NSW Arbovirus Surveillance and Mosquito Monitoring 2024-2025

Environmental Health Branch, Health Protection NSW

Weekly Update: Week ending 28 December 2024

Bottom left - Common banded mosquito, *Culex annulirostris* **Top and bottom right** - Saltmarsh mosquito, *Aedes vigilax* (Copyright 2020)

Weekly reports are available on Mosquito-borne disease surveillance.

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 are provided by the Department of Medical Entomology, NSW Health Pathology, Institute of Clinical Pathology and Medical Research (ICPMR) for mosquito surveillance, and the Arbovirus Emerging Diseases Unit, NSW Health Pathology (ICPMR) for sentinel chicken surveillance.

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SPHN (EH) 241091

Summary

Arbovirus Detections

Sentinel Chickens

• Murray Valley encephalitis virus was detected in a chicken in West Wyalong from a sample taken on 18 December 2024.

Mosquito Isolates

• There were no arbovirus detections in mosquitoes trapped in the week ending 28 December 2024.

Mosquito Abundance

Inland

MEDIUM: Moree and Wilcannia

Coastal

LOW: Wyong

HIGH: Gosford

Sydney

LOW: Canada Bay, Parramatta and Sydney Olympic Park

HIGH: Bankstown and Liverpool

Environmental Conditions

Climate

- In the week ending 28 December 2024, rainfall was well below average across most of NSW. Rainfall was slightly below average in northern parts of the Central West region and in areas in the Central Tablelands.
- In the coming week, 2 January to 8 January 2025, rainfall is expected to be about average across most of NSW and above average in the northeast of the state, closer to the Queensland border. Rainfall is expected to be below average in areas to the northwest of the Australian Capital Territory and in the southern part of NSW.
- Minimum temperatures are expected to be about average across NSW, with cooler than average temperatures in inland areas across the eastern half of the state. Minimum temperatures are expected to be slightly above average in the western part of NSW along the Victorian border, in pockets along the NSW coast and just below the Queensland border.

- Maximum temperatures are expected to be about average across NSW with higher than average temperatures in the Central West region below the Queensland border and in the western part of NSW along the Victorian border.

Tides

- High tides over 1.8 metres are predicted for 31 December 2024 - 4 January 2025, 11-16 January 2025 and 28 January 2025 - 2 February 2025 which could trigger hatching of *Aedes vigilax*.

Human Arboviral Disease Notifications

Ross River Virus

There were no cases notified in the week ending 28 December 2024.

Barmah Forest Virus

Two probable cases were notified in the week ending 28 December 2024.

Arbovirus Detections

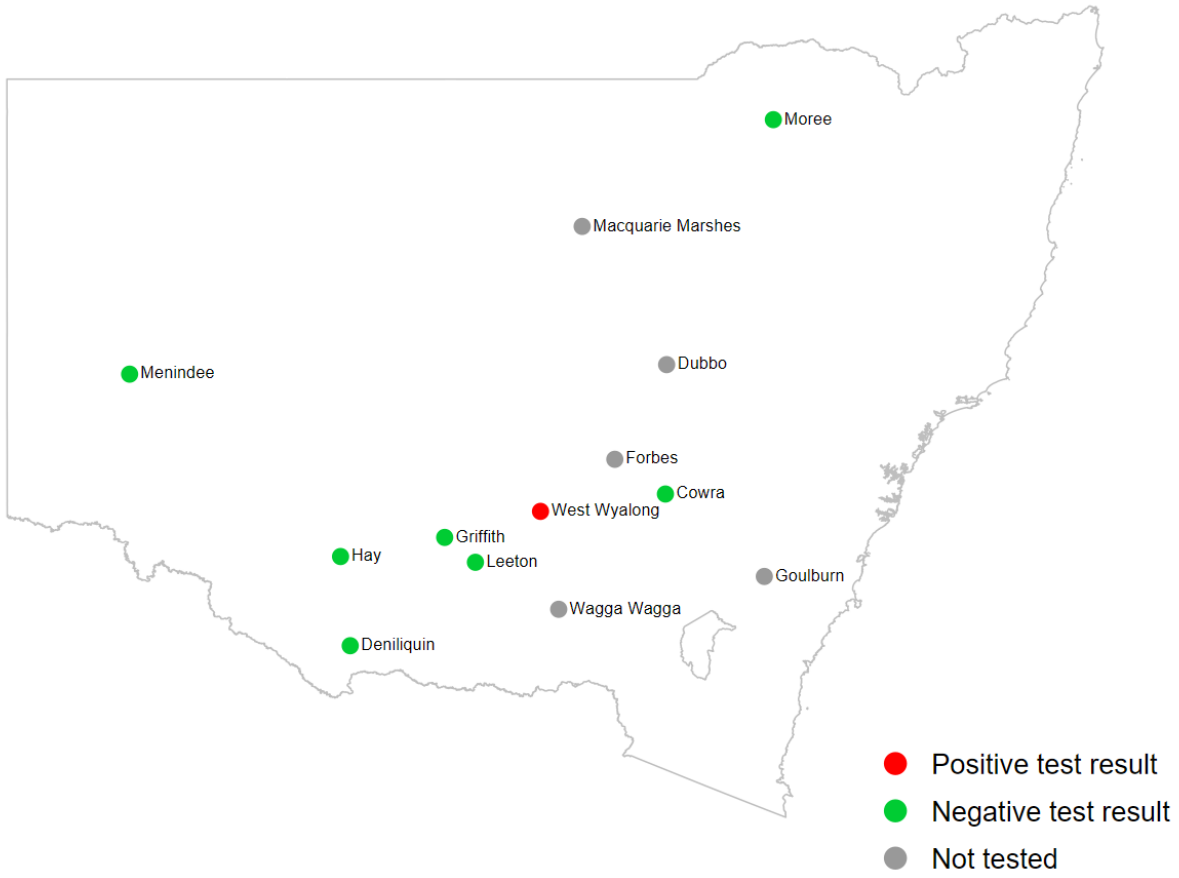
This section details detections of Murray Valley encephalitis virus, Japanese encephalitis virus, Kunjin virus, Ross River virus and Barmah Forest virus in the NSW Arbovirus Surveillance and Mosquito Monitoring Program.

Sentinel chickens

Chickens are bled for detection of antibodies directed against Murray Valley encephalitis virus, Japanese encephalitis virus and Kunjin virus, indicating exposure to these viruses. Test results for the past week are shown in the map below. A positive test result indicates one or more chickens in a flock tested positive for the **first time** to antibodies directed against a particular virus, indicating newly acquired infection.

Sentinel chicken antibody test results for samples collected in the week ending 28 December 2024

In the week ending 28 December 2024, Murray Valley encephalitis virus was detected in a chicken in West Wyalong (sample date 18 December 2024).



Murray Valley encephalitis virus has been detected in one sentinel chicken in Cowra and one sentinel chicken in West Wyalong during the 2024-2025 surveillance season.

Mosquito isolates

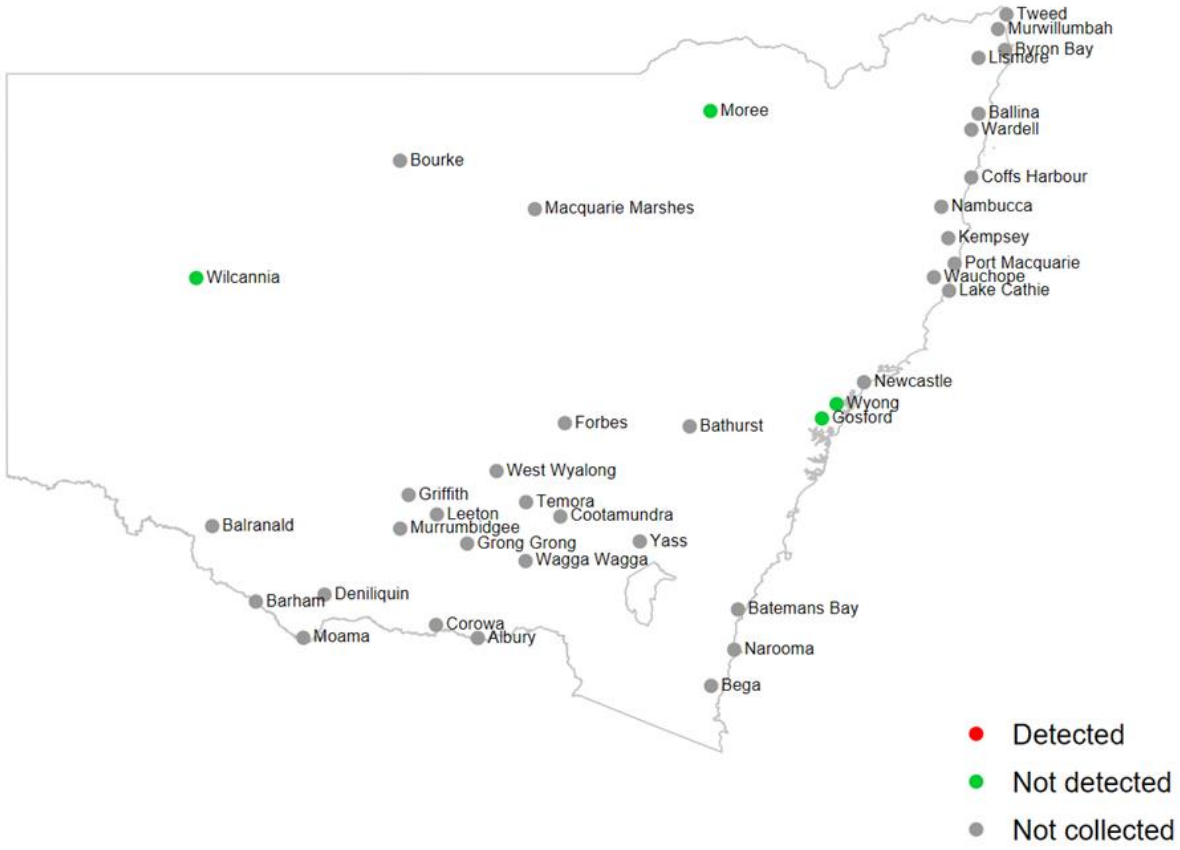
Whole grinds of collected mosquitoes are tested for arbovirus nucleic acids to determine the presence of arboviruses in mosquitoes. Test results for detections of Murray Valley encephalitis virus, Japanese encephalitis virus, Kunjin virus, Ross River virus and Barmah Forest virus for the past week are shown in the maps below. Detections of all arboviruses (including Edge Hill virus and Kokobera virus) for the season are detailed in the positive test results for the 2024-2025 surveillance season.

Test results for mosquito trapping sites reported in the week ending 28 December 2024

In the week ending 28 December 2024, there were no arbovirus detections in trapped mosquitoes.

Inland and coastal sites

The map highlights detections of arboviruses that can cause human notifiable conditions, such as Murray Valley encephalitis virus, Japanese encephalitis virus, Kunjin virus, Ross River virus, and Barmah Forest virus. Detections of all arboviruses (including Edge Hill virus, Stratford virus and Kokobera virus) for the season are detailed in the positive test results for the 2024-2025 surveillance season.



There have been detections of Japanese encephalitis virus and Ross River virus in mosquitoes trapped in Griffith this arbovirus season.

Sydney sites

The map highlights detections of arboviruses that can cause human notifiable conditions, such as Murray Valley encephalitis virus, Japanese encephalitis virus, Kunjin virus, Ross River virus, and Barmah Forest virus. Detections of all arboviruses (including Edge Hill virus, Stratford virus and Kokobera virus) for the season are detailed in the positive test results for the 2024-2025 surveillance season.

There have been no arbovirus detections in Sydney sites during the 2024-2025 surveillance season.

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.

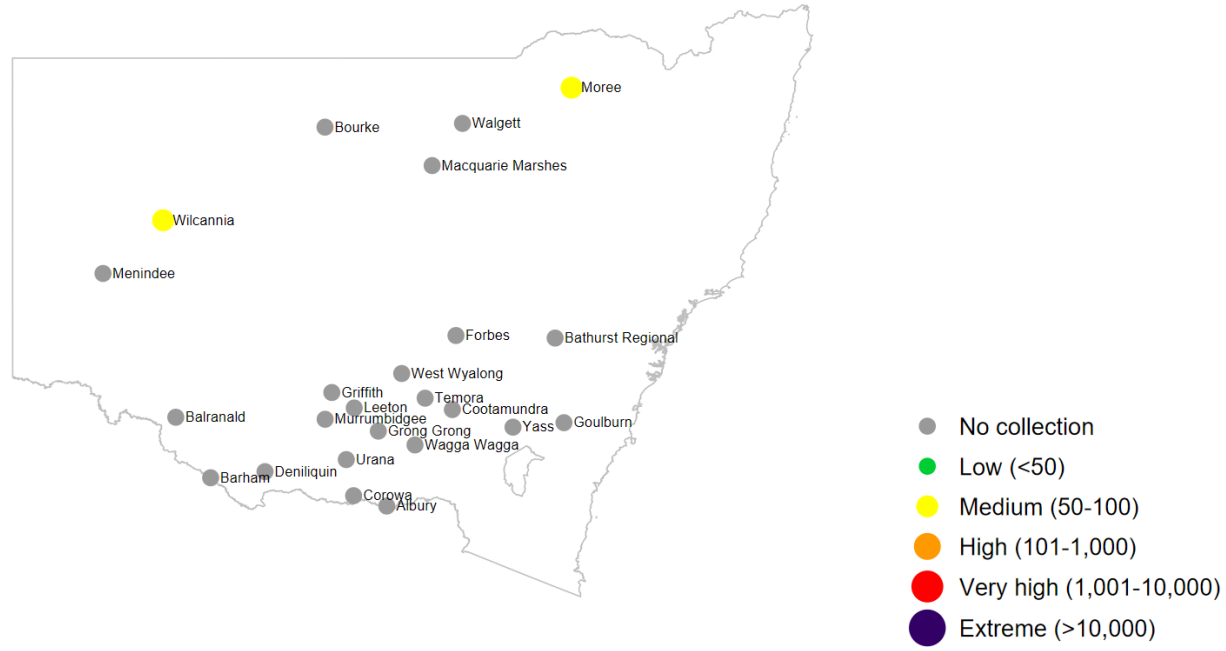
Culex annulirostris and *Aedes vigilax* are vectors of interest for Ross River virus and Barmah Forest virus, *Culex annulirostris* is also a vector for Japanese encephalitis virus.

Mosquito counts

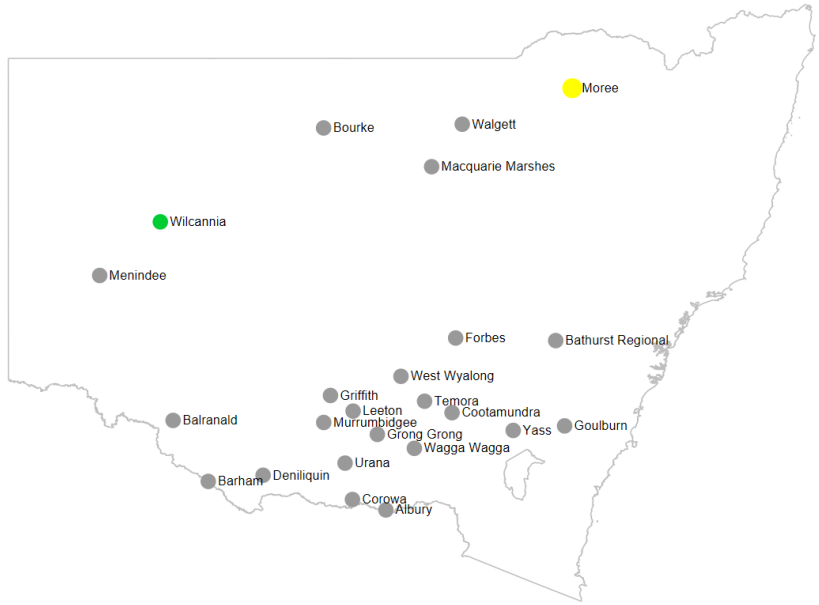
Mosquito counts (average per trap per location) for mosquito trapping sites reported in the week ending 28 December 2024

Inland sites

Total mosquito counts

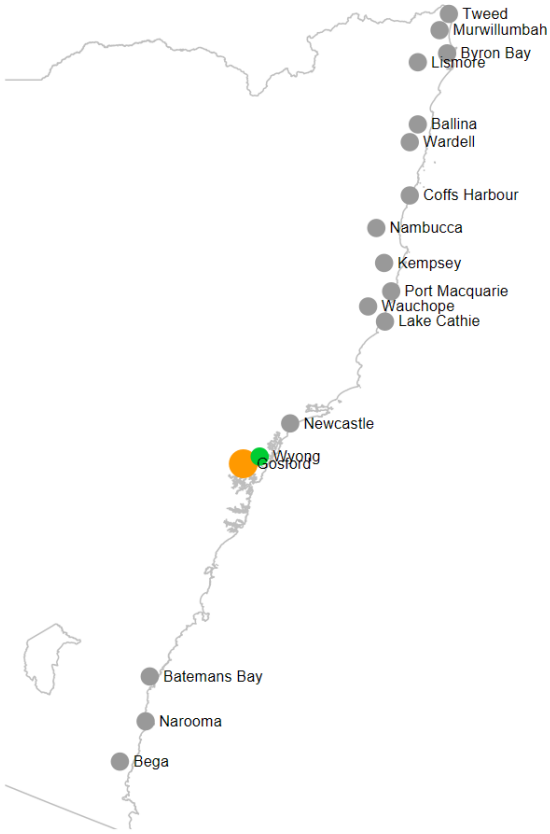


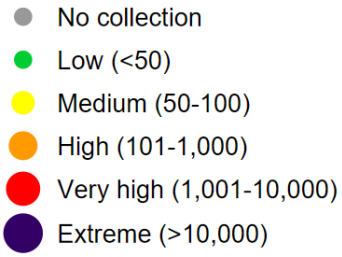
Culex annulirostris counts



Coastal sites

Total mosquito counts



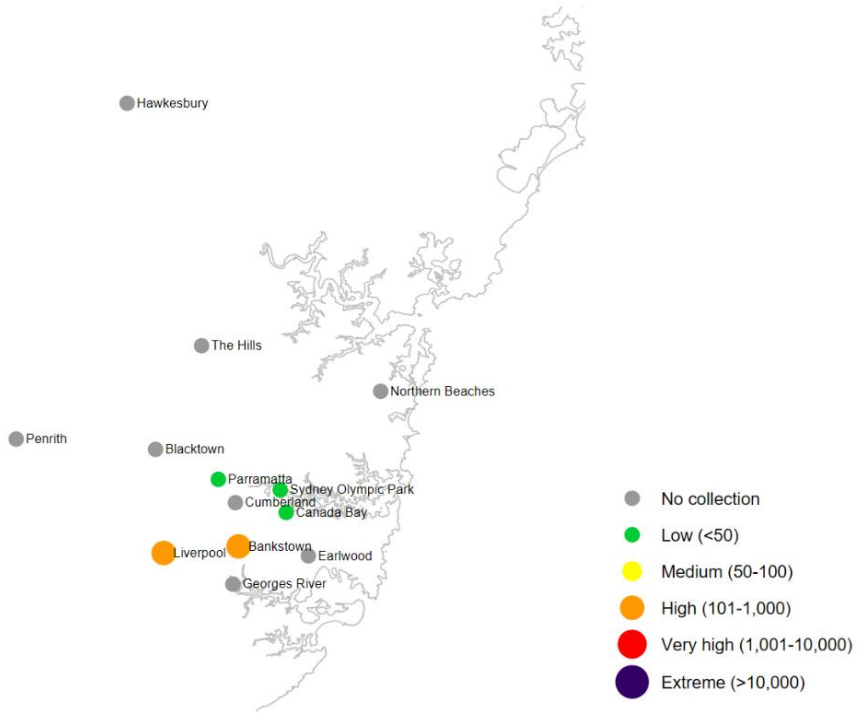


Culex annulirostris counts

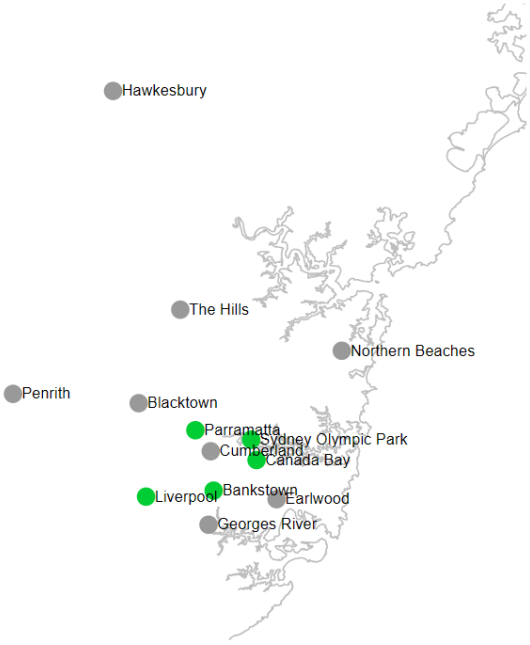
Aedes vigilax counts

Sydney sites

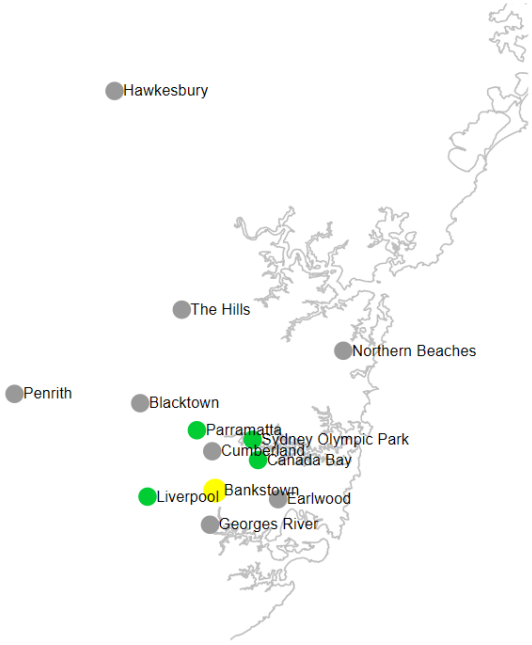
Total mosquito counts



Culex annulirostris counts



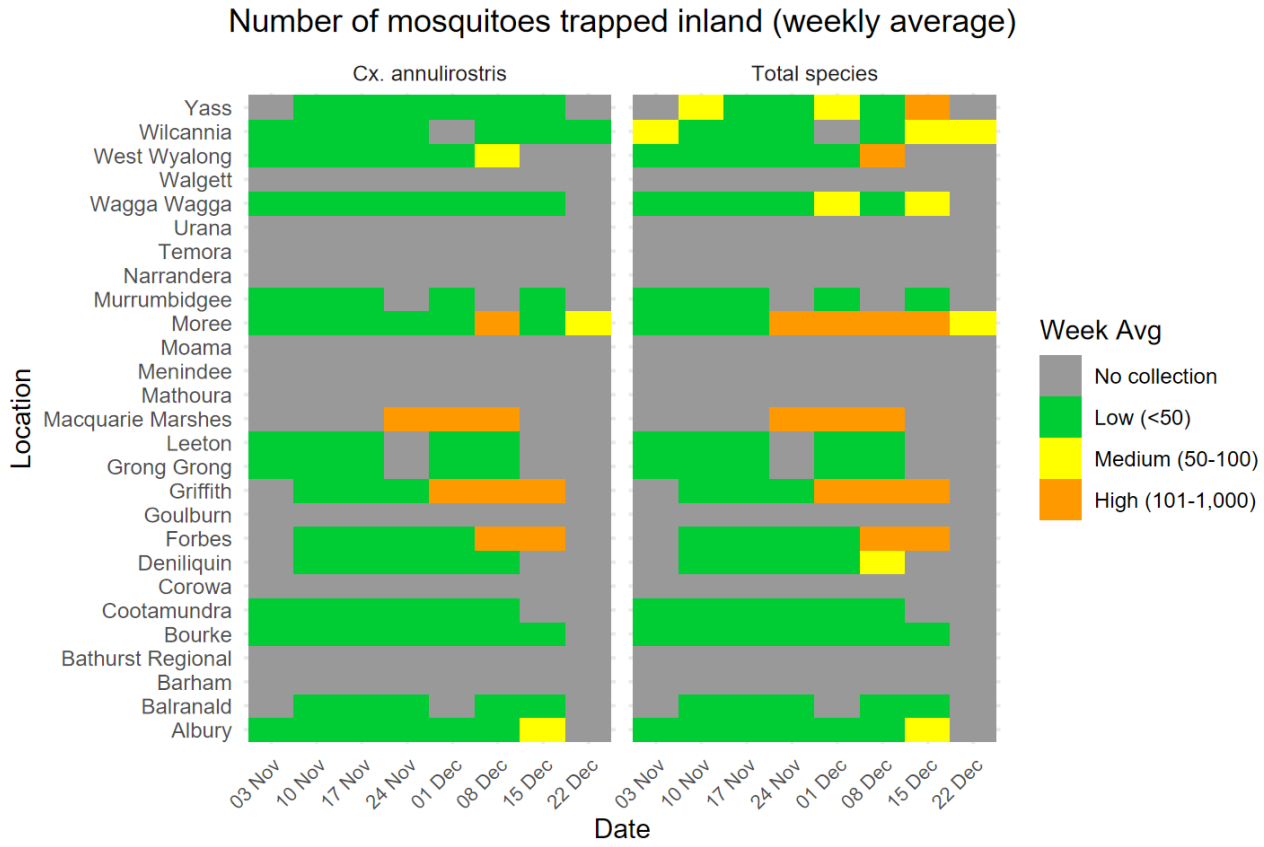
Aedes vigilax counts



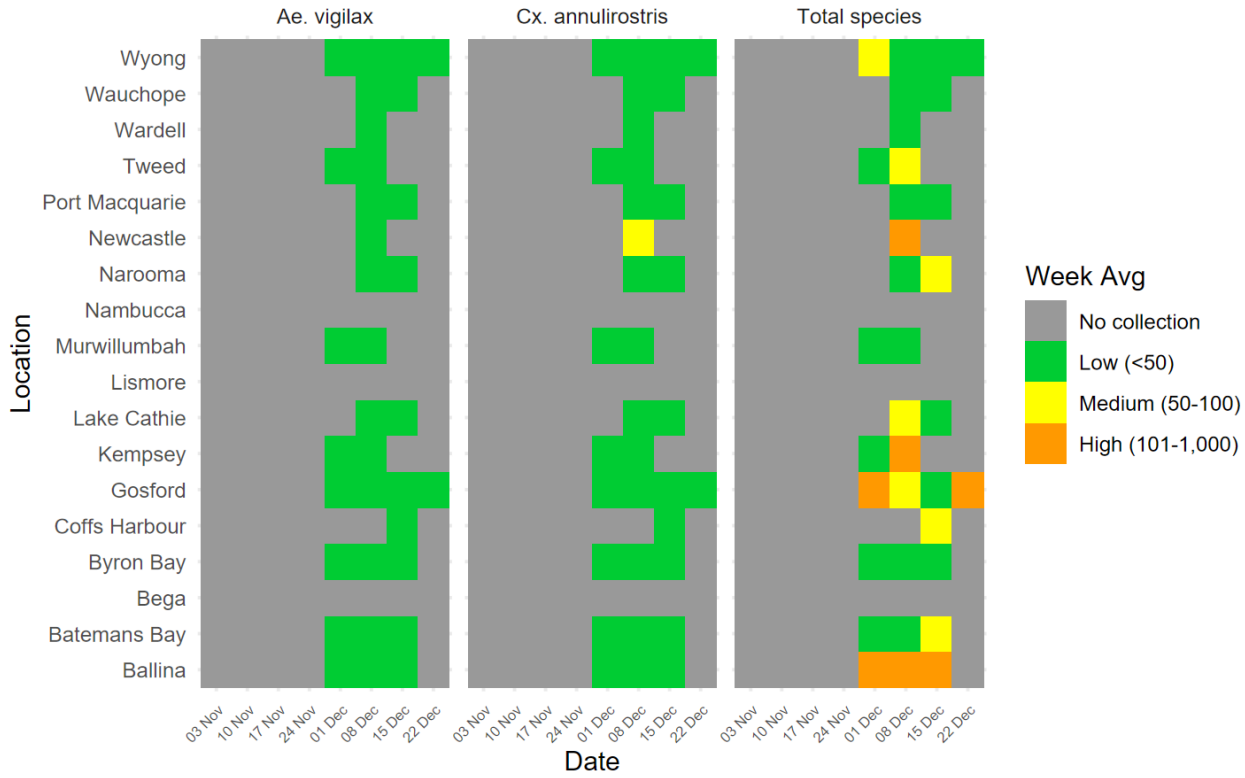
Mosquito abundance results for the 2024-2025 season

This section shows all mosquito trapping results by location and species type to date for the current arbovirus season.

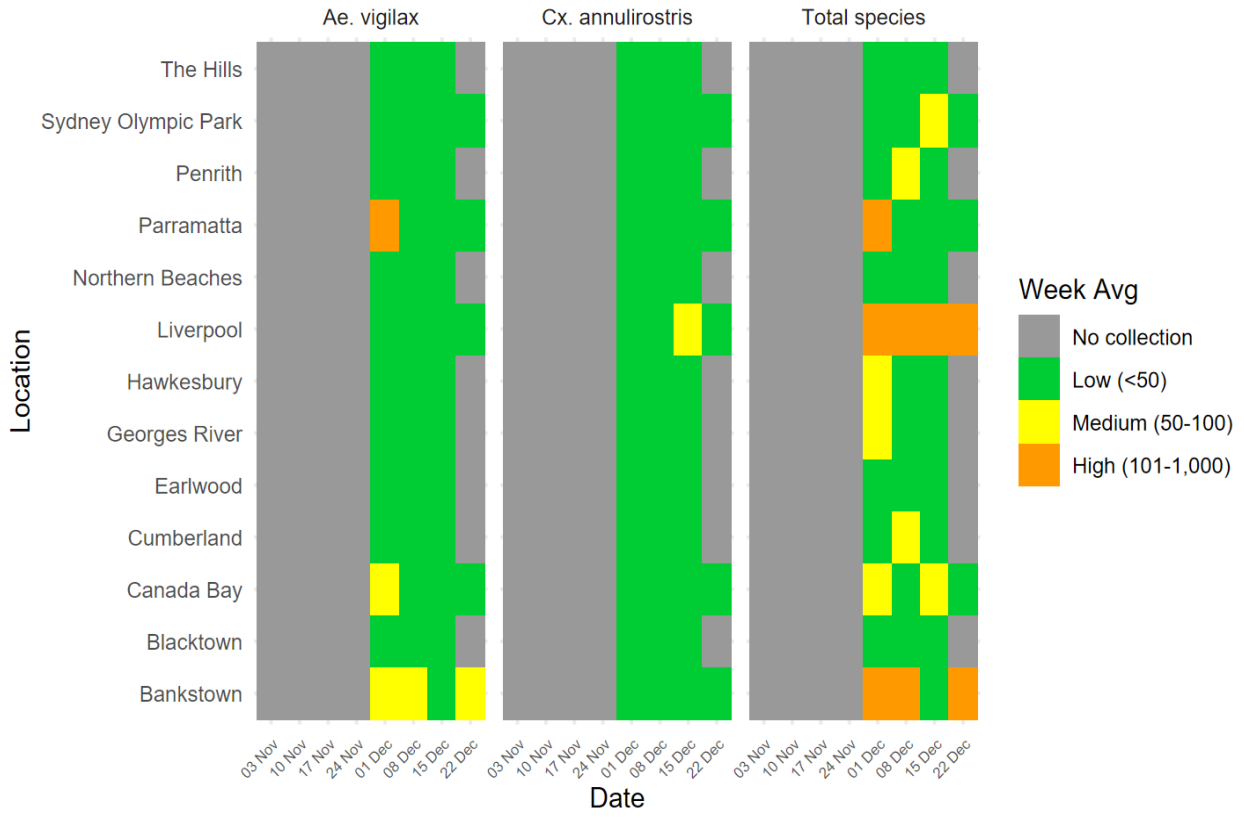
Cumulative mosquito abundance tables



Number of mosquitoes trapped along the coast (weekly average)



Number of mosquitoes trapped in Sydney (weekly average)



Human arboviral disease notifications

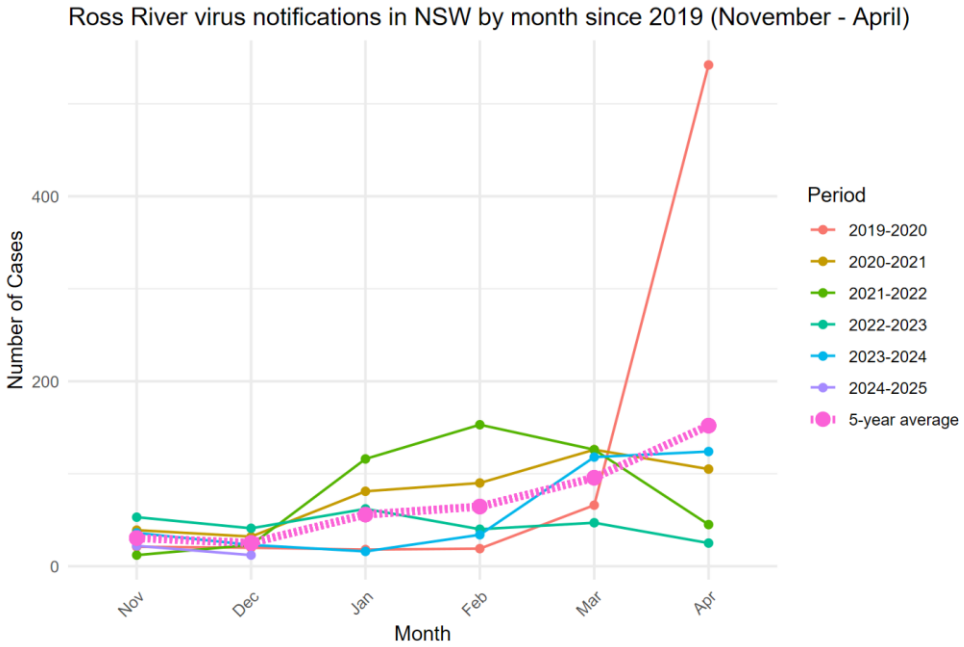
Under the *NSW Public Health Act 2010*, human arboviral infections are notifiable in NSW.

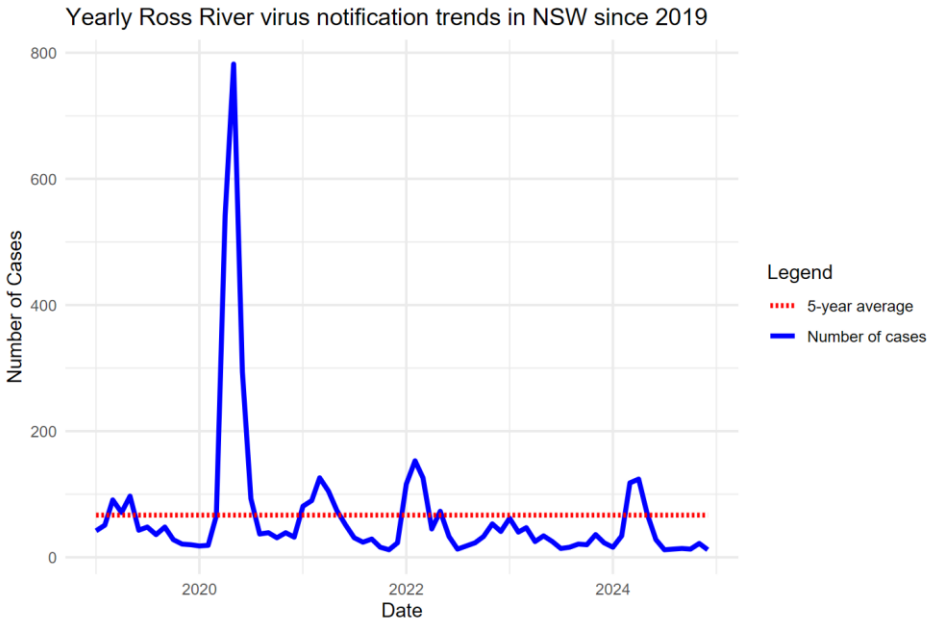
Recent notifications of Ross River virus and Barmah Forest virus infections in humans (by date of case report received)

Notifications of Ross River virus and Barmah Forest virus infections, by month of disease onset (the earlier of patient-reported onset or specimen collection date), are available online at the NSW Health website - infectious diseases data.

The following figures show notifications for the current NSW Arbovirus Surveillance and Mosquito Monitoring season (2024-2025), and the same period in the previous four years.

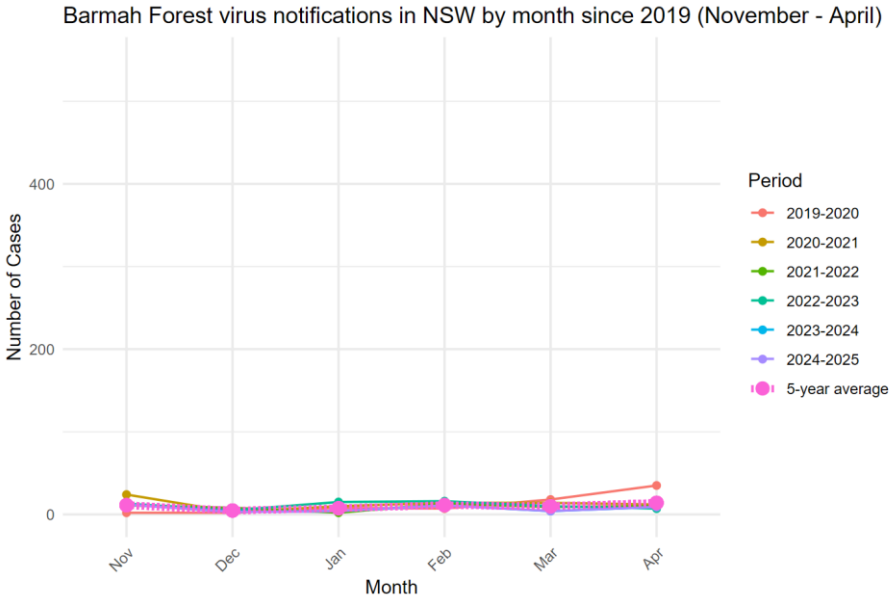
Ross River virus

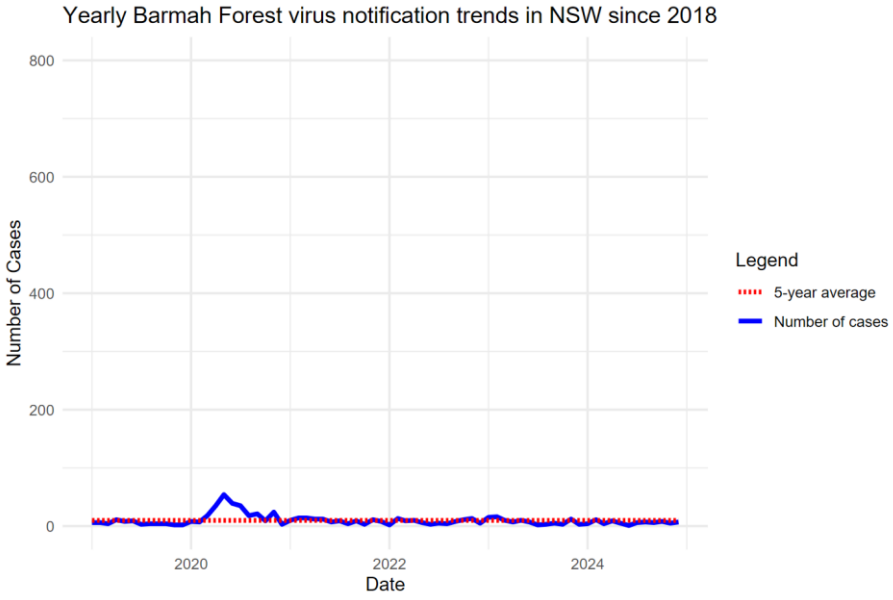




Note: Presented human cases include both confirmed and probable cases.

Barmah Forest virus





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