# Surveillance and Control of *Aedes*aegypti and *Aedes albopictus* in California: An Update

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# Aedes albopictus and Aedes aegypti have arrived AND become established in California

Aedes albopictus
2011: Los Angeles County



Aedes aegypti 2013: Madera, Fresno, San Mateo Counties



### Aedes albopictus: Previous Detections in CA

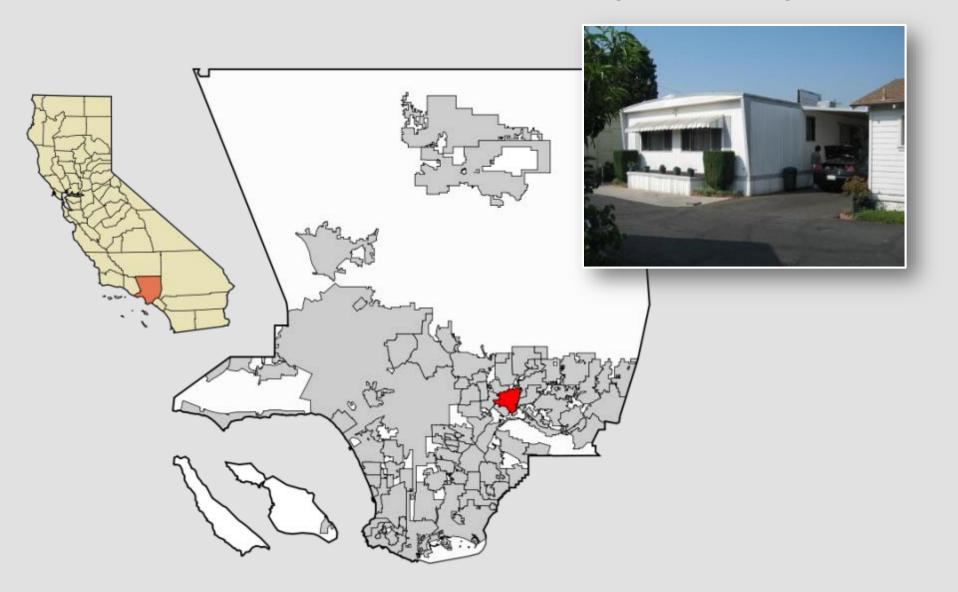
- **1946**: Los Angeles
  - Military cargo ship from Philippines
- **1971**: Oakland
  - Cargo ship with tires from Vietnam
- 1987: Oakland
  - Tires shipped from Hawaii
- 2001: Los Angeles County
  - Lucky Bamboo shipped from China
  - 15 infestations in <u>6 counties</u> at nurseries; federal embargo
  - Local eradication efforts were successful...sort of
- 2004: Orange County
  - Boat shipped from Hawaii





### El Monte, LA County 2011

**Trailer Park: Resident Service Request on Sept. 2** 



### September 5-9, 2011

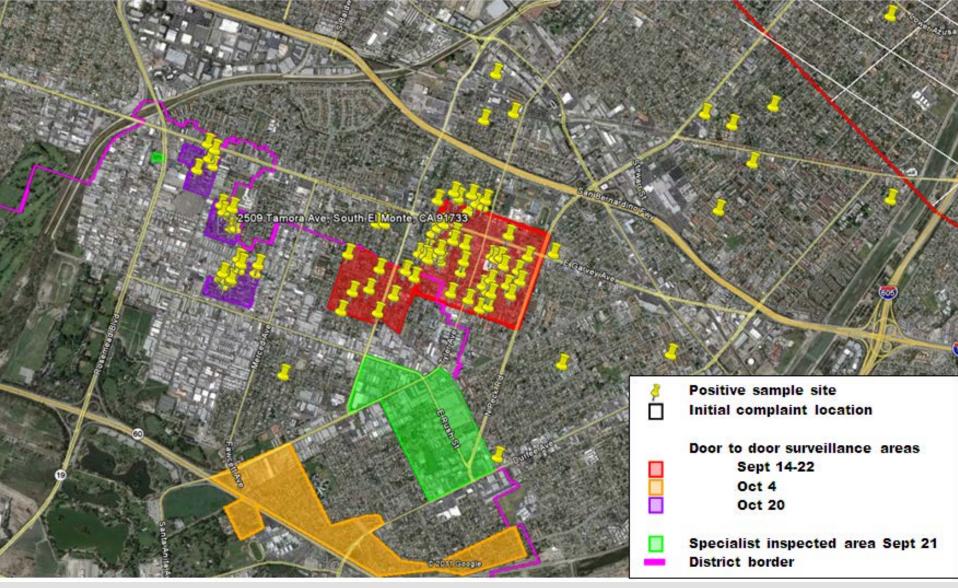


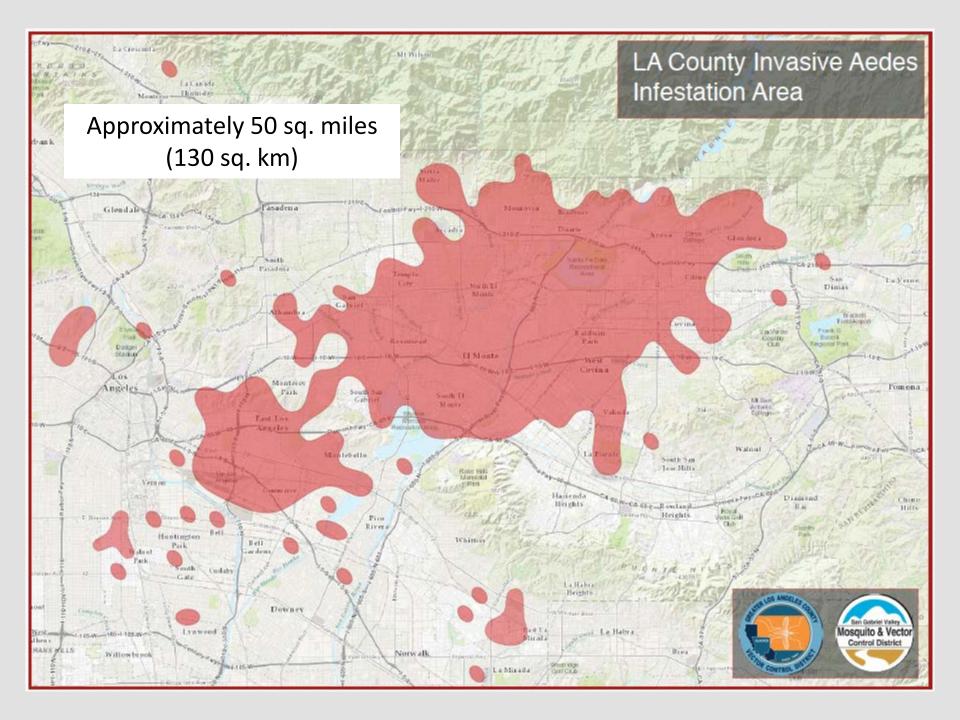
### **Good micro-habitat breeding sources**





# October 27 - Approx. 8 mi<sup>2</sup>





### Origin of Aedes albopictus in LA?

OPEN & ACCESS Freely available online



# Genetic Analysis of Invasive Aedes albopictus Populations in Los Angeles County, California and Its Potential Public Health Impact

Daibin Zhong<sup>1</sup>, Eugenia Lo<sup>1</sup>, Renjie Hu<sup>2</sup>, Marco E. Metzger<sup>2</sup>, Robert Cummings<sup>3</sup>, Mariangela Bonizzoni<sup>1</sup>, Kenn K. Fujioka<sup>4</sup>, Teresa E. Sorvillo<sup>4</sup>, Susanne Kluh<sup>5</sup>, Sean P. Healy<sup>6</sup>, Chris Fredregill<sup>7</sup>, Vicki L. Kramer<sup>2</sup>, Xiaoguang Chen<sup>8</sup>, Guiyun Yan<sup>1</sup>\*

- Population genetics study with UC Irvine collaborators, published July 2013
- Mosquitoes collected in 2001 and 2011 shared similar genetics and were similar to specimens from south China
- Population likely represents descendants of the 2001 lucky bamboo introduction that remained undetected for over a decade

### Aedes aegypti: Previous Detections in CA

• 1910-1912: San Diego County, San Francisco (Angel Island)



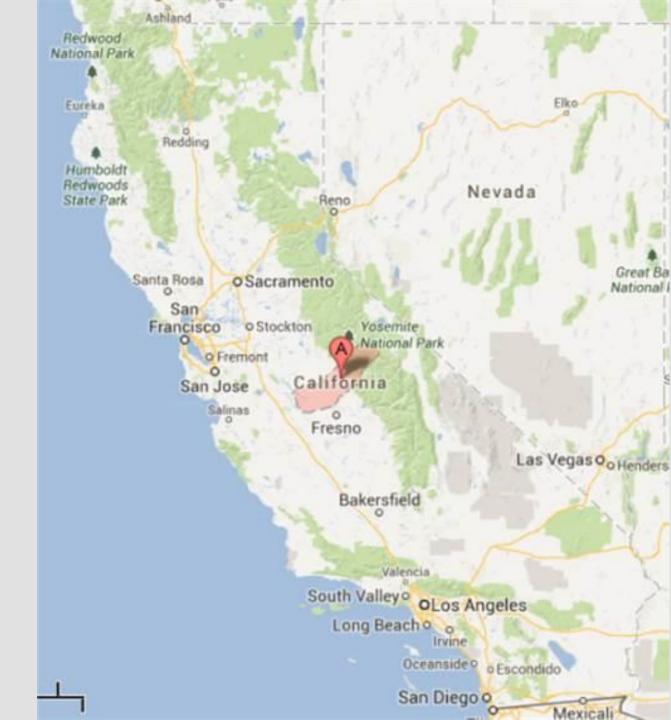
- 1979: San Mateo County, near SFO airport
  - Single 4<sup>th</sup> instar larva collected in marsh during routine surveillance
- 1987: San Mateo County
  - Single dead 2<sup>nd</sup> instar larva in a shipment of tire casings from Miami FL

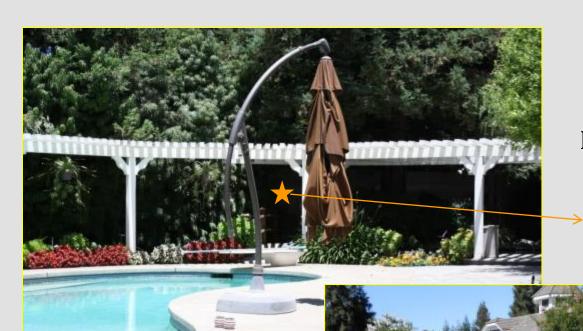


### June 7, 2013

# Madera, Madera County







#### **Madera Index Site**

residential neighborhood with large backyards, pristine landscaping, lots of potted plants

June 7 – CO<sub>2</sub> = 3F June 11 – BG = 17F, 33M

### Additional surveillance tools used



**BG** Sentinel

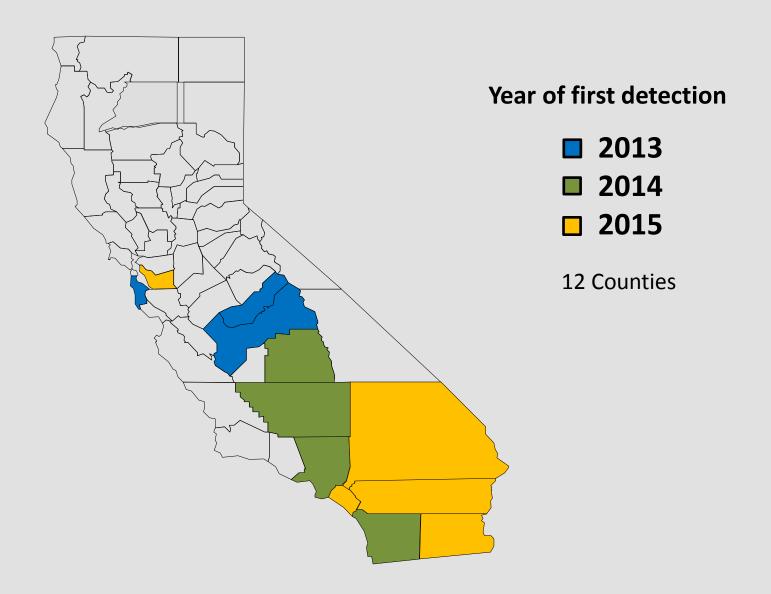


**Ovitraps** 



Autocidal Gravid Ovitrap (AGO)
Supplied by CDC Dengue Branch

# Aedes aegypti Mosquito Detection Sites in California 2013-2015



# Origin of *Aedes aegypti* in California? (Madera, Fresno, San Mateo Counties)

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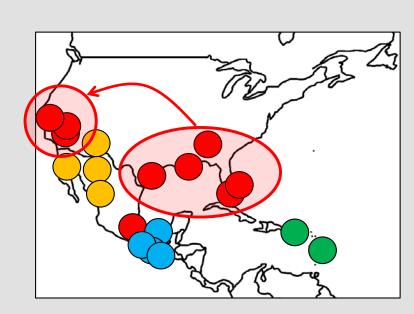


## Origin of the Dengue Fever Mosquito, Aedes aegypti, in California

Andrea Gloria-Soria<sup>1</sup>, Julia E. Brown<sup>1</sup>, Vicki Kramer<sup>2</sup>, Melissa Hardstone Yoshimizu<sup>2</sup>, Jeffrey R. Powell<sup>1</sup>\*

1 Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, United States of America, 2 California Department of Public Health, Vector-Borne Disease Section, Sacramento, California, United States of America

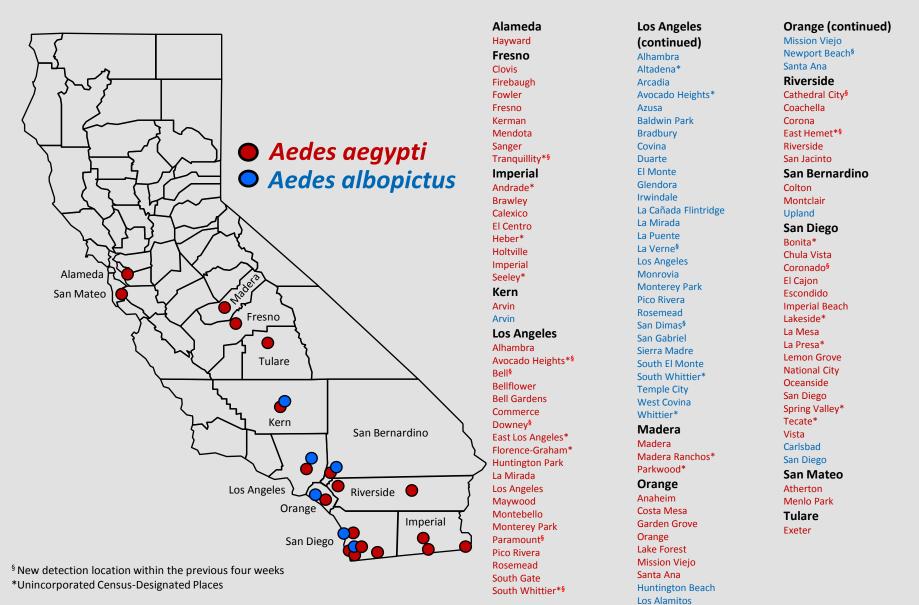
- Population genetics study with Jeffrey Powell (Yale), published July 2014
- High genetic variation in CA specimens suggests multiple founders
- Genetically most similar to specimens collected from New Orleans / Houston
- Mode of introduction remains unknown



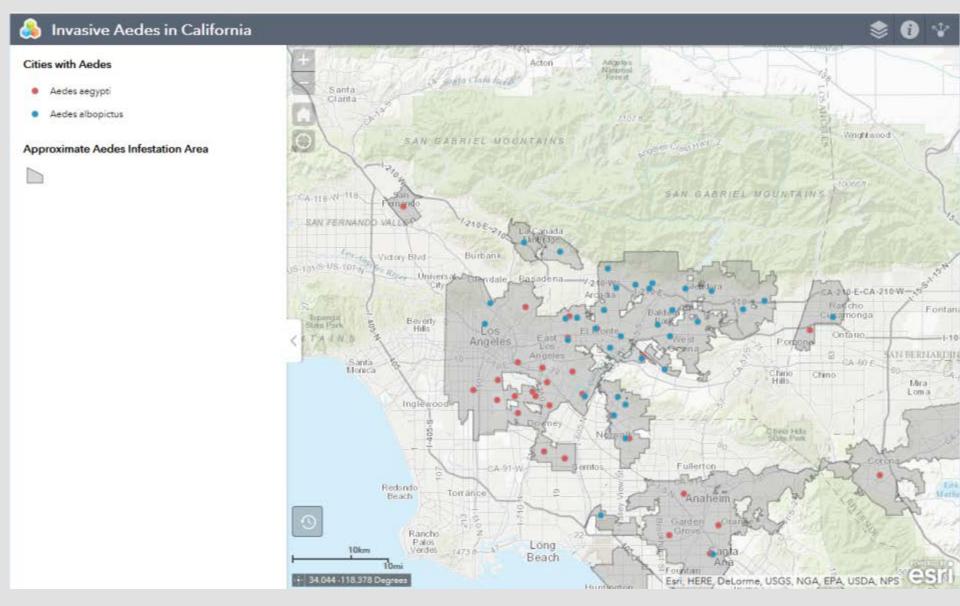
#### Aedes aegypti and Aedes albopictus Mosquitoes in California

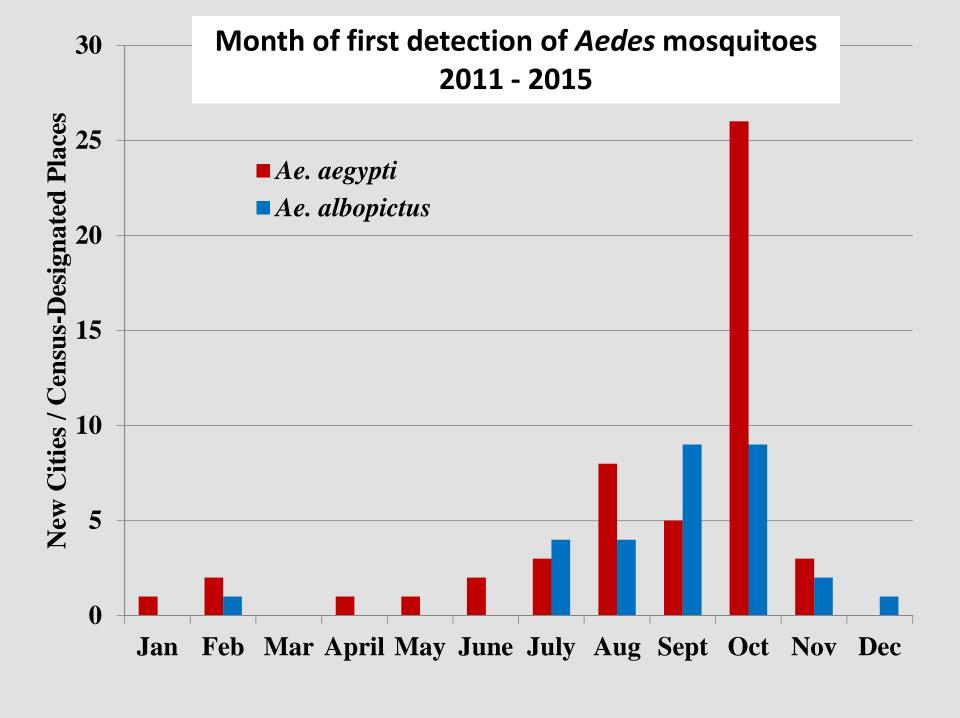
113 cities (74 Aedes aegypti and 38 Aedes albopictus)

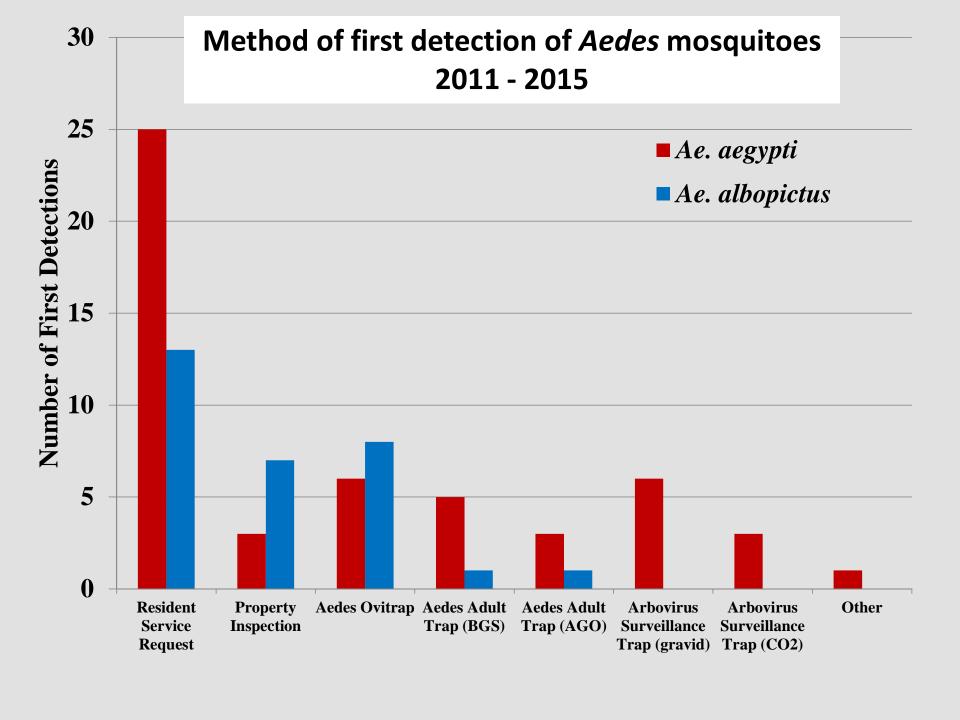
Aedes aegypti and Aedes albopictus Detection Sites by County/City §



#### Aedes mosquitoes, Los Angeles County



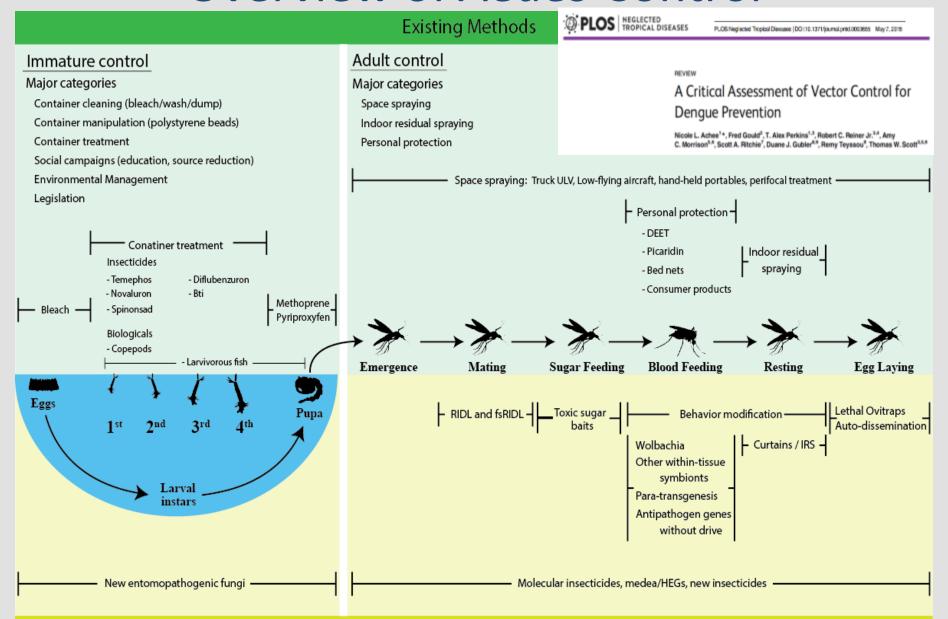




### **Control Challenges**

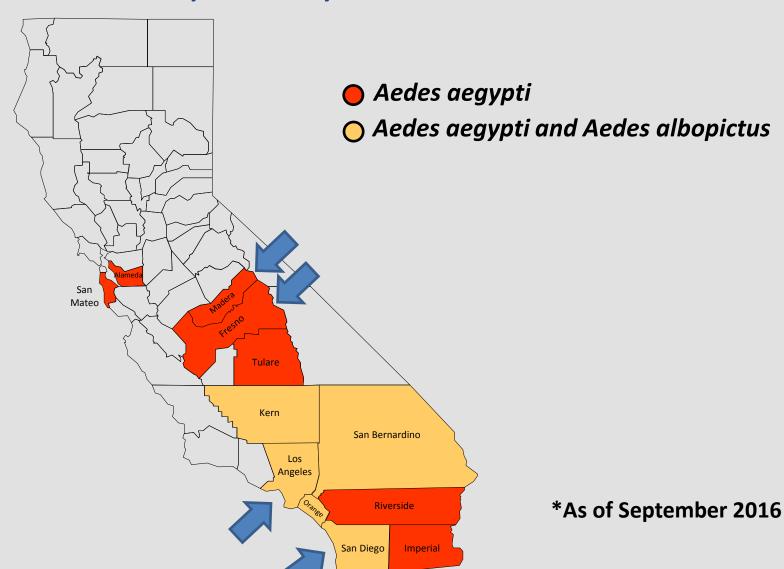
- Biology of Aedes aegypti and albopictus
  - Eggs resistant to drying
  - Breed in artificial containers; cryptic sites
  - Day biters; readily enter dwellings
- Insufficient resources to find, eliminate and/or treat all sources
- Difficult to educate community and elicit ongoing source reduction
- Rapid and ongoing reintroduction of Aedes eggs and adults into an area post-treatment

### Overview of Aedes Control



Methods under Development

# Aedes aegypti and Aedes albopictus Mosquito Detections, by County, California, 2011-2016\*



### Examples of Strategies Used in CA

✓ All agencies focus on community education and source reduction (scrub, cover, dump, discard)

### **Madera County**

- Larvicides (Bti)
- Absorbent gel in vases (cemetery)
- Residual barrier sprays (deltamethrin)

### **Fresno County**

- Lethal ovitraps (CDC AGO trap)
- Residual barrier sprays (quick rebound)
- Spinosad (Natular) for yard drains
- ➤ Note: documented pyrethroid resistance

### **Los Angeles County**

- Backyard space spraying (Duet pyrethroids)
  - Done in response to service requests; includes surrounding homes
  - Cannot sustain; getting up to 90 service requests/ day
- Larviciding with Bti (LV Vectobac WDG)
  - Early morning only; spray in backyards
  - Problem: Underground storm drains

### San Diego County

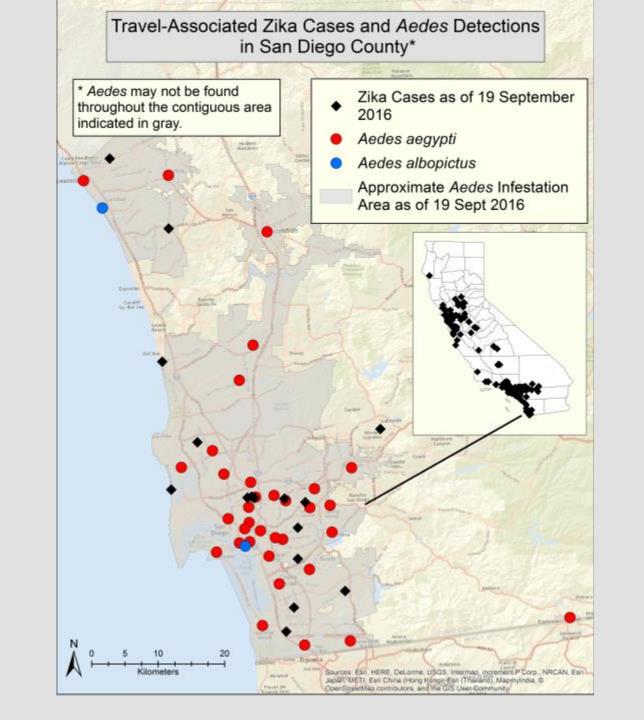
 Larviciding; adulticiding in response to travelassociated cases

### Response: Travel-Associated Case

- Conduct door-to-door inspections within 150 meters around a case-patient's home and eliminate larval habitats
- Treat with long-lasting larvicide any waterholding containers that cannot be dumped, covered, or discarded
- Educate the public to continually eliminate larval habitats
- Encourage the public to use insect repellents, window and door screens, and air conditioning to reduce risk of getting mosquito bites

### Initiate adult mosquito control

- Treat the outdoors within 150 meters around a case-patient's home with adulticide
  - Include residual and spatial insecticide treatments
  - Repeat as necessary to reduce vector abundance
- Initiate/maintain adult sampling to estimate adult mosquito abundance and evaluate effectiveness of insecticide treatments
- Test mosquitoes for viruses (UC Davis)
- Intensify efforts if case is locally transmitted and escalate further if a cluster of cases



### **Innovative Control Approaches**

#### Two concepts were evaluated in California in 2015

- A Wolbachia based strategy: Los Angeles County
- Auto-dissemination of insect growth regulators strategy:
   Fresno County

#### Mosquitoes are good at:

- √ finding each other for mating
- √ finding cryptic sources of water for breeding









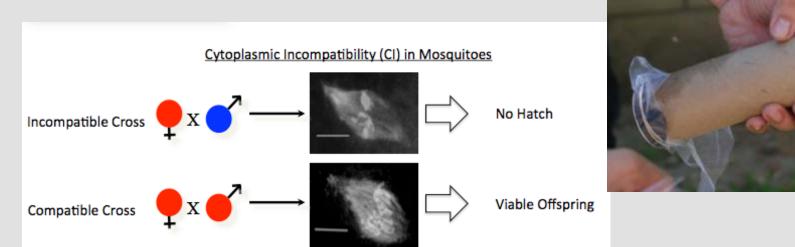


### Wolbachia-Infected Male Aedes albopictus

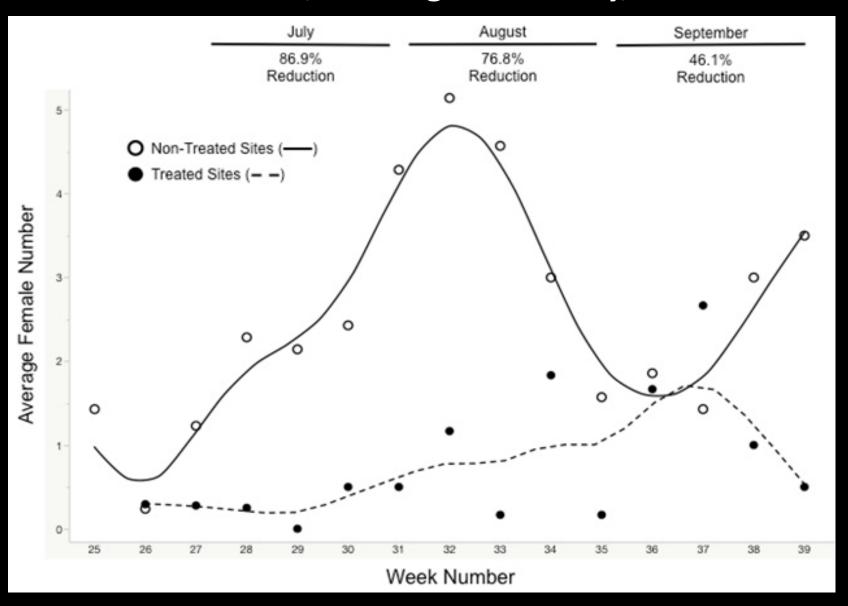
- Previous research
  - ➤ When naturally-occurring *Wolbachia* bacteria in *Aedes* albopictus is replaced with one that occurs naturally in other mosquitoes (*Wolbachia pipientis*), and infected males mate with wild females, eggs fail to hatch
- Approach similar to the "sterile male technique"

• Wolbachia-infected Aedes reared in KY and shipped to LA; male

mosquitoes released twice weekly

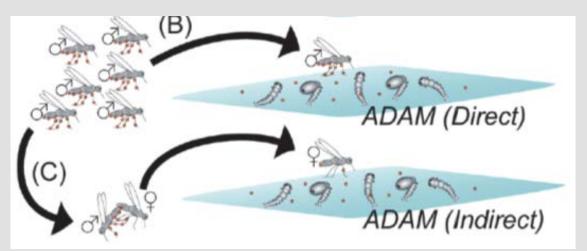


# Aedes albopictus abundance in treated and control sites, Los Angeles County, 2015



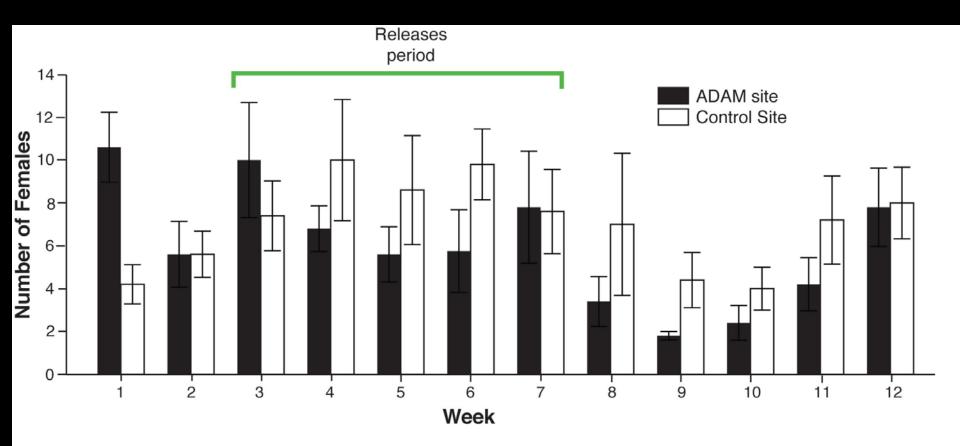
# Auto-Dissemination Augmented by Males (ADAM) Control Concept

- Mass-produced male mosquitoes are treated with the larvicide pyriproxyfen, an insect growth regulator (IGR)
- Released males indirectly spread the IGR to larval development sites by contaminating female mosquitoes during mating
- Males also directly disseminate pesticide to target areas
  - even when populations of females mosquitoes are low



Mains et al. PLoS-NTD 2015

# Aedes aegypti abundance: Treated and controls sites, Fresno County, 2015



#### **Future Potential?**

- Both Wolbachia and ADAM strategies have potential to reduce populations of Aedes mosquitoes
- Neither is considered a stand-alone system at this time, but both may be useful components of an integrated vector management program
- More work is needed to determine maximum efficacy, long-term sustainability, and costs
- Additional research is ongoing in 2016

### 2016 ....and Beyond

- Keep pressure on existing infestations to slow spread
  - Aerial and ground-based applications of larvicides and adulticides, coupled with public education
  - Container breeding habits and desiccant resistant eggs pose challenges
- Explore innovative methods to enhance control of Aedes aegypti and Aedes albopictus in California
- Risk of local disease transmission is low, but possible
- Aedes surveillance and control are critical to minimize risk of local transmission

## Acknowledgements



CDC Dengue Branch
University of Kentucky
UC Davis
UC Irvine
Yale University

**Consolidated MAD** Delta VCD Fresno MVCD **Greater LA County VCD Imperial County EHD Kern MVCD Madera County MVCD** San Diego County VCP San Gabriel Valley MVCD San Mateo County MVCD