

Eastern Equine Encephalitis in New Hampshire and Massachusetts

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NH & MA Arboviral Surveillance Programs

- Surveillance

NH: Town/city & minimal state-funded mosquito surveillance

MA: MCPs & state-funded long-term trap sites

- State Public Health Laboratory Testing

Mosquito, suspect human and veterinary cases, ± dead birds

EEE Transmission Cycle

Mosquito vector



Bird reservoir



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EEE Transmission Cycle

Mosquito bridge vector



Bird reservoir



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NH's EEE History

- 1970s and 1980s: several epizootics (horses); suspect human case (1980)

**Inclusion of EEEv in State
arboviral surveillance program**

- 2004: First detection of EEEv since 1982
 - 3 horses, 3 emus and mosquito pools (19/1,180)
- 2005: EEEv human outbreak
 - 7 human cases (2 died)
 - 9 horses, 4 alpacas, 1 llama, 2 emus, 54 wild dead birds, and mosquito pools (15/3,969)

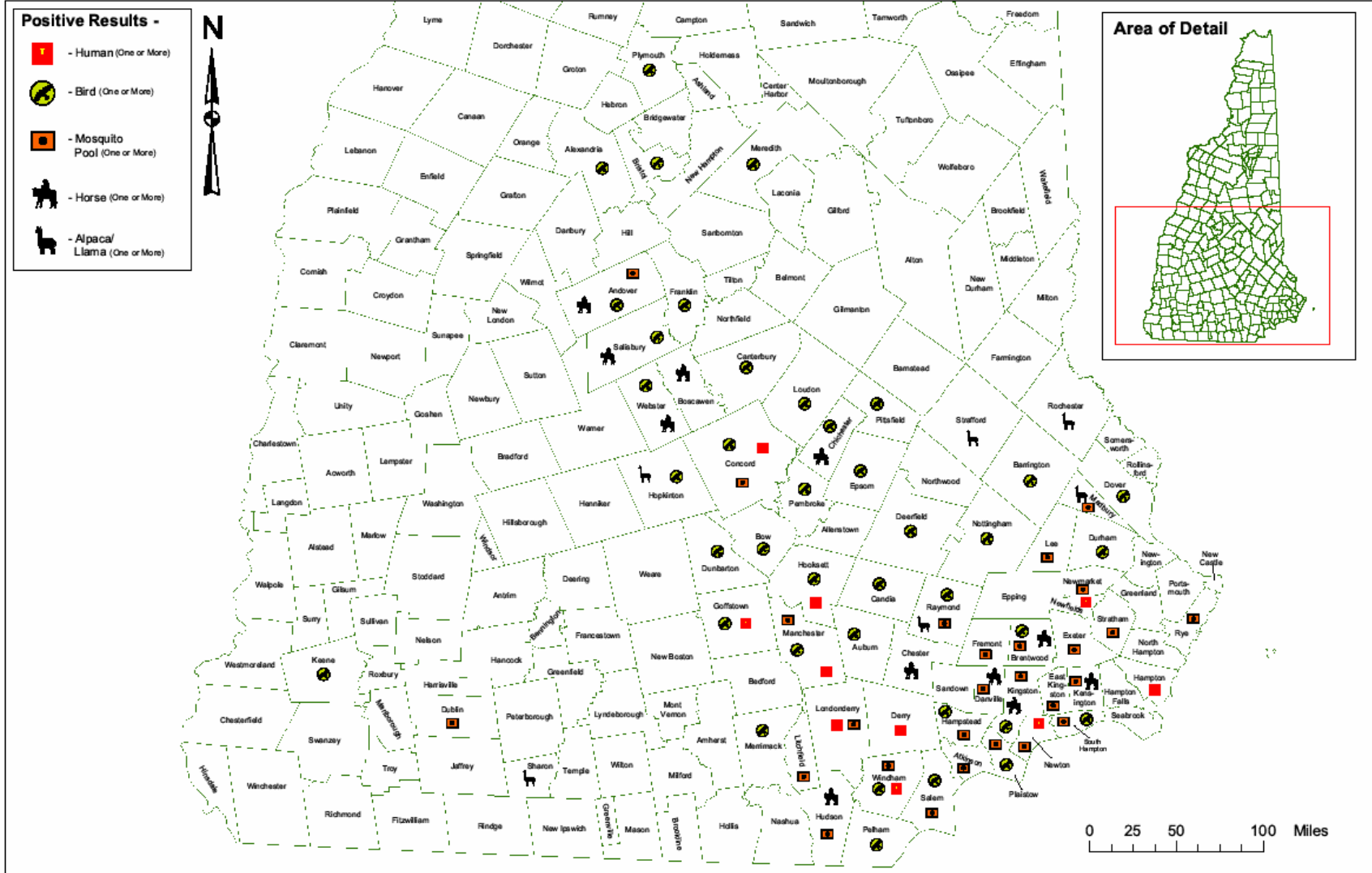
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NH's EEE History

Further development of local and State EEEv surveillance

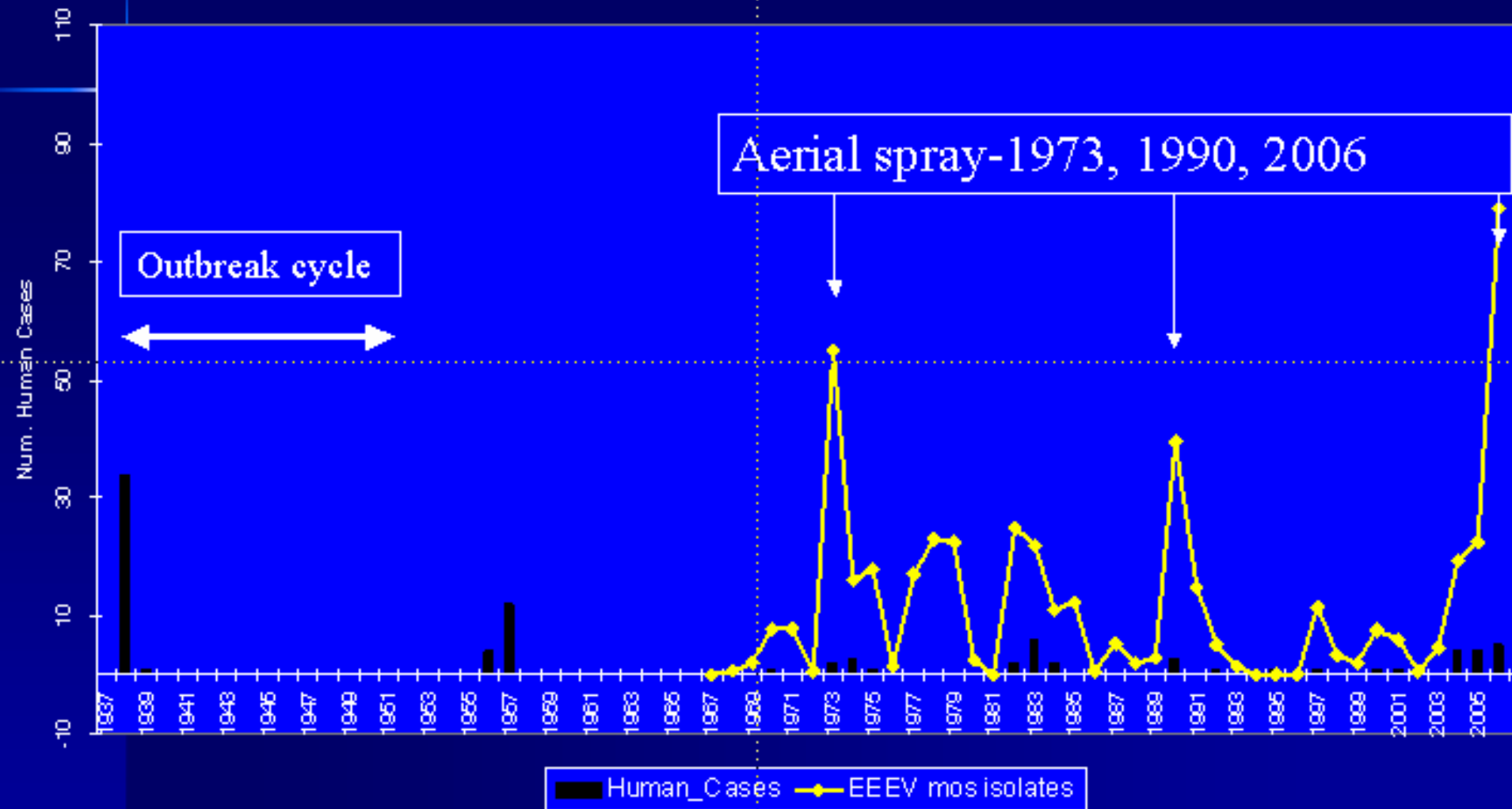
- **2006: High EEEv activity**
 - Horse, 5 wild dead birds, mosquito pools (40/11,682)
- **2007: EEEv human outbreak**
 - 3 human cases (0 deaths)
 - 1 horse, 1 alpaca, and mosquito pools (6/10,674)

Eastern Equine Encephalitis – Positive Test Results, 2003-2007



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Massachusetts 1938-2006: Human EEE and EEEV Mosquito Isolates



MA's Recent EEEV Outbreak

2004

4 Human
7 Equine
1 Emu
1 Alpaca
39 Mosquito
pools

2005

4 Human
4 Equine
1 Emu
45 Mosquito
pools

2006

5 Human
6 Equine
1 Llama
157 Mosquito
pools

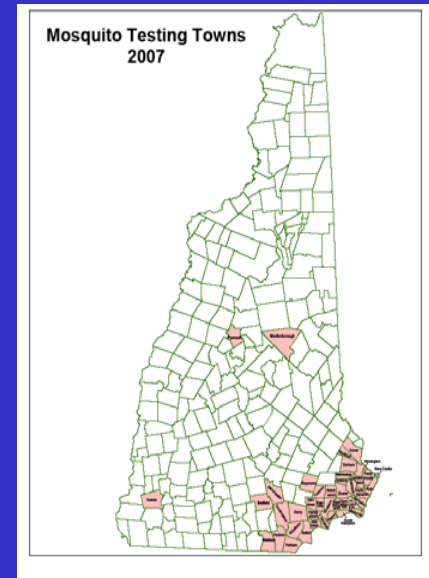
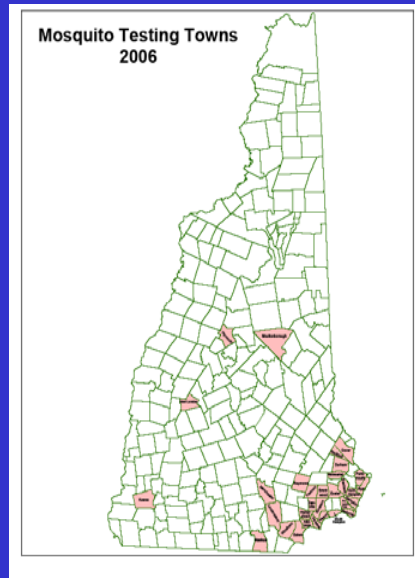
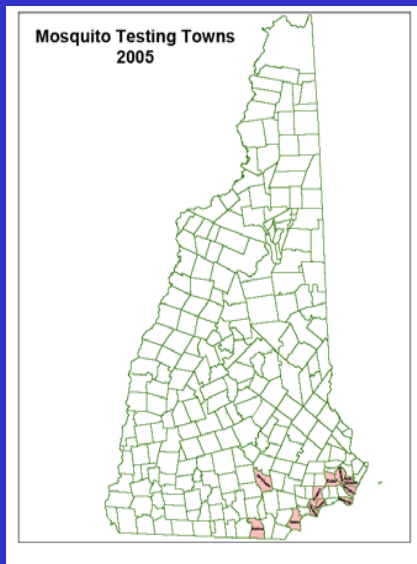
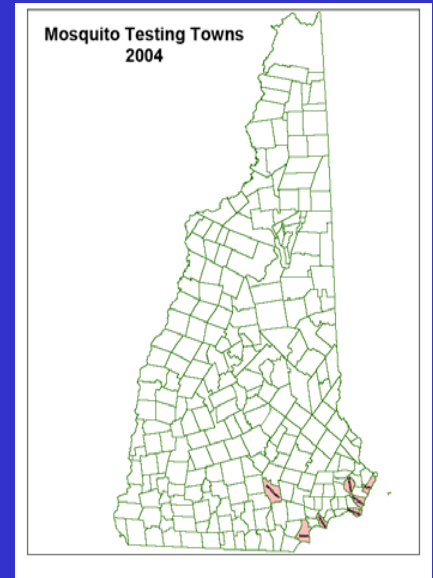
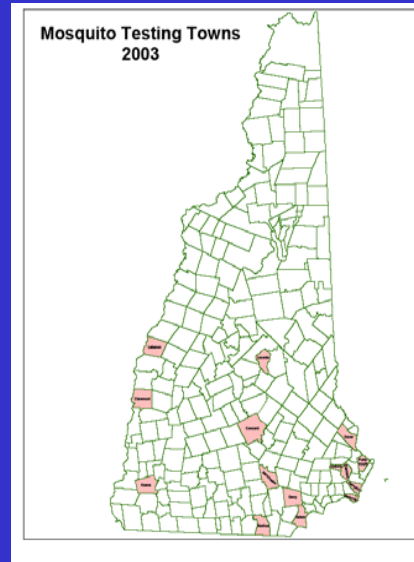
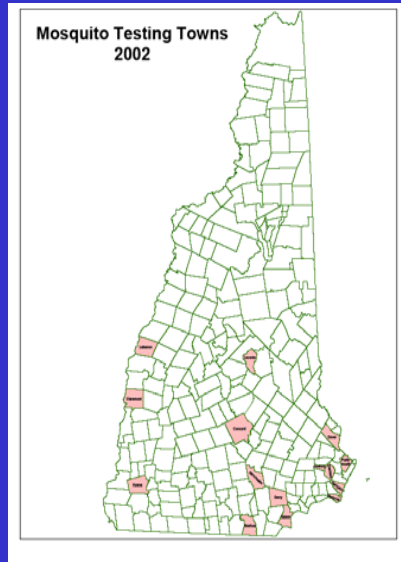
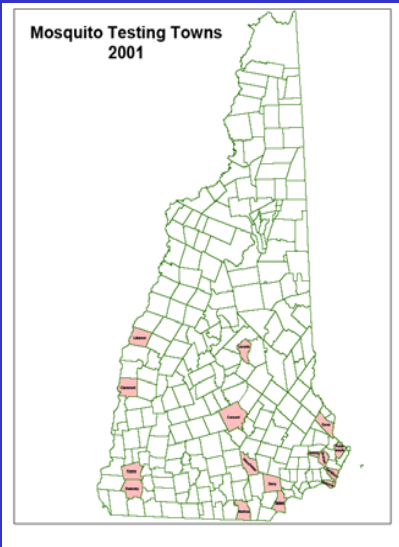
Lessons Learned?



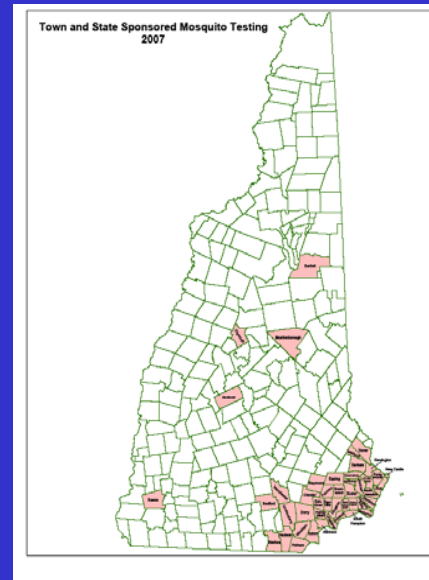
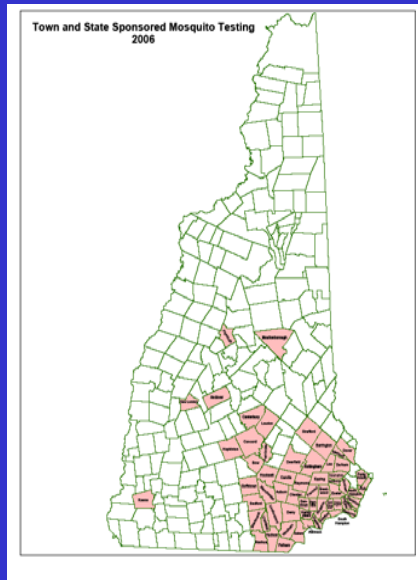
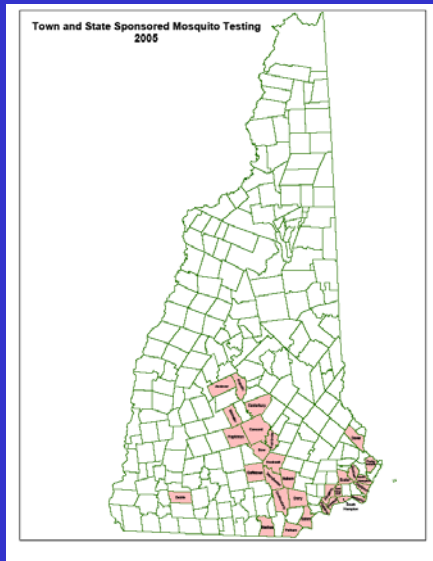
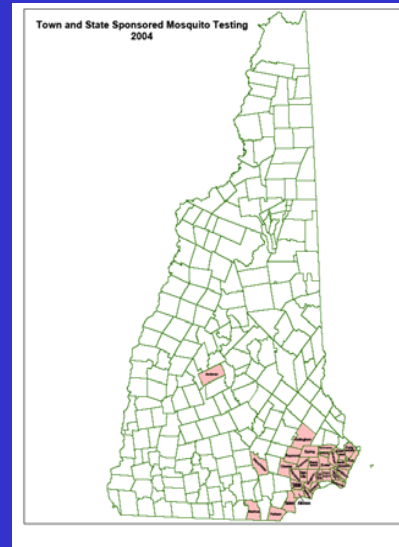
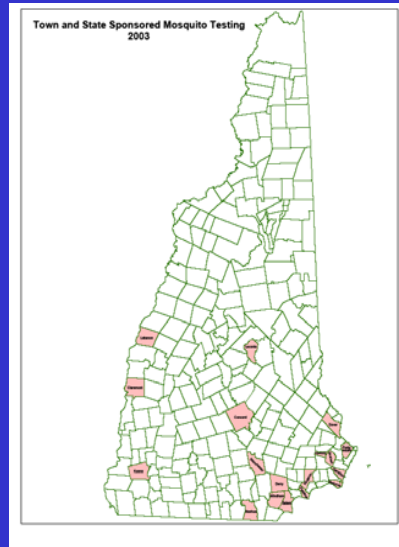
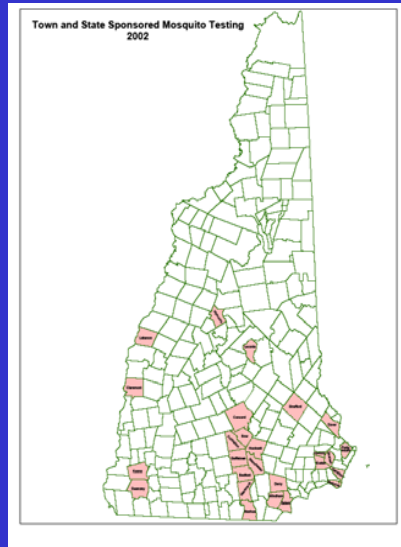
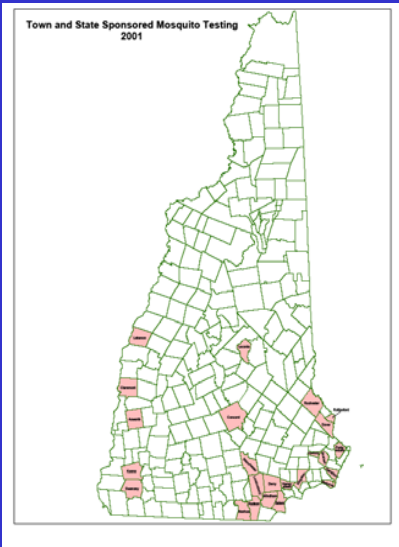
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NH: Developing a Sustainable Surveillance System

- **WNV as a building block**
 - Local interest temporally and geographically variable



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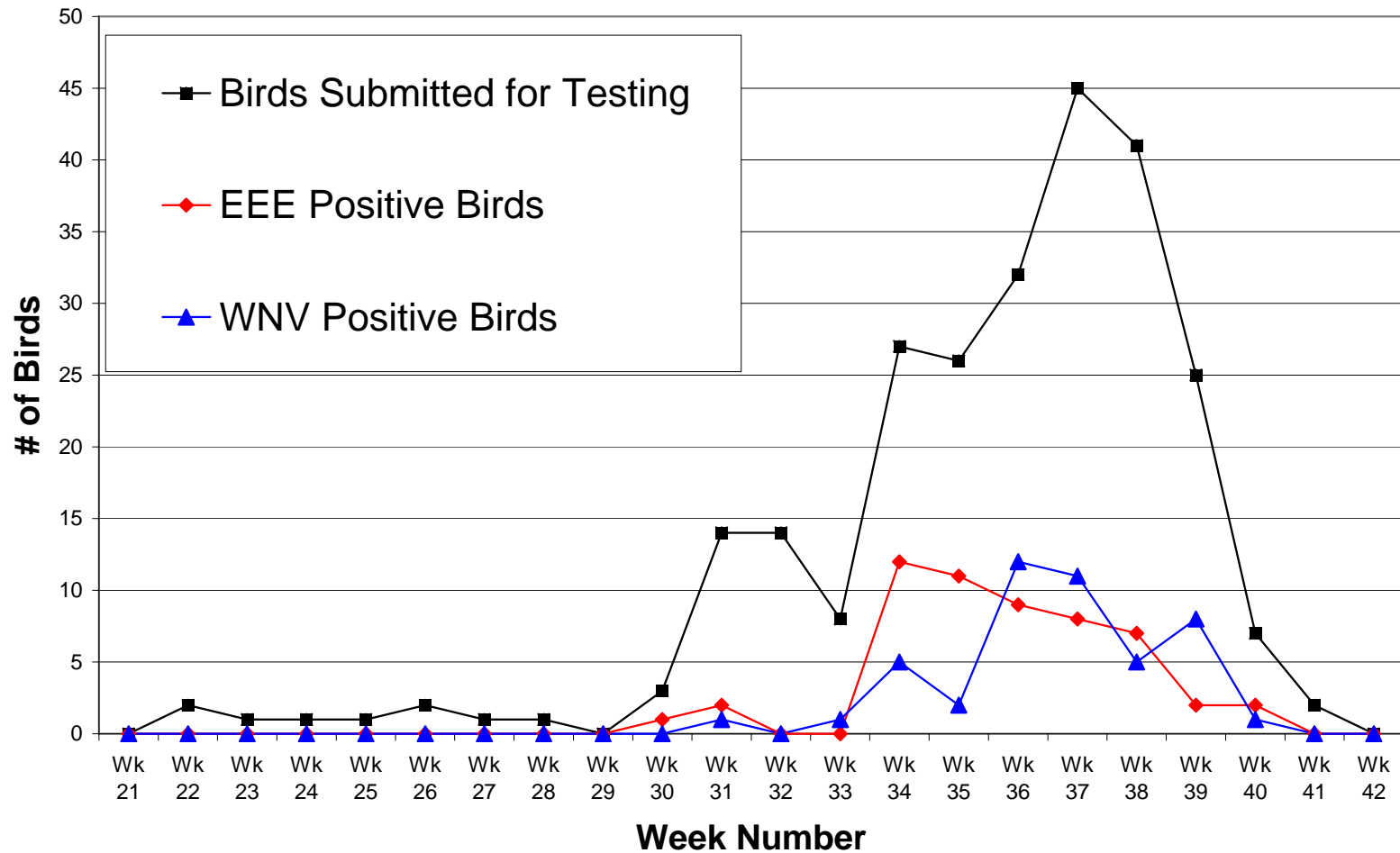


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Developing a Sustainable Surveillance System

- **WNV as a building block**
 - Local interest temporally and geographically variable
 - Intense education and program development
 - Financial “carrots”
 - Dead bird surveillance

NH: 2005 Dead Bird Results

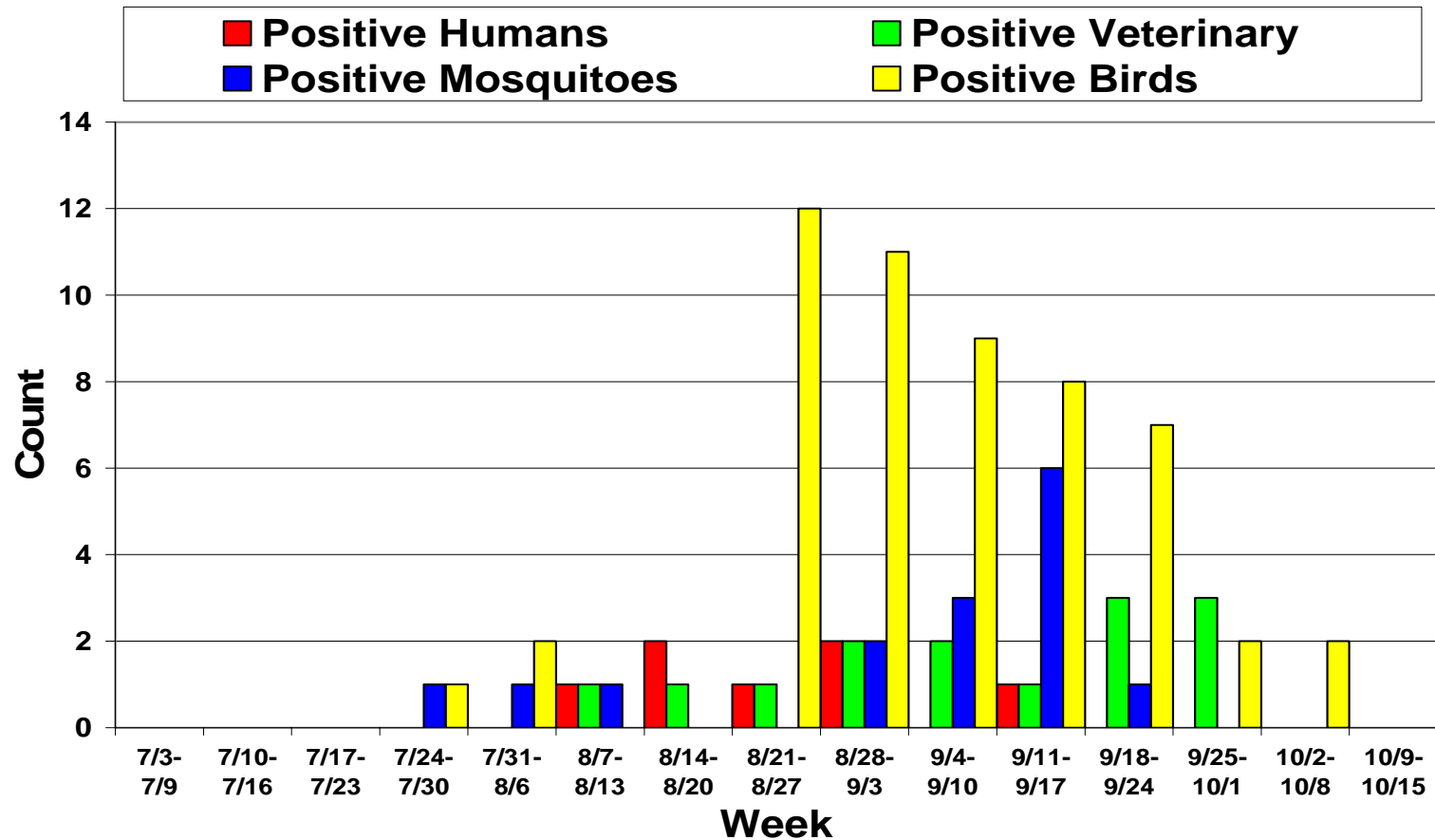


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Developing a Sustainable Surveillance System

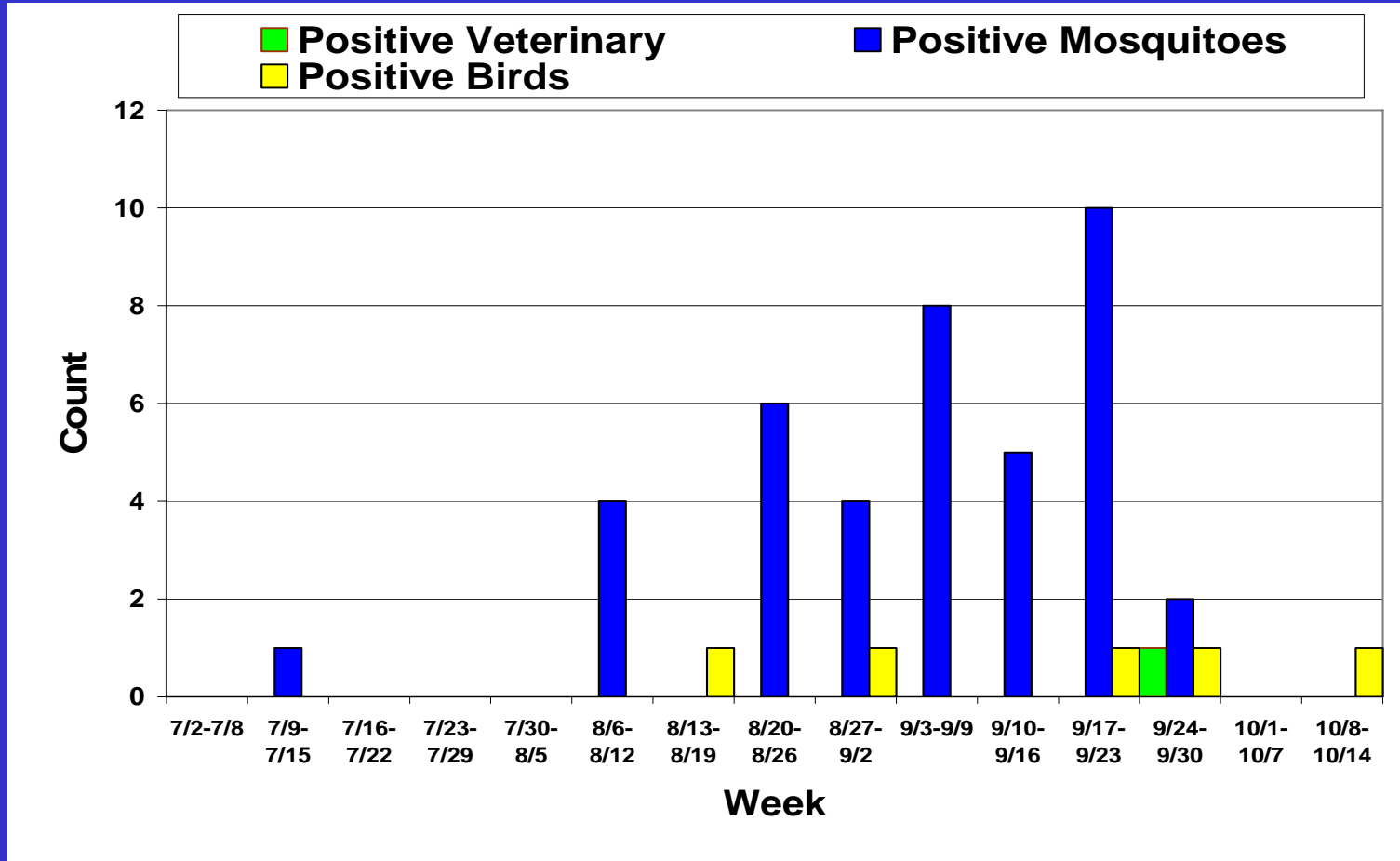
- **WNV as a building block**
- **Timeliness, validity...**

2005 EEEV Results



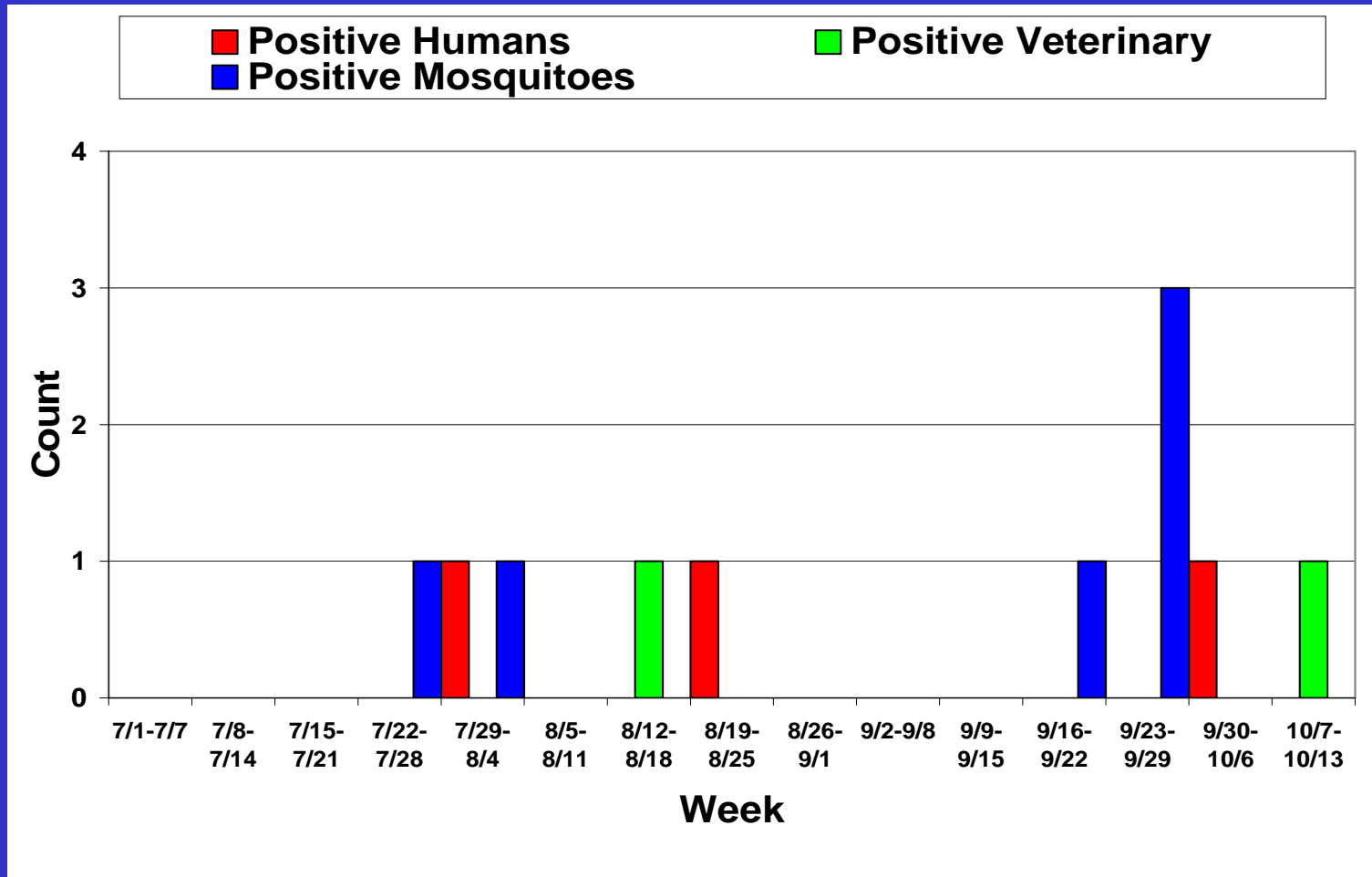
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2006 EEEV Results



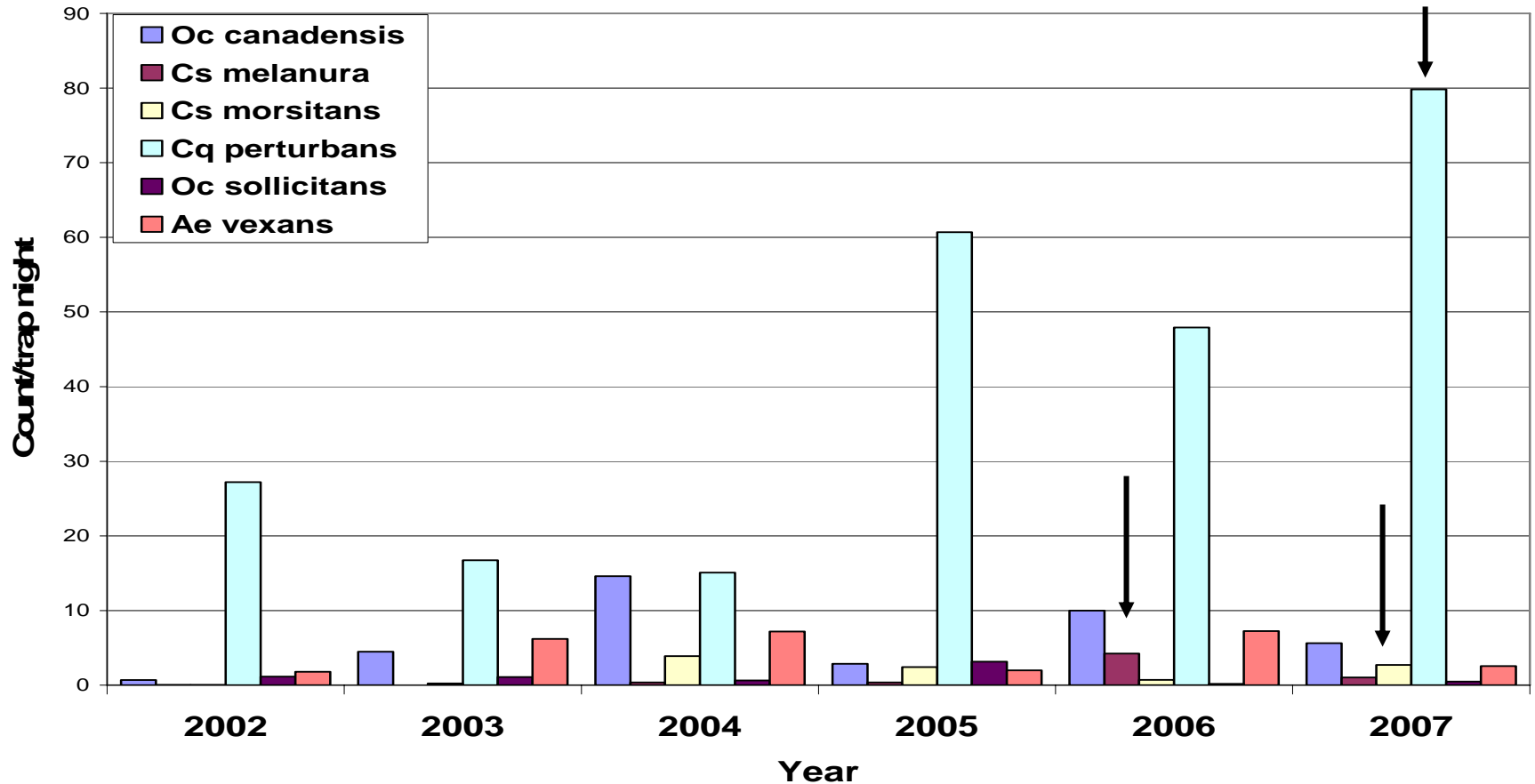
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2007 EEEV Results



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Annual Collection of EEE Species



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NH: Developing a Sustainable Surveillance System

- **Timeliness, validity...**
 - Short lag between detection of virus by surveillance system and human case onset
 - Best for regional measures of risk
 - No concrete association of MIR, abundance, or # EEEV pools with epizootic activity
 - “Fine tuning” NH’s mosquito surveillance system
 - Not the case in MA

MA: Timeline of Arboviral Activity, 2006

Time Period	Risk Indicators
Pre-Season	-Prior year activity, mild winter, elevated groundwater
Early Season	--Wet spring, larval counts, abundance levels
July	-EEEV Isolates, MIR, abundance, onset of EEE in horse
Aerial Spray: August 8, 2006	
Post- Spray	EEEV Isolates, MIR, onset of human cases
Aerial Spray: August 22-24, 2006	

NH & MA: Risk Communication

- Challenge of low incidence & high morbidity/mortality illness; juvenile cases
- Importance of aggressive media campaign
 - Press conferences highlighting disease risk and precautions
 - Education through websites, media, local officials
 - Targeted education to higher-risk populations
- Frequent updates to surveillance results (MA: daily)

NH & MA: Agency Communication

- **Communications with local, regional, and federal partners**
 - **Prior, during and post-season**
- **Immediate surveillance updates to key stakeholders**
- **HAN announcements**
- **Weekly summary reports**

MA: Interactions with the Public and Public Representatives

Stakeholders:

- ❖ Public health – state and local
- ❖ Vector control
- ❖ Patient advocates/families
- ❖ Environmentalists
- ❖ State legislators

DPH Message:

Data suggests aerial spray was effective in breaking transmission cycle

Public Interpretation:

Stakeholders held conflicting viewpoints which resulted in both support and criticism of the aerial spray event

NH & MA: Post-Season Inter-Agency Collaboration

- **Strategies to Strengthen Public/State/Advocacy Group interactions:**
 - **Workgroups with multiple stakeholder involvement**
 - **Clarification of agency roles/responsibilities – put in writing for distribution**
 - **Continued review and improvements of DPH response plan based on risk levels**

Updated Response Plan: Defined Risk levels

- Separate guidelines for WNV and EEE
- Risk category assigned based on surveillance, ecosystem, and climatic data
- Risk category corresponds with probability of human outbreak:
 - Risk Category 1-5 (Remote - Critical Probability)
- Each category has set of recommended responses
- As surveillance data changes, the risk category changes

MA: Risk Category 5 - Critical

Recommended Response:

- Recommend restriction of outdoor activities during peak mosquito activity hours
- Confer with partner agencies to determine response - may include aerial spraying
- Initiate active surveillance of emergency rooms and health care providers in the event of aerial spraying
- Designate high-risk areas where individual no-spray requests may be pre-empted

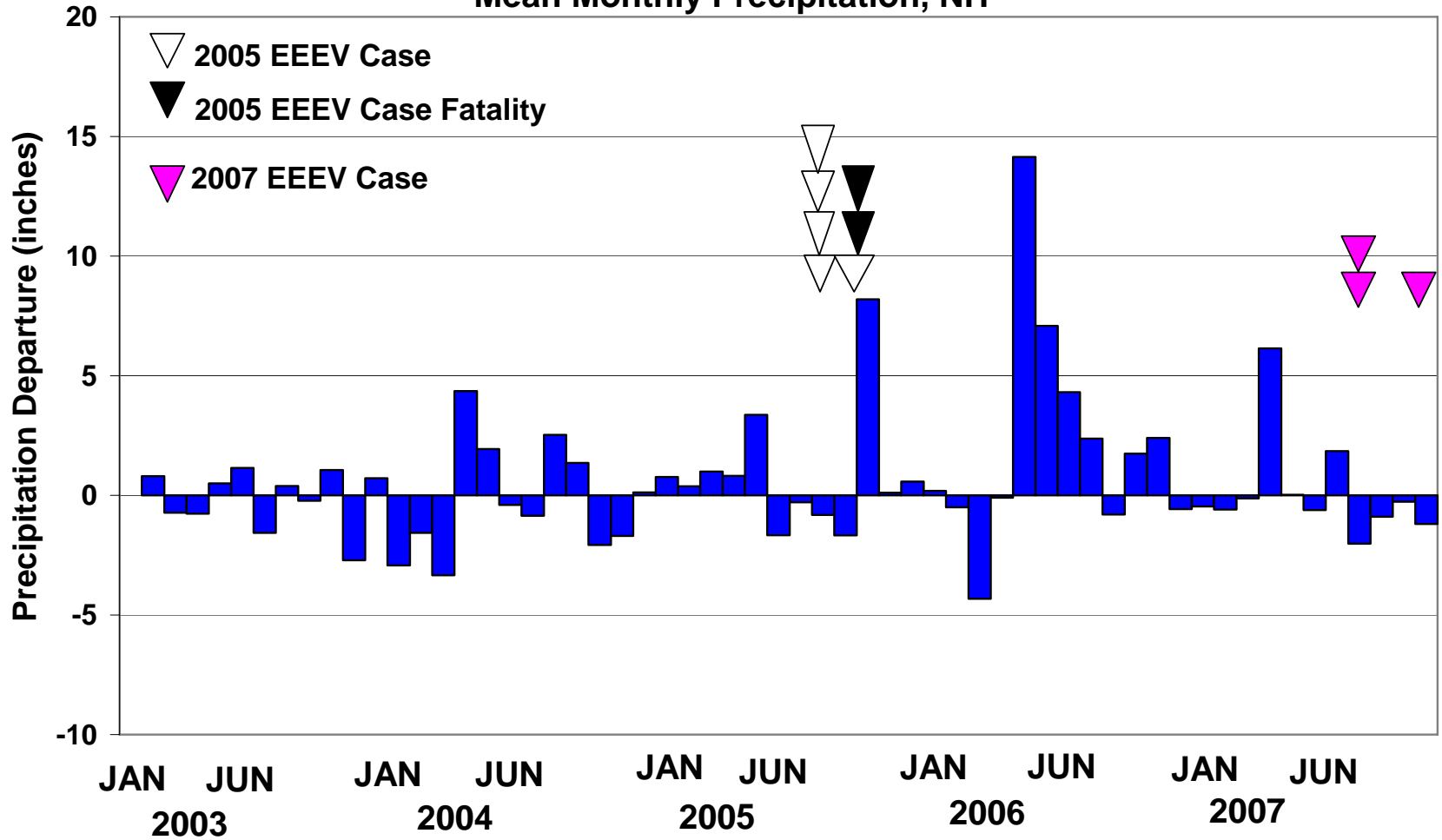
NH & MA: Risk Levels and Risk Communication

- **Risk levels defined at “focal area” unit, determined by DPH**
- **Frequent updates to public and stakeholders**
- **Improves risk communication and prevention messaging**

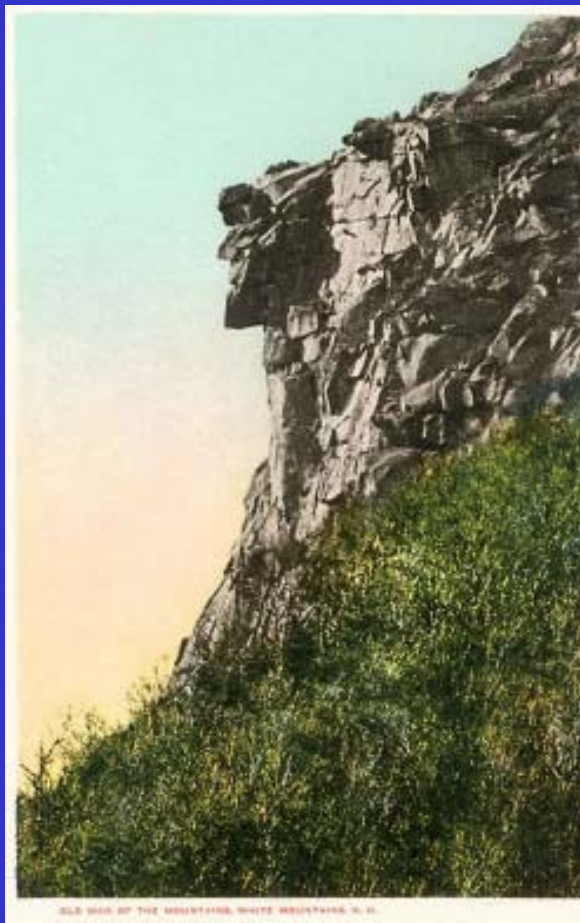
Why NH in 2004-2007?

- History of EEEV activity in NH
- Improved surveillance
- Introduction of novel variant?
 - Research in MA indicates that EEEV genetic variants exist and there are geographically independent foci
- Changes in abundance of vector species?
- Weather?

Departure From a 20-Year Average (1983-2002) of the Mean Monthly Precipitation, NH



Questions?



OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN, WHITE MOUNTAIN, N. H.

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