



## Florida Arbovirus Surveillance

### Week 40: October 2-8, 2016

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 parasitic mosquito-borne disease is also included. During the period of October 2-8, 2016 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. Nine sentinel chickens tested positive for antibodies to WNV this week in Leon, Manatee, Nassau, Pasco, and Walton Counties. In 2016, positive samples from 142 sentinel chickens, six humans, one horse, and five mosquito pools have been received from 21 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 2016, five positive samples from sentinel chickens have been received from two counties.

**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 Leon County. In 2016, positive samples from 80 sentinel chickens and 20 horses have been received from 22 counties.

**International Travel-Associated Dengue Fever Cases:** No new cases of dengue fever were reported this week in persons that had international travel. In 2016, 40 travel-associated cases have been reported.

**Dengue Fever Cases Acquired in Florida:** No new cases of locally acquired dengue fever were reported this week in Miami-Dade County. In 2016, two 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 2016, six travel-associated cases have been reported.

**Chikungunya Fever Cases Acquired in Florida:** No cases of locally acquired chikungunya fever were reported this week. In 2016, no cases of locally acquired chikungunya fever have been reported.

**International Travel-Associated Zika Fever Cases:** Nine cases of Zika fever were reported this week in persons that had international travel. In 2016, 792 travel-associated cases have been reported.

**Zika Fever Cases Acquired in Florida:** Thirteen cases of Zika fever were reported this week in persons that had no international travel. In 2016, 146 local cases have been reported.

**Advisories/Alerts:** Bay and Escambia Counties are currently under mosquito-borne illness alert. Duval, Jefferson, Manatee, Monroe, Polk, Okaloosa, Osceola, St. Johns, Santa Rosa, Walton, and Washington Counties are currently under mosquito-borne illness advisory. Thirty-seven counties are currently under a declared public health emergency due to the identification of travel-associated Zika infections: Alachua, Bay, Brevard, Broward, Charlotte, Citrus, Clay, Collier, Duval, Escambia, Flagler, Hernando, Highlands, Hillsborough, Lake, Lee, Leon, Manatee, Marion, Martin, Miami-Dade, Monroe, Nassau, Okaloosa, Okeechobee, Orange, Osceola, Palm Beach, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, St. Johns, St. Lucie, Santa Rosa, Sarasota, Seminole, and Volusia Counties.

Florida has confirmed local transmission of Zika virus is occurring in one area in Miami-Dade County. The exact location in Miami Beach is within the boundaries of 8th and 63rd streets. A map of the area along with public health recommendations can be seen at: <http://www.floridahealth.gov/newsroom/2016/09/092616-zika-update.html>. On Monday, September 19, the Zika zone in Wynwood was lifted after 45 days with no evidence of active Zika transmission.

There is a Level 2 (Alert) Travel Health Notice from the CDC for multiple countries in the Caribbean, Central and South America, Mexico, Cape Verde, Southeast Asia, and Pacific Islands related to Zika virus transmission and an association with poor pregnancy outcomes. Pregnant women should consider postponing travel to these areas. There is a Level 1 (Watch) Travel Health Notice from the CDC for multiple countries in the Caribbean, Central and South America, and Mexico, related to the transmission of chikungunya virus. Additional information on travel health notices can be found at the following link: <http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/notices>.

**2016 Human Case Summary\***

**West Nile Virus Illnesses Acquired in Florida:** A total of six human cases of WNV illness acquired in Florida have been reported in 2016; one in Bay County (July), one in Duval County (August), two in Escambia County (August), one in Okaloosa County (July) and one in Santa Rosa County (August).

**International Travel-Associated Chikungunya Fever Cases:** Six cases of chikungunya with onset in 2016 have been reported in individuals with travel history to a chikungunya endemic country in the two weeks prior to onset. Countries of origin were Bahamas/Mexico, Bolivia (2), Brazil (2), and Jamaica. Counties reporting cases were Broward, Duval, Hillsborough, Palm Beach (2), and Pinellas.

**International Travel-Associated Dengue Fever Cases:** Forty cases of dengue with onset in 2016 have been reported in individuals with travel history to a dengue endemic country in the two weeks prior to onset. Countries of origin were: Brazil (3), Colombia (3), Costa Rica (5), Cuba (7), Dominican Republic (2), El Salvador, Ghana, Haiti (3), Honduras, Indonesia, Jamaica (5), Mexico, Puerto Rico (2), St. Barthelemy, Singapore, and Venezuela (3). Counties reporting cases were: Alachua (2), Brevard, Broward (8), Clay, Columbia, Hillsborough (2), Lee, Manatee, Miami-Dade (9), Monroe, Orange (5), Pinellas (2), Palm Beach (2), Sarasota, and Seminole (3). Two cases were reported in non-Florida residents. In 2016, 27 of the 40 cases of dengue reported in Florida have been serotyped by PCR. Additional serotyping and strain typing are being conducted.

	# of cases per serotype – 2016
DENV-1	8
DENV-2	6
DENV-3	8
DENV-4	5
	<b>27</b>

**Dengue Fever Cases Acquired in Florida:** In 2016, a total of two cases of locally acquired dengue fever have been reported; one in Monroe County (May) and one in Miami-Dade County (September). One of these cases was reported in a non-Florida resident.

**International Travel-Associated Zika Fever Cases:** Seven hundred ninety-two cases of Zika fever have been reported in individuals with travel history to a country or area experiencing Zika virus activity. Countries of origin were: Anguilla, Antigua, Bahamas (5), Bahamas/Virgin Islands, Barbados (2), Barbados/Dominica (2), Belize (2), Bolivia (3), Brazil (7), Brazil/Bolivia/Peru, Brazil/Caribbean, Caribbean, Cayman Islands, Colombia (36), Costa Rica (4), Cuba (4), Curacao/Guyana, Dominica (2), Dominican Republic (124), Dominican Republic/Puerto Rico (2), Ecuador, El Salvador (4), Grenada (4), Guadeloupe (2), Guatemala (12), Guyana (5), Haiti (39), Honduras (30), Honduras/Guatemala, Honduras/Mexico, Jamaica (93), Jamaica/Panama, Martinique (3), Mexico (24), Mexico/Caribbean, Mexico/Panama, Mexico/Turks and Caicos, Nicaragua (109), Puerto Rico (177), St. Eustatius, St. Lucia, St. Martin (2), Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago (24), Venezuela (40),

and Virgin Islands (11). Counties reporting cases were: Alachua (10), Bay (3), Brevard (14), Broward (116), Charlotte, Citrus (2), Clay (5), Collier (7), Duval (8), Escambia (3), Flagler (2), Hernando (4), Highlands, Hillsborough (24), Lake (3), Lee (12), Leon (2), Manatee (4), Marion (3), Martin (2), Miami-Dade (237), Monroe (5), Nassau, Okaloosa (3), Okeechobee, Orange (85), Osceola (30), Palm Beach (37), Pasco (8), Pinellas (16), Polk (27), St. Johns (4), St. Lucie (5), Santa Rosa, Sarasota (4), Seminole (22), and Volusia (9). Thirty-six cases were reported in non-Florida residents. One Polk County case and one Lee County case were acquired through sexual transmission. Sixty-nine of the 792 cases involve pregnant women whose counties of residence are not included in the individual county totals to protect privacy. Florida has been monitoring pregnant women with evidence of Zika virus infection regardless of symptoms since January. Including the 69 pregnant cases mentioned, Florida is monitoring a total of 103 pregnant women.

**Zika Virus Infections Acquired in Florida:** In 2016, 146 locally acquired Zika virus infections have been reported by Miami-Dade (135), Broward (3), Palm Beach (7), and Pinellas (1) Counties. In addition, 19 cases were reported in non-Florida residents. Most infections were linked to two focal areas in Miami-Dade County; 36 cases (including 2 out of state residents) were linked to the Wynwood area and 64 cases (including 12 out of state residents) were linked to the Miami Beach area. In addition, four individuals reported travel to both Miami-Dade and countries with widespread Zika virus transmission and exposure location could not definitively be determined.

**International Travel-Associated Malaria Cases:** Forty-one cases of malaria with onset in 2016 have been reported. Countries of origin were: Africa, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon (2), Chad, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo (2), Dominican Republic, Gabon, Ghana, Haiti (4), Honduras, India (2), Kenya, Nigeria (10), Sierra Leone (3), South Africa, Sudan, Uganda (3), and Venezuela (2). Counties reporting cases were: Alachua (2), Brevard (2), Broward (7), Duval (2), Flagler, Gadsden, Hernando, Hillsborough (4), Leon, Miami-Dade (8), Orange (7), Palm Beach, St. Lucie (2), Sarasota, and Volusia. Three cases were reported in non-Florida residents.

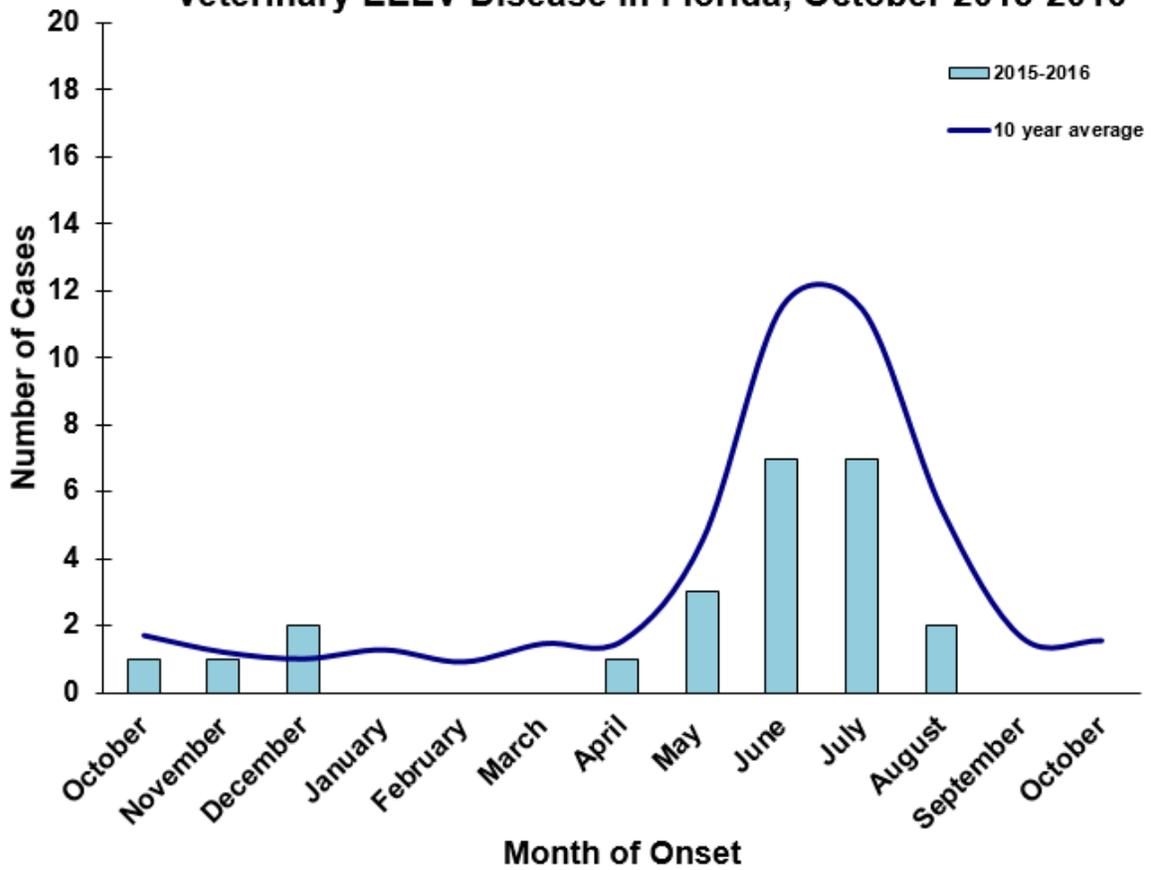
Thirty-three cases (81%) were diagnosed with *Plasmodium falciparum*. Six cases (15%) were diagnosed with *Plasmodium vivax*. One case (2%) was diagnosed with *Plasmodium malariae*. One case (2%) was diagnosed with *Plasmodium ovale*.

### Veterinary Cases\*

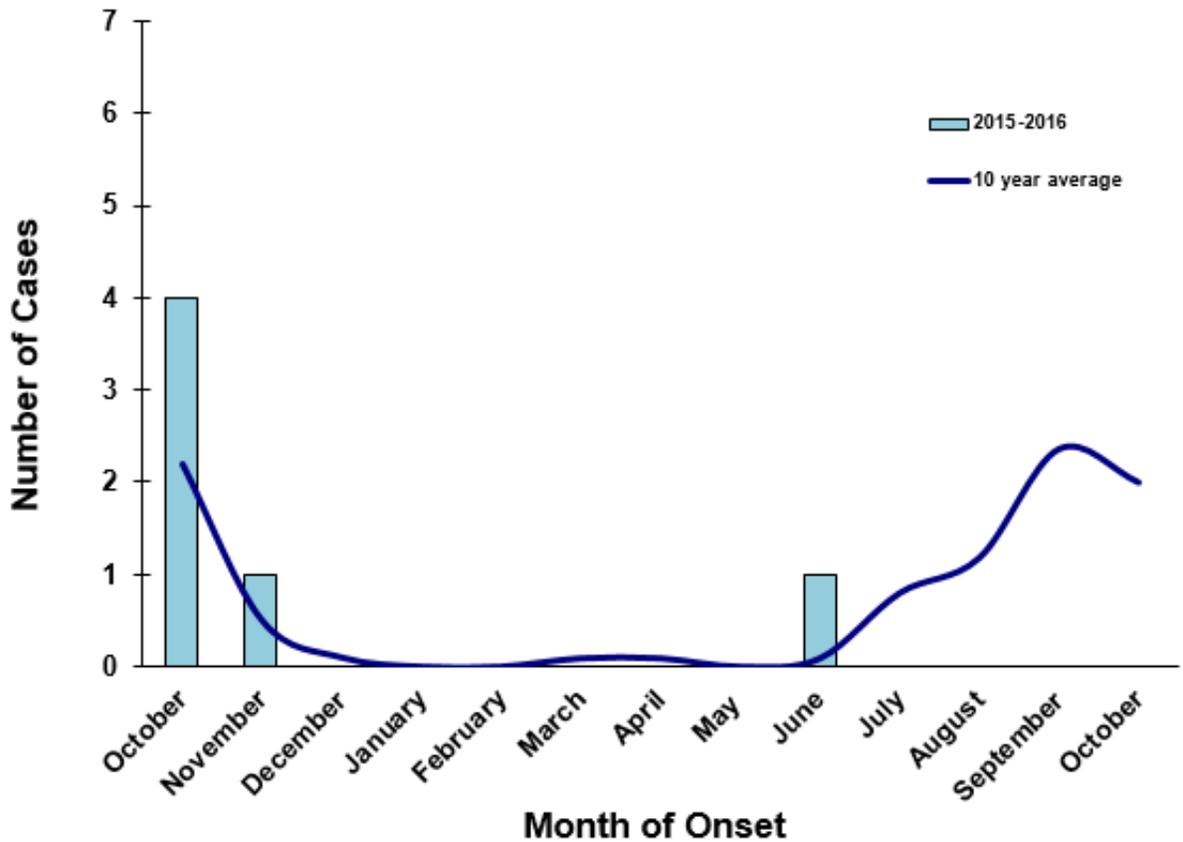
\*Veterinary cases are reported by date of onset

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

### Veterinary EEEV Disease in Florida, October 2015-2016



### Veterinary WNV Disease in Florida, October 2015-2016



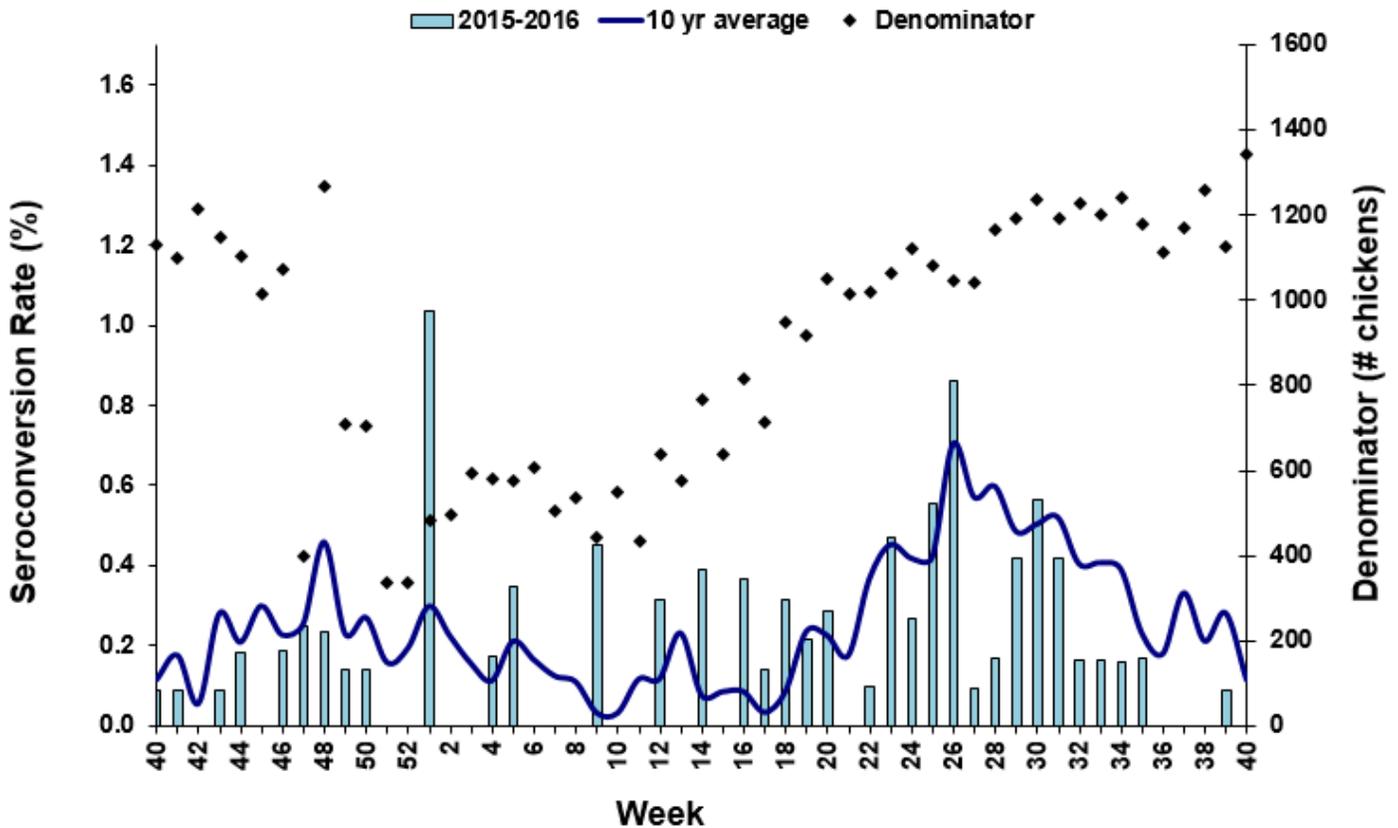
## Sentinel Chickens\*

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.

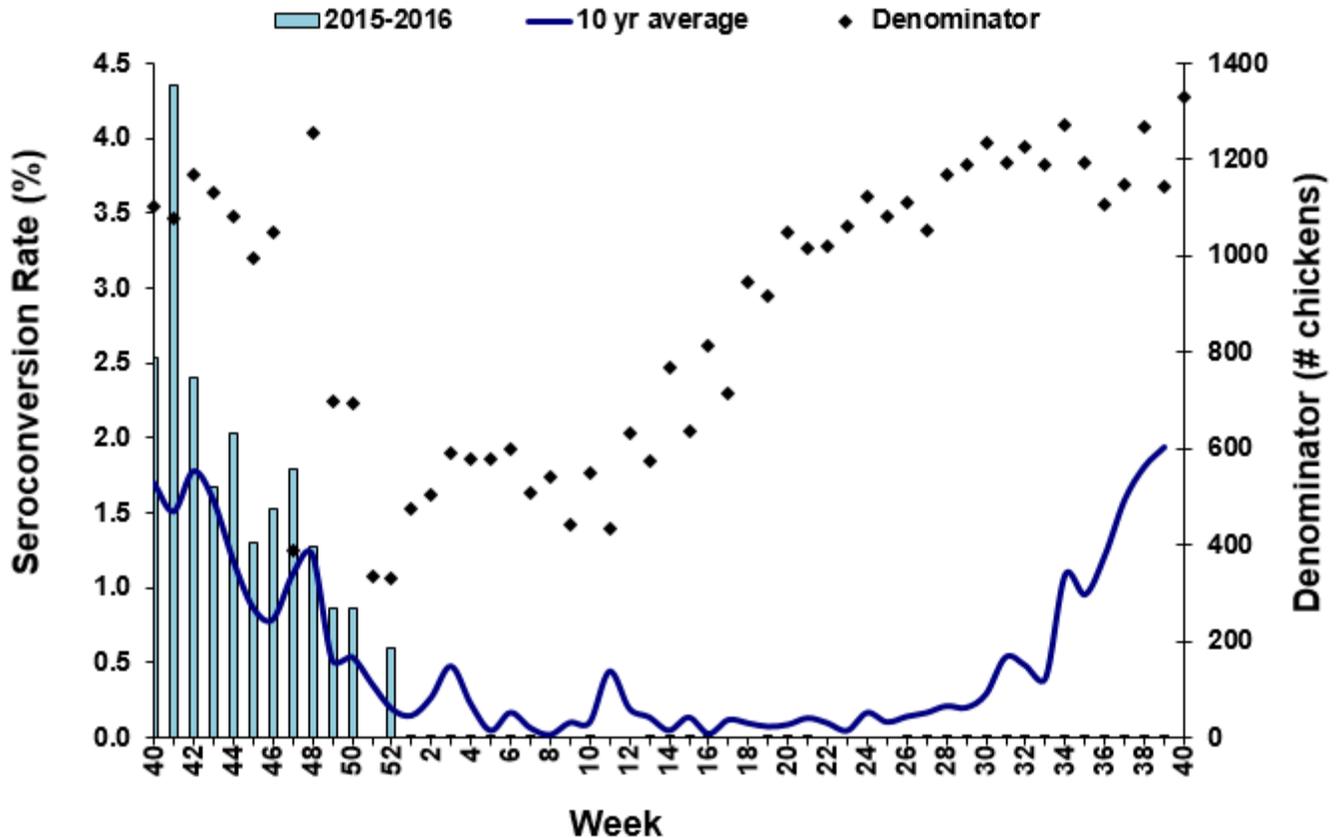
Nine sentinel chickens tested positive for antibodies to WNV this week in Leon, Manatee, Nassau, Pasco, and Walton Counties. One sentinel chicken tested positive for antibodies to EEEV this week in Leon County.

County	Collection Date	Seroconversion Rates (%)					County Totals		
		Flavi	SLEV	WNV	Alpha	EEEV	HJV	Collection Week	YTD
Leon	09/26/16	4.65		4.65	2.27	2.27		1 EEEV, 2 WNV	8 EEEV, 13 WNV
Manatee	09/27/16	1.47		1.47				1 WNV	9 WNV
Nassau	09/22/16	2.86		2.86				1 WNV	6 EEEV, 4 WNV
Pasco	09/28/16	2.08		2.08				1 WNV	2 WNV
Walton	09/26/16	3.64		3.64				4 WNV	25 EEEV, 46 WNV, 3 HJV

**Sentinel Seroconversions to EEEV in Florida, 2015-2016**



## Sentinel Seroconversions to WNV in Florida, 2015-2016



### Mosquito Pools

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

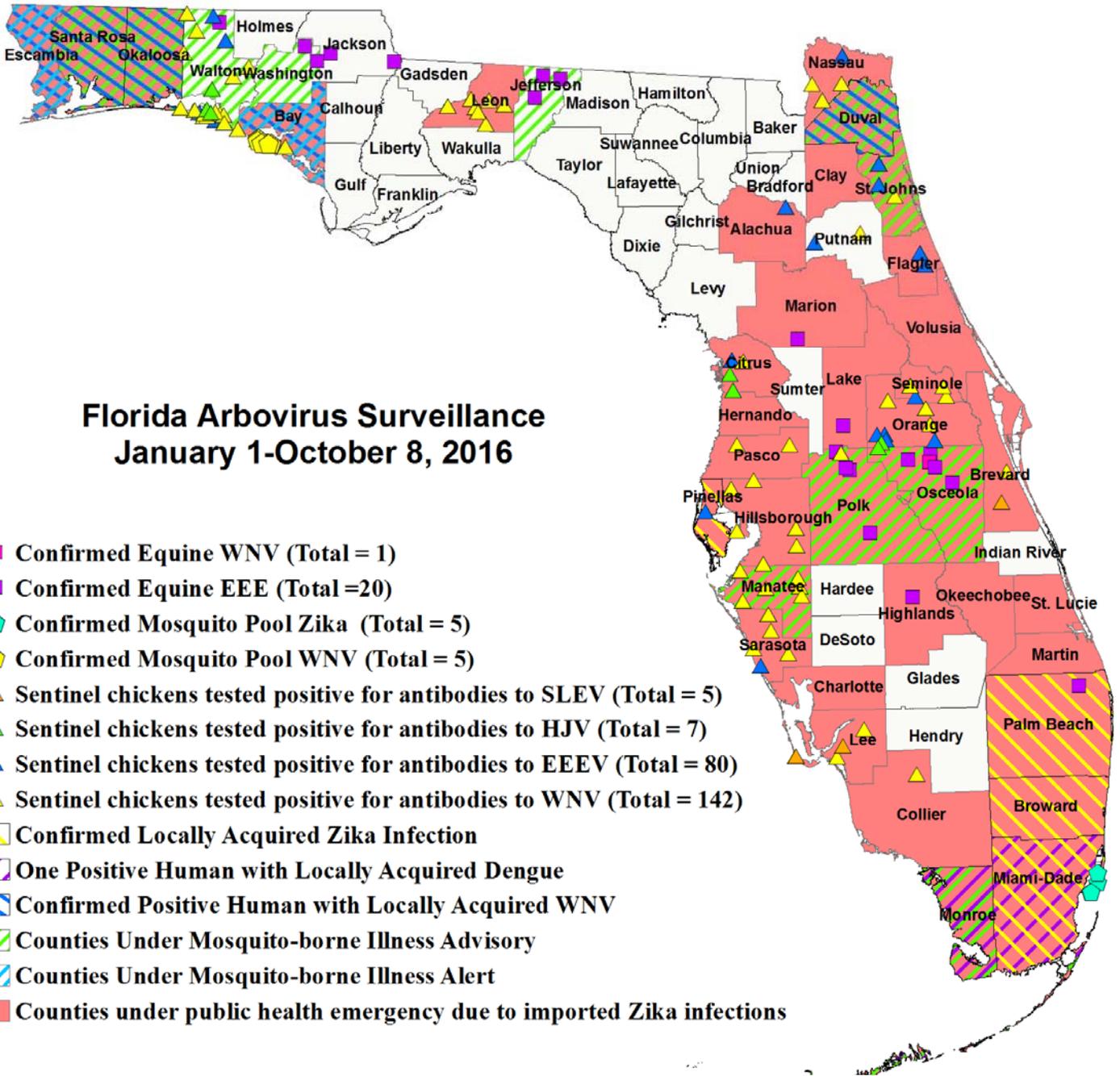
County	Collection Week	Result	Species	County YTD

### 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, 5 reports representing a total of 28 dead birds, including 22 raptors were received from 5 counties.

In 2016, 380 reports representing a total of 1207 dead bird (63 crows, 4 jays, 100 raptors, and 16 doves) were received from 47 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/).





**2016 Arbovirus Activity by County**

County	Arbovirus Activity
Alachua	EEEV: 2 sentinels (7/18, 8/8)
Bay	EEEV: 1 sentinel (4/18) WNV: 1 human (July); 5 mosquito pool (6/1, 7/6, 8/3); 27 sentinels (6/27, 7/5, 7/18, 7/25, 8/1, 8/8, 8/15, 8/22)
Brevard	WNV: 1 sentinel (8/4) SLEV: 1 sentinel (9/14)
Broward	ZIKV: 3 humans (July)
Citrus	EEEV: 7 sentinels (1/4, 1/25, 2/29, 3/21, 5/31, 6/14, 8/2) HJV: 2 sentinels (2/1, 2/8) WNV: 1 sentinel (8/23)
Duval	WNV: 1 human (August)

<b>Escambia</b>	WNV: 2 humans (August)
<b>Flagler</b>	EEEV: 5 sentinels (5/2, 6/27, 7/18, 8/8)
<b>Hillsborough</b>	WNV: 13 sentinels (1/5, 1/12, 3/8, 4/20, 5/11, 5/24, 7/12, 8/3, 8/23)
<b>Highlands</b>	EEEV: 1 horse (7/18)
<b>Jackson</b>	EEEV: 2 horses (7/6, 7/16)
<b>Jefferson</b>	EEEV: 3 horses (6/16, 6/24, 7/24)
<b>Lake</b>	EEEV: 1 horse (8/3)
<b>Lee</b>	WNV: 4 sentinels (1/26, 8/23, 9/5, 9/19) SLEV: 4 sentinels (7/12, 8/23, 9/5)
<b>Leon</b>	EEEV: 8 sentinels (7/11, 7/18, 8/1, 8/29, 9/26) WNV: 13 sentinels (7/25, 8/1, 8/8, 8/22, 8/29, 9/12, 9/20, 9/26)
<b>Manatee</b>	WNV: 9 sentinels (2/17, 7/26, 9/7, 9/14, 9/20, 9/27)
<b>Marion</b>	EEEV: 1 horse (8/13)
<b>Miami-Dade</b>	ZIKV: 135 humans (July, August, September); 5 mosquito pools (Week 34/35/36) Dengue: 1 human (August)
<b>Monroe</b>	Dengue: 1 human (May)
<b>Nassau</b>	EEEV: 6 sentinels (5/13, 5/20, 6/30, 7/21, 7/28, 8/4) WNV: 4 sentinels (5/26, 9/1, 9/15, 9/22)
<b>Okaloosa</b>	WNV: 1 human (July)
<b>Orange</b>	WNV: 7 sentinels (1/11, 1/26, 2/1, 2/8, 5/17, 6/27) EEEV: 9 sentinels (1/7, 2/4, 4/4, 4/25, 5/2, 5/17, 6/27) HJV: 2 sentinels (1/14, 1/21)
<b>Osceola</b>	EEEV: 4 horses (5/6, 6/22, 7/10, 7/15) WNV: 1 horse (6/22)
<b>Palm Beach</b>	EEEV: 1 horse (5/31) ZIKV: 6 humans (July, August)
<b>Pasco</b>	WNV: 2 sentinels (8/10, 9/28)
<b>Pinellas</b>	EEEV: 1 sentinel (7/25) ZIKV: 1 human (August)
<b>Polk</b>	EEEV: 4 horses (4/4, 5/10, 6/19, 6/25); 3 sentinels (6/21, 7/25) WNV: 1 sentinel (7/18)
<b>Putnam</b>	EEEV: 1 sentinel (7/19) WNV: 1 sentinel (9/14)
<b>Santa Rosa</b>	WNV: 1 human (August)
<b>Sarasota</b>	WNV: 8 sentinels (1/11, 1/15, 1/19, 2/1, 3/7, 4/8, 8/29, 9/19) EEEV: 1 sentinel (4/8)
<b>Seminole</b>	WNV: 4 sentinels (2/2, 4/4, 4/11, 5/17) EEEV: 1 sentinel (5/9)
<b>St. Johns</b>	EEEV: 10 sentinels (6/6, 6/13, 6/20, 6/27, 8/15, 8/22) WNV: 1 sentinel (9/19)
<b>Walton</b>	EEEV: 1 horse (6/17); 25 sentinels (1/4, 2/2, 2/29, 3/21, 4/4, 4/19, 5/2, 6/7, 6/20, 6/22, 6/27, 7/5, 7/13, 7/25, 7/27, 8/1, 8/22) WNV: 46 sentinels (1/11, 1/19, 2/2, 3/7, 3/29, 5/25, 8/1, 8/3, 8/8, 8/15, 8/22, 8/24, 8/29, 9/6, 9/14, 9/26) HJV: 3 sentinels (1/26, 4/25, 8/29)
<b>Washington</b>	EEEV: 2 horses (6/23, 7/9)

### Acknowledgements and Data Sources

Contributors: Andrea Bingham, PhD, MSPH, Shaiasia Itwaru-Womack, 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.