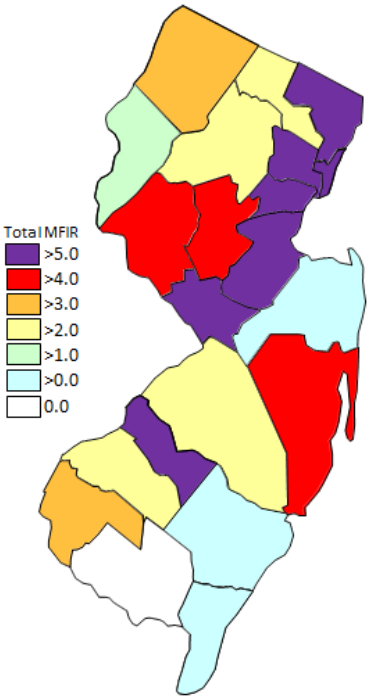
Grand Total		**6990**	**140310**	**640**	**4.561**



Cumulative WNV activity in 2016.



WNV activity to 15 September 2017.



WNV activity last week, 2017

Saint Louis Encephalitis (SLE) to 15 September 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. No human cases have been reported.

County	Species	Pools	Mosquitoes	Positives	MFIR
Burlington		**19**	**996**		
	Culex spp.	19	996		
Cape May		**647**	**5588**		
	Culex pipiens	622	5540		
	Culex spp.	25	48		
Grand Total		**666**	**6584**		

La Crosse Encephalitis (LAC) to 15 September 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).

No pools of SLE have tested positive for 2017. No human cases have been reported.

County	Species			Positives	MFIR
Burlington		**16**	**299**		
	Aedes albopictus	8	171		
	Aedes japonicus	4	92		
	Aedes triseriatus	4	36		
Cape May		**8**	**14**		
	Aedes triseriatus	8	14		
Sussex		**24**	**124**		
	Aedes triseriatus	24	124		
Grand Total		**48**	**437**		

Dengue (DENV) to 15 September 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.

No pools of Dengue have tested positive in 2017. There are 3 travel-related human cases in NJ.

County	Species	DENV1		DENV2		DENV3		DENV4		Pos.	MFIR
		Pool	Mos.	Pool	Mos.	Pool	Mos.	Pool	Mos.		
Mercer		**8**	**87**	**8**	**87**	**8**	**87**	**8**	**87**		
	Aedes albopictus	8	87	8	87	8	87	8	87		
Grand Total		**8**	**87**	**8**	**87**	**8**	**87**	**8**	**87**		

Chikungunya (CHIK) to 15 September2017.

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. There are 3 travel-related human cases in NJ.

County	Species	Pools	Mosquitoes	Positives	MFIR
Cape May		**432**	**1173**		

	Aedes albopictus	432	1173		
Mercer		**8**	**87**		
	Aedes albopictus	8	87		
Grand Total		**440**	**1260**		

Zika (ZIKV) to 15 September 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. There are 21 travel-related human cases in NJ.

County	Species	Pools	Mosquitoes	Positives	MFIR
Cape May		**503**	**1591**		
	Aedes albopictus	503	1591		
Mercer		**8**	**87**		
	Aedes albopictus	8	87		
Grand Total		**511**	**1678**		