

MANITOBA HEALTH, HEALTHY LIVING & SENIORS

WEEKLY WEST NILE VIRUS SURVEILLANCE REPORT (WEEK 37)

The weekly 'West Nile Virus Surveillance Report' outlines the most current surveillance data and is posted weekly on the website (www.gov.mb.ca/health/wnv) during the summer season. Surveillance data are subject to change and will be updated accordingly as new information becomes available.

Manitoba Health, Healthy Living & Seniors (MHLS) conducts surveillance for West Nile virus (WNV) within human, mosquito & horse populations annually:

- **Mosquito:** Mosquito surveillance is conducted twice per week between mid-May and mid-September (weather dependent) in a number of southern Manitoba communities. In Manitoba WNV testing is conducted on *Culex tarsalis* mosquitoes, the principal vectors of WNV, and both mosquito numbers and infection rates (i.e. positive mosquito pools*) are reported.
 - Communities chosen for mosquito trap placement were selected based on population density, local evidence of prior WNV activity and representative geographic distribution.
- **Human:** Human WNV surveillance is conducted throughout the year (January – December) by Cadham Provincial Laboratory and Canadian Blood Services, with all data reportable to MHLS.
 - Human cases are included in the Weekly WNV Surveillance Report based on the date they are reported to MHLS. Case classification information is not included in this report but can be found on the website (www.gov.mb.ca/health/wnv/stats.html).
- **Horse:** Surveillance of WNV in horses is conducted by Manitoba Agriculture Food and Rural Development (MAFRD) with cases reported to MHLS as detected.

The risk of WNV transmission is expected to be present throughout southern Manitoba each year and mosquito trapping provides a localized estimate of WNV risk. The absence of traps in a community or region does not imply that there is no risk of WNV in those locations. Further, low *Culex tarsalis* numbers and/ or infection rates should not be interpreted as zero risk. Residents and visitors are strongly encouraged to protect themselves from mosquito bites throughout the season even in areas with no mosquito traps or low WNV activity.

The accumulation of Degree Days* are recorded throughout the season as there is a general correlation between increased and/ or rapid accumulation of Degree Days and WNV transmission risk. Warmer temperatures associated with increased Degree Days serve to decrease mosquito development times, shorten the WNV incubation period and increase biting activity. All of which can increase the risk of WNV transmission, should other conditions also be favourable. Seasonally the greatest accumulation of Degree Days typically occurs in the southwestern portion of the province and along the Red River valley.

For additional West Nile virus information, including precautionary measures and symptoms, please consult the MHLS WNV website (www.gov.mb.ca/health/wnv) or contact Health Links at 204-788-8200 (in Winnipeg) or toll free at 1-888-315-9257.

*** For a more detailed description of mosquito pool & degree days consult Appendix 2.**

- WNV Provincial Surveillance Data -

- During Week 37* (September 13 – 19) Manitoba Health, Healthy Living and Seniors (MHLS) did not detect any additional WNV positive mosquito pool (Figure 1).
- A fourth human case of WNV was reported to MHLS. The case a resident of the Southern Health Region is under investigation.
- To date surveillance has detected four WNV human cases, thirty WNV positive mosquito pools and one WNV positive horse. The positive surveillance indicators have been detected from communities in all four of the southern Manitoba Health Regions.
- In Week 37 *Culex tarsalis* numbers at the provincial level decreased significantly compared to the previous week, and activity was detected in fourteen of eighteen sentinel communities (Table 1 & 2; Figure 2).
- Week 37 marks the final surveillance week for the 2015 season and as such this will be the final weekly surveillance report issued.
 - Following Week 36 trapping operations were halted for the season in the following sentinel communities: Beausejour, Carberry, Carman, Dauphin, Gimli, Killarney, Morden, Minnedosa, Sandy Bay First Nation, Sioux Valley First Nation and Stonewall.

* For a listing of CDC surveillance weeks and corresponding dates for the 2015 please see Appendix 1.

2014 Year-End WNV Surveillance Data*

- With the detection of WNV activity in Manitoba in Week 28 the 2014 Year-End WNV Surveillance summary will no longer be included in the current, or future, weekly surveillance reports. The 2014 Year-End Surveillance summary can be found in earlier 2015 weekly surveillance reports.

Table 1 – Average number of *Culex tarsalis* mosquitoes captured by Health Region (current to Week 37)

Health Region	CDC Week								
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Interlake-Eastern	18.83	38.82	92.47	34.37	66.89	2.26	6.00	19.15	1.57
Prairie Mountain	22.53	19.26	45.28	23.65	81.93	0.79	1.82	0.12	0.27
Southern	26.76	208.05	246.13	83.02	107.39	5.58	11.80	27.43	0.55
Winnipeg	14.97	95.61	115.16	61.31	51.92	2.66	11.48	63.11	1.00
Provincial Average	21.59	103.16	134.77	53.39	80.55	3.05	8.08	28.89	0.76
Indicates that one or more positive mosquito pools were detected within the health region.									

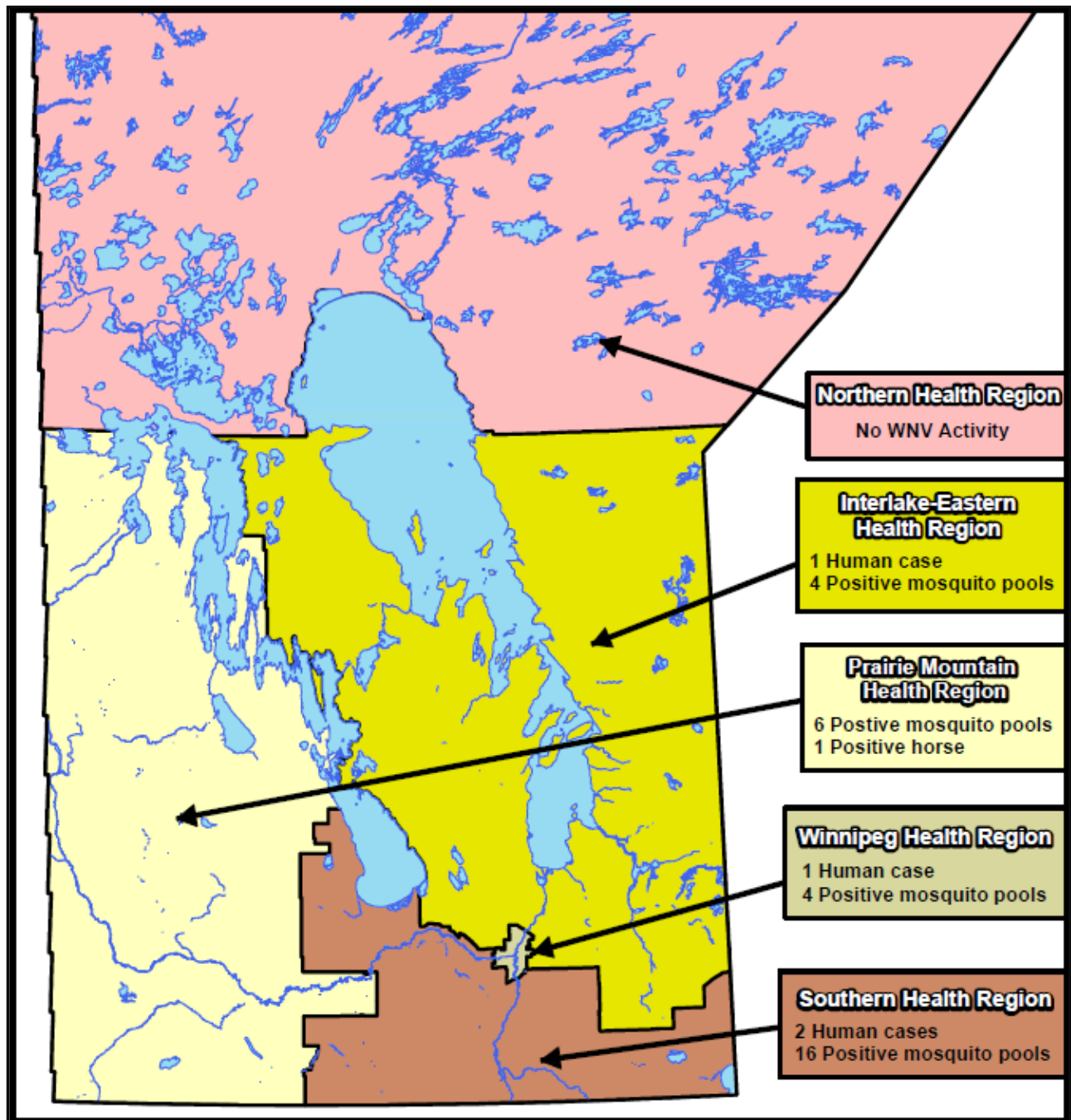


Figure 1 – WNV activity by Health Region within Manitoba (current to Week 37).

Table 2 – Average number of *Culex tarsalis* mosquitoes collected by surveillance community* in southern Manitoba – three week trend (current to Week 37).

Health Region	Community	Week 37	Week 36	Week 35
Interlake-Eastern	Beausejour	No Trapping	2.50	0.50
	Gimli	No Trapping	1.00	0.00
	Oakbank	2.25	25.25	14.50
	Selkirk	0.67	55.75	8.50
	Stonewall	No Trapping	11.25	3.75
Prairie Mountain	Boissevain	0.50	0.25	11.00
	Brandon	0.33	0.00	0.22
	Carberry	No Trapping	0.00	0.25
	Dauphin	No Trapping	No Trapping	0.00
	Killarney	No Trapping	0.25	2.00
	Minnedosa	No Trapping	0.00	0.00
	Sioux Valley FN	No Trapping	0.50	0.00
	Souris	0.00	0.00	0.50
	Virden	0.25	0.25	4.00
Southern	Altona	0.50	28.25	13.75
	Carman	No Trapping	8.75	13.50
	Headingley	0.00	0.50	0.00
	Morden	No Trapping	10.67	5.75
	Morris	0.67	23.00	6.25
	Niverville	1.25	35.75	11.25
	Portage la Prairie	0.33	1.50	6.75
	Roseau River FN	0.25	69.50	4.00
	Ste. Anne	0.00	21.67	38.00
	Sandy Bay FN	No Trapping	No Trapping	0.00
	Steinbach	1.50	50.50	7.00
	Winkler	0.00	32.50	42.50
Winnipeg	East St Paul	1.00	24.00	11.00
	West St Paul	1.00	273.00	57.50
	Winnipeg	1.00	52.44	8.34
	Indicates that one or more positive mosquito pools were detected within the community.			

* Top three communities with the highest weekly average of *Culex tarsalis* are indicated in bold.

** Adult mosquito trapping started during CDC Week 21.

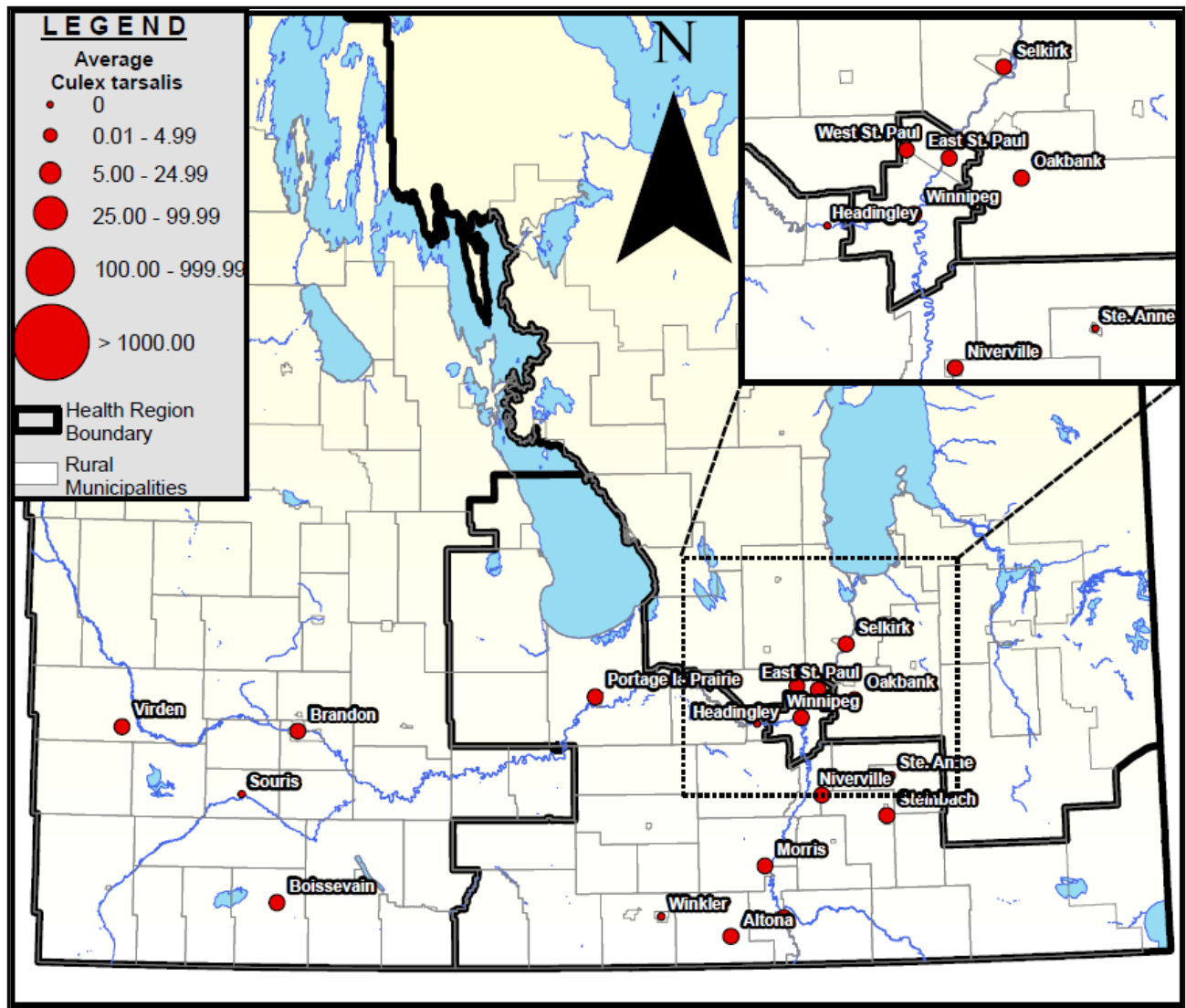
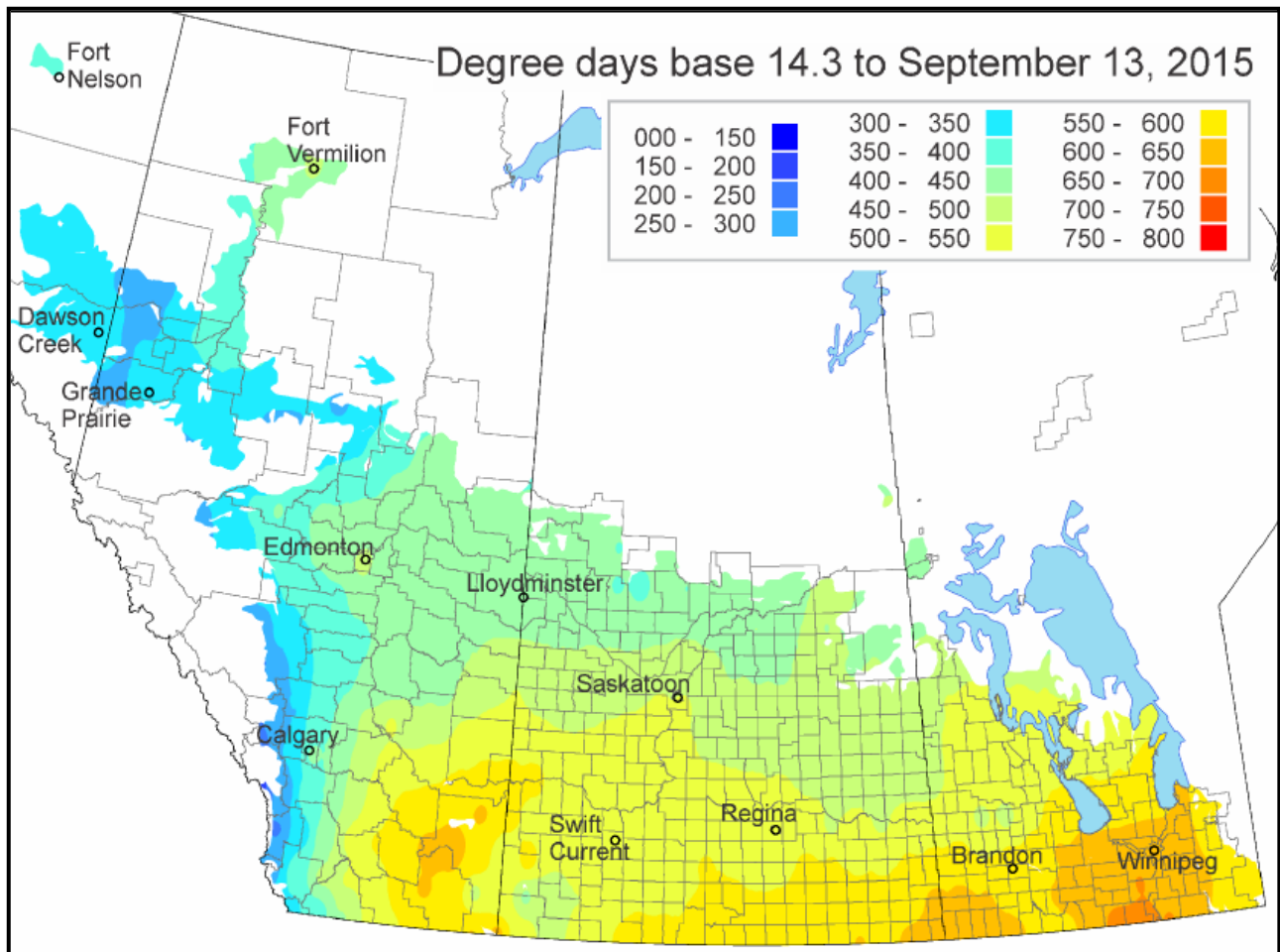


Figure 2 – Average number of *Culex tarsalis* mosquitoes collected across southern Manitoba during Week 37.



Source: Map produced courtesy of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada.

Figure 3 - Degree day accumulations, as of Week 36, across the Prairie Provinces (note that Week 36 was the final update for the 2015 season).

Table 3 – Total number of human WNV cases*, by Health Region of residence, reported to Manitoba Health, Healthy Living & Seniors by laboratories (current to Week 37)

Health Region	CDC Week										Totals
	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
Interlake-Eastern	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Prairie Mountain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Winnipeg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Totals	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	4

* Note that cases are presented by week reported to MHHLS (such as specimen collection date) and adjustments may be made as more details (such as exposure CDC week) become available through follow-up investigation.

Table 4 – Total number of *Culex tarsalis* mosquito pools tested during the 2015 season by health region (current to Week 37)

RHA	CDC Week									Totals
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
Interlake-Eastern	20	19	40	23	32	10	12	18	4	267
Prairie Mountain	43	39	58	41	61	11	16	4	4	341
Southern	43	102	115	81	86	28	37	43	11	766
Winnipeg	33	44	62	50	49	20	27	48	15	484
Weekly Totals	139	204	275	195	228	69	92	113	34	1858

Table 5* – Total number and percentage of WNV positive *Culex tarsalis* mosquito pools by Health Region (current to Week 37)

Health Region	CDC Week									Totals
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
Interlake-Eastern	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (2.5)	0 (0)	3 (9.4)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	4 (1.5)
Prairie Mountain	0 (0)	2 (5.1)	2 (3.4)	1 (2.4)	1 (1.6)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	6 (1.8)
Southern	0 (0)	4 (3.9)	3 (2.6)	3 (3.7)	4 (4.7)	0 (0)	1 (2.7)	0 (0)	0 (0)	16 (2.1)
Winnipeg	0 (0)	1 (2.3)	0 (0)	1 (2.0)	1 (2.0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (2.1)	0 (0)	4 (0.8)
Weekly Totals	0 (0)	7 (3.4)	6 (2.2)	5 (2.6)	9 (3.9)	0 (0)	1 (1.1)	1 (0.9)	0 (0)	30 (1.6)

* Note that numbers outside brackets represent positive pools, numbers within represent the percentage of total pools that tested positive for WNV.

Table 6 – Comparison of year-to-date cumulative and year-end total West Nile virus in Manitoba (current to Week 37)

Year	Cumulative (Year-to-Date) Amount		Year End Totals	
	Positive Mosquito Pools	Human WNV Cases	Positive Mosquito Pools	Human WNV Cases
2015	30	4	TBD	TBD
2014	24	3	24	5
2013	19	3	19	3
2012	116	39	116	39
2011	0	0	0	0
2010	20	0	20	0
2009	2	2	2	2
2008	41	12	41	12
2007	948	585	948	587
2006	171	49	171	51
2005	193	55	193	58
2004	57	3	57	3
2003	290	139	290	143

- WNV Activity in Canada and the U.S. -

Canada:

- As of Week 37 thirty-seven (37) human WNV cases (4 in Manitoba, 16 in Ontario, 16 in Quebec and 1 in Saskatchewan), one-hundred and fifty-five (155) WNV positive mosquito pools (30 in Manitoba, 92 in Ontario, 17 in Quebec and 16 in Saskatchewan), twenty-five (25) positive birds (13 in Ontario, 11 in Quebec and 1 in Saskatchewan) and nine (9) WNV positive horses (2 in Alberta, 1 in Manitoba, 3 in Ontario and 3 in Saskatchewan) have been detected in Canada (Table 7).
- Additional up to date Canadian WNV information can be obtained by consulting the Public Health Agency of Canada West Nile virus website at <http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/wnv-vwn/index-eng.php>

United States:

- As of Week 37 a total of eight-hundred and seventy-seven (877) clinical WNV human cases, including forty-three (43) deaths, and one-hundred and ninety-seven (197) presumptive viremic blood donors have been reported from forty-five states (*Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland,*

Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin & Wyoming).

- Non-human WNV activity (non-human) has been detected to date in an additional four states (*New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont and West Virginia*).
 - As of Week 37 North Dakota is reporting sixteen (16) WNV human cases including 2 presumptive viremic blood donors and one death, two (2) WNV positive horses and four (4) WNV positive mosquito pools (Table 7).
 - As of Week 37 South Dakota is reporting thirty-two (32) WNV human cases, including one (1) presumptive viremic blood donor (Table 7).
 - As of Week 37 Minnesota is reporting ten (10) WNV human cases, including seven (7) presumptive viremic blood donors (Table 7).

- Additional up to date U.S. WNV information can be obtained by visiting the United States Geological Survey's 'Arbonet – Website' at <http://diseasemaps.usgs.gov/mapviewer/>

Table 7 – Positive human, mosquito, horse and bird West Nile Virus surveillance indicators across Canada and neighbouring US states as of Week 37.

Province/ State	Human Cases*	Positive Mosquito Pools	Veterinary ***	Birds
Manitoba	4	30	0	0
Saskatchewan	1	16	3	1
Alberta	0	N/A**	2	N/A
North Dakota	16	4	2	0
South Dakota	32	N/A	0	0
Minnesota	10	N/A	0	N/A
Ontario	16	92	3	13
British Columbia	0	0	0	0
Quebec	16	17	0	11
Maritimes	0	N/A	0	N/A
TOTAL	95	159	11	25

* Table numbers include travel related cases.

** Jurisdictions with N/A (not applicable) either do not maintain regular surveillance, or do not provide surveillance data on a weekly basis during the season.

*** Veterinary cases are primarily, but not all, horse cases.

- APPENDIX 1 -

Table 8 – 2015 CDC surveillance weeks

CDC Week Number	Dates	CDC Week Number	Dates
21	May 24 - May 30	30	July 26 - August 1
22	May 31 - June 6	31	August 2 - August 8
23	June 7 - June 13	32	August 9 - August 15
24	June 14 - June 20	33	August 16 - August 22
25	June 21 - Jun 27	34	August 23 - August 29
26	June 28 - July 4	35	August 30 - September 5
27	July 5 - July 11	36	September 6 - September 12
28	July 12 - July 18	37	September 13 - September 19
29	July 19 - July 25	38	September 20 - September 26

- Appendix 2 -

Average number of *Culex tarsalis* – This weekly value provides an estimate of the *Culex tarsalis* numbers and activity. The potential risk of WNV transmission is greater when more *Culex tarsalis* are present – should the virus itself be present and other conditions prove favorable. It is calculated by dividing the total number of *Culex tarsalis* mosquitoes captured in the specified area by the total number of trap nights for the week (a trap night is recorded for each night that a trap was operational).

EXAMPLE: 120 *Culex tarsalis* collected; 2 traps operating on 2 nights (= 4 trap nights);
Average number = 120 (*Culex tarsalis*)/ 4 trap nights = 30.0

Degree Day – Degree days are a measurement of heat accumulation. The threshold temperature below which West Nile virus development does not occur (when in mosquitoes) is 14.3°C. Degree days are calculated by taking the daily mean temperature and subtracting the cut-off threshold:

EXAMPLE: Mean Temperature = 19.3°C; Degree Day threshold = 14.3°C; 19.3 – 14.3 = 5.0 Degree Days.

During the season a running total of accumulated Degree Days is recorded. It is generally assumed that a total of 109 Degree Days are required for virus development to be completed and potential transmission to occur. The risk of transmission increases with increasing Degree Day accumulation. Moreover, consistently warmer temperatures will significantly shorten virus development time thereby increasing the potential risk of WNV transmission – should the virus itself be present and other conditions prove to be favorable.

Mosquito Pool – Mosquitoes of the same species, collected from the same trap on the same date are pooled together for the purposes of laboratory testing. *Culex tarsalis* mosquitoes collected from one trap on a given night are placed in pools of 1 – 50 mosquitoes for WNV testing. When more than 50 *Culex tarsalis* mosquitoes are collected from the same trap multiple pools are tested. Thus a positive pool refers to the detection of WNV in between 1 – 50 *Culex tarsalis* mosquitoes collected from a given trap.