

# **Vector-borne Surveillance Report**

CDC Week 34: Aug 20 - 26, 2023



#### Report Highlights:

- NJDOH is reporting three cases of West Nile virus (WNV) infection in Camden, Bergen, and Middlesex counties.
- There are 83 positive WNV pools in Week 34, for a total of 444 mosquito pools this year. The number of positive pools for week 34 is higher than last year and is at the 5-year average. Bergen County has the highest total number of positive pools, followed by Hudson County. The vector index is highest this week in Hunterdon and Somerset counties.
- Two EEE positive mosquito pools were detected in week 34 in Atlantic and Camden counties, for a total of 3 positive pools this year, which is less than the 5-year average. There have been no human or animal cases of EEE in 2023.
- The number of human babesiosis cases continues to rise and has already reached 85% of the 2022 total. The number of anaplasmosis cases is almost at 2022 levels.
- The number of tick-related emergency department visits continues to decline and is below with the 5-year average.
- The number of Lyme disease cases continued to decline but is slightly higher than this week last year.
- N.J. vector-borne disease data is available online: <a href="https://dashboards.doh.nj.gov/views/public\_dashboard/Intro">https://dashboards.doh.nj.gov/views/public\_dashboard/Intro</a> and can be accessed on the "Fight the Bite N.J." webpage: <a href="https://www.nj.gov/health/cd/topics/vectorborne.shtml">https://www.nj.gov/health/cd/topics/vectorborne.shtml</a>.

## **Vector-borne Disease Case Summary**

N.J.A.C.8:57 mandates public health reporting of communicable diseases. 2023 data reflect cases that have been approved by NJDOH and do not include cases under investigation. Due to the time needed for public health investigation, the number of tickborne diseases (with the exception of Lyme disease) may be significantly lower than actual counts and should be interpreted with caution. All 2023 numbers are preliminary and subject to change. "Presumptive positive" cases are pending additional testing. Case counts for 2022 reflect the annual total for that year.

Mosquito-born	e diseases		Tickborne Diseases/Conditions			
	<b>2023</b> 2022			2023	2022	
Chikungunya	8	2	Alpha-gal syndrome	103	234	
Dengue	19	35	Anaplasmosis	120	125	
Eastern equine encephalitis	-	-	Babesiosis	248	292	
Jamestown Canyon	-	-	Borrelia miyamotoi	2	6	
Malaria	41	86	Ehrlichiosis (chaffeensis, ewingii)	75	115	
West Nile	3	20	Lyme disease*	5,119	5,897	
Zika	-	-	Powassan	-	2	
			Spotted fever group rickettsioses	16	35	
			Tularemia	2	1	

<sup>\*</sup> Lyme disease surveillance transitioned to laboratory-based surveillance in 2022.

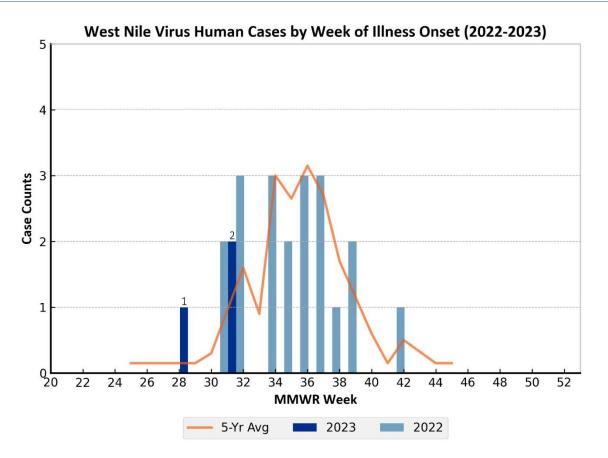
#### **Mosquito-borne Disease Activity**

The New Jersey Department of Health Public Health and Environmental Laboratories (PHEL) and the Cape May County Department of Mosquito Control Bio-safety Level 3 Laboratory (CMBSL3) perform arboviral testing on mosquito pools collected by county mosquito control agencies throughout New Jersey.\*

\*Test results may be incomplete as counties submit pools for testing on specific weekdays. Data reflects test results downloaded from JerseySurv on August 30, 2023

#### West Nile Virus

- There are three positive human WNV cases, 1 from week 28 in Camden County and 2 from week 31 in Bergen and Middlesex Counties. There have been no animal cases of WNV reported in New Jersey in 2023.
- 6,424 pools from 21 counties have been tested for WNV. 83 pools tested positive in Week 34 in 14 counties and a total of 444 mosquito pools have tested positive for WNV so far this year. The positive pools were found in: Aedes albopictus (6), Aedes japonicus (4), Aedes triseriatus (2), Anopheles punctipennis (1), Culex (44), Culex erraticus (2), Culex pipiens (12), Culex pipiens/quinquefasciatus/restuans (10), Culex pipiens/restuans/salinarius (358), Culex restuans (2), Culiseta melanura (2), Psorophora ferox (1).
- The first WNV positive mosquito pool (*Culex pipiens/restuans/salinarius*) was detected in week 24 from Bergen County. In 2022, the first WNV positive pool was detected in Week 22 from Burlington County.

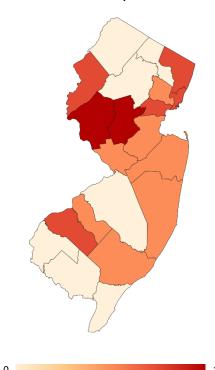


**WNV Mosquito Pool Testing** 

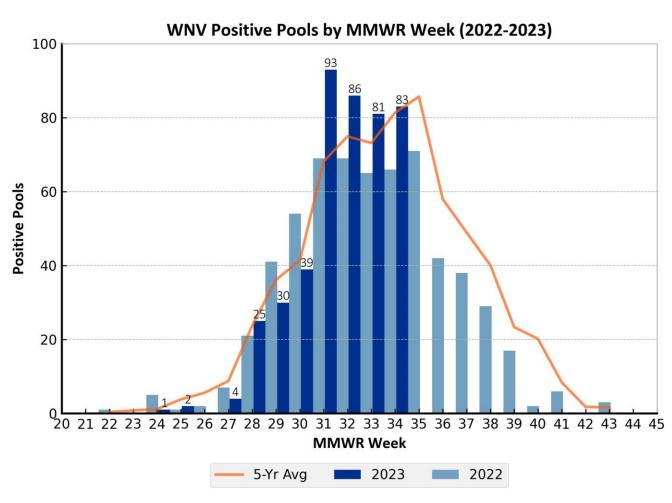
WEEK 34 Cumulative Pos. # Pools WEEK 34									
	Positive Pools		Total* (	WEEK 34)	Tested*	Vector Index			
County	<b>2023</b> 2022		2023	<b>2023</b> 2022		2023 <sup>t</sup>			
Bergen	7	8	76	73	238	1.87	(↓)		
Hudson	12	11	56	67	191	2.08	(个)		
Middlesex	4	4	40	38	233	0.38	(↓)		
Somerset	8		35	16	209	3.82	(个)		
Union	6	5	32	35	142	2.46	(↓)		
Mercer	11	1	29	20	298	0.72	(↓)		
Hunterdon	11	2	24	8	284	3.83	(个)		
Warren	9	1	20	4	334	1.53	(个)		
Gloucester	4	4	19	15	560	1.12	(个)		
Cape May			15		919	0	(—)		
Ocean	2	1	15	7	283	0.38	(↓)		
Atlantic	2	1	14	3	261	0.46	(↓)		
Burlington		3	14	20	174	0	(↓)		
Morris		7	14	22	298	0	(—)		
Passaic		7	11	27	169	0	(—)		
Monmouth	5	2	10	18	307	0.72	(个)		
Sussex		3	10	4	514	0	(—)		
Camden	1	4	7	14	234	0.30	(个)		
Salem			2	1	309	0	(—)		
Essex	1	2	1	9	194	0.25	(个)		
Cumberland					273	0	(—)		
Total	83	66	444	401	6424	-			

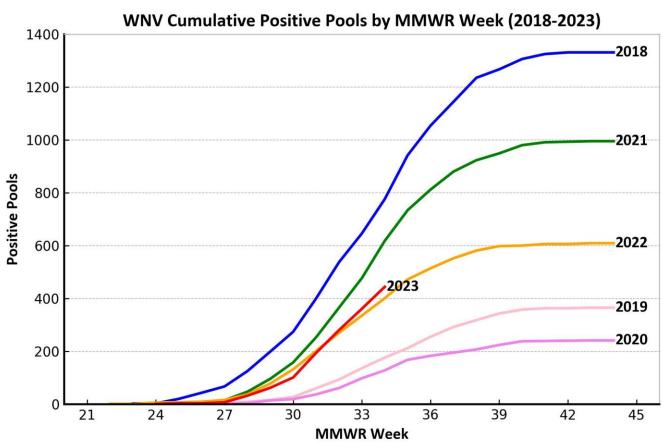
WEEK 34: Aug 21 - 27, 2022; Aug 20 - 26, 2023. \*The number of pools tested for 9 counties includes early season collections that were specifically targeting JCV: Camden (9), Cape May (15), Cumberland (13), Essex (3), Gloucester (100), Mercer (7), Morris (18), Salem (8), Sussex (92), and Warren (27).

WNV Vector Index, WEEK 34t

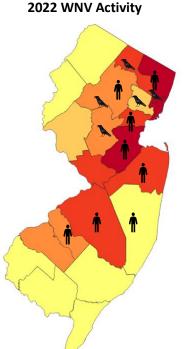


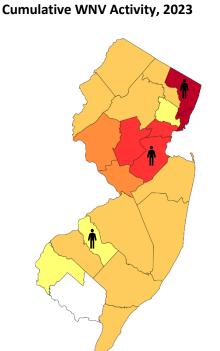
<sup>t</sup>Vector Index is calculated based on *Ae.* taeniorhynchus, *An. quadrimaculatus*, and all *Culex* species caught in gravid traps only.





# WNV Positive Pools > 50 ≤ 50 ≤ 30 ≤ 20 < 10 0 ≥ 1 WNV human case ≥ 1 WNV equine case ≥ 1 WNV avian case





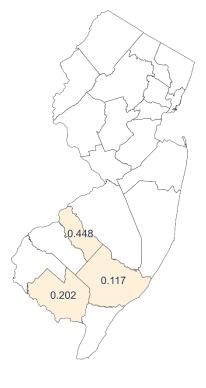
# **Eastern Equine Encephalitis**

- There have been no human or animal cases of EEE in New Jersey in 2023. EEE human cases were last reported in 2019 (4 cases).
- A total of 6,264 mosquito pools from 21 counties have been tested for EEE with three pools testing positive in Atlantic, Camden, and Cumberland counties. The positive pools were found in: *Culiseta melanura (2), Culex sp. (1)*. The first positive EEE pool *(Culiseta melanura)* was identified in Cumberland County in week 30. In 2022, the first EEE positive pool was detected in Week 34 from Morris County.

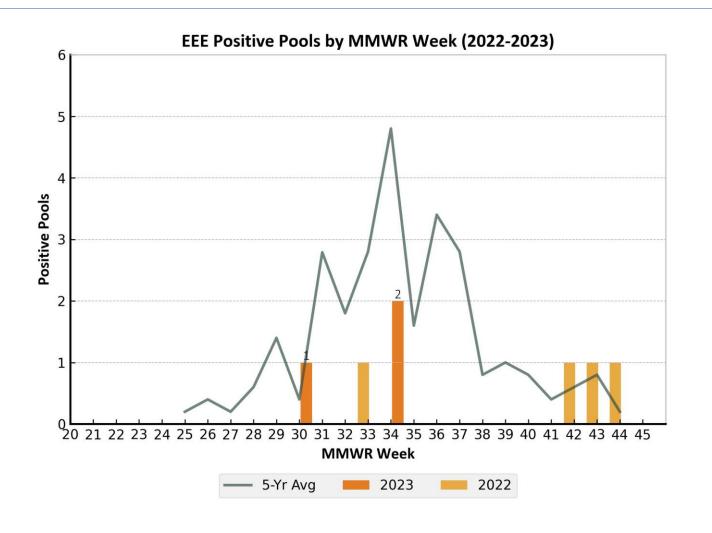
**EEE Mosquito Pool Testing** 

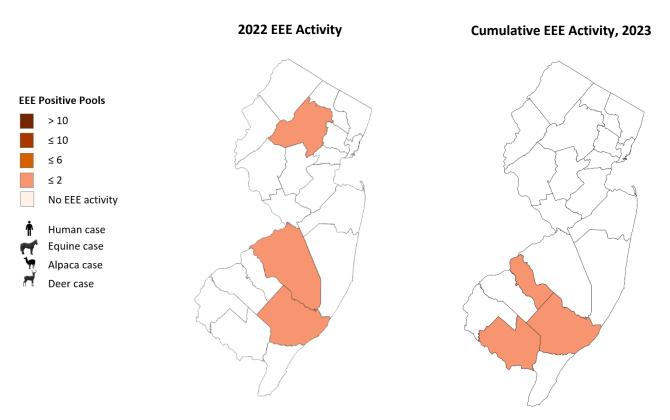
	WEEK 34 Cumulative Pos. # Pools Cumulative								
	Positive Pools		Total* (\	VEEK 34)	Tested	MFIR			
County	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2023			
Atlantic	1		1		261	0.117			
Camden	1		1		221	0.448			
Cumberland			1		273	0.202			
Bergen					238				
Burlington					169				
Cape May					849				
Essex					194				
Gloucester					557				
Hudson					191				
Hunterdon					281				
Mercer					286				
Middlesex					233				
Monmouth					307				
Morris				1	298				
Ocean					278				
Passaic					169				
Salem					288				
Somerset					209				
Sussex					504				
Union					142				
Warren					316				
Total	2	0	3	1	6264	-			

# **Cumulative EEE MFIR, 2023**



WEEK 34: Aug 21 - 27, 2022; Aug 20 - 26, 2023 \*includes early season pools from 9 counties: Camden (9), Cape May (15), Cumberland (13), Essex (3), Gloucester (100), Mercer (7), Morris (18), Salem (8), Sussex (92), and Warren (27).



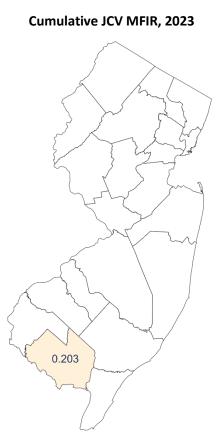


#### Jamestown Canyon Virus

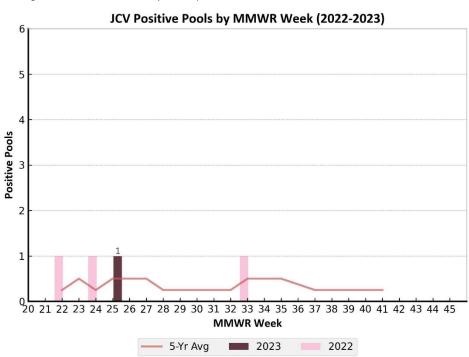
- There have been no human cases of JCV in New Jersey in 2023.
- 5,337 mosquito pools from 21 counties have been tested for JCV. One positive JCV mosquito pool (*Anopheles quadrimaculatus s.l.*) was identified in Cumberland County in week 25. In 2022, the first JCV positive pool was detected in Week 22 (Bergen County).
- JCV can be detected in early-season mosquitoes. Nine counties submitted early season mosquito pools for JCV testing, with collection dates starting the 1<sup>st</sup> week of April. These are Camden (9), Cape May (15), Cumberland (13), Essex (3), Gloucester (100), Mercer (7), Morris (18), Salem (8), Sussex (92), and Warren (27). None of the early-season pools was positive for JCV.

**JCV Mosquito Pool Testing** 

	WEEK 34 Cumulative Pos. # Pools Cumulative									
	Positive Pools			<b>VEEK 34)</b>	Tested	MFIR				
County	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2023				
Cumberland			1		273	0.203				
Atlantic					261					
Bergen				2	238					
Burlington					169					
Camden					208					
Cape May					349					
Essex					194					
Gloucester					556					
Hudson					191					
Hunterdon					281					
Mercer					286					
Middlesex					233					
Monmouth					307					
Morris					298					
Ocean					278					
Passaic					169					
Salem					282					
Somerset					209					
Sussex				1	504					
Union					142					
Warren					316					
Total	-	1	1	3	5337	-				

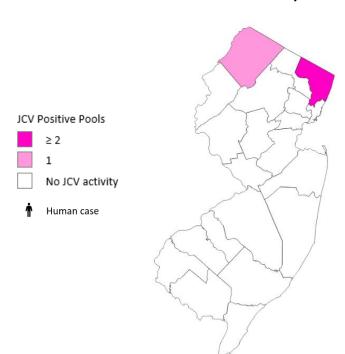


WEEK 34: Aug 21 - 27, 2022; Aug 20 - 26, 2023 \*includes early season pools from 9 counties



# **2022 JCV Activity**

# **Cumulative JCV Activity, 2023**





# Other Mosquito-borne Viruses

Mosquito pools from 21 counties have been tested for other arboviruses with no positive results.

# Cumulative 2023 Mosquito Pool Testing (Other Viruses<sup>a</sup>)

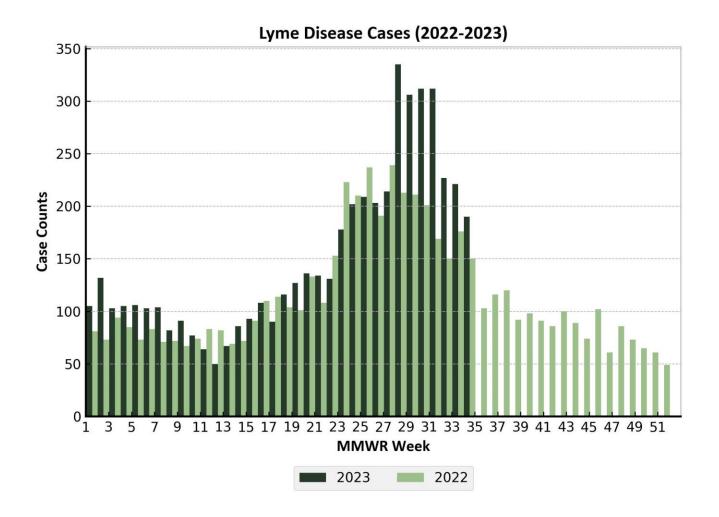
	SLE		LAC		CHIKV		DENV		ZIKV	
County	Pools	Pos								
Atlantic	261		4							
Bergen	238				2		2		2	
Burlington	169		5		2		2		2	
Camden	220		10		3		3		3	
Cape May	749		21		130				130	
Cumberland	273									
Essex	194									
Gloucester	556		2							
Hudson	191									
Hunterdon	281		3							
Mercer	286		12		2		2		2	
Middlesex	233				2		2		2	
Monmouth	307				2		2		2	
Morris	298				3		3		3	
Ocean	278		5		1		1		1	
Passaic	169		8							
Salem	285		21		1		1		1	
Somerset	209									
Sussex	504		12							
Union	142									
Warren	316		19							
Total	6159	-	122	-	148	-	18	-	148	-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> St. Louis virus (SLE), La Crosse encephalitis (LAC), Chikungunya virus (CHIKV), Dengue virus (DENV), Zika Virus (ZIKV) Numbers in white columns represent number of pools tested to date in 2023 Number in blue shaded columns represent positive pools in 2023

## **Tick-borne Disease Activity**

#### Lyme Disease

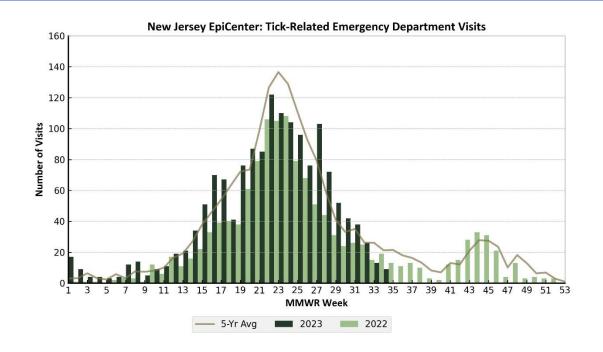
- There have been 5,119 cases of Lyme disease reported in New Jersey in 2023 in 21 counties.
- The number of cases in Week 34 continued to decline and is slightly higher than this week last year.

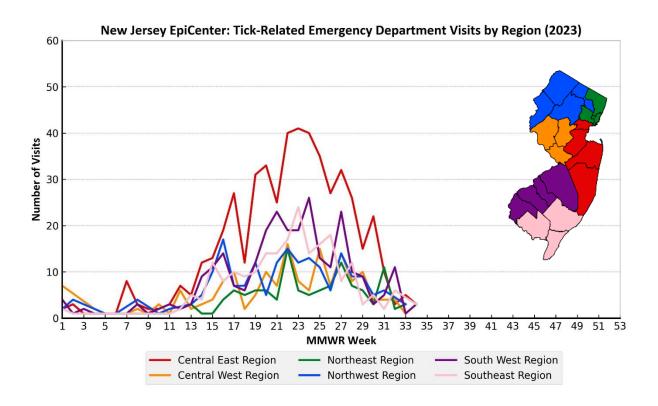


# **Tick-related Emergency Department Visits**

New Jersey's syndromic surveillance system, known as EpiCenter, receives real time Emergency Department (ED) data from 78 acute care and satellite health (99 percent reporting) facilities statewide. The system collects "chief complaint" information and limited patient registration data from existing ED computer systems. The chart below represents N.J. residents seen at emergency departments statewide with a tick-bite complaint or signs/symptoms associated with a reported tick-bite. Tick-related ED visits occur throughout the year with peak number of visits in the summer months and a smaller peak in the fall weeks when adult Ixodes scapularis (blacklegged ticks) are active.

In Week 34, the number of tick-related ED visits continued to decline. The number is below 2022 levels and the 5-year average.





Data reflects ED visits downloaded from EpiCenter as of August 30, 2023

#### For more information

- NJDOH Communicable Disease Service: <a href="https://www.nj.gov/health/cd/topics/vectorborne.shtml">https://www.nj.gov/health/cd/topics/vectorborne.shtml</a>
- New Jersey Vector-borne Disease Dashboard: <a href="https://dashboards.doh.nj.gov/views/public\_dashboard/Intro">https://dashboards.doh.nj.gov/views/public\_dashboard/Intro</a>
- New Jersey Arboviral Activity Maps: <a href="http://bit.ly/JerseySurv">http://bit.ly/JerseySurv</a>
- NJDEP Office of Mosquito Control Coordination: <a href="https://www.nj.gov/dep/mosquito/">https://www.nj.gov/dep/mosquito/</a>
- NJDA Division of Animal Health: <a href="https://www.nj.gov/agriculture/divisions/ah/">https://www.nj.gov/agriculture/divisions/ah/</a>