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| Mosquito and mosquito-borne disease weekly report 2022/2023 |
| Report number: 2Reporting week: 06/11/2022-12/11/2022Report issued date: 14/11/22 |
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# Summary

This report contains a range of indicators relating to mosquito-borne diseases actively monitored by the Department of Health (the department). The department conducts mosquito surveillance throughout the Victorian mosquito breeding season, which in inland areas typically occurs from early November through to late April the following year, with coastal areas typically starting earlier and ending later. For reporting purposes, the 2022/2023 season is defined as commencing from 1 July 2022.

The indicators used in this report are sourced from the following surveillance systems:

* Human surveillance (notified confirmed and probable cases and/or modelled predictions of vector-borne disease)
* Mosquito surveillance (adult mosquitoes)

The report will be issued weekly. Some indicators may not be updated for every report. The report contains information collected in the week prior. There is a time delay from mosquito field collection to reporting. This is due to the cumulative time between trap collection, specimen transit time to Melbourne, and from individual mosquito species identification to polymerase chain reaction (PCR) testing within the laboratory.

# Human mosquito-borne diseases notifications

In 2022 there are five mosquito-borne viruses which have been identified to pose public health risk in Victoria with the potential for local transmission. These are Japanese encephalitis virus (JEV), Murray Valley Encephalitis Virus (MVEV), Ross River Virus (RRV) and Barmah Forest Virus (BFV), West Nile Virus Kunjin strain (WNV/kun) (otherwise known as Kunjin virus). Cases of infection with these viruses are notified to the department by pathology services and in some cases medical practitioners under the Victorian Public Health and Wellbeing Regulations 2019.

## Notifications

| **Mosquito-borne disease notifications from previous week** |
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| **CONDITION** | **Confirmed** | **Probable** |  | **YTDa** |
| Japanese encephalitis virus infection | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |
| Ross River virus infection | 0 | 2 |  | 16 |
| Barmah Forest virus infection | 0 | 0 |  | 1 |
| Kunjin virus infection | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |
| Murray Valley encephalitis virus infection | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |

**Note:** aYTD: Year to date total cases (confirmed/probable) reported since 1/7/2022.

## Japanese encephalitis virus

There were no cases of JEV reported last week.

### JE epidemic curve



Figure 1 Japanese encephalitis virus epidemic curve

## Ross River virus

There were 2 probable/confirmed cases of RRV notified. Of these, 2 were in people who reside in regional areas, and 0 were in people who reside in metro areas.

RRV epidemic curve



Figure 2 Ross River virus epidemic curve

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# Mosquito surveillance

Approximately 15 councils in high-risk areas for mosquito-borne diseases receive funding to undertake mosquito surveillance. Mosquitoes trapped as part of this surveillance program are submitted to Agriculture Victoria laboratory (Agribio) at the Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions (DJPR) for mosquito counting and viral testing. These data are reported to the department for monitoring and analysis.

## Mosquito abundance

This section details the abundance of mosquitoes in Victoria by LGA. Each LGA represents the count average for all trapping sites within for previous week. There has been a total of 77 trap sites located during the last week.

**Table 1 :** Average number of mosquitoes per trap site per week by LGA, 2022-2023

| **Table 1** **:** Average number of mosquitoes per trap site per week by LGA, 2022-2023**LGA by week** | **2022** |
| --- | --- |
| **Jul** | **Aug** | **Sep** | **Oct** | **Nov** |
| **w27** | **w28** | **w29** | **w30** | **w31** | **w32** | **w33** | **w34** | **w35** | **w36** | **w37** | **w38** | **w39** | **w40** | **w41** | **w42** | **w43** | **w44** | **w45** |
| **Greater Shepparton** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **9** |  | **8** |  | **26** |  | **171** | **91** | **221** | **1,203** | **2,086** |
| **Moira** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **4** |  |  | **1** | **3** |  | **568** |  | **1,137** |
| **Horsham** |  |  |  |  | **1** |  | **1** |  | **10** | **2** | **2** | **5** | **13** | **24** | **156** | **155** | **178** | **948** | **1,258** |
| **Mildura** |  | **3** |  | **1** |  | **6** |  | **6** |  | **23** | **31** | **67** | **132** | **127** | **342** | **297** | **185** | **434** | **1,991** |
| **Greater Bendigo** |  |  | **1** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **9** |  |  | **256** | **255** | **194** | **1,386** |
| **Greater Geelong** |  |  |  | **90** |  | **23** |  |  |  | **57** | **103** | **158** | **131** | **132** | **104** | **29** |  |  | **397** |
| **Campaspe** |  |  |  |  | **1** |  |  | **1** |  | **3** |  | **14** |  |  | **88** |  | **472** |  | **2,394** |
| **Melbourne** |  |  |  |  |  |  | **4** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Wodonga** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **3** |  |  |  | **5** |  | **57** | **58** | **181** |  | **645** |  |
| **East Gippsland** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **28** | **21** |  |  | **26** | **108** |  |  |  | **33** |
| **Frankston** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **4** |  |  | **29** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Swan Hill** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **11** | **19** | **101** | **219** | **253** | **943** | **806** | **3,186** |
| **Gannawarra** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **486** | **930** | **330** |  | **781** |
| **Wellington** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **86** | **450** | **318** |
| **Loddon** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **12,825** | **7,926** |
| **Surf Coast** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **40** |
| **Yarra City** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **2,047** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Key | Low (<50) | Moderate (50-99) | High (100-999) | Very high (1,000-9,999) | Extreme (10,000+) |

## Mosquito species of concern

In inland areas *Culex annulirostris* is considered the major species of concern for transmission of RRV, BFV, WNV/Kunjin, and MVEV. It is also believed to be a major vector for JEV.

*Aedes camptorhynchus* is the major vector of RRV and BFV in coastal saltwater habitats.



Figure 3 North West Victoria - proportion of trapped adult mosquitoes by species



Figure 4 North Central & East Victoria - proportion of trapped adult mosquitoes by species



Figure 5 Gippsland Victoria - proportion of trapped adult mosquitoes by species



Figure 6 West South Victoria - proportion of trapped adult mosquitoes by species

## Mosquito viral detections

There were no viral detections last week.

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