

# VECTOR SURVEILLANCE IN NEW JERSEY

EEE, WNV, SLE, LAC, DENV and CHIK

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CDC WEEK 38: 20 September to 26 September, 2015

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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	1.20	1.00	19 (24)	11 (12)	1	52.63
Green Bank (Burlington Co.)/23	Coastal	2.08	0.72	111 (129)	14 (15)	1	9.01
Corbin City (Atlantic Co.)/25	Coastal	1.16	0.60	248 (263)	15 (16)		
Dennisville (Cape May Co.)/50	Coastal	3.45	0.00	222 <sup>‡</sup>	12		
Winslow (Camden Co.)/50	Inland	0.65	0.60	1863	46	7	3.76
Centerton (Salem Co.)/50	Inland	2.40	1.02	797	25	1	1.25
Turkey Swamp (Monmouth Co.)/49	Inland	0.62	Not collected	397	19		
Glassboro (Gloucester Co.)/50	Inland	0.72	0.30	294	17	1	3.40

\*Current week (in parentheses) results pending. ‡ corrected

**Remarks:** No new positive pools of EEE were detected in the current week. There have been a total of 21 positive pools detected statewide: 14 in *Culiseta melanura*, 6 in *Culex erraticus* and 1 in *Culex pipiens*. There has been one horse case reported previously. First detection of EEE in a pool of *Culiseta melanura* was collected at the Winslow resting box site on the 27<sup>th</sup> of July.

**Traditional Resting Box Sites:** Eleven EEE positive *Cs. melanura* pools have been detected at the state resting box sites to date. Five of the eight sites have now detected positive pools. 3951 *Cs. melanura* from 159 pools have been tested for EEE with an additional 3 pools containing 38 *Cs. melanura* to be tested. MFIR for the traditional resting box sites is 2.78 with a statewide MFIR of 1.74 for *Cs. melanura* and a statewide MFIR of 0.91 for all species tested.

		<b>Additional <i>Cs. melanura</i> trapped by counties</b> *traps with positives indicated in <b>BOLD</b> .			
<b>County</b>	<b>Trap types*</b>	<b>Pools</b>	<b>Mosquitoes</b>	<b>Positives</b>	<b>MFIR</b>
Atlantic	CO <sub>2</sub>	20	333		
Burlington	<b>CO<sub>2</sub></b>	68	2190	2	0.91
Cape May	GR, RB	128	711		
Cumberland	CO <sub>2</sub> , <b>RB</b>	18	243	1	4.12
Gloucester		34	503		
Middlesex	RB	9	46		
Ocean	CO <sub>2</sub> , GR, RB	19	85		
Salem	CO <sub>2</sub>	2	2		
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>298</b>	<b>4113</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.73</b>

**Additional *Cs. melanura*:** Counties maintain trap sites for *Cs. melanura* in other areas. Previous to the current week, three positive pools (two from Burlington County and one from Cumberland County) have been detected. The first county positive was collected from a CO<sub>2</sub> trap on 3 August.

<b>Species other than <i>Cs. melanura</i></b>	<b>Pools</b>	<b>Mosquitoes</b>	<b>Positives</b>	<b>MFIR</b>
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	3	3		
<i>Aedes atlanticus</i>	1	7		
<i>Aedes canadensis canadensis</i>	1	22		
<i>Aedes cantator</i>	39	54		
<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	3	5		
<i>Aedes sollicitans</i>	17	400		
<i>Aedes taeniorhynchus</i>	3	18		
<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	2	2		
<i>Aedes vexans</i>	2	5		
<i>Anopheles bradleyi</i>	44	255		
<i>Anopheles crucians</i>	3	45		
<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>	28	122		
<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</i>	5	57		
<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	114	2139		
<i>Culex erraticus</i>	70	1831	6	3.277
<i>Culex pipiens</i>	706	7568	1	0.132
<i>Culex restuans</i>	2	2		
<i>Culex salinarius</i>	169	829		
<i>Culex</i> sp.	46	130		
<i>Orthopodomyia signifera</i>	1	1		
<i>Psorophora ferox</i>	1	1		
<b>State Total</b>	<b>1260</b>	<b>13496</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0.519</b>

**Additional Species:** Nineteen additional species were tested for EEE. Previous to the current week, seven positive pools (6 from *Culex erraticus* collected on 18 Aug, in Cape May and the 6<sup>th</sup> from *Culex pipiens* collected in Gloucester County on 2 Sep).

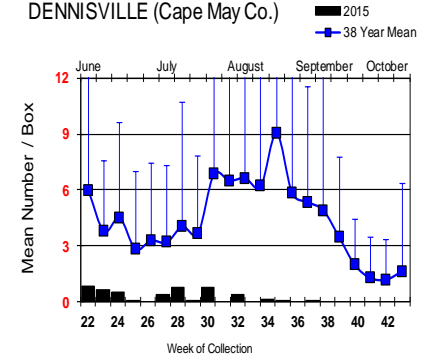
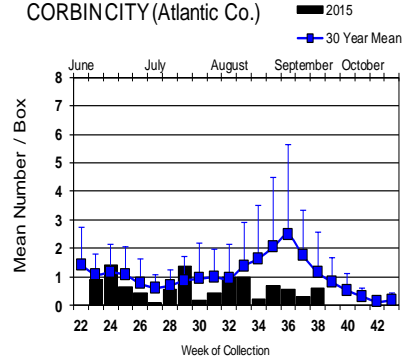
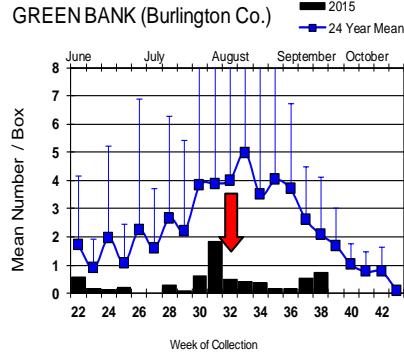
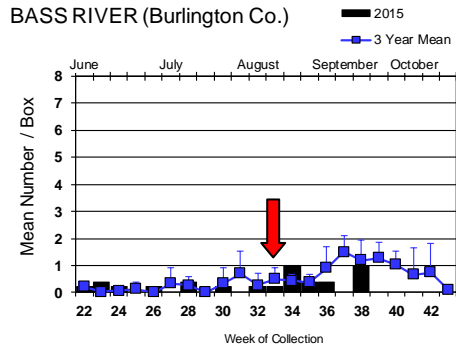
**Horses and Humans:** One horse, a 2 yo unvaccinated mare in Gloucester County, euthanized 25 Aug (no date of onset reported).

No humans have been reported with EEE.

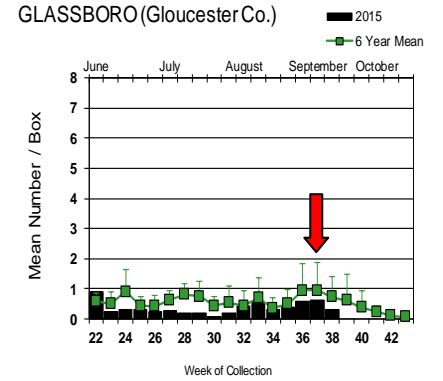
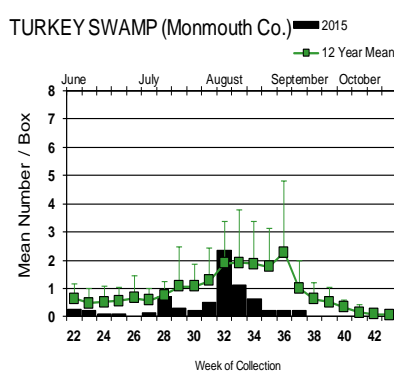
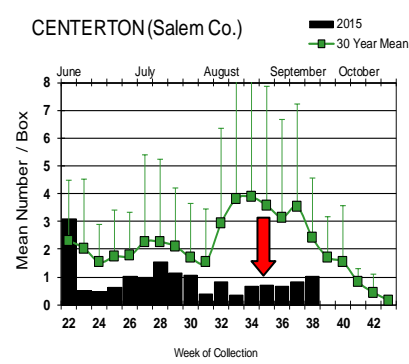
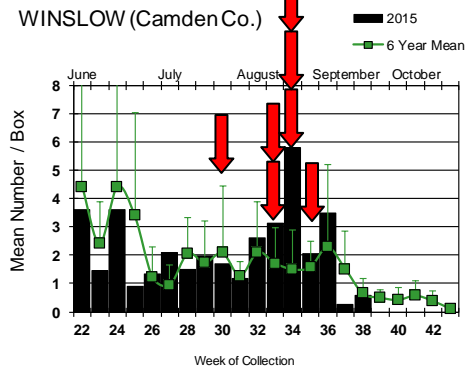
**Horses and Vaccinations:** The fate of unvaccinated equids reinforces the necessity of maintaining a vaccination schedule for arboviruses. For vaccination schedules recommended by the American Association of Equine Practices, see: [http://www.aaep.org/vaccination\\_guidelines.htm](http://www.aaep.org/vaccination_guidelines.htm)

# Culiseta melanura Population Graphs

## Coastal



## Inland



Populations of *Culiseta melanura* continue to be below or not significantly different from historical values. No new positive pools were detected at the traditional resting box sites during the past week.

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

**EEE in US** (2015 cumulative cases): (Black or Red = previous + new reported cases occurring)

- equine: FL(19/1goat) GA(2) LA(2) MI(1) MS(2) NC(1) NJ(1) NY(2) SC(3) TX(8) VA(2)
- mosquito pools: ME(1) NJ (21) NY(13) VT(1)
- sentinel: FL(66), TX(24)
- human: LA (1), NY(2)

**West Nile Virus Positive Organisms in US, 2015**

West Nile in US (2015 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					3
Alaska					
Arizona	0	78		3	65
Arkansas				3	11/14
California	855/967	2568/2768	269/314	14/15	157/201
Colorado	12	108/164		11/12	61/74
Connecticut		146/153			1/5
Delaware	2				4
DC					1
Florida		8	120/169		6/7
Georgia	0	24		0	5
Hawaii					
Idaho	0	13		4/5	7/13
Illinois	42/50	1471/1613		6/8	22/30
Indiana	0	414/437			8/12
Iowa		7		2	4
Kansas		1			11/14
Kentucky				4	
Louisiana	52/65	461/483		1	44/54
Maine					1
Maryland					2
Mass.		153/159		0	3/5
Michigan	10	9		1	1/7
Minnesota	3	2		1	4
Mississippi		44		1	27/32
Missouri		452		13/14	16/19

	Birds	Mosquito Pools	Sentinels	Horses	Humans
Montana					1/2
Nebraska	1	79/86		0	39/50
Nevada		104			3/7
New Hampshire		0		0	0
New Jersey	24/28	721/817		0	16/18
New Mexico				1	7/8
New York		36		1	12/15
North Carolina					
North Dakota	0	4		2	12
Ohio		309/486			19/26
Oklahoma		2			42/53
Oregon	10	53/56	0	3/4	1
Pennsylvania	25/29	2443/2653		1	18/27
Rhode Island		1/3		0	0
South Carolina					1
South Dakota		7			29/31
Tennessee		117			3
Texas	14	1206/1328	1	7/11	111/151
Utah		238/249	4	0	3
Vermont		67/90			
Virginia				1	
Washington	7	153/157		31	21/22
West Virginia					
Wisconsin	38/43	11/13		1	3
Wyoming					4

\* 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 29 September 2015

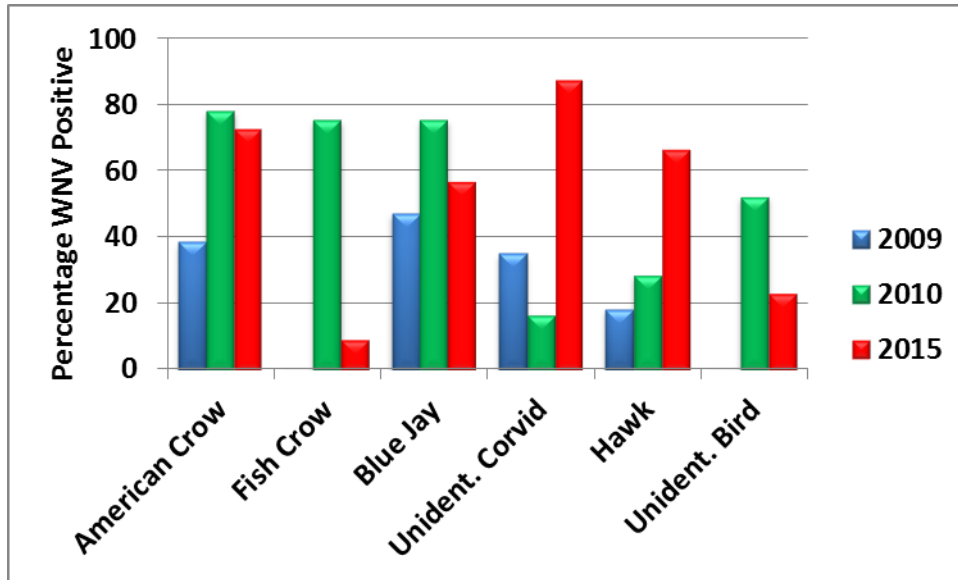
Species	Pools	Mosquitoes	Positives	MFIR
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	1309	9638	22	2.283
<i>Aedes atlanticus</i>	2	13		
<i>Aedes atropalpus</i>	11	18		
<i>Aedes aurifer</i>	1	1		
<i>Aedes canadensis canadensis</i>	22	261	1	3.831
<i>Aedes cantator</i>	45	224		
<i>Aedes grossbecki</i>	9	40		
<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	485	2101	9	4.284
<i>Aedes sollicitans</i>	17	400		
<i>Aedes sticticus</i>	1	1		
<i>Aedes taeniorhynchus</i>	12	68		
<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	281	812	3	3.695
<i>Aedes trivittatus</i>	6	17		
<i>Aedes vexans</i>	91	1439	2	1.390
<i>Anopheles atropos</i>	1	1		
<i>Anopheles barberi</i>	2	2		
<i>Anopheles bradleyi</i>	47	274		
<i>Anopheles crucians</i>	4	46		
<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>	103	351		
<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</i>	222	4830		
<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	121	2220		
<i>Culex erraticus</i>	106	2143	2	0.933
<i>Culex pipiens</i>	1083	25445	152	5.974
<i>Culex restuans</i>	597	3116	6	1.926
<i>Culex salinarius</i>	177	896	2	2.232
<i>Culex</i> sp.	2584	95026	603	6.346
<i>Culex territans</i>	21	60		
<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	464	8075	15	1.858
<i>Orthopodomyia signifera</i>	2	2		
<i>Psorophora ciliata</i>	3	20		
<i>Psorophora columbiae</i>	19	236		
<i>Psorophora ferox</i>	11	20		
<i>Psorophora howardii</i>	1	1		
<i>Uranotaenia sapphirina</i>	3	7		
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7863</b>	<b>157804</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>5.177</b>

**Remarks:** To date, 7863 pools of 157,804 mosquitoes from 33 species have been tested, with 817 positive pools detected, most in ornithophilic *Culex/Culiseta* pools (95%). No detection in new species from the previous week has occurred. First positive of the season occurred in Middlesex County, in a pool of mixed *Culex*, collected on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of June. First positive pool in non-*Culex* was in an *Aedes albopictus* pool, collected in Monmouth County on 10 July. First positive pool in a non-*Culex* ornithophilic species was found in *Culiseta melanura* in Cape May 21 July. Overall state MFIR is 5.177, up from the previous week of 5.016.

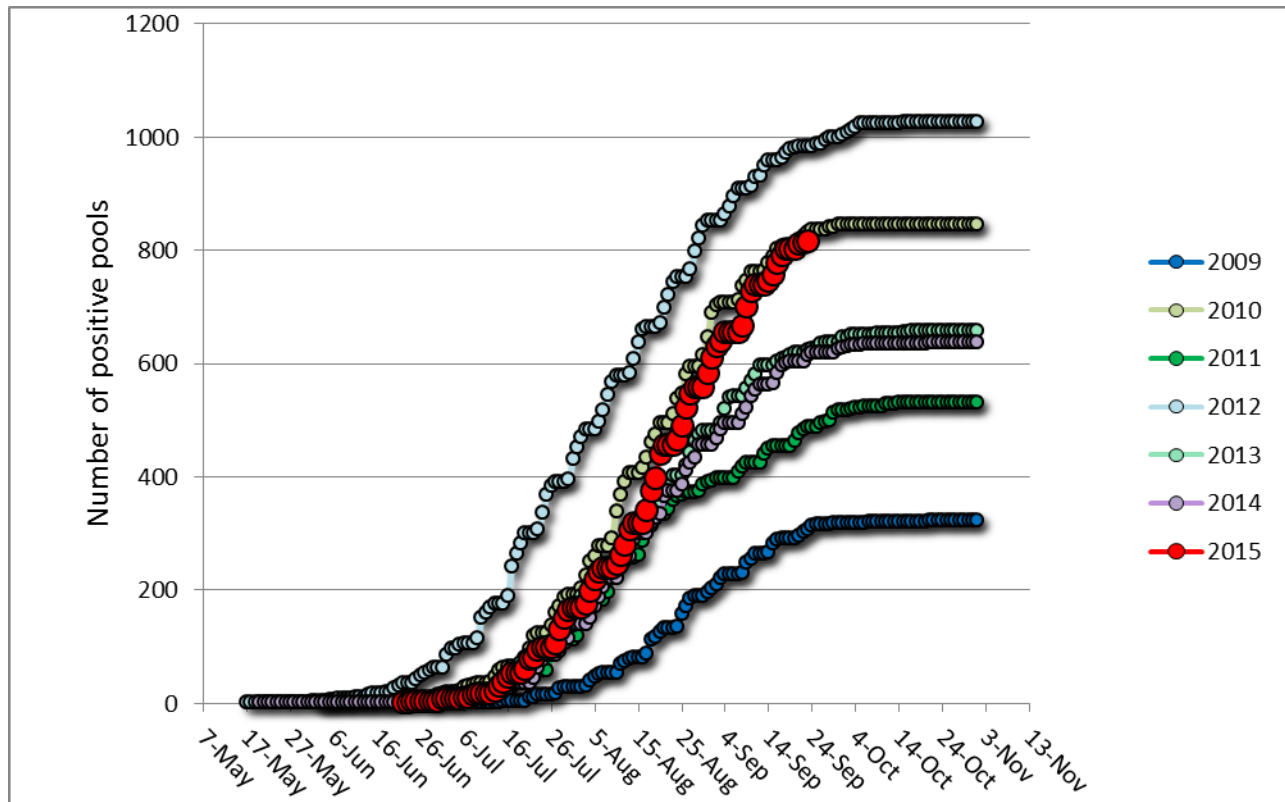
**Humans, Horses and Wild Birds:** Eighteen human cases (2 fatalities) of WNV have been reported in Bergen (2), Burlington (3), Camden (1), Cumberland (2), Essex (1), Gloucester (3), Middlesex (2), Monmouth (2), Ocean (1) and Passaic (1) counties. For further information, see <http://www.state.nj.us/health/cd/westnile/techinfo.shtml>.

No horse cases have been detected.

Bird testing began in mid-April. Twenty-eight positive birds have been reported, mostly corvids. To date, 66 birds have been tested. Species includes: American Crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos* 8/11) Fish Crow (*Corvus ossifragus* 1/11), Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata* 4/7), unidentified corvid (7/8), Hawk/Raptor (2/3) and other avian species (6/26). Counties (positives) submitting birds are Atlantic, Bergen, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Essex, Gloucester, Hunterdon, Mercer, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Passaic, Salem and Warren.



The figure above shows the percent positive birds for a low year activity (2009 in blue), a high year activity (2010 in green) and the current year (2015 in red). Some indicators (American Crow percentage) are similar to high year activity while others (Blue Jay) are less indicative. Some unidentified corvids are likely Fish Crows.



The figure above shows WNV activity as the accumulation of positive pools over the season. This year is on pace to be as active as one of the more active years, 2010. At the same CDC week in 2010, there were twenty human cases, with a total of twenty-nine human cases by CDC week 44.

## WNV Results by County through 29 September 2015

County	Species	Pools	Mosquitoes	Positives	MFIR
<b>Atlantic</b>		<b>225</b>	<b>6590</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2.276</b>
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	41	324	1	3.086
	<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	13	60		
	<i>Aedes sollicitans</i>	3	136		
	<i>Aedes taeniorhynchus</i>	1	5		
	<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	1	2		
	<i>Aedes vexans</i>	6	238		
	<i>Anopheles bradleyi</i>	2	4		
	<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</i>	2	24		
	<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	26	943		
	<i>Culex erraticus</i>	9	126		
	<i>Culex pipiens</i>	16	946	10	10.571
	<i>Culex restuans</i>	3	9		
	<i>Culex salinarius</i>	1	15		
	<i>Culex spp.</i>	65	3176	3	0.945
	<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	35	581	1	1.721
	<i>Psorophora ferox</i>	1	1		
<b>Bergen</b>		<b>167</b>	<b>7417</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>12.674</b>
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	8	16	1	62.500
	<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	13	350		
	<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	1	1		
	<i>Culex spp.</i>	145	7050	93	13.191
<b>Burlington</b>		<b>240</b>	<b>5291</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3.402</b>
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	20	200	2	10.000
	<i>Aedes atlanticus</i>	1	7		
	<i>Aedes atropalpus</i>	1	4		
	<i>Aedes canadensis canadensis</i>	1	22		
	<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	11	80		
	<i>Aedes sollicitans</i>	2	25		
	<i>Aedes sticticus</i>	1	1		
	<i>Aedes taeniorhynchus</i>	3	18		
	<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	3	13		
	<i>Aedes vexans</i>	6	37		
	<i>Anopheles bradleyi</i>	4	180		
	<i>Anopheles crucians</i>	2	44		
	<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>	6	27		
	<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	6	100		
	<i>Culex erraticus</i>	4	9	1	111.111
	<i>Culex pipiens</i>	5	11	1	90.909
	<i>Culex restuans</i>	3	15		
	<i>Culex salinarius</i>	9	216		
	<i>Culex spp.</i>	58	1961	11	5.609
	<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	93	2320	3	1.293
	<i>Orthopodomyia signifera</i>	1	1		
<b>Camden</b>		<b>274</b>	<b>8964</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>7.140</b>
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	23	47	2	42.553
	<i>Aedes canadensis canadensis</i>	3	15		
	<i>Aedes cantator</i>	1	1		
	<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	49	376	3	7.979
	<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>	2	6		
	<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	2	2		

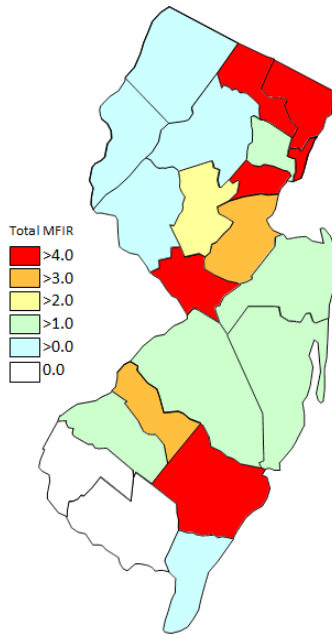
<i>Culex</i> spp.	143	6644	52	7.827
<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	47	1864	7	3.755
<i>Psorophora ferox</i>	4	9		
<b>Cape May</b>	<b>2796</b>	<b>19429</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1.647</b>
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	311	651		
<i>Aedes atropalpus</i>	10	14		
<i>Aedes aurifer</i>	1	1		
<i>Aedes canadensis canadensis</i>	7	7		
<i>Aedes cantator</i>	39	54		
<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	236	466		
<i>Aedes sollicitans</i>	6	8		
<i>Aedes taeniorhynchus</i>	6	15		
<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	211	467		
<i>Aedes vexans</i>	18	44		
<i>Anopheles atropos</i>	1	1		
<i>Anopheles barberi</i>	1	1		
<i>Anopheles bradleyi</i>	40	75		
<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>	23	27		
<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</i>	194	4702		
<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	50	817		
<i>Culex erraticus</i>	51	1719		
<i>Culex pipiens</i>	690	7103	26	3.660
<i>Culex restuans</i>	530	1790	2	1.117
<i>Culex salinarius</i>	159	366	2	5.464
<i>Culex</i> spp.	37	90		
<i>Culex territans</i>	21	60		
<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	142	935	2	2.139
<i>Orthopodomyia signifera</i>	1	1		
<i>Psorophora columbiae</i>	5	5		
<i>Psorophora ferox</i>	2	2		
<i>Psorophora howardii</i>	1	1		
<i>Uranotaenia sapphirina</i>	3	7		
<b>Cumberland</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>3530</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2.550</b>
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	31	295		
<i>Aedes atlanticus</i>	1	6		
<i>Aedes canadensis canadensis</i>	3	54		
<i>Aedes cantator</i>	1	2		
<i>Aedes grossbecki</i>	9	40		
<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	7	16		
<i>Aedes sollicitans</i>	6	231		
<i>Aedes taeniorhynchus</i>	2	30		
<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	3	7		
<i>Aedes trivittatus</i>	2	3		
<i>Aedes vexans</i>	31	963	2	2.077
<i>Anopheles bradleyi</i>	1	15		
<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>	9	84		
<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</i>	6	40		
<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	11	68		
<i>Culex erraticus</i>	11	87		
<i>Culex pipiens</i>	5	23	1	43.478
<i>Culex restuans</i>	1	1		
<i>Culex salinarius</i>	5	256		
<i>Culex</i> spp.	55	847	6	7.084
<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	18	243		



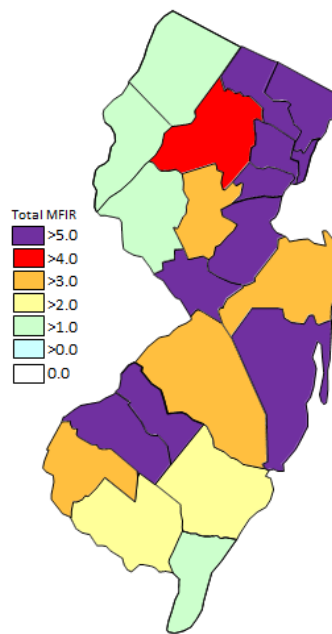
	<i>Psorophora ciliata</i>	3	20		
	<i>Psorophora columbiae</i>	11	199		
<b>Essex</b>		<b>145</b>	<b>2114</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5.676</b>
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	6	10		
	<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	23	53		
	<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	3	3	1	333.333
	<i>Aedes trivittatus</i>	1	1		
	<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>	2	3		
	<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</i>	5	22		
	<i>Culex</i> spp.	103	2016	11	5.456
	<i>Psorophora ferox</i>	2	6		
<b>Gloucester</b>		<b>558</b>	<b>17887</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>6.317</b>
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	179	1222	8	6.547
	<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	16	118		
	<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	5	18		
	<i>Aedes vexans</i>	4	9		
	<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>	19	92		
	<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</i>	2	3		
	<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	3	5		
	<i>Culex pipiens</i>	278	15622	104	6.657
	<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	51	797	1	1.255
	<i>Psorophora ferox</i>	1	1		
<b>Hudson</b>		<b>194</b>	<b>7722</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>9.195</b>
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	24	380		
	<i>Culex</i> spp.	170	7342	71	9.670
<b>Hunterdon</b>		<b>213</b>	<b>9936</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1.912</b>
	<i>Culex</i> spp.	213	9936	19	1.912
<b>Mercer</b>		<b>410</b>	<b>8675</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>5.418</b>
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	135	1645		
	<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	19	80	1	12.500
	<i>Aedes vexans</i>	17	111		
	<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	6	54		
	<i>Culex erraticus</i>	5	30		
	<i>Culex pipiens</i>	87	1738	10	5.754
	<i>Culex restuans</i>	56	1294	4	3.091
	<i>Culex</i> spp.	85	3723	32	8.595
<b>Middlesex</b>		<b>382</b>	<b>11579</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>7.255</b>
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	132	426	4	9.390
	<i>Culex</i> spp.	241	11107	80	7.203
	<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	9	46		
<b>Monmouth</b>		<b>544</b>	<b>8586</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3.494</b>
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	275	3178	2	0.629
	<i>Aedes canadensis canadensis</i>	6	93		
	<i>Aedes cantator</i>	4	167		
	<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	17	58		
	<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	5	13		
	<i>Aedes trivittatus</i>	1	1		
	<i>Aedes vexans</i>	3	5		

	<i>Anopheles barberi</i>	1	1		
	<i>Anopheles crucians</i>	2	2		
	<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>	26	68		
	<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</i>	5	11		
	<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	1	1		
	<i>Culex erraticus</i>	13	89		
	<i>Culex restuans</i>	1	1		
	<i>Culex salinarius</i>	3	43		
	<i>Culex</i> spp.	159	4422	28	6.332
	<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	20	402		
	<i>Psorophora columbiae</i>	2	31		
<b>Morris</b>		<b>303</b>	<b>12325</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>4.949</b>
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	28	368		
	<i>Culex</i> spp.	275	11957	61	5.102
<b>Ocean</b>		<b>249</b>	<b>3660</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>6.284</b>
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	69	683	2	2.928
	<i>Aedes canadensis canadensis</i>	1	3		
	<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	39	142	3	21.127
	<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	8	25	1	40.000
	<i>Aedes vexans</i>	2	3		
	<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>	2	5		
	<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</i>	1	3		
	<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	5	129		
	<i>Culex erraticus</i>	2	4		
	<i>Culex</i> spp.	98	2575	17	6.602
	<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	22	88		
<b>Passaic</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12.780</b>
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	2	3		
	<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	4	8	1	125.000
	<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	2	3		
	<i>Aedes vexans</i>	1	1		
	<i>Culex</i> spp.	11	298	3	10.067
<b>Salem</b>		<b>152</b>	<b>1557</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3.211</b>
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	19	143		
	<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	12	22	1	45.455
	<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	13	19	1	52.632
	<i>Aedes vexans</i>	1	2		
	<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>	7	12		
	<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</i>	6	23		
	<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	9	26		
	<i>Culex erraticus</i>	11	79	1	12.658
	<i>Culex pipiens</i>	2	2		
	<i>Culex restuans</i>	3	6		
	<i>Culex</i> spp.	40	422	1	2.370
	<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	27	799	1	1.252
	<i>Psorophora columbiae</i>	1	1		
	<i>Psorophora ferox</i>	1	1		
<b>Somerset</b>		<b>196</b>	<b>2849</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3.861</b>
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	2	8		
	<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	8	121		

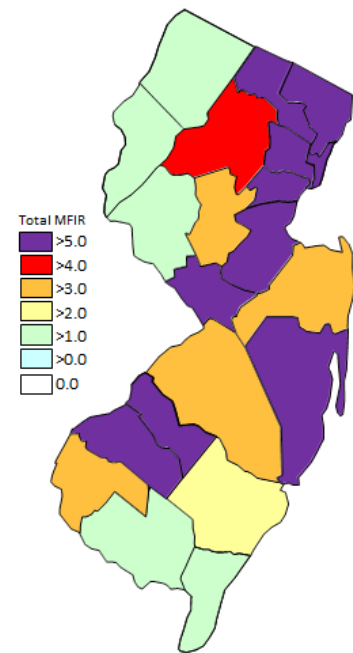
<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	8	84		
<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>	1	4		
<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	1	29		
<i>Culex</i> spp.	176	2603	11	4.226
<b>Sussex</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>3743</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1.603</b>
<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	15	129		
<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	13	135		
<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>	5	21		
<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	1	46		
<i>Culex</i> spp.	163	3412	6	1.758
<b>Union</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>10369</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>8.583</b>
<i>Aedes canadensis canadensis</i>	1	67	1	14.925
<i>Culex</i> spp.	162	10302	88	8.542
<b>Warren</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>5268</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1.898</b>
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	4	39		
<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	3	22		
<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	5	22		
<i>Aedes trivittatus</i>	2	12		
<i>Aedes vexans</i>	2	26		
<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>	1	2		
<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</i>	1	2		
<i>Culex</i> spp.	185	5143	10	1.944
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7863</b>	<b>157804</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>5.177</b>



Cumulative WNV activity in 2014.



WNV activity to 29 September 2015.



WNV activity last week, 2015.

\*NOTE\* New scale on activity maps – addition of MFIR 5.0 and above in purple

## Saint Louis Encephalitis (SLE) 2015.

New Jersey will be testing for SLE this year only when adjacent states show human activity (Cape May tests its own 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.

County	Species	Pools	Mosquitoes	Positives	MFIR
<b>Cape May</b>		<b>725</b>	<b>7273</b>		
	<i>Culex pipiens</i>	687	7182		
	<i>Culex restuans</i>	1	1		
	<i>Culex</i> spp.	37	90		
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>725</b>	<b>7273</b>		

## La Crosse Encephalitis (LAC) 2015.

New Jersey will be testing for LAC this year only when adjacent states show human activity (Cape May tests its own 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).

County	Species	Pools	Mosquitoes	Positives	MFIR
<b>Cape May</b>		<b>212</b>	<b>472</b>		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	1	1		
	<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	1	5		
	<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	210	466		
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>212</b>	<b>472</b>		

## Dengue (DENV) to 29 September 2015.

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. There are currently 40 imported human cases in New Jersey, no local transmission.

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

No pools have tested positive in 2015. Currently, there are 27 imported human cases reported in New Jersey.

County	Species	DENV1		DENV2		DENV3		DENV4		Positives	MFIR
		Pool	Mos.	Pool	Mos.	Pool	Mos.	Pool	Mos.		
Atlantic		41	324	41	324	41	324	41	324		

	41	324	41	324	41	324	41	324		
<b>Burlington</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>200</b>		
	20	200	20	200	20	200	20	200		
<b>Camden</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>45</b>		
	22	45	22	45	22	45	22	45		
<b>Cumberland</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>295</b>		
	31	295	31	295	31	295	31	295		
<b>Gloucester</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>1211</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>1219</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>1219</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>1219</b>		
	175	1211	176	1219	176	1219	176	1219		
<b>Hudson</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>380</b>		
	24	380	24	380	24	380	24	380		
<b>Mercer</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>1645</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>1645</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>1645</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>1645</b>		
	135	1645	135	1645	135	1645	135	1645		
<b>Middlesex</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>426</b>		
	132	426	132	426	132	426	132	426		
<b>Monmouth</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>2951</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>2951</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>2951</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>2840</b>		
	244	2951	244	2951	244	2951	225	2840		
<b>Morris</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>368</b>		
	28	368	28	368	28	368	28	368		
<b>Salem</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>143</b>		
	19	143	19	143	19	143	19	143		
<b>Warren</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>39</b>		
	4	39	4	39	4	39	4	39		
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>8027</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>8035</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>8035</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>7924</b>		

### Chikungunya (CHIK) to 29 September 2015.

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 have tested positive in 2015. Currently, there are 23 imported human cases reported in New Jersey.

County	Species	Pools	Mosquitoes	Positives	MFIR
Atlantic		41	324		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	41	324		

<b>Burlington</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>200</b>		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	20	200		
<b>Camden</b>		<b>22</b>	<b>45</b>		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	22	45		
<b>Cape May</b>		<b>307</b>	<b>645</b>		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	306	644		
	<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	1	1		
<b>Cumberland</b>		<b>31</b>	<b>295</b>		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	31	295		
<b>Gloucester</b>		<b>176</b>	<b>1219</b>		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	176	1219		
<b>Hudson</b>		<b>24</b>	<b>380</b>		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	24	380		
<b>Mercer</b>		<b>135</b>	<b>1645</b>		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	135	1645		
<b>Middlesex</b>		<b>132</b>	<b>426</b>		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	132	426		
<b>Monmouth</b>		<b>244</b>	<b>2951</b>		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	244	2951		
<b>Morris</b>		<b>28</b>	<b>368</b>		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	28	368		
<b>Salem</b>		<b>19</b>	<b>143</b>		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	19	143		
<b>Warren</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>39</b>		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	4	39		
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1183</b>	<b>8680</b>		