Arbovirus Surveillance in Connecticut

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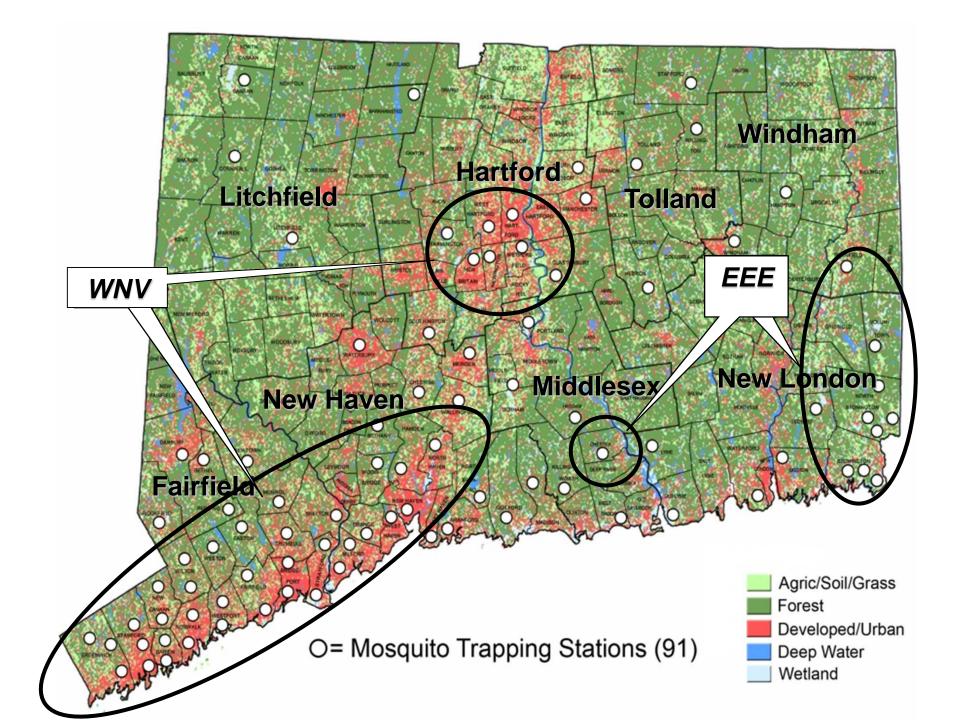


Connecticut Mosquito Management Program

- Comprised of 5 State Agencies
 - The CT Agricultural Experiment Station (mosquito surveillance, virus testing)
 - Department of Energy & Environmental Protection (mosquito control, environmental management)
 - Department of Public Health (epidemiology of human cases)
 - Department of Agriculture (veterinary cases)
 - Pathobiology Department at UCONN (necropsy, initial veterinary testing)

Mosquito Surveillance

- Mosquito trapping from June October
- 92 permanent trapping stations
 - 91 Sites maintained by CAES
 - 1 Site (Groton) maintained by US Navy
 - Trap on a Rotational Basis (every 10 days)
 - WNV or EEE isolates from mosquitoes
 - Trap twice a week after detection of virus
- 2 or 3 types of trap per location



CDC Light Trap

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Coll num

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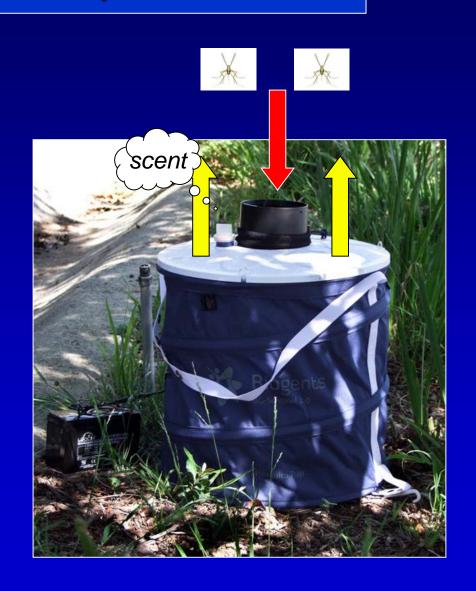
CDC Gravid Trap

- Hay-lactalbumin infusion
- Culex pipiens & Cx. restuans
 - Ready to lay eggs
 - Obtained blood meal
 - More Likely to be WNV (+)
 - 90% of collection
- Accounts for 75% of WNV (+) isolates from Cx. pipiens and Cx. restuans



BG Sentinel Trap

- Designed for Ae. albopictus
 - Used at sites to evaluate population size
 - Invasive Species
 - Small populations in CT
 - Coastal Fairfield county
 - Aggressive Human Biter
 - Zika
 - Chikungunya
 - Dengue



Mosquito Trapping Locations

Rural Areas

- Permanent swamps and bogs
- –Marsh areas (fresh and salt)

Urban / Suburban Sites

- Neighborhood parks and schools
- Along waterways and streams
- Sewage treatment plants
- Horse stables
- Tire dumps





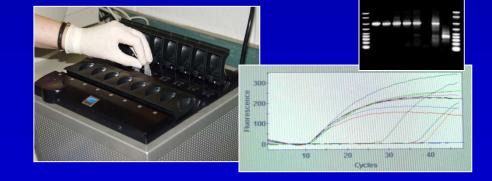
Mosquito Identification

- Mosquito identification to species
 - 52 species in CT
 - Routinely collect 35 species
- Completed on day of collection
- Pooled by species, site and trap type
 - Maximum of 50 / pool
- All species tested



Virus Isolation & Identification

- Biosafety Level 3 Laboratory
- Virus isolation in Vero cell cultures (African Green Monkey)
 - Incubate for 7 days at 37 °C in 5%
 CO₂
 - Examine daily for virus growth
- Virus identification by Real time PCR, RT-PCR, molecular techniques



4 to 6 days turnaround



Mosquito-Borne Viruses in Connecticut

West Nile Virus

• Eastern Equine Encephalitis

Jamestown

Cache Vall

Trivittatus

La Crosse

Highlands J

Potosi

Flanders

Zika and Chikungunya can be tested for from mosquito pools



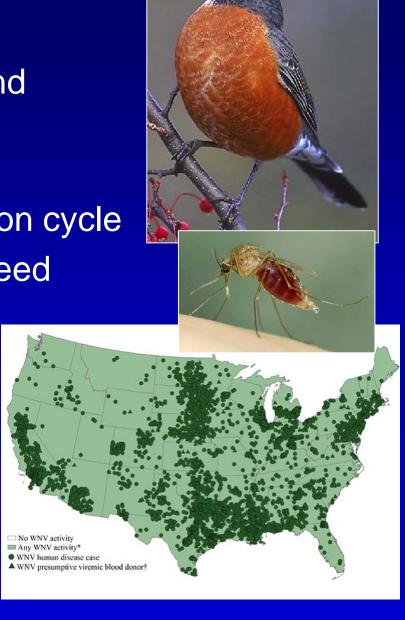


West Nile Virus

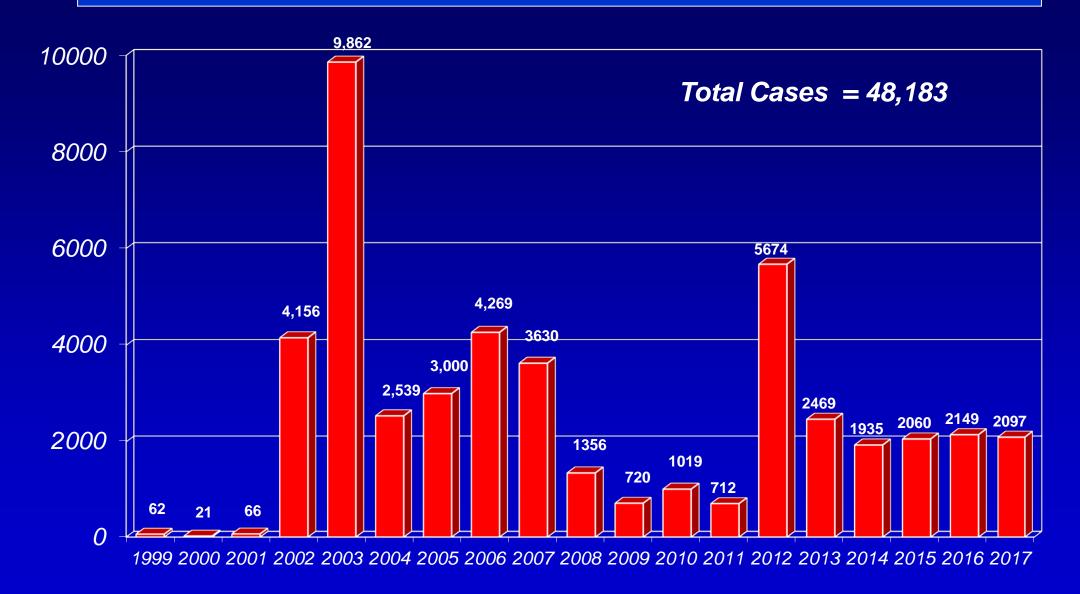
- Widely distributed- occurs in tropical and temperate climates on every continent
- Introduced into North America in 1999 and rapidly spread throughout the Americas
- Transmitted by *Culex* mosquitoes
- Maintained in a bird-mosquito transmission cycle

Humans are infected when mosquitoes feed opportunistically on birds and mammals

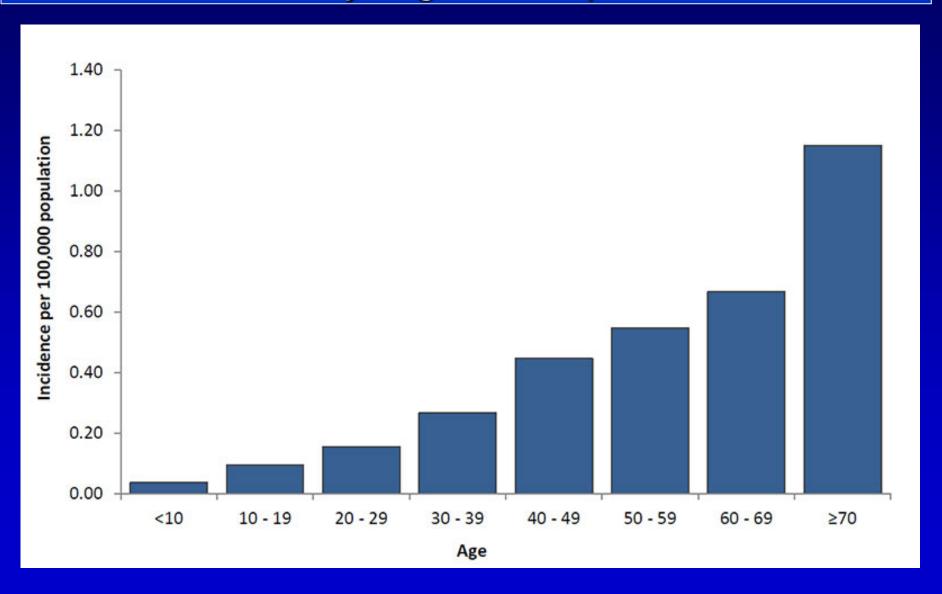




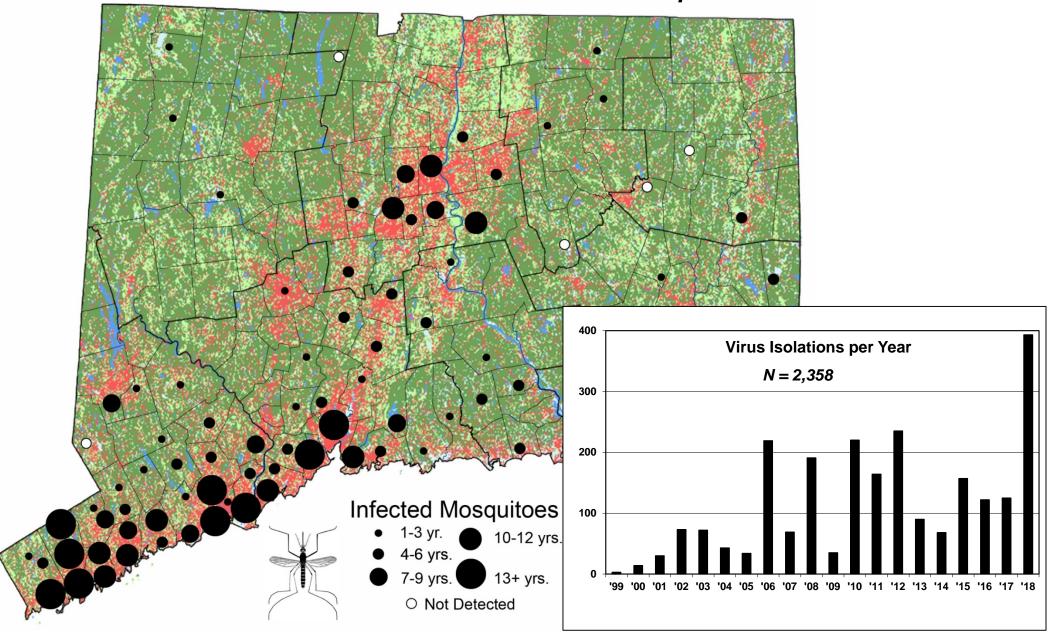
Human Cases of WNV in US 1999 - 2017



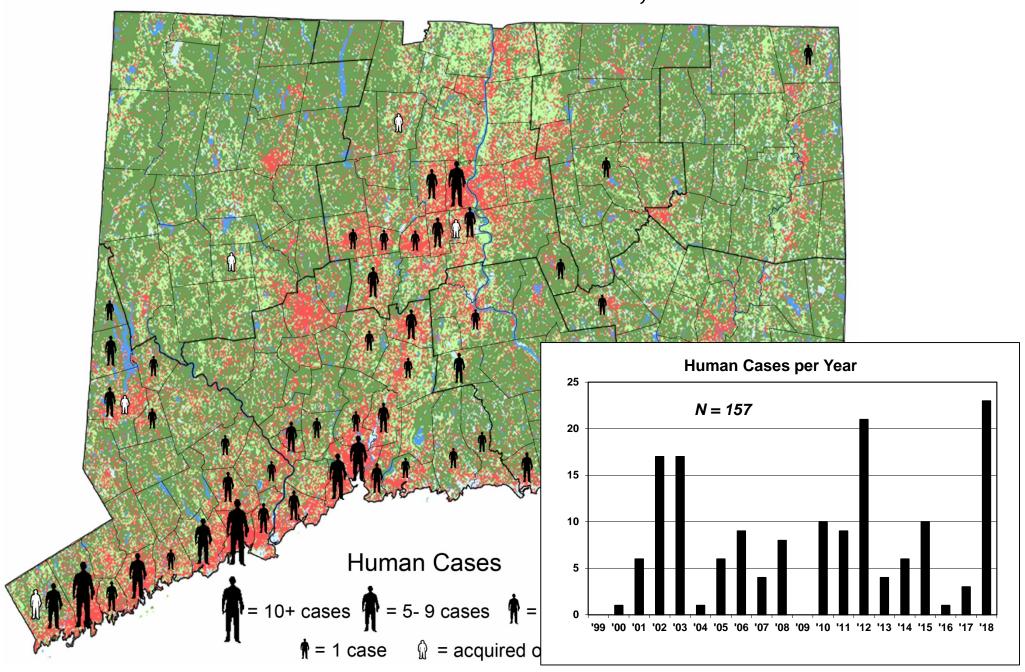
Incidence of WNV Neuroinvasive Disease by Age Group



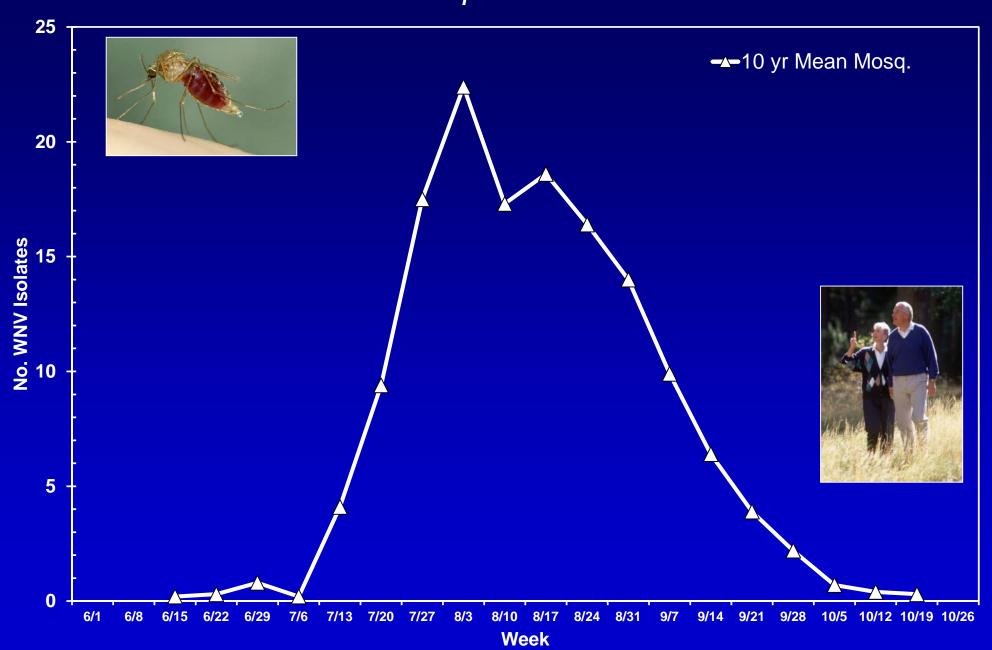
West Nile Virus Isolations from Mosquitoes, 1999-2018



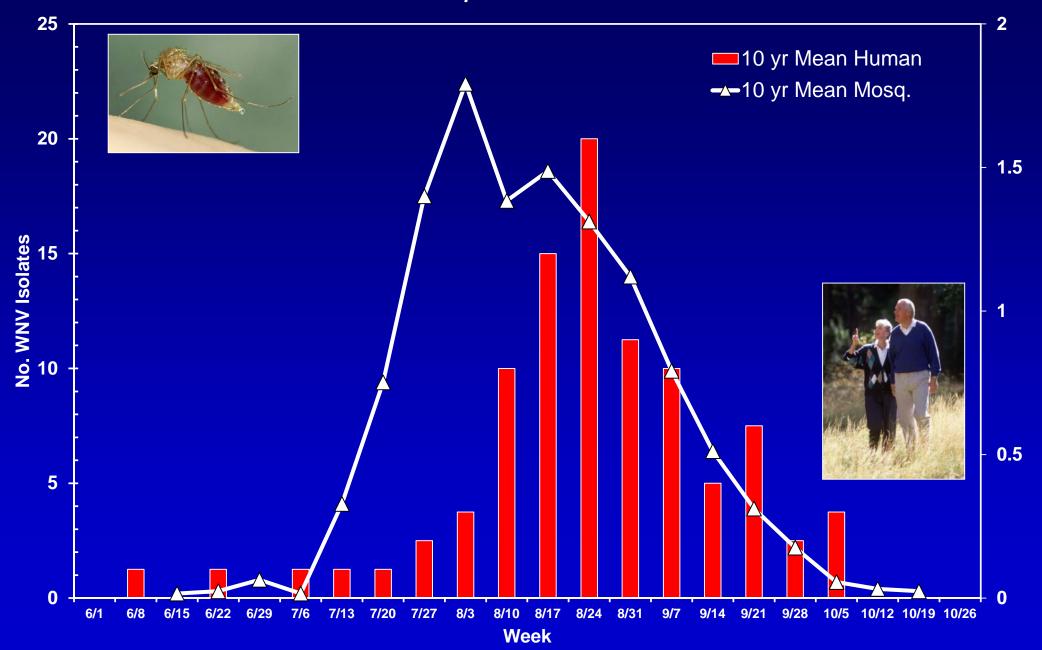
West Nile Virus Human Cases, 1999-2018



WNV Epidemic Curve

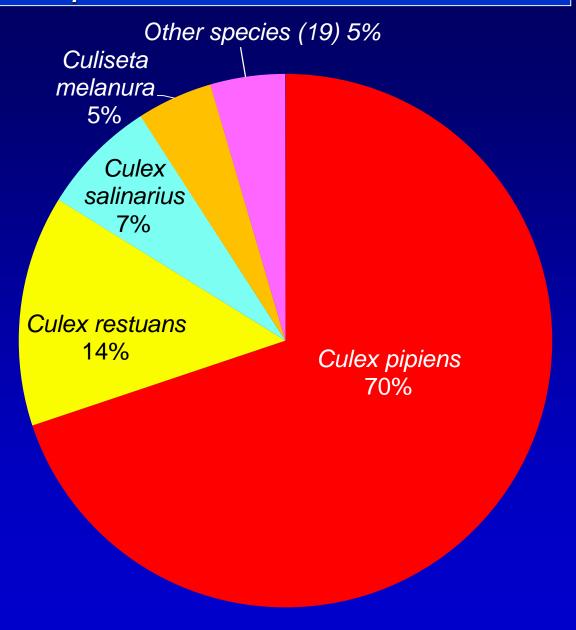


WNV Epidemic Curve

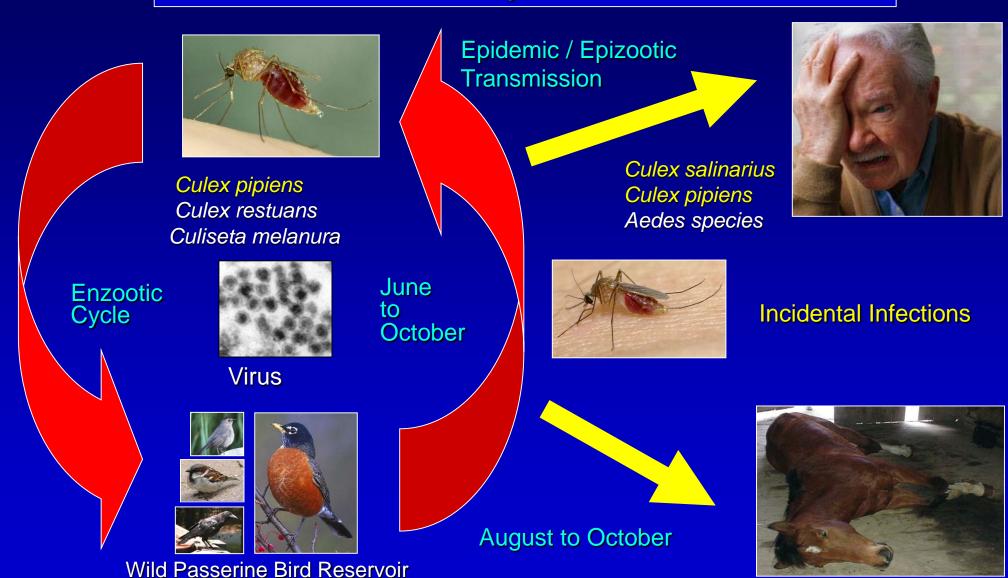


WNV Isolations from Mosquito Pools - CT 1999-2018

Species	Isolates
Culex pipiens	1,647
Culex restuans	330
Culex salinarius	166
Culiseta melanura	108
Aedes vexans	18
Aedes cinereus	13
Coquillettidia perturbans	11
Ochlerotatus japonicus	10
Oc. canadensis	10
Oc. taeniorhynchus	6
Other Species (14)	45
TOTAL	2,358



Northeastern US West Nile Virus Transmission Cycle



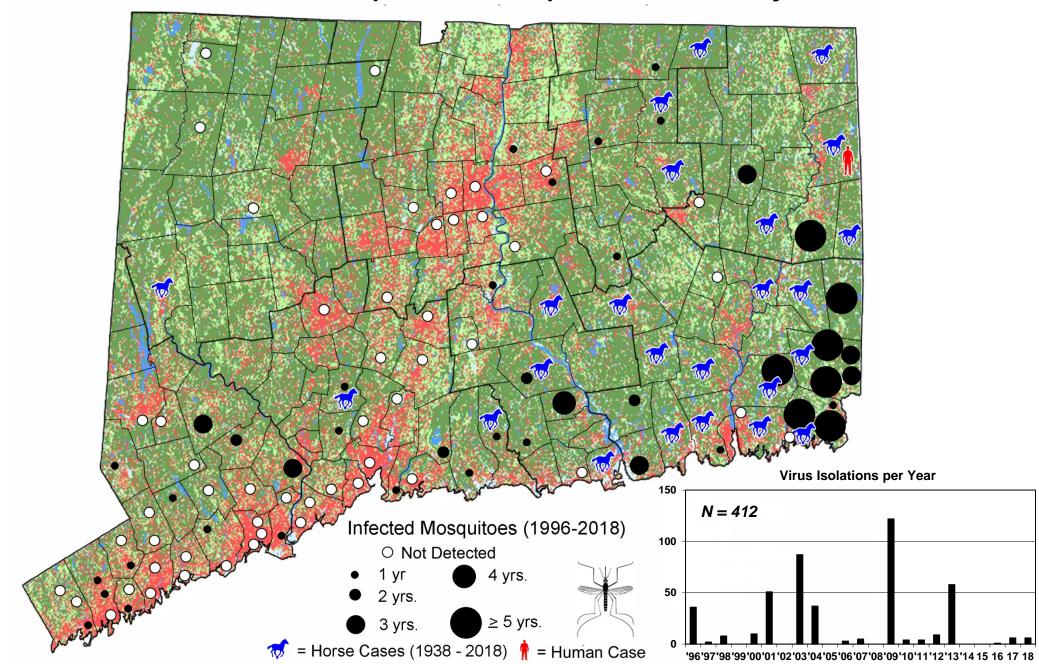
and Amplifying Hosts

Eastern equine encephalitis (EEE) virus

- Discovered in the 1930's
- Sporadic disease outbreaks in horses and humans
- Maintained in a bird-mosquito cycle
- Culiseta melanura- the main mosquito vector
- Occurs mainly in fresh-water hardwood swamps

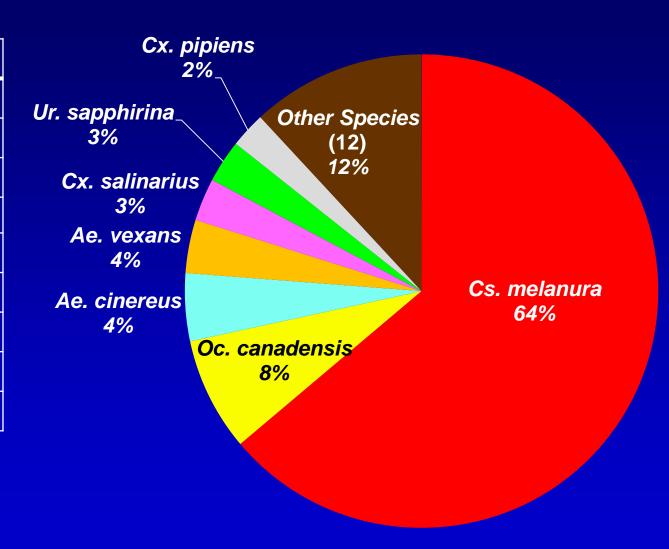


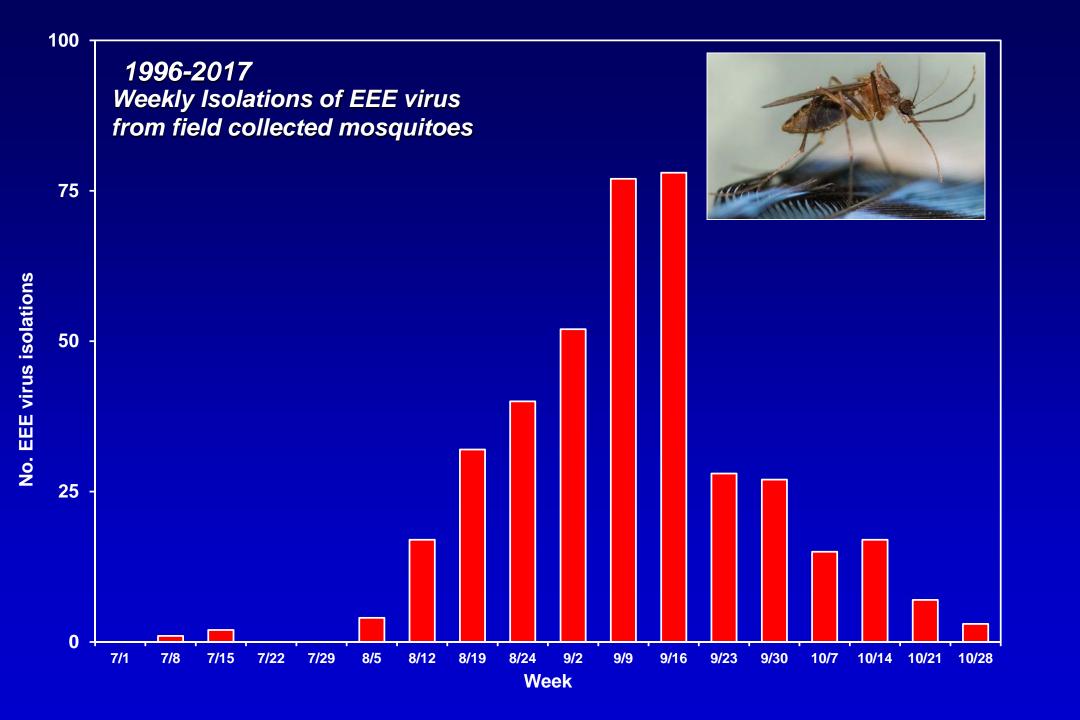
Eastern Equine Encephalitis Activity



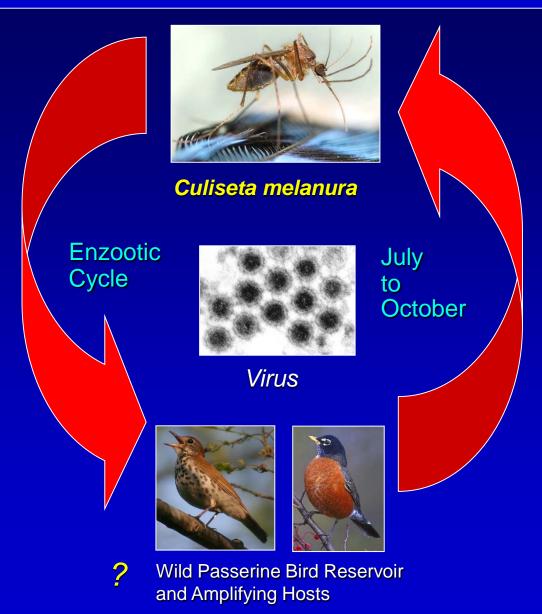
EEE Isolations from Mosquito Pools - CT 1996-2018

Species	Isolates
Culiseta melanura	263
Ochlerotatus canadensis	32
Aedes cinereus	19
Aedes vexans	15
Culex salinarius	12
Uranotaenia sapphirina	12
Culex pipiens	10
Other Species (12)	49
TOTAL	412





Northeastern US EEE Virus Transmission Cycle

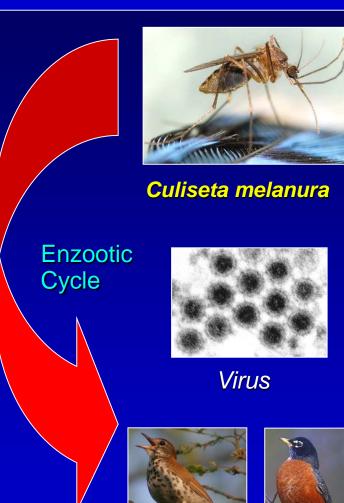


Northeastern US EEE Virus Transmission Cycle

July

October

to





Epidemic / Epizootic Transmission

Aedes species Ochlerotatus canadensis Culiseta melanura



Incidental Infections

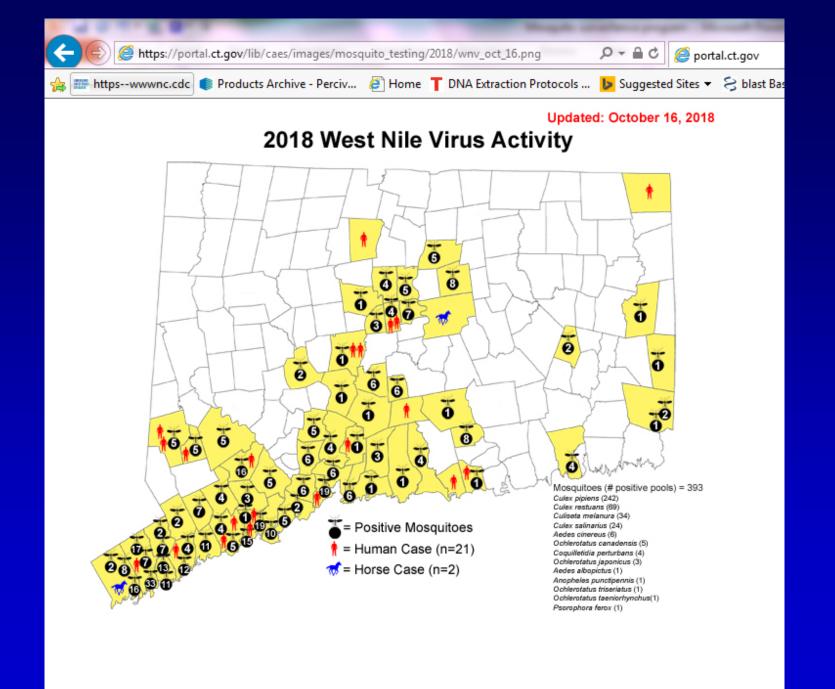


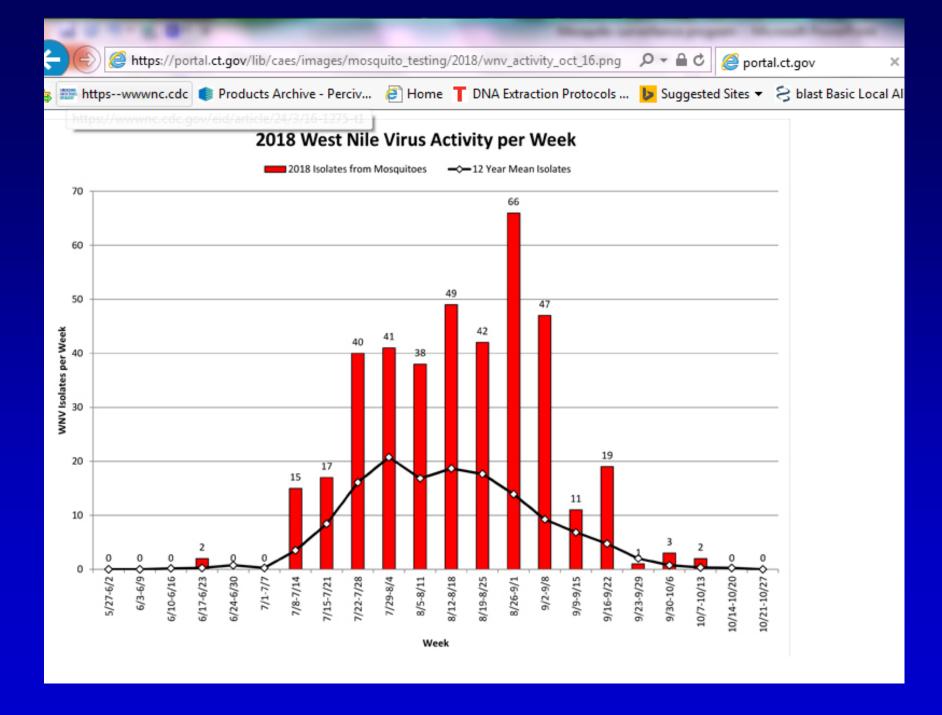


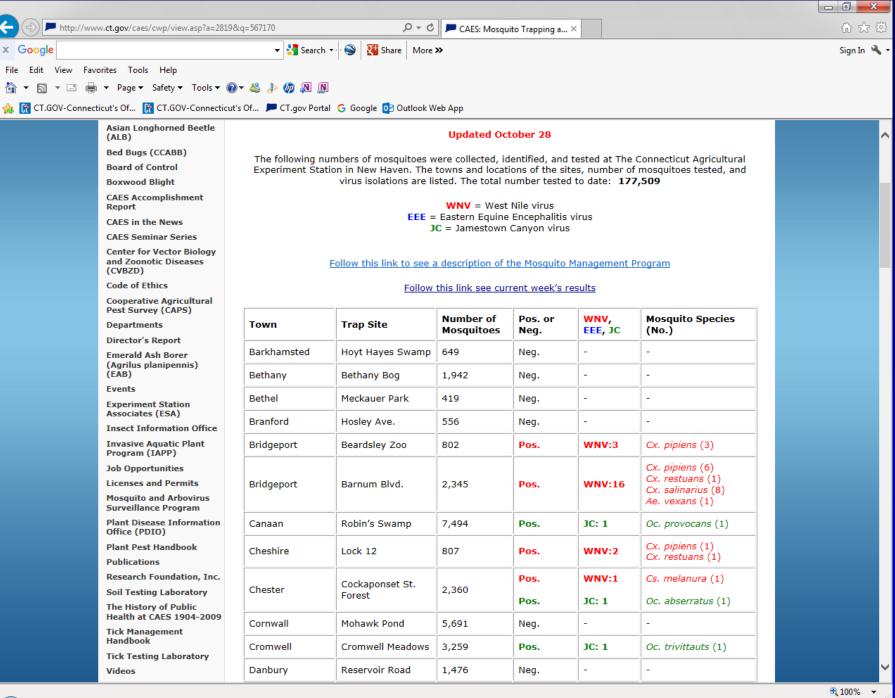


Reporting of Results

- WNV, EEE, or exotic virus identified
 - Notify CT DPH, DEEP
 - DPH contacts local Health Dept.
 - Report to CDC (ArboNet)
- Post on CAES/Mosquito Management Website
 - www.ct.gov/caes/mosquitotesting
 - www.ct.gov/mosquito
 - Map
 - Weekly, Cumulative Results Tables
- Press Releases













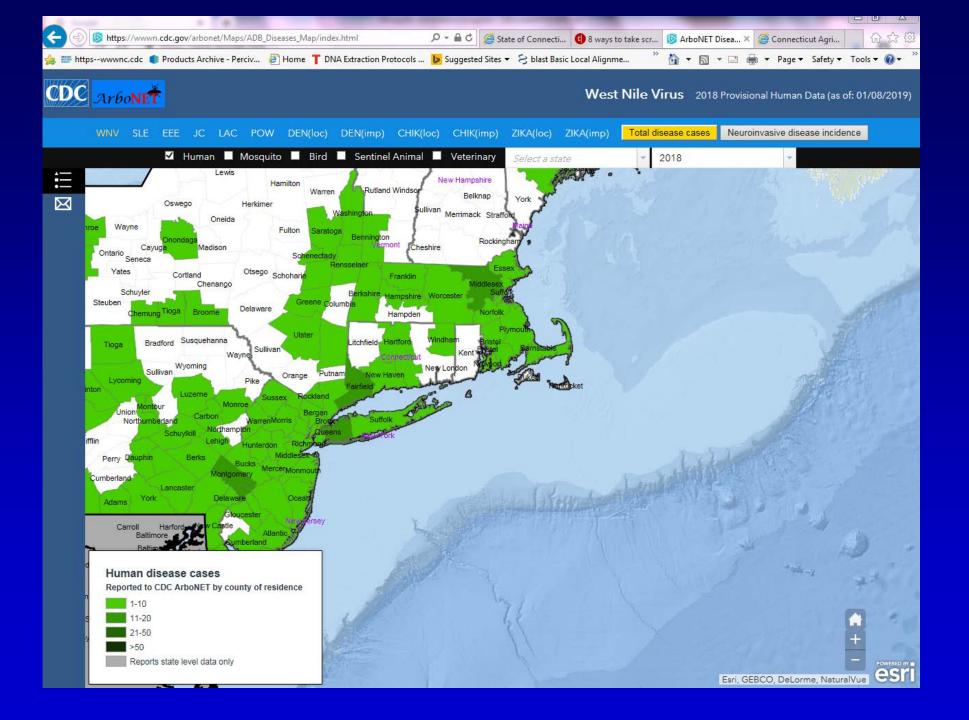












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Thank You

