

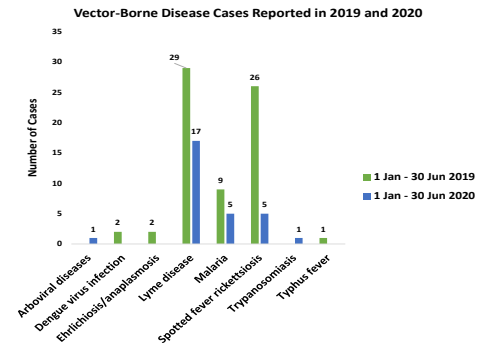


16 July 2020

Data are preliminary and subject to change

Disease Reporting System internet (DRSi) Surveillance

From 1 January 2020 to 30 June 2020, 29 vector-borne disease (VBD) cases, with onset dates during the specified time period, have been reported in the DRSi. Forty-eight percent (n=14) of the cases were among Active Duty Service Members, and 76% (n=22) of cases were male. To date, the largest number of VBD cases was diagnosed among individuals who were 18-29 years of age (n=9, 31%). During the same time period in 2019, 69 cases were reported in the DRSi; this represents a 58% decrease in the number of cases from 2019 to 2020 during the specified time period.



[Click image to enlarge](#)

A total of seven VBD cases were reported to the DRSi in June 2020, and 71% (n=5) of the cases were males. Of the seven cases, five (72%) were diagnosed with Lyme disease, one was diagnosed with a non-neuroinvasive arboviral disease (tick-borne encephalitis), and another with malaria. Outdoor activity and/or being in a woody/brushy/grassy area prior to symptom onset were reported in the Lyme disease and tick-borne encephalitis cases, and duty-related exposure was noted for the malaria case. During June 2019, 28 VBD cases were reported, which is 75% more than what was reported in June 2020.

2020 Year-to-Date Vector Testing

As of 22 June 2020, 6,583 mosquitoes have been submitted for testing in 2020, of which 6,429 were from Public Health Command (PHC) -Central and 54 were from PHC-Europe; no mosquitoes tested positive for any pathogens.

PHC-E submitted 226 ticks for testing as of 27 May 2020 and 9 (4.0%) *Ixodes ricinus* ticks were positive for *Borrelia burgdorferi*. Collection and testing volumes so far this year are low compared to previous years due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Time periods: 2019: 1 January 2019 through 30 June 2019 | 2020: 1 January 2020 through 30 June 2020.

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.

Contact us: [APHC Disease Epidemiology](#) or 410-417-2855

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CarePoint - Vector-borne Disease Surveillance

We live in a data-driven world, and our approach to assessing the presence and threat of VBDs should be no different. The Army Public Health Center has established online VBD dashboards that are customized to a geographic region of interest, and can be utilized by both Army leaders and surveillance personnel. Currently, there are six VBD-related dashboards available for viewing on a CAC-enabled website (<https://carepoint.health.mil/sites/ENTO>). These sites offer mosquito and tick surveillance data, along with associated pathogen detection information.

With these dashboards, field personnel can view when different species are most abundant throughout the year, what traps are working best for various species, and pathogens related to those trends. Leaders can acquire a broad understanding of surveillance and pathogen testing productivity within their lab and Region, including analytes and turn-around times. Currently, dashboards are available for PHC-Central, PHC-Europe, and US Army Medical Research Directorate - Georgia. Future dashboards will include PHC-Atlantic and PHC-Pacific.

A new capability was launched for this vector season that permits installations around the world - regardless of Service - to view a calendar grid of mosquito activity and riskiest days for disease transmissibility. This new feature can help optimize trapping and surveillance activities when vector activity and disease transmission are most likely to occur. A goal of the project is to create informed surveillance plans that acquire samples on 15% or more of the total transmission days, in order to best characterize vector-borne disease risk to Service Members working and living in a specific locale. These thresholds were going to be outlined in a new Medical Command Operations Order (MEDCOM OPORD); however, COVID-19 has shifted the focus of many public health personnel throughout the Army. It is times like these, when resources are shifted to another public health emergency, that tools helping to minimize the planning burden for mosquito-borne disease surveillance are even more important. To view this mosquito surveillance planning tool, visit <https://carepoint.health.mil/sites/ENTO/opord>.

Vector-Borne Disease Cases Reported in 2019 and 2020

