



## Florida Arbovirus Surveillance Week 8: February 20-26, 2022

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 February 20-26, 2022, the following arboviral activity was recorded in Florida.

**WNV activity:** No 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. In 2022, a positive sample from one sentinel chicken has been reported from one county.

**SLEV activity:** No human cases of SLEV infection were reported this week. No sentinel chickens tested positive for antibodies to SLEV this week. In 2022, no positive samples have been reported.

**Flavivirus (WNV or SLEV)\* activity:** No sentinel chickens tested positive for antibodies to a flavivirus this week. In 2022, positive samples from three sentinel chickens have been reported from one county.

**EEEV activity:** No human cases of EEEV infection were reported this week. No horses with EEEV infection were reported this week. One sentinel chicken tested positive for antibodies to EEEV this week in Volusia County. In 2022, positive samples from four sentinel chickens have been reported from three counties.

**International Travel-Associated Dengue Fever:** One case of dengue fever was reported this week in a person that had international travel. In 2022, eight travel-associated dengue fever cases have been reported.

**Dengue Fever Cases Acquired in Florida:** No cases of locally acquired dengue fever were reported this week. In 2022, no 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 2022, 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 2022, 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 2022, 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 2022, no cases of locally acquired Zika fever have been reported.

**Advisories/Alerts:** No counties are currently under a mosquito-borne illness advisory or alert. A Level 1 Travel Health Notice has been issued for Central and South America, Mexico, the Caribbean, Asia, the Pacific Islands, Africa, and the Middle East related to the transmission of dengue virus, for Burundi related to malaria transmission and for Chad related to Leishmaniasis. A Level 2 Travel Health Alert has been issued for Nigeria related to the transmission of yellow fever virus, Ghana related to the transmission of yellow fever virus, and Uttar Pradesh, India related to the transmission of Zika virus. Additional information on travel health notices can be found at: [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/arbonet/maps/ADB\\_Diseases\\_Map/index.html](http://www.cdc.gov/arbonet/maps/ADB_Diseases_Map/index.html).

## 2022 Human Case Summary

**International Travel-Associated Dengue Fever Cases:** Eight cases with onset in 2022 have been reported in individuals with travel history to a dengue endemic area in the two weeks prior to onset. Counties reporting cases were: Broward, Manatee, Miami-Dade (5), and Palm Beach. In 2022, eight cases of dengue reported in Florida have been serotyped by PCR. Please see the table below for a breakdown of case by country of origin and serotype.

Country of Exposure	DENV-1	DENV-2	Total
Colombia	2		2
Cuba	2	3	5
Mexico	1		1
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>

**International Travel-Associated Malaria Cases:** Eight cases of malaria with onset in 2022 have been reported. Countries of origin were: Brazil (2), Nicaragua, Nigeria (4), and Sudan. Counties reporting cases were: Broward, Hillsborough (3), Lee (3) and Miami-Dade. Two cases were reported in non-Florida residents.

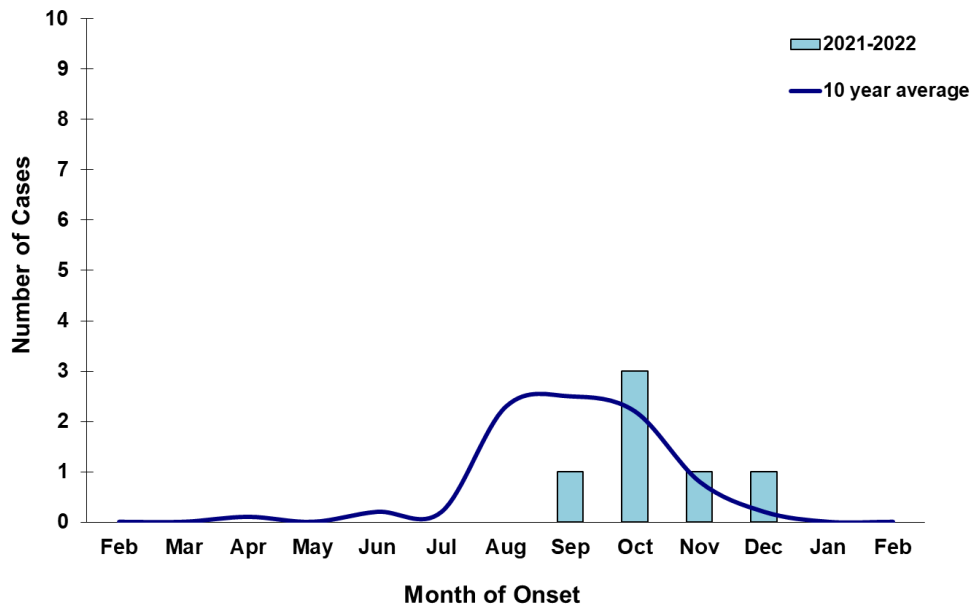
Four cases (50%) were diagnosed with *Plasmodium vivax*. Three cases (38%) were diagnosed with *Plasmodium falciparum*. One case (12%) was diagnosed with *Plasmodium malariae*.

## Veterinary Cases\*\*

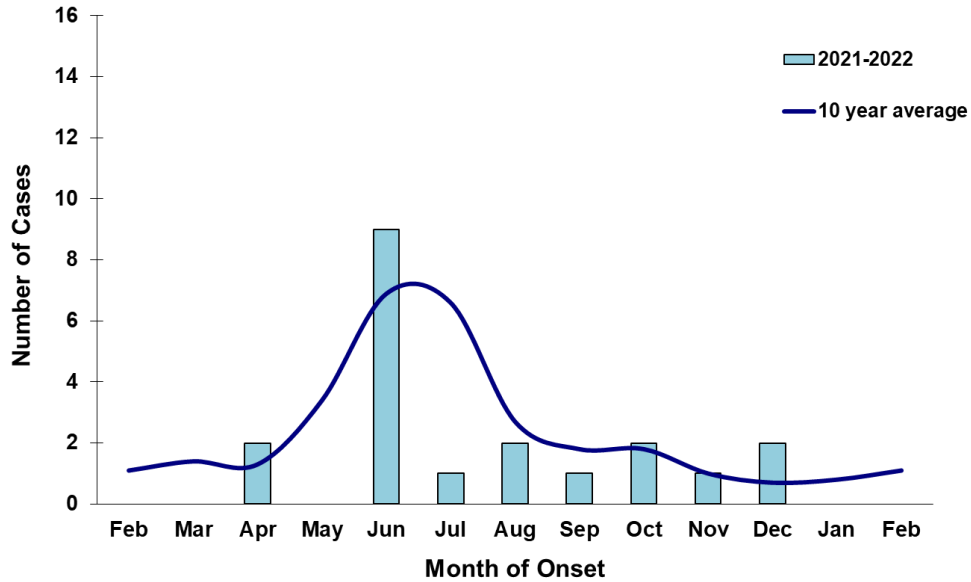
\*\*Veterinary cases are reported by date of onset. Only mammalian veterinary cases are included in the graphs.

No veterinary cases were reported this week.

**Veterinary WNV Disease in Florida, February 2021-2022**



### Veterinary EEEV Disease in Florida, February 2021-2022



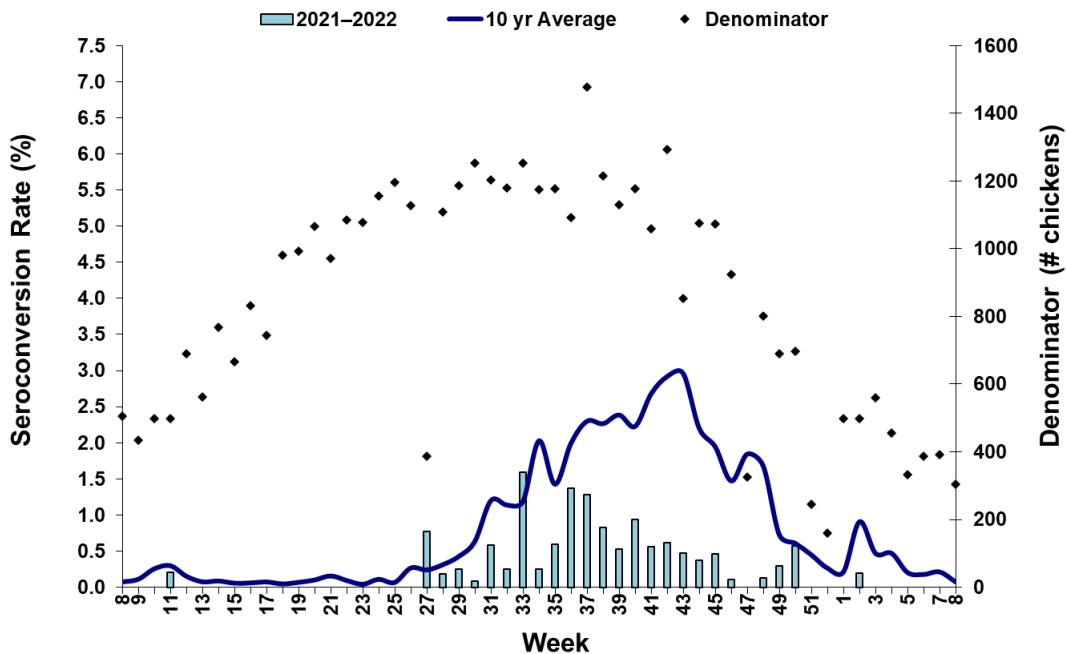
### Sentinel Chickens

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.

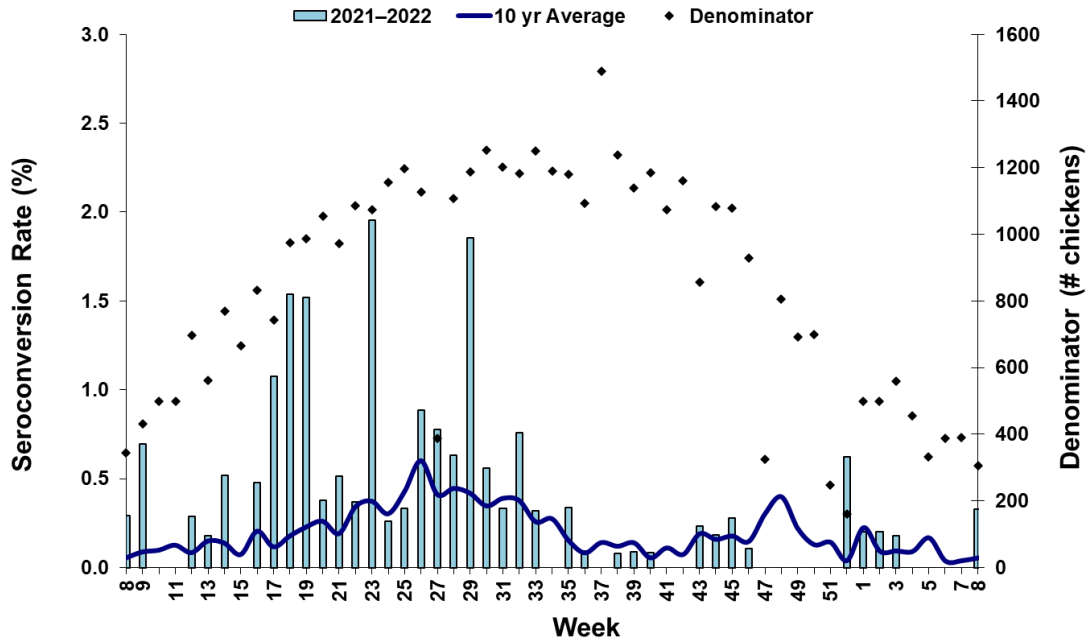
One sentinel chicken tested positive for antibodies to EEEV this week in Volusia County.

County	Collection Date	Seroconversion Rates (%)					County Totals		
		Flavi	SLEV	WNV	Alpha	EEEV	HJV	Collection Week	YTD
Volusia	2/21/2022				4.35	4.35		1 EEEV	1 EEEV

### Sentinel Seroconversions to WNV in Florida, 2021–2022



### Sentinel Seroconversions to EEEV in Florida, 2021–2022



### Mosquito Pools

No mosquito pools tested positive for WNV or EEEV this week.

County	Collection Date	Result	Species	County YTD

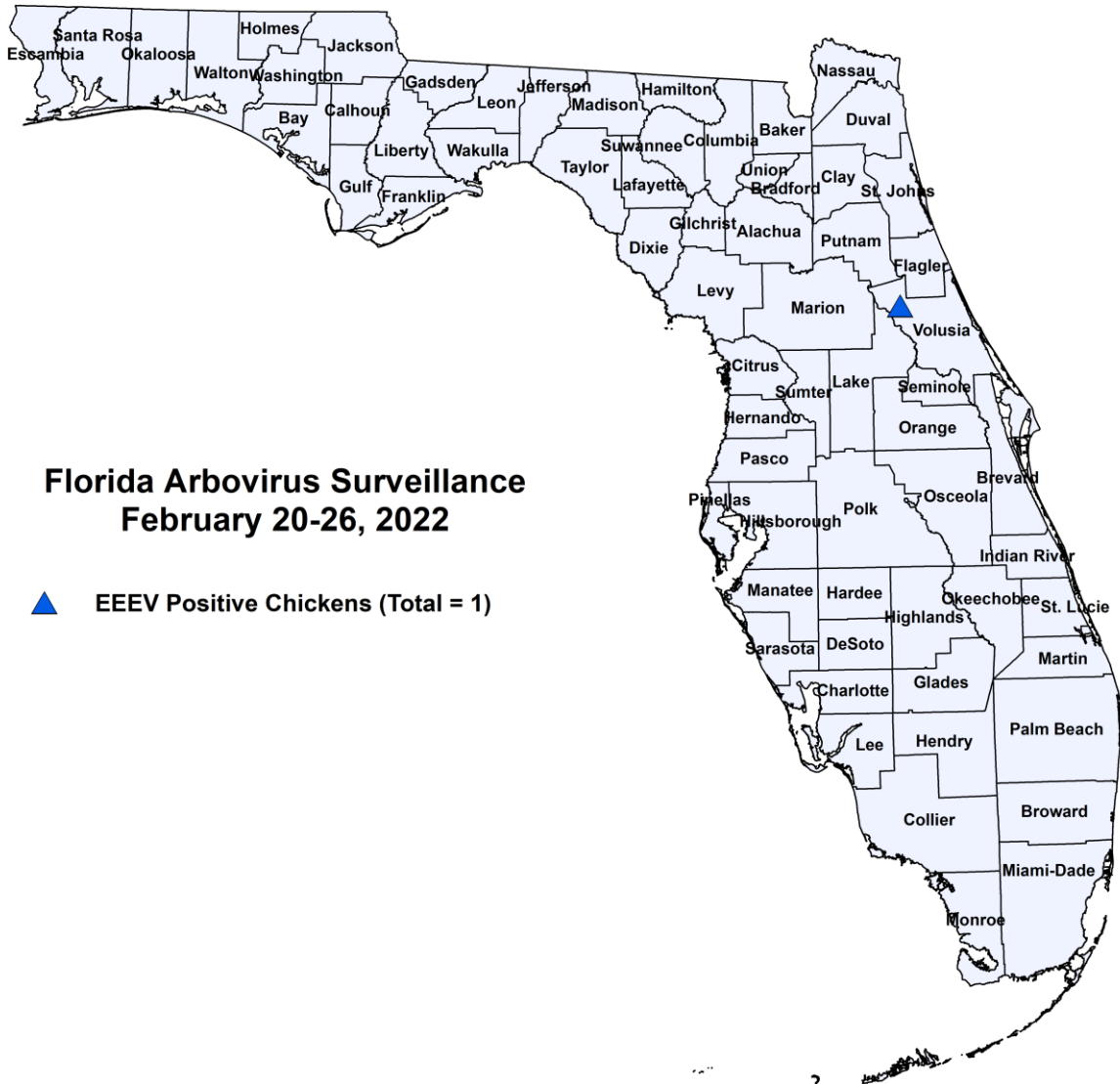
## Dead Birds

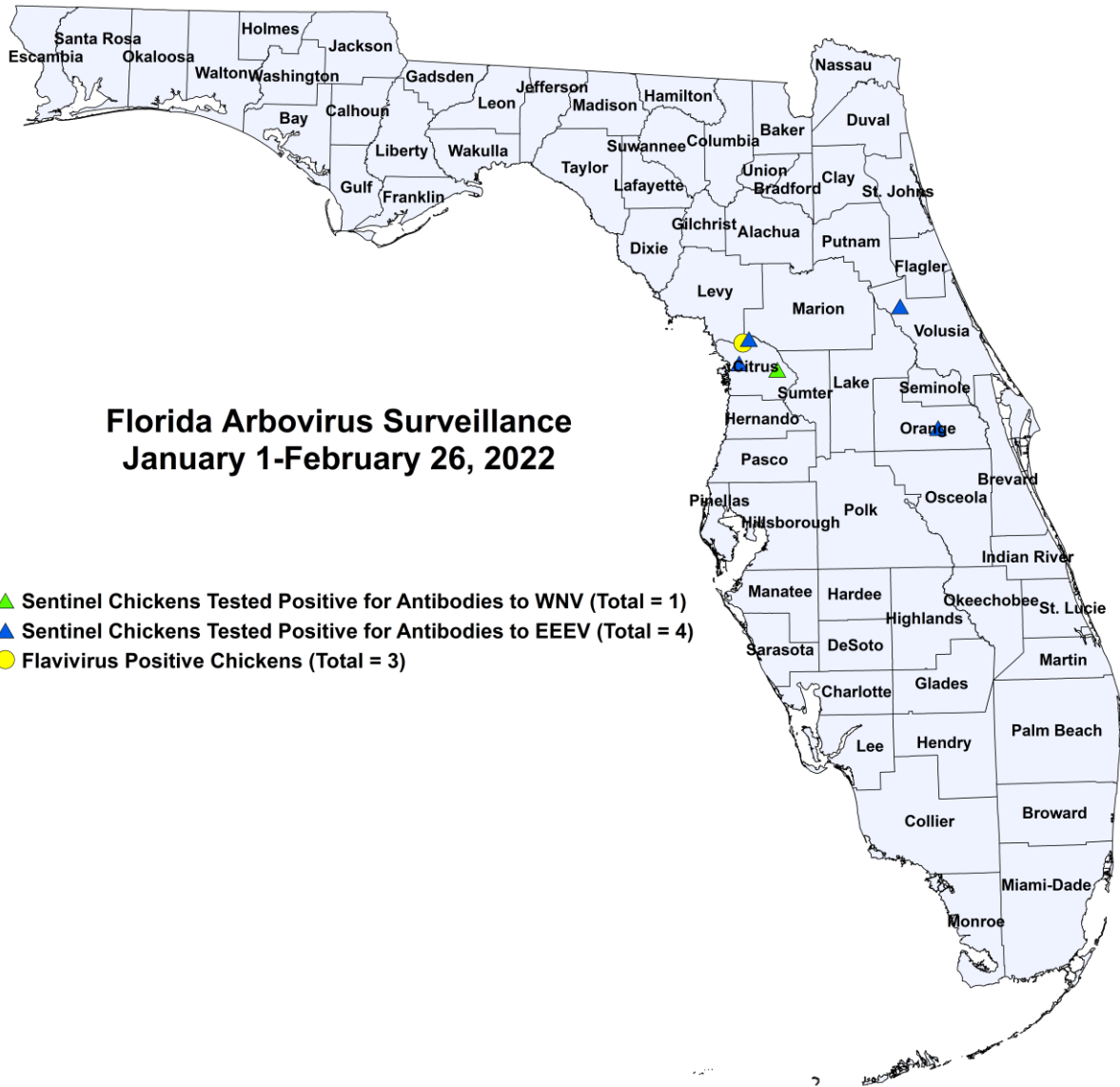
The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) collects reports of dead birds, which can be an indication of arbovirus circulation in an area. This week, 62 reports representing a total of 148 dead birds, including five raptors and 3 doves, were received from 20 counties.

In 2022, 154 reports representing a total of 288 dead birds (5 crows, 28 raptors, 4 doves) were received from 41 of Florida's 67 counties.

### 2022

<b>County</b>	<b>Total Dead Birds</b>	<b>Crows</b>	<b>Jays</b>	<b>Raptors</b>	<b>Doves</b>
Brevard	104	0	0	2	0
Broward	5	0	0	0	0
Citrus	2	0	0	0	0
Collier	3	0	0	0	0
Duval	7	0	0	0	0
Hendry	1	0	0	1	0
Hernando	2	0	0	0	0
Hillsborough	4	0	0	0	1
Jefferson	1	0	0	0	0
Leon	3	0	0	0	2
Martin	1	0	0	0	0
Miami-Dade	1	0	0	0	0
Monroe	1	0	0	0	0
Orange	1	0	0	1	0
Pasco	1	0	0	0	0
Pinellas	1	0	0	0	0
Polk	5	0	0	0	0
St. Johns	1	0	0	0	0
Sumter	1	0	0	1	0
Volusia	3	0	0	0	0





**2022 Arbovirus Activity by County**

County	Humans	Equines	Sentinel Chickens	Other
<b>Citrus</b>			1 WNV (1/11) 2 EEEV (1/11, 1/18) 3 Flavivirus (1/18, 1/25)	
<b>Orange</b>			1 EEEV (1/3)	
<b>Volusia</b>			1 EEEV (2/21)	

\*Three chickens in 2022 have tested positive for flavivirus antibodies and require additional specialized testing to distinguish between WNV and SLEV antibodies. Testing is currently delayed due to supply chain issues. The final determination of these birds will be updated as more information becomes available. In Florida, both WNV and SLEV have similar disease vectors and epidemiology. Seroconversion rates for flavivirus are included in the table.

## Acknowledgements and Data Sources

Contributors: Andrea Morrison, PhD, MSPH, Rebecca Zimler, PhD, MPH, and Danielle Stanek, DVM, DOH Bureau of Epidemiology; Lea Heberlein-Larson, DrPH; Alexis LaCrue, 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.