



Mosquito Disease Surveillance Update
Southern Nevada Health
Environmental Health Division

Mosquito Surveillance

Monitor Populations

Disease Status

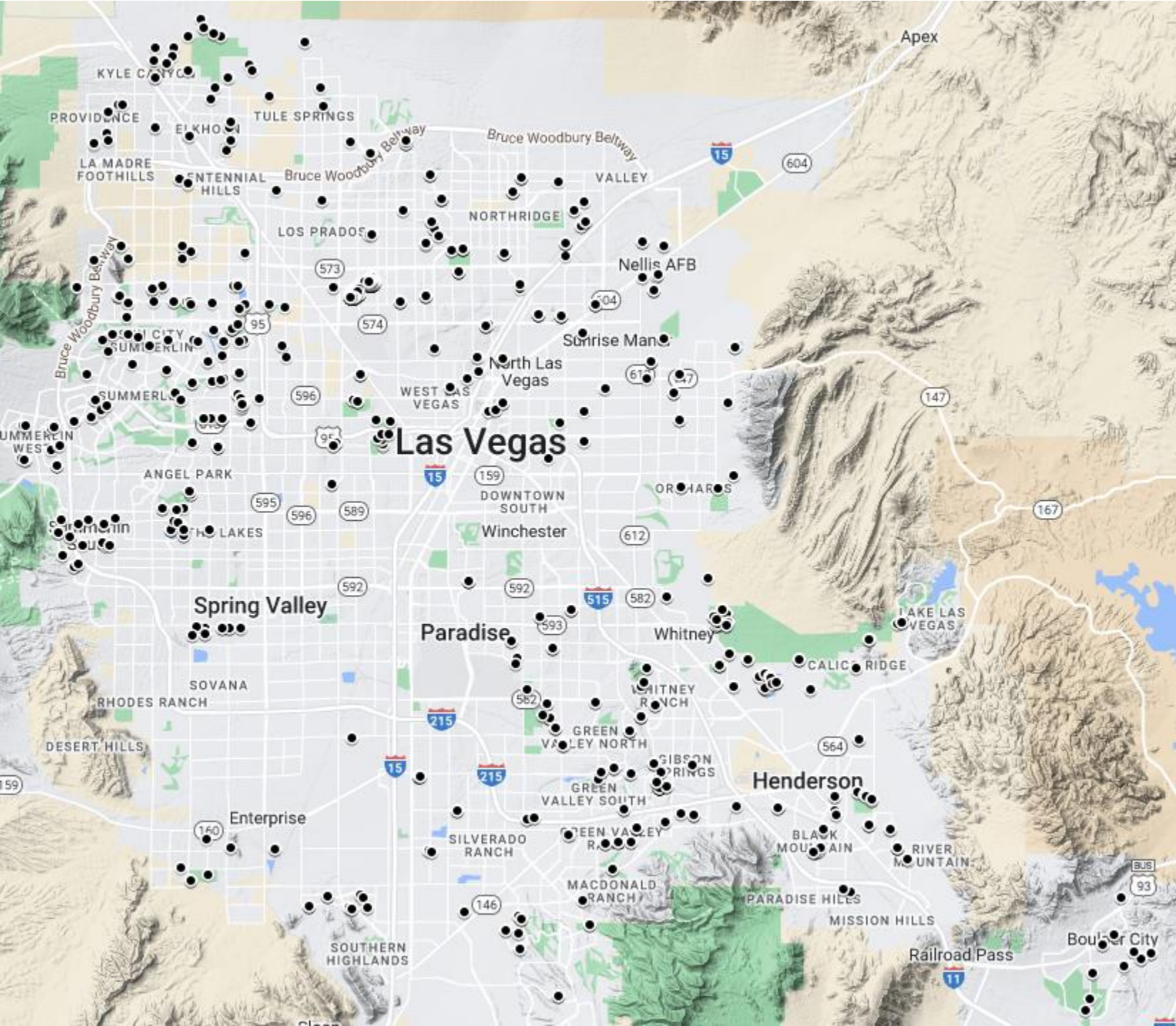
Prevention Information

Not an Abatement Agency



2018 – 2022 Surveillance Summary

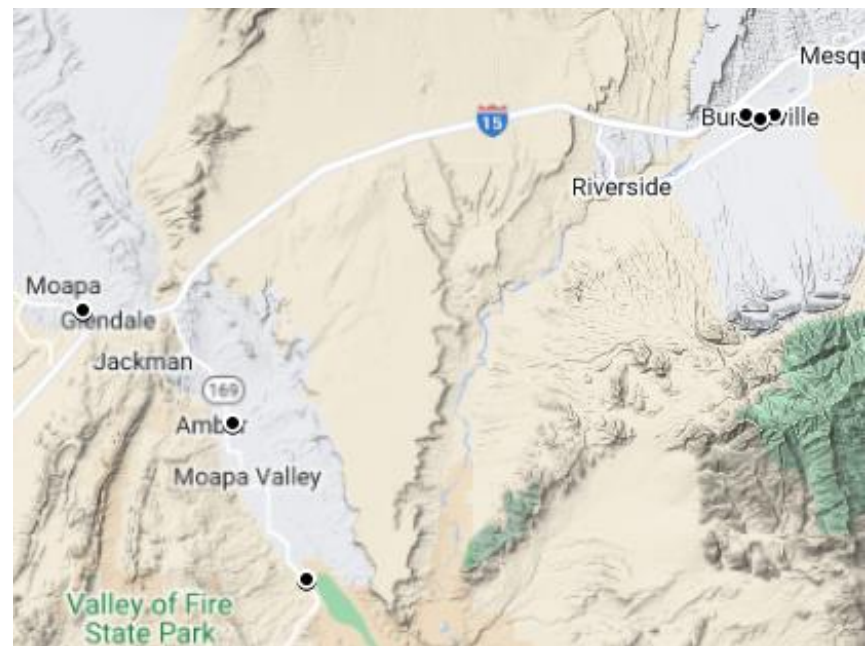
YEAR	MOSQUITO TRAPS SET	MOSQUITOES TESTED	MOSQUITO POOLS TESTED	WNV + MOSQUITO POOLS	SLEV+ MOSQUITO POOLS
2018	1,978	37,093	1756	2	0
2019	2,752	43,219	2,262	268	30
2020	4,145	54,905	3324	13	0
2021	2,725	27,991	2,010	2	0
2022	3,247	43,516	3,280	0	0



2022

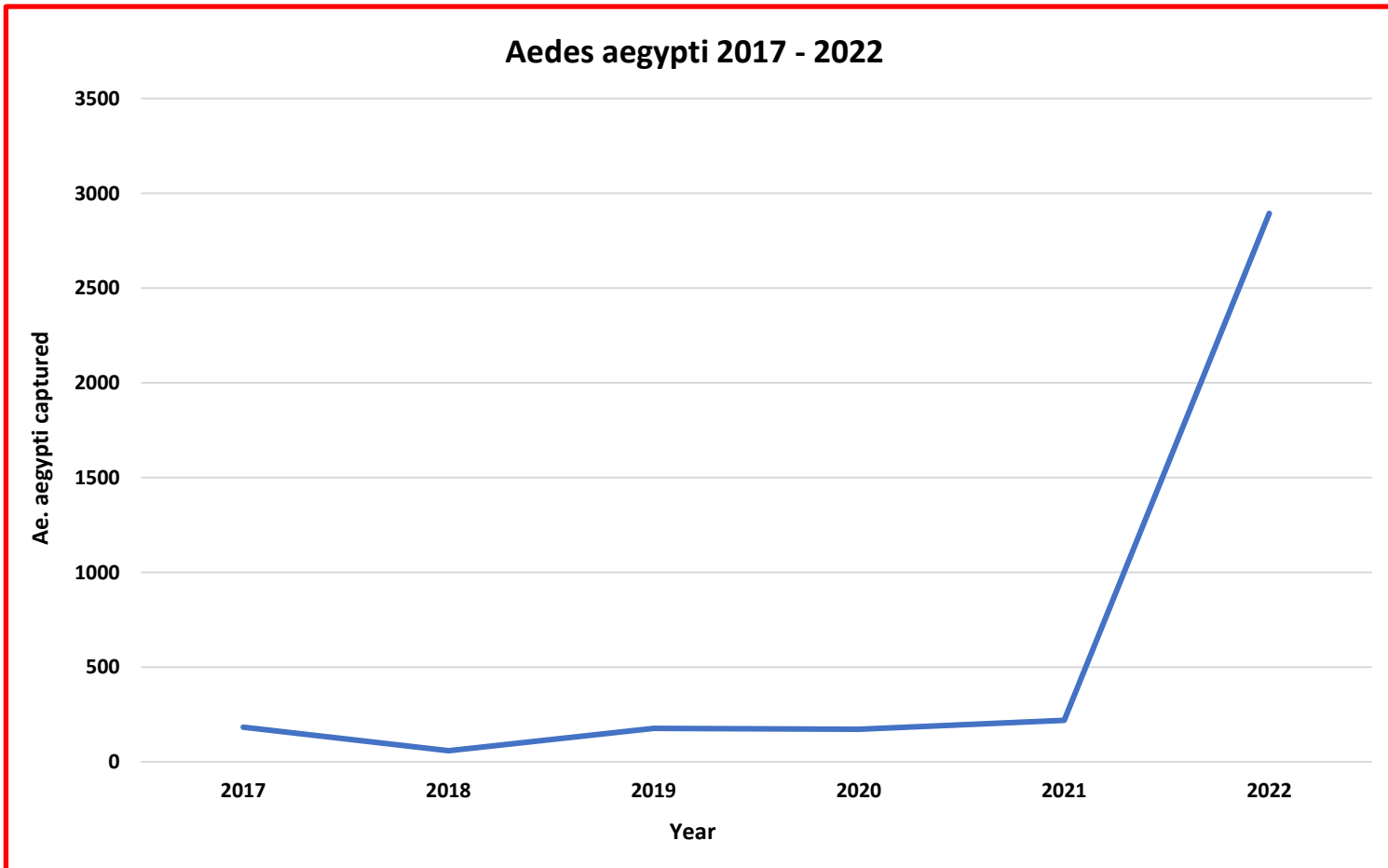
3,427 Traps

351 Sites



Aedes aegypti

Most important emerging vector threat in Nevada



Aedes aegypti

Invasive urban mosquito

Zika, Dengue, Yellow Fever, Chikungunya

Active during the day – persistent biter

Cryptic Breeder – small sources

Hearty eggs – resist desiccation

Short flight range





Water Fountain



Plant Saucers



Bird Baths



Bromeliad



Yard Clutter



Kids Toys



Recyclables



Aquatic Plants



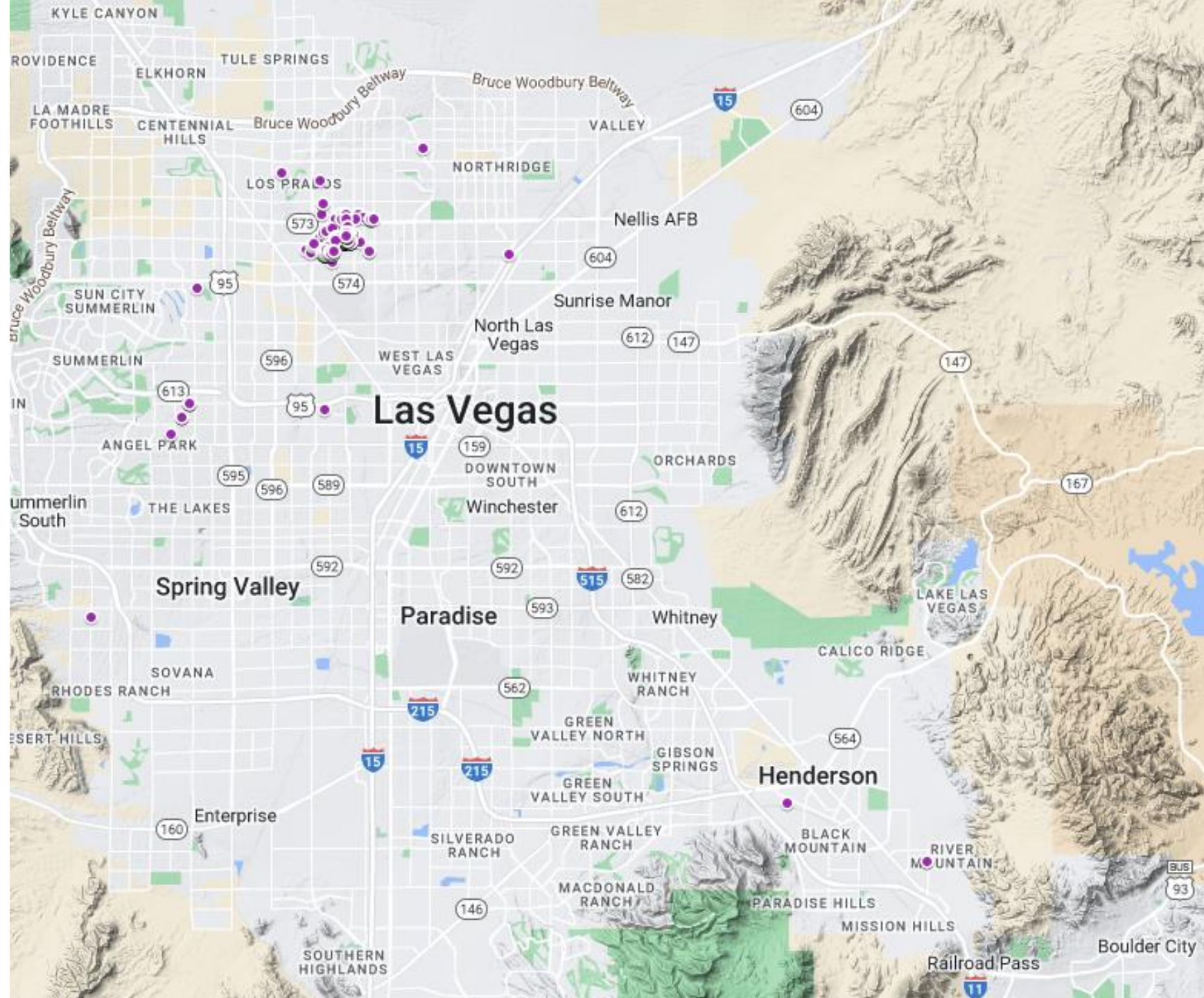
Unused Tires

“Cryptic” Breeding Sources

Slide: San Gabriel Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District

2017 - 2021

	<u><i>Ae. aegypti</i></u>	<u>Zip Codes</u>
2017	183	4
2018	59	2
2019	177	3
2020	173	7
2021	220	6



2022

2,894 *Ae. aegypti*

12 Zip Codes

Rapid expansion

Increased calls for service

No coordinated control



Regional Program - Comparisons

	<u>Population</u>	<u>Budget</u>
Clark County	2,292,000	\$537,851
Maricopa County	4,497,000	\$4,199,997
San Diego	3,286,000	\$8,755,383
Coachella Valley	463,000	\$15,378,140
Orange County	3,162,000	\$17,198,764



Looking Forward

Continue surveillance and arbovirus testing - SNPHL

Educating public and jurisdictional counterparts on prevention

Collaborative opportunities – CDC, UNLV