VECTOR SURVEILLANCE IN NEW JERSEY

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

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CDC WEEK 32: 5 August to 11 August, 2018

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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**	0.42	0.00	1	1		
Green Bank (Burlington Co.)/25	**Coastal**	3.58	0.32	27 (35)	5 (6)		
Corbin City (Atlantic Co.)/25	**Coastal**	0.97	0.24	53 (57) ‡	7 (8)		
Dennisville (Cape May Co.)/50	**Coastal**	6.03	0.04	262	12		
Winslow (Camden Co.)/50	**Inland**	1.06	2.16	1442	34	3	2.080
Centerton (Salem Co.)/50	**Inland**	1.45	0.38	171	10	1	5.848
Turkey Swamp (Monmouth Co.)/50	**Inland**	1.10	0.56	117	11		
Glassboro (Gloucester Co.)/48	**Inland**	0.39	0.12	116	9		

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

Remarks: Currently for the 2018 season, there are five detections of EEE among submitted mosquito pools, four at resting box sites (3 at Winslow and 1 at Centerton) and the latest from an additional county-placed trap. All are in the enzootic vector, *Culiseta melanura.*

Statewide, 4529 *Cs. melanura* from 286 pools have been tested, with five positive pools detected for an overall *Cs. melanura* MFIR of 1.104. 9066 specimens in 768 pools from 15 other species have also been tested, with no positives detected. Overall MFIR for all species statewide is 0.368.

Traditional Resting Box Sites: 2259 *Cs. melanura* from 92 pools have been tested for EEE (plus three pools totaling 59 to be tested) in 2018. Four positive EEE pools have previously been detected from the Winslow and Centerton resting box site, the last two from Winslow were collected 30 July.

	Additional *Cs. melanura* trapped by counties *traps with positives indicated in **BOLD.**				
County	**Trap types***	**Pools**	**Mosquitoes**	**Positives**	**MFIR**
Atlantic	CO2, RB	22	566		
Bergen	RB	4	11		
Burlington	CDCL	26	1137	1	
Cape May	GR, RB	105	281		
Cumberland	BGSCL, RB	10	50		
Morris	CDCL	1	1		
Ocean	CDCL, RB	16	111		
Passaic	RB	1	1		
Salem	CDCL	3	46		
Sussex	ABC	5	60		
Warren	CDCL	1	6		
TOTAL		**194**	**2270**		

Additional County-set *Cs. melanura*: Counties maintain trap sites for *Cs. melanura* in other areas, using a variety of traps. One positive pool has been detected, collected on 6 August in Burlington County in a CDC trap with light.

Horses and Humans: Currently, there is no horse or human cases reported. Last year, there were 6 horses detected with EEE. EEE is nearly always fatal for those horses without a complete vaccination history. Horses in New Jersey that have gone down in the past with EEE have either an incomplete vaccination history or NO vaccination history. Note that Florida is experiencing early and continued EEE activity with horse and now 1 human case. ***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.

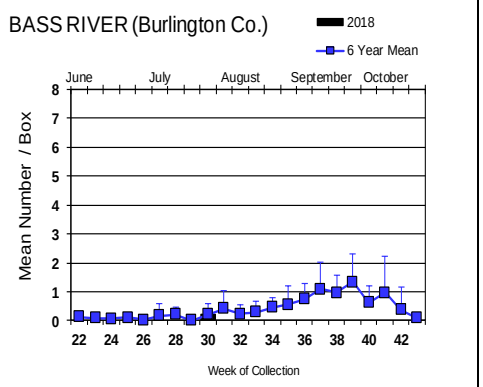
Horses and Vaccinations: The fate of unvaccinated equids reinforces the necessity of maintaining a vaccination schedule for arboviruses. For vaccination schedules recommended by the American Association of Equine Practices, see: http://www.aaep.org/vaccination_guidelines.htm

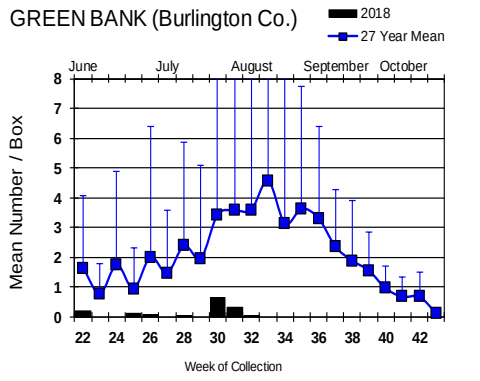
Additional Species: Fifteen additional species were tested for EEE. No positives were detected.

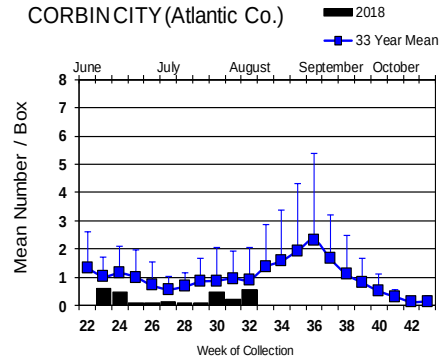
Species other than *Cs. melanura*	Pools	Mosquitoes	Positives	MFIR
Aedes albopictus	1	1		
Aedes canadensis canadensis	1	10		
Aedes cantator	2	2		
Aedes sollicitans	4	8		
Aedes taeniorhynchus	2	46		
Aedes vexans	1	6		
Anopheles bradleyi	16	77		
Anopheles punctipennis	6	21		
Anopheles quadrimaculatus	1	1		
Coquillettidia perturbans	59	1246		
Culex erraticus	28	125		
Culex pipiens	463	6483		
Culex salinarius	147	618		
Culex spp.	32	112		
Culiseta inornata	1	10		
Psorophora ferox	4	300		
State Total	**768**	**9066**		

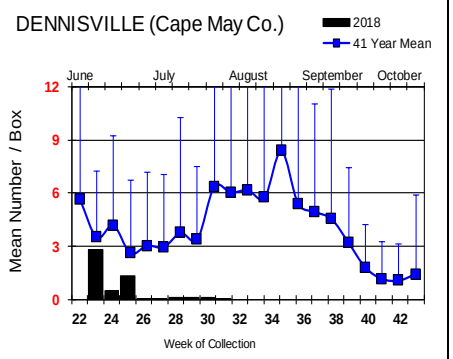
Culiseta melanura Populations

Coastal

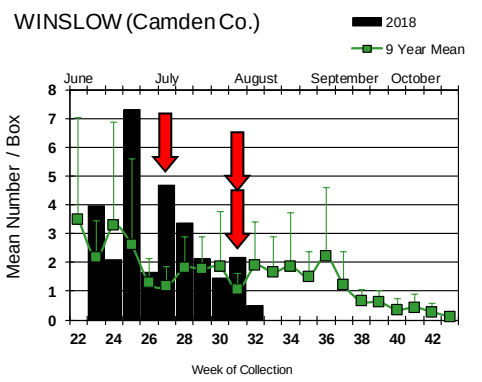


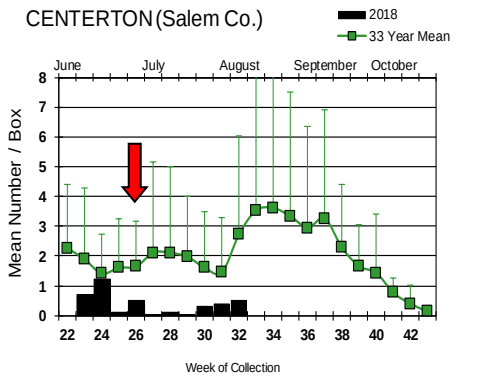


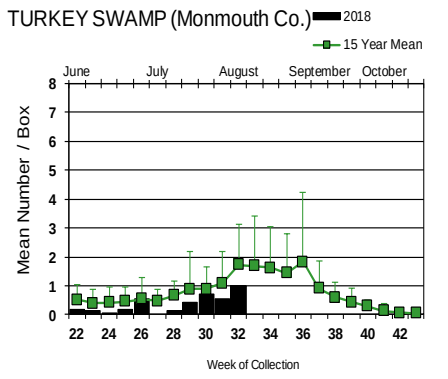


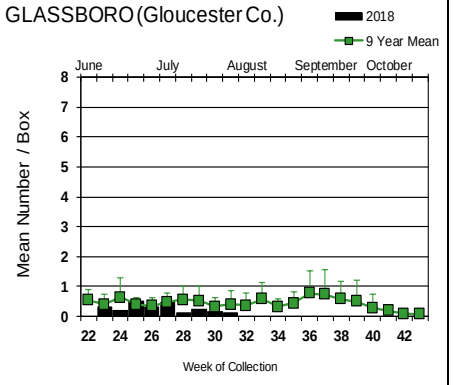


Inland









Most sites continue to generally show low population numbers. Turkey Swamp had the most notable increase in numbers this past week.

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

EEE in US (2018 cumulative cases): (Black or Red = previous + new reported cases occurring)

- **equine: FL(47/2 mule & donkey)**
- **mosquito pools: FL(2) NJ(2) RI(4)**
- **sentinel: FL(99/6 owl emus & 5 emu flocks)**
- **human: FL(2)**

West Nile Virus Positive Organisms in US, 2018

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					1/4
Alaska					
Arizona		20/21			1
Arkansas					
California	167/232	480/674	11/14		12
Colorado	3	11			3
Connecticut		62/103			
Delaware	2				1
DC	1				
Florida	1	11/13	50/57		1
Georgia		Present			Present
Hawaii					
Idaho		8/10		1	1
Illinois	8/10	803/1301			2/4
Indiana		122/226			1
Iowa		Present			Present
Kansas					Present
Kentucky		Present			Present
Louisiana	7	253			13
Maine					
Maryland	1	8			1/2
Mass.		120/172			
Michigan	28/40	26/47			
Minnesota		Present			4
Mississippi		65			11/17
Missouri	1	3		1	

	Birds	Mosquito Pools	Sentinels	Horses	Humans
Montana		3		2	
Nebraska		6/15			2/4
Nevada		Present			
New Hampshire		1			
New Jersey		212/330			1
New Mexico					Present
New York		175/220			1
North Carolina					1
North Dakota	8/10	17/34		1	4/18
Ohio		822/1078			2
Oklahoma		10/12			1
Oregon		11/170			
Pennsylvania	23/35	1100/209			1
Rhode Island					
South Carolina					1
South Dakota		7/8			10/27
Tennessee					1
Texas		315/368		1	6/8
Utah		9/26			
Vermont		26/33			
Virginia					1
Washington		21/27			
West Virginia		1			
Wisconsin	19	13/19			
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 through 10 August 2018

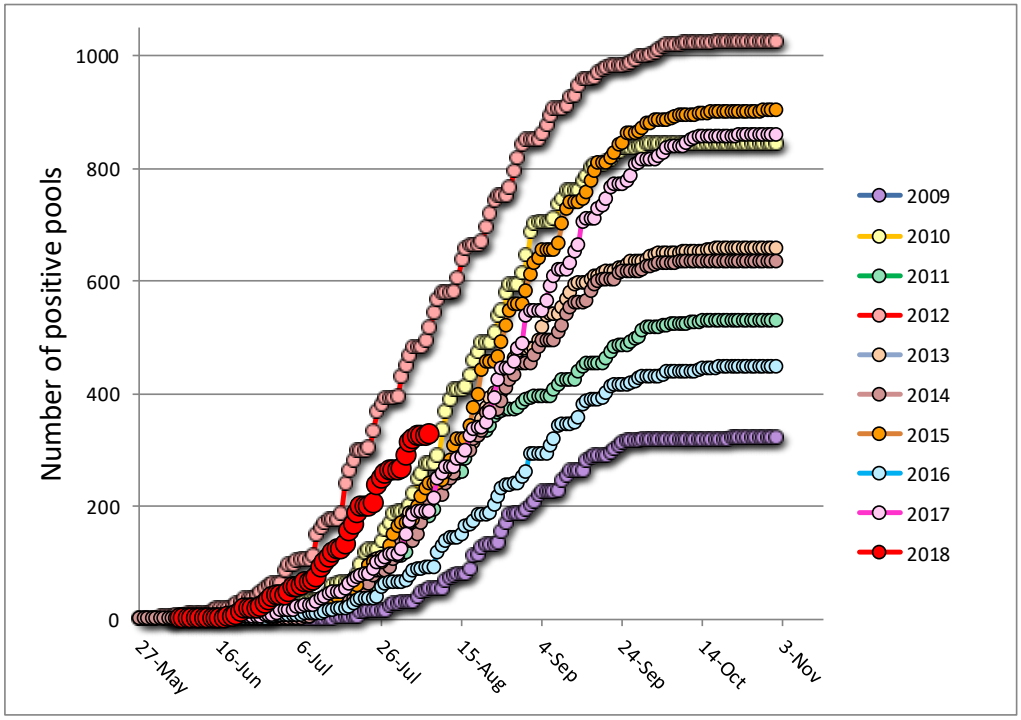
Species	Pools	Mosquitoes	Positives	MFIR
Aedes abserratus	1	11		
Aedes albopictus	476	2582	12	4.648
Aedes atropalpus	16	46		
Aedes canadensis canadensis	24	194		
Aedes cantator	7	52		
Aedes excrucians	1	2		
Aedes grossbecki	2	10		
Aedes infirmatus	1	1		
Aedes japonicus	388	2642	9	3.407
Aedes sollicitans	8	44		
Aedes sticticus	3	37		
Aedes taeniorhynchus	3	47		
Aedes thibaulti	1	10		
Aedes triseriatus	145	404	1	2.475
Aedes trivittatus	5	59		
Aedes vexans	32	417	1	2.398
Anopheles barberi	1	7		
Anopheles bradleyi	21	98		
Anopheles punctipennis	34	114		
Anopheles quadrimaculatus	105	1822		
Coquillettidia perturbans	79	2055	1	0.487
Culex erraticus	43	193	1	5.181
Culex pipiens	512	7465	9	1.206
Culex restuans	363	3456	4	1.157
Culex salinarius	159	931		
Culex spp.	1662	71601	286	3.994
Culex territans	12	56		
Culiseta inornata	1	10		
Culiseta melanura	287	4530	6	1.325
Orthopodomyia signifera	1	2		
Psorophora ciliata	1	6		
Psorophora columbiae	8	25		
Psorophora ferox	31	519		
Grand Total	**4433**	**99448**	**330**	**3.318**

Remarks: To date, 4433 pools of 99,448 mosquitoes from 32 species have been tested. A total of 330 positive WNV pools have been detected throughout the state. The bulk of new positives continue to be in the enzootic vector(s) *Culex* spp. First positive WNV pool detected has been revised from 7 June 2018 in Warren County to 5 June in Gloucester County, in *Culex pipiens*. Last year, the first positive *Culex* Mix pool was detected in Sussex County on 12 June and the first non-*Culex* positive was collected in *Aedes albopictus* on 14 July in Gloucester County. This year, the first non-*Culex* positive species was *Aedes japonicus*, also collected in Gloucester County on 7 JUNE, more than one month earlier. Other positive non-*Culex* species include *Aedes albopictus, Ae. triseriatus, Ae. vexans, Coquillettidia perturbans, Culex erraticus,* and *Culiseta melanura*. The statewide MFIR rate for all mosquitoes is 3.318.

***NOTE* - A*dditional* WNV pools have been reported to the counties, but are not yet in the database. This report should be considered up for revision as necessary.**

Humans, Horses and Wild Birds: Currently one human cases of WNV have been detected, occurring in Hunterdon County, date of onset currently unknown. No horse cases of WNV have been detected. In 2017, eight human cases of WNV were detected and two horse cases were detected. 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 previous 9 years, inclusive of the most active (2012) and least active (2009) years. The red series near the bottom of the graph represents this year, suggestive of increased activity.

WNV Results by County through 10 August 2018.

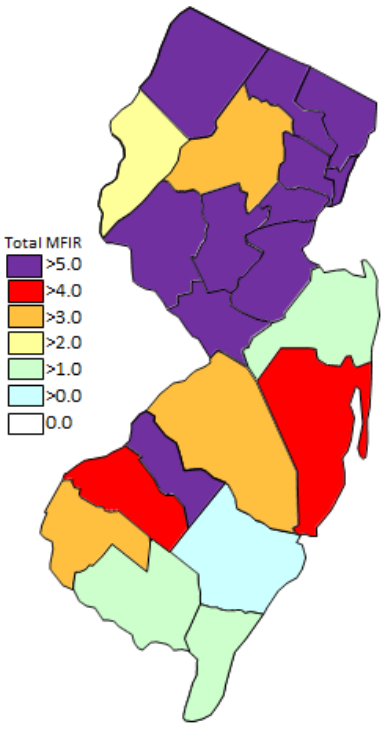
County	Species	Pools	Mosquitoes	Positives	MFIR
Atlantic		**108**	**2728**	**5**	**1.833**
	Aedes albopictus	13	149	1	6.711
	Aedes canadensis canadensis	3	54		
	Aedes japonicus	5	48		
	Aedes sollicitans	1	5		
	Aedes sticticus	1	35		
	Aedes taeniorhynchus	2	46		
	Aedes vexans	5	44		
	Anopheles bradleyi	2	15		
	Coquillettidia perturbans	8	257		
	Culex erraticus	4	16		
	Culex pipiens	8	376		
	Culex restuans	1	23		
	Culex salinarius	1	24		
	Culex spp.	14	556	4	7.194
	Culiseta melanura	31	629		
	Psorophora ferox	9	451		

Bergen		**141**	**9884**	**57**	**5.767**
	Aedes albopictus	1	14		
	Coquillettidia perturbans	2	34		
	Culex spp.	134	9825	57	5.802
	Culiseta melanura	4	11		
Burlington		**114**	**4093**	**16**	**3.909**
	Aedes albopictus	7	75		
	Aedes canadensis canadensis	1	10		
	Aedes japonicus	7	120	1	8.333
	Aedes triseriatus	2	7		
	Aedes vexans	1	6		
	Coquillettidia perturbans	1	52		
	Culex erraticus	2	11		
	Culex pipiens	1	1		
	Culex salinarius	4	95		
	Culex spp.	56	2544	12	4.717
	Culiseta melanura	32	1172	3	2.560
Camden		**114**	**4176**	**16**	**3.831**
	Aedes albopictus	13	21	2	95.238
	Aedes excrucians	1	2		
	Aedes japonicus	17	117	1	8.547
	Anopheles punctipennis	2	3		
	Culex spp.	45	2563	13	5.072
	Culiseta melanura	35	1468		
	Psorophora ferox	1	2		
Cape May		**1689**	**12142**	**5**	**0.412**
	Aedes albopictus	224	388		
	Aedes atropalpus	16	46		
	Aedes canadensis canadensis	7	11		
	Aedes cantator	2	2		
	Aedes infirmatus	1	1		
	Aedes japonicus	165	402		
	Aedes sollicitans	3	3		
	Aedes sticticus	1	1		
	Aedes triseriatus	81	163		
	Aedes vexans	3	3		
	Anopheles bradleyi	16	77		
	Anopheles punctipennis	6	8		
	Anopheles quadrimaculatus	92	1636		
	Coquillettidia perturbans	7	9		
	Culex erraticus	10	52		
	Culex pipiens	466	6486	5	0.771
	Culex restuans	287	1631		
	Culex salinarius	141	521		
	Culex spp.	27	95		
	Culex territans	12	56		
	Culiseta melanura	117	543		
	Orthopodomyia signifera	1	2		
	Psorophora columbiae	1	1		
	Psorophora ferox	3	5		
Cumberland		**118**	**1080**	**4**	**3.704**

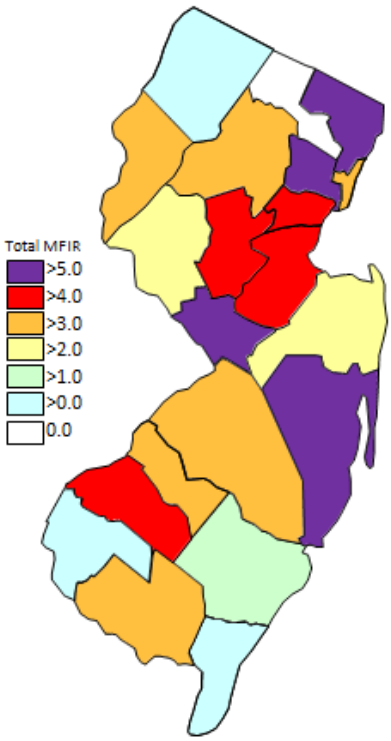
	Aedes albopictus	32	354		
	Aedes japonicus	8	41		
	Aedes sticticus	1	1		
	Aedes triseriatus	6	13		
	Aedes trivittatus	1	8		
	Aedes vexans	9	148		
	Anopheles punctipennis	6	34		
	Anopheles quadrimaculatus	7	173		
	Coquillettidia perturbans	1	1		
	Culex erraticus	5	37	1	27.027
	Culex pipiens	4	39		
	Culex restuans	1	1		
	Culex salinarius	2	2		
	Culex spp.	17	153	1	6.536
	Culiseta melanura	10	50	2	40.000
	Psorophora columbiae	3	9		
	Psorophora ferox	5	16		
Essex		**68**	**416**	**4**	**9.615**
	Aedes albopictus	14	22		0.000
	Aedes japonicus	9	18	2	111.111
	Aedes trivvitatus	6	9		
	Culex spp.	39	367	2	5.450
Gloucester		**139**	**4851**	**22**	**4.535**
	Aedes albopictus	24	174		
	Aedes japonicus	30	481	4	8.316
	Aedes triseriatus	8	40		
	Anopheles barberi	1	7		
	Anopheles punctipennis	1	9		
	Culex pipiens	7	187	3	16.043
	Culex spp.	59	3837	15	3.909
	Culiseta melanura	9	116		
Hudson		**94**	**5113**	**19**	**3.716**
	Culex spp.	94	5113	19	3.716
Hunterdon		**165**	**8030**	**20**	**2.491**
	Culex spp.	165	8030	20	2.491
Mercer		**160**	**3848**	**28**	**7.277**
	Aedes albopictus	22	231	2	8.658
	Aedes canadensis canadensis	1	6		
	Aedes japonicus	42	202	1	4.950
	Aedes triseriatus	2	7		
	Aedes vexans	6	101	1	9.901
	Culex pipiens	5	59	1	16.949
	Culex restuans	33	1042	4	3.839
	Culex spp.	49	2200	19	8.636
Middlesex		**130**	**4693**	**23**	**4.901**
	Aedes albopictus	3	36		
	Aedes japonicus	1	64		
	Anopheles punctipennis	1	1		
	Coquillettidia perturbans	1	1		

	Culex spp.	123	4581	23	5.021
	Culiseta inornata	1	10		
Monmouth		**239**	**4714**	**12**	**2.546**
	Aedes albopictus	43	612	1	1.634
	Aedes canadensis canadensis	10	100		
	Aedes cantator	5	50		
	Aedes grossbecki	2	10		
	Aedes japonicus	13	43		
	Aedes sollicitans	4	36		
	Aedes taeniorhynchus	1	1		
	Aedes triseriatus	6	73		
	Aedes trivittatus	4	51		
	Aedes vexans	4	14		
	Anopheles bradleyi	1	1		
	Anopheles punctipennis	15	56		
	Anopheles quadrimaculatus	1	1		
	Coquillettidia perturbans	3	4		
	Culex erraticus	1	1		
	Culex salinarius	7	243		
	Culex spp.	99	3267	11	3.367
	Culiseta melanura	10	118		
	Psorophora ferox	10	33		
Morris		**224**	**8923**	**34**	**3.810**
	Coquillettidia perturbans	6	300		
	Culex spp	217	8622	34	3.943
	Culiseta melanura	1	1		
Ocean		**158**	**1008**	**8**	**7.937**
	Aedes albopictus	44	275	4	14.545
	Aedes japonicus	20	57		
	Aedes triseriatus	12	34	1	29.412
	Aedes vexans	1	2		
	Anopheles punctipennis	1	1		
	Anopheles quadrimaculatus	2	5		
	Coquillettidia perturbans	18	152	1	6.579
	Culex erraticus	3	3		
	Culex salinarius	2	3		
	Culex spp.	37	363	2	5.510
	Culiseta melanura	17	112		
	Psorophora ferox	1	1		
Passaic		**94**	**908**		
	Aedes abserratus	1	11		
	Aedes albopictus	4	10		
	Aedes japonicus	22	130		
	Aedes thibaulti	1	10		
	Aedes triseriatus	2	6		
	Coquillettidia perturbans	4	34		
	Culex erraticus	4	6		
	Culex pipiens	11	202		
	Culex restuans	9	95		
	Culex spp.	35	403		
	Culiseta melanura	1	1		

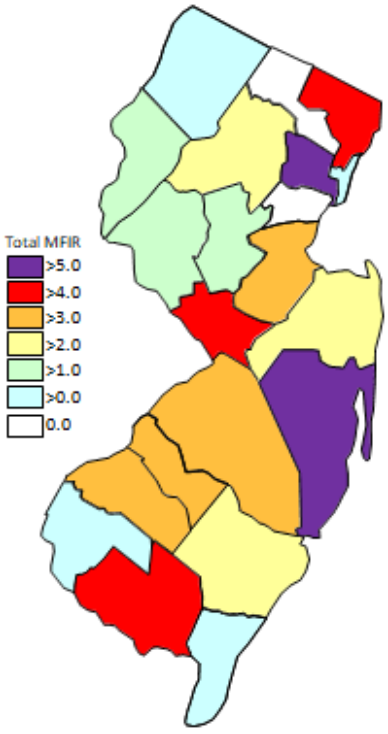
Salem		**201**	**4529**	**1**	**0.221**
	Aedes albopictus	22	45		
	Aedes canadensis canadensis	1	1		
	Aedes japonicus	21	141		
	Aedes triseriatus	15	20		
	Aedes vexans	2	79		
	Anopheles bradleyi	2	5		
	Anopheles punctipennis	2	2		
	Anopheles quadrimaculatus	3	7		
	Coquillettidia perturbans	17	472		
	Culex erraticus	14	67		
	Culex pipiens	6	7		
	Culex restuans	2	13		
	Culex spp.	74	3404		
	Culiseta melanura	14	243	1	4.115
	Psorophora ciliate	1	6		
	Psorophora columbiae	3	6		
	Psorophora ferox	2	11		
Somerset		**140**	**5249**	**25**	**4.763**
	Aedes albopictus	1	2		
	Aedes canadensis canadensis	1	12		
	Aedes japonicus	10	137		
	Aedes triseriatus	1	3		
	Culex spp.	127	5095	25	4.907
Sussex		**139**	**4094**	**2**	**0.489**
	Aedes albopictus	1	3		
	Aedes japonicus	2	56		
	Aedes triseriatus	3	27		
	Coquillettidia perturbans	9	650		
	Culex pipiens	4	108		
	Culex restuans	30	651		
	Culex salinarius	2	43		
	Culex spp.	83	2496	2	0.801
	Culiseta melanura	5	60		
Union		**11**	**412**	**3**	**7.282**
	Aedes albopictus	4	117	1	8.547
	Culex spp	7	295	2	6.780
Warren		**187**	**8557**	**26**	**3.038**
	Aedes albopictus	4	54	1	18.519
	Aedes japonicus	16	585		
	Aedes triseriatus	1	2		
	Aedes vexans	1	20		
	Coquillettidia perturbans	2	89		
	Culex spp.	161	7792	25	3.208
	Culiseta melanura	1	6		
	Psorophora columbiae	1	9		
Grand Total		**4433**	**99448**	**330**	**3.318**



Cumulative WNV activity in 2017.



WNV activity to 10 August 2018.



WNV activity last week, 2018

Saint Louis Encephalitis (SLE) to 10 August 2018.

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 2018. No human cases have been reported.

County	Species	Pools	Mosquitoes	Positives	MFIR
Burlington		**32**	**1775**		
	Culex spp	32	1775		
Cape May		**489**	**6576**		
	Culex pipiens	463	6483		
	Culex spp.	26	93		
Grand Total		**521**	**8351**		

La Crosse Encephalitis (LAC) to 10 August 2018.

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 LAC have been tested yet for 2018. No human cases have been reported.

County	Species			Positives	MFIR
Burlington		**10**	**153**		
	Aedes albopictus	2	29		
	Aedes japonicus	6	117		
	Aedes triseriatus	2	7		
Ocean		**4**	**9**		
	Aedes albopictus	2	3		
	Aedes japonicus	1	1		
	Aedes triseriatus	1	5		
Salem		**1**	**1**		
	Aedes triseriatus	1	1		
Sussex		**3**	**27**		
	Aedes triseriatus	3	27		
Grand Total		**18**	**190**		

Dengue (DENV) to 10 August 2018.

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 been tested yet in 2018. There are currently 4 travel-related human cases in NJ.

County	Species	DENV1		DENV2		DENV3		DENV4		Pos.	MFIR
		Pool	Mos.	Pool	Mos.	Pool	Mos.	Pool	Mos.		
Atlantic		**13**	**149**	**13**	**149**	**13**	**149**	**13**	**149**		
	Aedes albopictus	13	149	13	149	13	149	13	149		
Bergen		**1**	**14**	**1**	**14**	**1**	**14**	**1**	**14**		
	Aedes albopictus	1	14	1	14	1	14	1	14		
Middlesex		**2**	**12**	**2**	**12**	**2**	**12**	**2**	**12**		
	Aedes albopictus	2	12	2	12	2	12	2	12		
Ocean		**24**	**196**	**24**	**196**	**24**	**196**	**24**	**196**		
	Aedes albopictus	24	196	24	196	24	196	24	196		
Sussex		**1**	**3**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**3**		
	Aedes albopictus	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3		
Grand Total		**41**	**374**	**41**	**374**	**41**	**374**	**41**	**374**		

Chikungunya (CHIK) to 10 August 2018.

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 been tested yet in 2018. There are currently 5 travel-related human cases in NJ.

County	Species	Pools	Mosquitoes	Positives	MFIR
Atlantic		**13**	**149**		
	Aedes albopictus	13	149		
Bergen		**1**	**14**		
	Aedes albopictus	1	14		
Middlesex		**2**	**12**		
	Aedes albopictus	2	12		
Ocean		**24**	**196**		
	Aedes albopictus	24	196		
Sussex		**1**	**3**		
	Aedes albopictus	1	3		
Grand Total		**41**	**374**		

Zika (ZIKV) to 10 August 2018.

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 2018. There are currently 6 travel-related human cases in NJ.

County	Species	Pools	Mosquitoes	Positives	MFIR
Atlantic		**13**	**149**		
	Aedes albopictus	13	149		
Bergen		**1**	**14**		
	Aedes albopictus	1	14		
Cape May		**223**	**387**		
	Aedes albopictus	223	387		
Middlesex		**2**	**12**		
	Aedes albopictus	2	12		
Ocean		**24**	**196**		
	Aedes albopictus	24	196		
Sussex		**1**	**3**		
	Aedes albopictus	1	3		
Grand Total		**264**	**761**		