



## Florida Arbovirus Surveillance Week 27: June 28-July 4, 2020

Arbovirus surveillance in Florida includes endemic mosquito-borne viruses such as West Nile virus (WNV), Eastern equine encephalitis virus (EEEV), and St. Louis encephalitis virus (SLEV), as well as exotic viruses such as dengue virus (DENV), chikungunya virus (CHIKV), Zika virus (ZIKV), and California encephalitis group viruses (CEV). Malaria, a parasitic mosquito-borne disease is also included. During the period of June 28-July 4, 2020, the following arboviral activity was recorded in Florida.

**WNV activity:** Four human cases of WNV infection were reported this week. No horses with WNV infection were reported this week. No sentinel chickens tested positive for antibodies to WNV this week. Two mosquito pools tested positive for WNV this week in Miami-Dade County. Two blue jays with WNV infection were reported this week in Miami-Dade County. In 2020, positive samples from two humans, 16 asymptomatic blood donors, one horse, one crow, two blue jays, seven mosquito pools, and 35 sentinel chickens have been reported from 11 counties.

**SLEV activity:** No human cases of SLEV infection were reported this week. No sentinel chickens tested positive for antibodies to SLEV this week. In 2020, no positive samples have been reported.

**EEEV activity:** No human cases of EEEV infection were reported this week. Two horses with EEEV infection were reported this week in Baker and Jackson counties. One sentinel chicken tested positive for antibodies to EEEV this week in Walton County. In 2020, positive samples from 16 sentinel chickens, eight horses, one duck, and one mosquito pool have been reported from 10 counties.

**International Travel-Associated Dengue Fever Cases:** No cases of dengue fever were reported this week in persons that had international travel. In 2020, 29 travel-associated cases have been reported.

**Dengue Fever Cases Acquired in Florida:** No cases of locally acquired dengue fever were reported this week. In 2020, 11 cases of locally acquired dengue fever have been reported.

**International Travel-Associated Chikungunya Fever Cases:** No cases of chikungunya fever were reported this week in persons that had international travel. In 2020, no travel-associated chikungunya fever cases have been reported.

**Chikungunya Fever Cases Acquired in Florida:** No cases of locally acquired chikungunya fever were reported this week. In 2020, no cases of locally acquired chikungunya fever have been reported.

**International Travel-Associated Zika Fever Cases:** No cases of Zika fever were reported this week in persons that had international travel. In 2020, no travel-associated Zika fever cases have been reported.

**Zika Fever Cases Acquired in Florida:** No cases of locally acquired Zika fever were reported this week. In 2020, no cases of locally acquired Zika fever have been reported.

**Advisories/Alerts:** Holmes County is currently under a mosquito-borne illness advisory. Miami-Dade and Monroe counties are currently under a mosquito-borne illness alert. No other counties are currently under mosquito-borne illness advisory or alert.

There is a Level 2 Travel Health Notice for Nigeria related to the transmission of yellow fever virus. A Level 1 Travel Health Notice has been issued for Ethiopia related to the transmission of yellow fever and chikungunya viruses. There are also Level 1 Travel Health Notices for Central and South America, Mexico, the Caribbean,

Asia, the Pacific Islands, Africa, and the Middle East related to the transmission of dengue virus, and for Burundi related to malaria transmission. Additional information on travel health notices can be found at the following link: [wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/notices](http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/notices). For a map of arboviral disease activity in the United States visit: [www.cdc.gov/arbovet/maps/ADB\\_Diseases\\_Map/index.html](http://www.cdc.gov/arbovet/maps/ADB_Diseases_Map/index.html).

## 2020 Human Case Summary\*

**West Nile Virus Illnesses Acquired in Florida:** Two human cases of WNV illness acquired in Florida have been reported in 2020, both in Miami-Dade County (June). Sixteen asymptomatic positive blood donors have been reported in 2020 from Miami-Dade County (May and June).

**International Travel-Associated Dengue Fever Cases:** Twenty-nine cases of dengue fever with onset in 2020 have been reported in individuals with travel history to a dengue endemic area in the two weeks prior to onset. Counties reporting cases were: Brevard, Broward (5), Clay, Collier, Duval, Franklin, Hillsborough (3), Miami-Dade (11), Orange, Palm Beach, Sarasota, Seminole, and St. Lucie. Four cases were reported in non-Florida residents. In 2020, 20 cases of dengue reported in Florida have been serotyped by PCR. Please see the table below for a breakdown of cases by country of origin and serotype.

Country of Exposure	DENV-1	DENV-2	DENV-3	DENV-4	DENV-1/ DENV-3	Unknown	Total
Cuba	2	1				1	4
Jamaica			3		1		4
Bolivia	2					2	4
Colombia	2						2
Dominican Republic	2						2
Indonesia						2	2
Antigua and Barbuda			1				1
Bahamas	1						1
Brazil		1					1
Mexico						1	1
Nicaragua		1					1
Paraguay				2			2
Puerto Rico						2	2
Puerto Rico/US Virgin Islands	1						1
US Virgin Islands						1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>29</b>

**Dengue Fever Cases Acquired in Florida:** In 2020, 11 cases of locally acquired dengue fever have been reported in Miami-Dade and Monroe (10) counties, with onsets in February, March, and June. One case was reported in a non-Florida resident.

**International Travel-Associated Malaria Cases:** Nine cases of malaria with onset in 2020 have been reported. Countries of origin were: Cameroon, Dominican Republic, Kenya (2), Nicaragua, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Uganda, and Venezuela. Counties reporting cases were: Broward (3), Miami-Dade (2), Orange, Osceola, Palm Beach, and Polk. Two cases were reported in non-Florida residents.

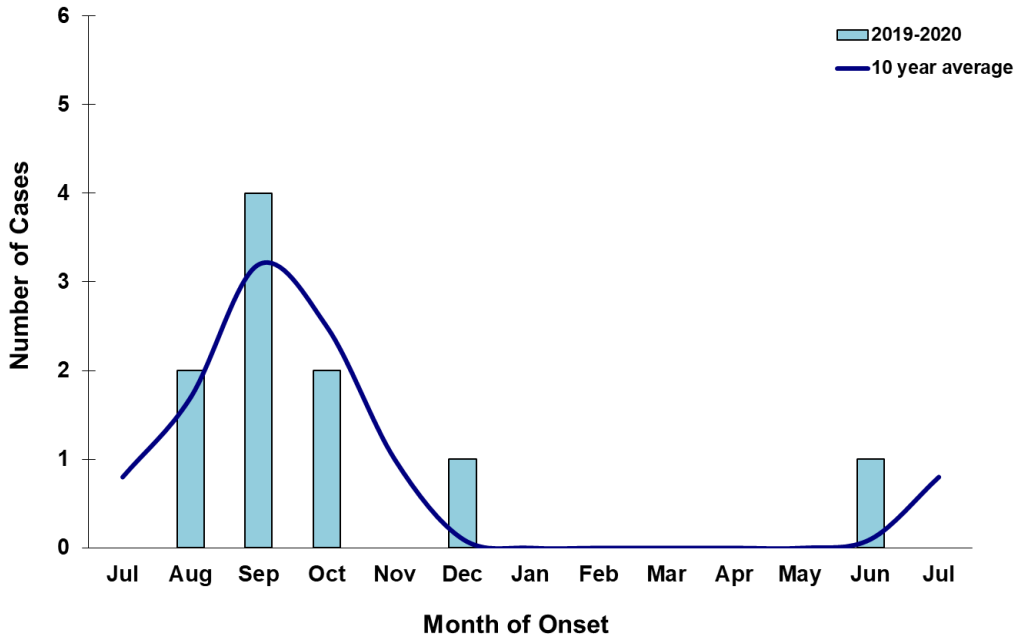
Five cases (56%) were diagnosed with *Plasmodium falciparum*. Two cases (22%) were diagnosed with *Plasmodium vivax*. One case (11%) was diagnosed with *Plasmodium ovale*. The *Plasmodium* species for one case (11%) was unknown due to low parasitemia.

## Veterinary Cases\*

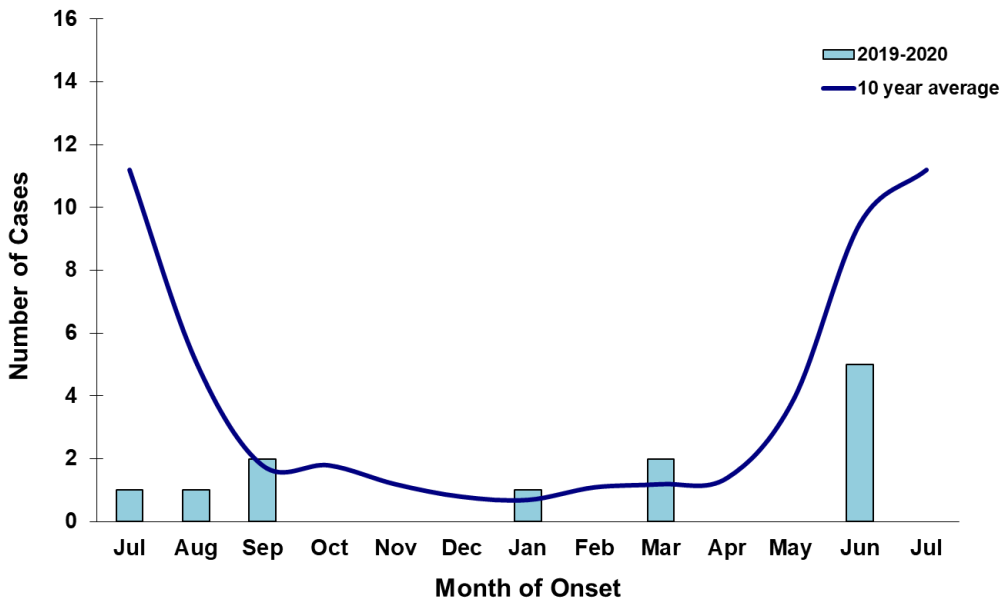
\*Veterinary cases are reported by date of onset. Only mammalian veterinary cases are included in the graphs.

Two horses with EEEV infection were reported this week in Baker and Jackson counties.

**Veterinary WNV Disease in Florida, July 2019-2020**



**Veterinary EEEV Disease in Florida, July 2019-2020**



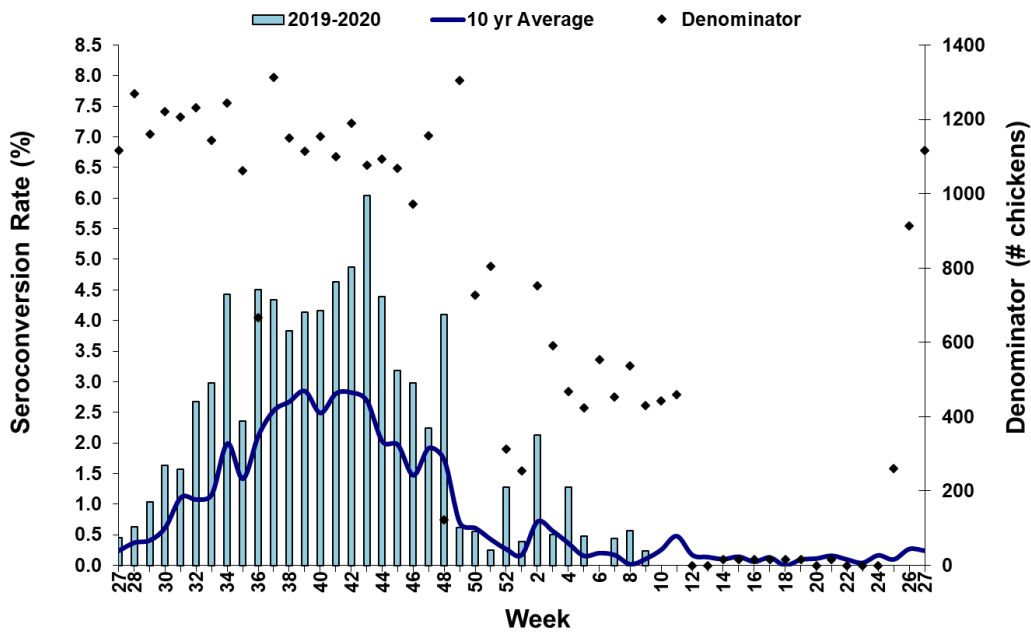
## Sentinel Chickens\*

The table below is for the reporting of confirmatory laboratory results from this week. Some of the samples were collected at earlier dates. The date of collection is recorded for samples collected on that day along with the total number of positives and the corresponding seroconversion rate for the week the sample was collected.

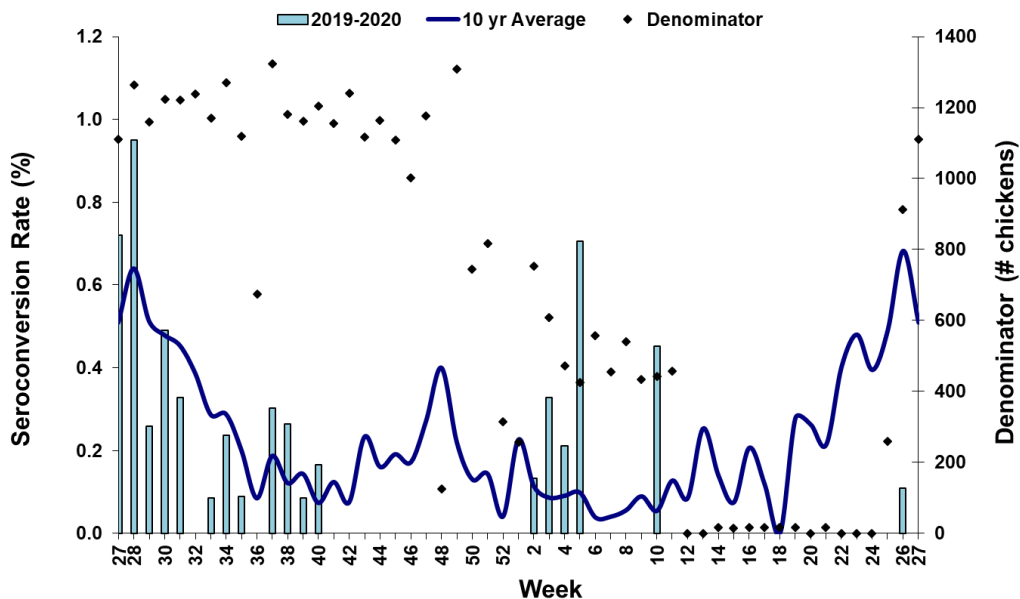
One sentinel chicken tested positive for antibodies to EEEV this week in Walton County.

County	Collection Date	Seroconversion Rates (%)						County Totals	
		Flavi	SLEV	WNV	Alpha	EEEV	HJV	Collection Week	YTD
Walton	6/22/2020				1.15	1.15		1 EEEV	1 EEEV

**Sentinel Seroconversions to WNV in Florida, 2019-2020**



**Sentinel Seroconversions to EEEV in Florida, 2019-2020**



## Mosquito Pools

One mosquito pool tested positive for WNV this week in Miami-Dade County.

County	Collection Date	Result	Species	County YTD
Miami-Dade	6/23/2020	WNV	<i>Cx. quinquefasciatus</i>	7 WNV

## Dead Birds

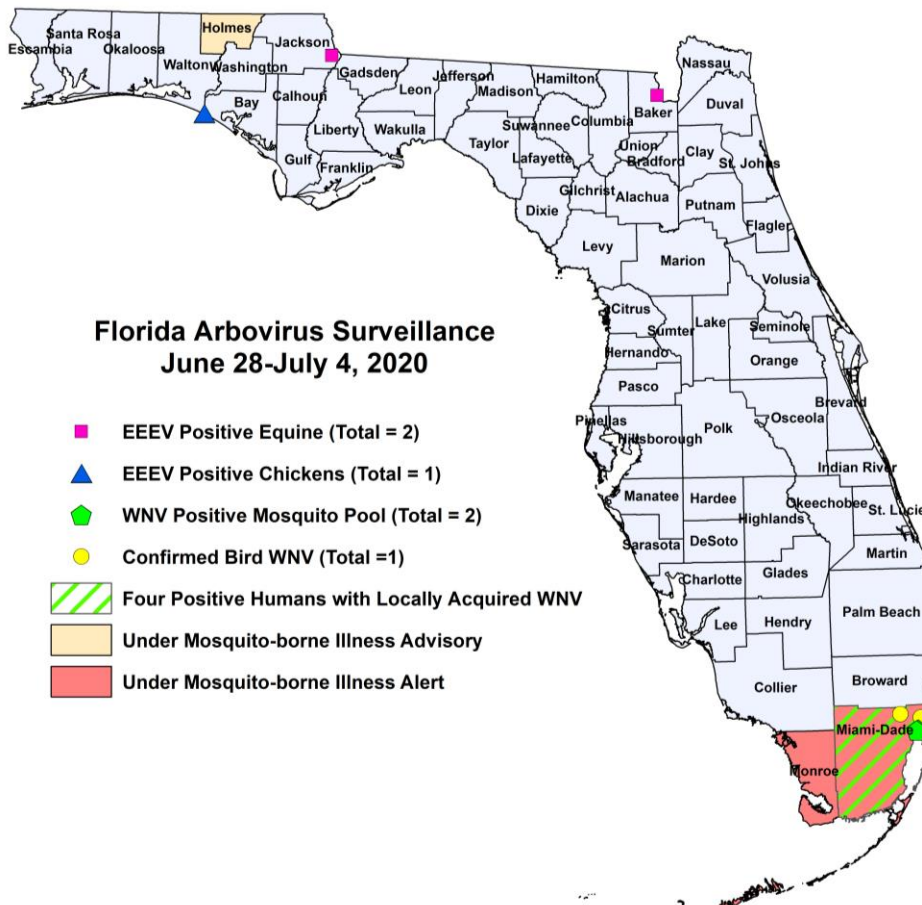
The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) collects reports of dead birds, which can be an indication of arbovirus circulation in an area. This week, five reports representing a total of 15 dead birds, including one crow, 10 jays, and one dove, were received from five counties.

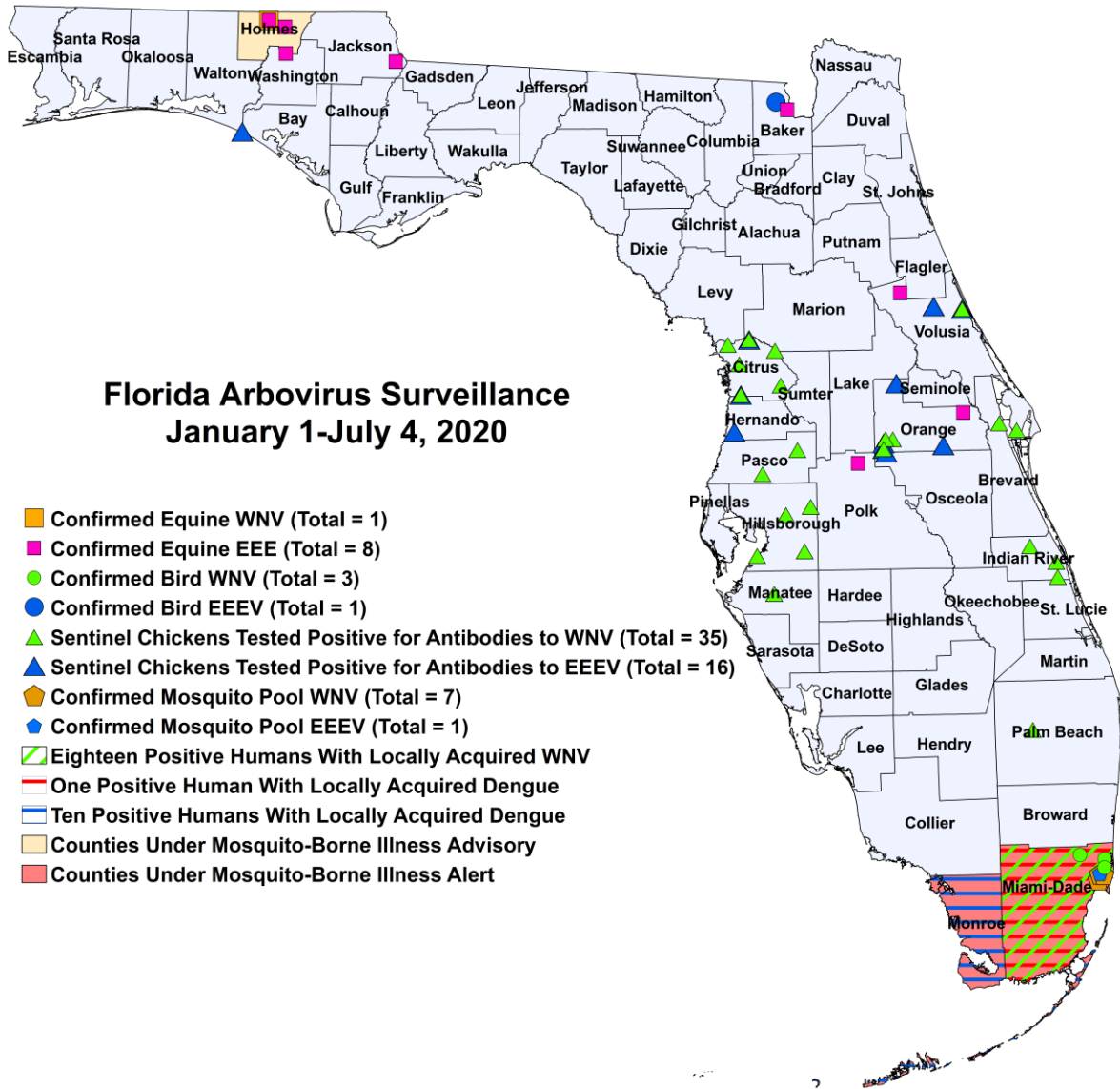
In 2020, 232 reports representing a total of 585 dead birds (39 crows, 29 jays, 61 raptors, 25 doves) were received from 40 of Florida's 67 counties.

**2020**

County	Total Dead Birds	Crows	Jays	Raptors	Doves
Charlotte	1	0	0	0	0
Miami-Dade	2	0	1	0	1
Palm Beach	1	0	0	0	0
St. Lucie	10	1	9	0	0
Volusia	1	0	0	0	0

## Maps





## Florida Arbovirus Surveillance January 1-July 4, 2020

- Confirmed Equine WNV (Total = 1)
- Confirmed Equine EEE (Total = 8)
- Confirmed Bird WNV (Total = 3)
- Confirmed Bird EEEV (Total = 1)
- ▲ Sentinel Chickens Tested Positive for Antibodies to WNV (Total = 35)
- ▲ Sentinel Chickens Tested Positive for Antibodies to EEEV (Total = 16)
- ⬠ Confirmed Mosquito Pool WNV (Total = 7)
- ⬠ Confirmed Mosquito Pool EEEV (Total = 7)
- Eighteen Positive Humans With Locally Acquired WNV
- One Positive Human With Locally Acquired Dengue
- Ten Positive Humans With Locally Acquired Dengue
- Counties Under Mosquito-Borne Illness Advisory
- Counties Under Mosquito-Borne Illness Alert

2020 Arbovirus Activity by County	
County	Arbovirus Activity
<b>Baker</b>	EEEV: 1 horse (6/17), 1 bird (5/7)
<b>Brevard</b>	WNV: 2 sentinels (1/23, 1/24)
<b>Citrus</b>	WNV: 8 sentinels (1/8, 1/14, 1/21) EEEV: 2 sentinels (1/8, 3/2)
<b>Hernando</b>	EEEV: 1 sentinel (1/21)
<b>Hillsborough</b>	WNV: 12 sentinels (1/6, 1/21, 1/29, 2/11, 2/18, 2/25)
<b>Holmes</b>	WNV: 1 horse (6/7) EEEV: 3 horses (6/3, 6/7, 6/9)
<b>Indian River</b>	WNV: 3 sentinels (1/2, 1/9, 1/10)
<b>Jackson</b>	EEEV: 1 horse (6/27)
<b>Manatee</b>	WNV: 3 sentinels (1/8)
<b>Miami-Dade</b>	WNV: 2 humans (June), 16 asymptomatic blood donors (May, June), 3 birds (5/7, 6/25, 6/26), 7 mosquito pools (6/9, 6/16, 6/23) EEEV: 1 mosquito pool (1/7) Dengue: 1 human (March)
<b>Monroe</b>	Dengue: 10 humans (February, June)
<b>Orange</b>	WNV: 3 sentinels (1/6) EEEV: 1 horse (3/25), 8 sentinels (1/13, 1/27, 1/28, 2/24, 3/2)

<b>Palm Beach</b>	WNV: 1 sentinel (1/20)
<b>Pasco</b>	WNV: 2 sentinels (1/7)
<b>Polk</b>	EEEV: 1 horse (3/29)
<b>Volusia</b>	WNV: 1 sentinel (5/4) EEEV: 1 horse (1/24), 4 sentinels (2/24, 3/30, 5/18)
<b>Walton</b>	EEEV: 1 sentinel (6/22)

### Acknowledgements and Data Sources

Contributors: Andrea Morrison, PhD, MSPH, Devin Rowe, MS, Catherine McDermott, MPH, MHS, and Danielle Stanek, DVM, DOH Bureau of Epidemiology; Lea Heberlein-Larson, DrPH; Alexis LaCruce, PhD, MS; Maribel Castaneda, and Valerie Mock, BS; DOH Bureau of Public Health Laboratories; Carina Blackmore, DVM, PhD, DOH Division of Disease Control and Health Protection.

**For more surveillance information, please see the DOH website at:** [www.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/mosquito-borne-diseases/surveillance.html](http://www.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/mosquito-borne-diseases/surveillance.html)

**For arbovirus surveillance information for the United States, please see the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention website at:** [www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dvbid/westnile/surv&control.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dvbid/westnile/surv&control.htm)

Case tallies included in the weekly Florida arbovirus surveillance report include confirmed and probable cases for EEE, WNV infection, SLE, dengue, chikungunya, and malaria by date of onset. Suspect cases are not included. Activity is mapped by county of exposure rather than county of residence. Case definitions being used in Florida are consistent with national criteria provided by the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists (CSTE) and may be viewed at: [www.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/disease-reporting-and-management/disease-reporting-and-surveillance/index.html](http://www.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/disease-reporting-and-management/disease-reporting-and-surveillance/index.html). Case tallies reported by CDC do not include suspect cases and cases are reported by patient state of residence rather than where the exposure occurred. Data is provided by county health departments, Department of Health Bureau of Public Health Laboratories, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, mosquito control agencies, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, medical providers and veterinarians. Equine cases are provided by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.