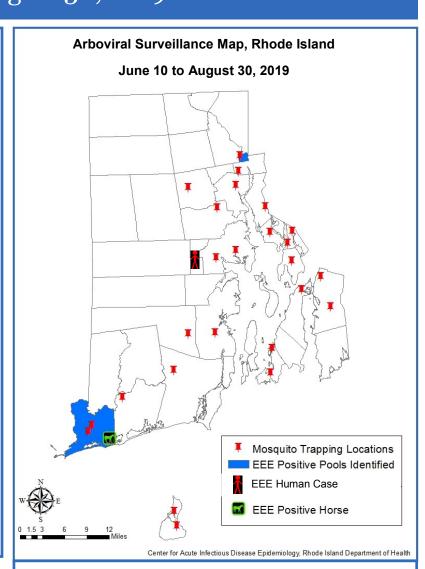


Rhode Island Arbovirus Activity Update August 30, 2019

Report Highlights:

- RIDOH announced the state's first human case of EEE in a person from West Warwick.
- A horse from Westerly tested positive for EEE.
- A total of 1,314 mosquito pools have been tested for WNV and EEE to date in Rhode Island for 2019.
- One mosquito pool collected in Westerly on August 19, 2019 tested positive for EEE, bringing the total number of EEE positive pools in Rhode Island for the season to 3.
- All mosquito pools have tested negative for WNV.
- On August 26, 2019, RIDOH issued a <u>press release</u> and an <u>advisory</u> recommending 'Smart Scheduling' for outdoor activities for the remainder of the mosquito season, which typically ends mid-October (after the first hard frost).
- RIDOH issued a <u>press release</u> today. A provider advisory will also be issued today.
- DEM issued a press release August 29, 2019.
- There continues to be a high level of arboviral activity, especially EEE, in Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Please see 'Arboviral Findings Outside Rhode Island' on the second page of this report for more information.

The Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (DEM) traps mosquitoes at various locations throughout Rhode Island from early June to late September annually. Mosquito traps are placed strategically throughout the state based on the knowledge of environmental conditions conducive to West Nile Virus (WNV) and Eastern Equine Encephalitis (EEE) amplification in the mosquito population. Once traps are collected, the mosquitoes captured in each trap are sorted by species into "pools." The Rhode Island State Health Laboratory tests each pool for the presence of WNV and EEE through PCR testing.



The map above displays the approximate locations within Rhode Island where mosquito traps are set weekly by DEM, as well as the municipalities where positive arboviral findings have been identified.

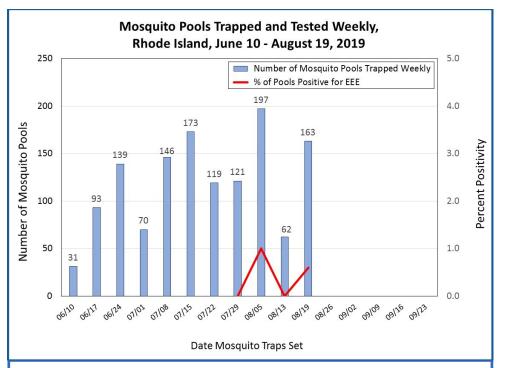
2019 Rhode Island Arbovirus Surveillance as of August 30, 2019

Total Number of Mosquito Pools Tested	1,314
WNV-Positive Mosquito Pools	0
EEE-Positive Mosquito Pools	3
WNV-Positive Horses	0
EEE-Positive Horses	1
Human WNV Cases	0
Human EEE Cases	1

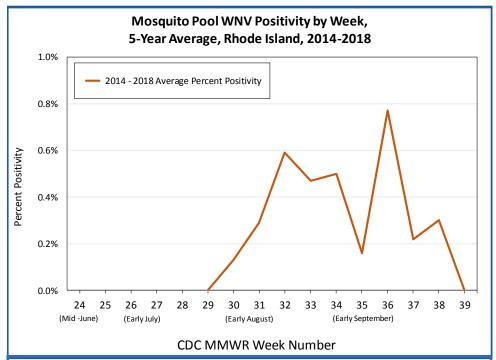


Rhode Island Arbovirus Activity Update

August 30, 2019



One of 163 mosquito pools collected on August 19, 2019 tested positive for EEE (0.6% positivity).



The CDC Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR) week is the epidemiological week number of the year. In the graph above, it is used to display the cumulative mosquito pool positivity by week when mosquito pool test results from 2014-2018 are aggregated.

WNV-Positive Mosquito Pools, 2019			
Mosq. Species	Trap Night	Municipality	
No WNV positive pools detected to date			

EEE-Positive Mosquito Pools, 2019			
Mosq. Species	Trap Night	Municipality	
Aedes japonicus*	8/5/2019	Central Falls	
Anopheles punctipennis+	8/5/2019	Central Falls	
Culiseta melanura ☆	8/19/2019	Westerly	
* Day-biting ◆ Evening-biting ☆Bird-biting			

Arboviral Findings Outside RI

- Massachusetts: Four humans, 7 horses, including a horse in Uxbridge, and 1 goat have been confirmed with EEE in multiple counties to date. In addition, 379 EEE and 61 WNV positive mosquito pools have been identified. Many municipalities remain at a critical EEE risk level. Planned Aerial spraying has been completed. Massachusetts mosquito testing results can be found at here.
- <u>Connecticut:</u> In addition to Voluntown, <u>EEE</u> has now been detected in mosquitoes trapped in Stonington and North Stonington. <u>WNV</u> has also been detected in mosquitoes in Voluntown and North Stonington. Connecticut mosquito test results can be found here.
- New Hampshire: This week it was announced that a horse from Northwood had been identified with EEE.
 EEE has also been detected in mosquitoes in the southern portion of the state in Pelham and Manchester.
 New Hampshire mosquito test results can be found here.



Preventing Mosquito Bites and Arboviral Infections

Mosquitoes are carriers (vectors) for many diseases, including West Nile Virus (WNV) and Eastern Equine Encephalitis (EEE). The species of mosquitoes that carry WNV and EEE are found in Rhode Island and bite until the first heavy frost (usually the end of October). Everyone who participates in outdoor activities should take actions to protect themselves from mosquito bites.



WEST NILE VIRUS

Severe West Nile Virus symptoms can include high fever, headache, neck stiffness, stupor, disorientation, coma, tremors, convulsions, muscle weakness, vision loss, numbness, and paralysis. Milder symptoms can include fever, headache, body aches, nausea, vomiting, swollen lymph glands, or rash on the chest, stomach, and back.



EASTERN EQUINE ENCEPHALITIS

EEE symptoms include an abrupt onset of chills, fever, generally unhealthy feeling, joint pain, and muscle pain. Signs and symptoms in patients with encephalitis (brain inflammation) are fever, headache, irritability, restlessness, drowsiness, loss of appetite, vomiting, diarrhea, bluish discoloration, convulsions, and coma.

WHAT YOU SHOULD DO

PROTECT YOURSELF



NETTING

Put insect netting over strollers and playpens.



CLOTHING

When spending time outside during warm weather, wear long-sleeved shirts/pants whenever possible, especially if outside during dawn or dusk.



SCREENS

Put screens on windows and doors. Fix screens that have holes.



BUG SPRAY

Use EPA-approved bug spray with one of the following active ingredients: DEET (20-30% strength), picaridin, IR3535, and oil of lemon eucalyptus or paramenthane-diol. Do not use DEET on infants.

GET RID OF MOSQUITO BREEDING GROUNDS



CLEAN GUTTERS

Remove anything around your house and yard that collects water. Clean gutters and downspouts to ensure proper drainage.



DUMP STANDING WATER

Remove any water from unused swimming pools, wading pools, boats, planters, trash and recycling bins, tires, and anything else that collects water, and cover them.

For more information, visit the Rhode Island Department of Health's website www.health.ri.gov/mosquito

or the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Website: www.cdc.gov/westnile