NSW Arbovirus Surveillance & Mosquito Monitoring 2021-2022

Weekly Update: Week ending 12 March 2022

(Report Number 18)

NSW GOVERNMENT

Summary

Arbovirus Detections

- **Sentinel Chickens:** There were no arbovirus detections in sentinel chickens.
- **Mosquito Isolates:** There were no arbovirus detections in mosquito isolates.

Mosquito Abundance

- **Inland:** LOW at Albury, Bourke, and Forbes, MEDIUM at Leeton and Wagga Wagga, HIGH at Griffith.
- **Coast:** LOW at Wyong, MEDIUM at Tweed, HIGH at Gosford, Lake Cathie, and Port Macquarie.
- **Sydney:** LOW at Georges River and Liverpool City, MEDIUM at Bankstown, Parramatta, Sydney Olympic Park, and Sydney, HIGH at Bayside.

Environmental Conditions

- **Climate:** In the week ending 12 March 2022, there was very low to no rainfall across Western NSW, and moderate to very high totals across Eastern NSW and the South Coast. Higher rainfall is expected for coastal regions of NSW during April 2022. Higher than usual minimum temperatures are expected across NSW in April and maximum temperatures are likely to be above average in Eastern NSW**.**
- **Tides:** High tides over 1.8 metres are predicted for 30 March 2022 which could trigger hatching of *Aedes vigilax.*

Human Arboviral Disease Notifications

- **Ross River Virus:** 31 cases were notified in the week ending 26 February 2022.
- **Barmah Forest Virus:** 0 cases were notified in the week ending 26 February 2022.

Comments and other findings of note

Numerous flood warnings remain in place across Eastern NSW.

Japanese encephalitis virus (JEV) has been detected in a number of piggeries in NSW indicating the virus is likely circulating in the mosquito population. In Australia JEV is usually confined to seasonal incursions in far north Queensland, with occasional outbreaks in the Torres Strait Islands. JEV can cause permanent neurological complications or death, however less than 1% of people infected with Japanese encephalitis virus experience any symptoms, which typically include fever and headache. There have been seven confirmed cases of JEV in residents in NSW.

Weekly reports are available at:
www.health.nsw.gov.au/environment/pests/vector/Pages/surveillance.aspx

Please send questions or comments about this report to:
Surveillance and Risk Unit, Environmental Health Branch, Health Protection NSW: hssg-ehbsurveillance@health.nsw.gov.au

Testing and scientific services were provided by the Department of Medical Entomology, NSW Health Pathology (ICPMR) for mosquito surveillance, and the Arbovirus Emerging Diseases Unit, NSW Health Pathology (ICPMR) for sentinel chicken surveillance.

SPHN (HP NSW) 211005

Cover photos: **Bottom left** - Common banded mosquito, *Culex annulirostris*
Top and bottom right - Saltmarsh mosquito, *Aedes vigilax*

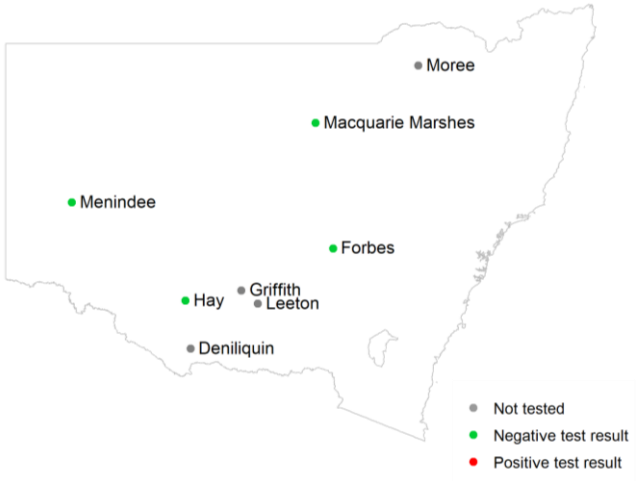
Arbovirus Detections

This section details detections of Murray Valley encephalitis virus, Kunjin virus, Ross River virus and Barmah Forest virus in the NSW Arbovirus Surveillance and Mosquito Monitoring Program.

Sentinel chickens

Chickens are bled for detection of antibodies directed against Murray Valley encephalitis virus and Kunjin virus, indicating exposure to these viruses. A test result is shown if it has been reported in the last two weeks.

Chicken surveillance sites, 2021-2022 season



Positive test results in the 2021-2022 surveillance season

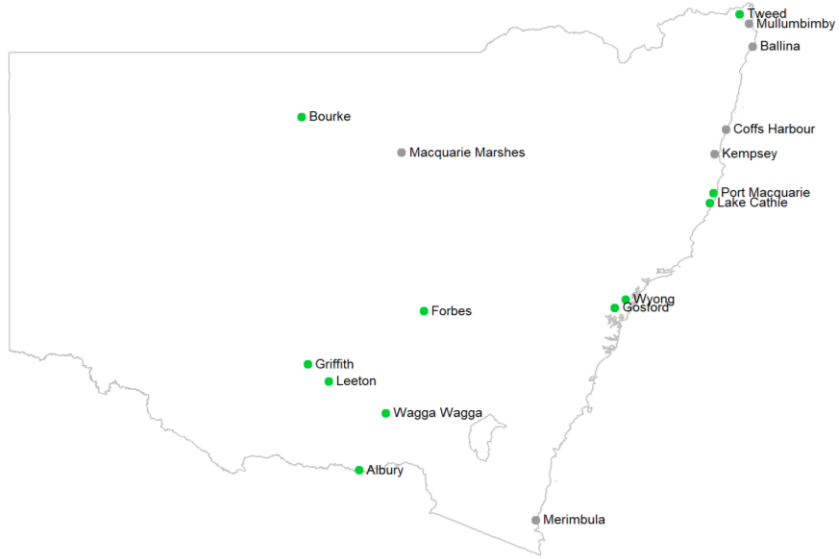
Date of sample collection	Location	Virus
There have been no detections in sentinel chickens in the 2021-2022 surveillance season		

Mosquito isolates

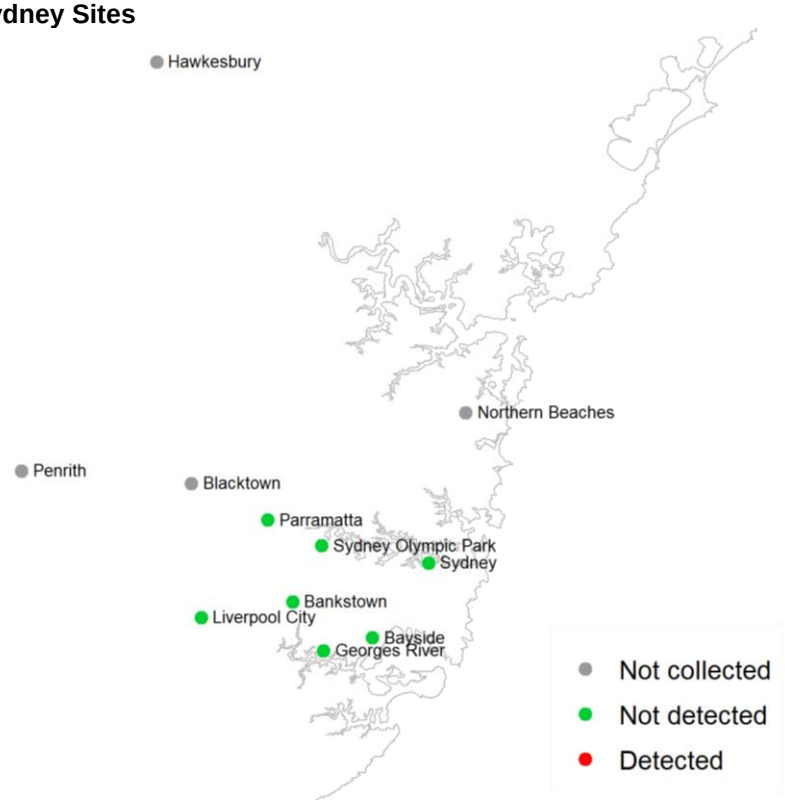
Whole grinds of mosquitoes are tested for arbovirus nucleic acids (including Ross River virus and Barmah Forest virus). There were no detections of Ross River virus or Barmah Forest virus among sites that had collected mosquitos in this reporting week.

Test results for mosquito trapping sites in the latest week to 12 March 2022 (by date of report)

Inland and Coastal sites



Sydney Sites



Ross River and Barmah Forest viruses detected in the past three weeks

Date of sample collection	Location	Virus
28/02/2022	Bankstown	Ross River virus
22/02/2022	Liverpool	Ross River virus
21/02/2022	Bankstown	Ross River virus

Mosquito Abundance

This section details counts of mosquitoes in the NSW Arbovirus Surveillance and Mosquito Monitoring Program. Each location represents the count average for all trapping sites at that location for the most recent week that collections were provided prior to preparation of this report.

Culex annulirostris and *Aedes vigilax* are vectors of interest for Ross River virus and Barmah Forest virus.

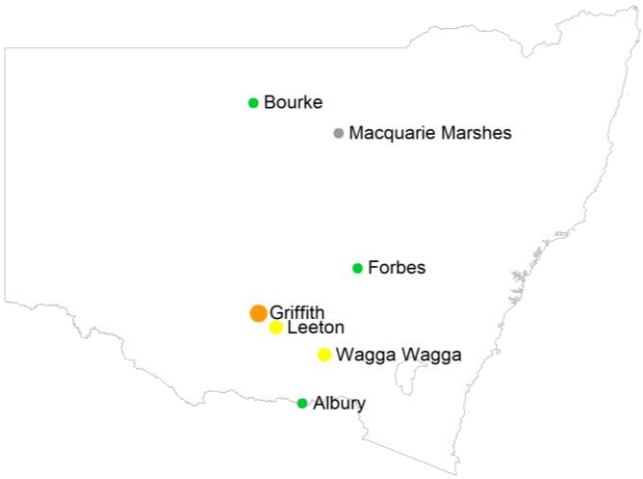
Mosquito counts (Average per trap per location) in the latest week to 12 March 2022 (by date of report)

Key:

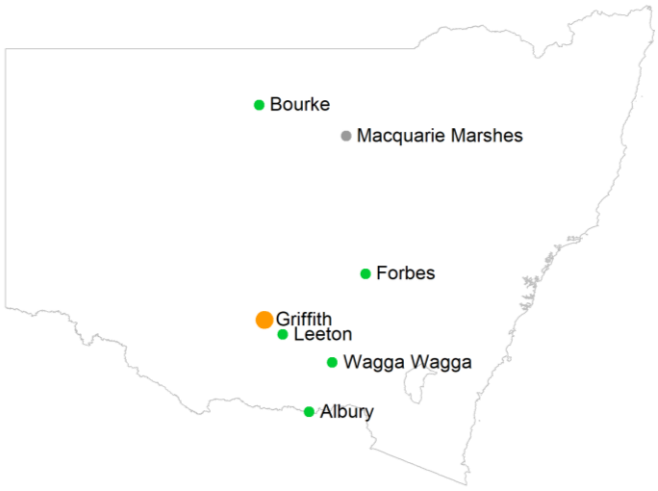
- No collection
- Low (<50)
- Medium (50-100)
- High (101-1,000)
- Very high (1,001-10,000)
- Extreme (>10,000)

Inland sites

Total mosquito counts

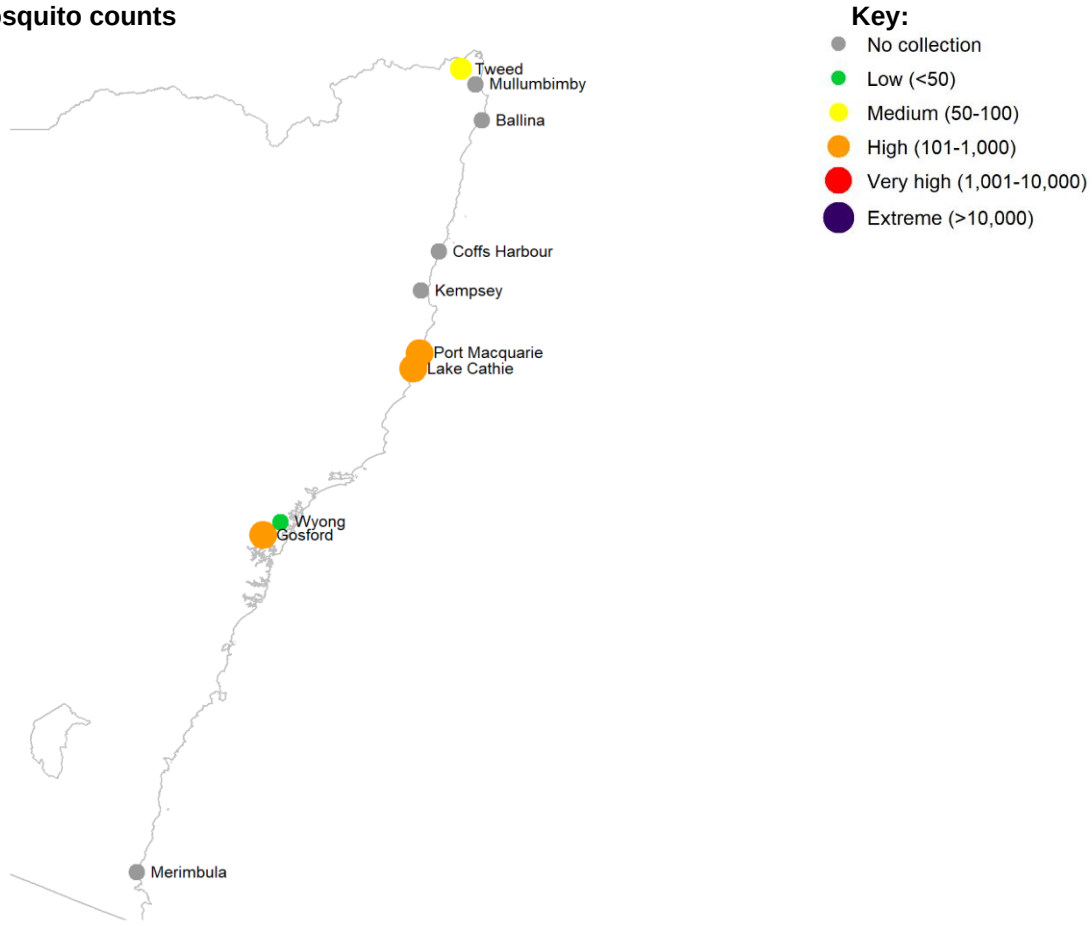


***Culex annulirostris* counts**

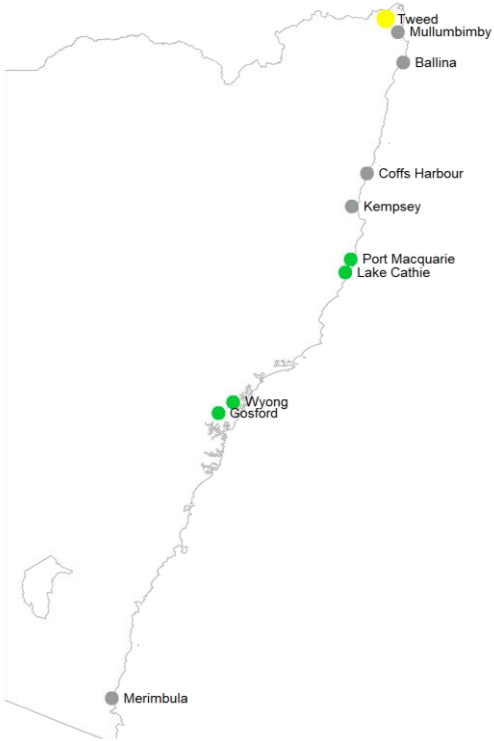


Coastal sites

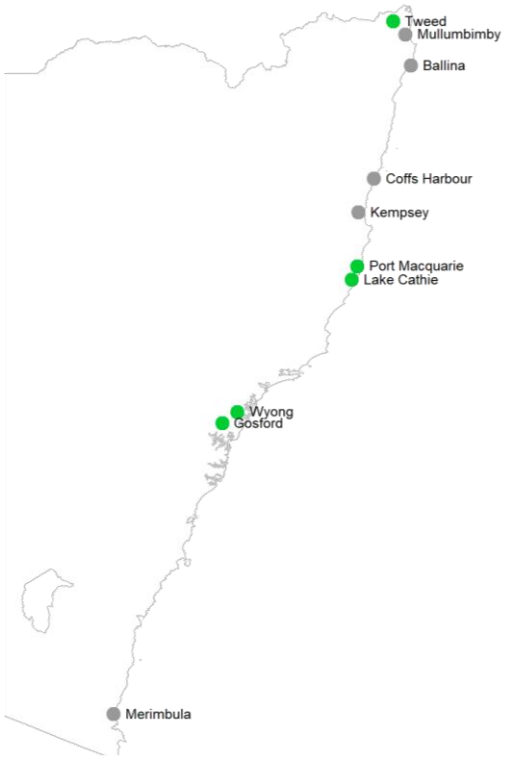
Total mosquito counts



Culex annulirostris counts

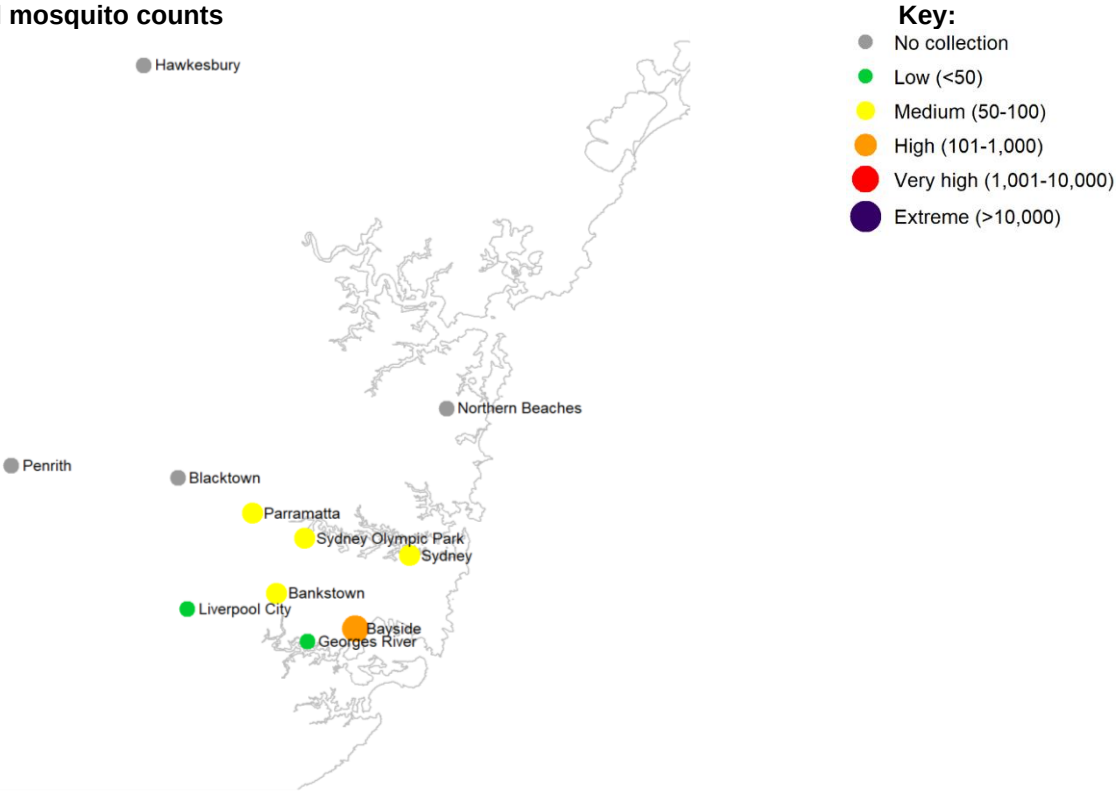


Aedes vigilax counts



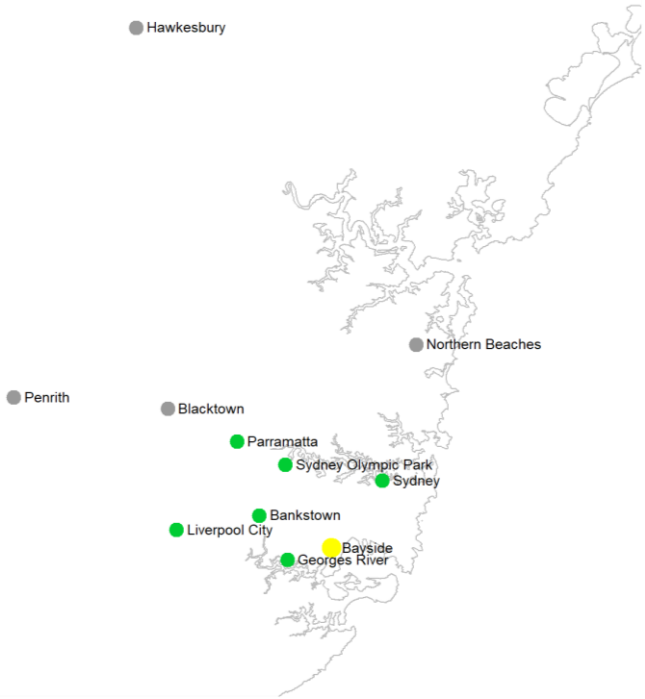
Sydney sites

Total mosquito counts



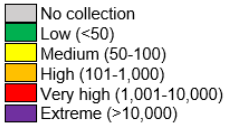
Culex annulirostris counts

Aedes vigilax counts



Mosquito abundance data for 2021-22 season to date

Key:

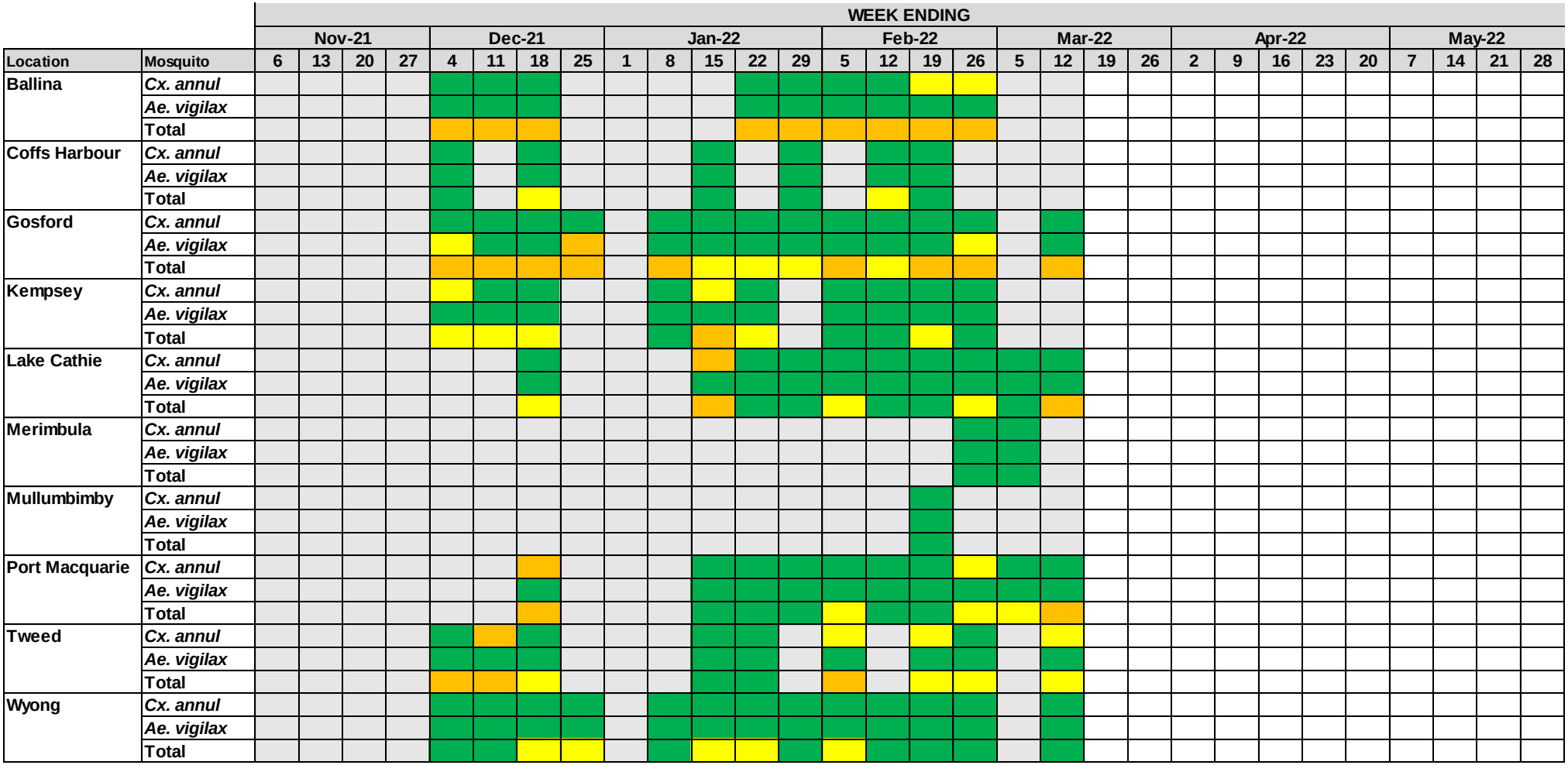


Data in the below table represent the average for all trapping sites at that location. "*Cx. annul*" refers to *Culex annulirostris* and "*Ae.vigilax"* refers to *Aedes vigilax*.

Inland

		WEEK ENDING																													
		Nov-21				Dec-21				Jan-22					Feb-22				Mar-22				Apr-22					May-22			
Location	**Mosquito**	**6**	**13**	**20**	**27**	**4**	**11**	**18**	**25**	**1**	**8**	**15**	**22**	**29**	**5**	**12**	**19**	**26**	**5**	**12**	**19**	**26**	**2**	**9**	**16**	**23**	**20**	**7**	**14**	**21**	**28**
Albury	***Cx. annul***																														
	Total																														
Bourke	***Cx. annul***																														
	Total																														
Forbes	***Cx. annul***																														
	Total																														
Griffith	***Cx. annul***																														
	Total																														
Leeton	***Cx. annul***																														
	Total																														
Macquarie Marshes	***Cx. annul***																														
	Total																														
Wagga Wagga	***Cx. annul***																														
	Total																														

Coastal


WEEK ENDING
Nov-21
Dec-21
Jan-22
Feb-22
Mar-22
Apr-22
May-22
Location
Mosquito
6 13 20 27 4 11 18 25 1 8 15 22 29 5 12 19 26 5 12 19 26 2 9 16 23 30 7 14 21 28
Ballina
Cx. annul
Ae. vigilax
Total
Coffs Harbour
Cx. annul
Ae. vigilax
Total
Gosford
Cx. annul
Ae. vigilax
Total
Kempsey
Cx. annul
Ae. vigilax
Total
Lake Cathie
Cx. annul
Ae. vigilax
Total
Merimbula
Cx. annul
Ae. vigilax
Total
Mullumbimby
Cx. annul
Ae. vigilax
Total
Port Macquarie
Cx. annul
Ae. vigilax
Total
Tweed
Cx. annul
Ae. vigilax
Total
Wyong
Cx. annul
Ae. vigilax
Total

Sydney

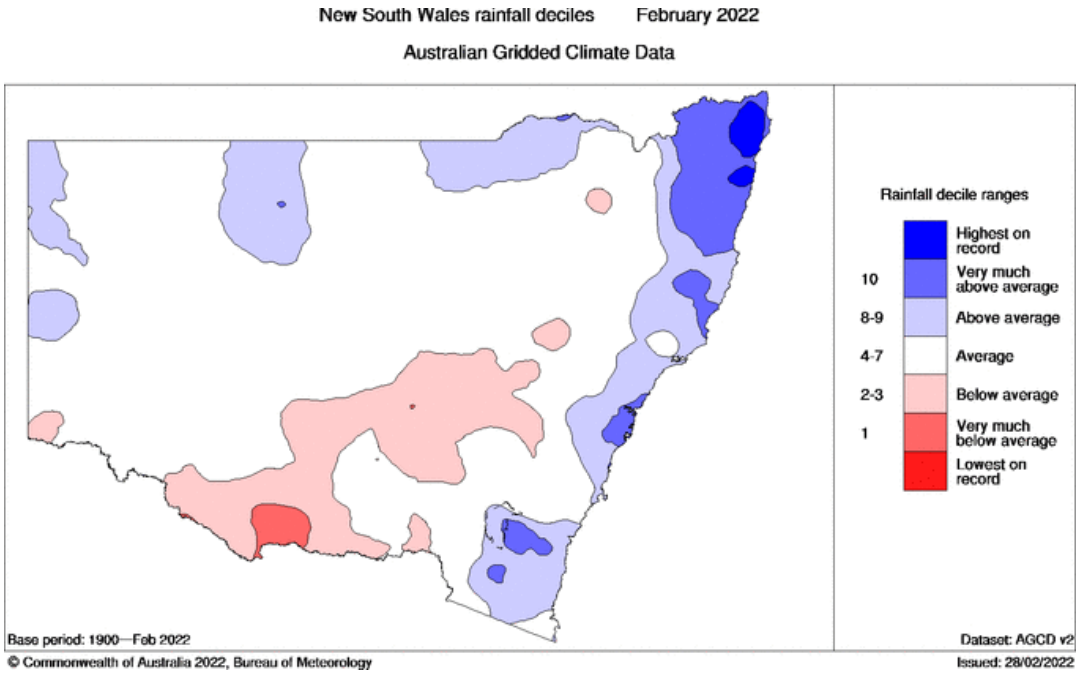
		WEEK ENDING																														
		Nov-21				Dec-21				Jan-22					Feb-22				Mar-22				Apr-22					May-22				
Location	Mosquito	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	20	7	14	21	28
Bankstown	*Cx. annul*																														
	Ae. vigilax																														
	Total																														
Blacktown	*Cx. annul*																														
	Ae. vigilax																														
	Total																														
Georges River	*Cx. annul*																														
	Ae. vigilax																														
	Total																														
Hawkesbury	*Cx. annul*																														
	Ae. vigilax																														
	Total																														
Liverpool City	*Cx. annul*																														
	Ae. vigilax																														
	Total																														
Bayside	*Cx. annul*																														
	Ae. vigilax																														
	Total																														
Northern Beaches	*Cx. annul*																														
	Ae. vigilax																														
	Total																														
Parramatta	*Cx. annul*																														
	Ae. vigilax																														
	Total																														
Penrith	*Cx. annul*																														
	Ae. vigilax																														
	Total																														
Sydney Olympic Park	*Cx. annul*																														
	Ae. vigilax																														
	Total																														
Sydney	*Cx. annul*																														
	Ae. vigilax																														
	Total																														

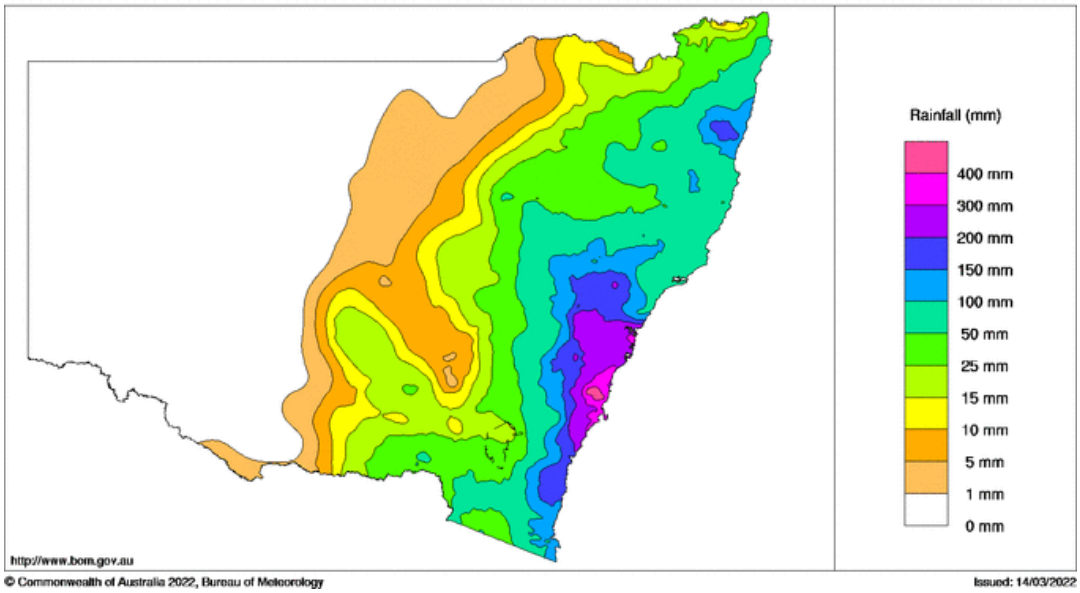
Environmental Conditions

Mosquitoes require water to breed. Rainfall and tides (for the salt marsh mosquito) are important contributing factors for proliferation of mosquito numbers. Unseasonably warm weather can also contribute to higher mosquito numbers.

Rainfall

In February, rainfall was average across most of NSW, with very much above average totals in the North East. In the week ending 12 March 2022, there was very low to no rainfall across western NSW, and moderate to very high totals across Eastern NSW and the South Coast.





Source: Australian Government, Bureau of Meteorology: http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/maps/rainfall

Next month's rainfall and temperature outlook

The Bureau of Meteorology's rainfall outlook map predicts that coastal regions of NSW are likely to receive more rainfall than usual for April.
www.bom.gov.au/climate/outlooks/#/rainfall/median/monthly/0

The Bureau of Meteorology's temperature outlook maps predict that minimum temperatures are likely to be higher than usual across NSW in April. Maximum temperatures are likely to exceed the average maximum temperature across most of NSW and be near average in Eastern NSW.
www.bom.gov.au/climate/outlooks/#/temperature/maximum/median/monthly/0
www.bom.gov.au/climate/outlooks/#/temperature/minimum/median/monthly/0

Tides

Tidal information is relevant for the prediction of the activity of the salt marsh mosquito, *Aedes vigilax*. Typically for NSW, high tides of over 1.8 m, as measured at Sydney, can induce hatching of *Aedes vigilax* larvae. Predicted tide heights can provide some indication of when this is likely to occur.

Dates of predicted high tides of over 1.8 m at Sydney (Fort Denison) for the coming month

- 30 March 2022

Source: Australian Government, Bureau of Meteorology: http://www.bom.gov.au/australia/tides/#!/nsw-sydney-fort-denison
Note: Measured tides at Sydney Port Jackson for the current week are available from the NSW Government, Manly Hydraulics Laboratory: https://mhl.nsw.gov.au/Data-OceanTide.

Human Arboviral Disease Notifications

Under the *NSW Public Health Act 2010*, human arboviral infections are notifiable in NSW. The NSW Health Communicable Diseases Weekly Report (CDWR) reports confirmed and probable case numbers by the week they are received by the NSW notifiable diseases surveillance system, and is available at: www.health.nsw.gov.au/Infectious/reports/Pages/CDWR.aspx.

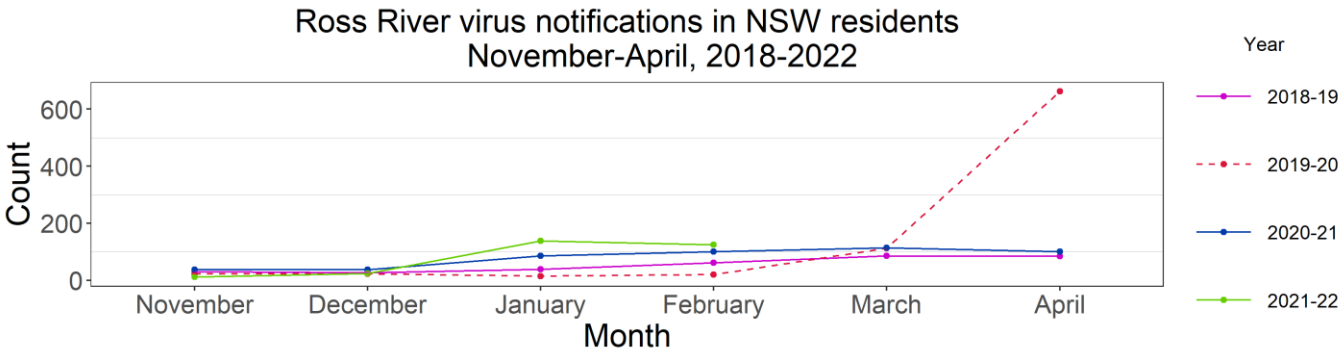
The data for Ross River virus and Barmah Forest virus from the CDWR for the latest reported 3 weeks are in the following table.

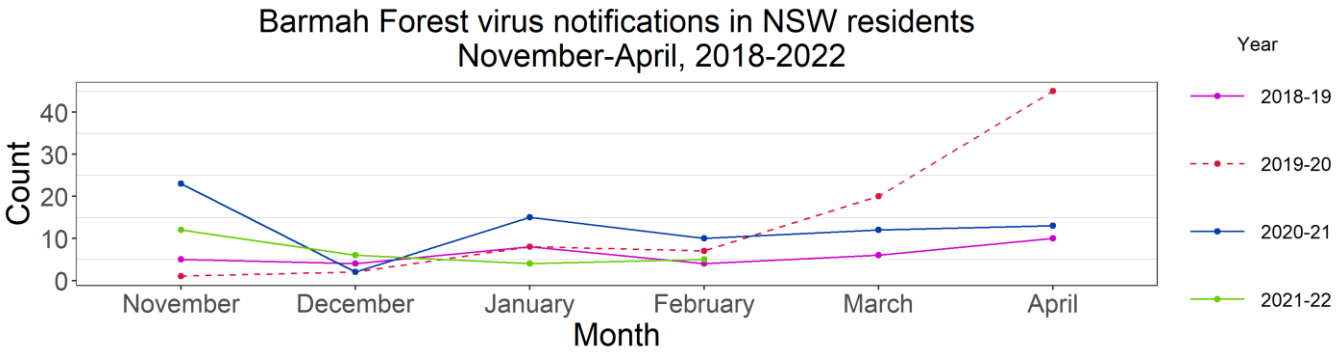
Recent notifications of Ross River virus and Barmah Forest virus infections in humans
(by date of case report received)

	Week		
	Latest week (20 – 26 Feb 2022)	**1-week prior (13 - 19 Feb 2022)**	**2-weeks prior (6 - 12 Feb 2022)**
Ross River virus	31	16	39
Barmah Forest virus	0	0	1

Source: CDWR, Communicable Diseases Branch, Health Protection NSW, NSW Health

Notifications of Ross River and Barmah Forest virus infections, by month of disease onset (the earlier of patient-reported onset or specimen collection date), are available online at: https://www1.health.nsw.gov.au/IDD/pages/data.aspx. The following figures show this data for the current NSW Arbovirus and Mosquito Monitoring season (November 2021 to April 2022), and the same period in the previous three years.





Source: NSW Health Notifiable Conditions Information Management System (NCIMS), Communicable Diseases Branch and Centre for Epidemiology and Evidence, NSW Health

Notes: The data for the previous month are the notifications to date (data extracted on 11 March 2022). Notifications are for NSW residents, regardless of whether the infection was acquired or diagnosed in NSW. Notifications of Ross River virus and Barmah Forest virus infection lag the date of acquiring the infection due to the time taken for symptom development, diagnosis, notification, and other factors. The weekly numbers by date of notification are useful for monitoring recent short-term trends but represent infections that were acquired some time ago. The monthly numbers by date of onset are more timely but less exact because they represent the earlier of patient-reported onset or specimen collection date and are therefore useful for monitoring general trends in human arboviral disease over the course of a season.