



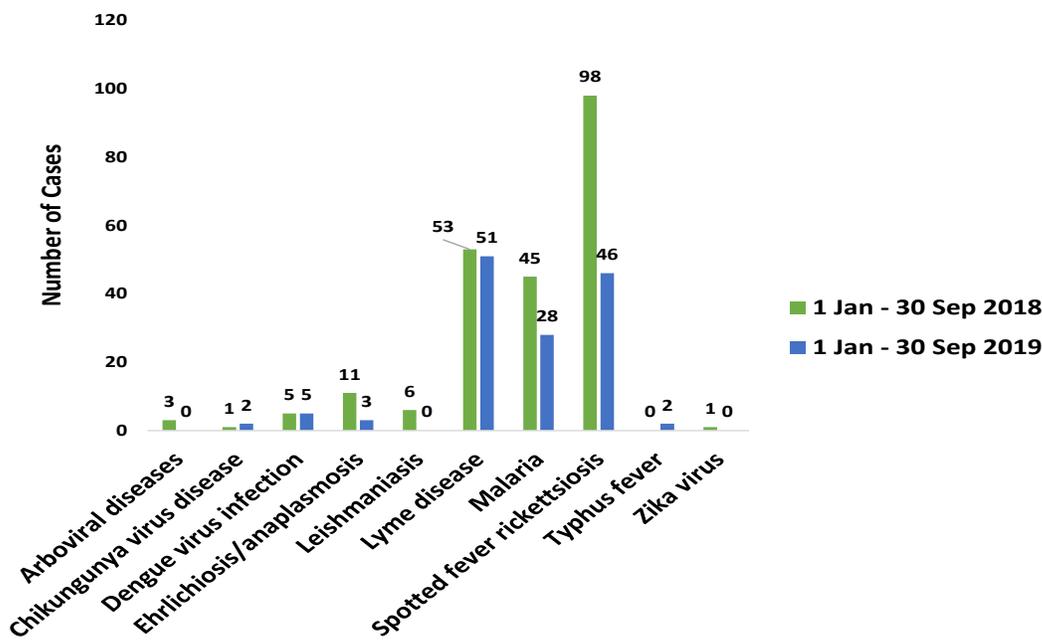
## Disease Reporting System internet (DRSi) Surveillance

From 1 January 2019 to 30 September 2019, 137 vector-borne disease (VBD) cases, with onset dates during the specified time period, have been reported in the Disease Reporting System internet (DRSi). Forty-three percent (n=59) of the cases were among Active Duty (AD) Service Members (SMs), and 63% (n=86) of cases were male. To date, the largest number of VBD cases was diagnosed among individuals who were 18-29 years of age (n=33, 24%), and Ft. Leonard Wood reported the largest number of VBDs (n=27, 20%). During the same time period in 2018, 223 cases were reported in DRSi; this represents a 39% decrease in the number of cases from 2018 to 2019 during the specified time period.

A total of 16 VBD cases were reported to DRSi in September 2019, with AD SMs accounting for half of the cases (n=8) and 68% (n=11) being male. There was a relatively uniform distribution of cases among the age groups, except in the 50-59 age group. Individuals in the under-18 age group, those in the 18 to 29 age group, and those in the 30 to 39 age group each accounted for 25% (n=4) each of cases, and individuals in the 40-49 age group accounted for 20% (n=3) of the cases. Of the 16 cases, four were diagnosed with malaria, six with Lyme disease, and six with Spotted fever rickettsiosis (SFR). During September 2018, 28 VBD cases were reported, which is a 43% decrease in reported cases when comparing the two months.

There were three probable cases, two suspect cases, and one confirmed case of SFR during September 2019. Of the six individuals with SFR, one had a duty-related exposure. Four confirmed and two probable cases of Lyme disease were reported during September 2019. Four of the six exposures occurred in a Lyme disease-endemic area, and three of the six individuals reported being in a wooded, brushy, or grassy area within 30 days prior to onset.

**Vector-Borne Disease Cases Reported in 2018 and 2019**



*\*Time periods: 2018 - 1 January 2018 through 30 September 2018 | 2019 - 1 January 2019 through 30 September 2019.*

*The values shown for DRSi surveillance represent all individuals that were diagnosed at Army locations and Army beneficiaries diagnosed at non-Army locations.*

*Values are based on onset dates.*



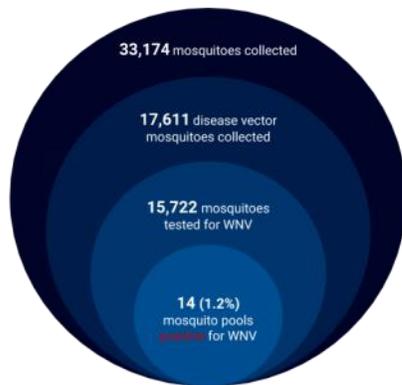
Data are preliminary and subject to change

## Army Mosquito Testing

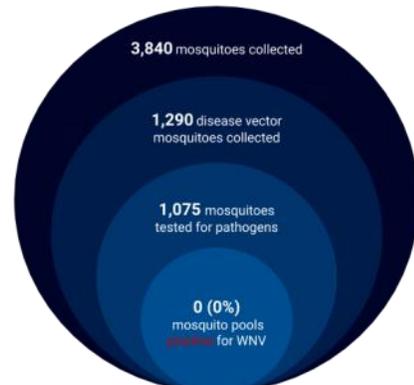
From 1 January 2019 to present, Public Health Command (PHC)-Central received 17,611 disease vector mosquitoes. Of these, 1,250 pools (15,722 mosquitoes) were tested for various pathogens. Fourteen (1.2%) mosquito pools tested positive for West Nile virus (WNV); no mosquitoes tested positive for Zika virus (ZIKV), chikungunya virus (CHIKV), or dengue virus (DENV).

During September 2019, PHC-Central received 1,290 disease vector mosquitoes from 10 installations. Of these, 1,075 were tested for various pathogens; none were positive for WNV, ZIKV, CHIKV, or DENV.

Mosquito Testing, 2019 Year-To-Date



Mosquito Testing, September 2019



## Army Tick Testing

From 1 January 2019 to present, PHC-Europe received 632 ticks, of which all were tested for at least one pathogen. Six hundred thirty ticks were tested for Lyme disease, of which 129 had verified results\*\*. Twenty-nine (22.5%) of the 129 verified ticks tested positive for *Borrelia burgdorferi*, the Lyme disease pathogen. Four hundred twenty-eight ticks were tested for *Anaplasma spp.*, of which 67 had verified results. Of the 67 ticks with verified results, four (6.0%) were positive. No ticks tested positive for Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever virus, *Ehrlichia spp.*, or tick-borne encephalitis virus.

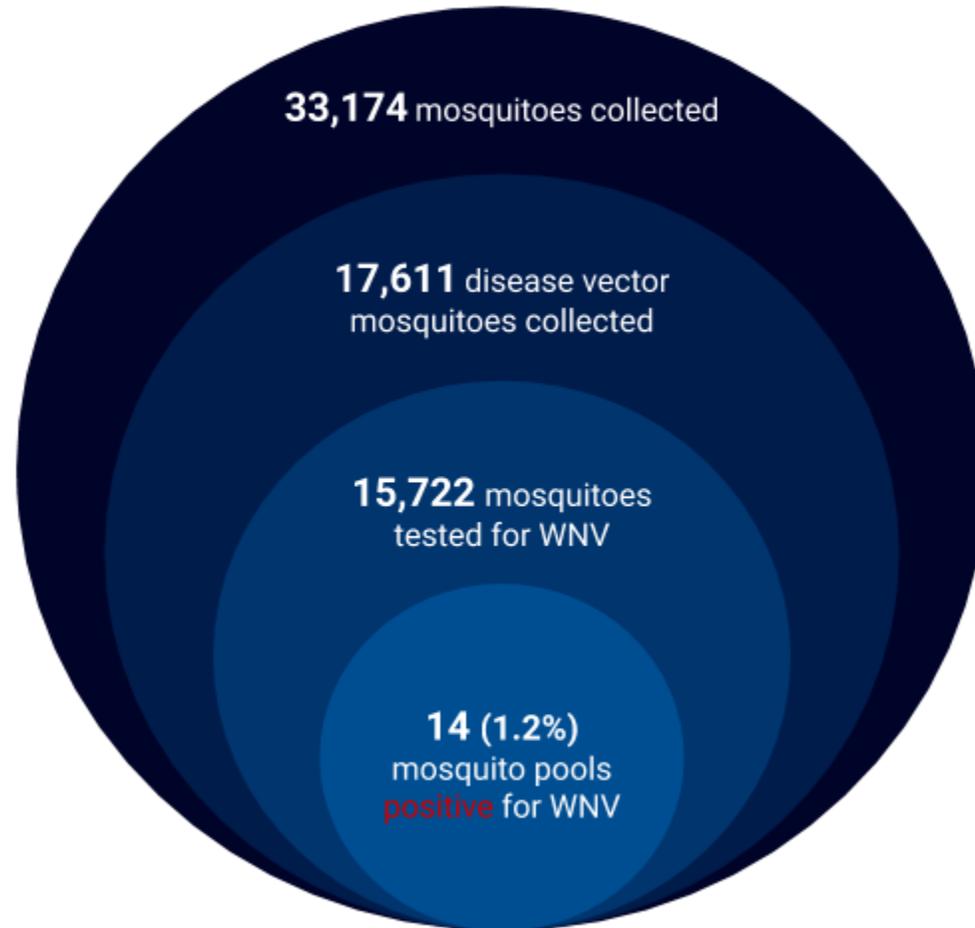
Tick Testing, 2019 Year-To-Date



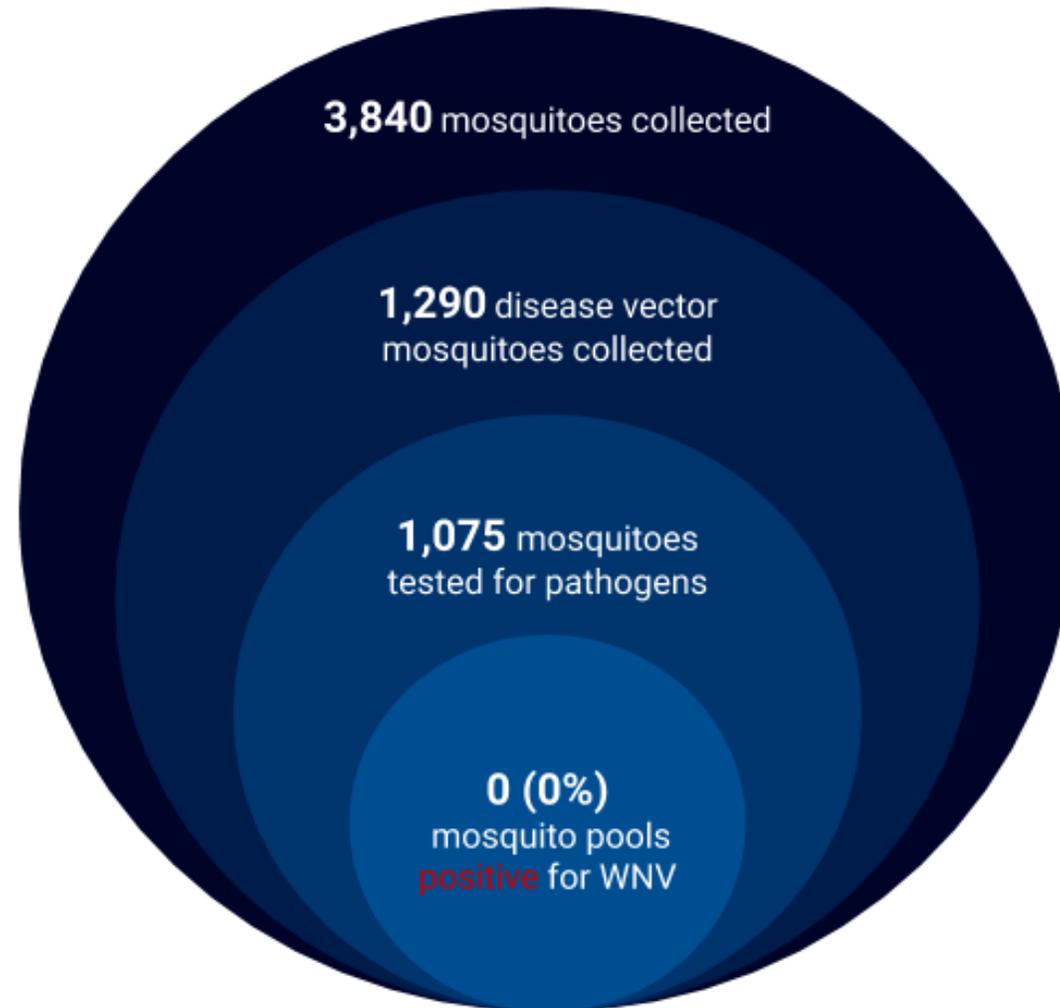
\*\*The prevalence is only calculated with verified results; does not include indeterminate or pending results.

[Click on images to enlarge](#)

# Mosquito Testing, 2019 Year-to-date



# Mosquito Testing, September 2019



# Tick Testing, 2019 Year-to-date

