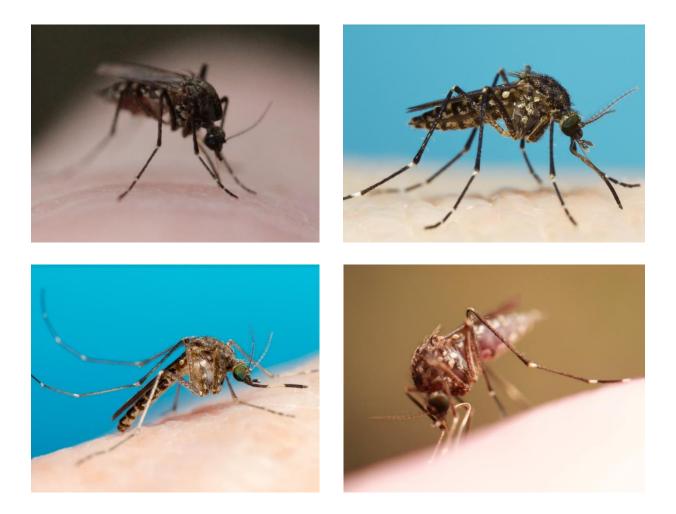
NSW Arbovirus Surveillance & Mosquito Monitoring 2022-2023

Weekly Update: Week ending 24 December 2022

(Report Number 11)





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 Armidale, Macquarie Marshes, Moree, Walgett, Yass and Young, MEDIUM at West Wyalong, HIGH at Albury, Balranald, Cootamundra, Corowa, Griffith, Grong Grong, Leeton, Temora and Wagga Wagga, VERY HIGH at Wilcannia.
- **Coast:** LOW at Byron Bay, Kempsey, Kiama, Lake Cathie, Millbank, Port Macquarie, Wauchope and Wyong, MEDIUM at Gosford, HIGH at Ballina and Newcastle.
- **Sydney:** LOW at Bankstown, Blacktown, Camden, Canada Bay, Georges River, Hawkesbury, Hills Shire, Northern Beaches and Sydney Olympic Park, MEDIUM at Earlwood, Parramatta and Penrith, HIGH at Liverpool.

Environmental Conditions

- **Climate:** In the week ending 23 December 2022, rainfall totals were generally low throughout NSW. Average rainfall is predicted for NSW in January 2023. Minimum temperatures are predicted to be lower than usual in northeastern NSW for January and about average elsewhere. Maximum temperatures are likely to be about average in inland NSW and lower than usual along the coast.
- **Tides:** High tides over 1.8 metres are predicted for 22-28 December and 20-25 January, which could trigger hatching of *Aedes vigilax*.

Human Arboviral Disease Notifications

- Ross River Virus: 5 cases were notified in the week ending 19 November 2022.
- Barmah Forest Virus: 3 cases were notified in the week ending 19 November 2022.

Comments and other findings of note

Some flood warnings are still in place across inland NSW, although numerous locations are seeing levels dropping after a period of lower rainfall. Extensive surface water has likely contributed to the high numbers of mosquitoes collected inland in recent weeks.

While there has been a small decrease in mosquito numbers, a high proportion of the mosquitoes collected inland have been the species, *Culex annulirostris*, which is a vector for Japanese Encephalitis virus (JEV). JEV infection has been identified in a resident of Lake Cargelligo in Central NSW. The infection was likely acquired in early November and indicates the potential for mosquito-transmission of JEV in NSW this mosquito season. <u>First Japanese encephalitis case this summer identified - News (nsw.gov.au)</u>

Weekly reports are available at:

www.health.nsw.gov.au/Infectious/mosquito-borne/Pages/surveillance.aspx

Please send questions or comments about this report to:

Surveillance and Risk Unit, Environmental Health Branch, Health Protection NSW: <u>hssg-ehbsurveillance@health.nsw.gov.au</u>

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

The arbovirus surveillance and mosquito monitoring results in this report remain the property of the NSW Ministry of Health and may not be used or disseminated to unauthorised persons or organisations without permission.

SPHN (EH) 220867

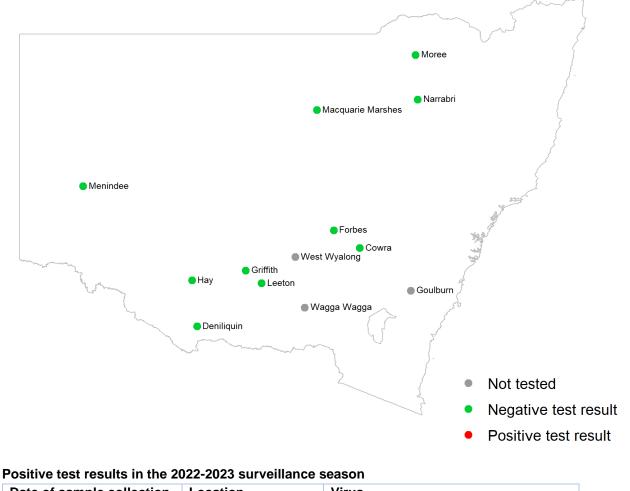
Arbovirus Detections

This section details detections of Murray Valley encephalitis virus, Kunjin virus, Ross River virus, Barmah Forest virus and Japanese encephalitis 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, Kunjin virus and Japanese encephalitis virus, indicating exposure to these viruses. Test results for the past two weeks are shown in the map below and all positive test results for the season are detailed in the table.

Sentinel chicken antibody test results for samples collected in the two weeks to 24 December 2022



There were no positive test results.

 Date of sample collection
 Location
 Virus

 There have been no detections in sentinel chickens in the 2022-2023 surveillance season

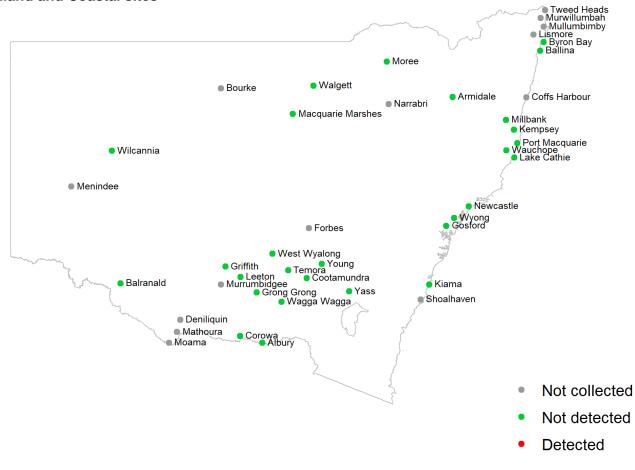
Mosquito isolates

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

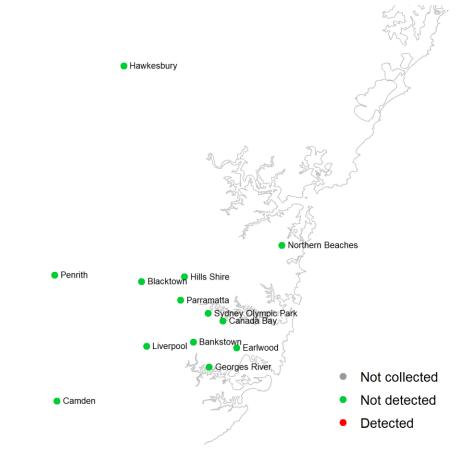
Test results for mosquito trapping sites reported in the week ending 24 December 2022

There were no detections of Ross River virus, Barmah Forest virus or Japanese encephalitis virus.

Inland and Coastal sites



Sydney sites



Arboviruses detected in the 2022-2023 surveillance season

Date of sample collection	Location	Virus
14 November 2022	Macquarie Marshes	Barmah Forest
15 November 2022	Griffith	Ross River
22 November 2022	Griffith	Barmah Forest
5 December 2022	Leeton	Barmah Forest
5 December 2022	Temora	Ross River
5 December 2022	Grong Grong	Edge Hill
6 December 2022	Deniliquin	Barmah Forest
6 December 2022	Griffith	Barmah Forest
12 December 2022	Grong Grong	Barmah Forest
13 December 2022	Penrith	Edge Hill

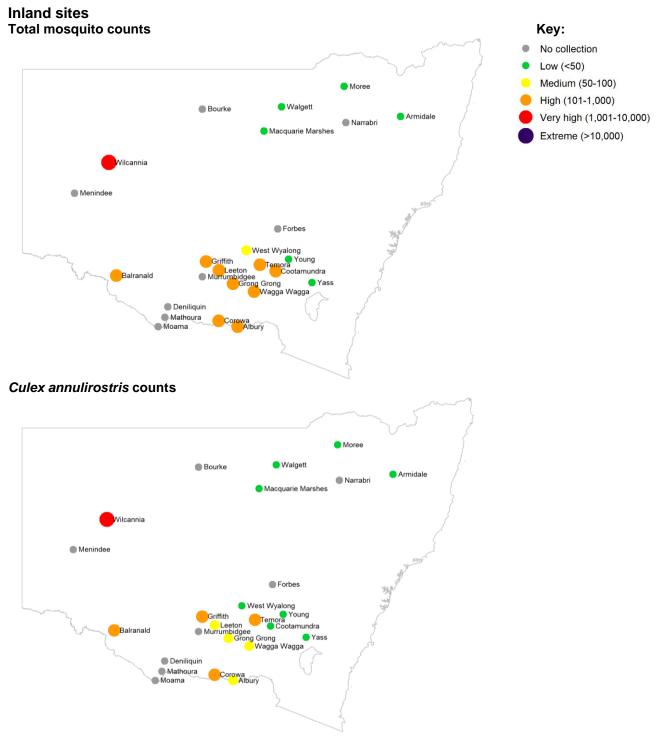
Note: Human cases of Edge Hill virus have rarely been reported. Infection may present as a mild self-limiting febrile illness with body aches.

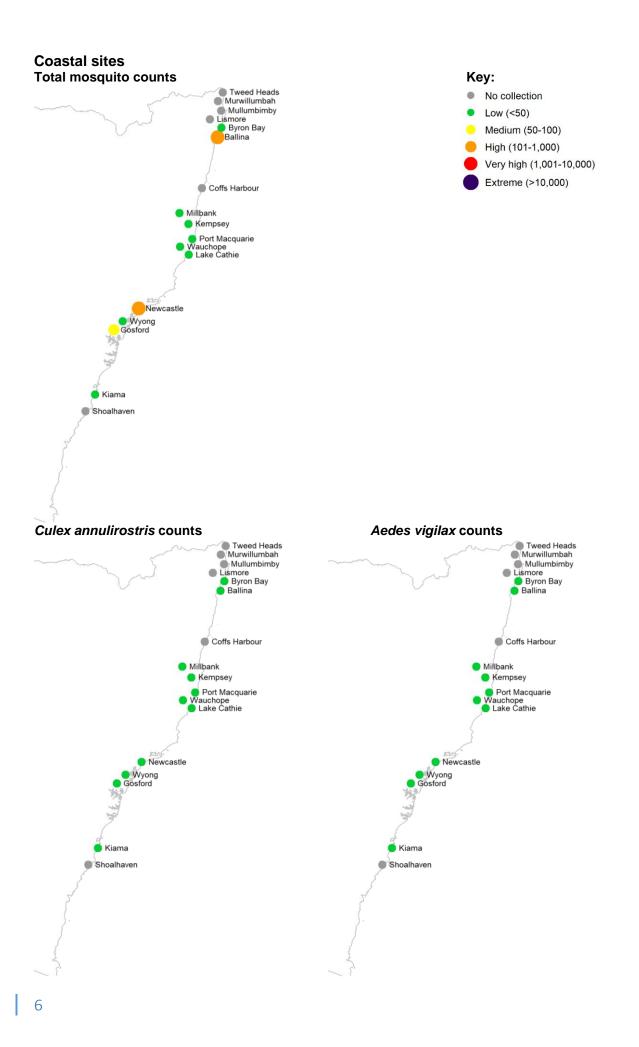
Mosquito Abundance

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 (average per trap per location) for mosquito trapping sites reported in the week ending 24 December 2022



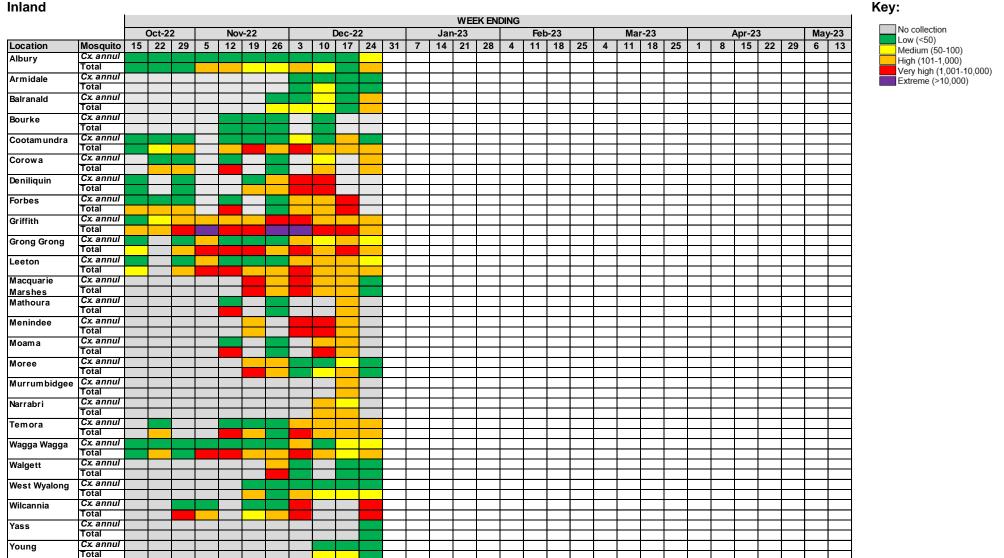


Sydney sites Total mosquito counts



Mosquito counts for the 2022-23 surveillance season Inland

"Cx. annul" refers to Culex annulirostris and "Ae. vigilax" refers to Aedes vigilax.



Coastal

									WEEK ENDING																							
	Oct-22		2		Nov-22				I	Dec-2	2			Jan	1-23			Feb	o-23			Mai	⁻ -23		Apr-23						y-23	
Location	Mosquito	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29	6	13
Ballina	Cx. annul																															
	Ae. vigilax																															
	Total																															
Byron Bay	Cx. annul																															
	Ae. vigilax																															
	Total																															
Coffs Harbour	Cx. annul																															
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Gosford	Cx. annul																															
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Kempsey	Cx. annul																															
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Kiama	Cx. annul																															
	Ae. vigilax																															1
	Total																															
Lake Cathie	Cx. annul																															
	Ae. vigilax																															
	Total																															<u> </u>
Lismore	Cx. annul																															<u> </u>
LISHIULE	Ae. vigilax																															
	Total																															<u> </u>
Millbank	Cx. annul																															
minounik	Ae. vigilax																															
	Total																															
Mullumbimby	Cx. annul																															
wananibiniby	Ae. vigilax																															<u> </u>
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	Ae. vigilax																															
	Total																															+
Newcastle	Cx. annul																															+
Newcastie	Ae. vigilax																		1													
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Port Macquarie																			-													
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	Total																															
Shoalhaven	Cx. annul																		-													
Shoamaven	Ae. vigilax																															
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Tweed Heads	Ae. vigilax																															<u> </u>
	Total																															
Weyeka	Cx. annul																															
Wauchope	Ae. vigilax																															┼──
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Wyong	Cx. annul												L					L	<u> </u>			L							L			──
	Ae. vigilax																		1						1	1	I					

Sydney

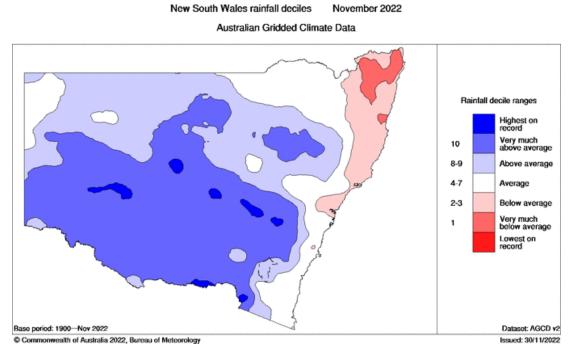
Syuney																WEE	K EN	DING														
		Oct-22			No	v-22				Dec-22	2			Jar	1-23			Fel	b-23			Ma	r-23				Apr-23	1		May		
Location	Mosquito	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29	6	13
Bankstown	Cx. annul																															
	Ae. vigilax																															
	Total																															
Blacktown	Cx. annul																															
	Ae. vigilax																															
	Total																															
Camden	Cx. annul																															
	Ae. vigilax																															
	Total																															
Canada Bay	Cx. annul																															
	Ae. vigilax																															
	Total																															
Earlwood	Cx. annul																															
	Ae. vigilax																															
	Total																															
Georges	Cx. annul																															
River	Ae. vigilax																															
	Total																															
Hawkesbury	Cx. annul																															
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	Total																															
Liverpool	Cx. annul																															
	Ae. vigilax																															
	Total																															
Northern	Cx. annul																															
Beaches	Ae. vigilax																															
	Total																															
Parramatta	Cx. annul																															
	Ae. vigilax																															
	Total																															
Penrith	Cx. annul																															
	Ae. vigilax																											1				
	Total													l		l					l	l			l	l	l	1				
Sydney	Cx. annul															1				İ					1	1		1				
Olympic Park	Ae. vigilax															1				İ					1	1		1				
	Total															i				1	i				i	i	İ —	1				

Environmental Conditions

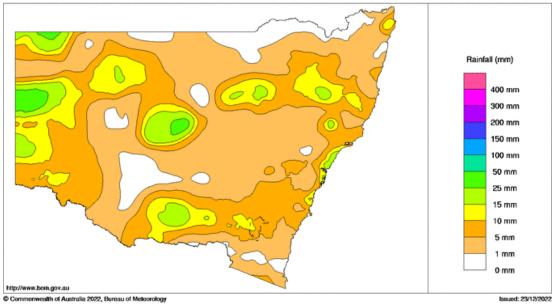
Mosquitoes require water to breed. Rainfall and tides (for the salt marsh mosquito, *Aedes vigilax*) are important contributing factors for proliferation of mosquito numbers. Unseasonably warm weather can also contribute to higher mosquito numbers.

Rainfall

In November, rainfall was above average for inland areas of NSW and below average for the Mid-North and North coast. In the week ending 23 December 2022, rainfall totals were generally low throughout NSW.



New South Wales Rainfall Totals (mm) Week Ending 23rd December 2022 Australian Bureau of Meteorology



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

Next month's rainfall and temperature outlook

The Bureau of Meteorology's rainfall outlook predicts that NSW is likely to receive average rainfall for January.

www.bom.gov.au/climate/outlooks/#/rainfall/median/monthly/0

The Bureau of Meteorology's temperature outlook predicts that minimum temperatures are likely to be lower than usual in northeastern NSW for January and about average elsewhere. Maximum temperatures are likely to be about average in inland NSW and lower than usual along the coast. 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)

- 22-28 December 2022
- 20-25 January 2023

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

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 below.

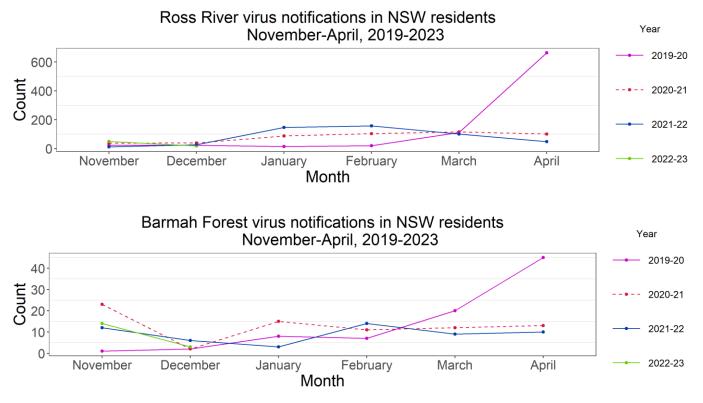
Recent notifications of Ross River virus and Barmah Forest virus infections in humans

(by date of case report received)

	Week											
	Latest week (13 – 19 Nov 2022)	1-week prior (6 – 12 Nov 2022)	2-weeks prior (30 Oct – 5 Nov 2022)									
Ross River virus	5	18	11									
Barmah Forest virus	3	3	1									

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

Notifications of Ross River virus and Barmah Forest virus infections, <u>by month of disease onset</u> (the earlier of patient-reported onset or specimen collection date), are available online at: <u>www1.health.nsw.gov.au/IDD/pages/data.aspx</u>. The following figures show this data for November to April of the current NSW Arbovirus Surveillance and Mosquito Monitoring season (2022-2023), 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 23 December 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.