Mosquito-borne Diseases in Maine

Presented by:

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Endemic Mosquito-borne diseases

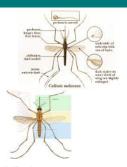
- Eastern Equine Encephalitis
 - One of the most serious mosquito-borne diseases in the United States
 - Many persons infected will have no obvious symptoms
- West Nile virus
 - Occurs throughout the United States
 - Many persons infected will have no obvious symptoms

Eastern Equine Encephalitis

- Most serious arbovirus in the United States
 - Approximately 1/3 of those infected will show no symptoms
 - Of the 2/3 that show symptoms, ½ will die
 - Of those that don't die, many will have permanent neurological damage
- Estimated cost of a single human case of EEE
 - \$21,000 for mild, transient illness
 - \$3 million for individuals who suffer permanent neurologic damage

Mosquito Species

• 45 mosquito species in Maine, however less than half are considered to be likely vectors for EEE and WNV



EEE vector habitat



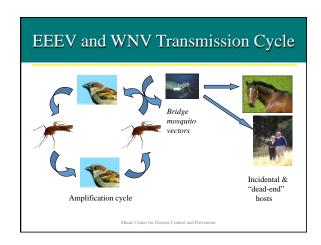
- Cs. melanura primary vector of EEE
- Bogs and swamps
 - Mature hemlock, immature red maple, yellow birch, beech, winterberry, shrubs
 - Clear or tea colored water
- Peat bottom
- Acidic
- Early emergence in spring, overwinter as larvae, multiple
- Also WNV competent
- Primarily bird biters

WNV vector habitat



Cx. pipiens/restuans common WNV vector - Artificial containers

- Catch basins
- Flower pots · Discarded tires
- Stagnant temporary pools
- Holes in trees
- Multiple generations
- Can overwinter as adults
- Generalist feeders

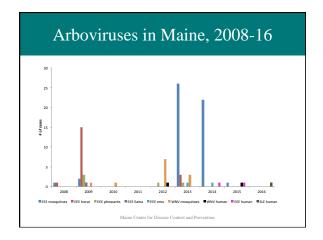


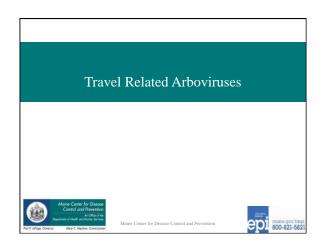
Symptoms of Arboviral Illness

- MOST people infected with an arbovirus will not have symptoms
- Symptoms can be very mild to very severe and appear 3-18 days after infection
 - Mild

 - · Head and body aches
 - · Lack of energy
 - Neuroinvasive Disease

 - Central nervous system involvement
 Stiff neck, altered mental status, inflammation of the brain, respiratory distress, paralysis, coma, death
- Symptoms usually last 1-2 weeks, no treatment, only support





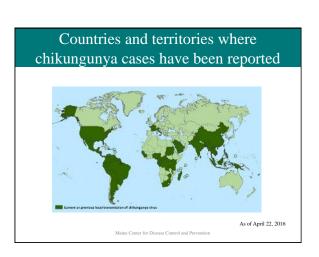
Most common travel-related arboviruses

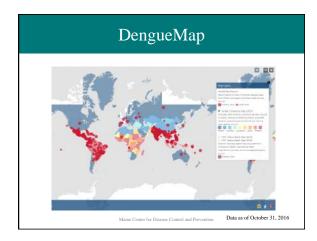
- Chikungunya
 - Fever and join paintHeadache

 - Muscle painJoint swelling
 - Rash
- Dengue
 - High fever AND
 - Severe headacheSevere eye pain
 - Joint paintMuscle and/or bone pain

 - Mild bleeding manifestation

- Zika
 - FeverRash
 - Joint Pain
 - Conjuunctivitis
- Most people infected with Zika won't have symptoms or will only have mild symptoms
- All carried by Aedes aegypti/Aedes albopictus mosquitoes





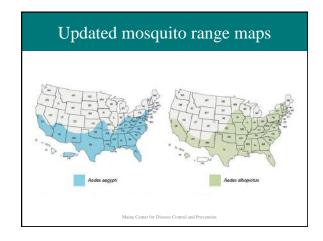


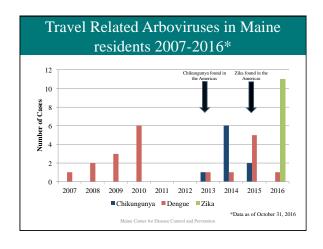
Travel- Related Arboviral Transmission

- Through mosquito bites
 - Primarily *Aedes aegypti* species, *Aedes albopictus* also considered a competent carrier
 - Humans are the reservoir
- Zika only
 - Also through sexual contact

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Zika Complications • Infections in pregnant women linked to microcephaly Buly with Typical Head Size Buly with Microcephaly Maine Center for Disease Control and Prevention





Summary

- Arboviruses are a concern in Maine, both locally acquired and travel related
- Maine is detecting more arboviruses than ever before
- Arboviruses can have severe consequences
- Mainers should take care to prevent mosquito bites both at home and abroad

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For More Information

- Maine CDC disease reporting and consultation line: 1-800-821-5821
- Maine Medical Center Research Institute Vector-borne Disease Lab: 207-396-8246 ticklab@mmc.org
- UMaine Cooperative Extension: 207-581-3880
- Maine CDC Vector-Borne Disease Website: http://www.maine.gov/dhhs/mecdc/infectious-disease/epi/vectorborne/index.shtml
- Disease.reporting@maine.gov



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