

# Dallas County Health and Human Services Arbovirus Surveillance Report



Week 31 ending August 04, 2018

- In week 30, ten mosquito traps tested positive for WNV in *Culex quinquefasciatus*. In week 31 to date, twenty one mosquito traps tested positive for WNV in *Culex quinquefasciatus*. Positive traps were located in the following zip codes: 75041, 75042, 75043, 75044, 75050, 75051, 75052, 75081, 75088, 75089, 75149, 75180, 75230, 75232, 75240, and 75254.
- To date, two human WNV cases were reported in 2018.
- In 2018, no travel-associated confirmed human Zika cases have been identified in Dallas County. Two 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 in *Cx. quinquefasciatus*, Dallas County

Week Ending	06/23	06/30	07/07	07/14	07/21	07/28	08/04	YTD
MMWR Week	25	26	27	28	29	30*	31*	
Total Traps Placed in Dallas County <sup>a</sup>	245	247	175	245	254	251	251	4,280
Number of Positive Mosquito Traps (PHL; IL) <sup>b,c</sup>	6; 0	4; 0	4; 0	9; 0	13; 0	10; 0	17; 4	66; 4
Number of Pools Tested (PHL; IL) <sup>b,c</sup>	247; 23	209; 24	144; 22	207; 29	214; 31	218; 30	209; 26	2,815; 388
Number of Trap Results Currently Pending	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Average Number of <i>Cx. quinquefasciatus</i> per Trap <sup>d</sup>	73.0	34.0	30.1	40.7	24.4	30.2	32.6	24.8
Total Number of <i>Cx. quinquefasciatus</i> Trapped and Tested	9,001	6,232	4,196	6,813	5,357	5,704	6,421	73,319
Number of Positive Mosquito Pools (PHL; IL) <sup>c</sup>	8; 0	5; 0	4; 0	9; 0	13; 0	10; 0	16; 5	69; 5
WNV Infection Rate per 1,000 <i>Cx. quinquefasciatus</i> <sup>e</sup>	0.91	0.81	0.96	1.35	2.48	1.77	3.45	
Weekly Vector Index (VI) <sup>f</sup>	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.11	
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	2; 0	0; 0	0; 0	0; 0	2; 0

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

Week Ending	06/23	06/30	07/07	07/14	07/21	07/28	08/04	YTD
MMWR Week	25	26	27	28	29	30*	31*	
Total Biogents Sentinel-Traps Placed in Dallas County <sup>h</sup>	29	27	30	26	28	30	13	359
Average Number of <i>Aedes</i> per Trap <sup>i</sup>	15.1	17.1	13.8	5.5	22.9	14.5	23.5	11.4
Chikungunya Human Cases (Confirmed & Probable) <sup>j</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dengue Human Cases (Confirmed & Probable) <sup>k</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zika Human Cases (Confirmed & Probable) <sup>l</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pregnant Women with Possible Zika Infection <sup>m</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

\*Data for most recent 2 weeks are preliminary, and reflect results reported as of 12:30 p.m. August 06, 2018.

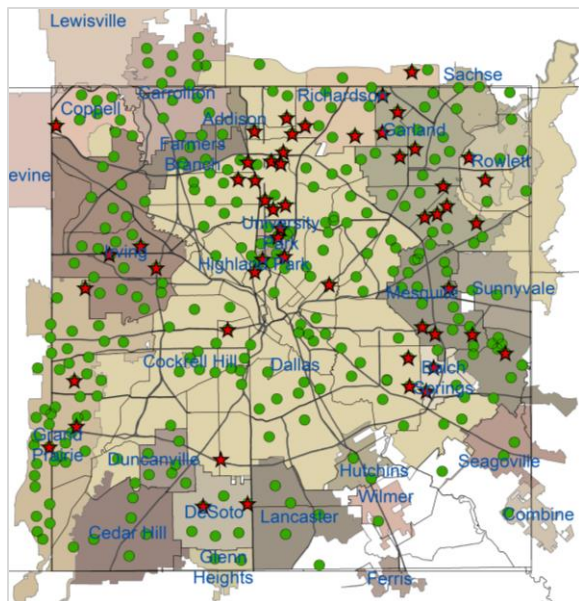
- All traps deployed in municipalities submitting data to DCHHS since January 1, 2018. Includes traps without mosquitoes, malfunctioning traps and traps with pending results
- Excludes traps without female *Culex quinquefasciatus* identified. Maximum of 50 female *Culex quinquefasciatus* per pool; more 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.  $VI = \sum_{i=species} N_i \bar{P}_i$ , 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, 2018

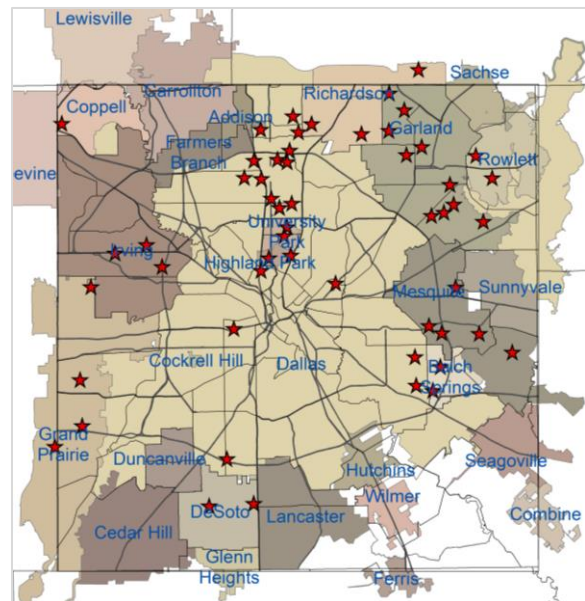
Week Ending			06/23	06/30	07/07	07/14	07/21	07/28	08/04	YTD
MMWR Week			25	26	27	28	29	30*	31*	
	# Human Cases	Range Total # of Traps/Week <sup>1</sup>	# WNV+ Traps	# WNV+ Traps	# WNV+ Traps	# WNV+ Traps	# WNV+ Traps	# WNV+ Traps	# WNV+ Traps	
Addison	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Balch Springs	0	1 – 3	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	5
Carrollton	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cedar Hill	0	2 – 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cockrell Hill	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coppell	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Dallas	0	1 – 73	3	3	0	3	5	4	3	23
DeSoto	0	2 – 6	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
Duncanville	0	2 – 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farmers Branch	0	3 -- 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garland	0	3 – 27	0	1	0	0	3	2	7	13
Glenn Heights	0	1 – 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Prairie	0	24 – 29	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Highland Park	0	1 – 6	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	4
Hutchins	0	1 – 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Irving	2	10	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3
Lancaster	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mesquite	0	22	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	5
Richardson	0	12	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
Rowlett	0	2 – 7	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Sachse	0	2 – 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seagoville	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sunnyvale	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unincorporated County	0	1 – 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University Park	0	3 – 5	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3
Wilmer	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>70</b>

\*Data for most recent 2 weeks are preliminary, and reflect results reported as of 12:30 p.m. August 06, 2018. <sup>1</sup>Range of numbers of traps placed weekly, in weeks 1 - 31.

**Figure 1:** All WNV Negative and Positive Mosquito Traps Collected During 2018: Weeks 1-31\* (N=4,280)



**Figure 2:** Cumulative WNV Positive Mosquito Traps Collected During 2018: Weeks 1-31\* (N=70)



★ Positive Traps

● Negative Traps

● Pending Traps

PHONE

EMAIL

WEB

DCHHS Epidemiology

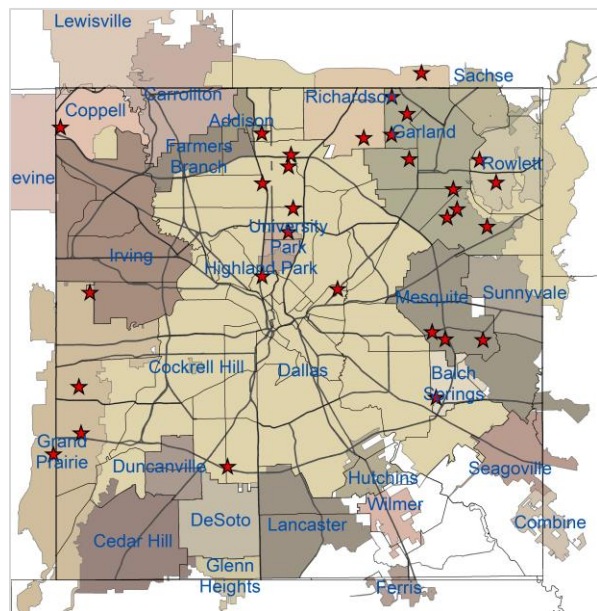
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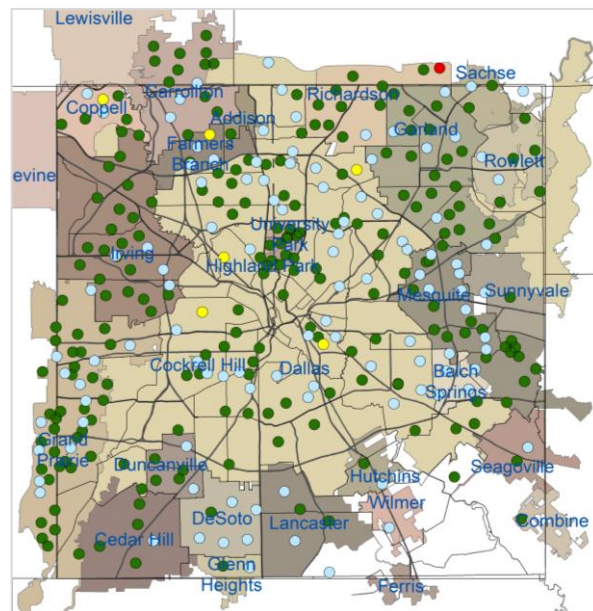
\*Data for most recent 2 weeks are preliminary

**Figure 3:** WNV Positive Mosquito Traps Collected During 2018: Weeks 30 and 31\* (N=31)



★ Positive Traps

**Figure 4:** Trap Counts of Female *Cx. quinquefasciatus* from 2018 Season: Weeks 1-31\*

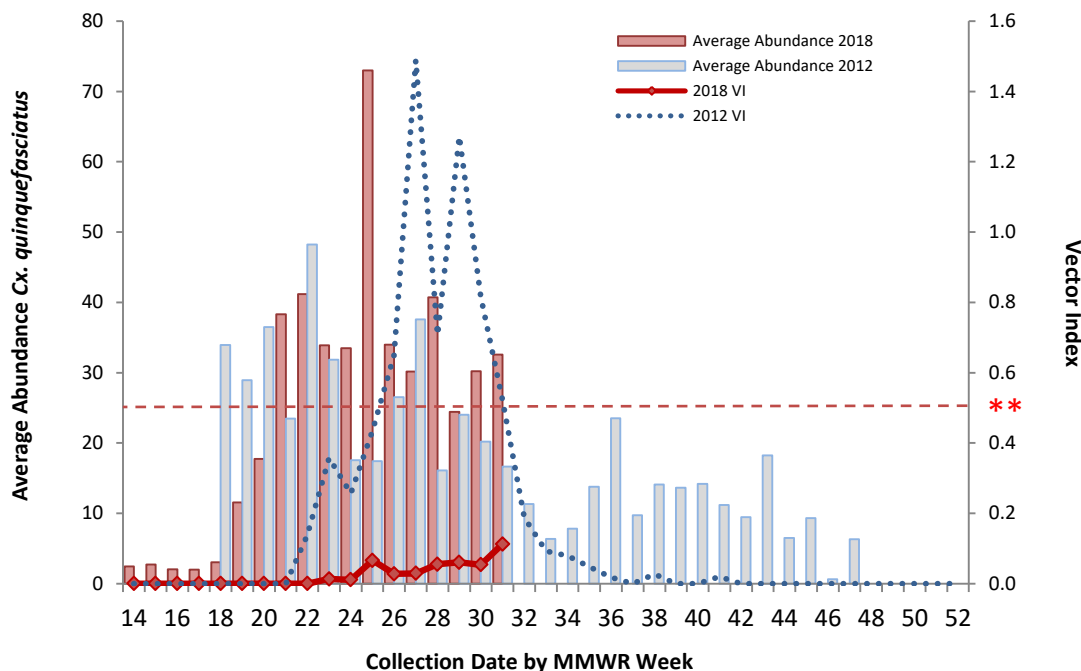


● < 100 Mosquitoes/Trap    ● 100 - 499 Mosquitoes/Trap  
● 500 - 1000 Mosquitoes/Trap    ● >1000 Mosquitoes/Trap

\*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 2018 Season (through Week 31\*)



\*\* Vector Index of 0.50 is the historical threshold associated with larger local epidemics of WNV illnesses in humans.

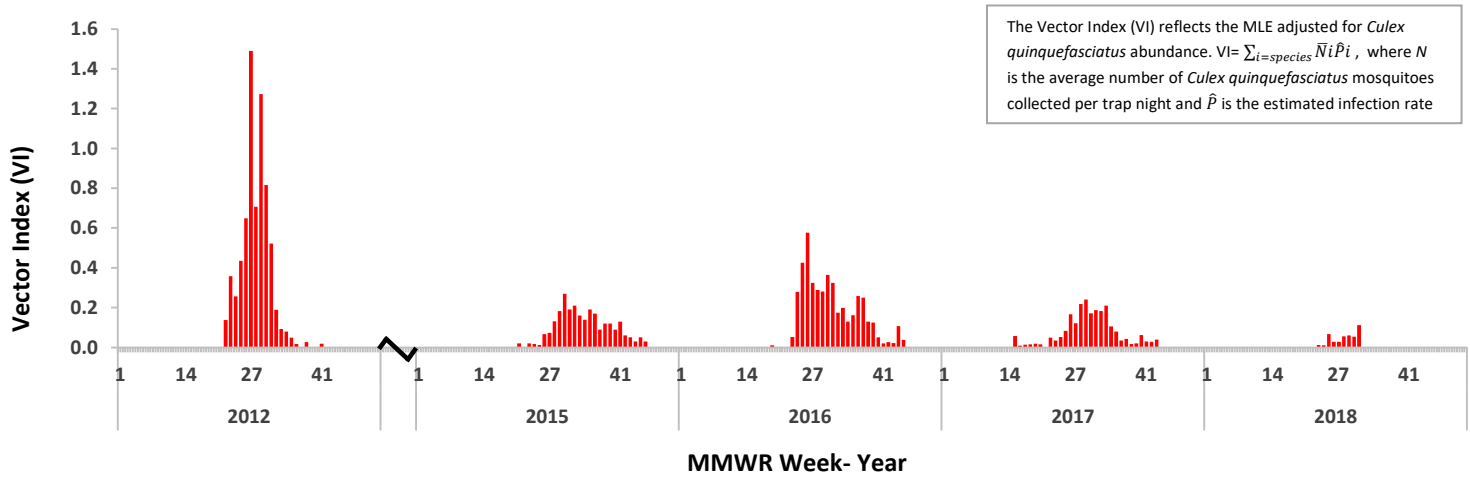
**Note:** Most recent 1-2 weeks data are preliminary and subject to change following receipt of data still pending.

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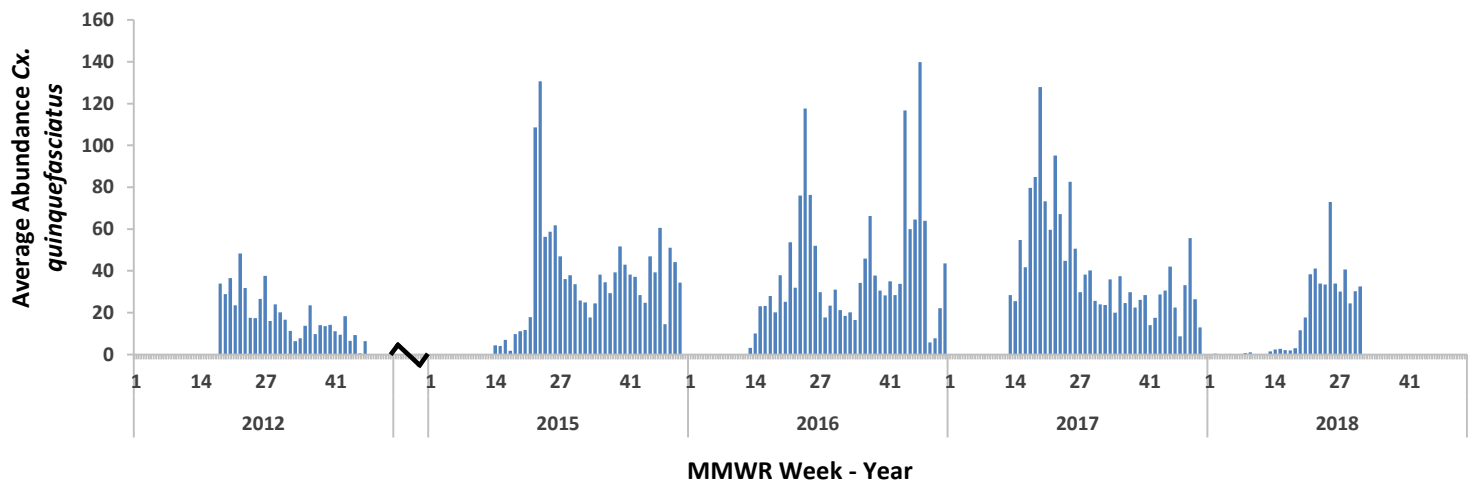
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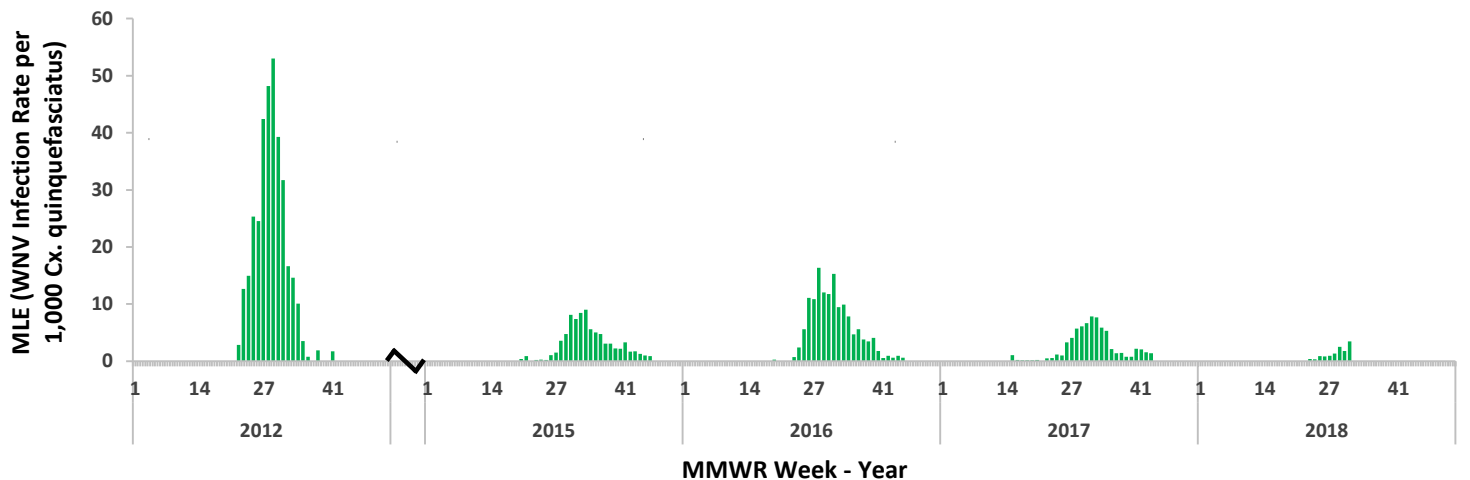
**Figure 6: WNV Vector Index by Week: 2012 - 2018 Seasons**



**Figure 7: Average Numbers of Female *Cx. quinquefasciatus* per Trap-night by Week: 2012 - 2018 Seasons**

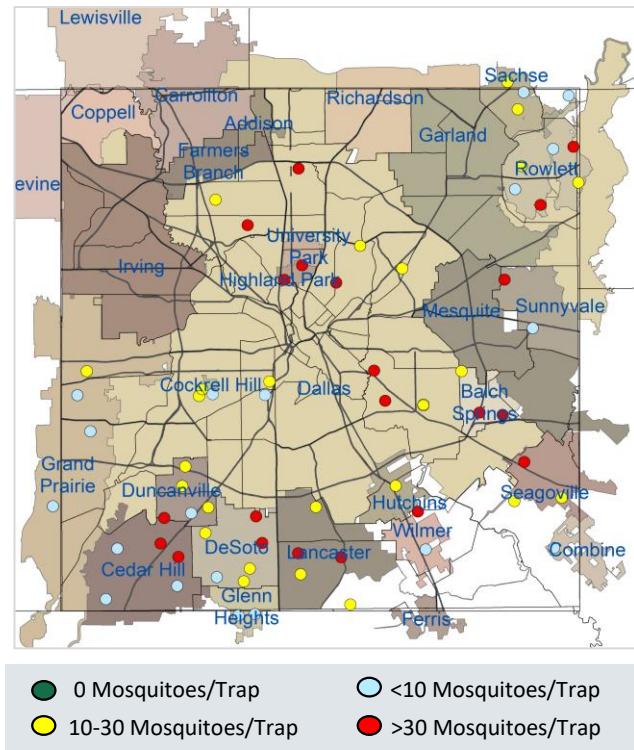


**Figure 8: MLE (WNV Infection Rate per 1,000 *Cx. quinquefasciatus*) by Week: 2012 - 2018 Seasons**

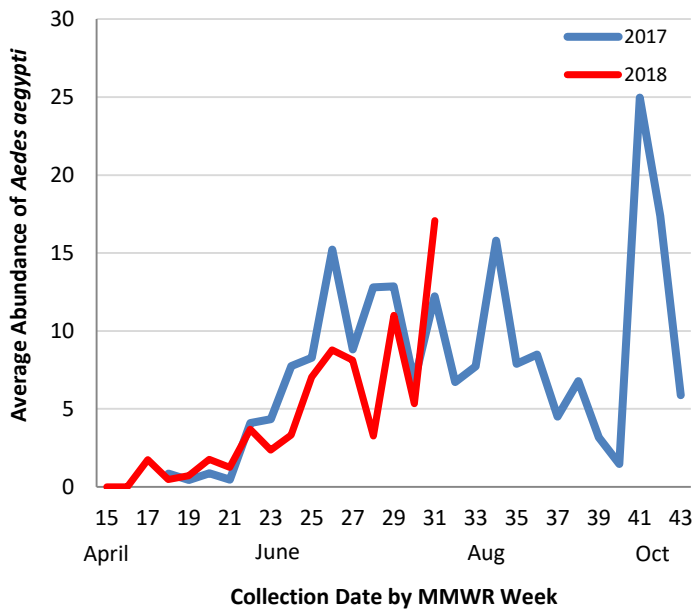




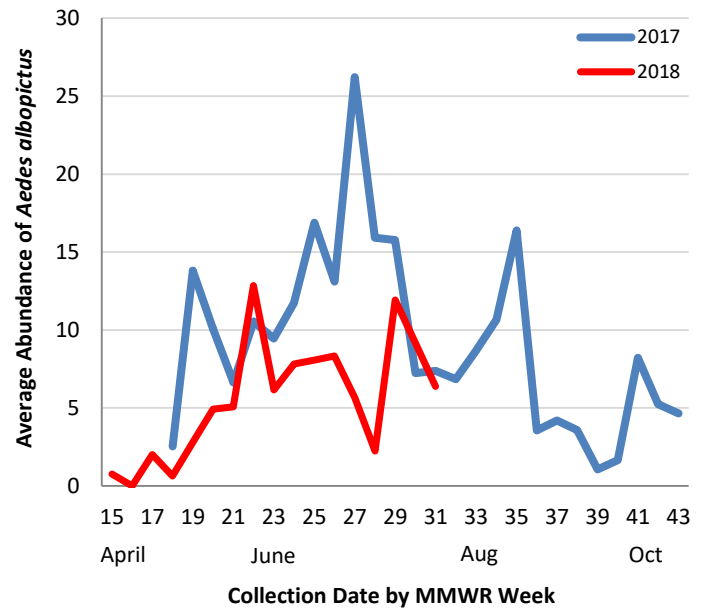
**Figure 9:** BG-Sentinel Trap Counts of Female *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus* During 2018: Weeks 13 through 31



**Figure 10:** Average Numbers of *Aedes aegypti* per Trap-night: 2017 and 2018 Seasons<sup>\*,†</sup>



**Figure 11:** Average Numbers of *Aedes albopictus* per Trap-night: 2017 and 2018 Seasons<sup>\*,†</sup>



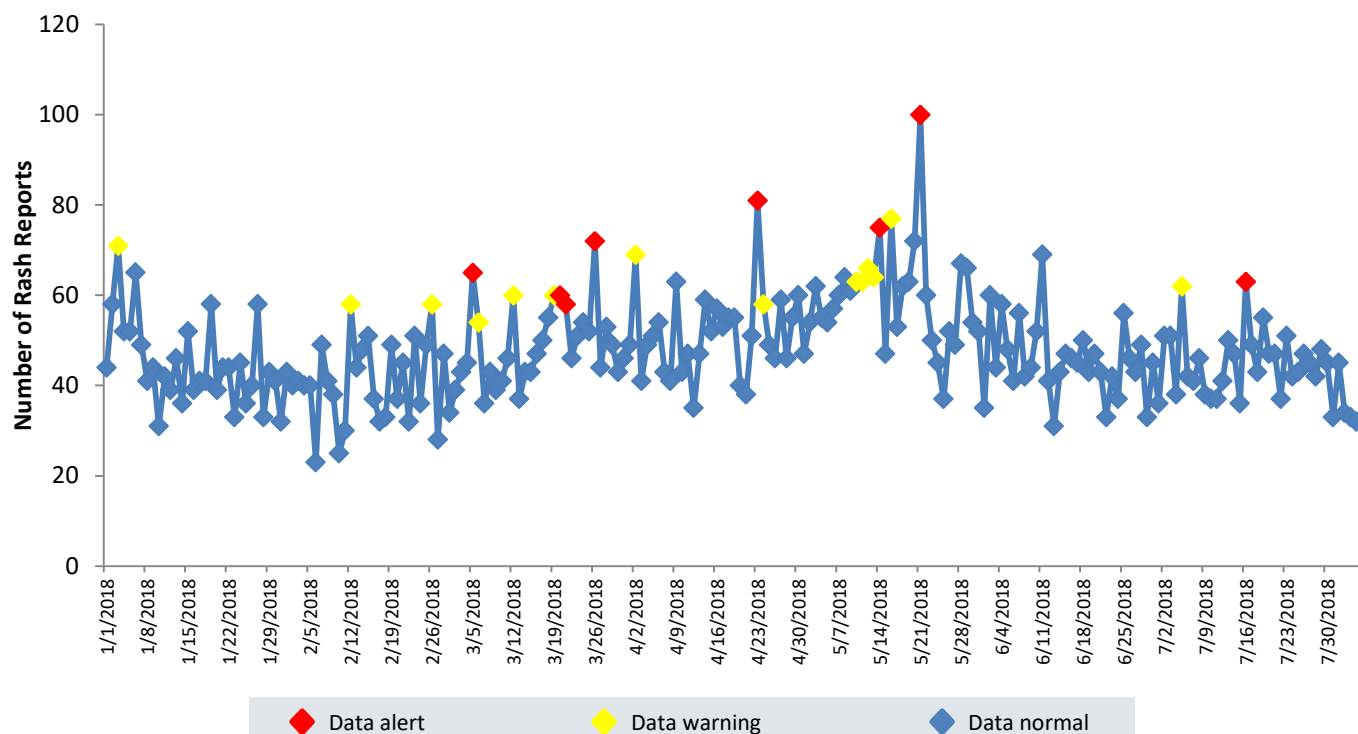
<sup>\*</sup>Data for most recent 2 weeks are preliminary  
<sup>†</sup>Routine *Aedes* BG-Sentinel trapping was conducted during week 15 - 43 in 2017

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**Figure 12: Syndromic Surveillance of Emergency Department Visits for Chief Complaints of Rash, Dallas County:**  
January 1, 2018 – August 04, 2018



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,  
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