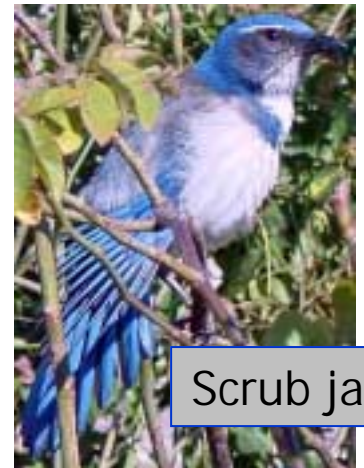
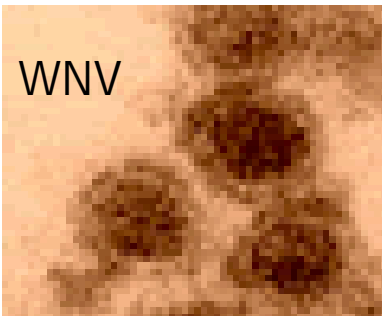


Mosquito field infection rates and transmission risk are related to avian and mosquito host competence

William K. Reisen
Center for Vectorborne Diseases
School of Veterinary Medicine
University of California, Davis

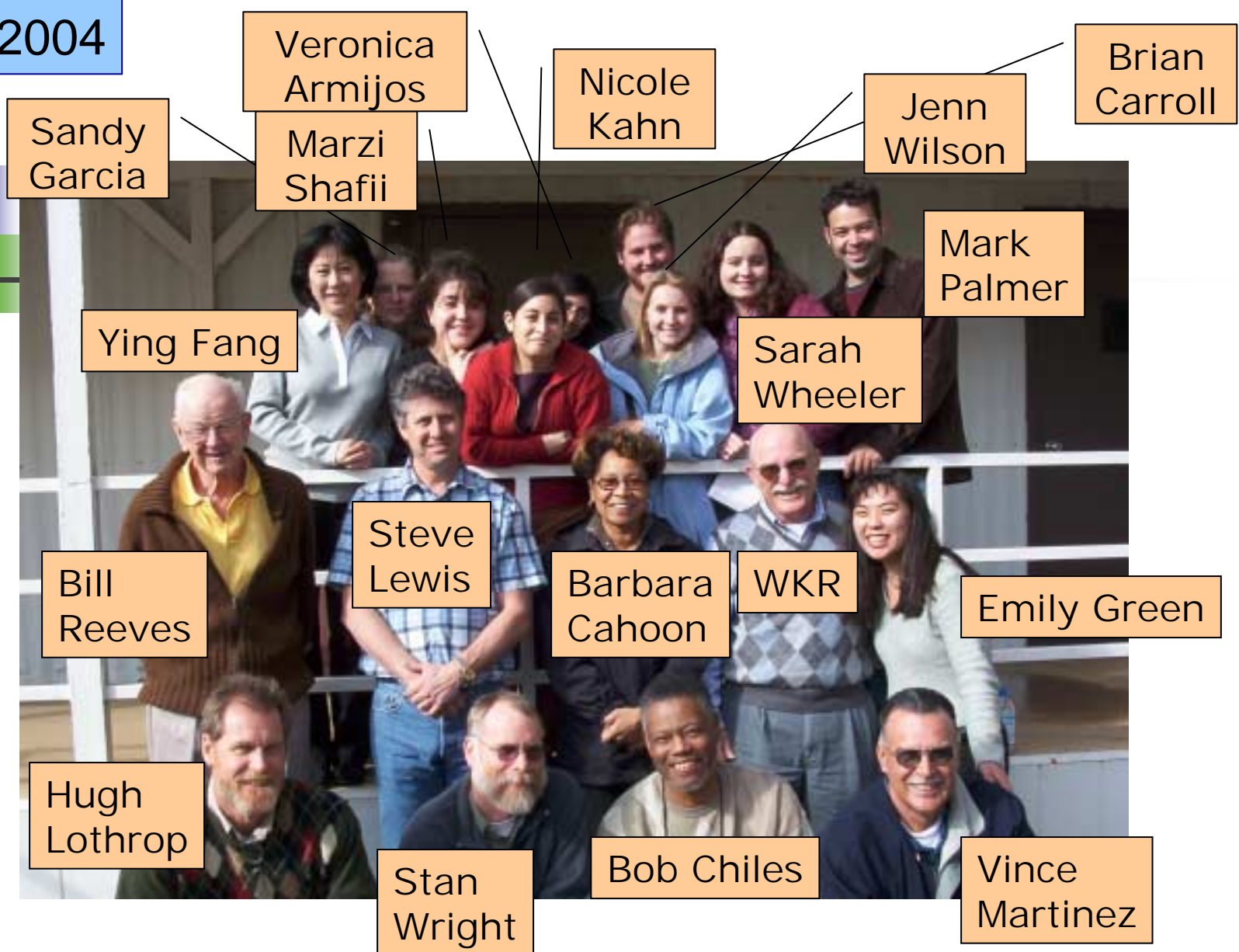




Support for research in California

- National Institutes of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, NIH
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- Office of Global Programs, NOAA
- California Department of Health Services
- University-wide Mosquito Research Program
- Coachella Valley MVCD
- Greater Los Angeles Co VCD
- Sacramento/Yolo MVCD
- Kern MVCD

Feb 2004



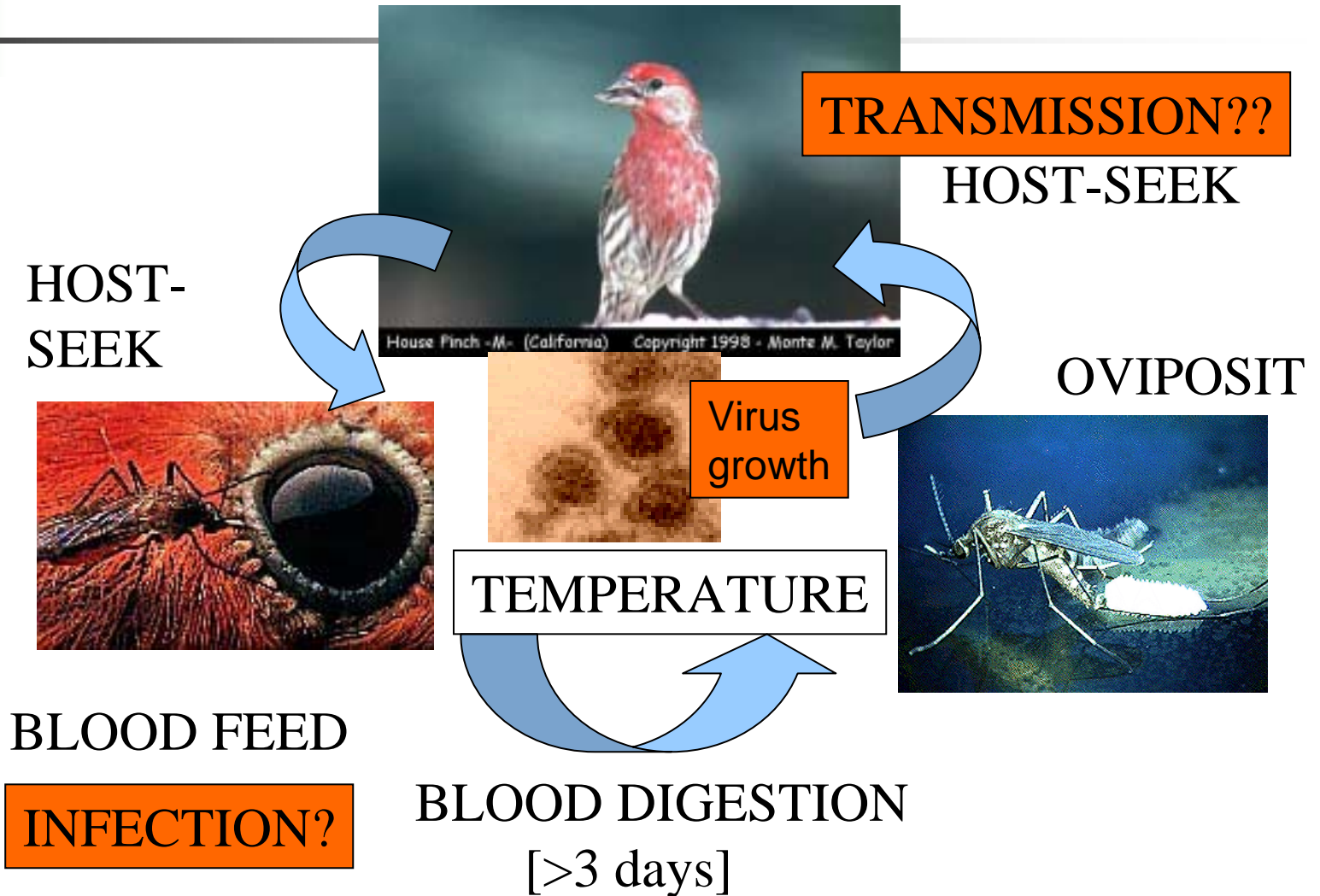
Missing: Marc Kennsington [COAV], Scott Hallam & Leah Korserof [Kern]; Aaron Brault, Chris Barker and Bruce Eldridge [Davis], Scripps Group, UC San Diego



Talk Content

- Mosquito species infected in nature
- Mosquito vector competence
- Avian host competence
- Incidence of human infection

Gonotrophic cycle and biological WN virus transmission



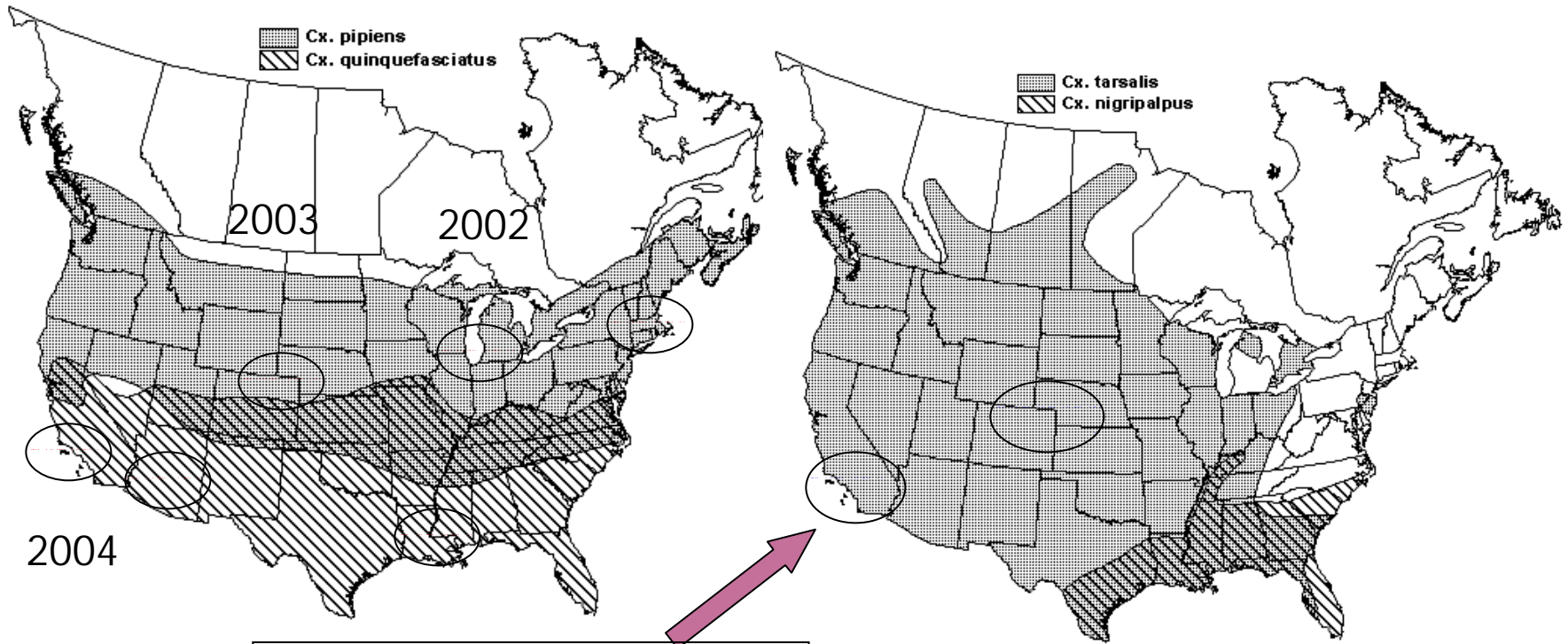
NA mosquito species WNV positive, ArboNet, 1999-04



Species	WNV pos pools	Species	WNV pos pools	Species	WNV pos pools
<i>Aedes aegypti</i>	7	<i>Culex coronator</i>	2	<i>Ochlerotatus atlanticus</i>	6
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	167	<i>Culex erraticus</i>	37	<i>Ochlerotatus c. canadensis</i>	25
<i>Aedes atropalpus</i>	1	<i>Culex erythrothorax</i>	175	<i>Ochlerotatus cantator</i>	3
<i>Aedes cinereus</i>	5	<i>Culex nigripalpus</i>	123	<i>Ochlerotatus dorsalis</i>	2
<i>Aedes sp</i>	13	<i>Culex pipiens</i>	3,797	<i>Ochlerotatus dupreei</i>	2
<i>Aedes vexans</i>	244	<i>Culex pipiens complex</i>	553	<i>Ochlerotatus fitchii</i>	2
<i>Anopheles atropos</i>	1	<i>Culex pipiens-restuans (Mixed)</i>	2,863	<i>Ochlerotatus fulvus pallens</i>	3
<i>Anopheles barberi</i>	5	<i>Culex quinquefasciatus</i>	4,186	<i>Ochlerotatus grossbecki</i>	1
<i>Anopheles crucians</i>	14	<i>Culex restuans</i>	1,484	<i>Ochlerotatus infirmatus</i>	1
<i>Anopheles franciscanus</i>	1	<i>Culex restuans/salinarius</i>	2	<i>Ochlerotatus j. japonicus</i>	69
<i>Anopheles freeborni</i>	7	<i>Culex salinarius</i>	586	<i>Ochlerotatus melanimon</i>	13
<i>Anopheles hermsi</i>	1	<i>Culex sp.</i>	6,728	<i>Ochlerotatus nigromaculis</i>	3
<i>Anopheles punctipennis</i>	52	<i>Culex stigmatosoma</i>	41	<i>Ochlerotatus provocans</i>	1
<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus s.l.</i>	34	<i>Culex tarsalis</i>	2,969	<i>Ochlerotatus sollicitans</i>	12
<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus s.s.</i>	15	<i>Culex territans</i>	1	<i>Ochlerotatus sp.</i>	1
<i>Anopheles sp.</i>	8	<i>Culex thriambus</i>	3	<i>Ochlerotatus squamiger</i>	1
<i>Anopheles walkeri</i>	10	<i>Culiseta impatiens</i>	1	<i>Ochlerotatus sticticus</i>	12
<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	44	<i>Culiseta inornata</i>	8	<i>Ochlerotatus stimulans</i>	13
<i>Coquillettidia sp.</i>	1	<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	123	<i>Ochlerotatus taeniorhynchus</i>	20
		<i>Culiseta morsitans</i>	4	<i>Ochlerotatus triseriatus</i>	115
		<i>Culiseta sp.</i>	4	<i>Ochlerotatus trivittatus</i>	58
		<i>Deinocerites cancer</i>	2	<i>Orthopodomyia signifera</i>	6
		<i>Mansonia titillans</i>	1	<i>Orthopodomyia sp.</i>	1
				<i>Psorophora ciliata</i>	1
				<i>Psorophora columbiae</i>	35
				<i>Psorophora ferox</i>	17
				<i>Psorophora howardii</i>	2
				<i>Psorophora sp.</i>	1
				<i>Uranotaenia sapphirina</i>	10
				<i>Other Species / Unknown</i>	142
Totals					
Mosquito species/groups	72				
Positive pools	24,901				
<i>Culex</i> species	93%				
<i>Cx. pipiens complex</i>	73%				



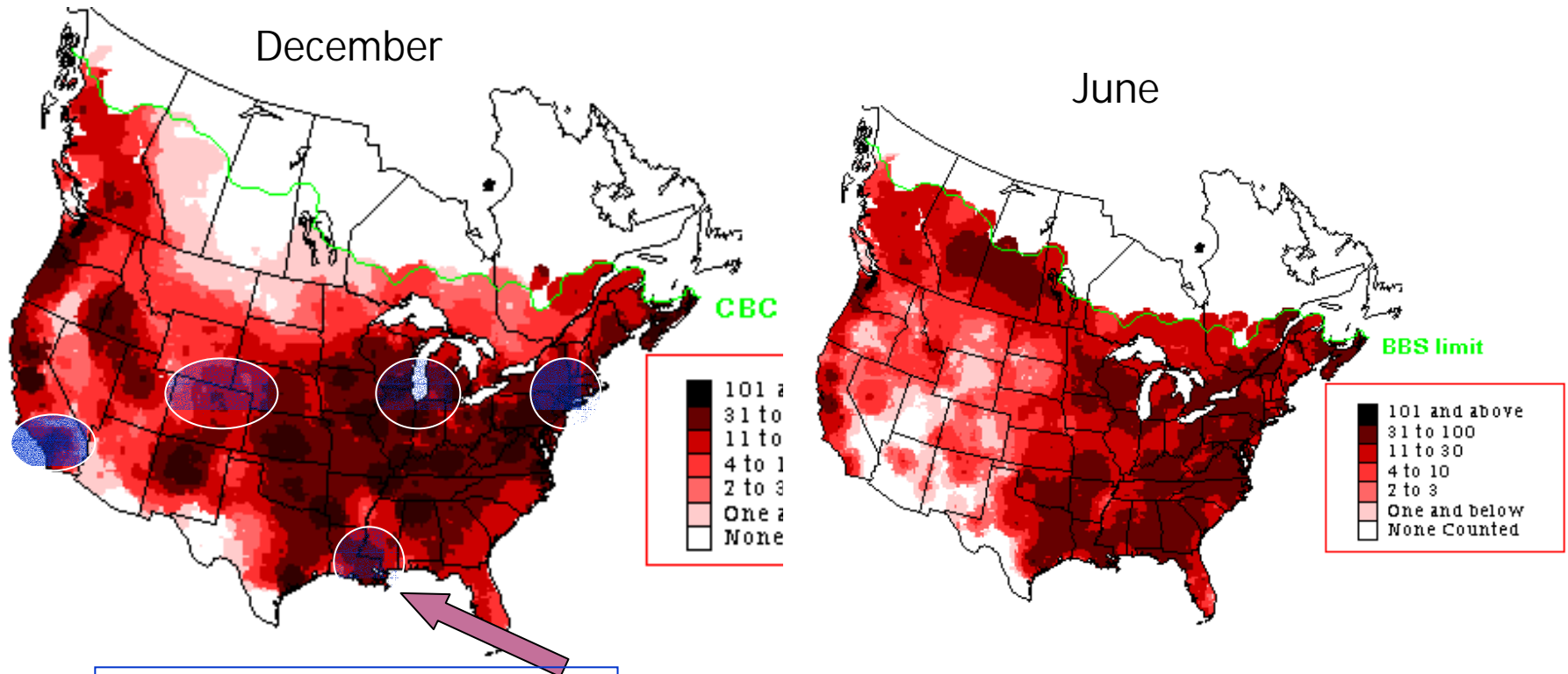
Distribution of major vectors in North America



Circles show the locations of the largest epidemics

Modified from Darsie & Ward
Mosquitoes of North America

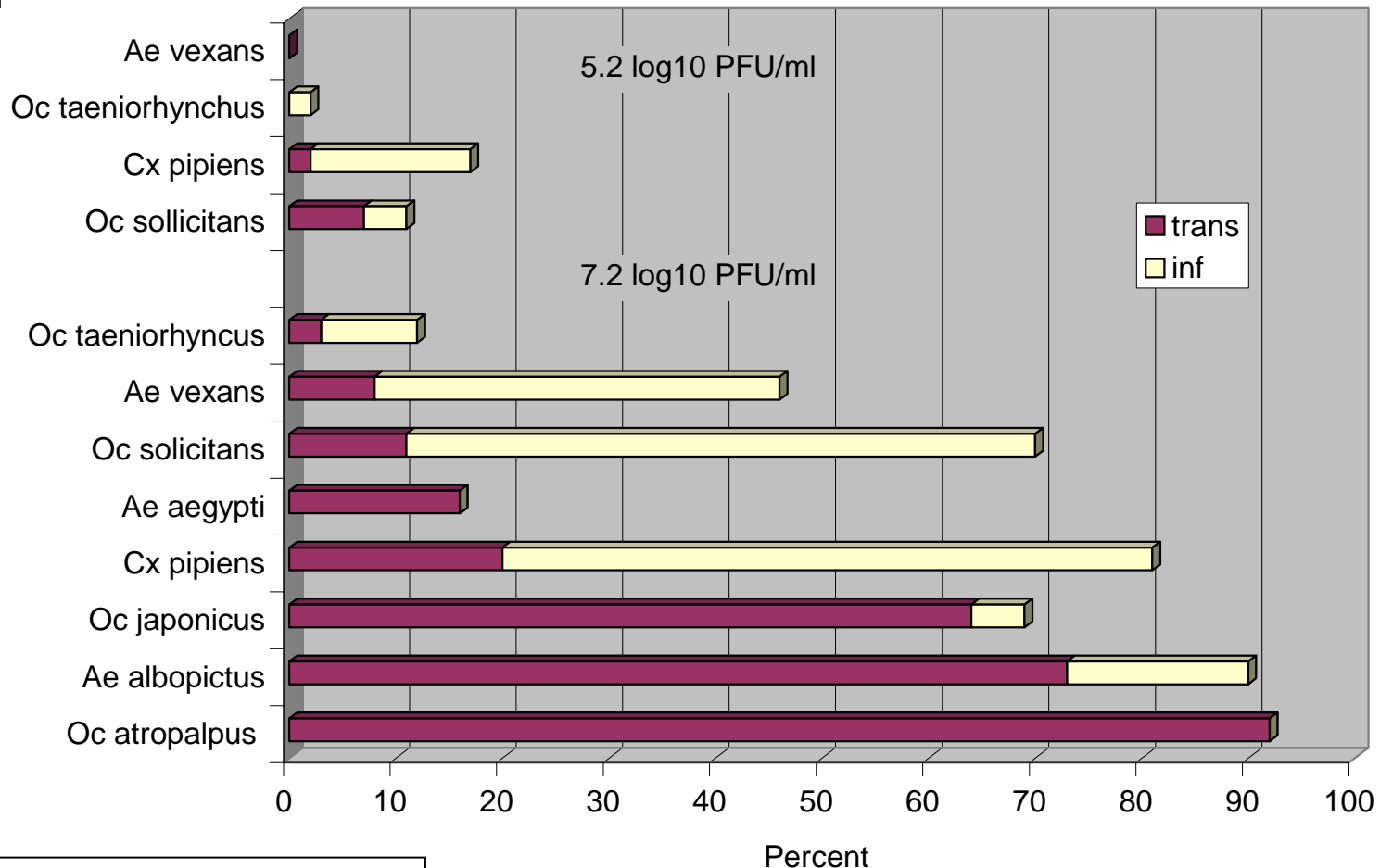
USGS CBC and BBS data showing distribution of AMCOs



Circles show the locations of the largest epidemics

Copied from USGS website
<http://www.mbr-pwrc.usgs.gov/>

Vector competence of some NA mosquitoes for WVN after feeding on a viremic chicken



Summary of vector competence characteristics of some eastern NA mosquitoes

TABLE 1. Potential for selected North American mosquitoes to transmit West Nile (WN) virus based on distribution, bionomics, vector competence, virus isolations, and involvement with other arboviruses

Species	Field isolations of WN virus ^a	Other viruses ^b	Host preference	Vector competence for WN virus ^c	Potential to serve as a	
					Enzootic vector ^d	Bridge vector ^e
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	+	EEE	Opportunistic	++++	+	++++
<i>Ae. vexans</i>	+++	EEE	Mammals	+	0	++
<i>Culex nigripalpus</i>	0	EEE/SLE	Opportunistic	++	++	++
<i>Cx. pipiens</i>	+++++	SLE	Birds	+++	+++++	++
<i>Cx. quinquefasciatus</i>	0	SLE	Birds	+++	++++	++
<i>Cx. restuans</i>	+++	SLE	Birds	++++	+++++	++
<i>Cx. salinarius</i>	+++	EEE/SLE	Opportunistic	++++	+++	++++
<i>Ochlerotatus atropalpus</i>	0	—	Mammals	++++	+	++
<i>Oc. canadensis</i>	0	EEE	Mammals	+	0	+
<i>Oc. cantator</i>	+	—	Mammals	+	0	+
<i>Oc. j. japonicus</i>	+++	—	Opportunistic	++++	+	++++
<i>Oc. sollicitans</i>	0	EEE	Large mammals	++	0	+
<i>Oc. taeniorhynchus</i>	0	EEE	Large mammals	+	0	+
<i>Oc. triseriatus</i>	+++	—	Mammals	+++	0	+++

^aRelative number of WN virus-positive pools detected. 0 = none; + = one; +++++ = many.

^bEEE = eastern equine encephalomyelitis virus; SLE = St. Louis encephalitis virus.

^cEfficiency with which this species is able to transmit WN virus in the laboratory. 0 = incompetent; + = inefficient; ++++ = extremely efficient vector (Turell *et al.*^{9,20}; Sardelis & Turell²²; Dohm, O'Guinn, Sardelis, Turell unpublished data).

^dPotential for this species to be an enzootic or maintenance vector based on virus isolations from the field, vector competence, feeding behavior, etc. 0 = little to no risk; +++++ = this species may play a major role.

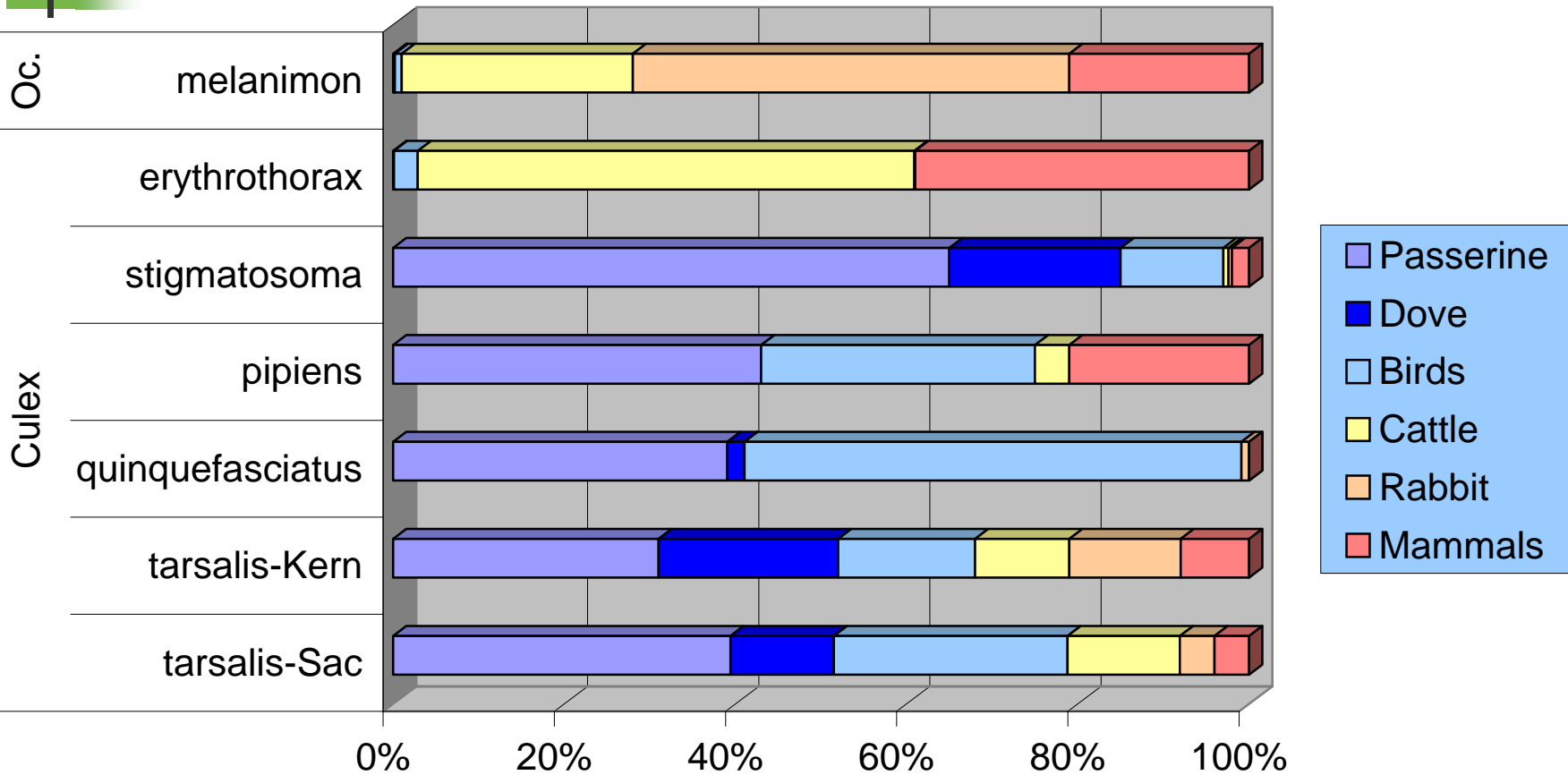
^ePotential for this species to be an epizootic or bridge vector based on virus isolations from the field, vector competence, feeding behavior, etc. 0 = little to no risk; +++++ = this species may play a major role.

Species	Pools	Mosquitoes	WN Positives	MIR per 1,000
<i>Ae albopictus</i>	7	105	0	0.00
<i>Ae vexans</i>	101	3,490	0	0.00
<i>An franciscanus</i>	6	111	0	0.00
<i>An freeborni</i>	155	5,161	0	0.00
<i>An hermsi</i>	145	4,234	1	0.24
<i>An punctipennis</i>	4	93	0	0.00
<i>Cq perturbans</i>	1	8	0	0.00
<i>Cs incidens</i>	366	9,180	0	0.00
<i>Cs inornata</i>	85	1,494	0	0.00
<i>Cs particeps</i>	22	520	0	0.00
<i>Cx erraticus</i>	4	83	0	0.00
<i>Cx erythrothorax</i>	1,966	88,489	19	0.21
<i>Cx pipiens</i>	1,330	49,021	12	0.24
<i>Cx quinquefasciatus</i>	4,479	154,776	738	4.77
<i>Cx restuans</i>	2	26	0	0.00
<i>Cx stigmatosoma</i>	250	5,549	41	7.39
<i>Cx tarsalis</i>	5,056	202,616	318	1.57
<i>Cx thriambus</i>	27	827	3	3.63
<i>Oc dorsalis</i>	35	1,537	0	0.00
<i>Oc melanimon</i>	433	18,586	2	0.11
<i>Oc nigromaculis</i>	1	13	0	0.00
<i>Oc sierrensis</i>	5	101	0	0.00
<i>Oc squamiger</i>	12	378	1	2.65
<i>Oc taeniorhynchus</i>	27	1,223	0	0.00
<i>Oc tahoensis</i>	2	52	0	0.00
<i>Oc washinoi</i>	78	3,334	0	0.00
<i>Ps columbiae</i>	3	88	0	0.00
Total	14,602	551,095	1,135	2.06

California mosquitoes testing positive for West Nile Virus Jan - Nov 2004

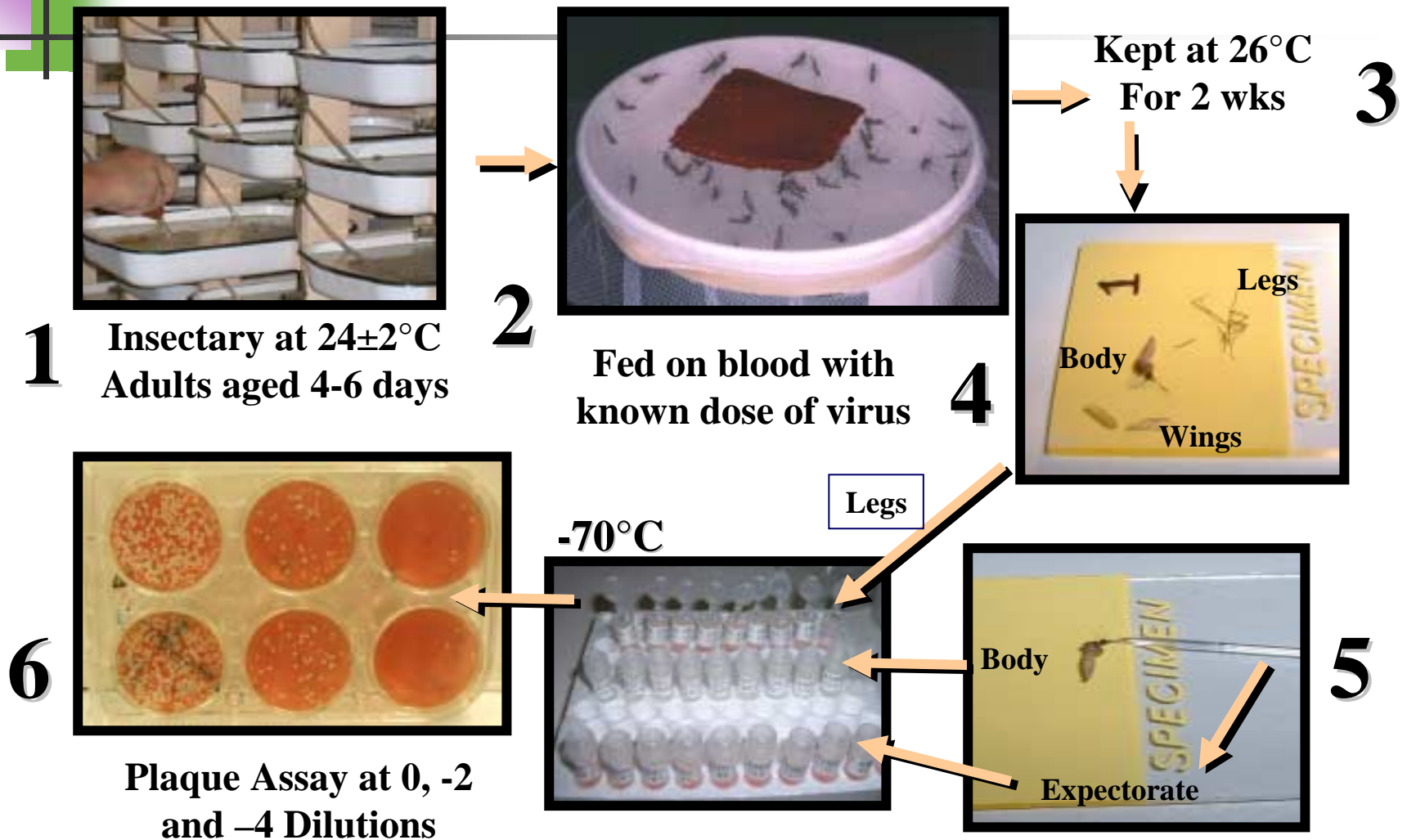
Data from Calif Encephalitis Virus Surv Prog; summary by CM Barker

Host selection patterns of some California mosquitoes

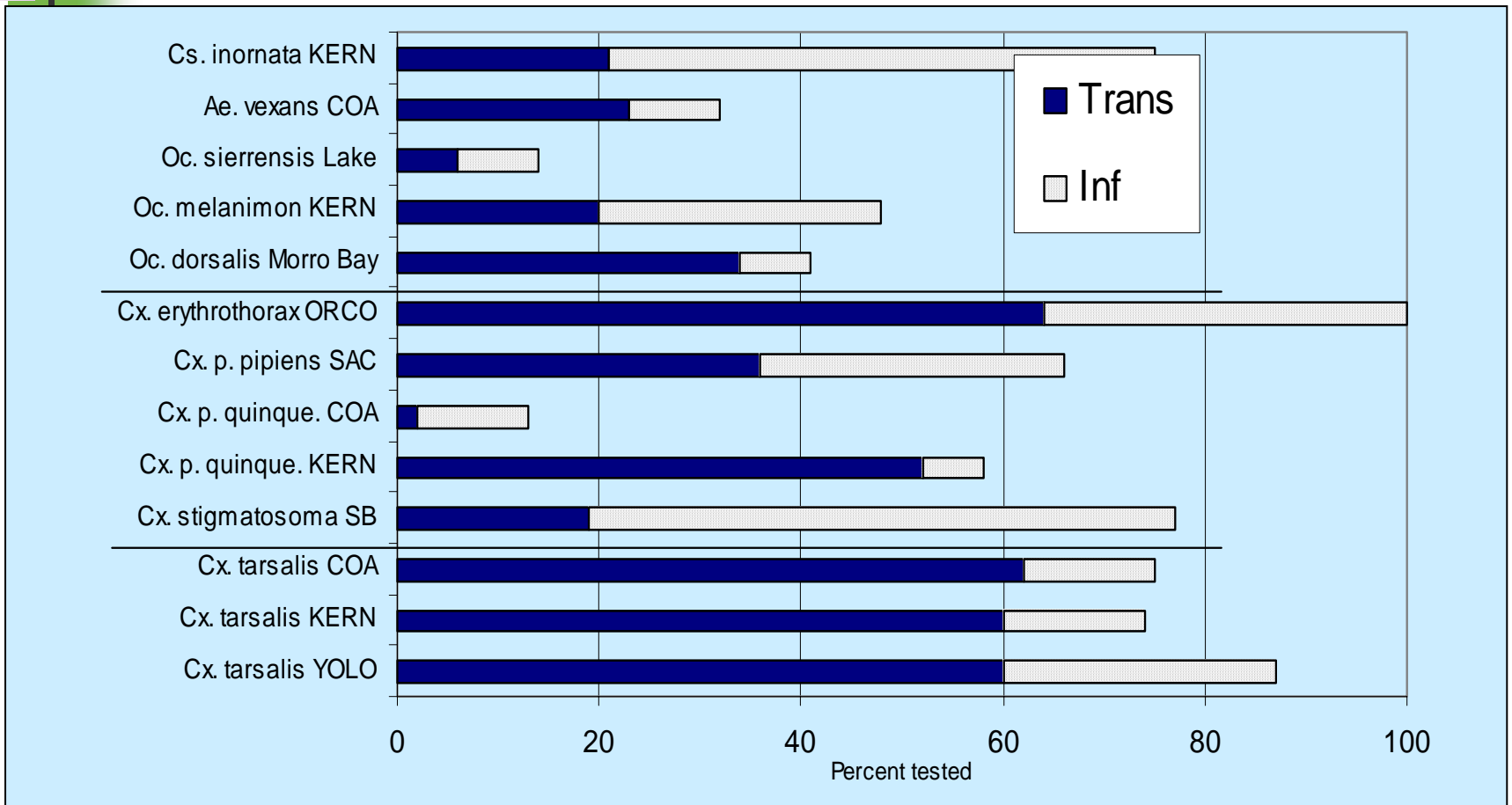


Data from: Reeves. 1990. Epidemiology and Control of Mosquito-borne Arboviruses in California, 1943-1987. Calif. Mosq. Vector Control Assoc.

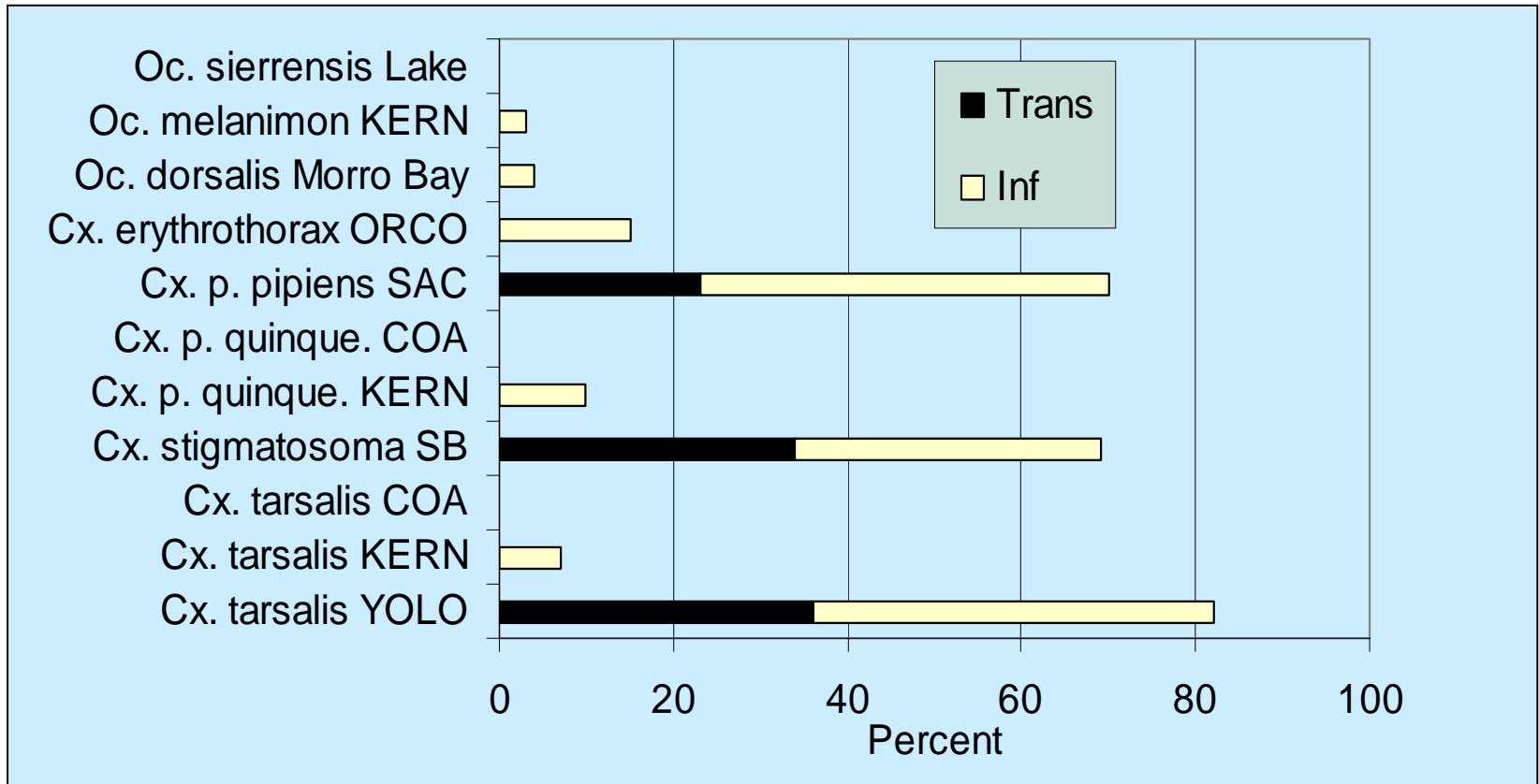
Vector Competence Methods



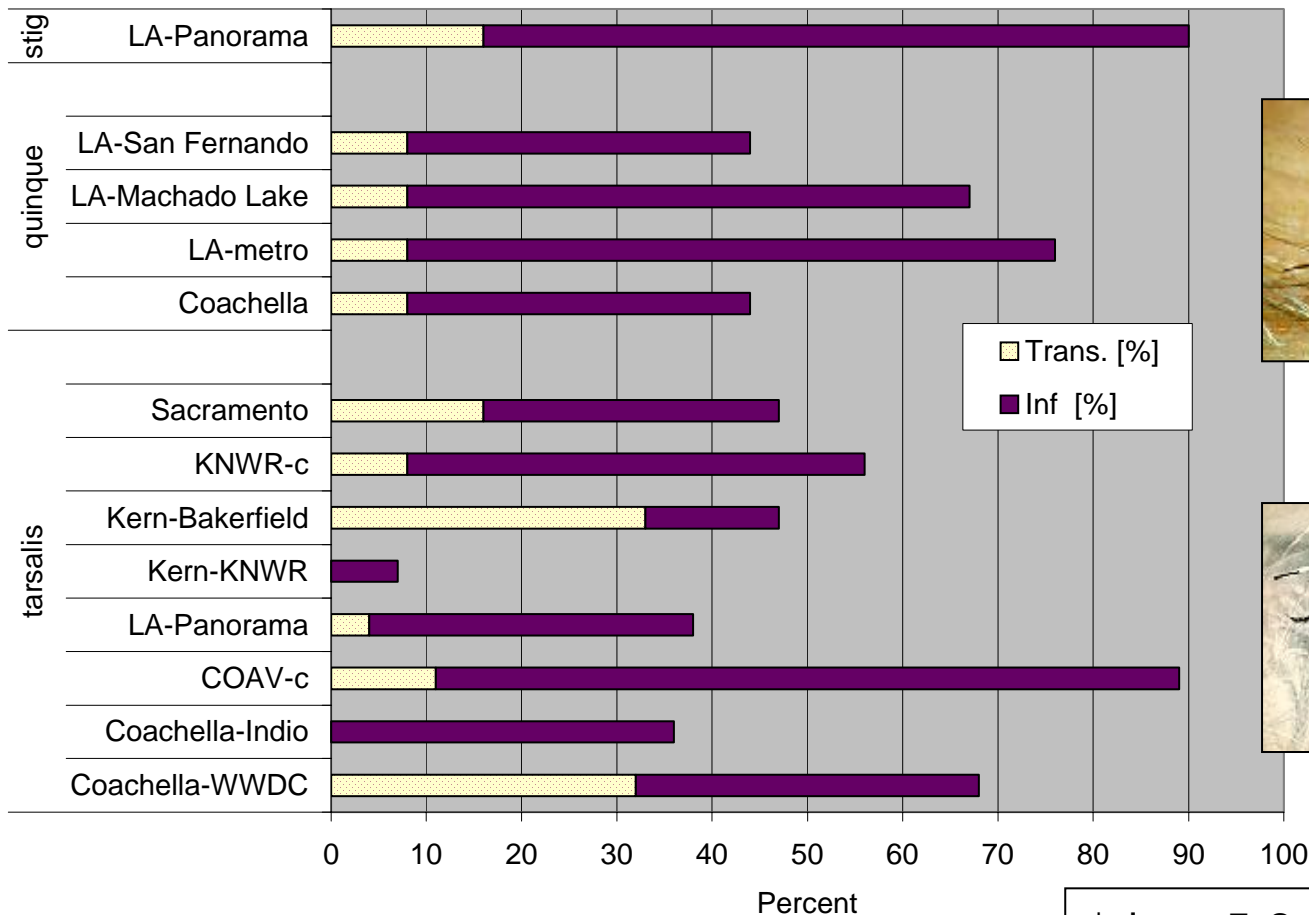
Vector competence of California mosquitoes for WNV [$7 \log_{10}$ PFU/ml]



Vector competence of California mosquitoes for WNV [dose = $4.9 \log_{10}$ pfu/ml]

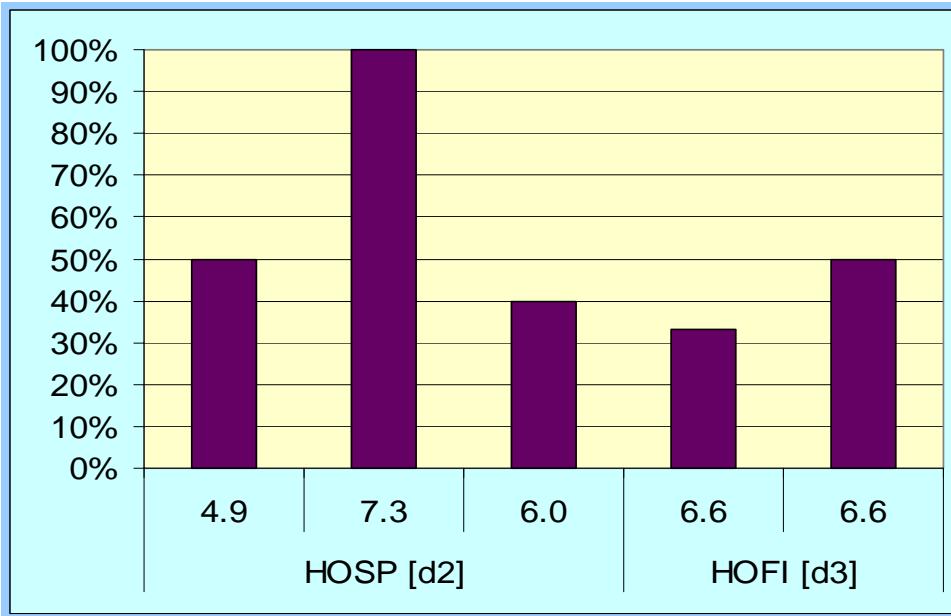


Infection and transmission of WNV by *Culex*, virus presented on pledgets*, Southern California, 2003

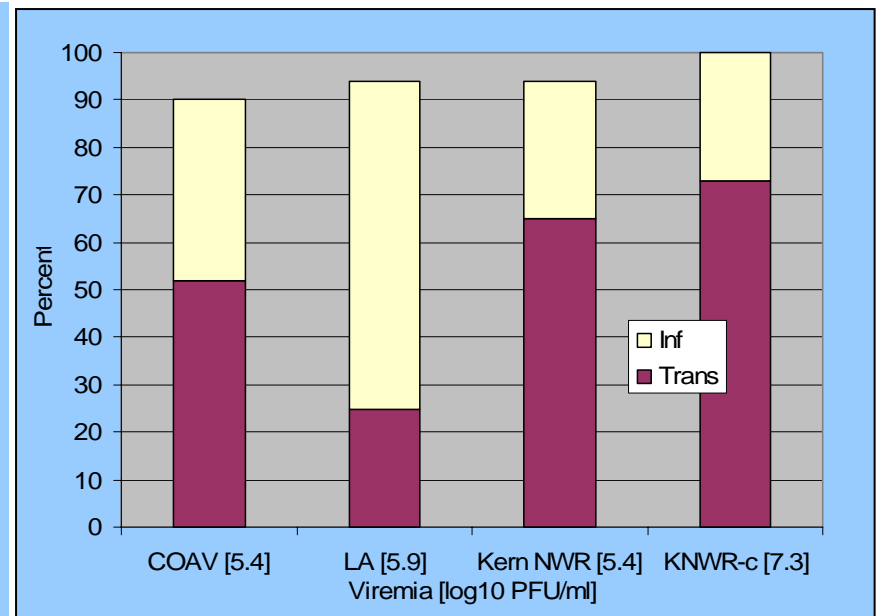


*dose 5.8-7.3 log₁₀ PFU/ml

Percent of *Cx. tarsalis* infected and transmitting after feeding on adult House sparrows or House finches infected with West Nile virus

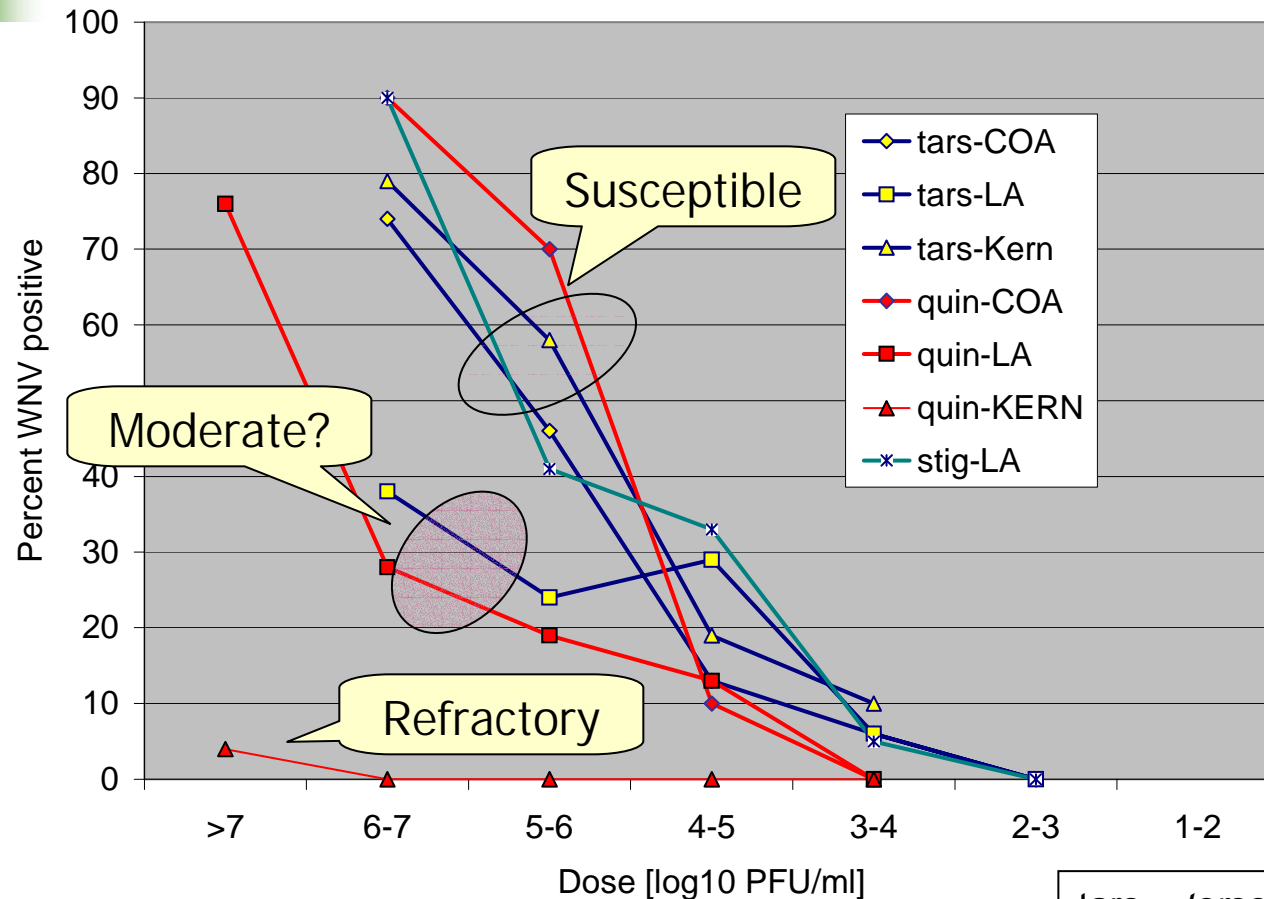


KNWR colony: % infected



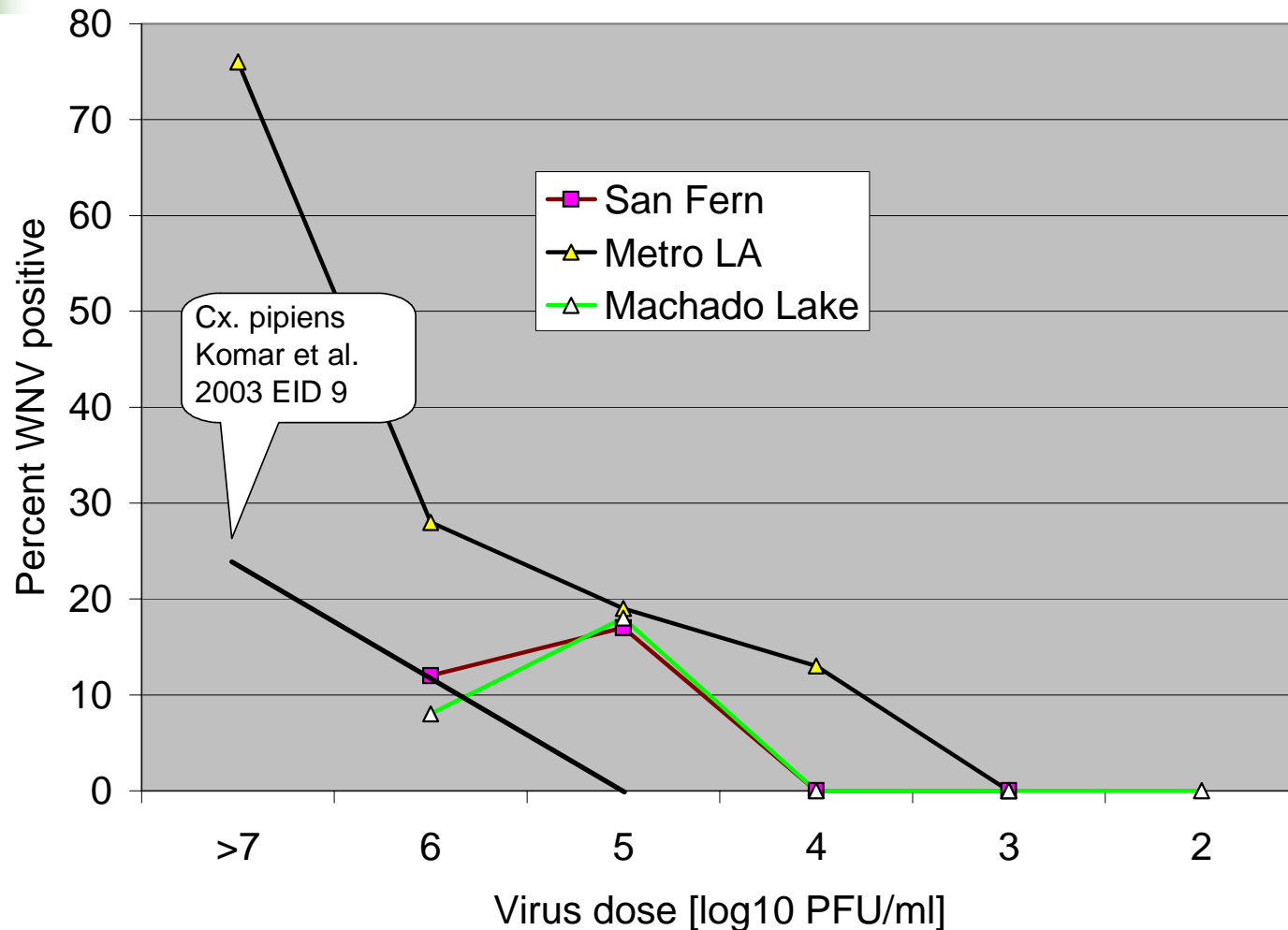
Field populations: % infected and transmitting after feeding on House finches with different viremias

Culex WNV vector competence: Dose response of infection



tars = *tarsalis*
quin = *pipiens quinquefasciatus*
stig = *stigmatosoma*

LA *Cx. p quinquefasciatus* WNV vector competence: Dose response

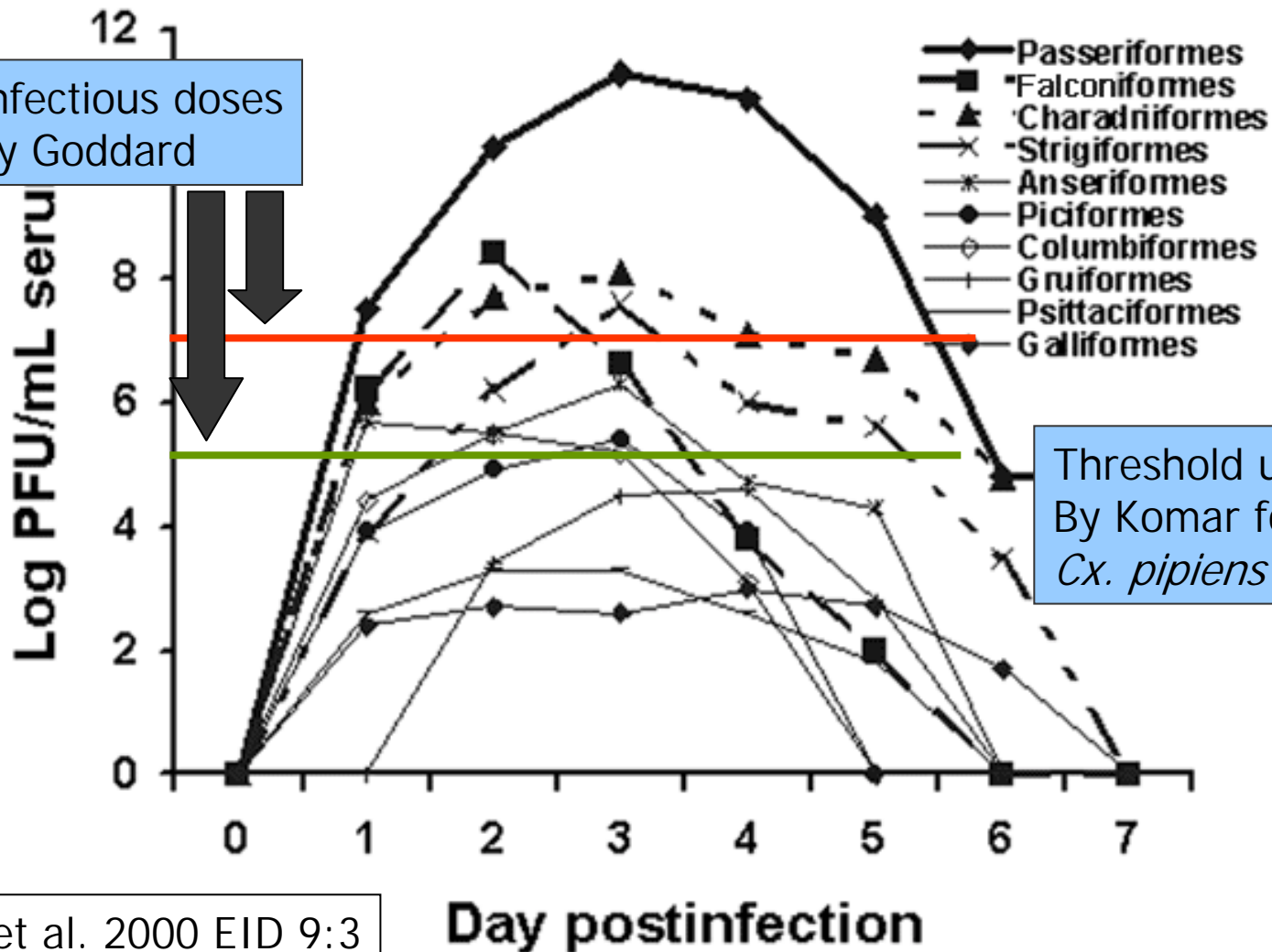


Avian host competence



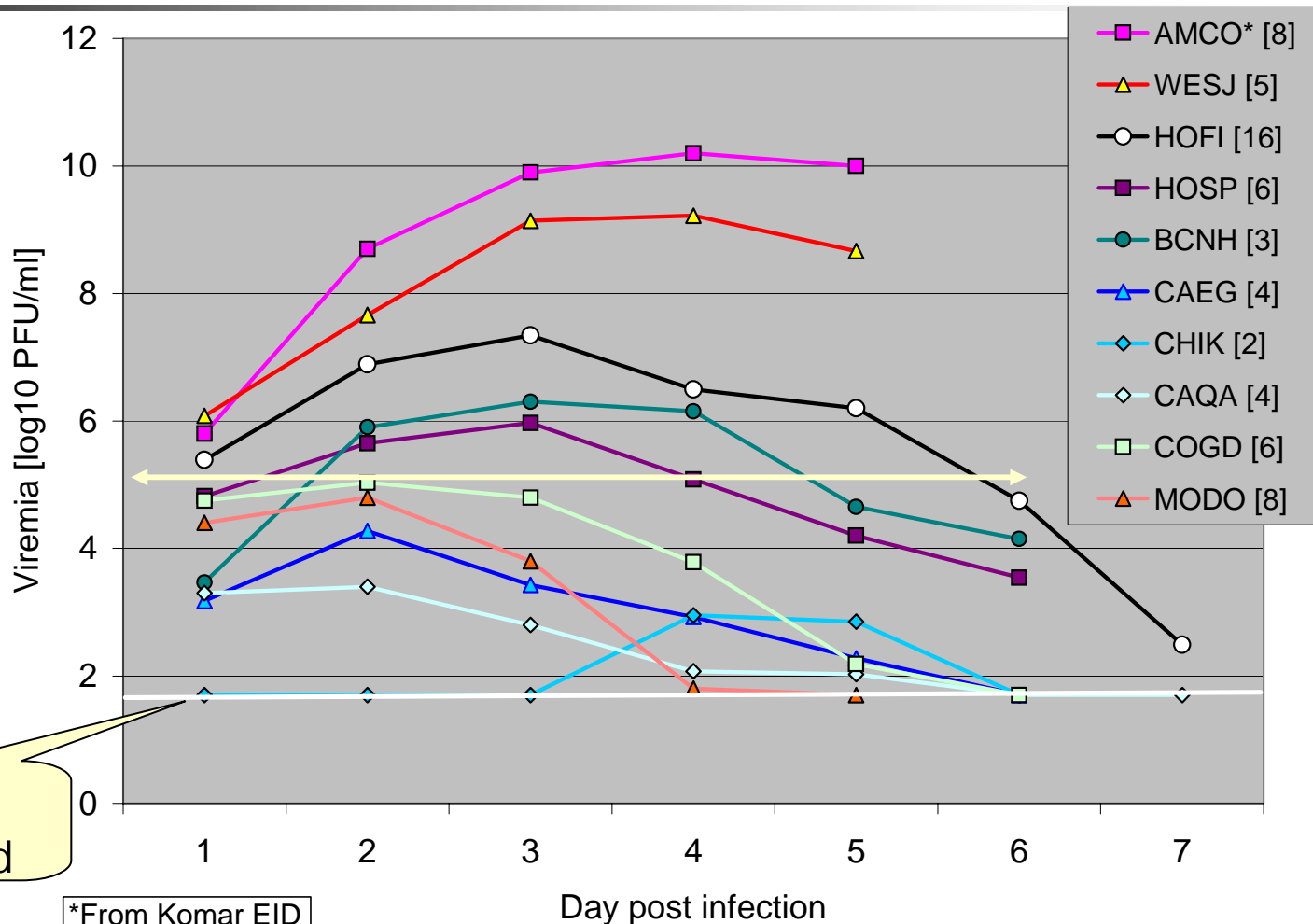
Avian Viremia Response

WNV infectious doses used by Goddard

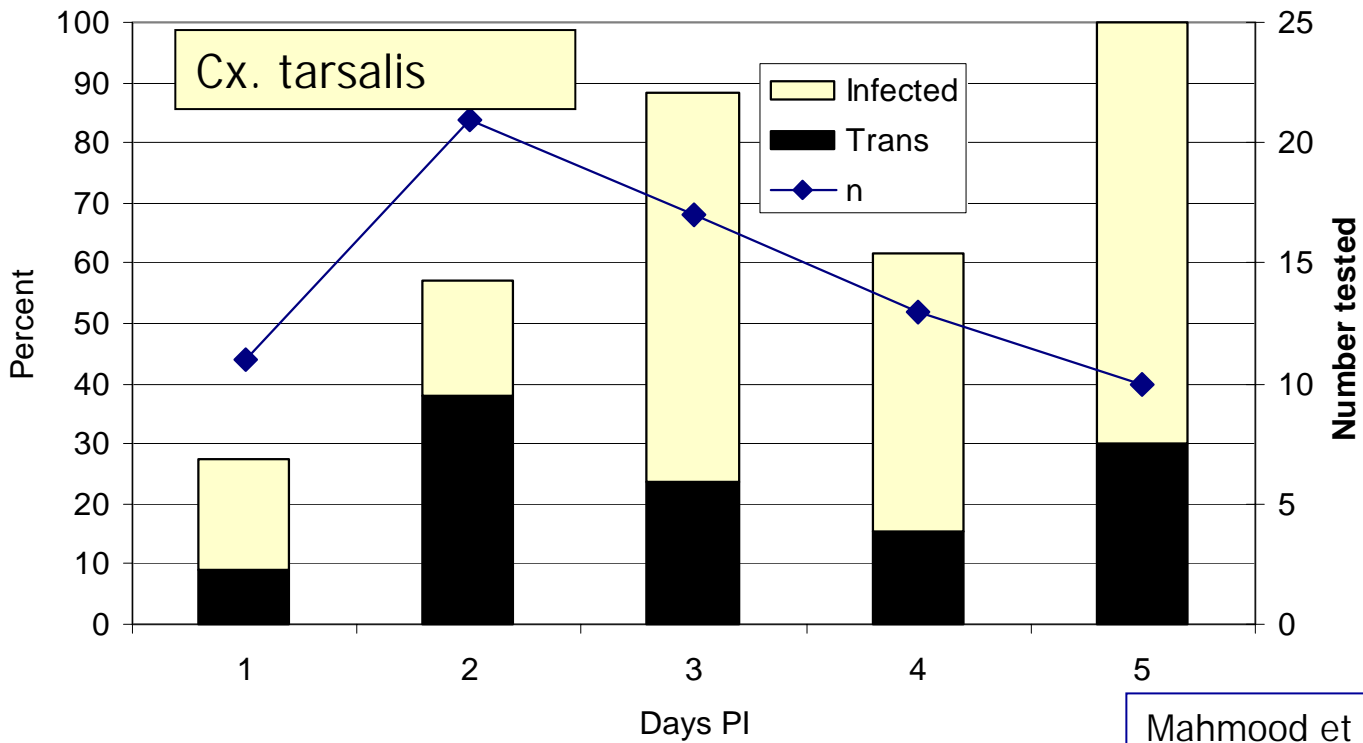
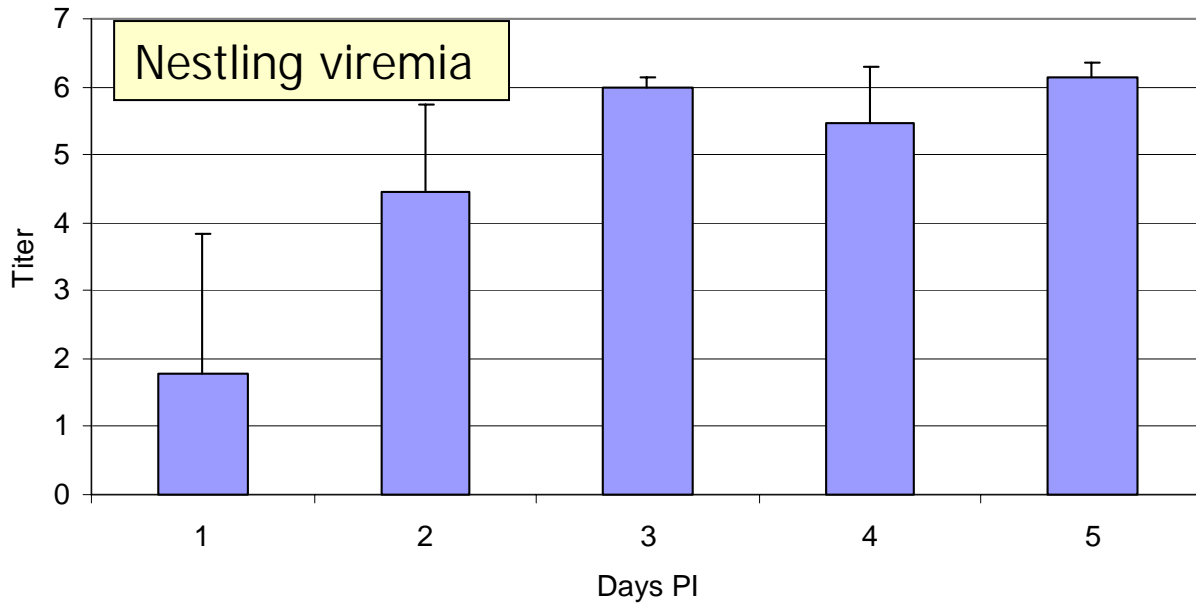


Komar et al. 2000 EID 9:3

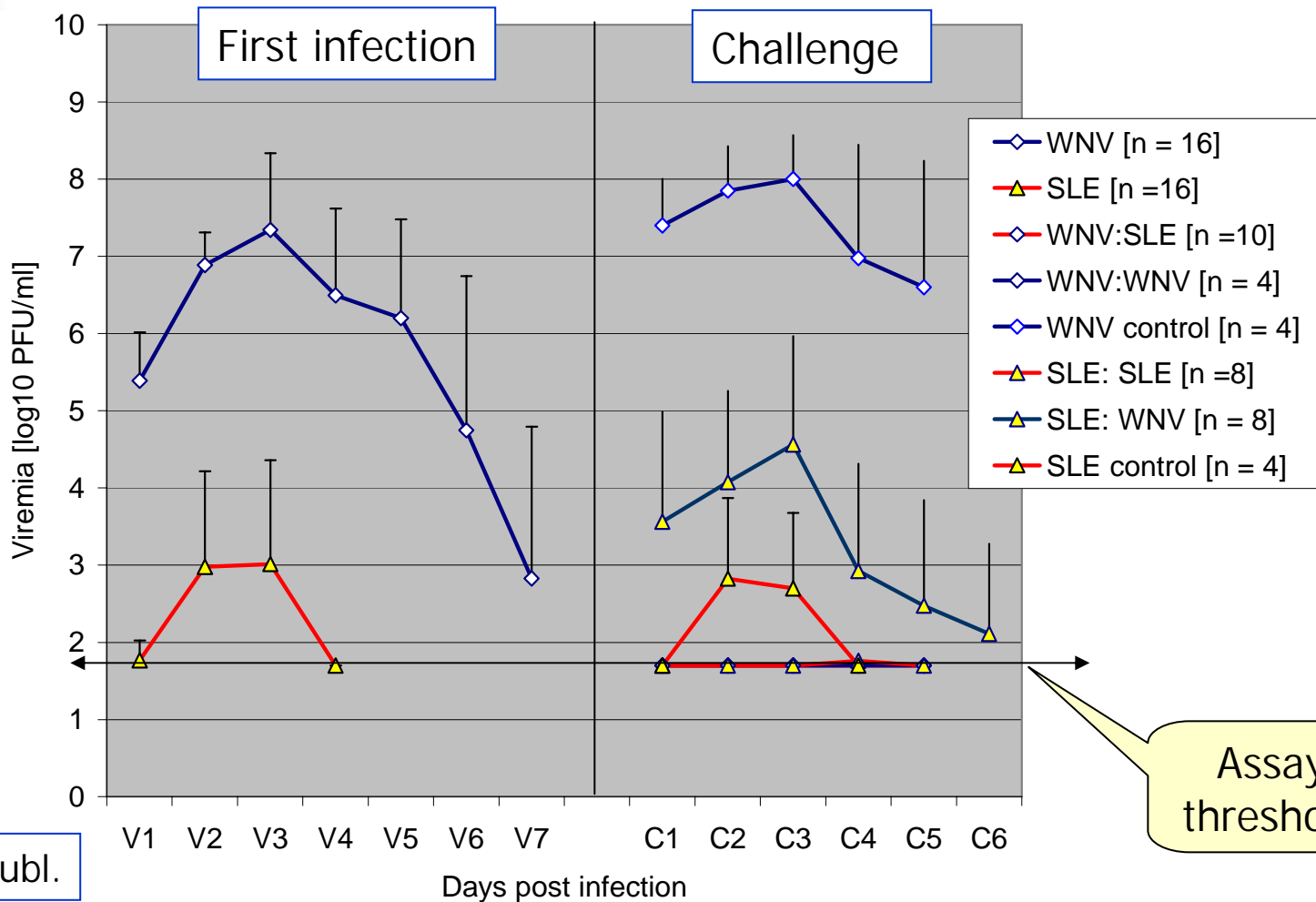
Host competence of some California birds for WNV



Nestling MODO:
SLEV viremia
response and
competence of
Cx. tarsalis



Acquired cross-immunity protects House finches and lowers viremia titers

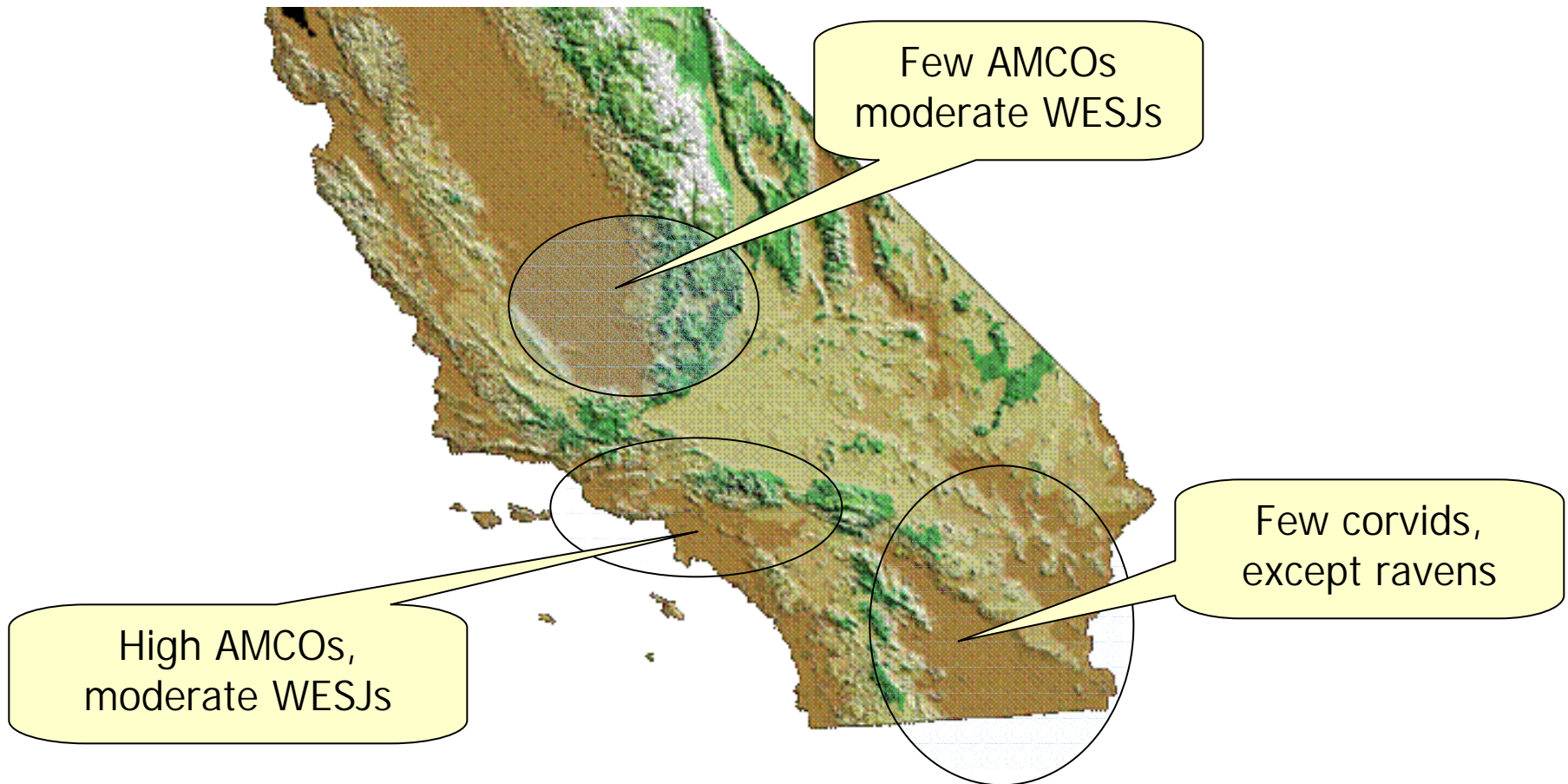


Reisen unpubl.

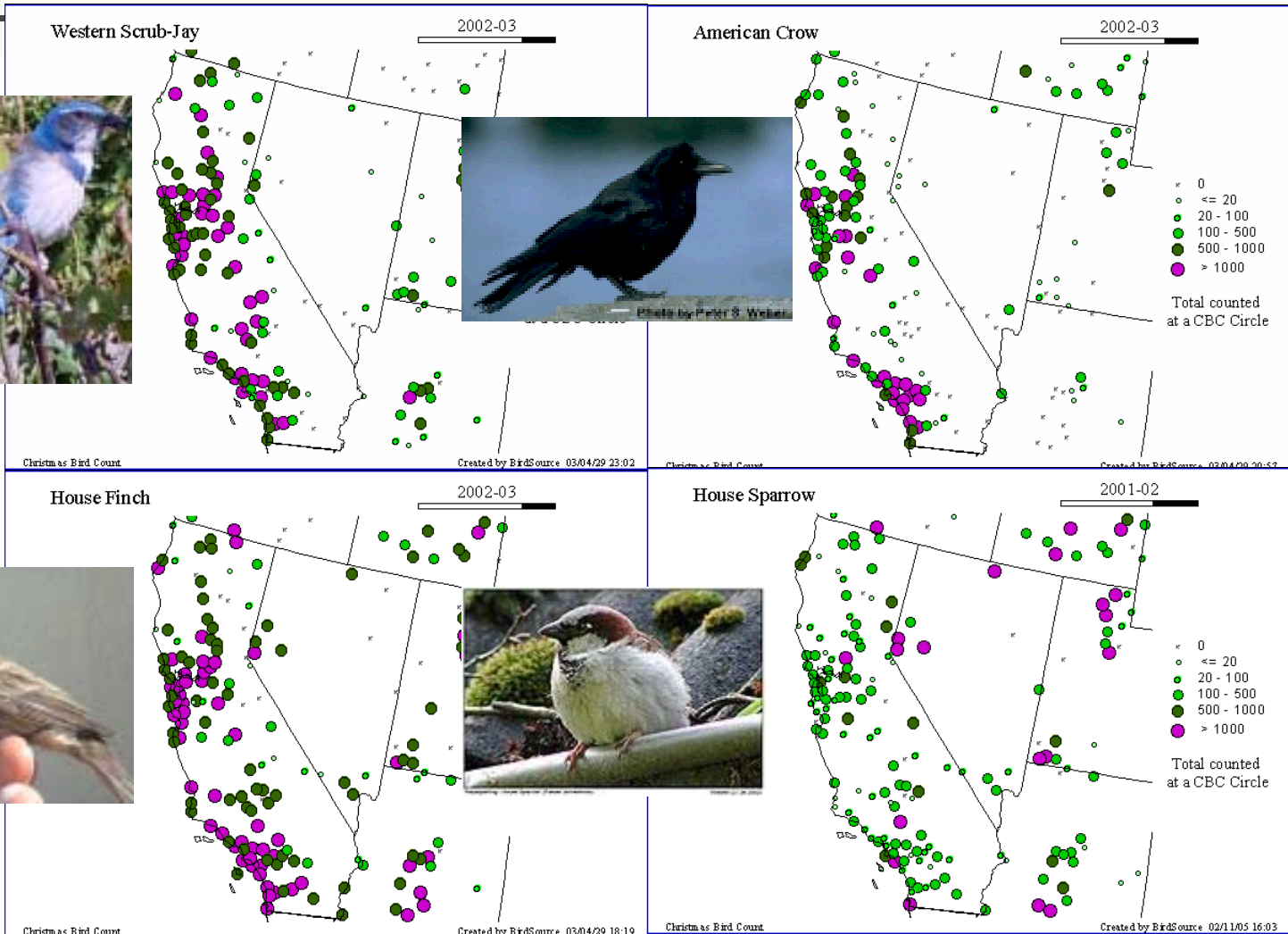
Assay threshold

Natural experiment:

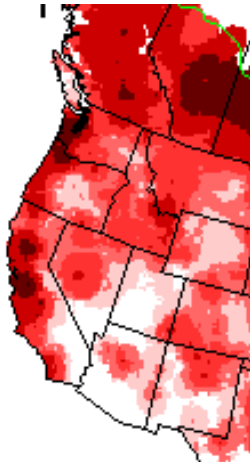
3 areas in southern California with different densities of corvids



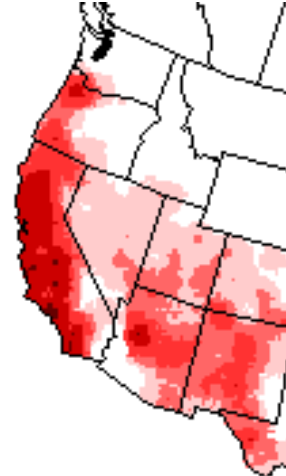
Distribution of most effective hosts in California based on CBC data



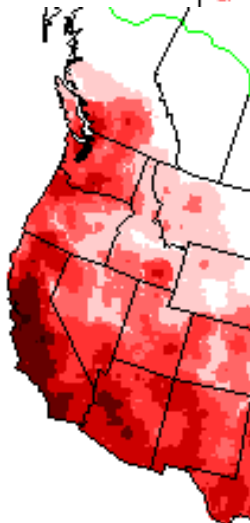
Distribution of most effective hosts in California based on BBC data [<http://www.mbr-pwrc.usgs.gov/>]



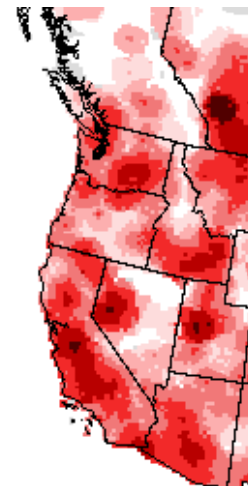
American crow



Western scrub jay



House finch



House sparrow

Infection rates for *Culex* species tested from southern California, May – Sep 2004

<i>Culex</i> species	Pools tested	Total mosquitoes tested	WNV positives	Infection Rate per 1,000	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Coachella Valley						
<i>quinquefasciatus</i>	132	3,132	4	1.29	0.42	3.08
<i>tarsalis</i>	424	15,137	63	4.56	3.54	5.79
<i>erythrothorax</i>	15	715	0			
Kern County						
<i>quinquefasciatus</i>	406	15,325	86	6.42	5.17	7.89
<i>tarsalis</i>	410	16,893	85	5.72	4.60	7.04
Los Angeles						
<i>erythrothorax</i>	263	12575	3	0.24	0.06	0.65
<i>quinquefasciatus</i>	1029	38,420	270	8.09	7.18	9.09
<i>tarsalis</i>	135	4,411	18	4.34	2.68	6.70
<i>stigmatosoma</i>	37	613	6	10.22	4.32	20.89

MLE Calculated from Biggerstaff: <http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dvbid/westnile/software.htm>



Incidence of WNV cases [CNS + fever] among human populations, California 2004

Area	Population size per 100,000 ^a	WNV cases	Incidence per 100,000
California	33,871	808	2.39
Coachella Valley	336	7	2.08
Los Angeles County	9,519	322	3.38
Kern County	662	59	8.91

a Based on 2,000 census figures

What will happen in 2005?

Possible epicenter in Central California

