



Florida Arbovirus Surveillance Week 11: March 10-16, 2019

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 March 10-16, 2019, 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 2019, ten sentinel chickens have been reported from six 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 2019, no positive samples have been reported.

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 Hernando County. In 2019, five horses and four sentinel chickens have been reported from five counties.

International Travel-Associated Dengue Fever Cases: No cases of dengue fever were reported this week in persons that had international travel. In 2019, 16 travel-associated cases have been reported.

Dengue Fever Cases Acquired in Florida: No cases of locally acquired dengue fever were reported this week. In 2019, 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 2019, one travel-associated case has been reported.

Chikungunya Fever Cases Acquired in Florida: No cases of locally acquired chikungunya fever were reported this week. In 2019, no cases of locally acquired chikungunya fever have been reported.

International Travel-Associated Zika Fever Cases: One case of Zika fever was reported this week in a person that had international travel. In 2019, nine travel-associated cases have been reported.

Zika Fever Cases Acquired in Florida: No cases of locally acquired Zika fever were reported this week. In 2019, no cases of locally acquired Zika fever have been reported.

Advisories/Alerts: Bay, Calhoun, Miami-Dade, Sumter, and Suwannee counties are currently under a mosquito-borne illness advisory. No other counties are currently under mosquito-borne illness advisory or alert.

There are no areas of ongoing, active Zika transmission in Florida. For additional information on current CDC recommendations, please visit www.cdc.gov/zika/intheus/florida-update.html. For additional information on Zika virus cases from 2016–2018, including up-to-date numbers, please visit <https://zikafreefl.org/>.

There is a Level 2 (Alert) Travel Health Notice from the CDC for India 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 in Senegal related to dengue virus transmission. There are also Level 2 Travel Health Notices for Brazil and Nigeria related to the transmission of yellow fever virus. Additional information on travel health notices can be found at the following link: wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/notices.

For a map of arboviral disease activity in the United States, please visit the following link:
www.cdc.gov/arbovet/maps/ADB_Diseases_Map/index.html.

2019 Human Case Summary*

International Travel-Associated Chikungunya Fever Cases: One case of chikungunya fever with onset in 2019 has been reported in an individual with travel history to a chikungunya endemic country in the two weeks prior to onset. Country of origin was: Thailand. County reporting the case was: Palm Beach.

International Travel-Associated Dengue Fever Cases: Sixteen cases of dengue fever with onset in 2019 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 (11), Jamaica (3), and Venezuela (2). Counties reporting cases were: Broward (2), Lake, Miami-Dade (12), and Palm Beach. In 2019, 16 cases of dengue reported in Florida have been serotyped by PCR. Additional serotyping and strain typing are being conducted.

	# of cases per serotype – 2019
DENV-1	2
DENV-2	11
DENV-3	3
Total	16

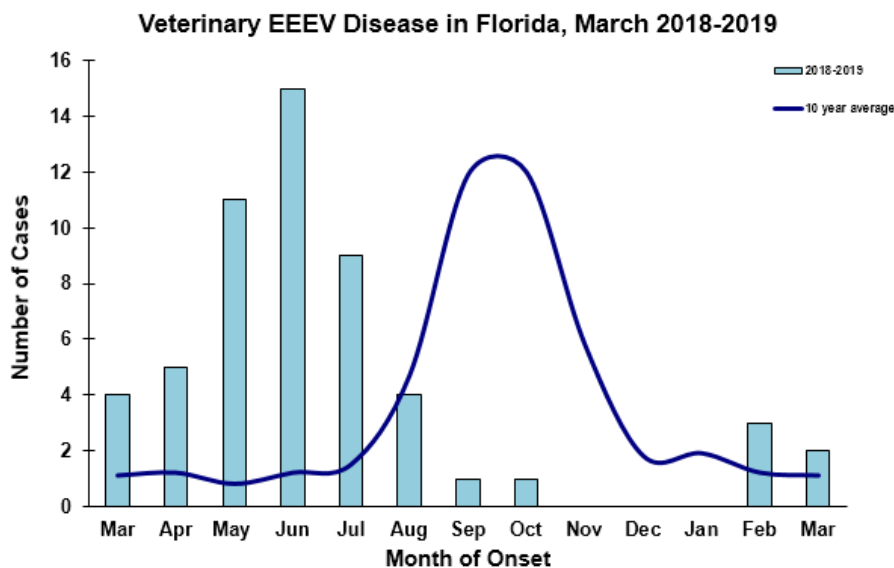
International Travel-Associated Zika Fever Cases: In 2019, nine cases of Zika fever have been reported in individuals with travel history to a country or area experiencing Zika virus activity. Countries of origin were: Brazil, Guatemala, Haiti (4), Jamaica, Nicaragua, and Venezuela. Counties reporting cases were: Broward, Miami-Dade (6), and Orange (2). Florida is monitoring a total of five pregnant women in 2019.

International Travel-Associated Malaria Cases: Two cases of malaria with onset in 2019 have been reported. Countries of origin were: Ivory Coast and Nigeria. Counties reporting cases were: Hillsborough and Pinellas. Both cases were diagnosed with *Plasmodium falciparum*.

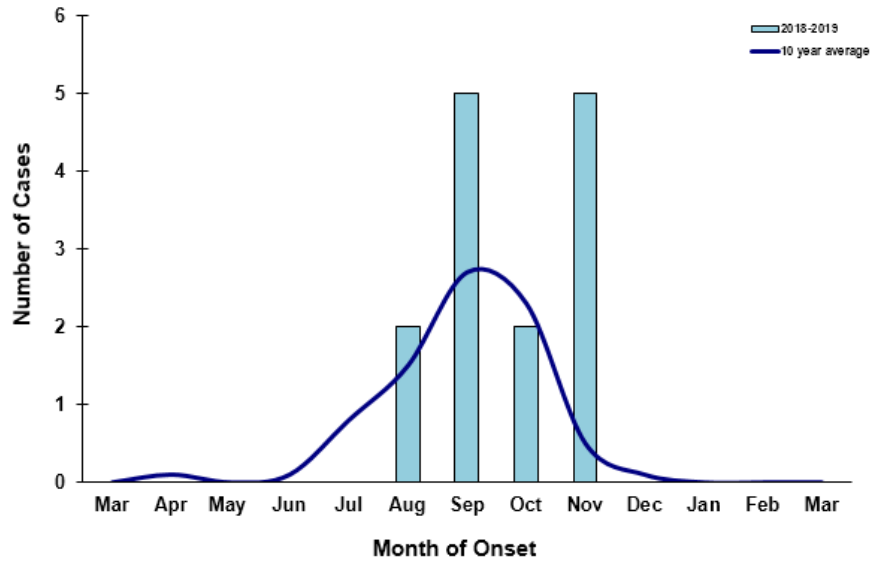
Veterinary Cases*

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

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



Veterinary WNV Disease in Florida, March 2018-2019



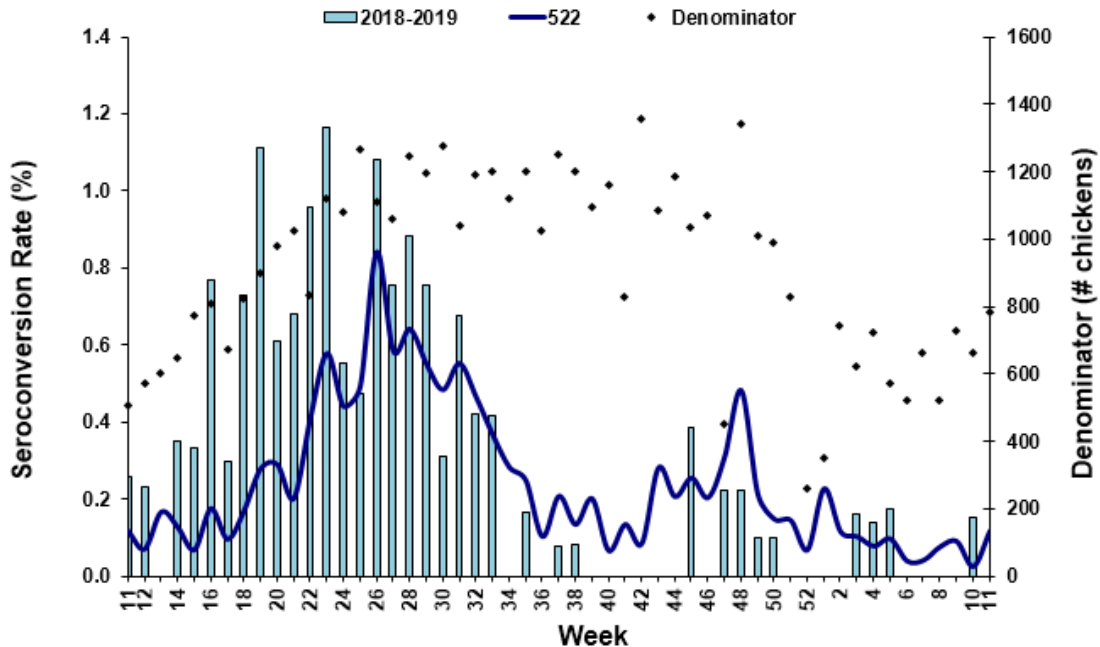
Sentinel Chickens*

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.

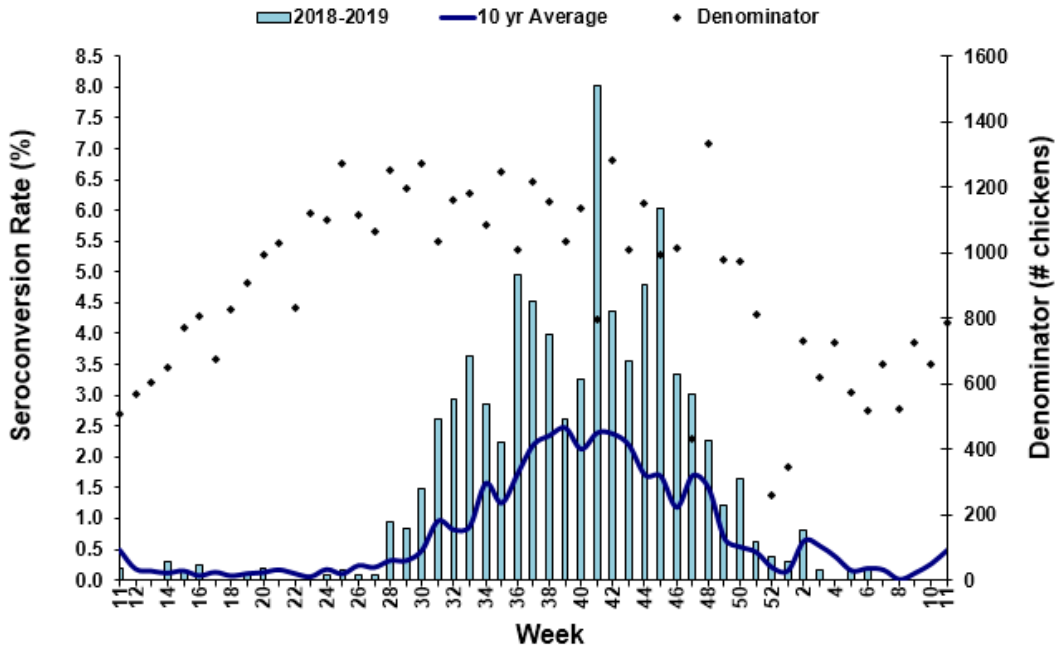
One sentinel chicken tested positive for antibodies to EEEV this week in Hernando County.

County	Collection Date	Seroconversion Rates (%)					County Totals		
		Flavi	SLEV	WNV	Alpha	EEEV	HJV	Collection Week	YTD
Hernando	3/4/19				7.69	7.69		1 EEEV	1 EEEV

Sentinel Seroconversions to EEEV in Florida, 2018-2019



Sentinel Seroconversions to WNV in Florida, 2018-2019



Mosquito Pools

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

County	Collection Date	Result	Species	County YTD

Dead Birds

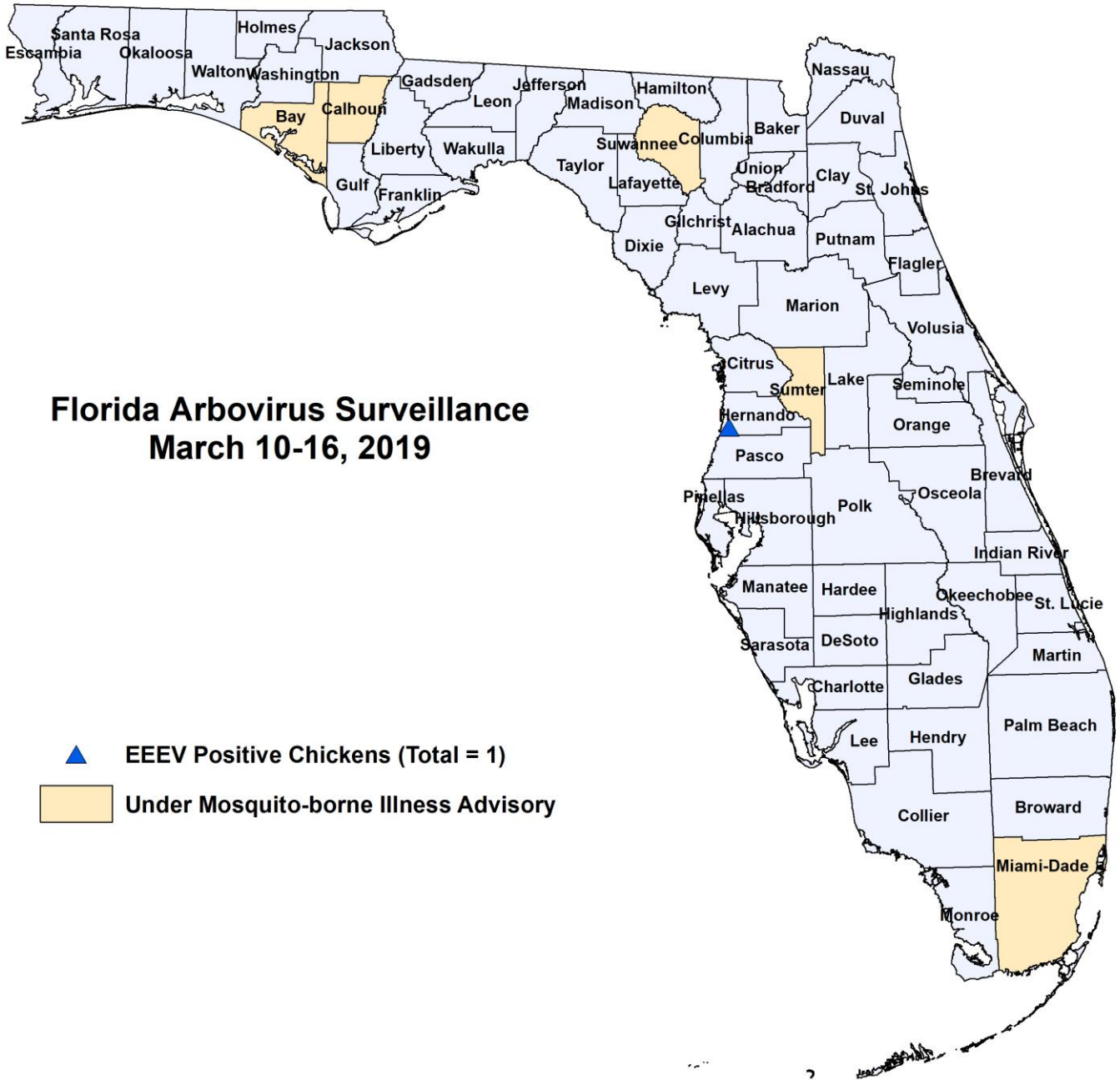
The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) collects reports of dead birds, which can be an indication of arbovirus circulation in an area. This week, seven reports representing a total of 17 dead birds, including eight raptors, were received from six counties.

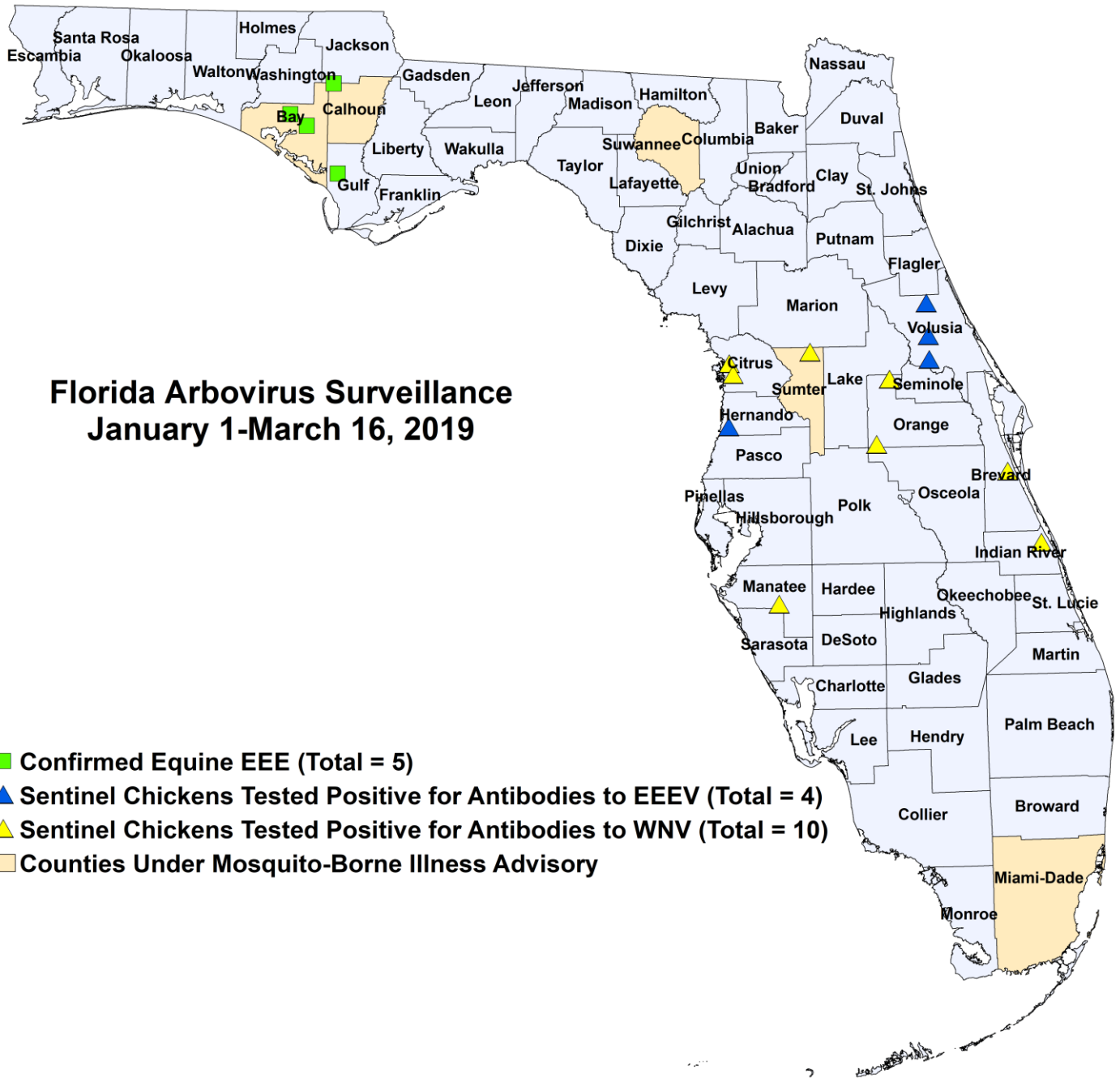
In 2019, 97 reports representing a total of 148 dead birds (2 jays, 27 raptors, and 5 doves) were received from 33 of Florida's 67 counties. Please note that FWC collects reports of birds that have died from a variety of causes, not only arboviruses. Dead birds should be reported to www.myfwc.com/bird/.

2019

County	Total Dead Birds	Crows	Jays	Raptors	Doves
Broward	5	0	0	0	0
Escambia	1	0	0	0	0
Hillsborough	7	0	0	7	0
Indian River	1	0	0	0	0
Polk	2	0	0	1	0
Sarasota	1	0	0	0	0

Maps





Florida Arbovirus Surveillance January 1-March 16, 2019

- Confirmed Equine EEE (Total = 5)
- ▲ Sentinel Chickens Tested Positive for Antibodies to EEEV (Total = 4)
- ▲ Sentinel Chickens Tested Positive for Antibodies to WNV (Total = 10)
- Counties Under Mosquito-Borne Illness Advisory

2019 Arbovirus Activity by County	
County	Arbovirus Activity
Bay	EEEV: 2 horses (2/24, 2/26)
Brevard	WNV: 1 sentinel (1/3)
Calhoun	EEEV: 2 horses (3/3)
Citrus	WNV: 2 sentinels (1/8, 1/29)
Gulf	EEEV: 1 horse (2/27)
Hernando	EEEV: 1 sentinel (3/4)
Indian River	WNV: 1 sentinel (1/10)
Manatee	WNV: 1 sentinel (2/5)
Orange	WNV: 4 sentinels (1/7, 1/10, 1/14)
Sumter	WNV: 1 sentinel (1/8)
Volusia	EEEV: 3 sentinels (1/14, 1/22, 1/28)

Acknowledgements and Data Sources

Contributors: Andrea Morrison, PhD, MSPH, Dana Giandomenico, MPH, and Danielle Stanek, DVM, DOH Bureau of Epidemiology; Lea Heberlein-Larson, Maribel Castaneda, 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: 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

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. 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.