

VECTOR SURVEILLANCE IN NEW JERSEY

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

Prepared by Lisa M. Reed, Diana Carle and Dina Fonseca

Center for Vector Biology, Rutgers University

CDC WEEK 34: 19 August to 25 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	0.45	0.00	3	2		
Green Bank (Burlington Co.)/25	Coastal	3.14	0.08	42 (44)	8 (9)		
Corbin City (Atlantic Co.)/25	Coastal	1.59	0.48	112 [‡] (124)	11 (12)		
Dennisville (Cape May Co.)/50	Coastal	8.38	0.10	289	14		
Winslow (Camden Co.)/50	Inland	1.86	1.88	1741	41	4	2.298
Centerton (Salem Co.)/50	Inland	3.61	0.42	240	13	2	8.333
Turkey Swamp (Monmouth Co.)/50	Inland	1.63	1.56	195 [‡] (273)	11 (13)		
Glassboro (Gloucester Co.)/50	Inland	0.31	0.14	124	11		

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

Remarks: Currently for the 2018 season, there are nine detections of EEE among submitted mosquito pools, six at resting box sites (4 at Winslow and 2 at Centerton) and three from county-set traps. All positive pools are in the enzootic vector, *Culiseta melanura*.

Statewide, 5525 *Cs. melanura* from 338 pools have been tested, with nine positive pools detected for an overall *Cs. melanura* MFIR of 1.629. 11124 specimens in 958 pools from 16 other species have also been tested, with no positives detected. Overall MFIR for all species statewide is 0.541.

Traditional Resting Box Sites: 2746 *Cs. melanura* from 111 pools have been tested for EEE (plus three pools totaling 92 to be tested) in 2018. No additional positive pools were detected at these traditional resting box sites.

	Additional <i>Cs. melanura</i> trapped by counties *traps with positives indicated in BOLD .				
County	Trap types*	Pools	Mosquitoes	Positives	MFIR
Atlantic	CO2, RB	25	657	3	2.355
Bergen	RB	6	14		
Burlington	CDCL	30	1274		
Cape May	GR, RB	116	301		
Cumberland	BGSCL, RB	12	58		
Morris	CDCL	1	1		
Ocean	CDCL, RB	20	126		
Passaic	RB	2	2		
Salem	CDCL	3	46		
Sussex	ABC	8	69		
Warren	CDCL	1	6		
TOTAL		224	2554	3	1.175

Additional County-set *Cs. melanura*: Counties maintain trap sites for *Cs. melanura* in other areas, using a variety of traps. Three total positive pools have been detected, all in Burlington, all caught with a CDC trap and all at different locations. Positive pools were caught on the 6th and 14th of August.

Horses and Humans: Currently, there is one horse case of EEE reported from a 5 year-old mare in Monmouth County. This horse was reportedly vaccinated last year, but not currently. She was euthanized on the 18th of August. 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

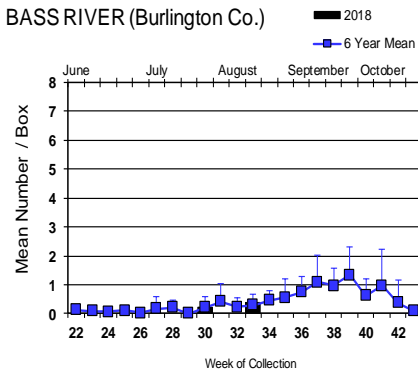
Additional Species: Sixteen additional species were tested for EEE. No positives were detected.

Species other than <i>Cs. melanura</i>	Pools	Mosquitoes	Positives	MFIR
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	2	2		
<i>Aedes canadensis canadensis</i>	1	10		
<i>Aedes cantator</i>	2	2		
<i>Aedes infirmatus</i>	1	1		
<i>Aedes sollicitans</i>	7	33		
<i>Aedes taeniorhynchus</i>	2	46		
<i>Aedes vexans</i>	1	6		
<i>Anopheles bradleyi</i>	24	111		
<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>	8	32		
<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</i>	1	1		
<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	76	1721		
<i>Culex erraticus</i>	43	291		
<i>Culex pipiens</i>	553	7681		
<i>Culex salinarius</i>	198	759		
<i>Culex</i> spp.	34	118		
<i>Culiseta inornata</i>	1	10		
<i>Psorophora ferox</i>	4	300		
State Total	958	11124		

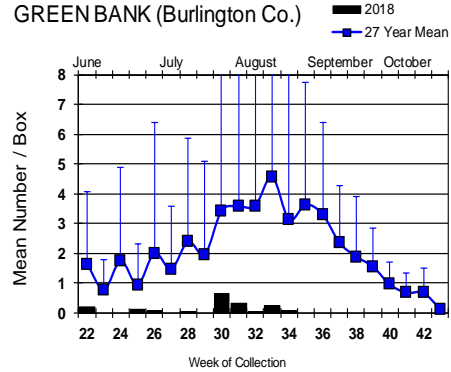
Culiseta melanura Populations

Coastal

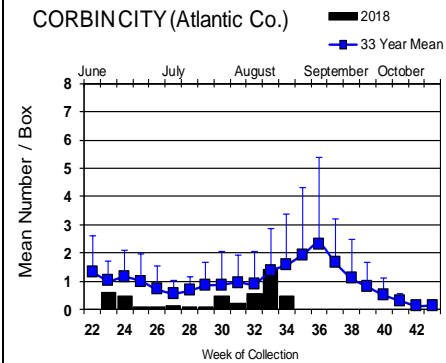
BASS RIVER (Burlington Co.)



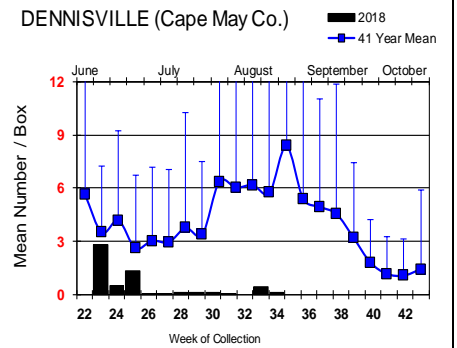
GREEN BANK (Burlington Co.)



CORBINCITY (Atlantic Co.)

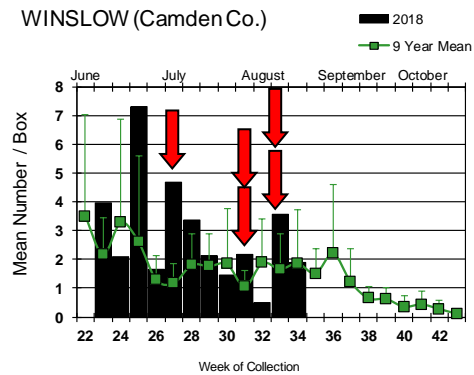


DENNISVILLE (Cape May Co.)

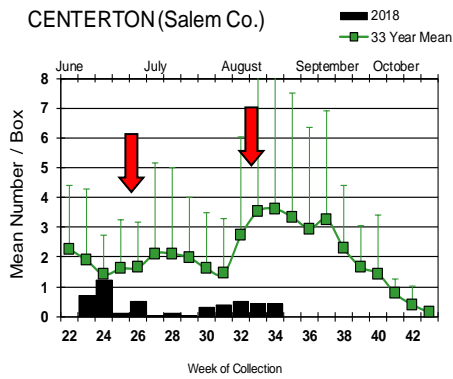


Inland

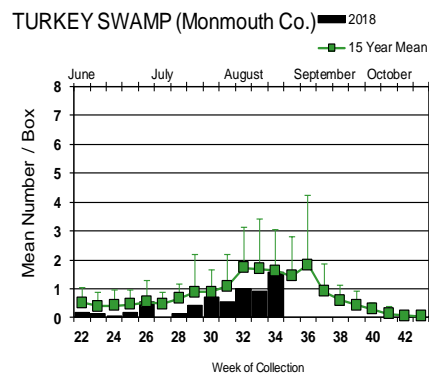
WINSLOW (Camden Co.)



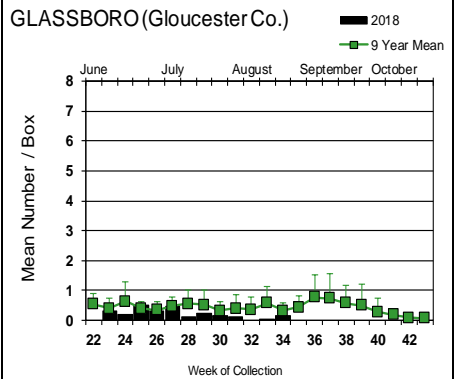
CENTERTON (Salem Co.)





TURKEY SWAMP (Monmouth Co.)



GLASSBORO (Gloucester Co.)



No further EEE activity was seen at the traditional resting box sites. Turkey Swamp saw an increase in numbers, the highest for the season.


 = 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(49/2 mule & donkey) NY(1)**
- **mosquito pools: FL(2) NJ(9) NY(12) RI(4)**
- **sentinel: FL(133/6 owl emus & 5 emu flocks) DE(2)**
- **human: FL(3)**

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					4
Alaska					
Arizona		48/51			3/5
Arkansas					
California	285/316	942/1,119	38/44	5	12/21
Colorado	Present	Present			3/6
Connecticut		140/181			
Delaware	12		17		1
DC	1	12			2
Florida	1	18	92/118		1
Georgia		Present			1/4
Hawaii					
Idaho		23/34		1	1/2
Illinois	12/18	1,775/2,159		1	4
Indiana		311/324			2/3
Iowa		28		2	9
Kansas					2
Kentucky		Present			1
Louisiana	35/54	655/739		2	39/53
Maine					
Maryland(+DC)	1	18/21			3/5
Mass.		241/308			
Michigan	42/66	62/74			8
Minnesota		Present		Present	4
Mississippi		86/92			23/26
Missouri	1	3		1	1/2

	Birds	Mosquito Pools	Sentinels	Horses	Humans
Montana		6/8		10/14	
Nebraska	1	37/46			8/19
Nevada		Present			
New Hampshire		1/2			
New Jersey		505/591			3/5
New Mexico					
New York		568/897		1	1/7
North Carolina					1
North Dakota	11/12	42/62		1	38/54
Ohio		1,498/1,984		1	2/5
Oklahoma		13/14traps			1
Oregon		18/28			1
Pennsylvania	35/38	1,100/2,140			1
Rhode Island		2/5			
South Carolina					1/2
South Dakota		9counties			41/56
Tennessee		393			2
Texas		461/556		1	13/17
Utah		26/40			1/2
Vermont		68/80			
Virginia					2/3
Washington		31/36		1	
West Virginia		1/18			
Wisconsin	30/35	30/50		1	1
Wyoming		2			

* 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 24 August 2018

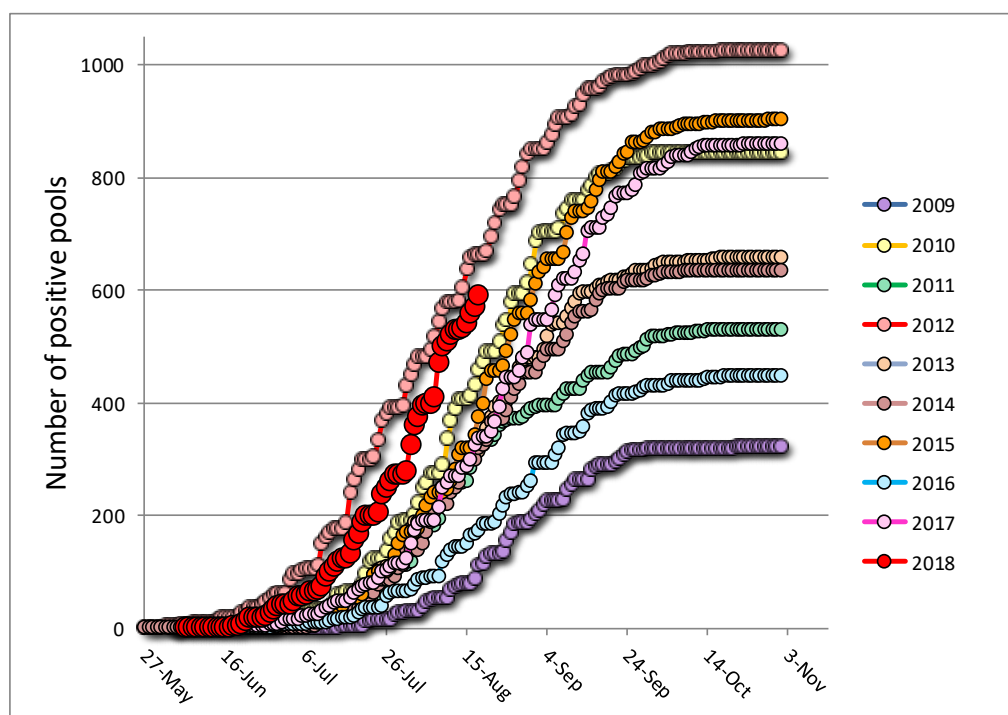
Species	Pools	Mosquitoes	Positives	MFIR
<i>Aedes abserratus</i>	1	11		
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	683	4510	18	3.991
<i>Aedes atlanticus</i>	1	1		
<i>Aedes atropalpus</i>	16	46		
<i>Aedes canadensis canadensis</i>	25	195		
<i>Aedes cantator</i>	7	52		
<i>Aedes excrucians</i>	1	2		
<i>Aedes grossbecki</i>	2	10		
<i>Aedes infirmatus</i>	2	2		
<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	477	3134	14	4.467
<i>Aedes sollicitans</i>	15	126		
<i>Aedes sticticus</i>	3	37		
<i>Aedes taeniorhynchus</i>	5	126	1	7.937
<i>Aedes thibaulti</i>	1	10		
<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	173	466	1	2.146
<i>Aedes trivittatus</i>	13	125	1	8.000
<i>Aedes vexans</i>	57	924	1	1.082
<i>Anopheles barberi</i>	1	7		
<i>Anopheles bradleyi</i>	29	132		
<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>	42	142	1	7.042
<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</i>	125	2153		
<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	96	2609	1	0.383
<i>Culex erraticus</i>	63	382	1	2.618
<i>Culex pipiens</i>	617	9018	17	1.885
<i>Culex restuans</i>	374	3533	6	1.698
<i>Culex salinarius</i>	226	2095	1	0.477
<i>Culex</i> spp.	2091	86885	521	5.996
<i>Culex territans</i>	13	62		
<i>Culiseta inornata</i>	1	10		
<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	340	5527	7	1.267
<i>Orthopodomyia signifera</i>	2	3		
<i>Psorophora ciliata</i>	2	61		
<i>Psorophora columbiae</i>	11	66		
<i>Psorophora ferox</i>	33	526		
<i>Uranotaenia sapphirina</i>	1	1		
Grand Total	5549	122989	591	4.805

Remarks: To date, 5549 pools of 122,989 mosquitoes from 34 species have been tested. A total of 591 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. taeniorhynchus*, *Ae. triseriatus*, *Ae. trivittatus*, *Ae. vexans*, *Anopheles punctipennis*, *Coquillettidia perturbans*, *Culex erraticus*, and *Culiseta melanura*. The statewide MFIR rate for all mosquitoes is 4.805.

***NOTE* - Additional 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 five human cases of WNV have been detected; the latest two detected in Somerset and Ocean counties, in addition to the three cases in Essex, Hudson and Hunterdon counties each. No horse cases of WNV have been reported. 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 represents this year and is on track for high activity.

WNV Results by County through 24 August 2018.

County	Species	Pools	Mosquitoes	Positives	MFIR
Atlantic		148	4061	11	2.709
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	22	482	1	2.075
	<i>Aedes canadensis canadensis</i>	3	54		
	<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	6	64		
	<i>Aedes sollicitans</i>	2	57		
	<i>Aedes sticticus</i>	1	35		
	<i>Aedes taeniorhynchus</i>	3	121		
	<i>Aedes vexans</i>	8	94		
	<i>Anopheles bradleyi</i>	2	15		
	<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	10	295		
	<i>Culex erraticus</i>	7	50		
	<i>Culex pipiens</i>	13	603	3	4.975
	<i>Culex restuans</i>	1	23		
	<i>Culex salinarius</i>	1	24		
	<i>Culex spp.</i>	24	924	7	7.576
	<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	36	769		
	<i>Psorophora ferox</i>	9	451		

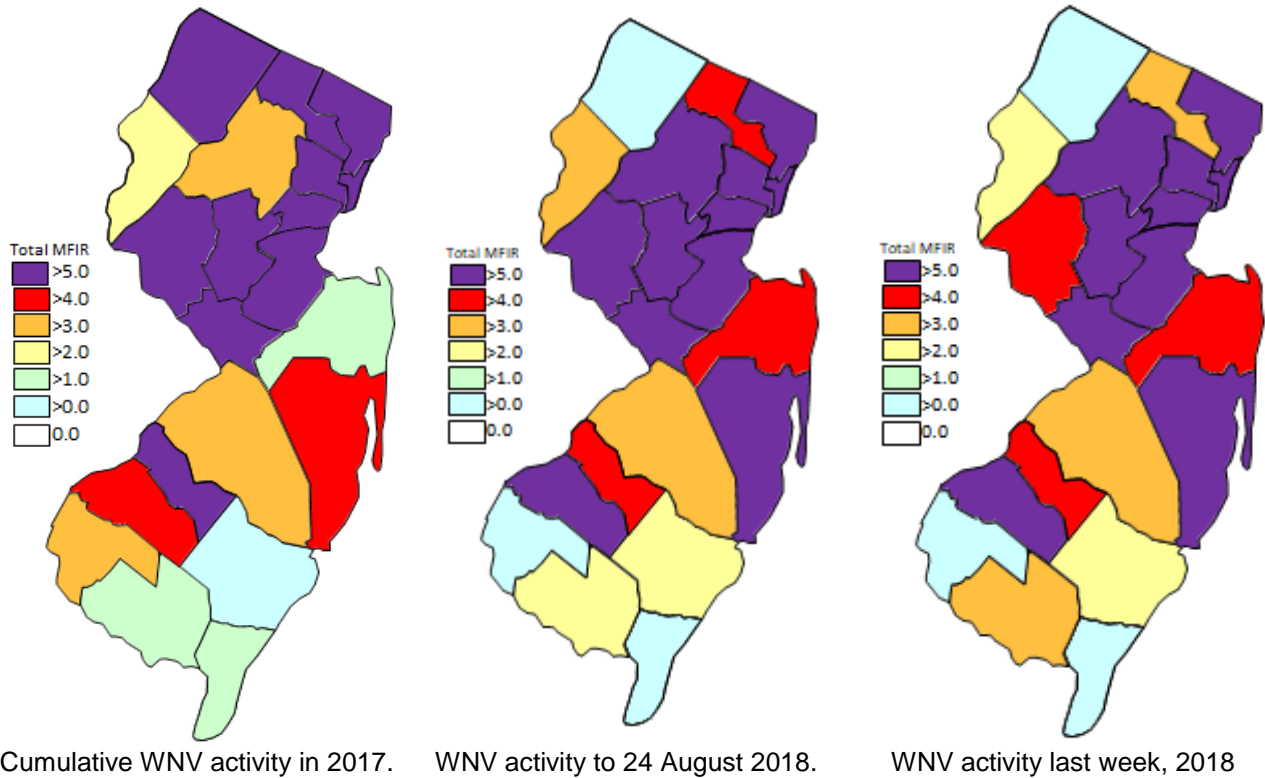
Bergen	176	11856	84	7.085
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	3	89		
<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	3	13	1	76.923
<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	4	50		
<i>Culex</i> spp.	160	11690	83	7.100
<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	6	14		
Burlington	140	4795	19	3.962
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	8	80		
<i>Aedes canadensis canadensis</i>	1	10		
<i>Aedes infirmatus</i>	1	1		
<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	9	138	1	7.246
<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	2	7		
<i>Aedes vexans</i>	1	6		
<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	2	127		
<i>Culex erraticus</i>	3	64		
<i>Culex pipiens</i>	1	1		
<i>Culex salinarius</i>	5	101		
<i>Culex</i> spp.	64	2716	14	5.155
<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	43	1544	4	2.591
Camden	138	4665	22	4.716
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	19	32	2	62.500
<i>Aedes excrucians</i>	1	2		
<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	21	122	1	8.197
<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>	2	3		
<i>Culex</i> spp.	53	2763	19	6.877
<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	41	1741		
<i>Psorophora ferox</i>	1	2		
Cape May	2003	14143	9	0.636
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	309	590		
<i>Aedes atropalpus</i>	16	46		
<i>Aedes canadensis canadensis</i>	7	11		
<i>Aedes cantator</i>	2	2		
<i>Aedes infirmatus</i>	1	1		
<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	189	442		
<i>Aedes sollicitans</i>	5	5		
<i>Aedes sticticus</i>	1	1		
<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	90	178		
<i>Aedes vexans</i>	4	5		
<i>Anopheles bradleyi</i>	24	111		
<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>	6	8		
<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</i>	108	1889		
<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	8	10		
<i>Culex erraticus</i>	14	108		
<i>Culex pipiens</i>	556	7684	9	1.171
<i>Culex restuans</i>	293	1640		
<i>Culex salinarius</i>	190	648		
<i>Culex</i> spp.	29	101		
<i>Culex territans</i>	13	62		
<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	130	590		
<i>Orthopodomyia signifera</i>	2	3		
<i>Psorophora columbiae</i>	2	2		
<i>Psorophora ferox</i>	3	5		

<i>Uranotaenia sapphirina</i>	1	1		
Cumberland	149	1382	4	2.894
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	37	427		
<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	9	43		
<i>Aedes sollicitans</i>	1	3		
<i>Aedes sticticus</i>	1	1		
<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	7	14		
<i>Aedes trivittatus</i>	1	8		
<i>Aedes vexans</i>	12	199		
<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>	8	37		
<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</i>	10	248		
<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	2	2		
<i>Culex erraticus</i>	8	53	1	18.868
<i>Culex pipiens</i>	4	39		
<i>Culex restuans</i>	1	1		
<i>Culex salinarius</i>	3	10		
<i>Culex</i> spp.	22	168	1	5.952
<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	12	58	2	34.483
<i>Psorophora columbiae</i>	5	49		
<i>Psorophora ferox</i>	6	22		
Essex	102	490	7	14.286
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	24	55		
<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	17	28	3	107.143
<i>Aedes trivittatus</i>	9	12		
<i>Aedes vexans</i>	1	2		
<i>Culex</i> spp.	51	393	4	10.178
Gloucester	235	7171	44	6.136
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	50	351	2	5.698
<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	49	684	6	8.772
<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	11	61		
<i>Anopheles barberi</i>	1	7		
<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>	4	21	1	47.619
<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</i>	1	3		
<i>Culex pipiens</i>	13	269	4	14.870
<i>Culex</i> spp.	95	5651	31	5.486
<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	11	124		
Hudson	120	6225	37	5.944
<i>Culex</i> spp.	120	6225	37	5.944
Hunterdon	224	10563	56	5.302
<i>Culex</i> spp.	224	10563	56	5.302
Mercer	194	4279	35	8.179
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	31	301	2	6.645
<i>Aedes canadensis canadensis</i>	1	6		
<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	50	251	1	3.984
<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	2	7		
<i>Aedes vexans</i>	10	118	1	8.475
<i>Culex pipiens</i>	5	59	1	16.949
<i>Culex restuans</i>	37	1100	6	5.455
<i>Culex</i> spp.	58	2437	24	9.848

Middlesex	157	4893	28	5.722
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	5	59		
<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	1	64		
<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>	1	1		
<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	1	1		
<i>Culex</i> spp.	148	4758	28	5.885
<i>Culiseta inornata</i>	1	10		
Monmouth	293	5957	26	4.365
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	60	1142	2	1.751
<i>Aedes canadensis canadensis</i>	11	101		
<i>Aedes cantator</i>	5	50		
<i>Aedes grossbecki</i>	2	10		
<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	14	44		
<i>Aedes sollicitans</i>	5	37		
<i>Aedes taeniorhynchus</i>	1	1		
<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	9	76		
<i>Aedes trivittatus</i>	6	55		
<i>Aedes vexans</i>	8	40		
<i>Anopheles bradleyi</i>	1	1		
<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>	18	69		
<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</i>	1	1		
<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	3	4		
<i>Culex erraticus</i>	1	1		
<i>Culex salinarius</i>	7	243		
<i>Culex</i> spp.	117	3851	24	6.232
<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	13	197		
<i>Psorophora ferox</i>	11	34		
Morris	274	10708	73	6.817
<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	6	300		
<i>Culex</i> spp	267	10407	73	7.015
<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	1	1		
Ocean	199	1476	13	8.808
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	59	459	4	8.715
<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	23	64		
<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	18	46	1	21.739
<i>Aedes vexans</i>	1	2		
<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>	1	1		
<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</i>	2	5		
<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	20	166	1	6.024
<i>Culex erraticus</i>	5	6		
<i>Culex salinarius</i>	2	3		
<i>Culex</i> spp.	47	597	7	11.725
<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	20	126		
<i>Psorophora ferox</i>	1	1		
Passaic	135	1204	5	4.153
<i>Aedes abserratus</i>	1	11		
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	11	43		
<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	31	216		
<i>Aedes thibaulti</i>	1	10		
<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	3	10		

<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	5	40		
<i>Culex erraticus</i>	6	10		
<i>Culex pipiens</i>	11	202		
<i>Culex restuans</i>	9	95		
<i>Culex spp.</i>	55	565	5	8.850
<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	2	2		
Salem	247	5606	3	0.535
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	31	82		
<i>Aedes atlanticus</i>	1	1		
<i>Aedes canadensis canadensis</i>	1	1		
<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	22	142		
<i>Aedes sollicitans</i>	2	24		
<i>Aedes taeniorhynchus</i>	1	4	1	250.000
<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	17	23		
<i>Aedes trivittatus</i>	2	3		
<i>Aedes vexans</i>	2	79		
<i>Anopheles bradleyi</i>	2	5		
<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>	2	2		
<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</i>	3	7		
<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	19	549		
<i>Culex erraticus</i>	19	90		
<i>Culex pipiens</i>	8	10		
<i>Culex restuans</i>	2	13		
<i>Culex salinarius</i>	11	759	1	1.318
<i>Culex spp.</i>	80	3503		
<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	16	286	1	3.497
<i>Psorophora ciliate</i>	1	6		
<i>Psorophora columbiae</i>	3	6		
<i>Psorophora ferox</i>	2	11		
Somerset	169	6120	42	6.863
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	1	2		
<i>Aedes canadensis canadensis</i>	1	12		
<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	10	137		
<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	1	3		
<i>Culex spp.</i>	156	5966	42	7.040
Sussex	176	5324	5	0.939
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	1	3		
<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	2	56		
<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	3	27		
<i>Aedes vexans</i>	3	185		
<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	14	976		
<i>Culex pipiens</i>	6	151		
<i>Culex restuans</i>	31	661		
<i>Culex salinarius</i>	7	307		
<i>Culex spp.</i>	101	2889	5	1.731
<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	8	69		
Union	55	2896	38	13.122
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	8	259	4	15.444
<i>Culex spp</i>	47	2637	34	12.893
Warren	215	9175	30	3.270

<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	4	54	1	18.519
<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	21	626	1	1.597
<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	1	2		
<i>Aedes trivittatus</i>	4	59	1	16.949
<i>Aedes vexans</i>	7	194		
<i>Coquilleltidia perturbans</i>	2	89		
<i>Culex</i> spp.	173	8081	27	3.341
<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	1	6		
<i>Psorophora ciliata</i>	1	55		
<i>Psorophora columbiae</i>	1	9		
Grand Total	5549	122989	591	4.805



Saint Louis Encephalitis (SLE) to 24 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		34	1876		
	<i>Culex</i> spp	34	1876		
Cape May		581	7780		
	<i>Culex pipiens</i>	553	7681		

	<i>Culex</i> spp.	28	99		
Grand Total		615	9656		

La Crosse Encephalitis (LAC) to 24 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	
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	2	29	
	<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	6	117	
	<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	2	7	
Ocean		4	9	
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	2	3	
	<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	1	1	
	<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	1	5	
Salem		3	4	
	<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	3	4	
Sussex		3	27	
	<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	3	27	
Grand Total		20	193	

Dengue (DENV) to 24 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 5 travel-related human cases in NJ.

County	Species	DENV1		DENV2		DENV3		DENV4		Pos.	MFIR
		Pool	Mos.	Pool	Mos.	Pool	Mos.	Pool	Mos.		
Atlantic		22	482	22	482	22	482	22	482		

	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	22	482	22	482	22	482	22	482		
Bergen		1	14	1	14	1	14	1	14		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	1	14	1	14	1	14	1	14		
Middlesex		2	12	2	12	2	12	2	12		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	2	12	2	12	2	12	2	12		
Ocean		34	336	34	336	34	336	34	336		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	34	336	34	336	34	336	34	336		
Sussex		1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3		
Grand Total		60	847	60	847	60	847	60	847		

Chikungunya (CHIK) to 24 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		22	482		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	22	482		
Bergen		1	14		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	1	14		
Middlesex		2	12		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	2	12		
Ocean		34	336		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	34	336		
Sussex		1	3		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	1	3		
Grand Total		60	847		

Zika (ZIKV) to 24 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		22	482		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	22	482		
Bergen		1	14		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	1	14		

Cape May		307	588		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	306	586		
	<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	1	2		
Middlesex		2	12		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	2	12		
Ocean		34	336		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	34	336		
Sussex		1	3		
	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	1	3		
Grand Total		367	1435		