

## Arbovirus Surveillance Report

Week Ending: July 15<sup>th</sup>, 2017 (MMWR Week 28)

### Mosquito Surveillance

- No mosquito pools<sup>+</sup> tested positive for West Nile virus (WNV) this year
- No mosquito pools have tested positive for Eastern equine encephalitis (EEE) this year

	# of Mosquito Pools Tested	# of EEE Positive Pools	# of WNV Positive Pools
Week Ending – 7/15/2017 (MMWR 28)	186	0	0
Year-to-Date	654	0	0

### Animal Surveillance

- No animals in Vermont have tested positive for WNV or EEE this year

### Human Surveillance

- No human cases of WNV have been reported in Vermont residents this year
- No human cases of EEE have been reported in Vermont this year

### *Aedes albopictus* Surveillance

- No *Aedes albopictus* have been found at the trapping sites

### Risk Assessment

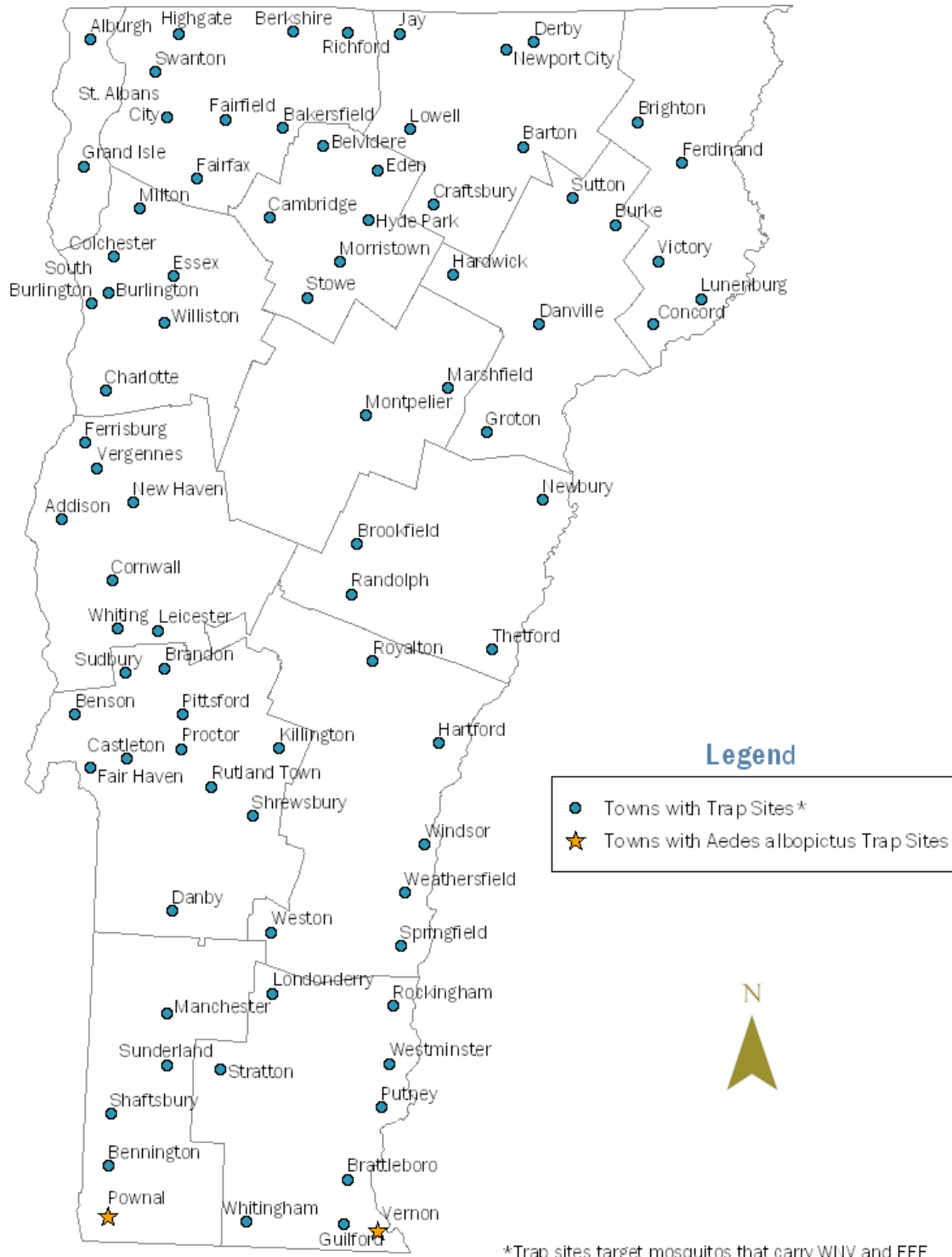
West Nile virus: Over the years, WNV activity has been detected in all counties of Vermont in birds, mosquitoes, people and/or animals. At this time, the risk for WNV appears to be widespread in the state.

Eastern equine encephalitis: Two areas of the state are at moderate risk based on detections of the EEE virus in the past few years. These areas are western Franklin county and northern Rutland/southern Addison counties.

EEE virus was found in one mosquito pool in 2015, 8 mosquito pools in 2014 and one mosquito pool in 2013. EEE virus is likely widespread in Vermont, although it has only caused human or animal illnesses in Franklin, Rutland and Addison counties.

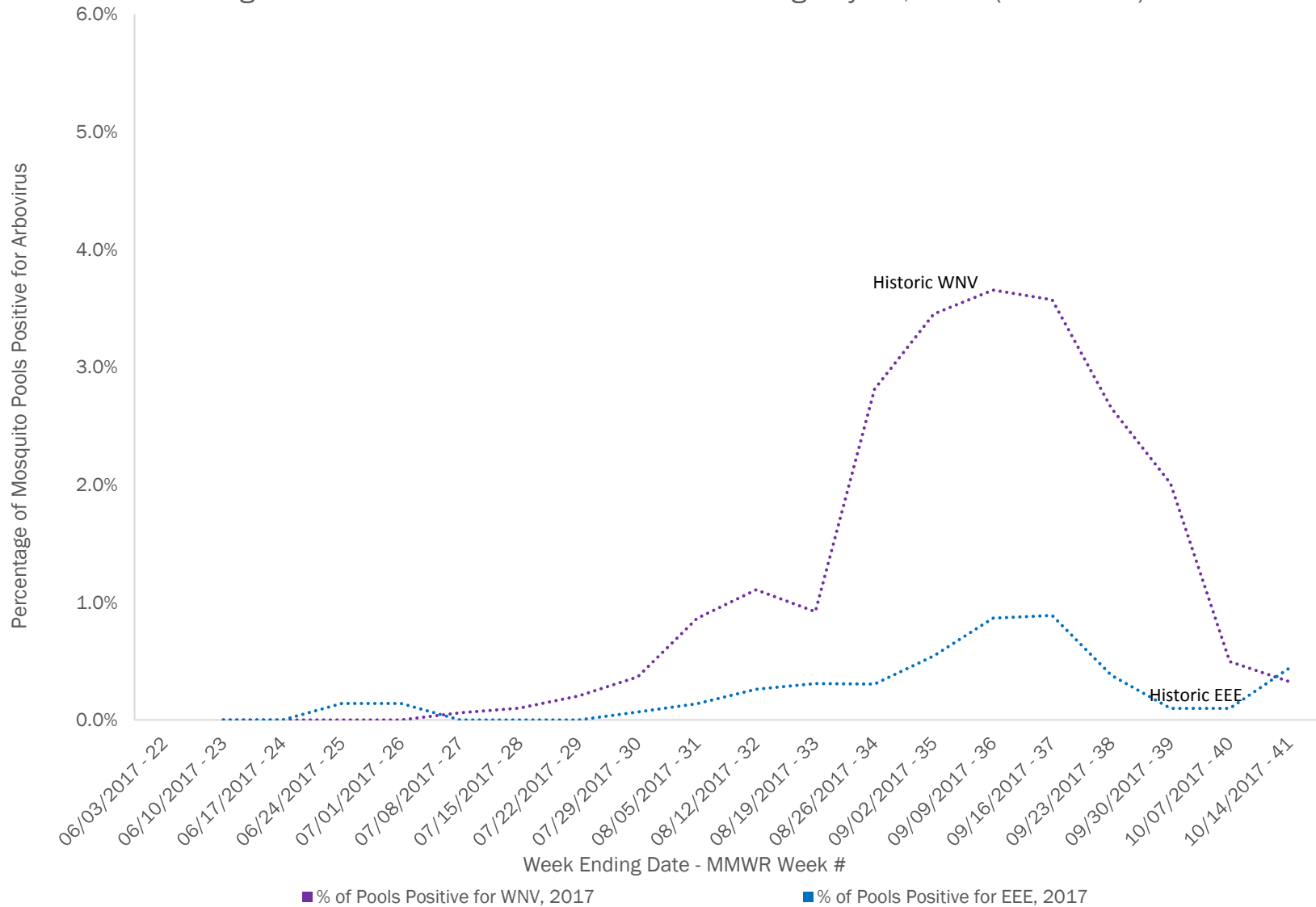
<sup>+</sup>A mosquito pool is a group of 1-50 mosquitoes of the same species, collected at the same trap location, on the same date.

**Figure 1: Mosquito Surveillance Map**  
Week ending: July, 15 2017 (MMWR Week 28)



\*Trap sites target mosquitos that carry WNV and EEE

Figure 2. Arbovirus Surveillance - Week Ending July 15, 2017 (MMWR 28)



Dotted lines (purple & blue) represent a moving average for the percentage of mosquito pools that have been positive for WNV or EEE since 2002. The percentage of pools that have been positive for an arbovirus has historically increased in late August and peaked in mid-September.