

# ARBOVIRAL TESTING RESOURCES FOR EMERGING OR UNCOMMON VECTOR-BORNE DISEASES

Type of Message: Clinical Guidance

Date: June 8, 2018

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Public Heal	th Message Type: □ Alert □ Advisory □ Update ☒ Information					
Intended A	udience: ☐ All public health partners ☐ Healthcare providers ☐ Infection preventionists ☐ Local health departments ☐ Schools/child care centers ☐ ACOs ☐ Animal health professionals ☐ Other: Clinical laboratories					
Key Points	or Updates:					
	Vector-borne diseases (transmitted by mosquitoes or ticks) are a major public health concern and are some of the most commonly reported communicable diseases in NJ.  Several arboviral diseases are reported rarely, are emerging, or haven't yet been detected in NJ, for which commercial testing is not easily accessible.					
(3)	NJDOH can assist clinicians with arboviral testing either at the NJ Public Health Laboratory or at CDC for patients hospitalized with an acute neuroinvasive disease presentation (e.g., encephalitis, meningitis, altered mental status, muscle weakness/paralysis) in the absence of another etiology and in which an arboviral disease is suspected.					
Action Item	s:					
(1)	Clinicians and/or infection preventionists interested in arboviral disease testing can download the NJDOH Arboviral Testing Request Worksheet, located online at <a href="http://www.nj.gov/health/cd/topics/vectorborne.shtml">http://www.nj.gov/health/cd/topics/vectorborne.shtml</a> and submit to CDS for review.					

### **Contact Information:**

Kim Cervantes, Vector-borne Disease Coordinator, at <a href="mailto:kim.cervantes@doh.nj.gov">kim.cervantes@doh.nj.gov</a> or
 CDSVectorTeam@doh.nj.gov
 or (609) 826-5964 during business hours

#### **References and Resources:**

- http://www.nj.gov/health/cd/topics/vectorborne.shtml
- https://www.cdc.gov/ncezid/dvbd/index.html

Clinicians and/or infection preventionists interested in arboviral disease testing can download the NJDOH Arboviral Testing Request Worksheet, located online at <a href="http://www.nj.gov/health/cd/topics/vectorborne.shtml">http://www.nj.gov/health/cd/topics/vectorborne.shtml</a> and attached to this memo. The completed worksheet should be sent by encrypted e-mail to <a href="mailto:CDSVectorTeam@doh.nj.gov">CDSVectorTeam@doh.nj.gov</a> (preferred) or faxed to 609-826-4874. Be sure to include complete contact information (including e-mail) for both the ordering physician and the facility contact (usually the infection preventionist). Once approved, NJDOH will send the approved specimen forms and collection/shipping instructions to the facility contact. A brief overview of select emerging arboviral diseases is provided in the attachment "Emerging and/or Uncommon Arboviral Diseases."

#### **EMERGING AND/OR UNCOMMON ARBOVIRAL DISEASES – June 2018**

<u>Bourbon Virus</u>: Bourbon virus is a thogotovirus that is thought to be transmitted through tick or other insect bites. As of June 27, 2017, a limited number of Bourbon virus disease cases have been identified in the Midwest and southern United States with some fatalities reported. It is unknown if the virus might be found in other areas of the United States. Clinical data is limited, but patients with Bourbon virus have reported fever, fatigue, anorexia, nausea, vomiting, and maculopapular rash. They were also found to have thrombocytopenia and leukopenia.

Eastern equine encephalitis (EEE): EEE is a rare but potentially severe disease transmitted by mosquitoes with only a few cases reported in the United States each year. NJ last reported a case of EEE in 2016, which was the first case reported since 2003, although EEE is identified through routine surveillance testing in horses and mosquitoes each year in NJ. Most human infections are asymptomatic, but severe encephalitic cases begin with an abrupt onset of headache, high fever, chills, and vomiting, progressing to disorientation, seizures, or coma. Approximately 1/3 of persons with encephalitis will die from the disease and many who survive have disabling and progressive sequelae.

2007-2016

VT 2

NH 5

NA 11

RT 1

CT 1

NJ 1

DE 

HD 

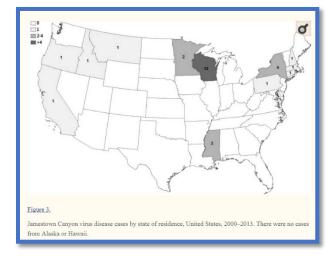
DC 
WV

Eastern equine encephalitis virus neuroinvasive disease cases reported by state of resider

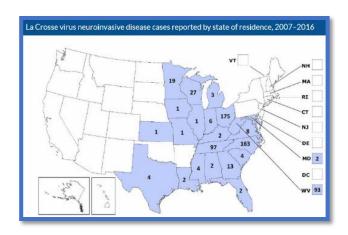
Heartland Virus: Heartland virus is believed to be spread to by infected lone star ticks. As of July 2017, more than 30 cases of Heartland virus disease have been reported from states in the Midwestern and southern United States. Symptoms are often similar to those of other tickborne illnesses, such as ehrlichiosis or anaplasmosis and can include fever, headache, fatigue, myalgia, and diarrhea. Almost all patients with diagnosed with Heartland virus have been hospitalized with some reported fatalities. Heartland virus is not currently a notifiable disease, but states report cases of Heartland virus to CDC on a voluntary basis.



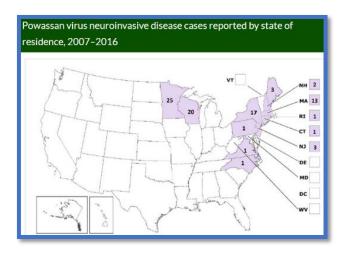
Jamestown Canyon virus: Jamestown Canyon virus is part of the California serogroup viruses and is transmitted by mosquitoes. The virus is routinely found in mosquitoes tested in New York and Connecticut. NJ reported its first case of Jamestown Canyon virus in 2015. The clinical presentation of Jamestown Canyon virus infection is still being described for this rare, emerging disease. Patients may present with acute febrile illness, meningitis or meningoencephalitis.



La Crosse (LAC) virus: La Crosse virus is part of the California serogroup viruses and is transmitted by mosquitoes. Historically, most cases of LAC neuroinvasive disease were reported from the upper Midwestern states, but recently, cases have been reported from mid-Atlantic and southeastern states (no cases have been reported in NJ). Many people infected with LAC are asymptomatic. Among people who become ill, initial symptoms include fever, headache, nausea, vomiting, and fatigue. Severe neuroinvasive disease occurs most often in children <16yrs, often involves encephalitis, and can include seizures, coma, and paralysis. Fatal cases are rare (<1%) and most patients seem to recover completely.



<u>Powassan</u>: Powassan virus is a flavivirus transmitted by the woodchuck tick and the blacklegged tick, the same tick that transmits Lyme disease, Anaplasmosis, Babesiosis, and *Borrelia miyamotoi*. Approximately 75 cases of Powassan were reported in the United States over the past 10 years, most in the Northeast and Great Lakes region. In 2017, NJ reported 4 cases of Powassan, all in northern parts of the state. Initial symptoms include fever, headache, vomiting, and generalized weakness. The disease usually progresses to meningoencephalitis, which may include meningeal signs, altered mental status, seizures, aphasia, paresis, movement disorders, or cranial nerve palsies. Long-term neurologic problems may occur. Approximately 10% of reported cases are fatal.



# NJDOH ARBOVIRAL TESTING REQUEST

Medical Record#	CDRSS #:	

## LABORATORY TESTS REQUESTED:

PATIENT/FACILITY INFORMAT	ION								
Last Name		First Name	Middle Ir	nitial	DOB:/	Sex   □ Male   □ Female			
Street Address		City/State	Zi	pcode	County	Municipality			
Telephone Race	. □Wh	ite	Asian	Other	Unknown	Ethnicity			
( )	]Native H	lawaiian/Pacific Islander		nerican Indian/A	_	☐ Hispanic ☐ Non-Hispanic			
Occupation (job title)	Indust	ry (work setting)		Hospitalized  ☐ Yes ☐ No	0	Admission date://			
Hospital Name		Hospital Address				Discharge date://			
Ordering Physician Name/Address	<b>:</b> :		Submi	Submitting Facility/Laboratory:					
Name:			Conta	ct Name:					
Address:			Facility	Facility:					
Phone: ( )	Fax: (	) -	Phone	: ( )	Fa	x: ( )			
E-mail:	•	,	E-mai	<u>l:</u>					
CLINICAL INFORMATION									
Pregnant □ Yes □ No Date of i	llness or	nset:/	_	If patient died,	date of dea	nth:/			
Current Diagnosis: ☐ Encephalitis ☐ Meningitis ☐ Other, specify:									
Signs/Symptoms (check):									
<del></del>	☐ Yes	□ No		d mental status		Yes □ No			
Headache Myalgia	☐ Yes ☐ Yes	□ No □ No		eck/meningeal s e weakness/para		Yes □ No Yes □ No			
Rash	☐ Yes	□ No	Seizur		-	Yes □ No			
Other symptoms, specify:									
LABORATORY INFORMATION	TEST RI	ESULTS							
CSF Test Date//	Glucose	Protein	WE	BC Diff	f: Segs%	Lymphs%			
CBC Date:// Ab			/BC	Diff: Seg	s%	Lymphs%			
Check if tests were ordered an	d specify	y result:							
☐ Cytomegalovirus ☐ P	os □N	eg □ Pending		La Crosse virus		☐ Pos ☐ Neg ☐ Pending			
		eg							
☐ Epstein Barr Virus ☐ Policy ☐ Herpes Simplex virus ☐ Policy ☐ Dollars ☐ Policy ☐ Dollars ☐ Do		eg □ Pending eg □ Pending	<ul><li>□ Varicella Zoster</li><li>□ West Nile Virus</li></ul>			<ul><li>□ Pos</li><li>□ Neg</li><li>□ Pending</li><li>□ Pos</li><li>□ Neg</li><li>□ Pending</li></ul>			
Other relevant tests performed						3			
Brain imaging scan performed: Date:// Abnormal?   Yes  No Result:									
EXPOSURE / PRIOR HISTORY									
In the 30 days before illness or	nset or d	iagnosis, did patient -							
Spend time outdoors in grassy or wooded areas? ☐ Yes ☐ No Location/dates:									
Notice a tick bite?									
Travel outside of NJ (within the US)?   Yes   No Location/dates:									
Travel outside of the US?									
Receive Blood transfusion Dorgan transplant  Did the national base a prior flexity true infection (e.g., WNIV, 7ike, Pengue, Velley, Fever)?									
	Did the patient have a prior flavivirus infection (e.g., WNV, Zika, Dengue, Yellow Fever)? ☐ Yes ☐ No								
Is the patient vaccinated against a flavivirus (e.g., Japanese Encephalitis, Yellow Fever, Dengue)? ☐ Yes ☐ No									