

# Dallas County Health and Human Services Arbovirus Surveillance Report



Week 30 ending July 29, 2017

- In week 29, 41 mosquito traps tested positive for WNV. In week 30 to date, 33 mosquito traps have tested positive for WNV in zip codes: 75001, 75006, 75007, 75010, 75019, 75038, 75040, 75042, 75044, 75052, 75063, 75080, 75081, 75088, 75154, 75205, 75215, 75216, 75229, 75244, 75248, 75250.
- To date, two human WNV cases were reported in 2017; including one patient who died.
- In 2017, one travel-associated confirmed human Zika case has been identified in Dallas County. An additional 13 pregnant women with laboratory criteria for possible Zika infection have been reported to CDC for inclusion in the US Zika Pregnancy Registry.
- *Aedes albopictus* and *Aedes aegypti* are currently circulating in the area.

**Table 1.** Mosquito Laboratory and Human Case Surveillance Data for WNV, Dallas County

Week Ending	6/17	6/24	7/1	7/8	7/15	7/22	7/29	YTD
MMWR Week	24	25	26	27	28	29*	30*	
Total Traps Placed in Dallas County <sup>a</sup>	248	250	237	194	249	249	250	3,902
Number of Positive Mosquito Traps (PHL; IL) <sup>c</sup>	9; 0	10; 0	23; 0	16; 2	35; 1	39; 2	28; 4	181; 11
Number of Pools Tested (PHL; IL) <sup>b,c</sup>	222; 33	239; 40	208; 37	156; 33	215; 31	218; 37	205; 34	3,479; 611
Number of Trap Results Currently Pending	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	
Average Number of <i>Cx. quinquefasciatus</i> per Trap <sup>d</sup>	44.8	82.6	50.6	29.8	38.2	40.2	25.7	59.6
Total Number of <i>Cx. quinquefasciatus</i> Trapped and Tested	7,783	10,076	7,786	4,662	6,891	7,353	5,288	131,882
Number of Positive Mosquito Pools (PHL; IL) <sup>c</sup>	9; 0	10; 0	24; 0	16; 2	35; 1	39; 2	28; 4	182; 12
WNV Infection Rate per 1,000 <i>Cx. quinquefasciatus</i> <sup>e</sup>	1.18	1.01	3.28	4.07	5.70	6.09	6.73	
Weekly Vector Index (VI) <sup>f</sup>	0.05	0.08	0.17	0.12	0.22	0.24	0.17	
Presumptive WNV Viremic Blood Donors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WNV Human Cases (WNND; WNF) <sup>g</sup>	0; 0	0; 0	0; 0	0; 0	1; 0	0; 1	0; 0	1; 1

**Table 2.** Mosquito Laboratory and Human Case Surveillance Data for Chikungunya, Dengue and Zika Virus, Dallas County

Week Ending	6/17	6/24	7/1	7/8	7/15	7/22	7/29	YTD
MMWR Week	24	25	26	27	28*	29*	30*	
Total Biogents Sentinel-Traps Placed in Dallas County <sup>h</sup>	40	33	44	22	38	31	40	436
Average Number of <i>Aedes</i> per Trap <sup>i</sup>	19.5	25.2	28.3	35.0	28.7	25.5	18.7	20.2
Chikungunya Human Cases (Confirmed & Probable) <sup>j</sup>	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Dengue Human Cases (Confirmed & Probable) <sup>k</sup>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Zika Human Cases (Confirmed & Probable) <sup>l</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pregnant Women with Possible Zika Infection <sup>m</sup>	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	13

\*Data for most recent 2 weeks are preliminary, and reflect results reported as of 12:30 p.m. July 31, 2017.

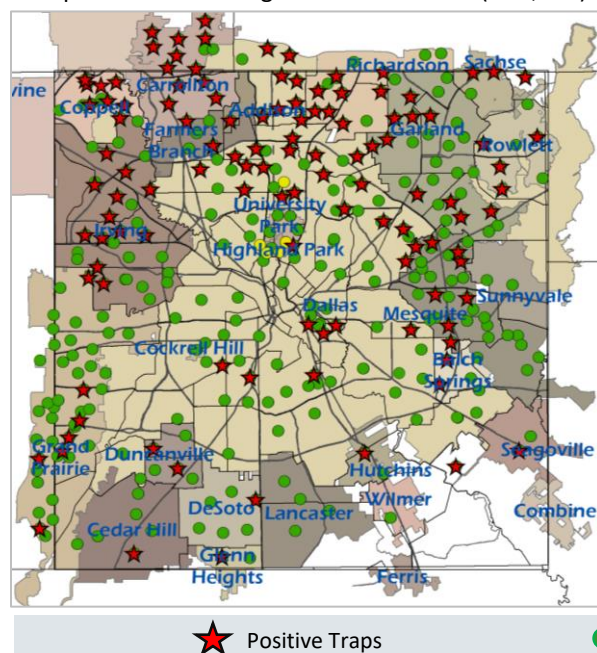
- All traps deployed in municipalities submitting data to DCHHS since January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2017. Includes traps without mosquitoes, malfunctioning traps and traps with pending results
- Excludes traps without female *Culex quinquefasciatus* identified. Maximum of 50 female *Culex quinquefasciatus* per pool; more than 1 pool may be tested per trap
- PHL = Public health laboratory (DSHS, DCHHS) testing performed by viral culture or CDC RT-PCR protocol; IL = Testing from independent labs by alternate methods
- Average abundance of female *Culex quinquefasciatus* mosquitoes per trap night/week (excludes non-working traps)
- WNV Infection rates calculated using a Maximum Likelihood Estimation (MLE). *Biggerstaff BJ. PooledInfRate, version 4.0; Microsoft Excel Add-In; CDC 2007*
- The Vector Index (VI) reflects the MLE adjusted for *Culex quinquefasciatus* abundance.  $VI = \sum_{i=1}^{species} N_i \bar{P}_i$ , where  $N$  is the average number of *Culex quinquefasciatus* mosquitoes collected per trap night and  $\bar{P}$  is the estimated infection rate
- Human cases by week of report to health department. WNND = West Nile Neuroinvasive Disease; WNF = West Nile Fever
- All Biogents (BG) Sentinel traps deployed in municipalities submitting data to DCHHS since Week 13.
- Average abundance of *Aedes albopictus* and *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes per night/trap in BG-Traps (excludes non-working traps)
- Human CHKV cases by week of report to health department (AT : Autochthonous case; I : imported)
- Human Dengue cases by week of report to the health department
- Confirmed and probable human Zika cases by week of specimen collection date
- Possible Zika Virus Infection Among Pregnant Women — United States and Territories, May 2016, <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6520e1.htm/>

**Table 3.** WNV Positive Gravid Mosquito Traps and Human WNV Cases by City, Dallas County, 2017

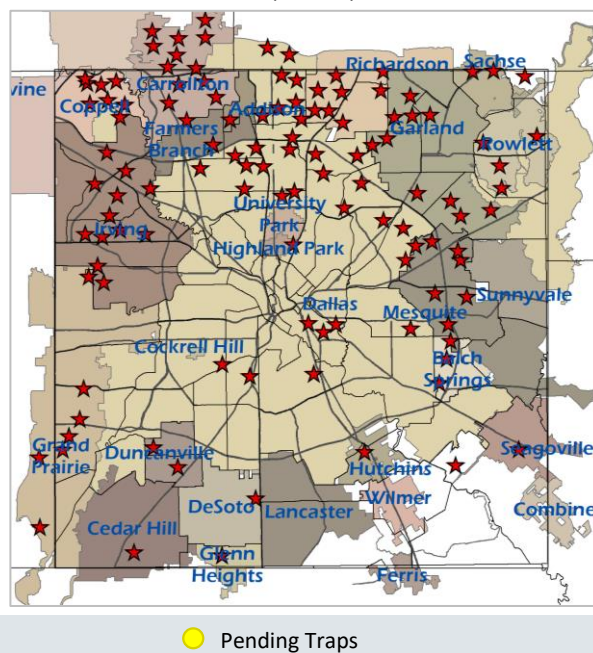
Week Ending			6/17	6/24	7/1	7/8	7/15	7/22	7/29	YTD
MMWR Week			24	25	26	27	28	29*	30*	
	# Human WNV Cases	Range Total # of Traps/Week <sup>1</sup>	# WNV+ Traps	# WNV+ Traps	# WNV+ Traps	# WNV+ Traps	# WNV+ Traps	# WNV+ Traps	# WNV+ Traps	
Addison	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	5
Balch Springs	0	1 – 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Carrollton	0	7	0	3	3	2	3	3	5	19
Cedar Hill	0	1 – 5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Cockrell Hill	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coppell	0	6	0	1	0	0	5	5	2	15
Dallas	1	2 – 77	6	4	11	5	8	15	6	60
DeSoto	0	2 – 6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Duncanville	0	1 – 6	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Farmers Branch	0	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Garland	0	3 – 27	1	1	2	1	3	2	3	16
Glenn Heights	0	1 – 2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Grand Prairie	0	24 – 29	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	7
Highland Park	0	1 – 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Hutchins	0	1 – 2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Irving	0	7 – 15	0	1	2	4	6	3	4	20
Lancaster	0	1 – 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mesquite	0	10 – 23	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	10
Richardson	0	12 – 13	1	0	3	2	1	3	5	15
Rowlett	0	2 – 6	1	0	1	1	0	3	1	7
Sachse	0	1 – 4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Seagoville	0	1 – 3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Sunnyvale	0	1 – 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unincorporated County	0	1 – 2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
University Park	0	3 – 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilmer	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>192</b>

\*Data for most recent 2 weeks are preliminary, and reflect results reported as of 12:30 p.m. July 31, 2017. <sup>1</sup>Range of numbers of traps placed weekly, in weeks 1 - 30.

**Figure 1:** All WNV Negative and Positive Mosquito Traps Collected During 2017: Weeks 1-30 (N=3,902)



**Figure 2:** Cumulative WNV Positive Mosquito Traps Collected: Weeks 1-30 (N=192)



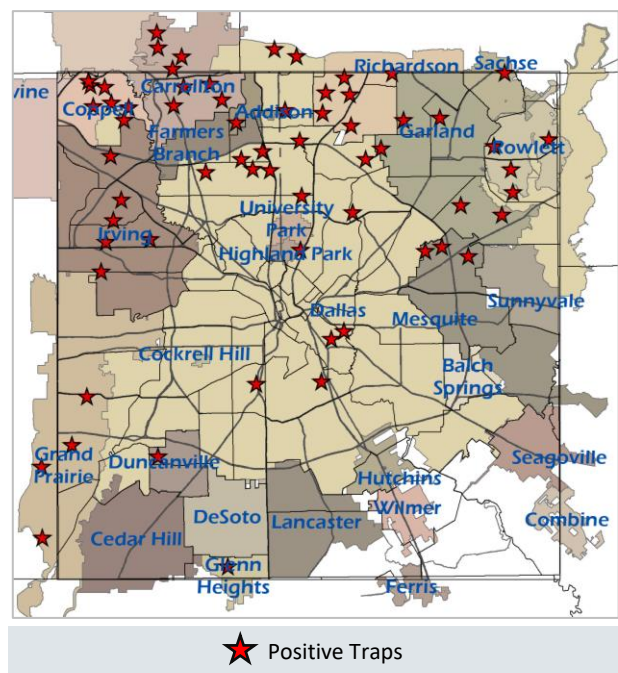
\*Data for most recent 2 weeks are preliminary

PHONE

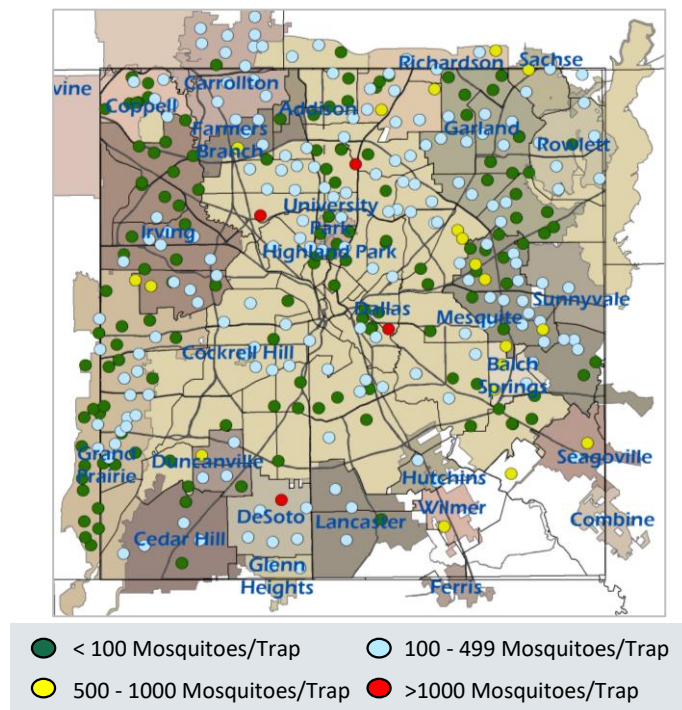
EMAIL

WEB

**Figure 3:** WNV Positive Mosquito Traps Collected During 2017: Weeks 29 and 30\* (N=73)

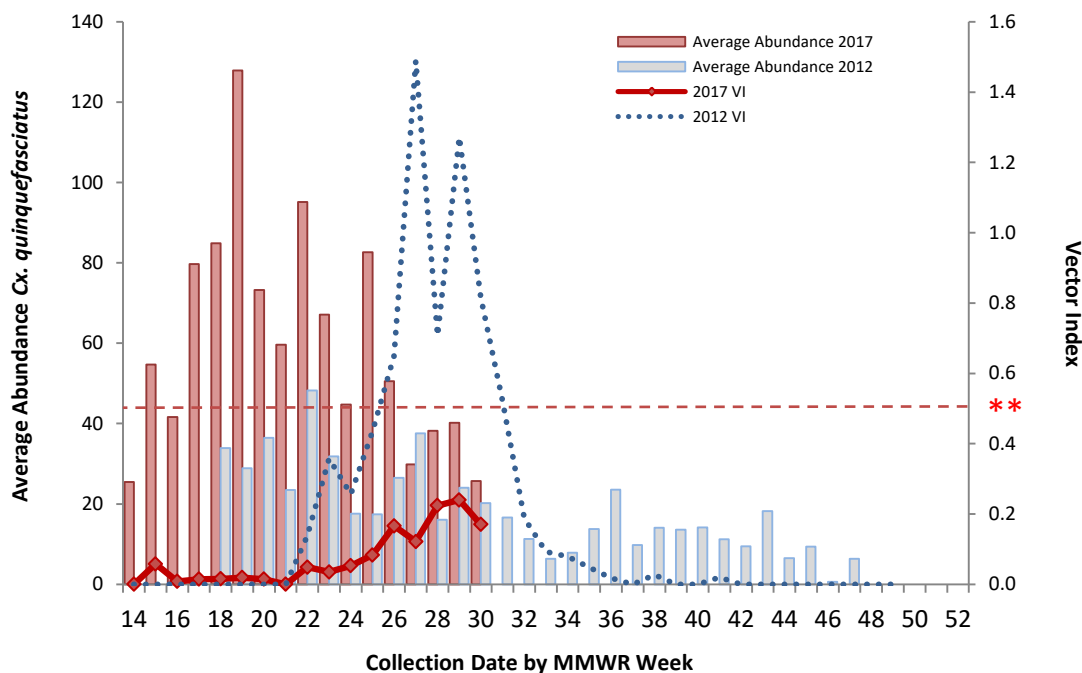


**Figure 4:** Trap Counts of Female *Cx. quinquefasciatus* from 2017 Season: Weeks 1-30\*



\*Figure 4 only shows traps for which results were available; malfunctioning traps were excluded. Almost all traps are at fixed sites.  
**Note:** Most recent 1-2 weeks data are preliminary and subject to change following receipt of data still pending.

**Figure 5:** Average Numbers of Female *Cx. quinquefasciatus* per Trap-night and WNV Vector Index by Week: 2012 Season and 2017 Season (through Week 30\*)



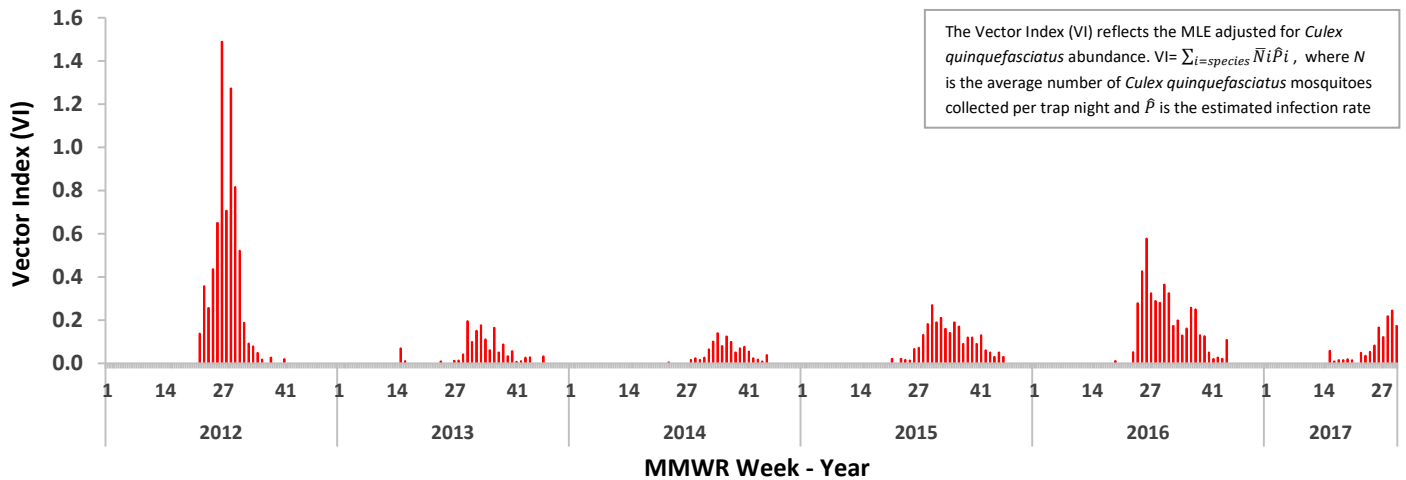
\*\* Vector Index of 0.50 is the historical threshold associated with larger local epidemics of WNV illnesses in humans.  
**Note:** Most recent 1-2 weeks data are preliminary and subject to change following receipt of data still pending.

PHONE

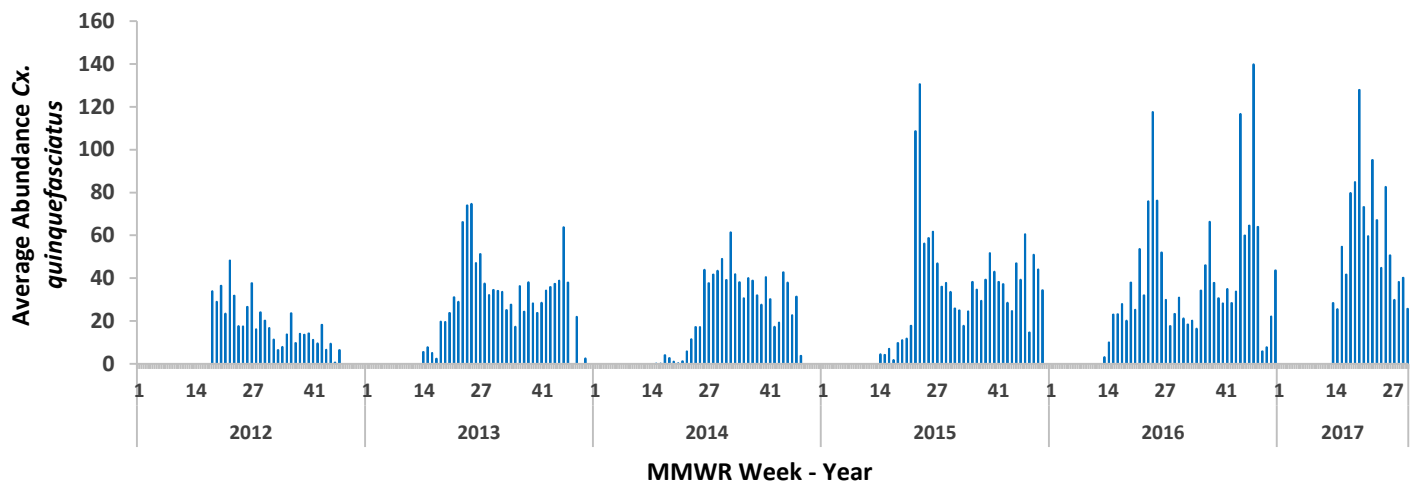
EMAIL

WEB

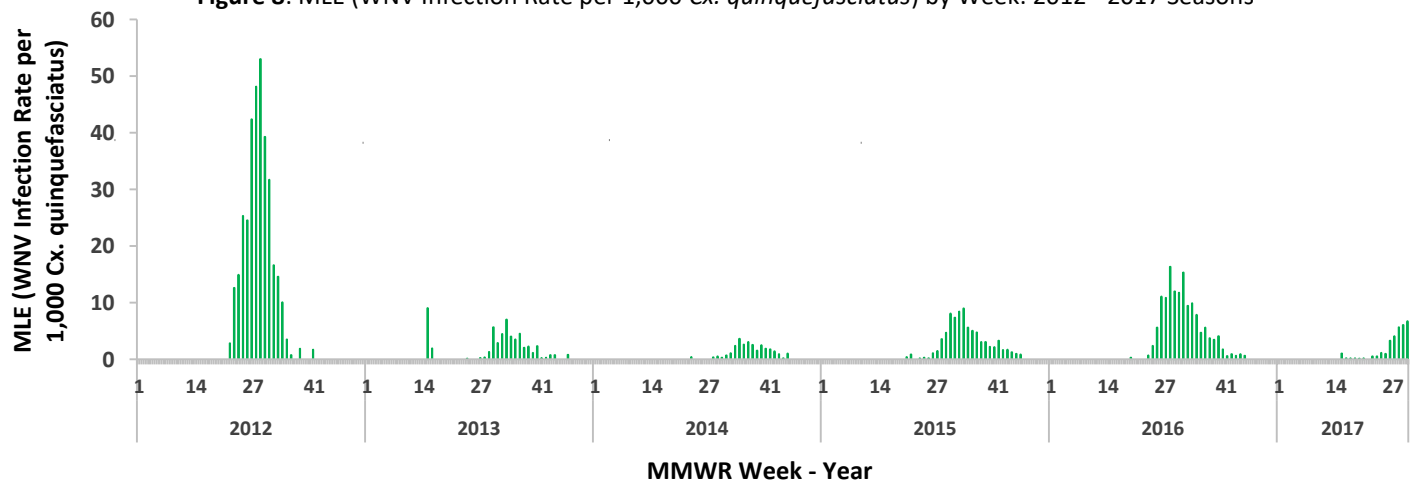
**Figure 6: WNV Vector Index by Week: 2012 - 2017 Seasons**



**Figure 7: Average Numbers of Female *Cx. quinquefasciatus* per Trap-night by Week: 2012 - 2017 Seasons**



**Figure 8: MLE (WNV Infection Rate per 1,000 *Cx. quinquefasciatus*) by Week: 2012 - 2017 Seasons**



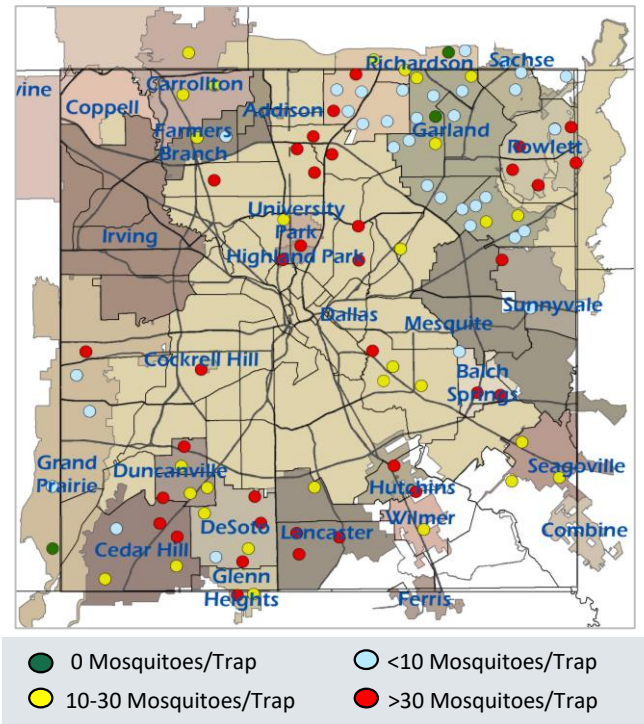
PHONE

EMAIL

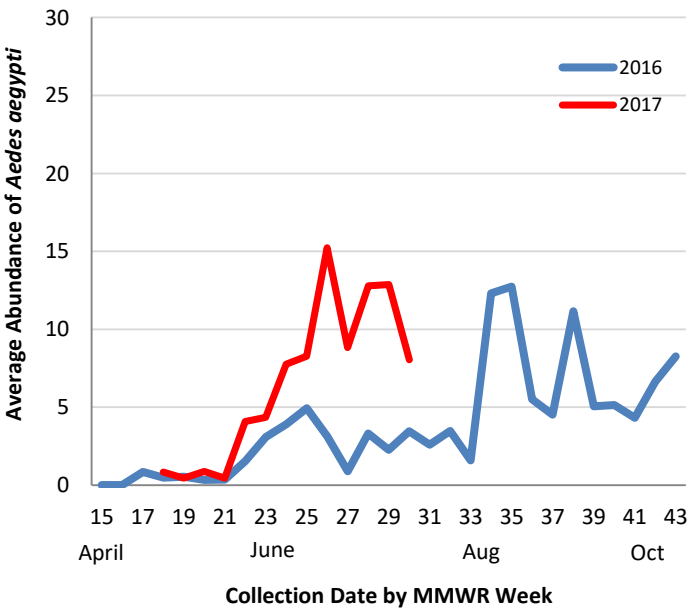
WEB



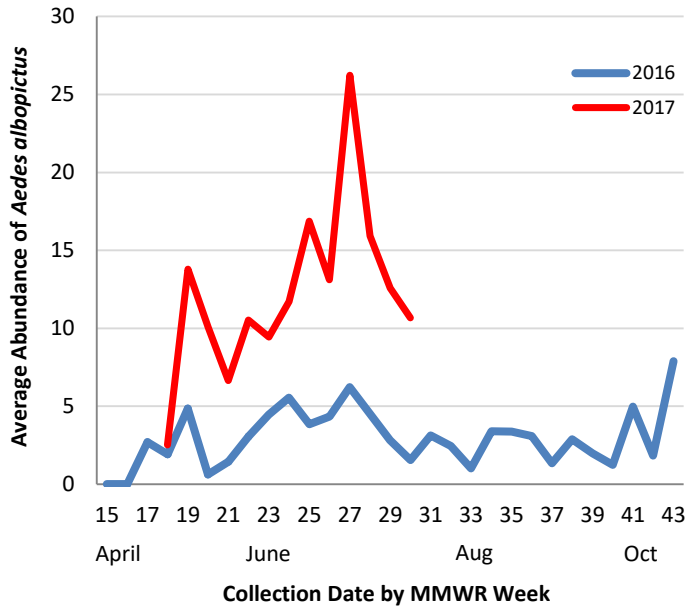
**Figure 9:** BG-Sentinel Trap Counts of Female *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus* During 2017: Weeks 13 through 30



**Figure 10:** Average Numbers of *Aedes aegypti* per Trap-night: 2016 and 2017 Seasons<sup>\*,†</sup>

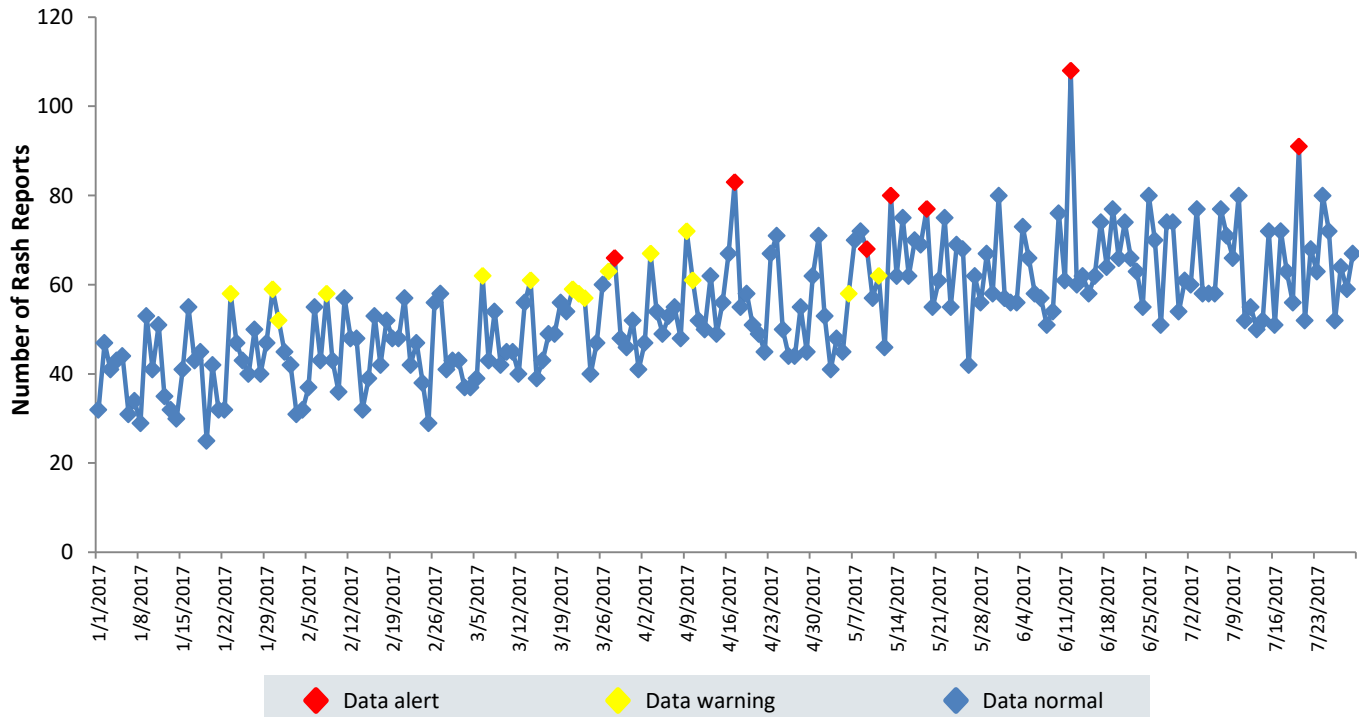


**Figure 11:** Average Numbers of *Aedes albopictus* per Trap-night: 2016 and 2017 Seasons<sup>\*,†</sup>



<sup>\*</sup>Data for most recent 2 weeks are preliminary  
<sup>†</sup>Routine *Aedes* BG-Sentinel trapping was conducted during week 15 - 43 in 2016

**Figure 12: Syndromic Surveillance of Emergency Department Visits for Chief Complaints of Rash, Dallas County:**  
January 1, 2017 – July 29, 2017



Data source: 18 emergency departments in Dallas County hospitals participating in the Electronic Surveillance System for the Early Notification Of Community-based Epidemics (ESSENCE) voluntarily reporting the numbers of persons presenting with self-reported chief complaints of rash.

## Acknowledgements:

We are grateful for the partnership of the following contributors to our county-wide Arboviral Surveillance Report:

### Mosquito Trapping and Data from Environmental Health Services Divisions of the Following Cities:

Addison	Highland Park
Balch Springs	Hutchins
Carrollton	Irving
Cedar Hill	Lancaster
Cockrell Hill	Mesquite
Coppell	Richardson
Dallas	Rowlett
DeSoto	Sachse
Duncanville	Seagoville
Farmers Branch	Sunnyvale
Garland	University Park
Glenn Heights	Wilmer
Grand Prairie	

### Mosquito Trapping and Data From:

DCHHS Environmental Health Services: Vector Control Division  
Municipal Mosquito  
Vector Disease Control International

### Mosquito Speciation and Laboratory Testing:

DCHHS Environmental Health Services: Mosquito Lab  
DCHHS LRN Laboratory  
DSHS Laboratory Services, Arbovirus-Entomology Team  
Municipal Mosquito

### Human Case Reports and Investigations:

Area Acute Care Hospitals and Healthcare Providers  
Dallas County Medical Examiner's Office  
City of Dallas Vital Statistics Unit  
Carter Blood Care  
American Red Cross  
DCHHS Acute Communicable Disease Epidemiology Division  
Zika Pregnancy Registry Team  
Arboviral Case Investigation and Clinical Inquiries Team

*For inquiries related to this Arboviral Surveillance Report,  
please contact: James Blackwell, MPH*

PHONE

EMAIL

WEB

DCHHS Epidemiology

(214) 819-2004

Epidemiology@dallascounty.org

www.dallascounty.org/hhs