



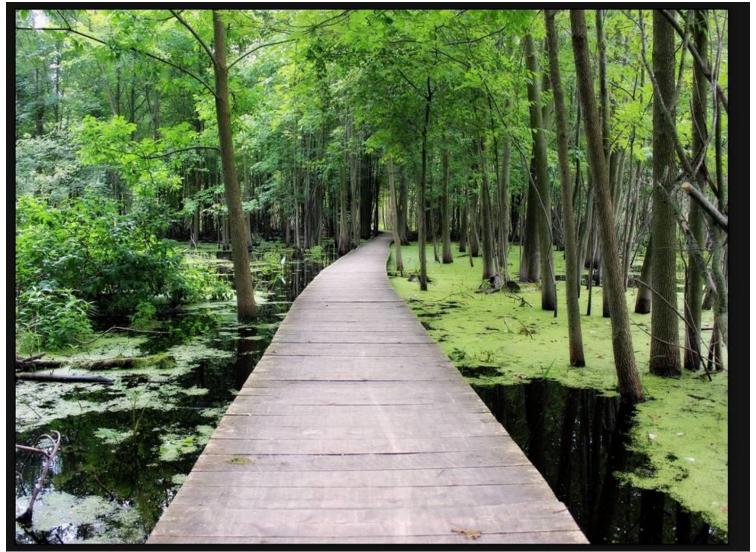
Vector-Borne Diseases: A Middlesex-London update on West Nile virus and Lyme disease

Ontario Vector Control Association March 27, 2017

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Middlesex-London Health Unit

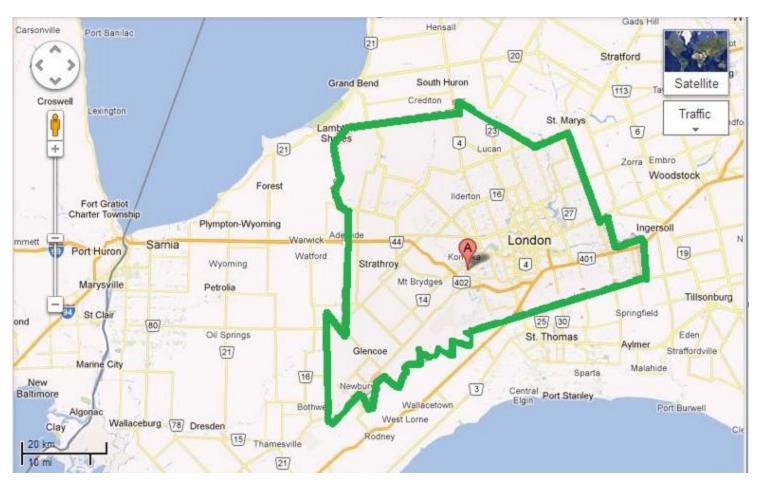








Middlesex County Boundary











The Middlesex-London Health Unit's Vector-Borne Disease Program

- Human surveillance of vector-borne diseases, including West Nile Virus, Eastern Equine Encephalitis and Lyme Disease
- Larval mosquito surveillance & identification
- Standing water larviciding
- Catch basin larviciding
- Adult mosquito trapping & viral testing
- Tick surveillance
- Public education & personal protection methods
- Intake & investigation of mosquito and tick concerns
- Reporting and analysis of seasonal data and trends





Human Surveillance

- West Nile Virus, Lyme Disease and Eastern Equine Encephalitis are reportable under the Ontario Health Protection and Promotion Act
- Comprehensive investigation conducted: travel history, known insect bites, symptoms, etc.
- Risk levels are determined by evaluating human infection rates

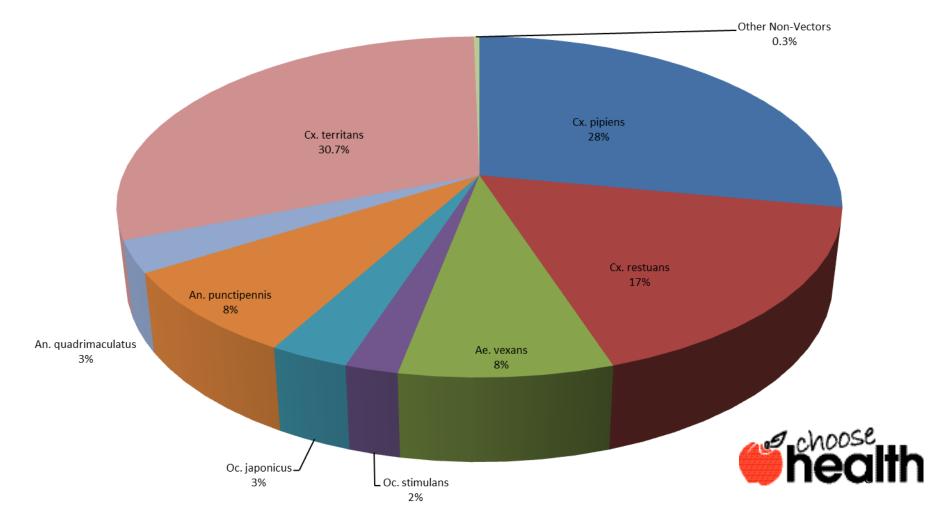




Larval Surveillance & Identification

April to October 2016: 18,126 larvae were identified representing 21 different species

2016 Larval Species Composition





Surface Water Sites

- •In 2016, there were over 838 larvicide treatments at 261 monitored sites
- 11.8 hectares of standing water were treated in Middlesex-London
- VectoBac® 200G, VectoBac® 1200L and Vectolex®
- Storm Water Management Facilities promote optimal growth for mosquito larvae
- Environmentally Sensitive Areas- 300ha of Land/Bog/Marsh







Surface Water Site Evaluation

- We came up with a evaluation template and received ministry input
- · Used our students to help compile site details and yearly data
- We completed this template for all 263 standing water sites

Code & Municipa	of	Interest?	Proximity to Adult		Municipal Rep		Complaint	Present in	# Treatment s in 2016		# Treatmen ts in 2015		Treatme nts in	Weeks Pip and Rest Present in 2013	# Treatment s in 2013	Notes
HULON03 1	SWMF-	Retirement community, golf course		23,25,26,27,2 8,30,31,32,33 ,34	No	bird, trap		21,22,24,2 5,26,27,29, 30,31,33		24,25,26,2 8,29,30,32 ,35,36,37		23,26,28, 31,32,34, 35,36,37	11	23,24,25,26 ,28,31,32,3 3,34,35,36, 37,38		Stormwater pond in riverbend, vector larvae always found here



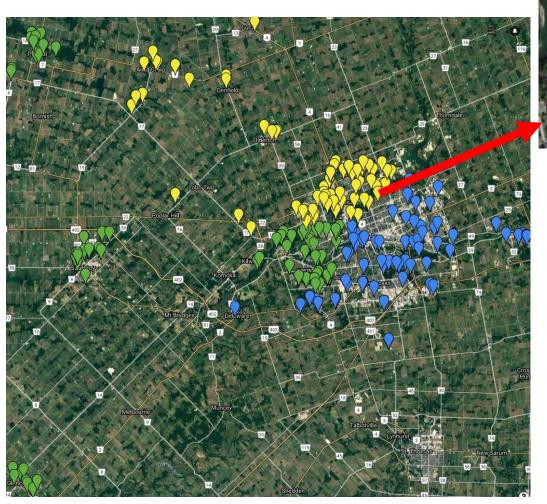
Surface Water Site Evaluation

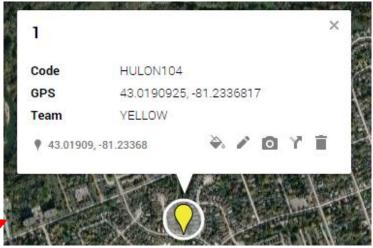


- Agreed to a "3 tier" system to help define all site variables
 - Tier 1- Site needs to be visited every week
 - Tier 2- Site needs to be visited every other week
 - Tier 3- Site need to be visited once a month
- Used a "Blind Review" strategy
- This resulted in:
 - 94 Tier 1's
 - 84 Tier 2's
 - 68 Tier 3's
- 10 sites were removed or merged, 7 sites defined as Pollution Control Plants
- Remaining 246 sites



Surface Water Site Locations





- 3,298 field visits
- 105,134 roadside catch basins were treated
- A total of 18,126 mosquito larvae were identified in 2016
- Of the 327 complaints/investigations, 52 were related to standing water concerns





Catch Basins and Pollution Control Plants

- Approximately 30,000 catch basins in London & 5,000 in surrounding municipalities are treated in 3 evenly spaced rounds
- 105,134 catch basins were treated during the season.
- Approximately 788 non-roadside catch basins treated
 - Non-roadside catch basins: parks, hospitals, private backyards & government buildings
- 8 Pollution Control Plants are treated
- Altosid® pellets, granules, and briquettes







Adult Mosquito Trapping

Middlesex-London Adult Surveillance: June 6 – September 26, 2016

- 23 CDC Light traps (4 to 6 feet off the ground)
- 23,317 adult mosquitoes collected
- 75% of all adult mosquitoes identified by Entomogen were WNV and EEE vector species
 - 4 WNV positive adult mosquito pools all Cx. pipiens

Ontario and Canada

- 211 positive mosquito pools identified in Ontario
- 341 positive mosquito pools identified in Canada





West Nile Virus Activity 2002-2016

West Nile Virus Positive Activity 2002- Present												
1eat			Mosquit	0		Birds		Horses				
	MLHU	ONTARIO	CANADA	MLHU	ONTARIO	CANADA	MLHU	ONTARIO	CANADA	MLHU	ONTARIO	CANADA
2016	0	49	100	4	211	341	n/a	17	33	1	2	
2015	1	26	80	5	94	173	5	23	43	0	3	
2014	0	11	21	4	56	219	4	6	18		1	23
2013	4	53	115	4	198	318	9	36	89	0	15	57
2012	7	252	428	17	464	605	23	34	65	0	6	37
2011	2	72	101	11	278	285	9	49	22	0	4	7
2010	0	5	5	2	56	85	5	16	24	0	0	1
2009	1	4	13	0	14	37	1	6	10	0	1	6
2008	0	4	36	0	62	122	1	150	150	0	2	6
2007	1	15	2215	0	51	1682	2	79	139	0	0	109
2006	3	42	151	13	169	499	7	256	273	0	3	13
2005	3	101	225	12	291		6	300		0	5	
2004	0	14	25	2	69		6	250		0	9	
2003	1	89	1481	2	135		4	242		0	9	
2002	9	394	414	22	598		15	287		1	101	
	A note on human data: ** Numbers include all cases, probable, confirmed, travel related and asymptomatic											





Eastern Equine Encephalitis Activity 2009-2016

- No human cases ever reported in Canada
- No EEE activity in Middlesex-London
- EEE vectors are identified and tested
- Only 5 Culiseta melanura identified from traps in Middlesex-London







Lyme Disease Activity

- 142 ticks were submitted to the MLHU in 2016
- 32 ticks (22%) were identified as Ixodes scapularis the LD vector in Ontario
- Three locally acquired probable cases of LD reported from within Middlesex-London
- Two travel related confirmed/probable cases of LD experienced by Middlesex-London residents







Lyme Disease Summary



- Active tick dragging was conducted on **45** occasions at **28** different locations
- Increased dragging in Parkhill due its proximity to risk area
- No blacklegged ticks were identified during active surveillance
- 18 ticks were submitted for LD testing (1 positive, 15 negative, 2 results still outstanding)





Questions?

