

West Nile Virus Surveillance Report, 2022: Jul 02

Table of Contents

1. West Nile virus transmission risk	page 2
2. Degree day accumulations	page 3
3. Mosquito surveillance results	page 5
4. West Nile virus animal cases	page 7
5. West Nile virus human cases	page 8

1. West Nile virus transmission risk (week ending Jul 02, 2022)

- The type of mosquitoes that are capable of transmitting West Nile virus (*Culex* spp.) were detected in Regina and Estevan this week.
- All *Culex* spp. mosquito pools tested negative for West Nile virus.
- WNV transmission risk is currently minimal to low but is expected to increase later this season.
- Mosquitoes are most active on warm evenings and between dusk and dawn. Take precautions to avoid mosquito bites.

The risk of West Nile virus (WNV) infection in humans depends on various factors including time of year, number and location of infected *Culex tarsalis*, *Culex restuans*, and *Culex territans* mosquitoes, and number of days with sufficient heat. In Saskatchewan, *Culex tarsalis* is the main transmitter of WNV to humans. It is abundant in the southern areas of the province where it is hotter and drier. *Culex tarsalis* is rarely found in the northern forested areas.

The risk of WNV transmission is low in the spring but often rises through the early and midsummer period, reaching a peak during the latter part of July and August. Infected, overwintered *Culex tarsalis* females may pose a small risk of transmission in spring.

The WNV risk levels may vary from minimal, when *Culex* spp. mosquitoes are rare and the weather has not been conducive for virus cycling in mosquitoes and birds, to high when there are high numbers of WNV-infected mosquitoes and the weather and habitat conditions have been optimal for mosquito population growth, biting activity and transmission of the virus to humans.

Risk levels are determined in Saskatchewan through mosquito surveillance indicators such as *Culex* spp. numbers and infection rates, degree day or heat accumulation and other relevant weather factors such as precipitation. The level of risk in mosquitoes is determined by using infection rates in mosquitoes (expressed as the number of infected mosquitoes/1000) and risk index calculated as follows: the infection rate X the average *Culex* spp. per trap night/1000).

Other relevant factors that help determine risk to humans include time of year, the status of mosquito larval populations, past and predicted weather patterns, adult mosquito population age and trend, proximity to populated areas and other indicators such as positive birds or horses.

West Nile Virus Risk

Minimal - The types of mosquitoes that carry WNV have not been detected in the surveyed communities (Regina, Estevan, and Saskatoon). The accumulated degree day threshold required to observe *Culex* spp. activity (150-200 degree days) has not been met. This does not mean the risk is zero.

Low - The types of mosquitoes that carry WNV have been detected in small numbers but all mosquito pools are negative. The threshold of 150-200 degree days has been met. There is a low probability of being bitten by an infected mosquito.

Moderate - WNV positive mosquitoes have been detected in numbers where there is a moderate probability of being bitten by an infected mosquito. 250 to 300 degree days have been accumulated which will support the emergence of the second generation of *Culex* spp. mosquitoes.

High - High numbers of WNV positive mosquitoes have been identified and are widespread. There is an increasing and high probability of being bitten by an infected mosquito. There is increased *Culex* spp. activity and virus transmission is high.

2. Degree day accumulation

- Information on degree day accumulations is not available for the week ending July 02, 2022.

Degree day: a measurement of heat accumulation from April 1. The threshold temperature below which WNV development and transmission is unlikely to occur in *Culex tarsalis* mosquitoes is 14.3°C. Degree days are calculated by subtracting the threshold or base temperature from the daily mean temperature each day. These are then summed to provide the total accumulation for the season.

Example: Mean daily temperature = 19.3°C; threshold temperature = 14.3°C; $19.3 - 14.3 = 5.0$ degree days.

Degree days are used in two ways. First, to predict *Culex tarsalis* development throughout the season by recording the total of accumulated degree days. On average, it takes approximately 250 to 300 degree days

(base 14.3° C) before the second generation of *Culex tarsalis* emerges. Females of this generation are most numerous and are largely responsible for transmission of WNV to humans. A total of 109 degree days are required for virus development to be completed within a particular population and for potential transmission to occur.

The second use of degree days is to determine the WNV transmission risk of infected mosquitoes. The risk of WNV transmission increases with increasing degree day accumulation. Moreover, consistently warmer temperatures will significantly shorten virus development time in the mosquitoes. This increases the potential risk of WNV transmission, if the virus is present and other conditions are favourable.

3. Mosquito surveillance results, 2022

- A small number of *Culex tarsalis* mosquitoes were detected in Regina and Estevan this week; both mosquito pools tested negative for WNV.
- The first generation of *Culex tarsalis* is likely emerging now and numbers are expected to increase in the coming weeks.
- Compared to past years, total mosquito numbers in the surveyed communities are below average.

Number of *Culex tarsalis* mosquitoes

Table 1: Average number of *Culex tarsalis* mosquitoes captured by date and community, 2022

Surveillance Week ending	Estevan	Regina	Saskatoon
Jun 18	0	0	0
Jun 25	0	0	0
Jul 02	0.1	0.1	0
Jul 09			
Jul 16			
Jul 23			
Jul 30			
Aug 06			
Aug 13			
Aug 20			
Aug 27			
Sep 03			
Sep 10			
Average*	0.03	0.03	0

Notes:

*Averages are determined by dividing the total number of *Culex* spp. mosquitoes caught by the total number of trapping nights.

Number of mosquito pools testing positive

Table 2: Number of WNV positive mosquito pools*, percent positive pools and total number of pools tested by date and community, 2022

Week Ending	Estevan			Regina			Saskatoon			Weekly Totals		
	Positive	Tested	%	Positive	Tested	%	Positive	Tested	%	Positive	Tested	%
Jun 18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jun 25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jul 02	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Jul 09												
Jul 16												
Jul 23												
Jul 30												
Aug 06												
Aug 13												
Aug 20												
Aug 27												
Sep 03												
Sep 10												
Total	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0

Notes:

* **Mosquito Pool** - Mosquitoes of the same species, collected from the same trap on the same date are pooled together for the purposes of laboratory testing. *Culex* mosquitoes (including *Culex tarsalis*, *Culex restuans* and *Culex territans*) collected from one trap on a given night are placed in pools of 1 - 50 mosquitoes for WNV testing. Other species, most notably *Culiseta inornata*, are occasionally placed in pools and tested as well. When more than 50 mosquitoes are collected from the same trap, multiple pools are tested. A positive pool refers to the detection of WNV in one or more mosquitoes collected from a given trap.

Percent positive pools are calculated as follows:

$$\frac{(\text{Number of positive pools})}{(\text{Total number tested})} \times 100 = \text{Percent positive pools}$$

4. West Nile virus animal cases, 2022

Infections in animals such as horses are seasonal and often occur later in the season. The virus is well established in mosquito vectors in Saskatchewan. As WNV infections in horses lag behind infections in mosquitoes, mosquito surveillance provides more timely information about the risk to the public. Infections in horses can provide an indication that infections in humans may be occurring as well.

Table 3: Number of WNV positive horses by date and community or rural municipality, June 26 2022 to the week ending July 02 2022

Week ending	Number of cases	Community or Rural Municipality
Jun 18	0	-
Jun 25	0	-
Jul 02	0	-
Jul 09		
Jul 16		
Jul 23		
Jul 30		
Aug 06		
Aug 13		
Aug 20		
Aug 27		
Sep 03		
Sep 10		
Total	0	-

5. West Nile virus human cases, 2022 and 2003–2021

As with horses, human infections are seasonal and are often not detected until later in the season. Mosquito surveillance and other environmental risk indicators provide a more timely indication of risk.

Table 4: WNV surveillance in humans, June 26 2022 to the week ending July 02 2022

Number of WNV Positive Lab Tests*	WNV Neuroinvasive Disease †	WNV Deaths
0	0	0

Notes:

*These include tests done by the Roy Romanow Provincial Laboratory (RRPL) and Canadian Blood Services (CBS).

†The most useful indicator for the burden of disease in the general population is WNV neuroinvasive disease. For every case of WNV neuroinvasive disease, there are approximately 150 WNV infections in humans. The vast majority of people with WNV infections do not seek medical care.

Table 5: Saskatchewan Human WNV neuroinvasive cases 2003–2021*

Year	Neuroinvasive Cases	Deaths
2003	63	7
2004	0	0
2005	6	3
2006	3	0
2007	76	6
2008	1	0
2009	0	0
2010	0	0
2011	0	0
2012	0	0
2013	7	1
2014	1	0
2015	0	0
2016	0	0
2017	1	1
2018	3	1
2019	0	0
2020	0	0
2021	1	0
Total	162	19

Note:

*Deaths are included in WNV Neuroinvasive disease case numbers except for 2003 when two deaths occurred in people with non-neuroinvasive West Nile Fever.