



## Florida Arbovirus Surveillance Week 39: September 27-October 3, 2015

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) and California encephalitis group viruses (CEV). Malaria, a non-viral mosquito-borne disease is also included. During the period of September 27-October 3, 2015 the following arboviral activity was recorded in Florida.

**WNV activity:** One human case of WNV infection was reported this week in Hillsborough County. No horses with WNV infection were reported this week. Seventeen sentinel chickens tested positive for antibodies to WNV this week in Hillsborough, Manatee, Pasco, Pinellas, Putnam, Sarasota, Seminole, St. John, and Volusia Counties. In 2015, positive samples from eight humans, eight mosquito pools, and 186 sentinel chickens have been received from 22 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 2015, positive samples from five sentinel chickens have been received from five counties.

**EEEV activity:** No human cases of EEEV infection were reported this week. No horse with EEEV infection was reported this week. No sentinel chickens tested positive for antibodies to EEEV this week. In 2015, positive samples from 66 sentinel chickens, 19 horses, and one goat have been received from 22 counties.

**International Travel-Associated Dengue Fever Cases:** Three cases of dengue fever were reported this week in persons that had international travel. In 2015, 38 travel-associated cases have been reported.

**Dengue Fever Cases Acquired in Florida:** No cases of locally acquired dengue fever were reported this week. In 2015, no cases of locally acquired dengue fever have been reported.

**International Travel-Associated Chikungunya Fever Cases:** Two cases of chikungunya fever were reported this week in persons that had international travel. In 2015, 60 travel-associated cases have been reported.

**Chikungunya Fever Cases Acquired in Florida:** No cases of locally acquired chikungunya fever were reported this week. In 2015, no cases of locally acquired chikungunya fever have been reported.

**Advisories/Alerts:** Bay, Gadsden, Hillsborough, Manatee, Orange, Pinellas, Polk, and Volusia Counties are currently under mosquito-borne illness advisory. Escambia and Walton Counties are currently under mosquito-borne illness alert. No other counties are currently under mosquito-borne illness advisory or alert. A CDC Health Alert Network (HAN) health advisory was issued in December 2013 for the Caribbean region announcing the first locally acquired cases of chikungunya fever in the Americas. There is a Level 1 (Watch) Travel Health Notice from the CDC for multiple countries in the Caribbean, Mexico, Central and South America, the Pacific Islands, and Senegal, related to the transmission of chikungunya. There are also similar CDC Travel Health Notices for dengue transmission in Brazil and Malaysia. Additional information on travel health notices can be found at the following link: <http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/notices>.

## 2015 Human Case Summary\*

**West Nile Virus Illnesses Acquired in Florida:** A total of eight human cases of WNV illness acquired in Florida have been reported in 2015; three in Escambia County (July and August), one in Hillsborough County (September), one in Pinellas County (July), one in Volusia County (July), and two in Walton County (June).

**International Travel-Associated Chikungunya Fever Cases:** Sixty cases of chikungunya with onset in 2015 have been reported in individuals with travel history to a chikungunya endemic country or area experiencing an outbreak in the two weeks prior to onset. Countries of origin were: Bolivia, Colombia (13), Ecuador, El Salvador (3), Guatemala (2), Haiti (2), Honduras (5), India (2), Jamaica (2), Mexico (8), Nicaragua (15), Puerto Rico (3), Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela, and Virgin Islands. Counties reporting cases were: Brevard (2), Broward (8), Collier (2), Duval (2), Escambia, Hardee, Hillsborough (3), Lake, Martin, Miami-Dade (22), Monroe, Orange (3), Osceola, Palm Beach (4), Pinellas, Sarasota, Seminole (3), and Volusia (3).

**International Travel-Associated Dengue Fever Cases:** Thirty-eight cases of dengue with onset in 2015 have been reported in individuals with travel history to a dengue endemic country in the two weeks prior to onset. Countries of origin were: Bangladesh, Brazil (5), Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba (11), Dominican Republic (3), Haiti (4), Honduras, India, Jamaica, Mexico, Philippines (2), Puerto Rico, Thailand, and Venezuela (4). Counties reporting cases were: Clay (2), Hernando, Hillsborough (3), Broward (5), Lee, Miami-Dade (18), Monroe (2), Orange, Palm Beach, St. Johns, St. Lucie (2), and Seminole. Five cases were reported in non-Florida residents. In 2015, 17 of the 38 cases of dengue reported in Florida have been serotyped by PCR. Additional serotyping and strain typing are being conducted.

	<b># of cases per serotype – 2015</b>
<b>DENV-1</b>	6
<b>DENV-2</b>	5
<b>DENV-3</b>	3
<b>DENV-4</b>	2
<b>DENV-1 and 3</b>	1
	<b>17</b>

**International Travel-Associated Malaria Cases:** Thirty-five cases of malaria with onset in 2015 have been reported. Countries of origin were: Angola, Cameroon (3), Dominican Republic (2), Eritrea, Gabon, Ghana (6), Guatemala, Haiti (4), India (4), Malawi, Niger, Nigeria (5), South Sudan, Sudan (2), Tanzania, and Uganda. Counties reporting cases were: Broward (7), Charlotte, Collier, Duval, Escambia, Hillsborough (2), Lee, Manatee, Monroe, Miami-Dade (11), Orange (2), Osceola, Pinellas, Palm Beach (3), and Sarasota. Nine of the cases were reported in non-Florida residents.

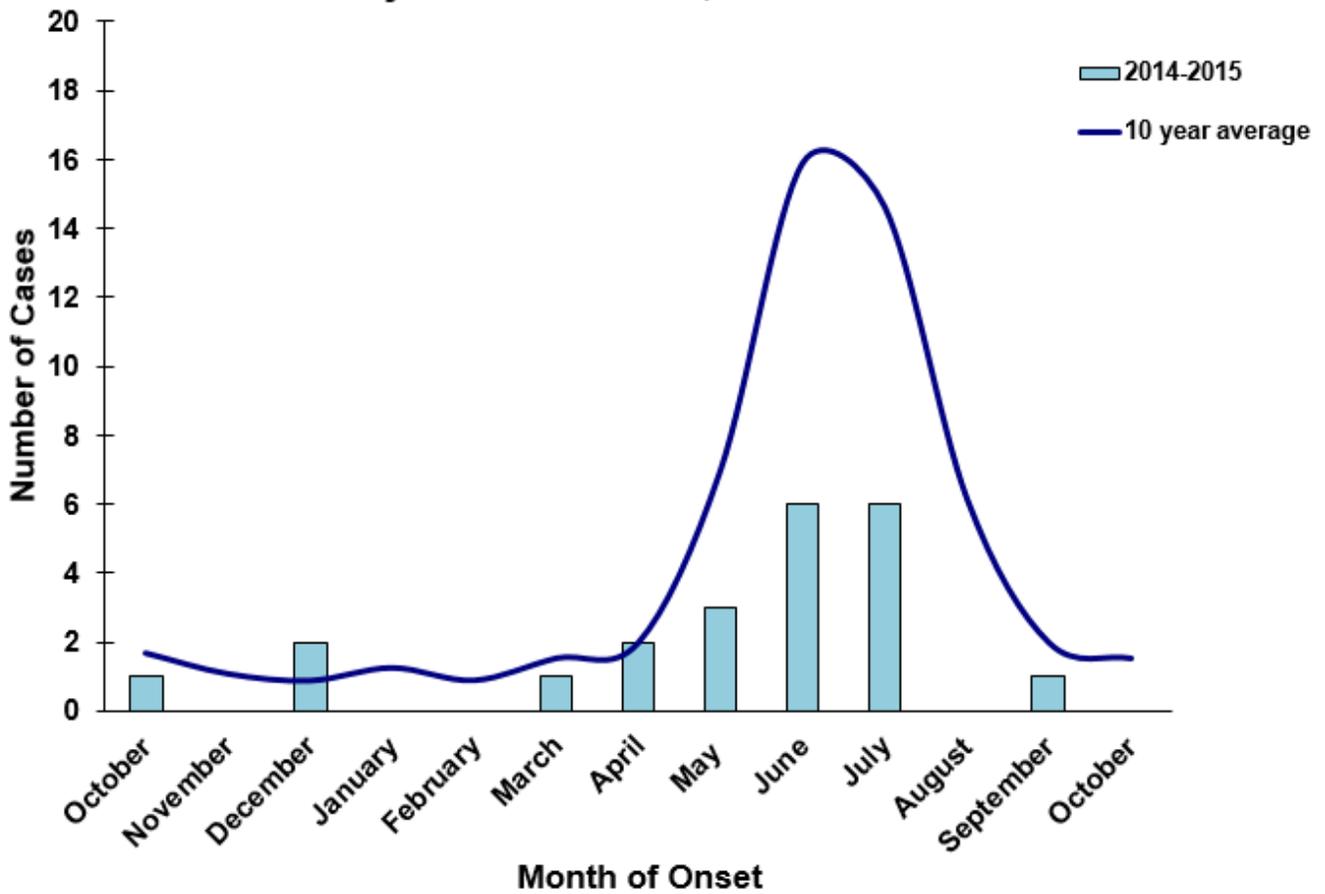
Twenty-eight cases (80%) were diagnosed with *Plasmodium falciparum*. Six cases were diagnosed with *Plasmodium vivax* (17%). One case (3%) was diagnosed with *Plasmodium malariae*.

## Veterinary Cases\*

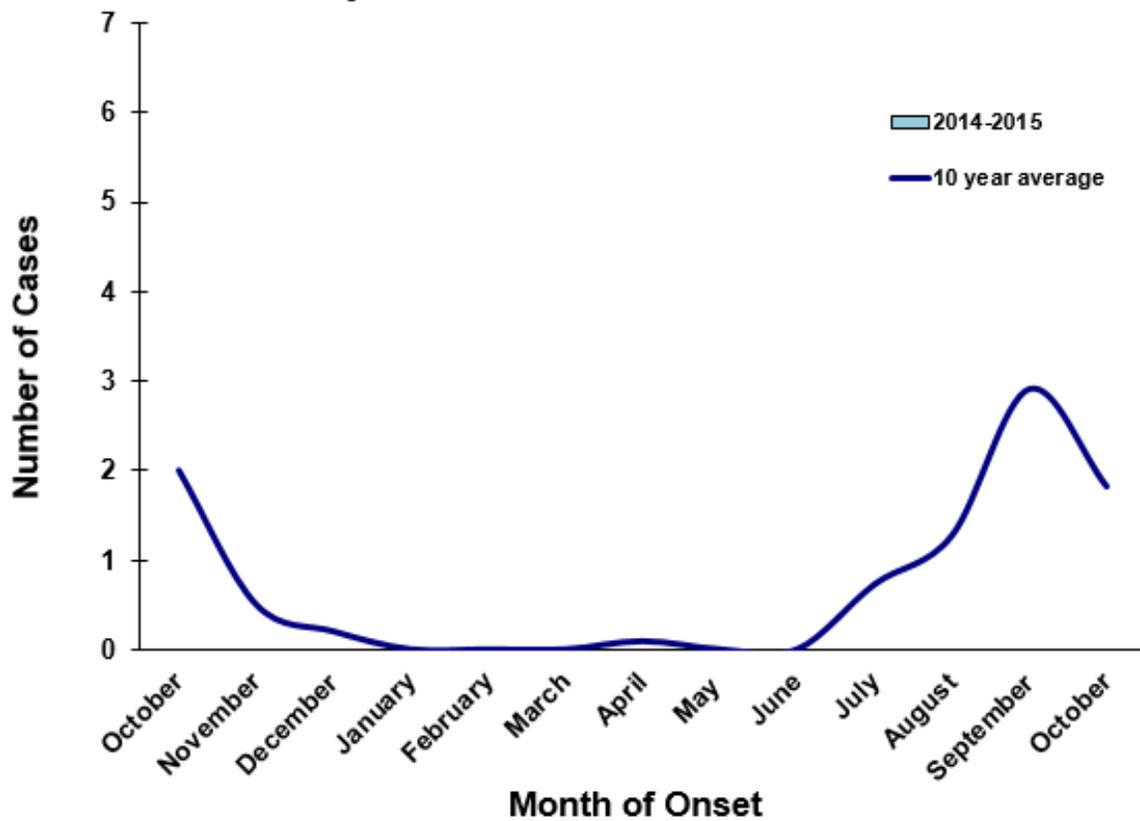
\*Veterinary cases are reported by date of onset

No horses with EEEV or WNV infection were reported this week.

### Veterinary EEE in Florida, October 2014-2015



### Veterinary WNV Disease in Florida, October 2014-2015



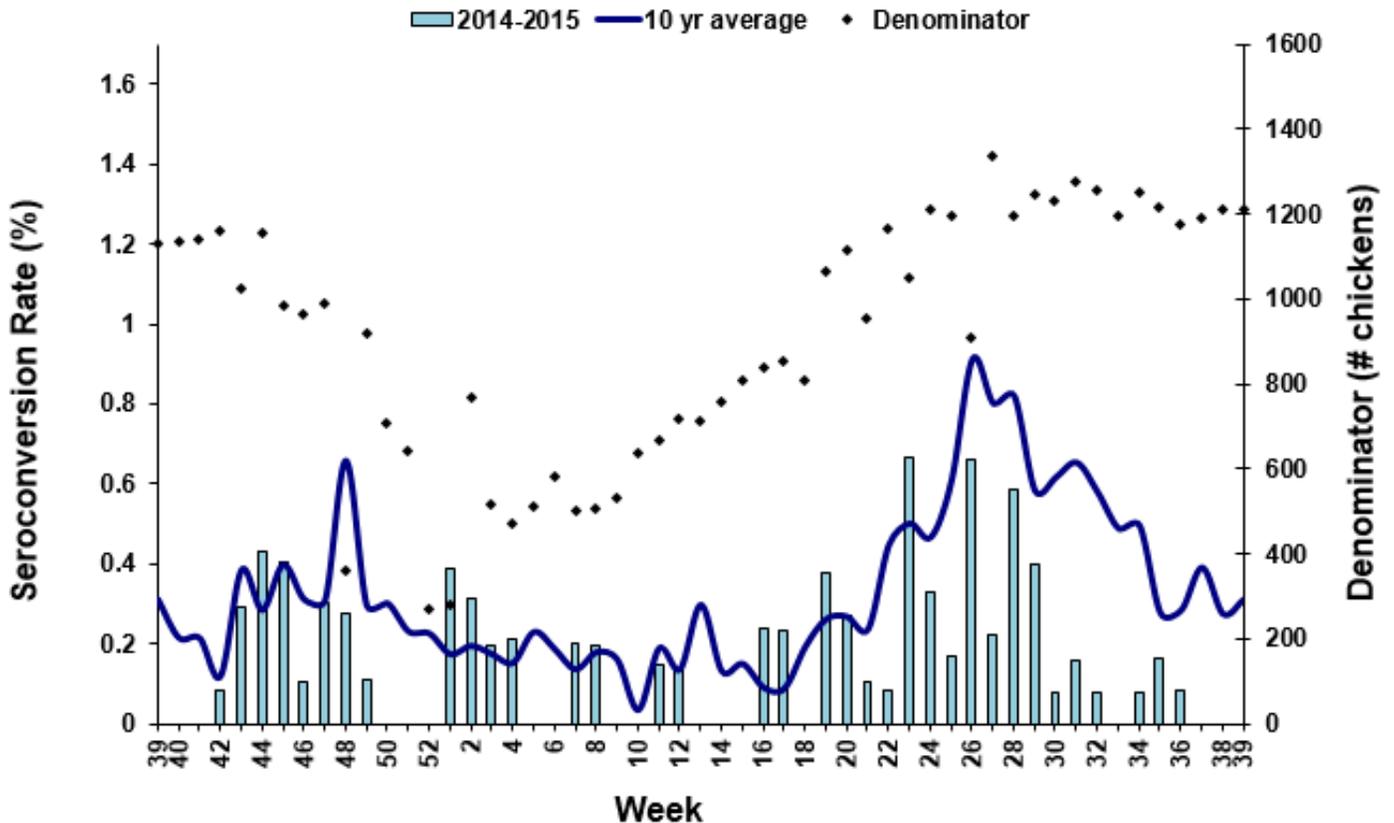
## Sentinel Chickens\*

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.

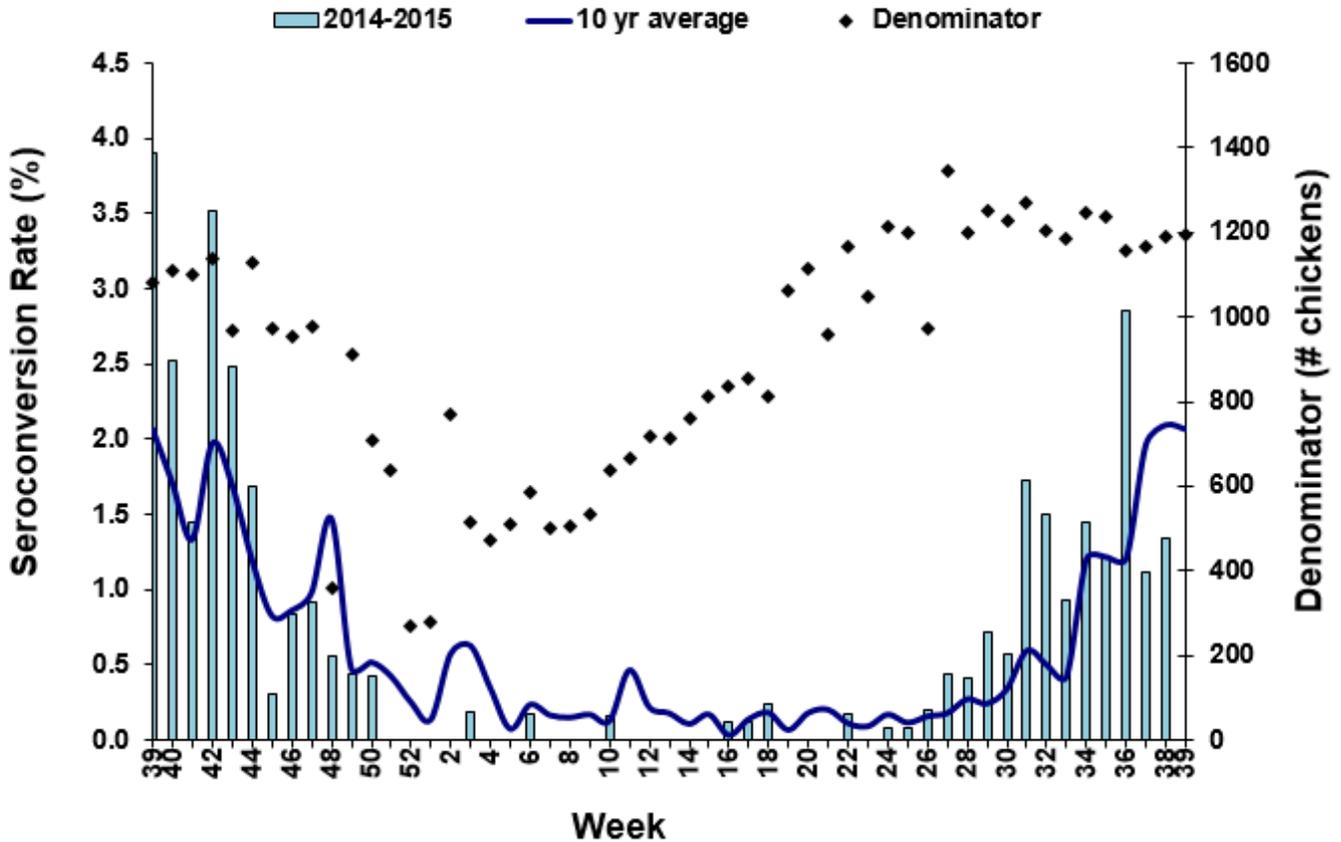
Seventeen sentinel chickens tested positive for antibodies to WNV this week in Hillsborough, Manatee, Pasco, Pinellas, Putnam, Sarasota, Seminole, St. John, and Volusia Counties.

County	Collection Date	Seroconversion Rates (%)					County Totals		
		Flavi	SLEV	WNV	Alpha	EEEV	HJV	Collection Week	YTD
Hillsborough	09/22/15	5.71		5.71				4 WNV	60 WNV, 2 EEEV
Manatee	09/23/15	1.43		1.43				1 WNV	7 WNV
Pasco	09/22/15	2.08		2.08				1 WNV	3 WNV
Pinellas	09/21/15	3.77		3.77				2 WNV	35 WNV
Putnam	09/22/15	8.33		8.33				1 WNV	1 EEEV, 2 WNV
Sarasota	09/18/15	1.43		1.43				1 WNV	1 SLEV, 3 WNV
Seminole	09/21/15	4.84		4.84				3 WNV	4 EEEV, 6 WNV, 1 SLEV
St. Johns	09/21/15	5.45		5.45				3 WNV	3 EEEV, 8 WNV
Volusia	09/21/15	2.22		2.22				1 WNV	5 WNV, 1 SLEV, 1 HJV

### Sentinel Seroconversions to EEEV in Florida, 2014-2015



## Sentinel Seroconversions to WNV in Florida, 2014-2015



### Mosquito Pools

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

County	Collection Date	Result	Species	County YTD

### Dead Birds

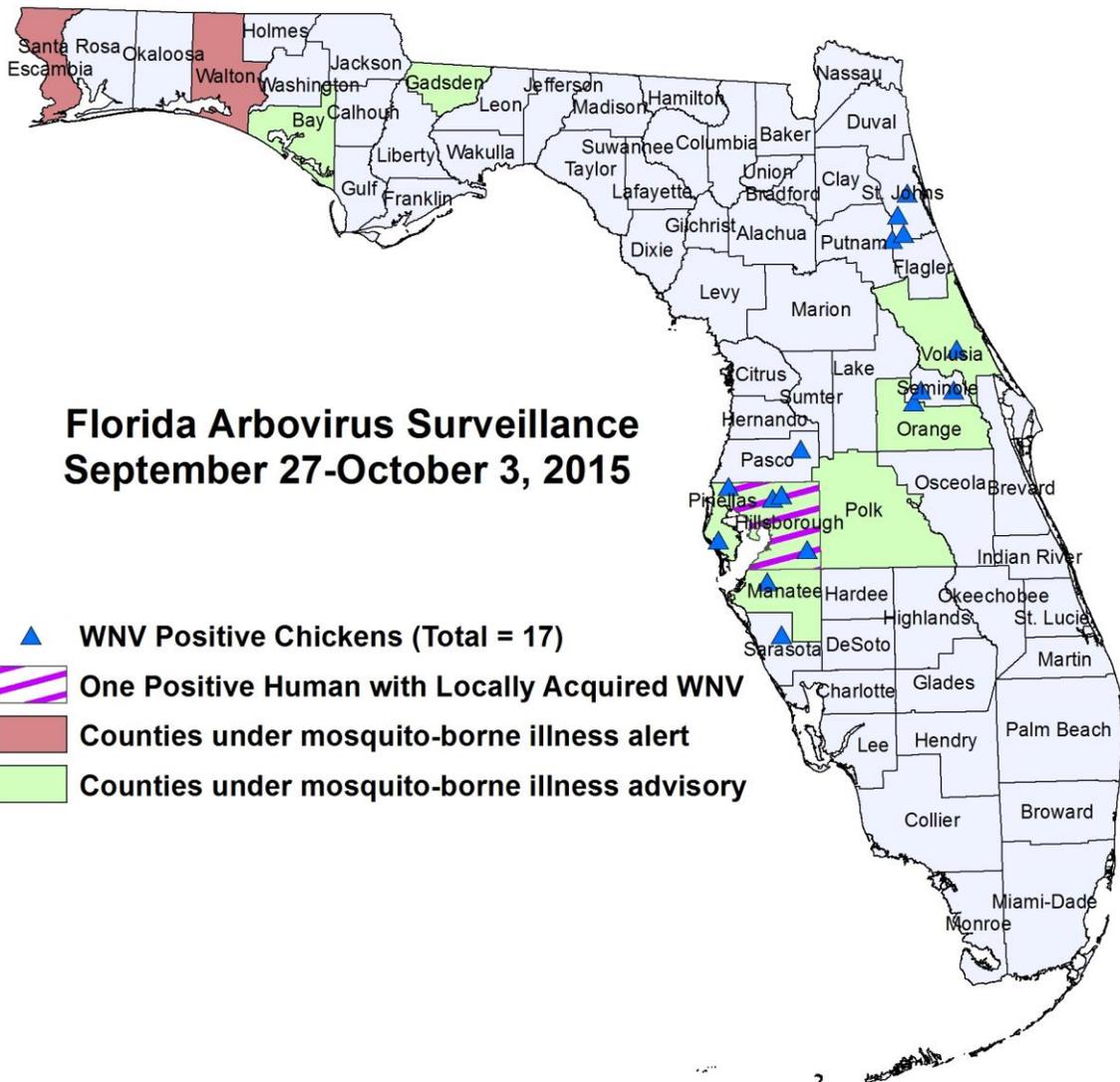
The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) collects reports of dead birds, which can be an indication of arbovirus circulation in an area. This week, 10 reports representing 74 dead birds, including 2 crows, and 2 raptors were received from 9 counties.

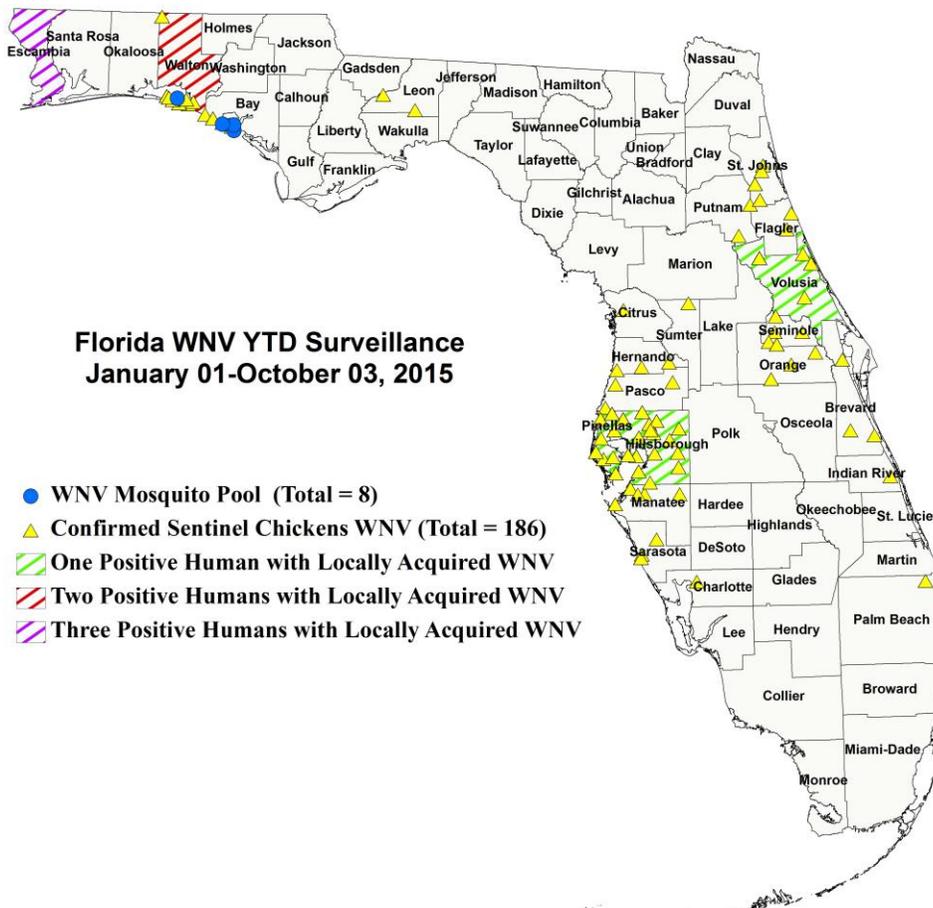
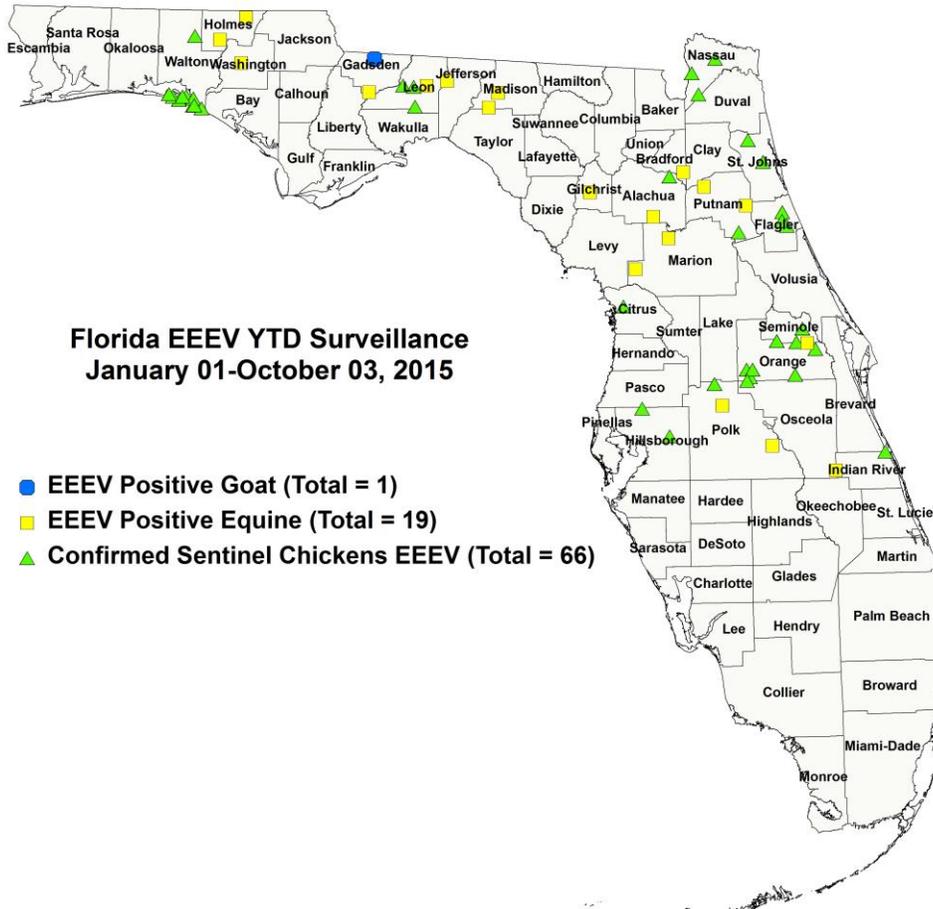
In 2015, 299 reports representing a total of 843 dead birds (44 crows, 20 jay, 65 raptors, and 28 doves) were received from 46 of Florida's 67 counties. Please note that FWC collects reports of birds that have died from a variety of causes, not only arboviruses. Dead birds should be reported to [www.myfwc.com/bird/](http://www.myfwc.com/bird/).

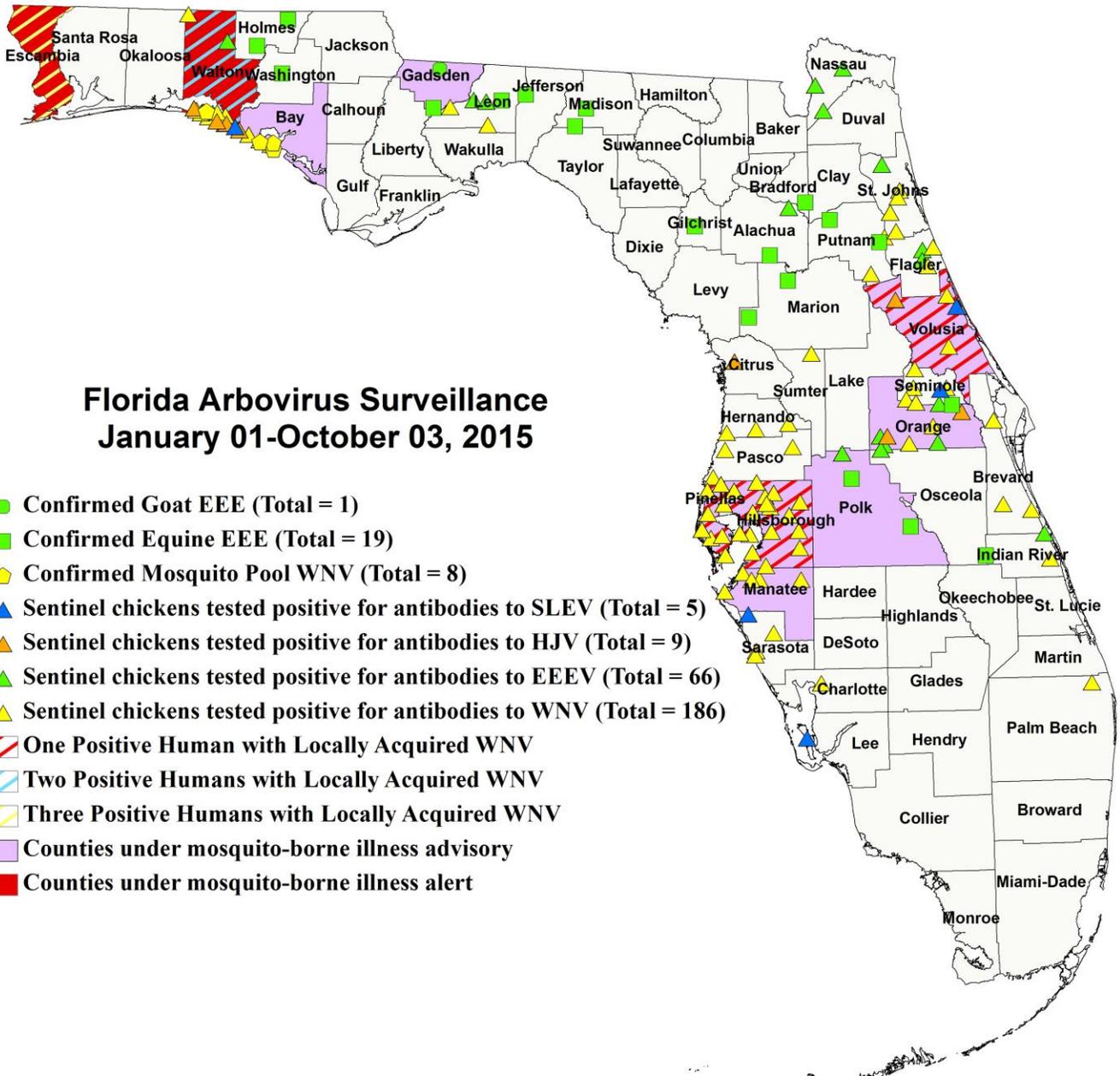
2015

County	Total Dead Birds	Crows	Jays	Raptors	Dove
Alachua	1	0	0	0	0
Escambia	1	0	0	0	0
Indian River	15	0	0	0	0
Lake	1	1	0	0	0
Lee	23	0	0	0	0
Martin	1	0	0	1	0
Orange	1	1	0	0	0
Palm Beach	30	0	0	0	0
Volusia	1	0	0	1	0

**Maps**







## Florida Arbovirus Surveillance January 01-October 03, 2015

- Confirmed Goat EEE (Total = 1)
- Confirmed Equine EEE (Total = 19)
- ◆ Confirmed Mosquito Pool WNV (Total = 8)
- ▲ Sentinel chickens tested positive for antibodies to SLEV (Total = 5)
- ▲ Sentinel chickens tested positive for antibodies to HJV (Total = 9)
- ▲ Sentinel chickens tested positive for antibodies to EEEV (Total = 66)
- ▲ Sentinel chickens tested positive for antibodies to WNV (Total = 186)
- ▨ One Positive Human with Locally Acquired WNV
- ▨ Two Positive Humans with Locally Acquired WNV
- ▨ Three Positive Humans with Locally Acquired WNV
- Counties under mosquito-borne illness advisory
- Counties under mosquito-borne illness alert

### 2015 Arbovirus Activity by County

County	Arbovirus Activity
Alachua	EEEV: 1 horse (6/16); 2 sentinels (7/13)
Bay	WNV: 7 mosquito pools (7/29, 8/12); 10 sentinels (7/27, 8/4, 8/11, 8/14, 8/25, 9/1)
Brevard	WNV: 4 sentinels (6/24, 8/21, 8/26, 9/10)
Bradford	EEEV: 1 horse (4/23)
Charlotte	WNV: 1 sentinel (8/21)
Citrus	EEEV: 2 sentinels (5/12) HJV: 1 sentinel (7/6) WNV: 1 sentinel (9/14)
Escambia	WNV: 3 humans (July, August)
Flagler	EEEV: 6 sentinels (4/27, 6/1, 6/29, 7/20, 8/10) WNV: 3 sentinels (7/20, 9/8, 9/14)
Gadsden	EEEV: 1 goat (6/16); 1 horse (6/21)
Gilchrist	EEEV: 1 horse (4/18)
Hernando	WNV: 3 sentinels (9/8, 9/14)

<b>Hillsborough</b>	WNV: 1 human (September); 60 sentinels (3/10, 4/22, 5/5, 6/2, 7/7, 7/14, 7/21, 7/28, 8/4, 8/12, 8/18, 8/26, 9/1, 9/8, 9/15, 9/22) EEEV: 2 sentinels (8/26, 9/1)
<b>Holmes</b>	EEEV: 2 horses (7/16, 9/8)
<b>Indian River</b>	EEEV: 1 sentinel (4/30) WNV: 1 sentinel (8/20)
<b>Jefferson</b>	EEEV: 1 horse (7/25)
<b>Lee</b>	SLEV: 1 sentinel (1/12)
<b>Leon</b>	EEEV: 1 horse (5/20); 3 sentinels (6/8, 7/13, 8/11) WNV: 2 sentinels (8/21, 8/28)
<b>Madison</b>	EEEV: 2 horses (6/24, 7/19)
<b>Manatee</b>	WNV: 7 sentinels (8/5, 8/25, 9/9, 9/23)
<b>Marion</b>	EEEV: 2 horses (6/14, 7/16)
<b>Nassau</b>	EEEV: 4 sentinels (5/29, 7/3, 7/10, 7/13)
<b>Orange</b>	EEEV: 1 horse (5/30); 15 sentinels (1/20, 1/29, 2/16, 2/23, 3/16, 4/20, 4/23, 5/18, 6/11, 6/29, 7/8, 7/13, 7/30) HJV: 2 sentinels (5/15, 8/25) WNV: 10 sentinels (8/3, 8/10, 8/25, 8/31, 9/9)
<b>Osceola</b>	EEEV: 1 horse (5/3)
<b>Palm Beach</b>	WNV: 1 sentinel (4/27)
<b>Pasco</b>	WNV: 3 sentinels (9/1, 9/22)
<b>Pinellas</b>	WNV: 1 human (July); 35 sentinels (6/29, 7/6, 7/20, 7/27, 8/3, 8/10, 8/17, 8/24, 8/31, 9/8, 9/14, 9/21)
<b>Polk</b>	EEEV: 2 horses (6/30, 7/6); 2 sentinels (6/22)
<b>Putnam</b>	EEEV: 2 horses (3/16, 6/30); 1 sentinel (7/21) WNV: 2 sentinels (7/21, 9/22)
<b>Sarasota</b>	SLEV: 1 sentinel (7/13) WNV: 3 sentinels (9/4, 9/11, 9/18)
<b>St. Johns</b>	EEEV: 3 sentinels (6/8, 6/15, 7/6) WNV: 8 sentinels (7/27, 9/8, 9/14, 9/21)
<b>Seminole</b>	EEEV: 4 sentinels (6/8, 6/29, 7/20, 8/31) WNV: 6 sentinels (8/10, 8/31, 9/8, 9/21) SLEV: 1 sentinel (9/8)
<b>Sumter</b>	WNV: 1 sentinel (1/20)
<b>Volusia</b>	WNV: 1 human (July); 5 sentinels (6/15, 7/13, 9/8, 9/21) SLEV: 1 sentinel (8/31) HJV: 1 sentinel (9/8)
<b>Walton</b>	EEEV: 20 sentinels (1/5, 1/13, 3/23, 5/11, 5/18, 6/8, 6/15, 6/29, 7/14, 7/20, 8/4) HJV: 5 sentinels (1/13, 5/18, 6/8, 9/8) WNV: 2 humans (June); 1 mosquito pool (8/12); 19 sentinels (2/9, 6/1, 6/29, 7/6, 7/20, 8/3, 8/10, 9/8, 9/14) SLEV: 1 sentinel (9/8)
<b>Washington</b>	EEEV: 1 horse (7/3)

### Acknowledgements and Data Sources

Contributors: Andrea Bingham, PhD, MSPH, Shaiasia Itwaru-Womack, MPH, Katherine Kendrick, MPH, and Danielle Stanek, DVM, DOH Bureau of Epidemiology; Lea Heberlein-Larson, Lylah Seaton, and Valerie Mock, 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:

<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: <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: <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.