



Florida Arbovirus Surveillance Week 7: February 15-21, 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 February 15-21, 2015 the following arboviral activity was recorded in Florida.

WNV activity: No human cases of WNV 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 2015, there have been no positive samples reported.

SLEV activity: No human cases of SLEV were reported this week. No sentinel chickens tested positive for antibodies to SLEV this week. In 2015, there have been no positive samples reported.

EEEV activity: No human cases of EEEV were reported this week. No horses with EEEV infection were reported this week. No sentinel chickens tested positive for antibodies to EEEV this week. In 2015, positive samples from seven sentinel chickens have been received from two counties.

International Travel-Associated Dengue Fever Cases: One case of dengue fever was reported this week in a person that had international travel. In 2015, four 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: Four cases of chikungunya fever were reported this week in persons that had international travel. In 2015, 12 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: No 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 related to the continued transmission of chikungunya which was updated January 13, 2015.

<http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/notices/watch/chikungunya-caribbean>

2015 Human Case Summary*

International Travel-Associated Chikungunya Fever Cases: Twelve 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: Colombia, Haiti, India, Jamaica (2), Nicaragua (4), Puerto Rico, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela. Counties reporting cases were: Brevard, Broward (2), Hillsborough, Miami-Dade (4), Monroe, Palm Beach, Pinellas, and Seminole.

International Travel-Associated Dengue Fever Cases: Four 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: Cuba, India, Jamaica, and Philippines. Counties reporting cases were: Miami-Dade (3) and Seminole. One case was reported in a non-Florida resident. In 2015, one of the four cases of dengue reported in Florida has been serotyped by PCR. Additional serotyping and strain typing are being conducted.

# of cases per serotype – 2015	
DENV-3	1
	1

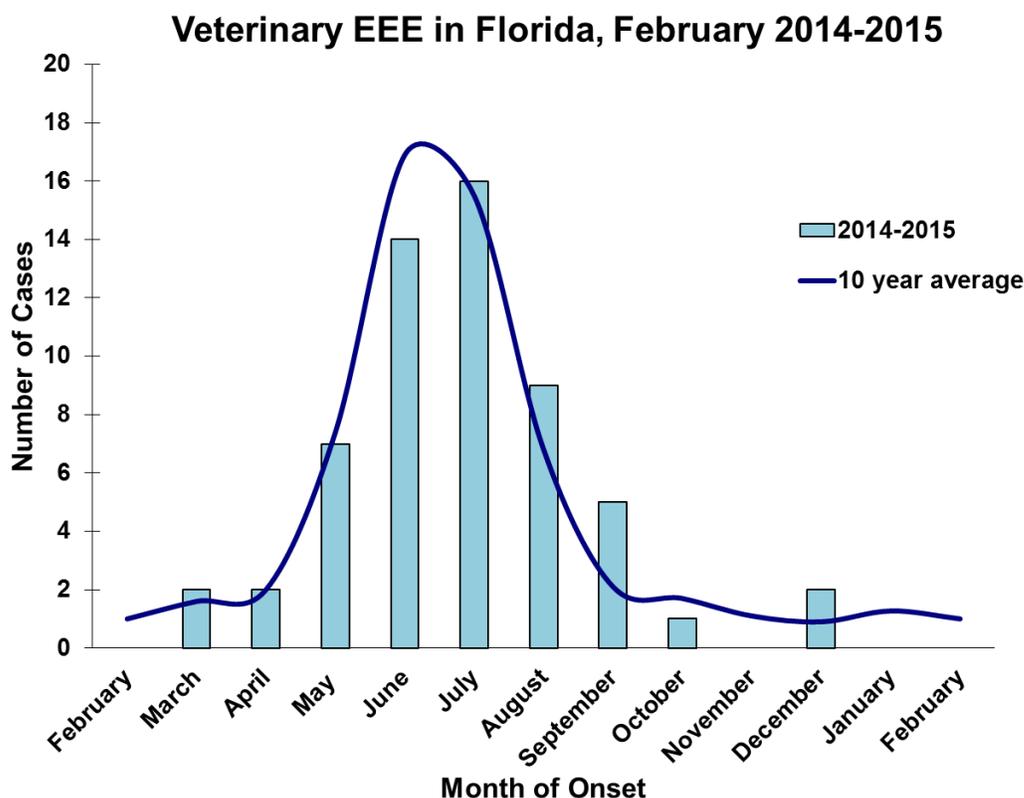
International Travel-Associated Malaria Cases: Nine cases of malaria with onset in 2015 have been reported. Countries of origin were: Cameroon, Egypt, Guatemala, Haiti (2), India (2), Nigeria, and Sudan. Counties reporting cases were: Broward (4), Lee, Orange, and Miami-Dade (3). Three of the cases were reported in non-Florida residents.

Five cases (56%) were diagnosed with *Plasmodium falciparum*. Four cases were diagnosed with *Plasmodium vivax* (44%).

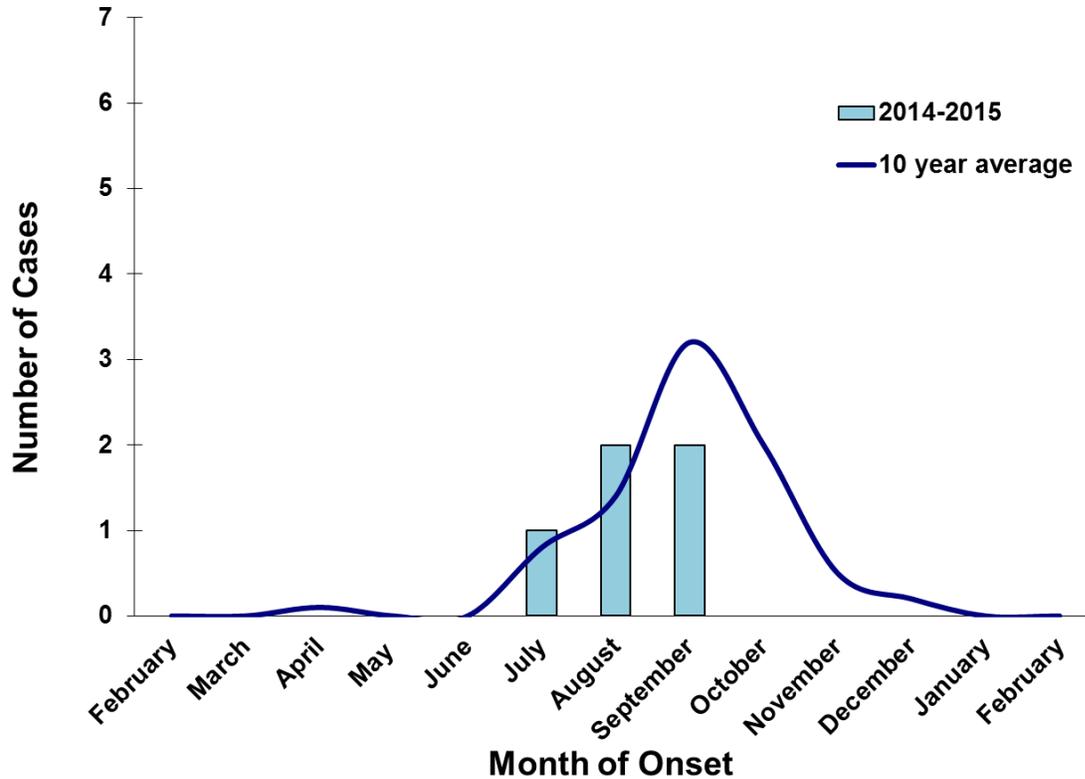
Veterinary Cases*

*Veterinary cases are reported by date of onset

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



Veterinary WNV Disease in Florida, February 2014-2015



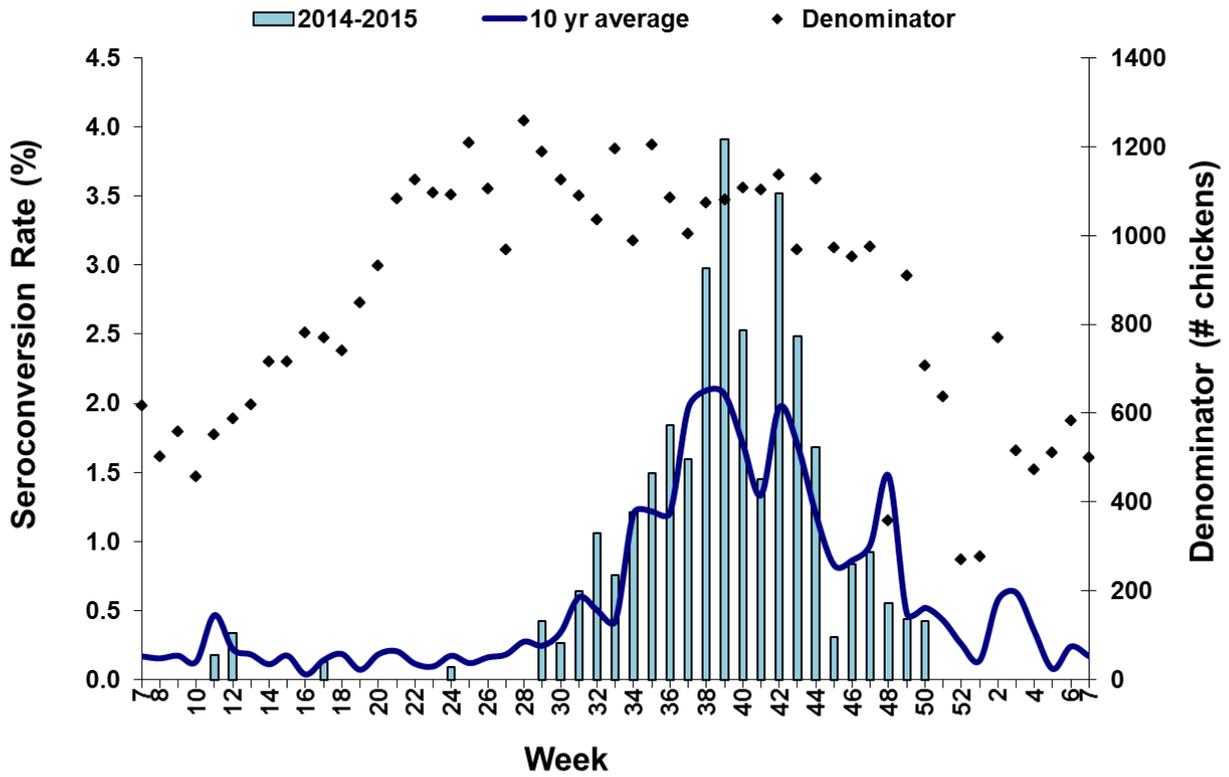
Sentinel Chickens

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.

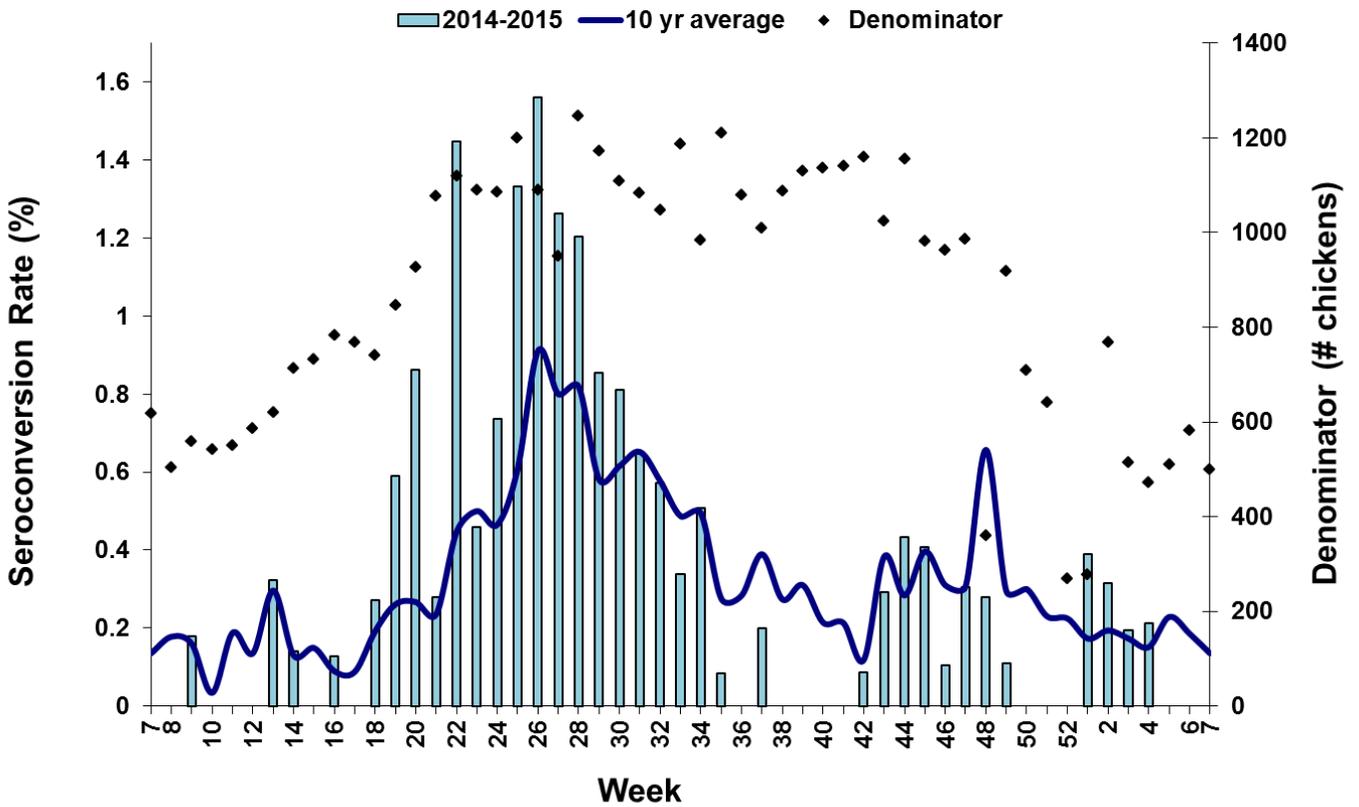
No sentinel chickens tested positive for antibodies to SLEV, WNV, EEEV or HJV this week.

County	Collection Date	Seroconversion Rates (%)					County Totals		
		Flavi	SLEV	WNV	Alpha	EEEV	HJV	Collection Week	YTD

Sentinel Seroconversions to WNV in Florida, 2014-2015



Sentinel Seroconversions to EEEV in Florida, 2014-2015



Dead Birds

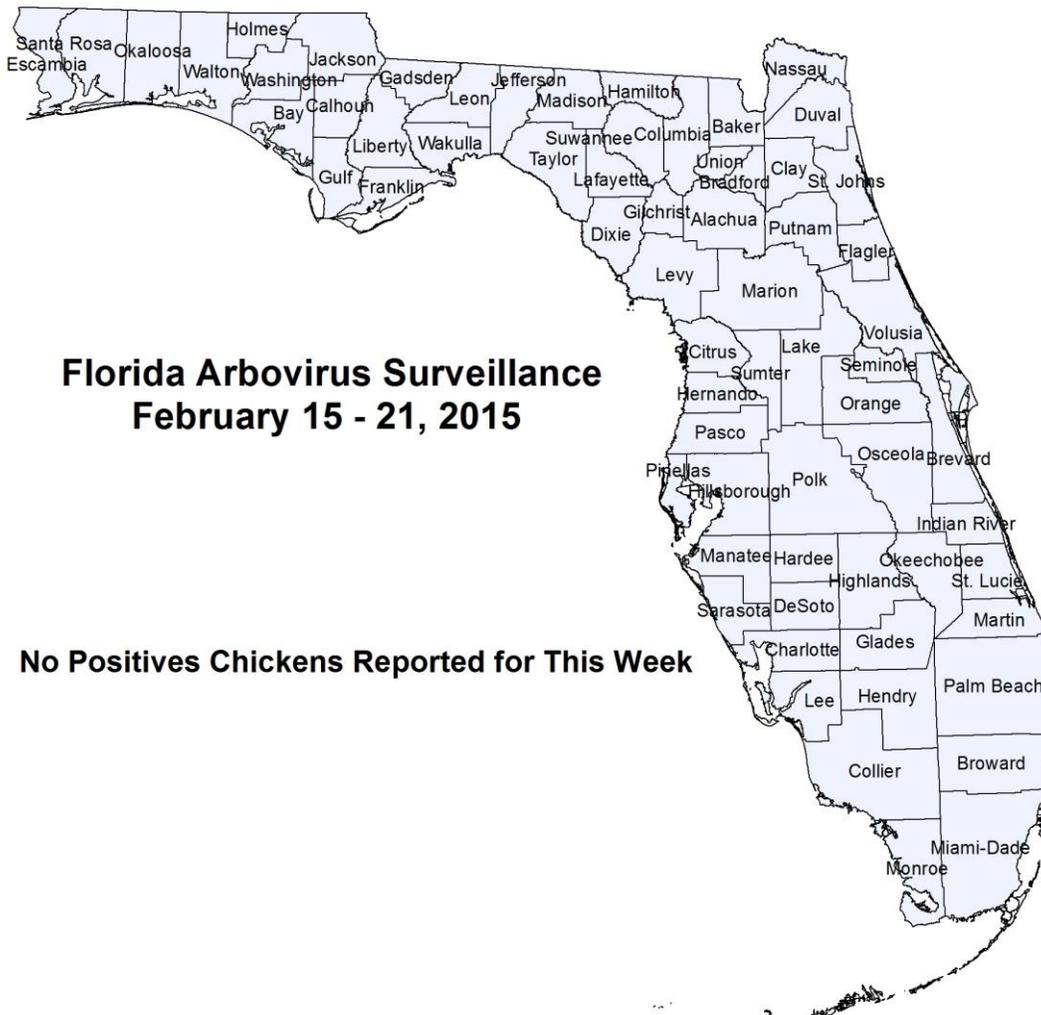
The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) collects reports of dead birds, which can be an indication of arbovirus circulation in an area. This week, 6 reports representing 17 dead birds were received from 7 counties.

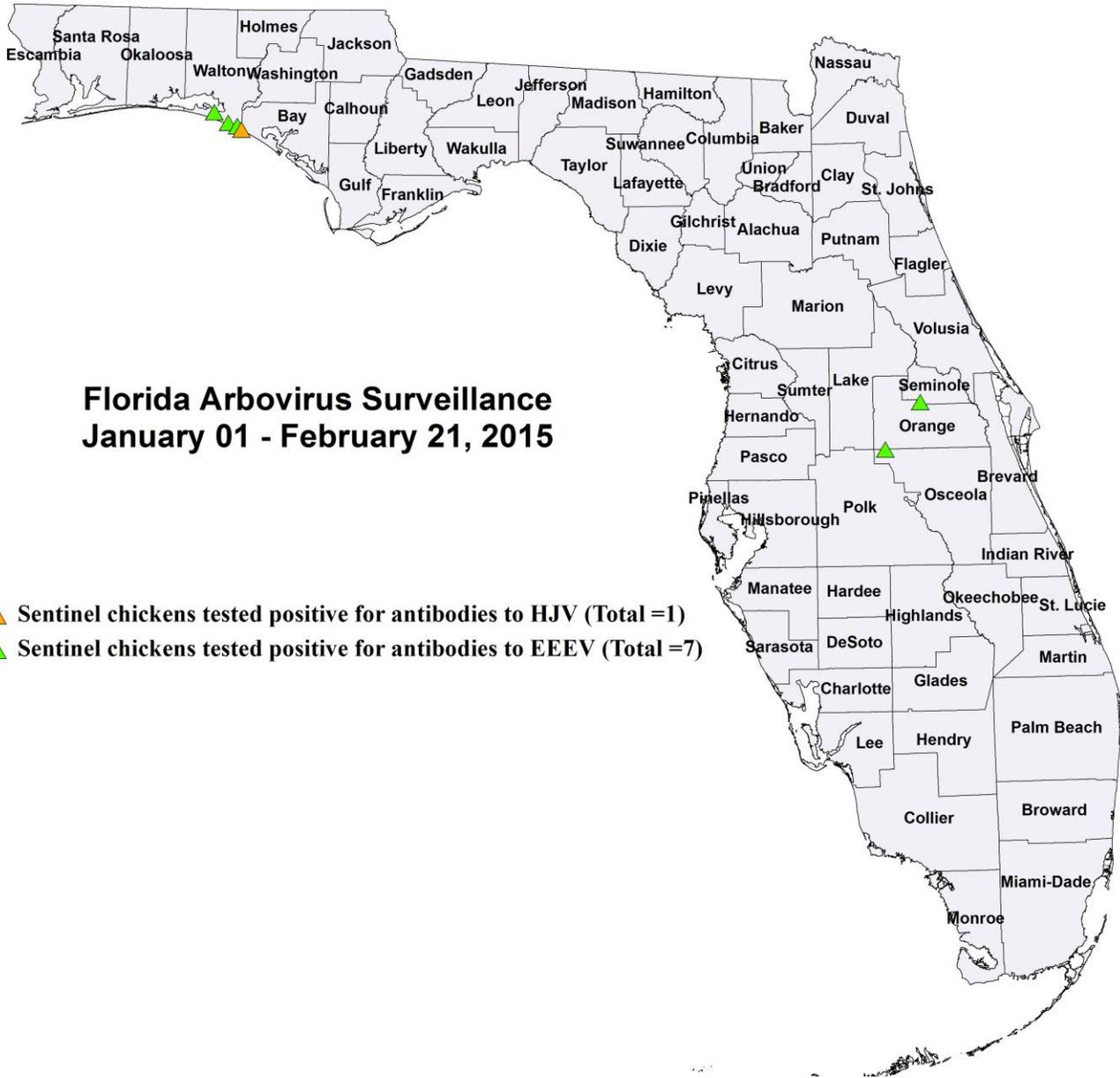
In 2015, 58 reports representing a total of 151 dead birds (16 crows, 1 jay, 9 raptors, and 0 doves) were received from 26 of Florida's 67 counties. Please note that FWC collects reports of birds that have died from a variety of causes, not only arboviruses. Dead birds should be reported to www.myfwc.com/bird/.

2015

County	Total Dead Birds	Crows	Jays	Raptors	Dove
Duval	6	0	0	0	0
Hillsborough	3	0	0	0	0
Madison	1	0	0	0	0
Monroe	1	0	0	0	0
Palm Beach	1	0	0	0	0
Pasco	2	0	0	0	0
St. Lucie	3	0	0	0	0

Maps





**Florida Arbovirus Surveillance
January 01 - February 21, 2015**

- ▲ Sentinel chickens tested positive for antibodies to HJV (Total =1)
- ▲ Sentinel chickens tested positive for antibodies to EEEV (Total =7)

2015 Arbovirus Activity by County	
County	Arbovirus Activity
Orange	EEEV: 2 sentinels (1/20, 1/29)
Walton	EEEV: 5 sentinels (1/5, 1/13) HJV: 1 sentinel (1/13)

Acknowledgements and Data Sources

Contributors: Andrea Bingham, PhD, MSPH, Shaiasia Itwaru-Womack, Katherine Kendrick, MPH, Danielle Stanek, DVM, and Carina Blackmore, DVM, Ph.D., DOH Bureau of Epidemiology; Lea Heberlein-Larson and Valerie Mock, DOH Bureau of Public Health Laboratories.

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, 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.