

VECTOR SURVEILLANCE IN NEW JERSEY

EEE, WNV, SLE and LAC

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CDC WEEK 25: Beginning 15 June to 21 June, 2014

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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	0.00	0.40	1 (3)	1 (2)		
Green Bank (Burlington Co.)/25	Coastal	1.09	0.24	40 (46)	4 (5)		
Corbin City (Atlantic Co.)/25	Coastal	1.02	2.28	57 (94)	3 (4)		
Dennisville (Cape May Co.)/50	Coastal	2.88	0.42	50	3		
Winslow (Camden Co.)/39	Inland	3.52	2.87	343	8		
Centerton (Salem Co.)/47	Inland	1.76	1.19	135	4		
Turkey Swamp (Monmouth Co.)/50	Inland	0.60	0.12	15 (21)	3 (4)		
Glassboro (Gloucester Co.)/50	Inland	0.42	0.56	148	4		

*Current week (in parentheses) results pending.

Remarks: No EEE activity has been detected in any mosquitoes or vertebrates sampled to date in New Jersey. *Cs. melanura* activity continues to remain moderate in most areas (see page 3 population graphs).

Traditional Resting Box Sites: To date, 789 *Cs. melanura* from 29 pools have been tested for EEE. No positive pools have been detected. Four additional pools containing 71 *Cs. melanura* remain to be tested.

Additional <i>Cs. melanura</i> trapped by counties *traps with positives indicated in BOLD .				
County	Trap types*	Number collected (pools)	Number of positive pools	MFIR
Burlington	CO2	1027 (16)		
Cape May	RB	58 (2)		
Monmouth	Other	2 (1)		
Ocean	CO2	12 (2)		
TOTAL		1099 (21)		

Additional *Cs. melanura*: Counties submit additional pools of *Cs. melanura* caught in other trap types as well as resting boxes. Currently, no detection of EEE has occurred in *Cs. melanura* sampled from additional traps.

Species other than <i>Cs. melanura</i>	Pools	Mosquitoes	Positives	MFIR
<i>Aedes canadensis canadensis</i>	1	4		
<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</i>	1	1		
<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	5	103		
<i>Culex erraticus</i>	1	2		
<i>Culex restuans</i>	1	1		
<i>Culex salinarius</i>	1	4		
State Total	10	115		

Additional Species: Counties submit additional pools of species other than *Cs. melanura* for EEE virus testing. Currently, no detection of EEE in other species has occurred.

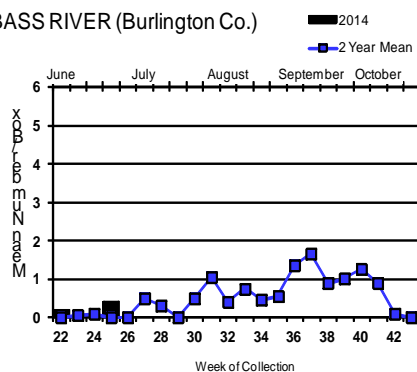
Horses and Humans: Currently there is no reported horse or human cases

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

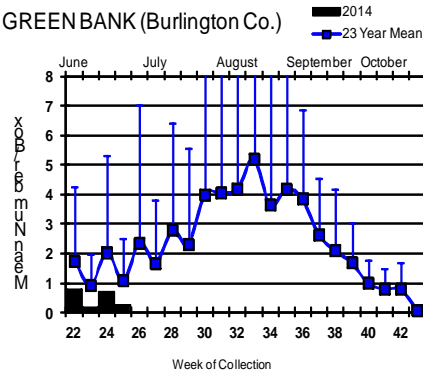
Culiseta melanura Population Graphs

Coastal

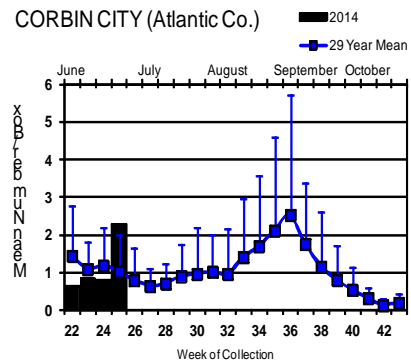
BASS RIVER (Burlington Co.)



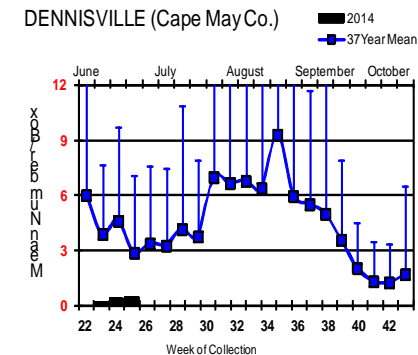
GREEN BANK (Burlington Co.)



CORBIN CITY (Atlantic Co.)

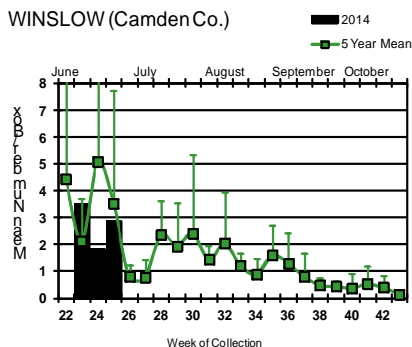


DENNISVILLE (Cape May Co.)

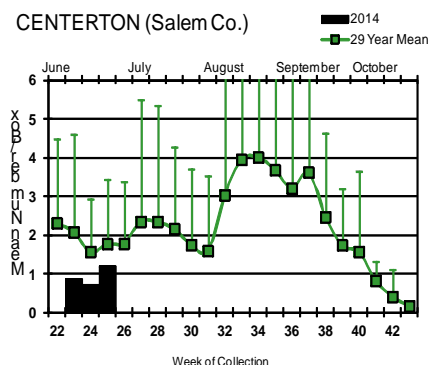


Inland

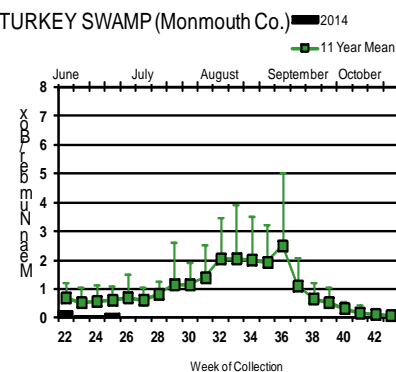
WINSLOW (Camden Co.)



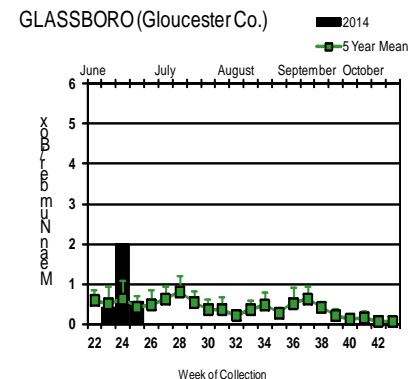
CENTERTON (Salem Co.)




TURKEY SWAMP (Monmouth Co.)



GLASSBORO (Gloucester Co.)



A significant increase in mosquito abundance was observed at the Corbin City site in Atlantic County. Bass River also showed values above an historical value of 0 (monitoring only 5 boxes as this was a potential replacement site). Most other sites remain within error bar deviations of historical values. Both Turkey Swamp and Dennisville abundances appear significant lower than historical values as has been the case for the past few years. Both these sites often produce positive pools.

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

EEE in US (2014 cumulative cases): (Black or Red = previous + new reported cases occurring)

- equine: FL (9) GA(1)
- mosquito pools:
- sentinel: FL(40)
- human:

West Nile Virus Positive Organisms in US

West Nile in US (2014 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				1	
Alaska					
Arizona	1	1			1
Arkansas					
California	144/196	83/123	1		1
Colorado					
Connecticut					
Delaware					
DC					
Florida			5		
Georgia					
Hawaii					
Idaho		1			
Illinois	1/2	7/11			
Indiana					
Iowa					
Kansas					
Kentucky					
Louisiana					
Maine					
Maryland					
Mass.		0		0	0
Michigan		0			
Minnesota					
Mississippi		0		0	2
Missouri		0		0	1

	Birds	Mosquito Pools	Sentinels	Horses	Humans
Montana					
Nebraska	0	0		0	0
Nevada					
New Hampshire					
New Jersey		1			
New Mexico					
New York					
North Carolina					
North Dakota	0	0		0	0
Ohio					
Oklahoma					
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania		7/12			
Rhode Island		0			
South Carolina					
South Dakota					
Tennessee	0	1		0	0
Texas	0	3/39		0	0
Utah					
Vermont					
Virginia					
Washington	0	0		0	0
West Virginia					
Wisconsin	3	0		0	1
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 23 June 2014

Species	Pools	Mosquitoes	Positives	MFIR
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	17	67		
<i>Aedes canadensis canadensis</i>	14	296		
<i>Aedes cantator</i>	3	135		
<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	37	139		
<i>Aedes sticticus</i>	2	6		
<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	5	17		
<i>Aedes trivittatus</i>	1	1		
<i>Aedes vexans</i>	9	35		
<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>	2	2		
<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</i>	2	51		
<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	6	104		
<i>Culex erraticus</i>	3	5		
<i>Culex pipiens</i>	86	2674		
<i>Culex restuans</i>	47	1441		
<i>Culex salinarius</i>	1	4		
<i>Culex spp.</i>	321	12068	1	0.083
<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	59	1903		
<i>Psorophora ferox</i>	1	2		
State Total	616	18950	1	0.053

Remarks: To date, 615 pools of 18,943 mosquitoes from 15 species have been tested, with 1 positive pool detected. First positive was detected in a Mixed *Culex* pool collected on 20 May in Camden County.

Humans, Horses and Wild Birds: To date, no human cases have been reported. For further information, see <http://www.state.nj.us/health/cd/westnile/techinfo.shtml>.

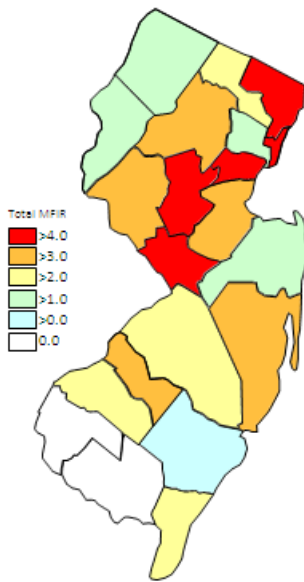
Bird testing began in mid-April. No positive birds have been reported. To date, 28 birds have been tested. Species includes: Fish Crow (*C. ossifragus* 0/7), Hawk/Raptor (0/2) and other avian species (0/19). Counties (**positives**) submitting birds are Atlantic, Bergen, Burlington, Essex, Mercer, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Salem, Sussex and Warren.

WNV Results by County through 23 June 2014

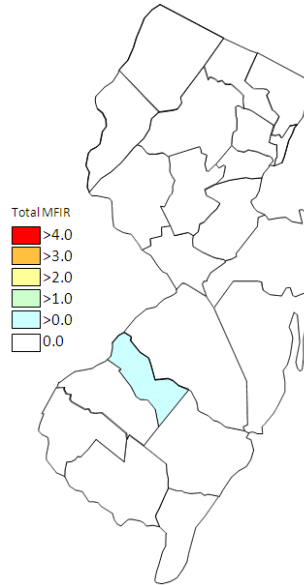
County	Species	Pools	Mosquitoes	Positives	MFIR
Atlantic		4	61		
	<i>Aedes canadensis canadensis</i>	1	4		
	<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	3	57		
Burlington		36	1588		
	<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	1	10		
	<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>	1	1		
	<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	1	64		
	<i>Culex spp.</i>	13	445		
	<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	20	1068		
Camden		71	2256	1	0.443
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	3	3		
	<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	10	16		
	<i>Culex spp.</i>	50	1894	1	0.528

<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	8	343		
Cape May	41	563		
<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</i>	1	50		
<i>Culex pipiens</i>	18	188		
<i>Culex restuans</i>	16	213		
<i>Culex salinarius</i>	1	4		
<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	5	108		
Essex	40	764		
<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	3	4		
<i>Culex</i> spp.	37	760		
Gloucester	64	2461		
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	2	28		
<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	2	32		
<i>Culex pipiens</i>	56	2253		
<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	4	148		
Hunterdon	60	2963		
<i>Culex</i> spp.	60	2963		
Mercer	52	1507		
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	3	9		
<i>Aedes canadensis canadensis</i>	1	3		
<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	5	30		
<i>Aedes vexans</i>	1	5		
<i>Culex pipiens</i>	12	233		
<i>Culex restuans</i>	30	1227		
Middlesex	18	936		
<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	2	14		
<i>Culex</i> spp.	16	922		
Monmouth	59	1143		
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	3	7		
<i>Aedes canadensis canadensis</i>	8	190		
<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	7	13		
<i>Aedes trivitattus</i>	1	1		
<i>Aedes vexans</i>	3	8		
<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>	1	1		
<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</i>	1	1		
<i>Culex erraticus</i>	1	2		
<i>Culex restuans</i>	1	1		
<i>Culex</i> spp.	29	902		
<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	4	17		
Ocean	56	1077		
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	5	19		
<i>Aedes canadensis canadensis</i>	3	96		
<i>Aedes cantator</i>	3	135		
<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	3	12		
<i>Aedes sticticus</i>	2	6		
<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	1	1		
<i>Aedes vexans</i>	5	22		

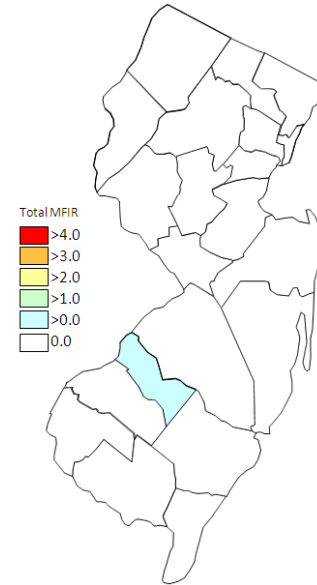
<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	1	2		
<i>Culex erraticus</i>	2	3		
<i>Culex</i> spp.	19	752		
<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	11	27		
<i>Psorophora ferox</i>	1	2		
Salem	20	339		
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	1	1		
<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	2	3		
<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	2	2		
<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	4	38		
<i>Culex</i> spp.	7	160		
<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	4	135		
Somerset	45	1114		
<i>Aedes canadensis canadensis</i>	1	3		
<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	3	17		
<i>Culex</i> spp.	41	1094		
Warren	50	2178		
<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	1	2		
<i>Culex</i> spp.	49	2176		
Grand Total	616	18950	1	0.053



Cumulative WNV activity in 2013.



WNV activity to 23 June 2014.



WNV activity last week, 2014.

Saint Louis Encephalitis (SLE) to 23 June 2014.

New Jersey will be selectively testing for SLE this year. 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 have been detected positive for SLE in 2014.

County	Species	Pools	Mosquitoes	Positives	MFIR
Burlington		11	424		
	<i>Culex</i> spp.	11	424		
Grand Total		11	424		

La Crosse Encephalitis (LAC) through 23 June 2014.

New Jersey will be selectively testing for La Crosse (LAC) virus this year. 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 have been reported for LAC in 2014.

County	Species	Pools	Mosquitoes	Positives	MFIR
Salem		1	1		
	<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	1	1		
Grand Total		1	1		