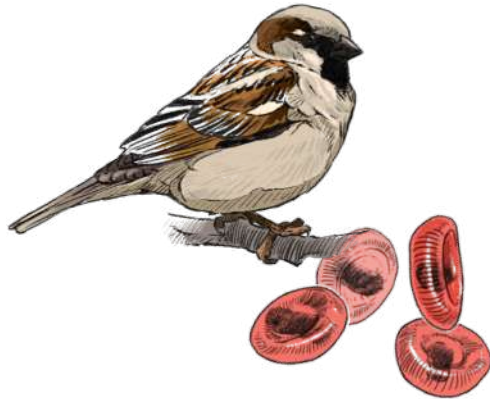


Integrating mosquito's information on the epidemiology of vector-borne pathogens



Josué Martínez-de la Puente



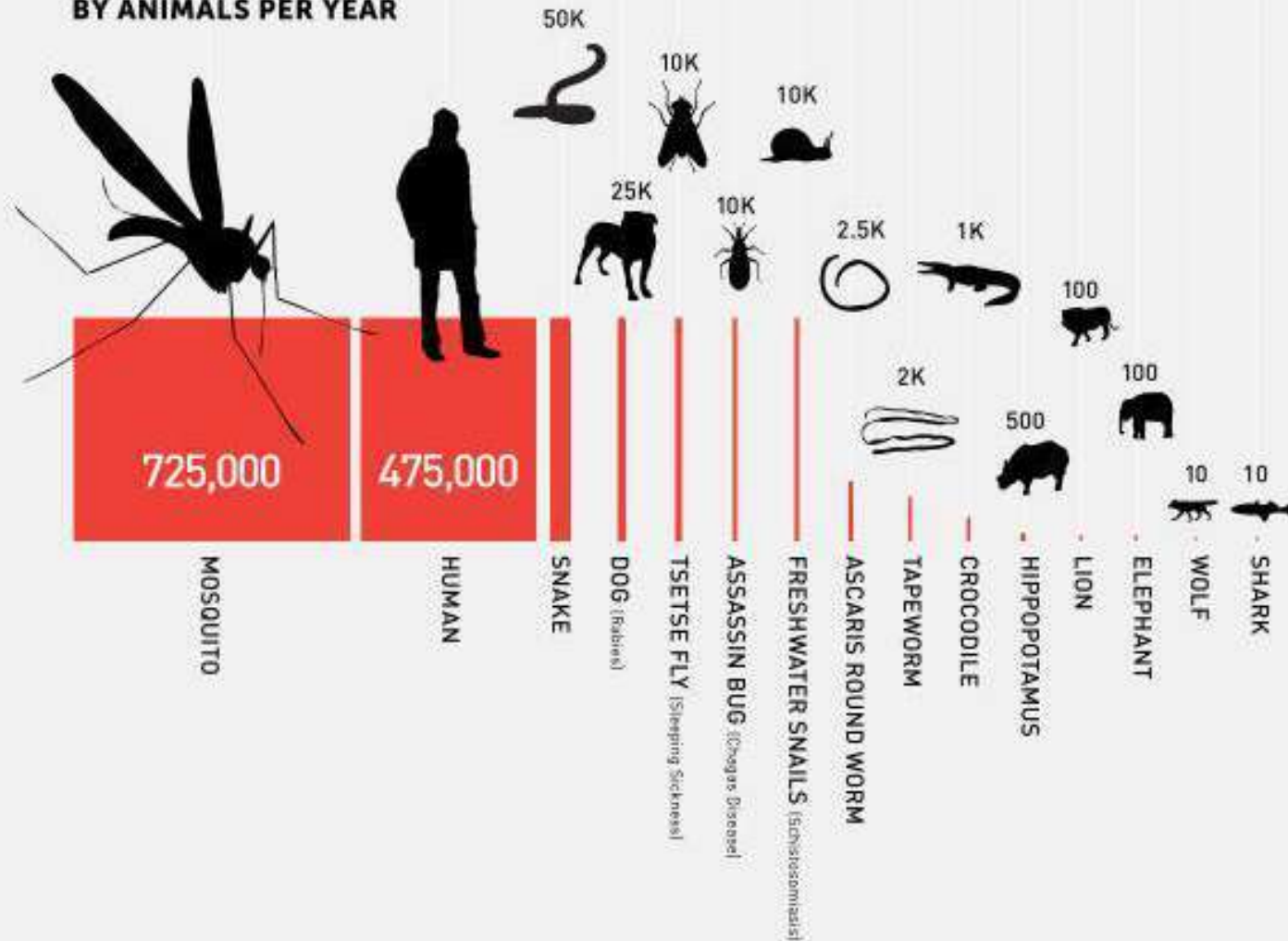
UNIVERSIDAD
DE GRANADA

ciberesp isciiii

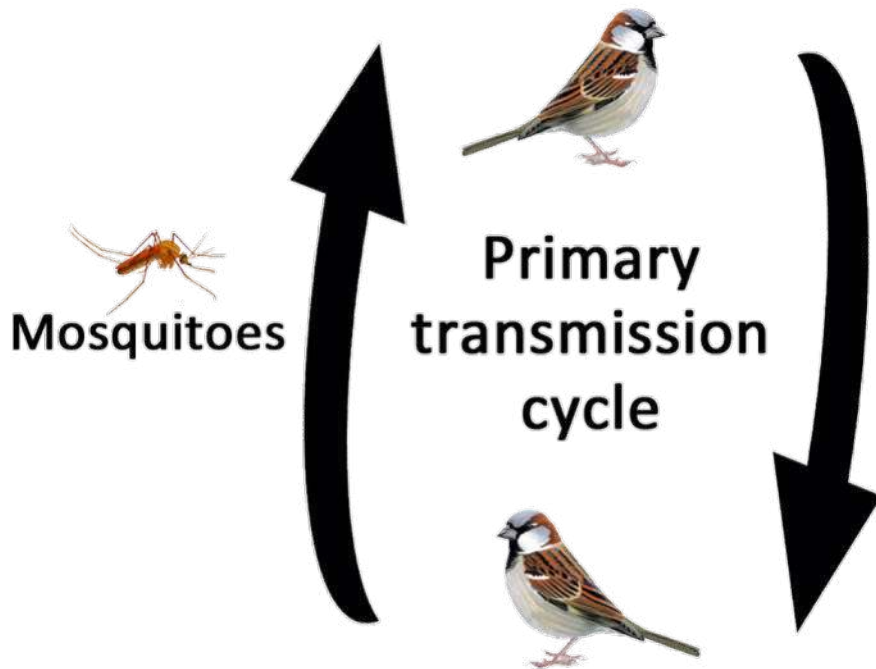
WORLD'S DEADLIEST ANIMALS

NUMBER OF PEOPLE KILLED BY ANIMALS PER YEAR

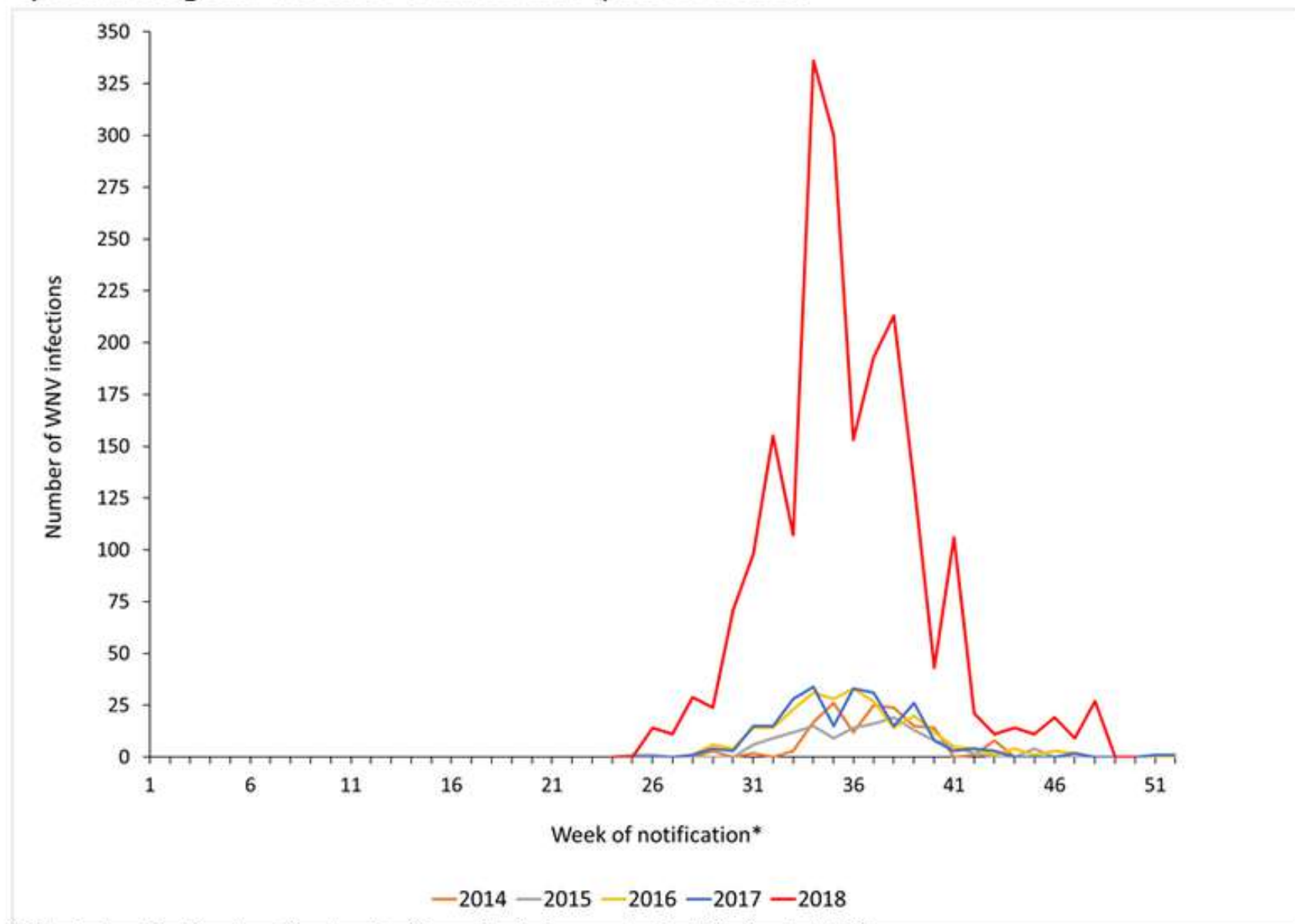
MOSQUITO WEEK
on gatesnotes.com



West Nile virus is a mosquito borne-*Flavivirus* circulating between birds and mosquitoes

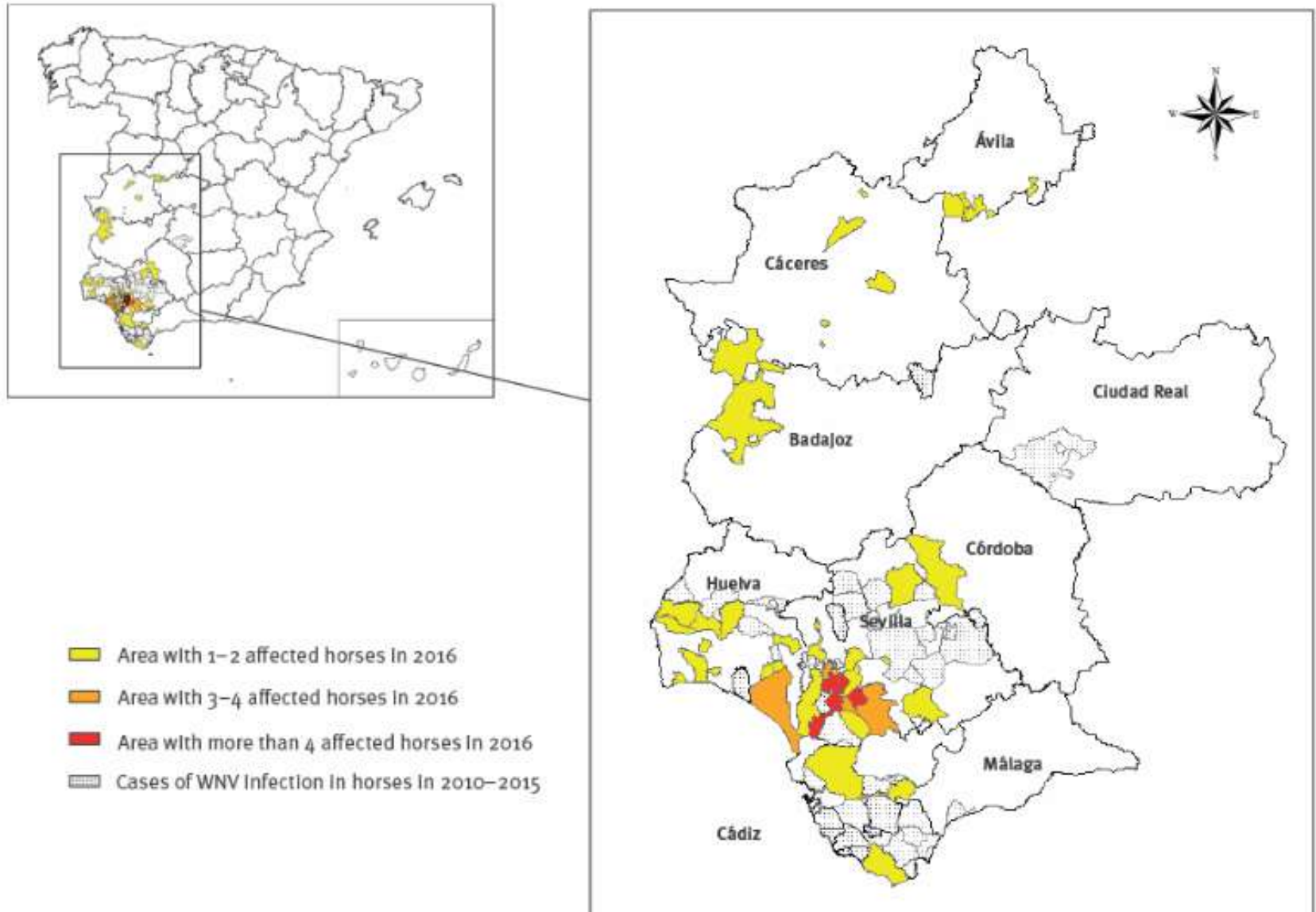


Number of WNV infections in EU/EEA and EU enlargement countries by epidemiological week of notification*, 2014-2018.



* Week of notification to national authorities or if missing, week of notification to ECDC.

Local circulation of WNV in Spain: cases in horses



Including cases in humans



Surveillance and outbreak report

 **Open Access**

West Nile virus outbreak in humans and epidemiological surveillance, west Andalusia, Spain, 2016

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Nuria López-Ruiz^{1,2}, María del Carmen Montaña-Remacha¹, Enric Durán-Pla¹, Mercedes Pérez-Ruiz^{3,4,5}, Jose María Navarro-Mari^{3,4,5}, Celia Salamanca-Rivera⁶, Blanca Miranda⁷, Salvador Oyonarte-Gómez⁷, Josefa Ruiz-Fernández⁸

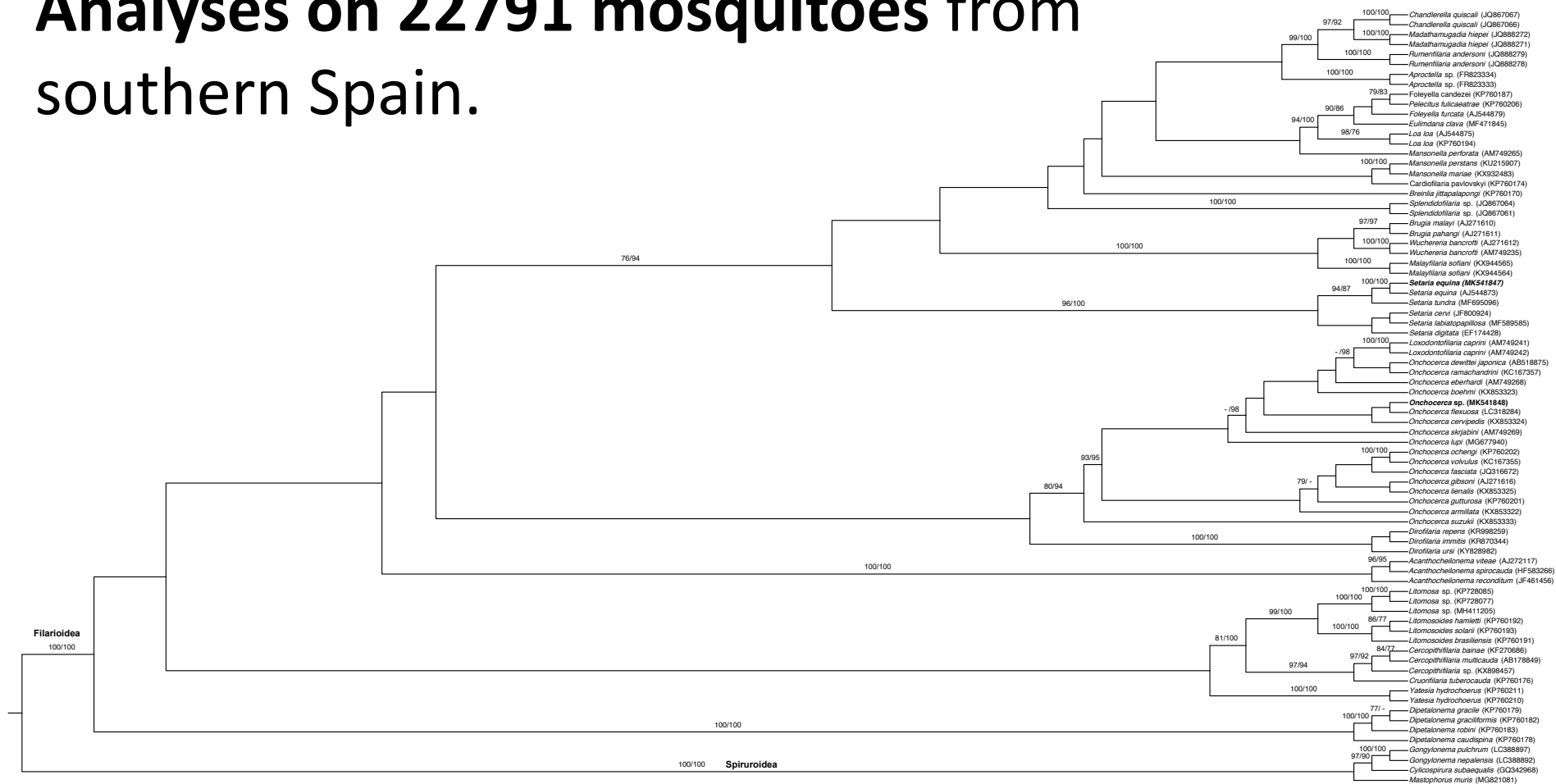
 [View Affiliations](#)

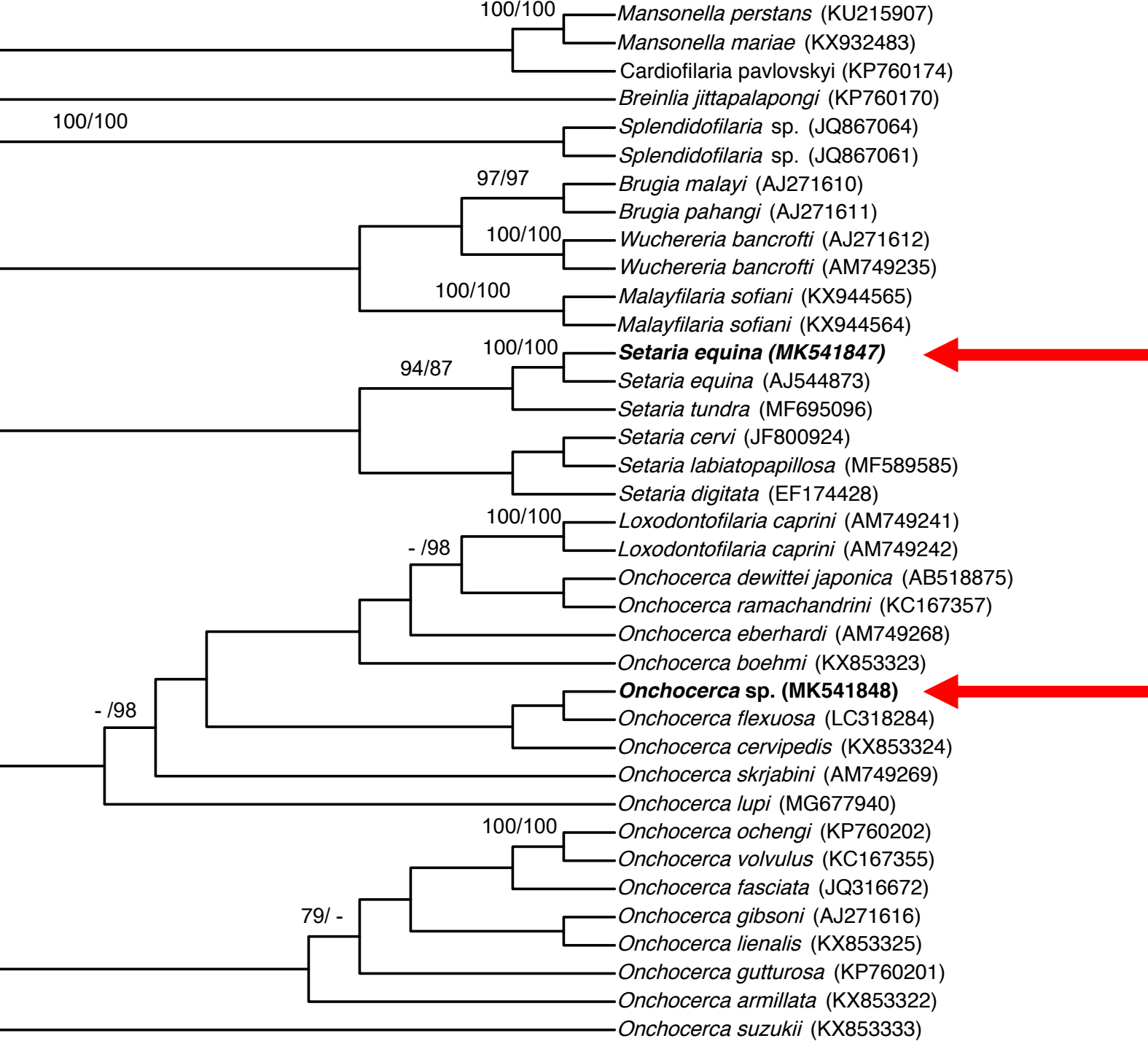
Molecular xenomonitoring: identification of WNV in mosquitoes

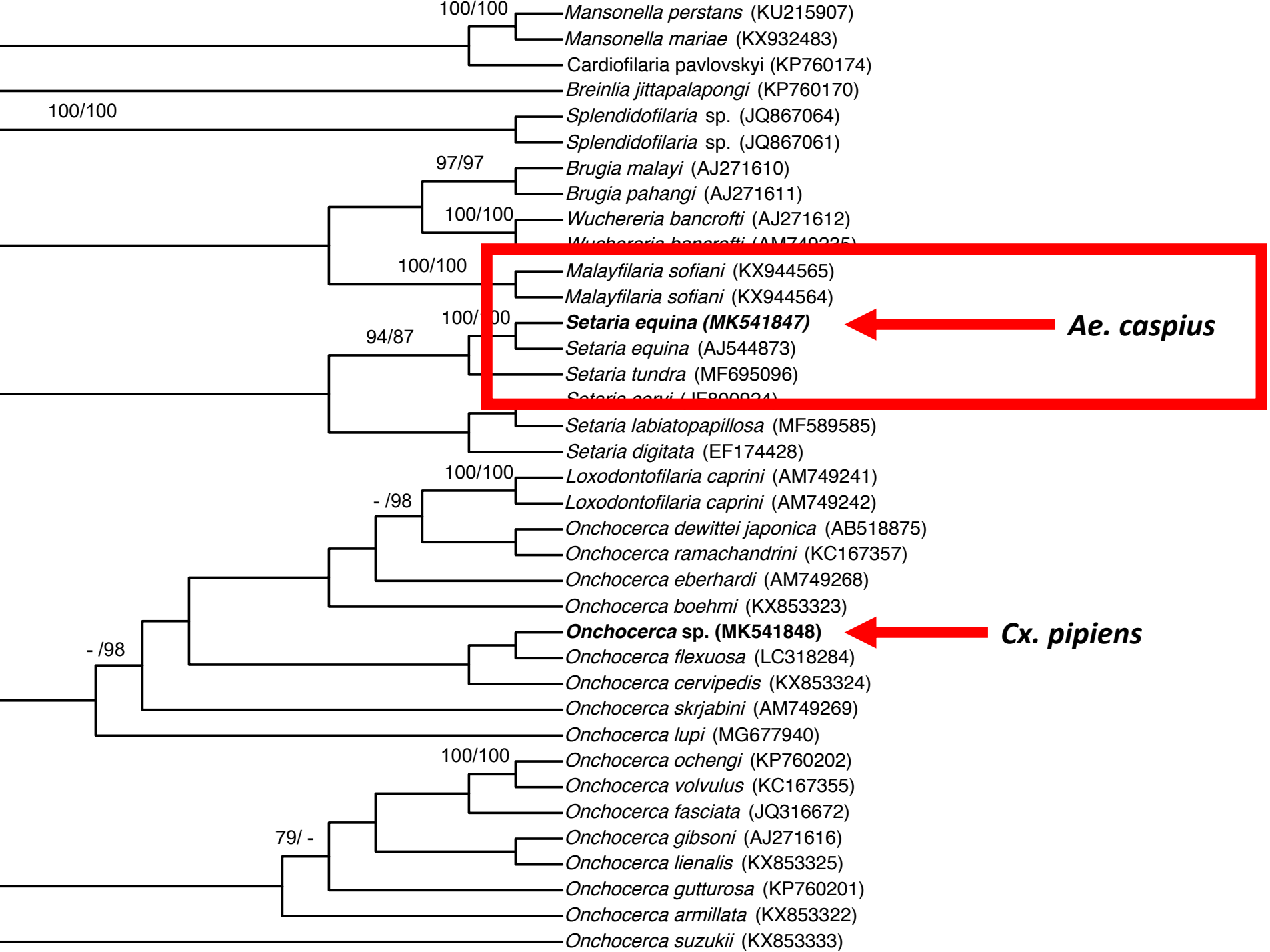
Number of pools and female mosquitoes from each species tested in Spain, based on published studies (see text).

Mosquito species	Pools	Mosquitoes	WNV + pools	USUV + pools
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	28	62	-	-
<i>Aedes vexans</i>	42	433	-	-
<i>Anopheles algeriensis</i>	59	241	-	-
<i>Anopheles atroparvus</i>	644	6,520	-	-
<i>Anopheles claviger</i>	2	2	-	-
<i>Anopheles hyrcanus</i>	1	1	-	-
<i>Anopheles maculipennis</i>	1	236	-	-
<i>Anopheles plumbeus</i>	5	12	-	-
<i>Anopheles</i> sp.	9	89	-	-
<i>Coquillettidia richiardii</i>	62	147	-	-
<i>Culex modestus</i>	1,181	21,426	-	-
<i>Culex perexiguus</i>	527	7,366	7	1
<i>Culex pipiens</i>	3,763	55,469	1	1
<i>Culex</i> sp.	69	551	-	-
<i>Culex theileri</i>	1,413	37,512	-	-
<i>Culiseta annulata</i>	114	212	-	-
<i>Culiseta longiareolata</i>	340	851	-	-
<i>Culiseta subochrea</i>	17	691	-	-
<i>Culiseta</i> sp.	4	4	-	-

Evidence of local circulation of other zoonotic mosquito-borne pathogens: Analyses on 22791 mosquitoes from southern Spain.







***Setaria equina*: a vector-borne parasite potentially affecting human populations**



Parasitology International
Volume 66, Issue 1, February 2017, Pages 930-932



Subconjunctival setariasis due to *Setaria equina* infection; a case report and a literature review

Reza Nabie ^a, Adel Spotin ^{b, c}  , Soheila Rouhani ^d

“ONE HEALTH”

Animals – People – Environment

Ecology

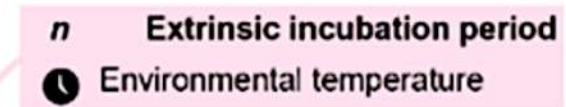
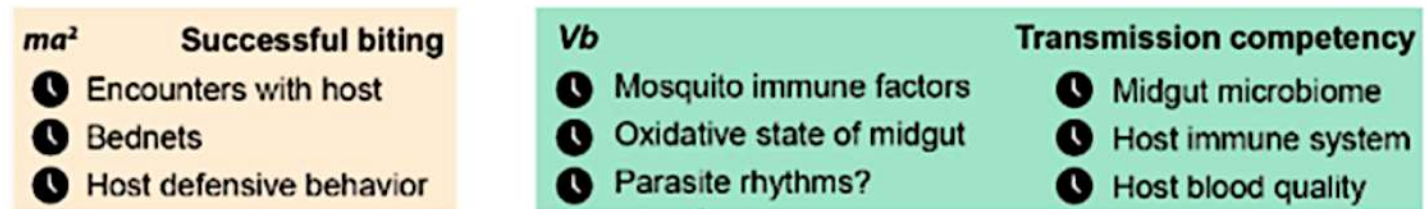
**Medical
entomology**

Epidemiology

**Veterinary
Science**

Parasitology

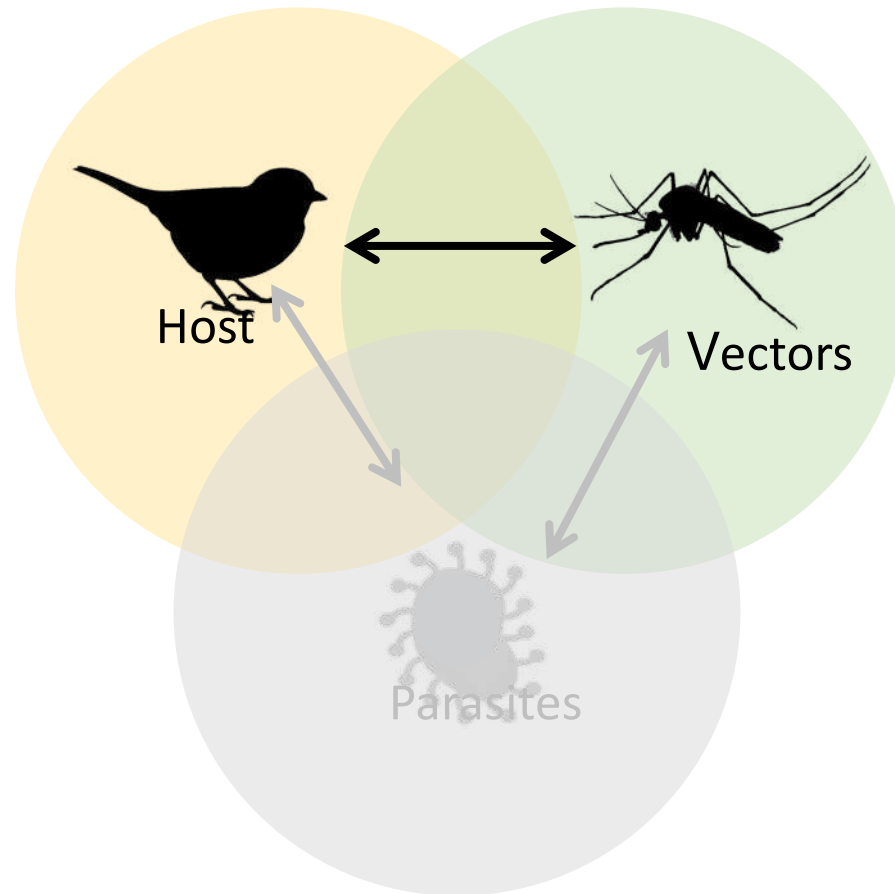
Factors including **biting behaviour** and **parasite development** may **impact** the ability of mosquitoes to transmit avian malaria parasites



vectorial capacity = $\frac{ma^2 Vb P^n}{-\log_e P}$

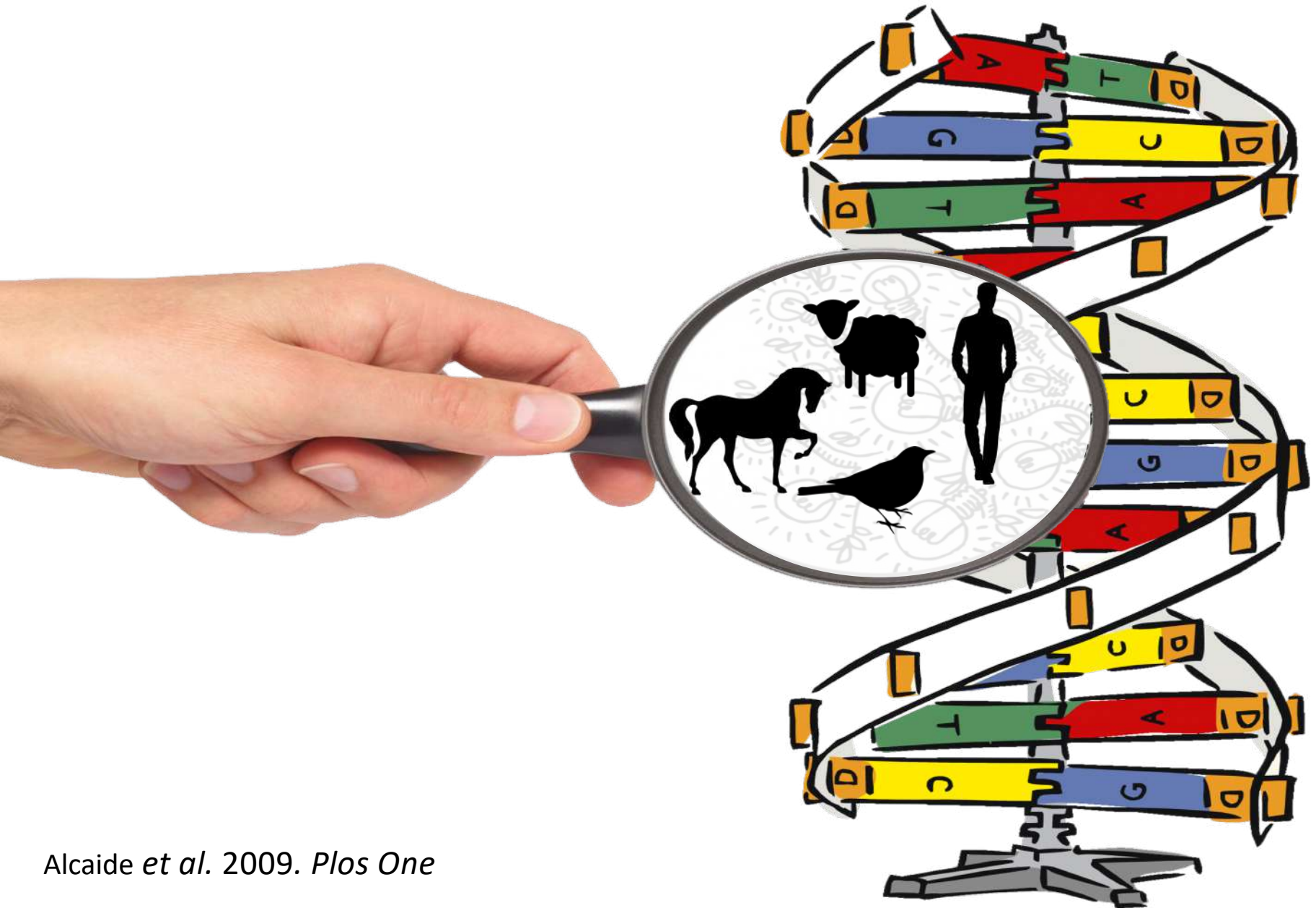
Studies on the different parameters affecting the vector competence of mosquitoes:

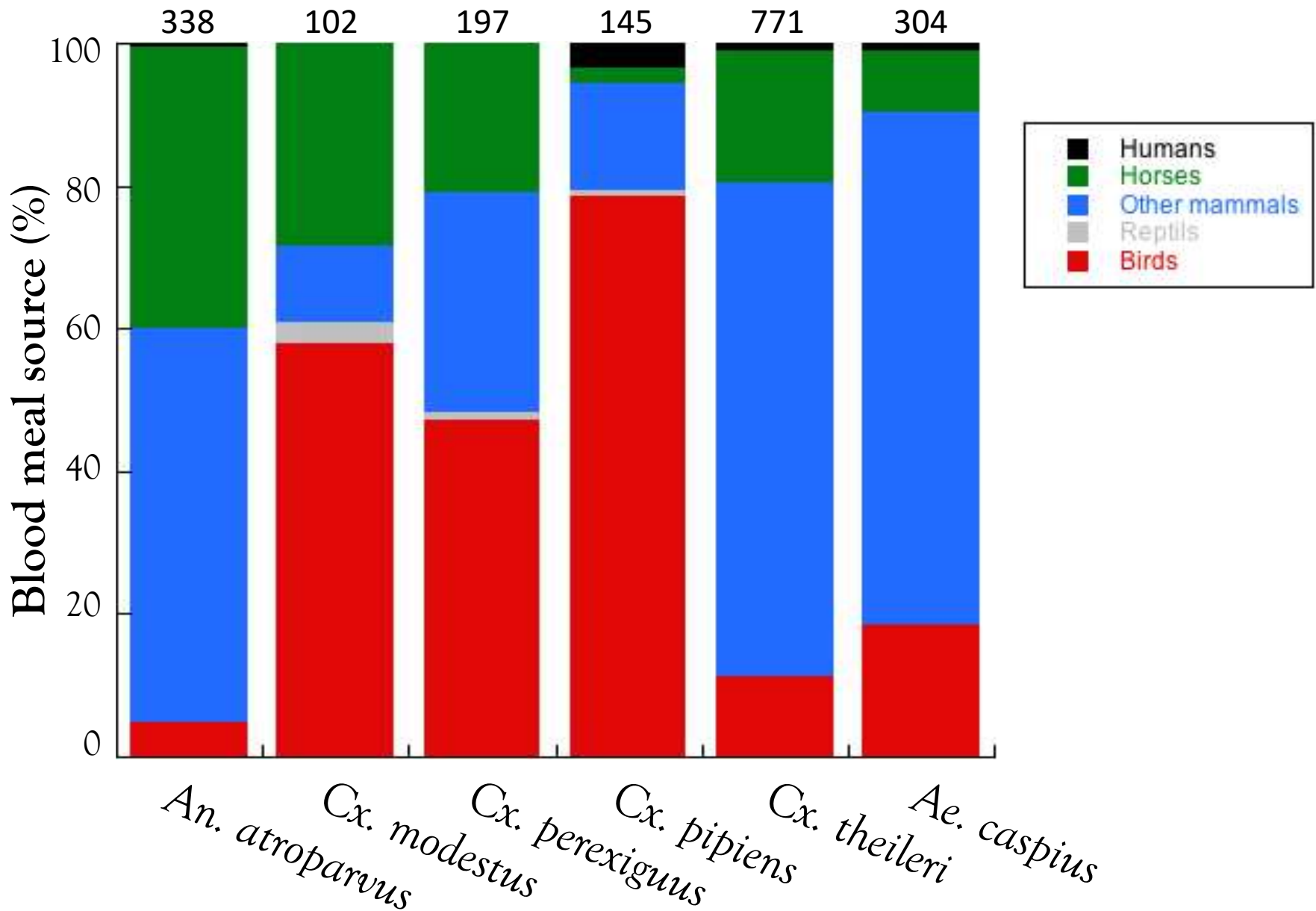
The role of host-vector interactions

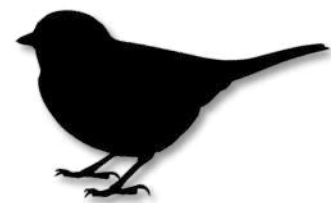
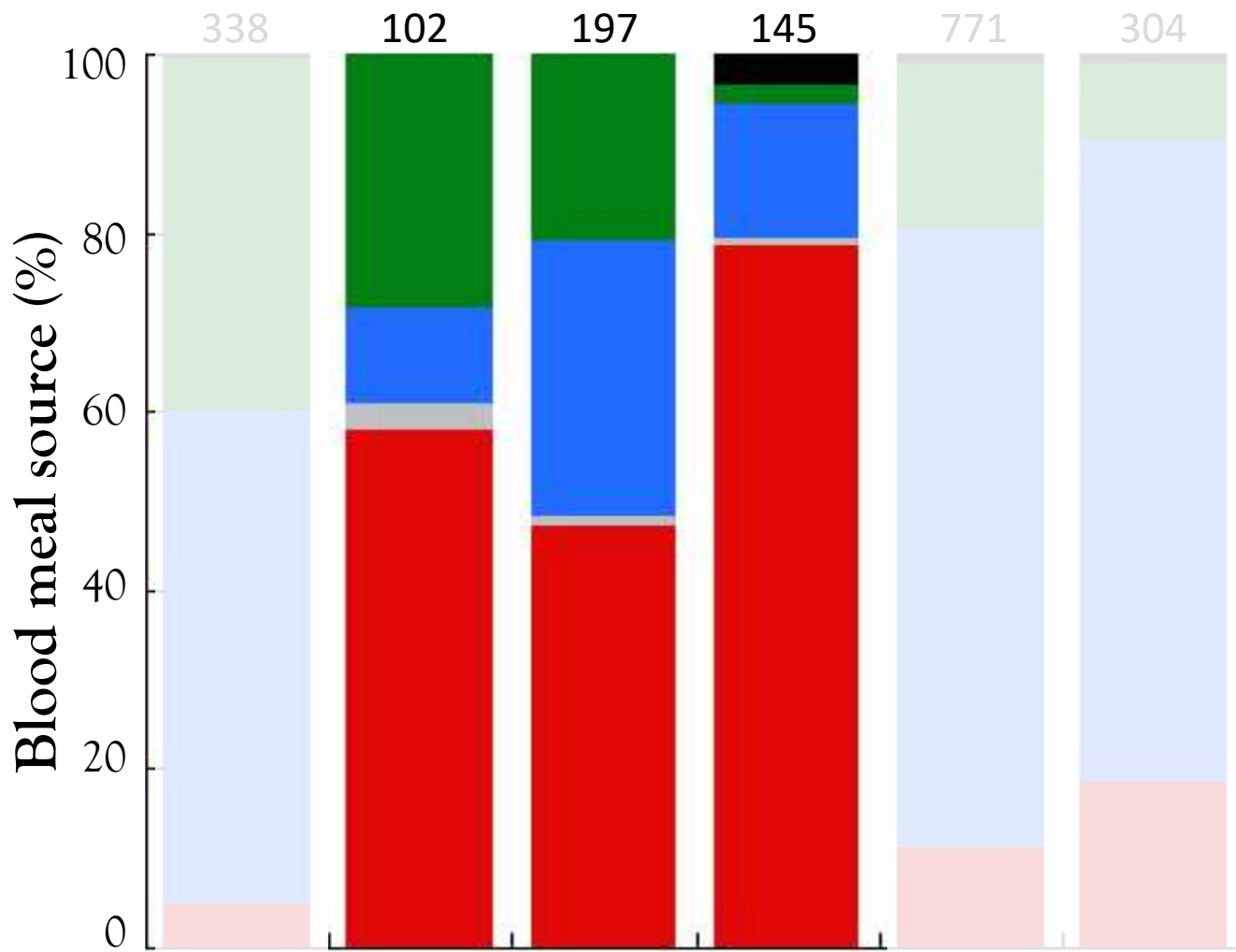




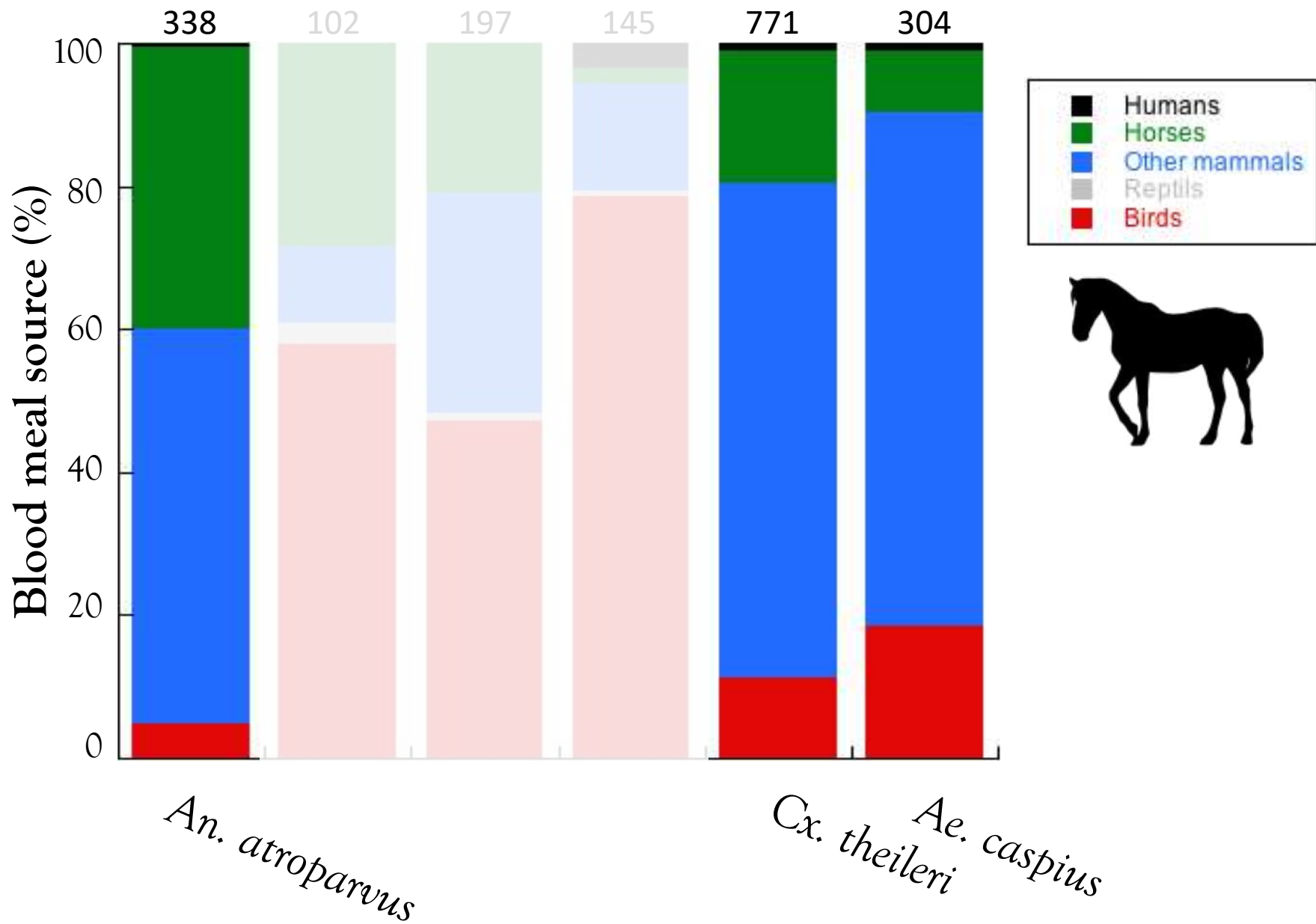
Amplify a 758 bp fragment of the mitochondrial COI gene

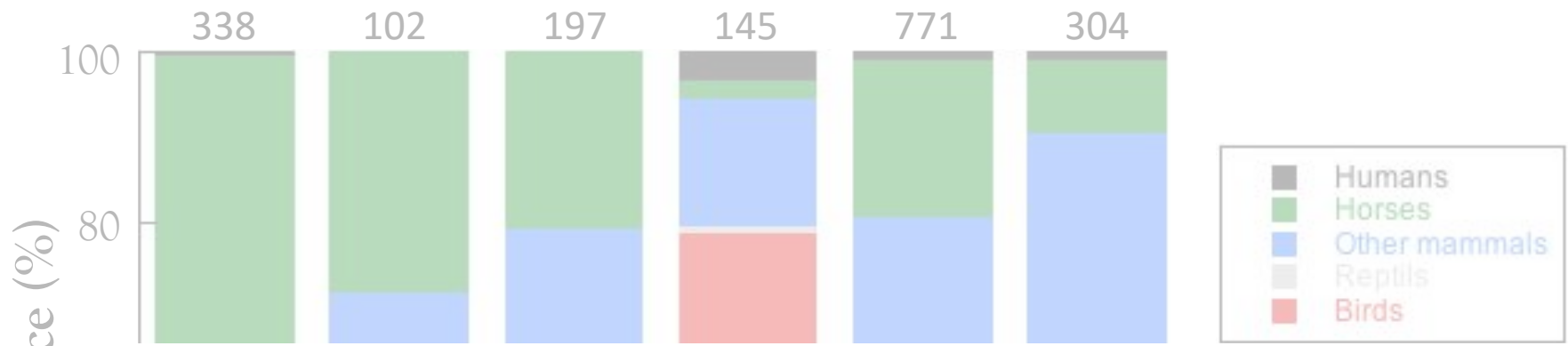






Cx. modestus *Cx. perexiguus* *Cx. pipiens*





‘Mosquito species’ explained around 49–65% of variance

Muñoz et al. 2012. Plos One

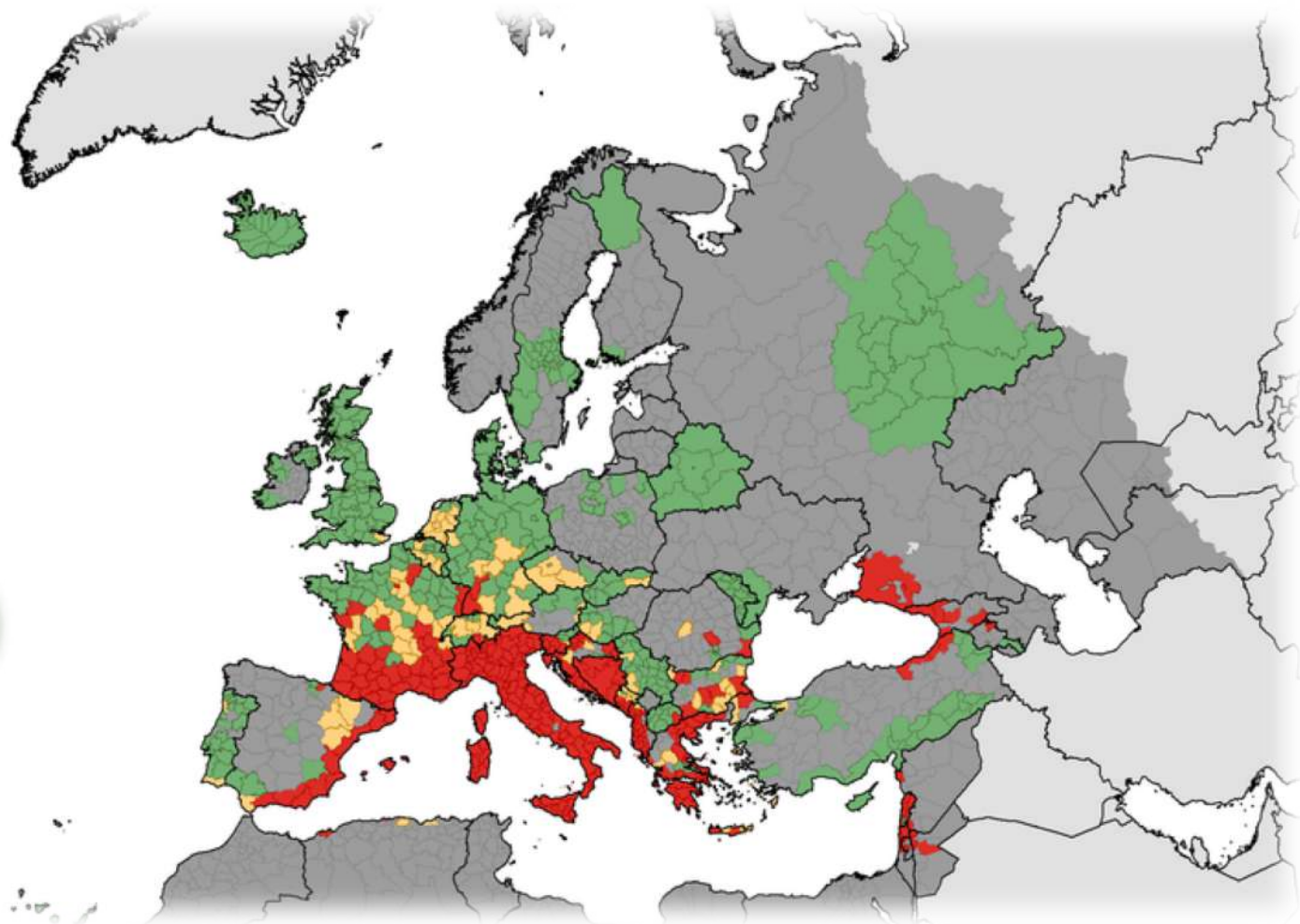


The invasive mosquitoes may affect the epidemiological scenarios in Europe: the case of *Aedes albopictus*

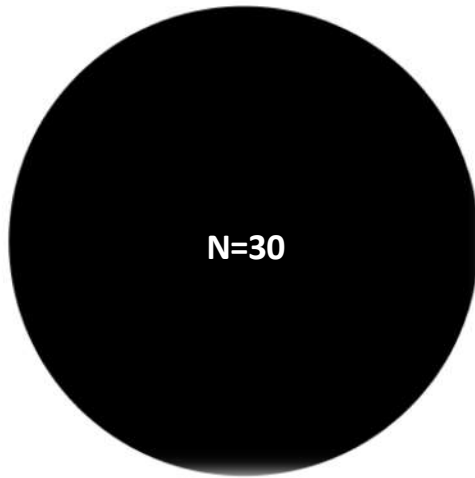


Legend

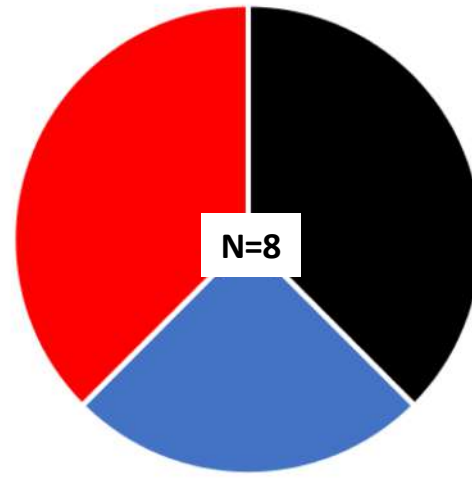
- Established
- Introduced
- Absent
- No data
- Unknown



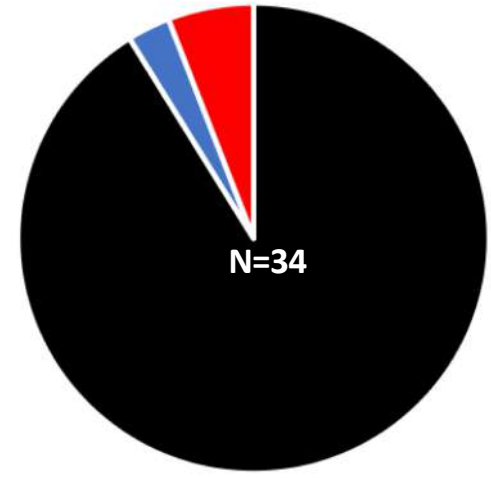
Spain (Barcelona)



Switzerland



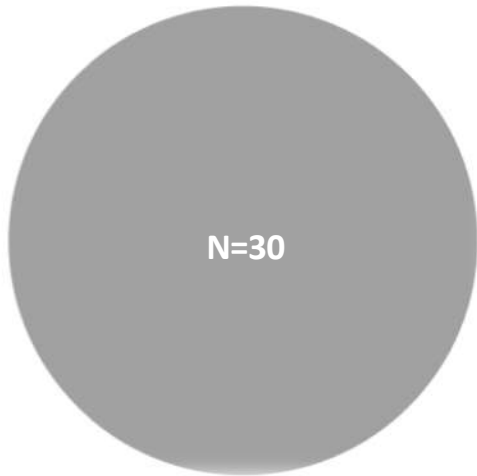
Italy (Veneto & Trento)



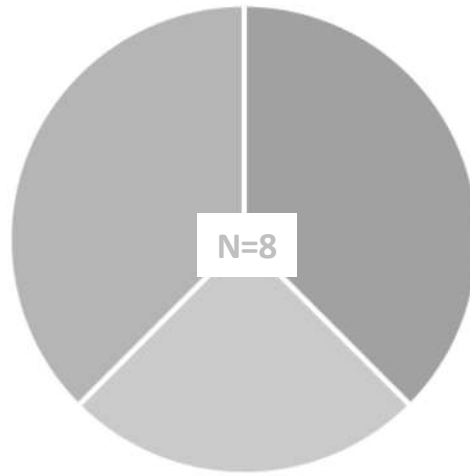
■ Human ■ Other mammals ■ Birds

Muñoz J, [...], Figuerola J. 2011. *J Med Entomol*; Suter, TT. The asian tiger mosquito *Aedes albopictus* in Switzerland : biology surveillance and control. 2015. Doctoral Thesis, Univ of Basel; Martínez-de la Puente J, [...], Figuerola J. 2015. *Malaria J*

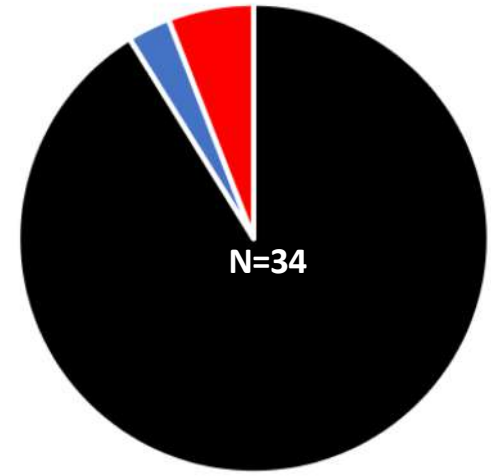
Spain (Barcelona)



Switzerland

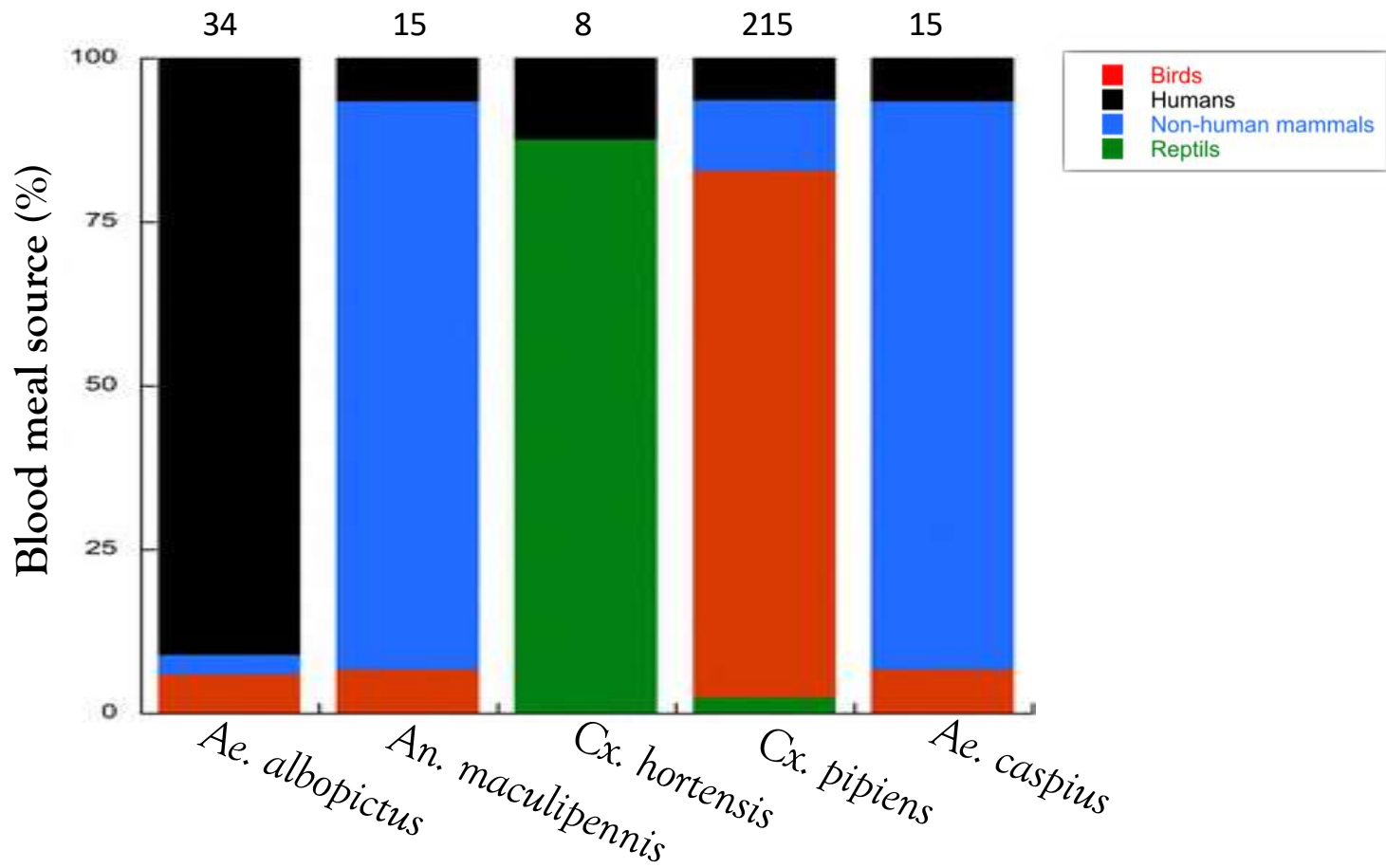


Italy (Veneto & Trento)



■ Human ■ Other mammals ■ Birds

Muñoz J, [...], Figuerola J. 2011. J Med Entomol; Suter, TT. The asian tiger mosquito *Aedes albopictus* in Switzerland : biology surveillance and control. 2015. Doctoral Thesis, Univ of Basel; Martínez-de la Puente J, [...], Figuerola J. 2015. Malaria J

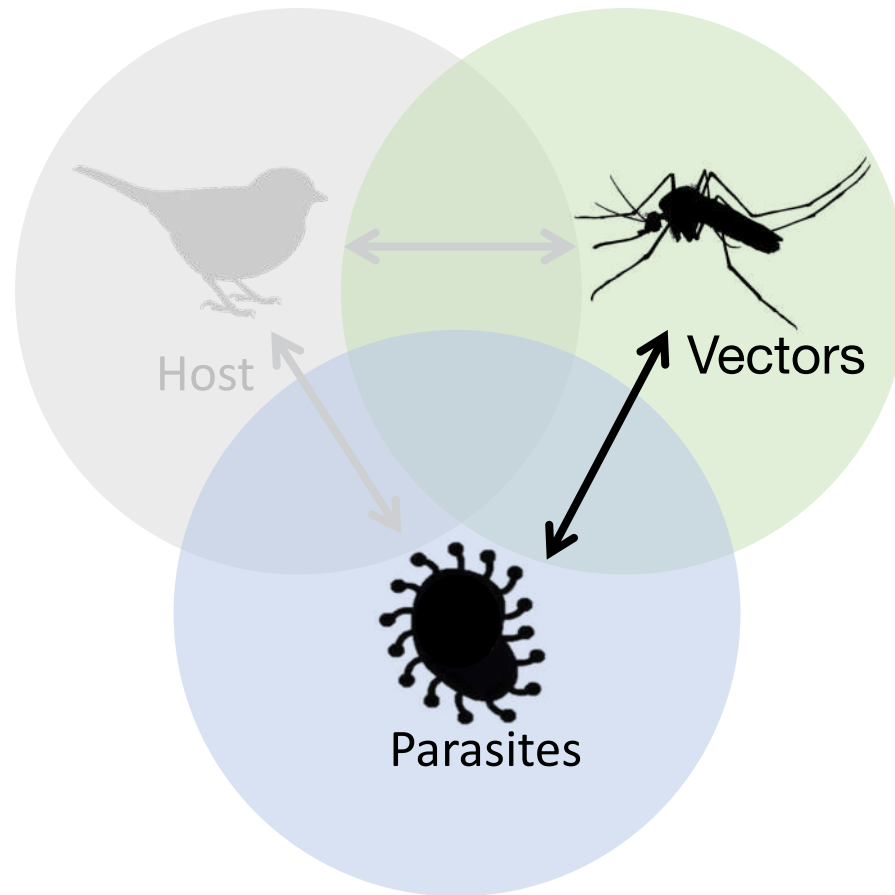


Martínez-de la Puente et al. 2015. Malaria J

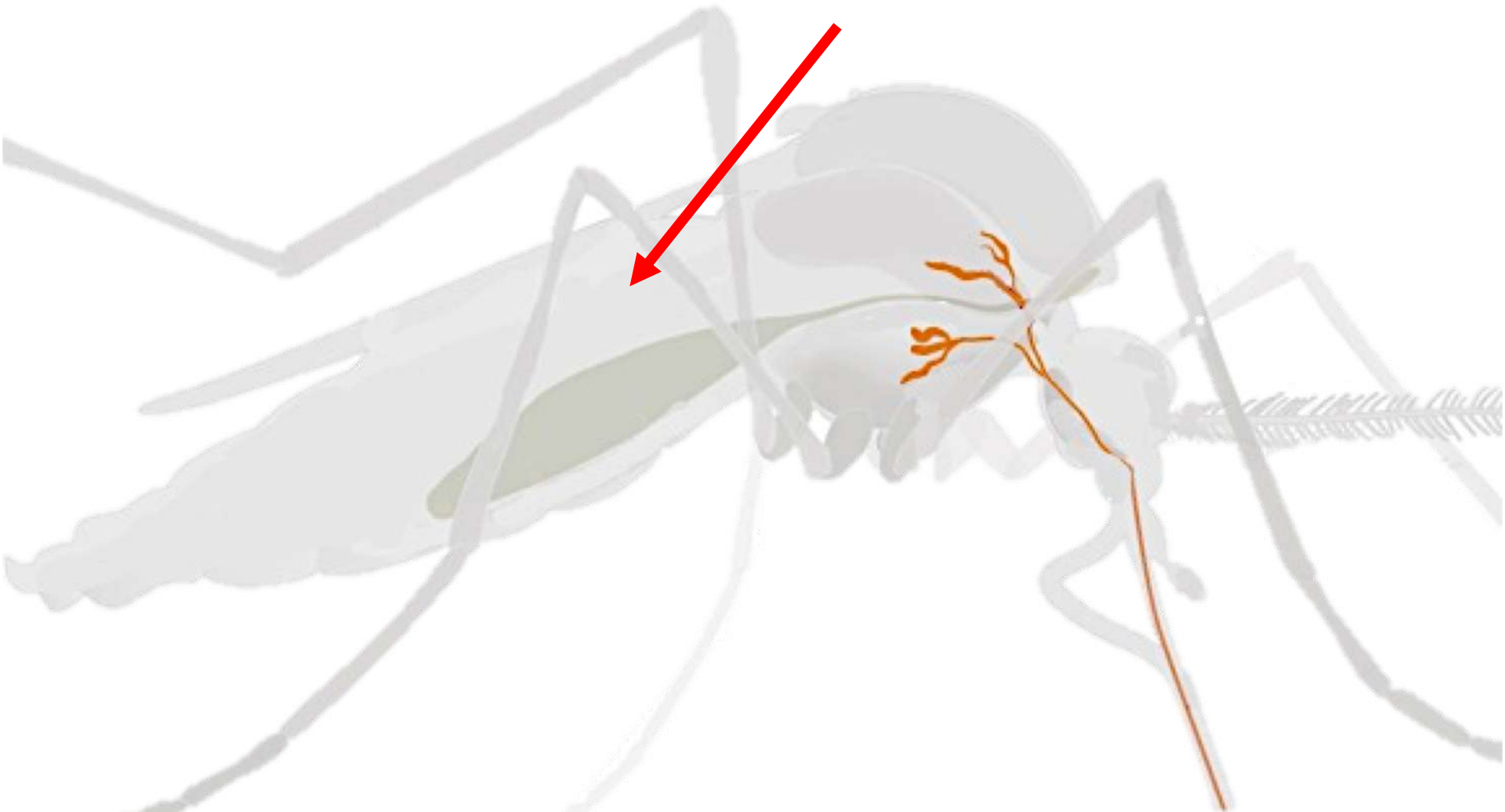
The feeding patterns of mosquitoes differs between species

Studies on the different parameters affecting the vector competence of mosquitoes:

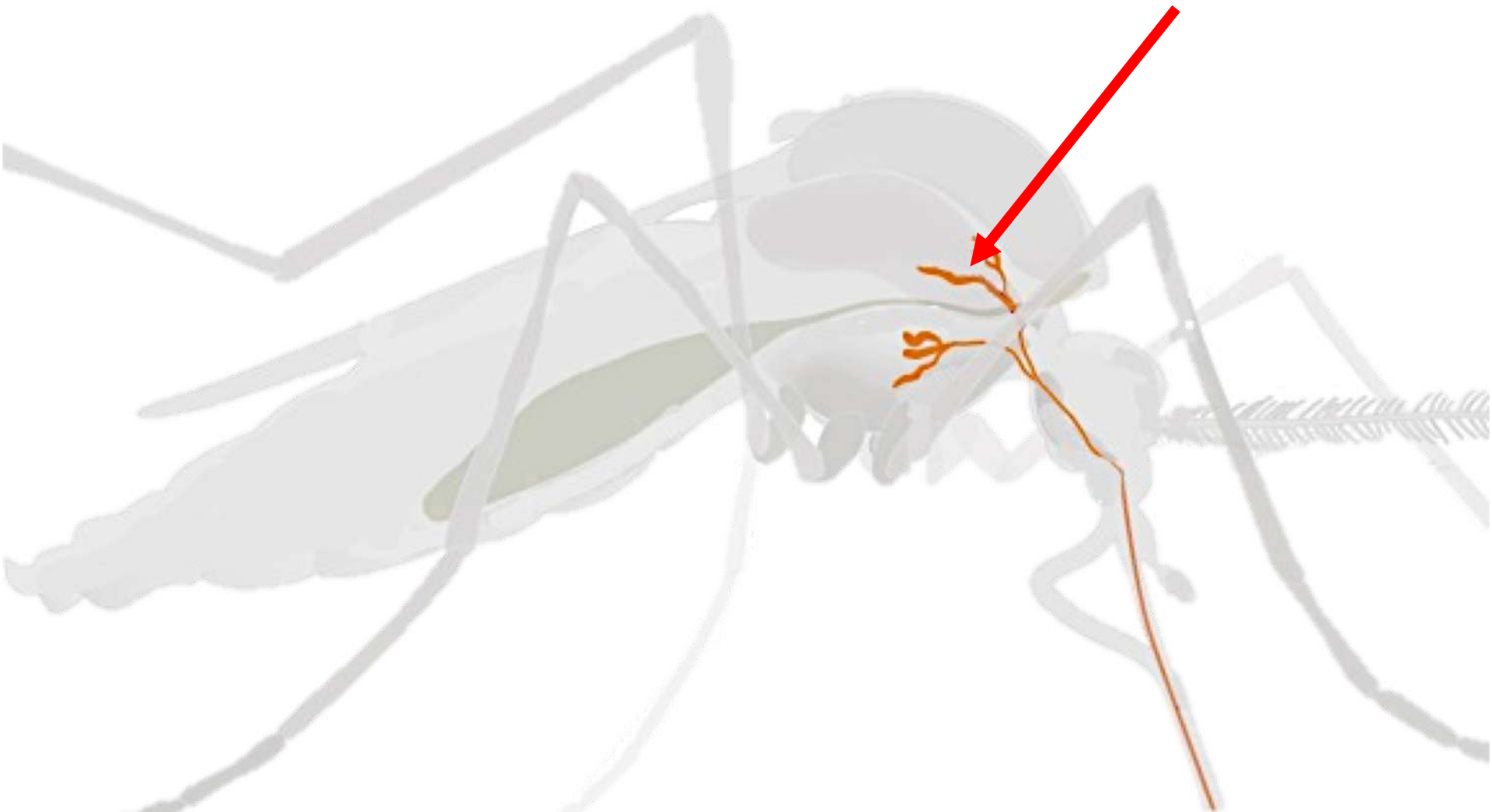
The role of vector-pathogen interactions

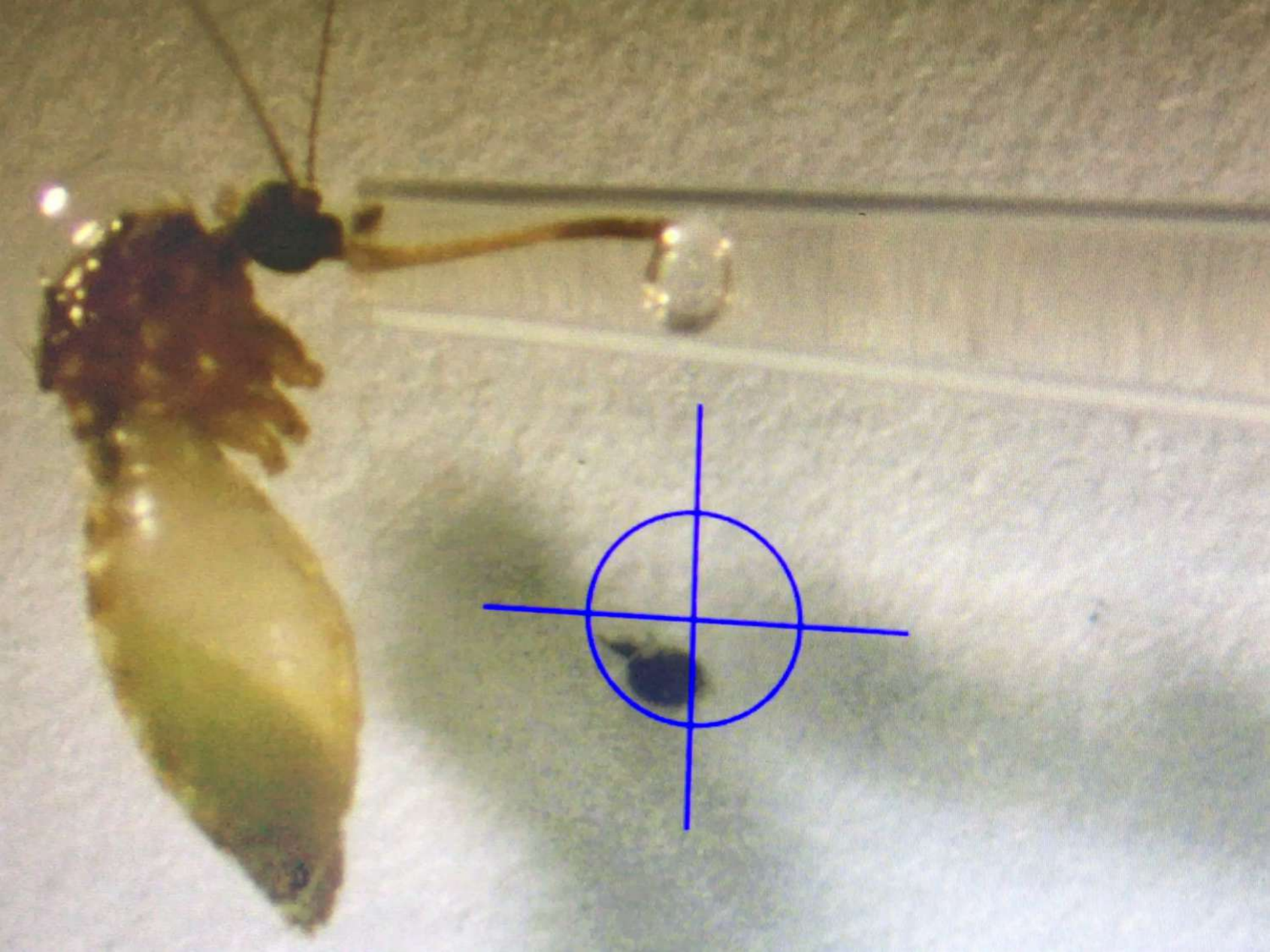


**Infection rate:
detection of pathogens in the body of mosquitoes**



**Transmission rate:
detection of pathogens in the saliva of mosquitoes**



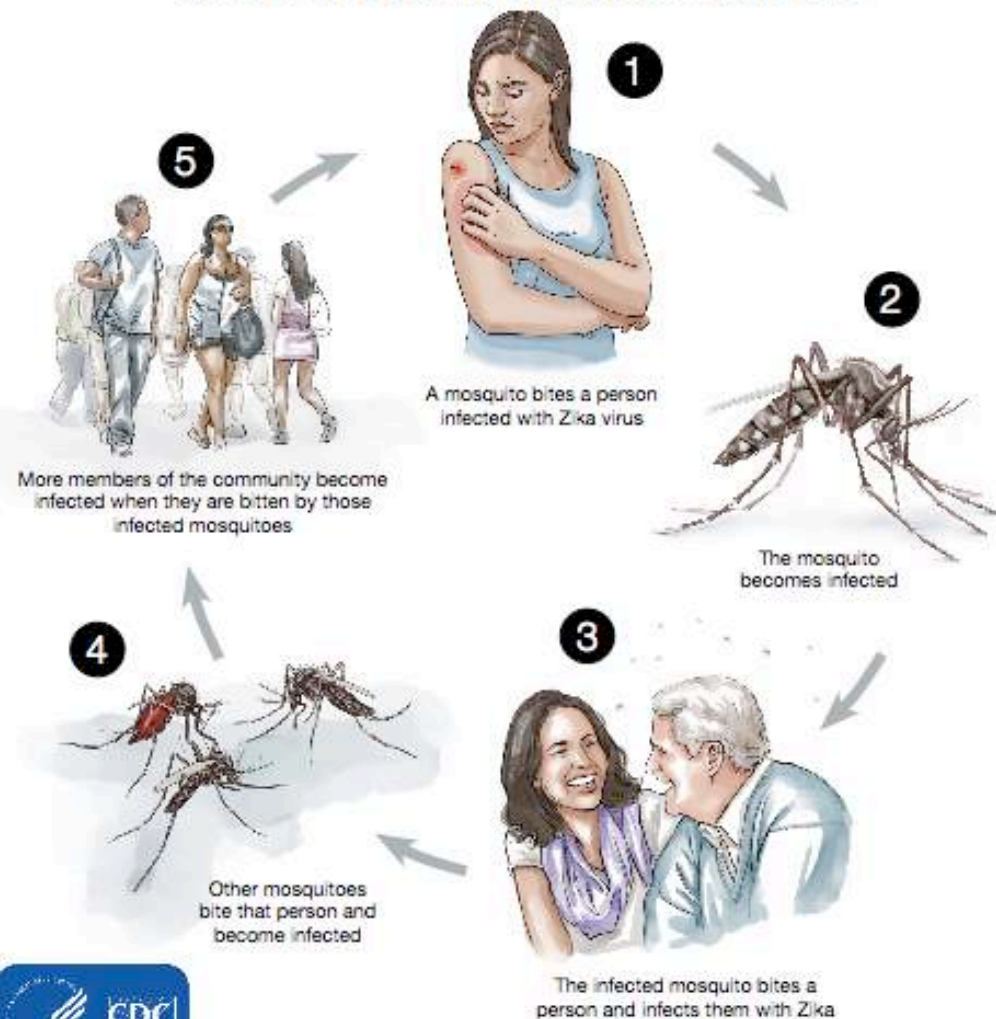


PROTECT YOUR FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

HOW ZIKA SPREADS

Accessible Version: <https://www.cdc.gov/zika/transmission/index.html>

Most people get Zika from a mosquito bite



Other ways people get Zika



During pregnancy

A pregnant woman can pass Zika virus to her fetus during pregnancy. Zika infection during pregnancy can cause serious birth defects and is associated with other pregnancy problems.



Through sex

Zika virus can be passed through sex from a person who has Zika to his or her sex partners.



Through blood transfusion

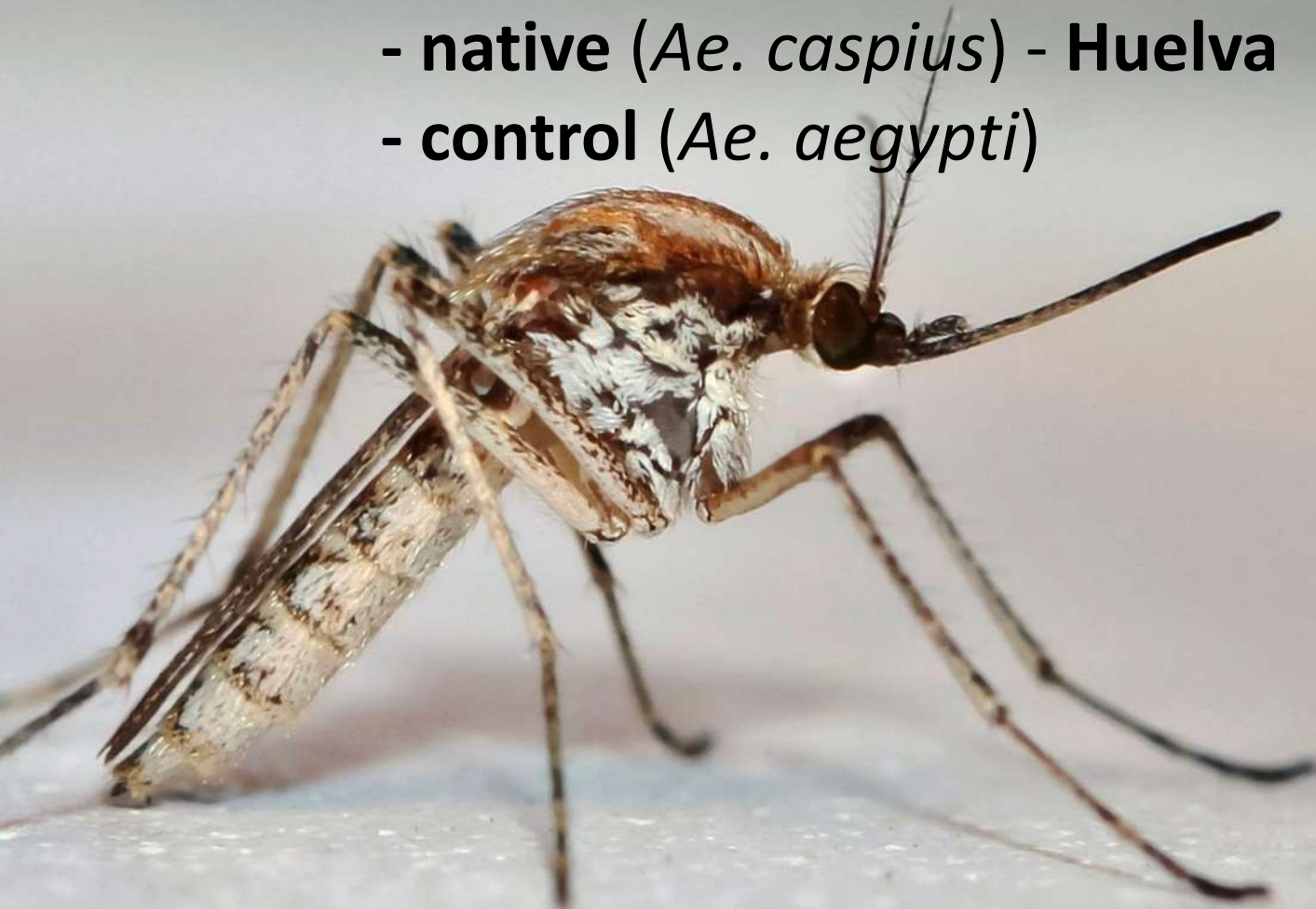
Zika virus may be spread through blood transfusion.

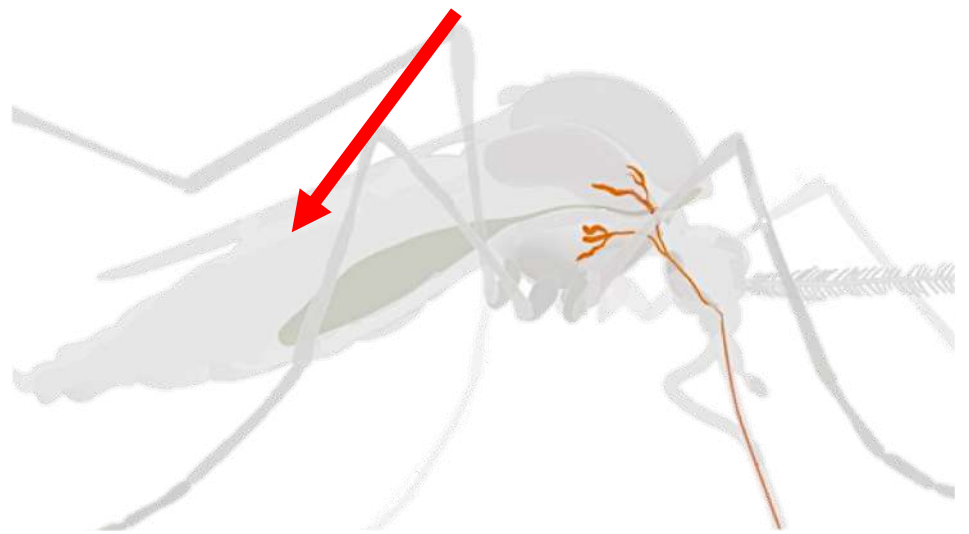
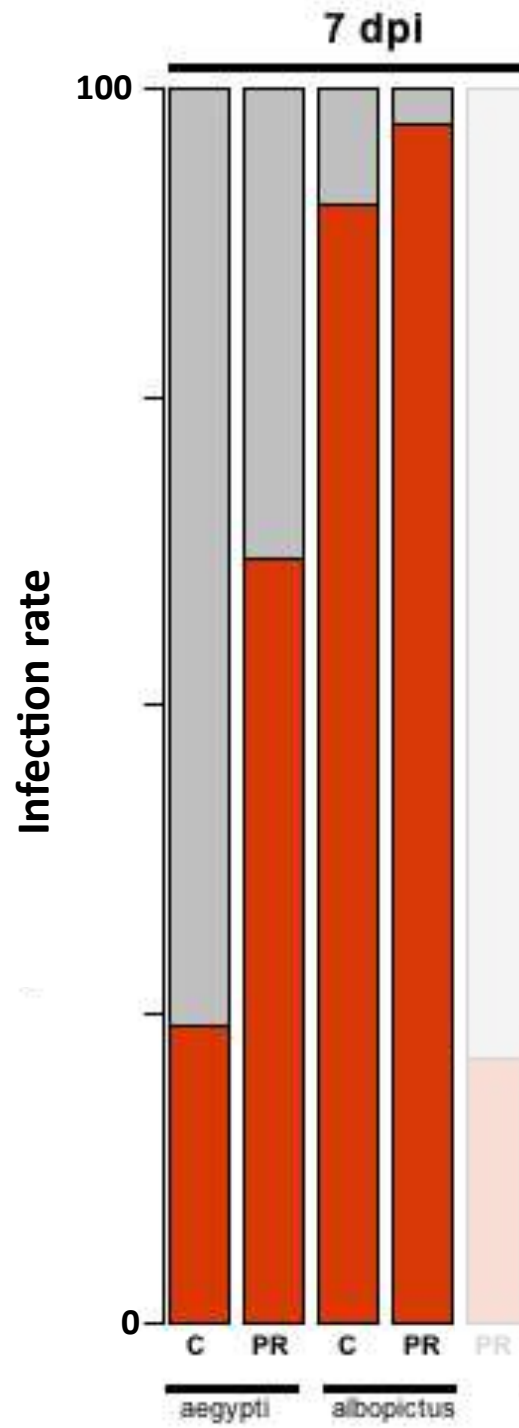


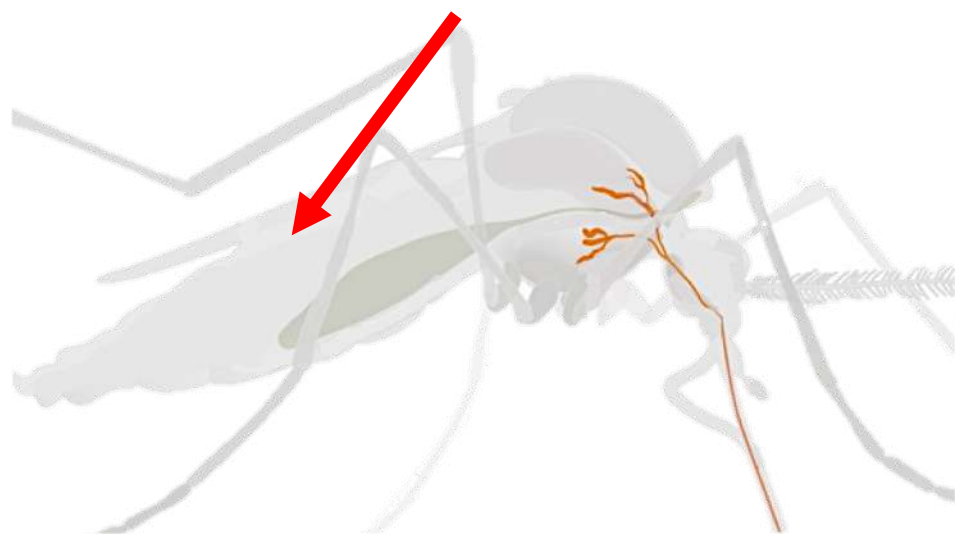
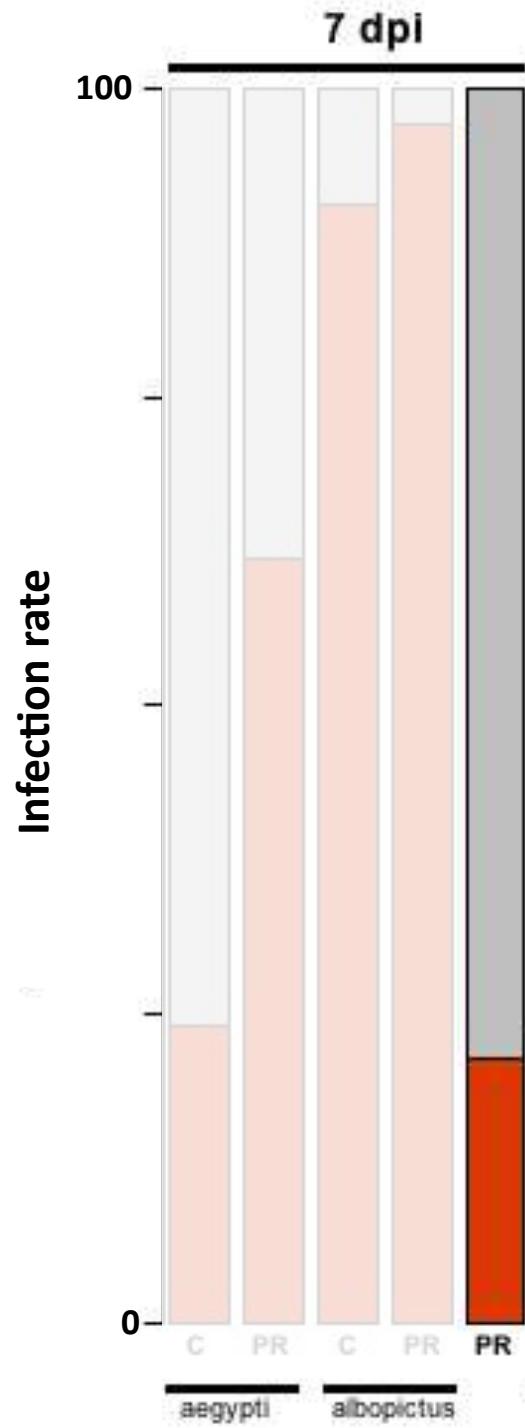
2 Zika virus strains (Camboya & Puerto Rico)

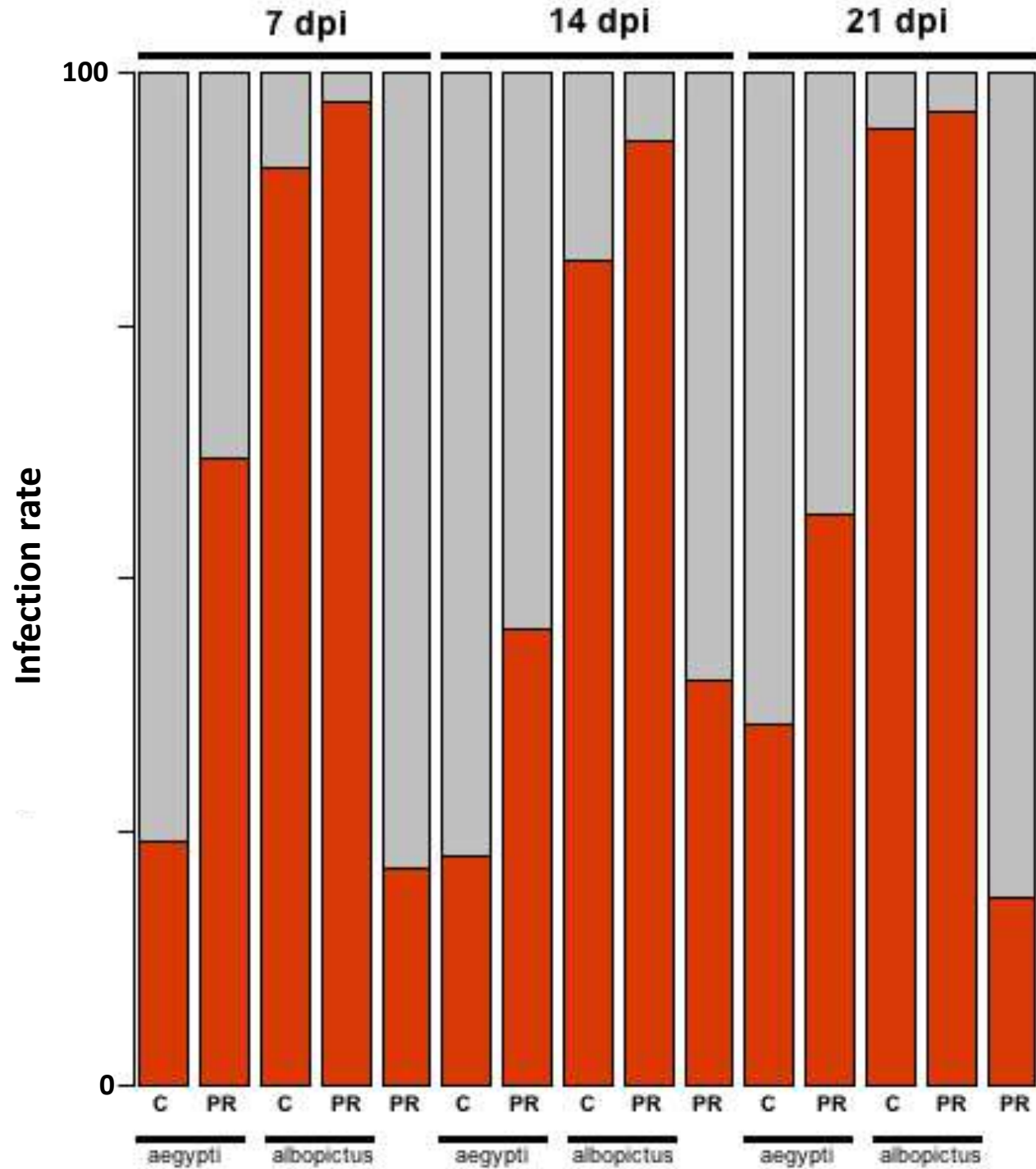
3 mosquito species:

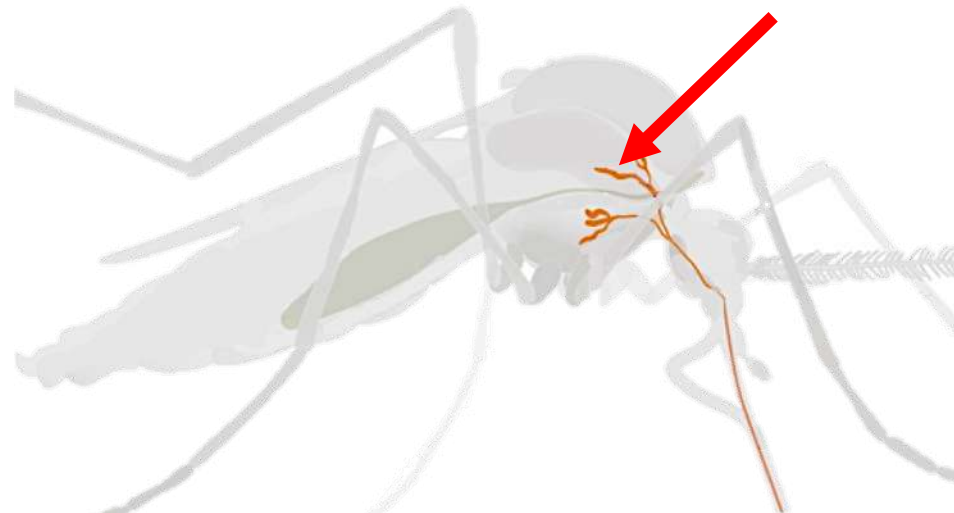
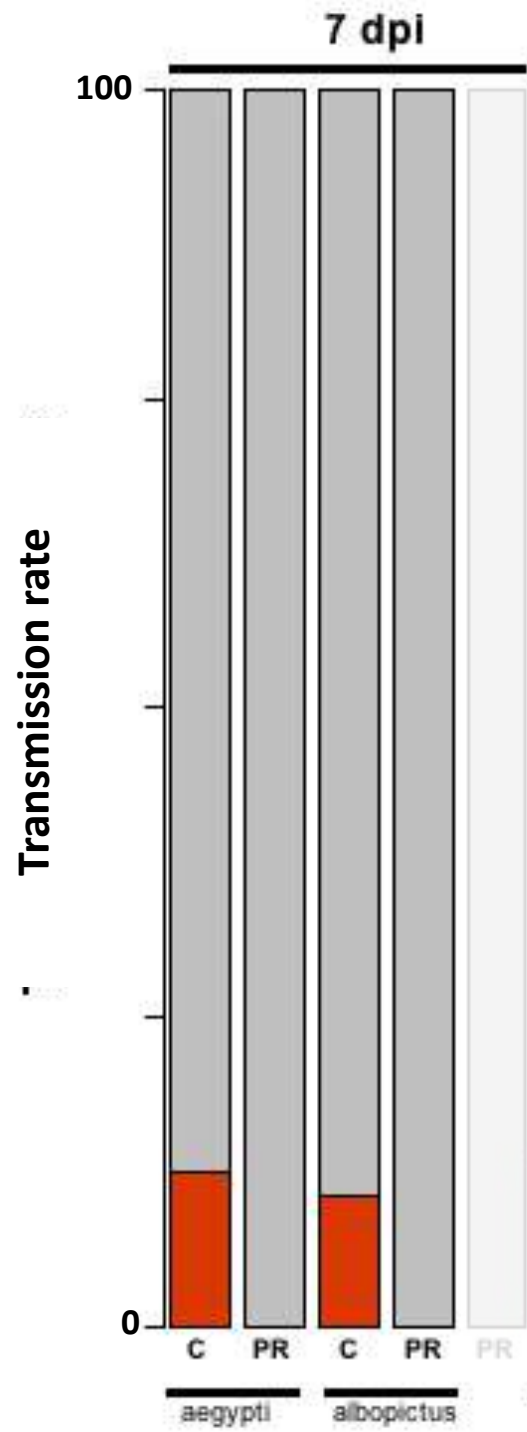
- alien (*Ae. albopictus*) - **Barcelona**
- native (*Ae. caspius*) - **Huelva**
- control (*Ae. aegypti*)

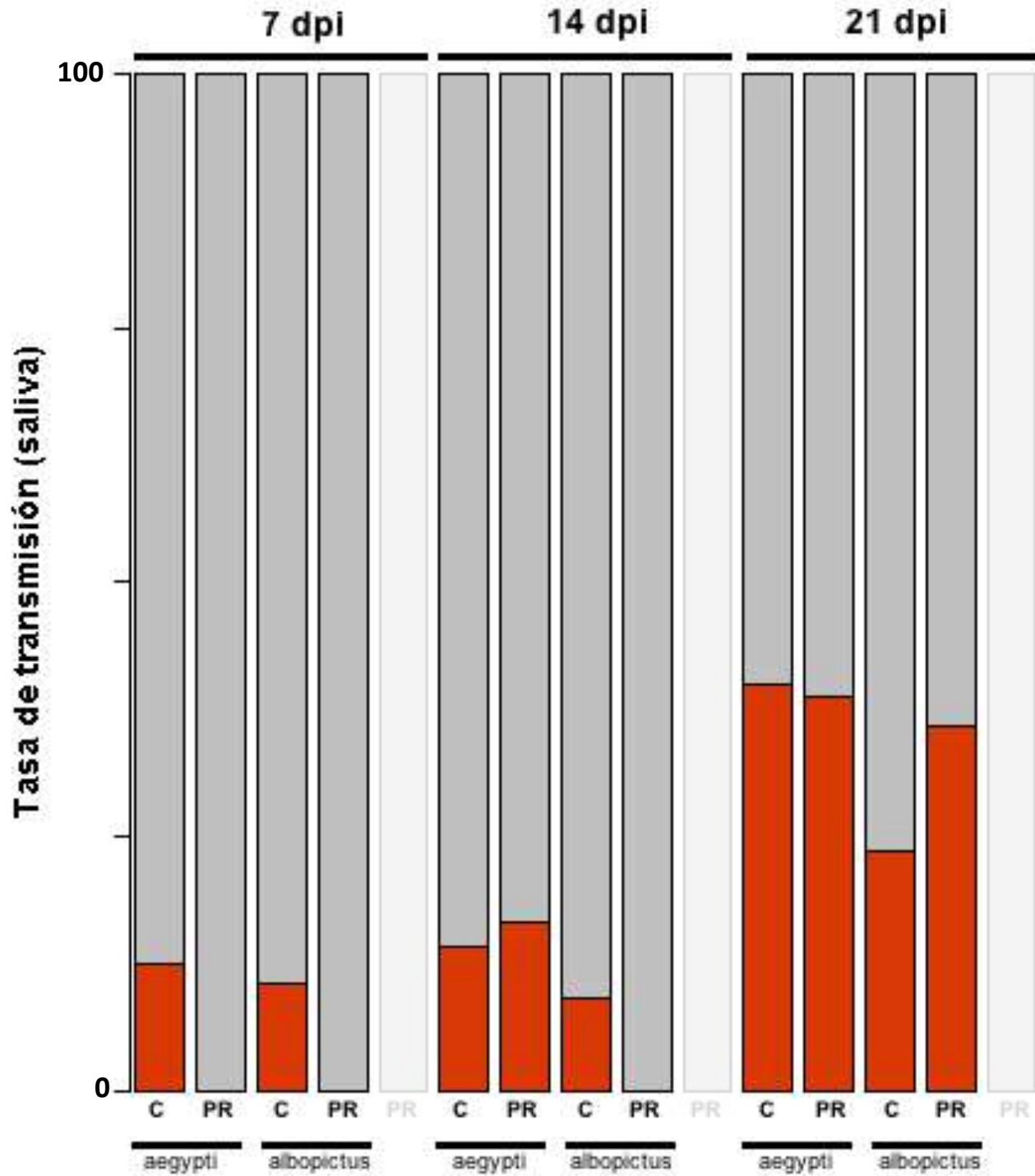


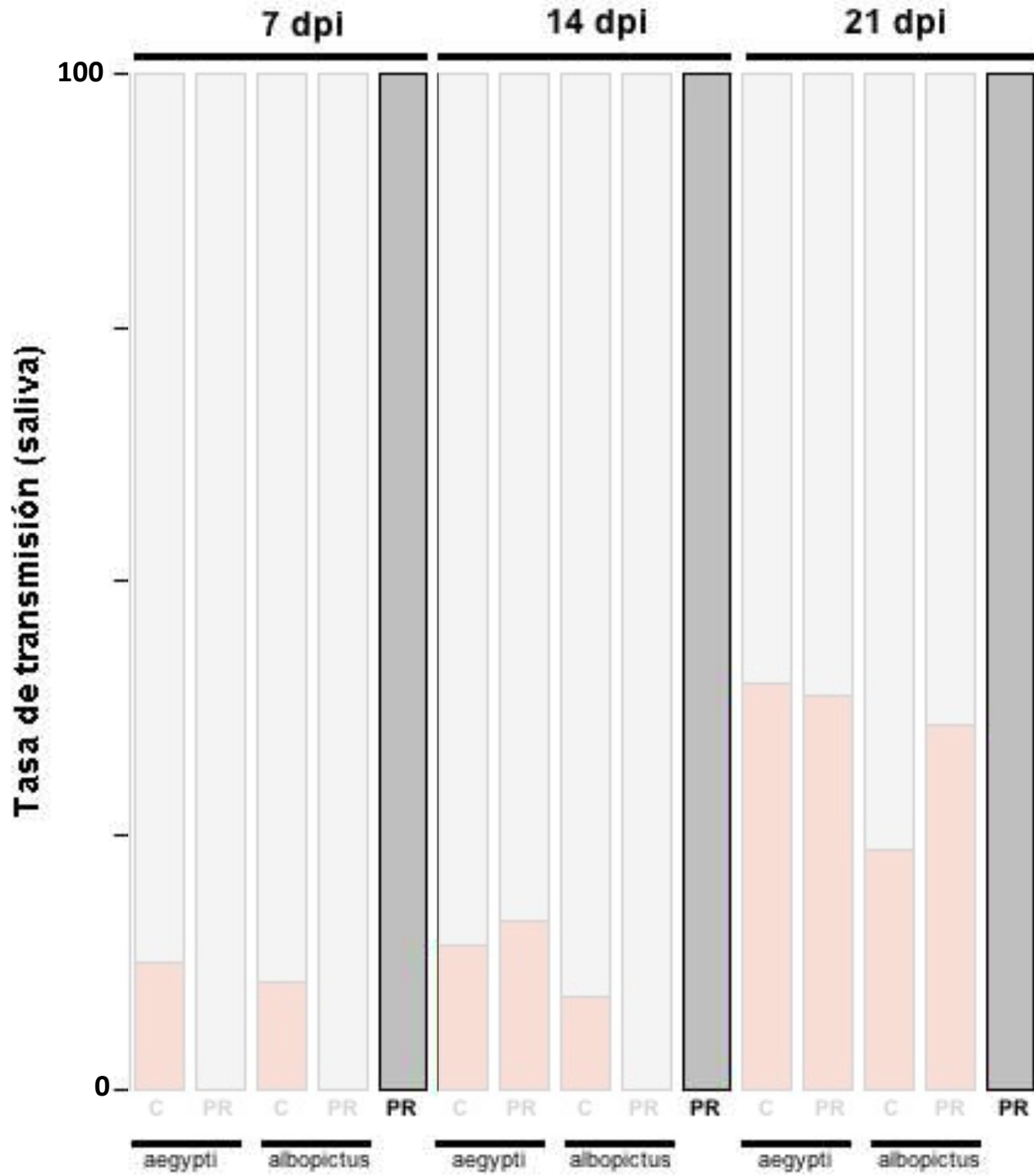




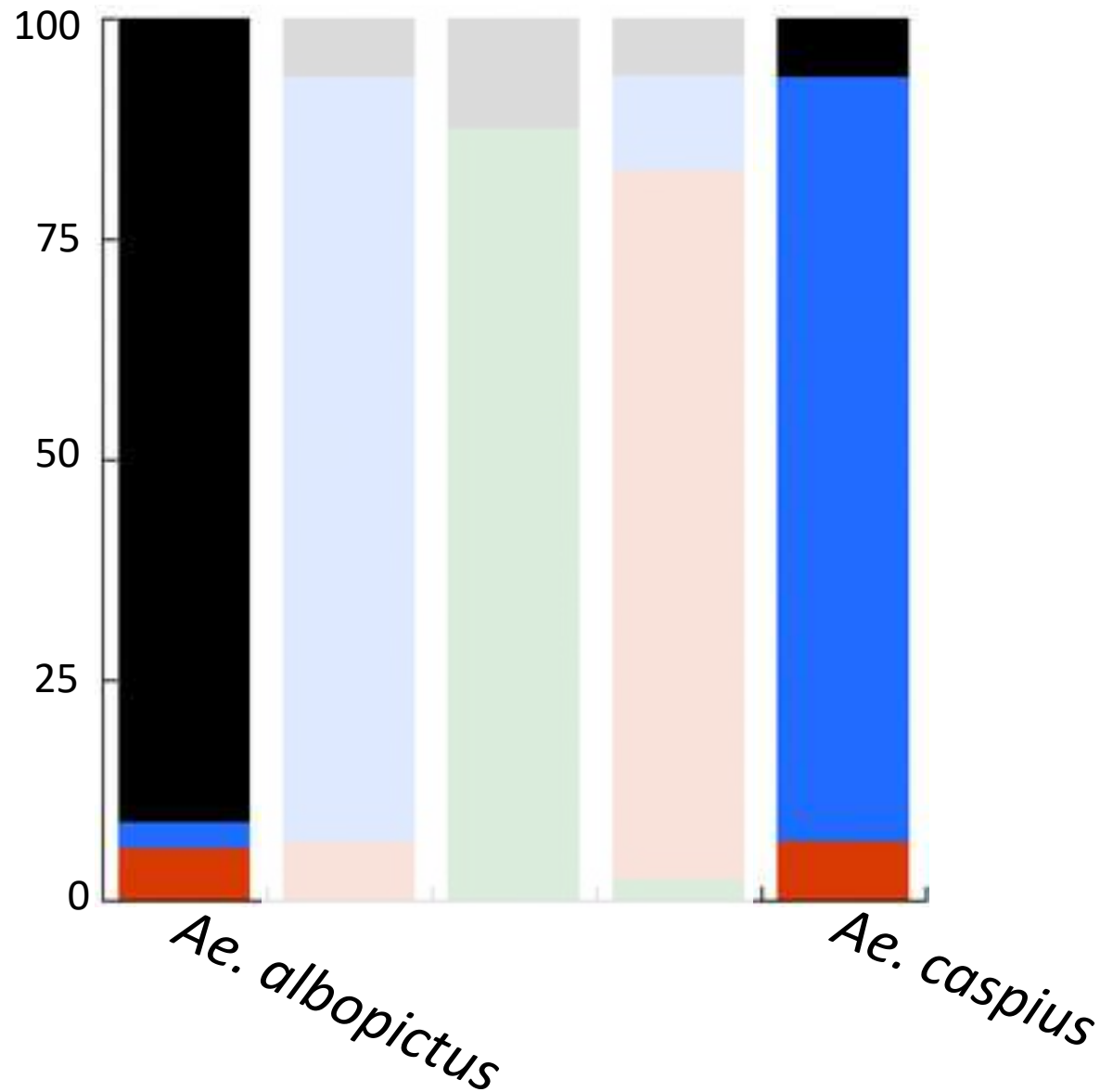




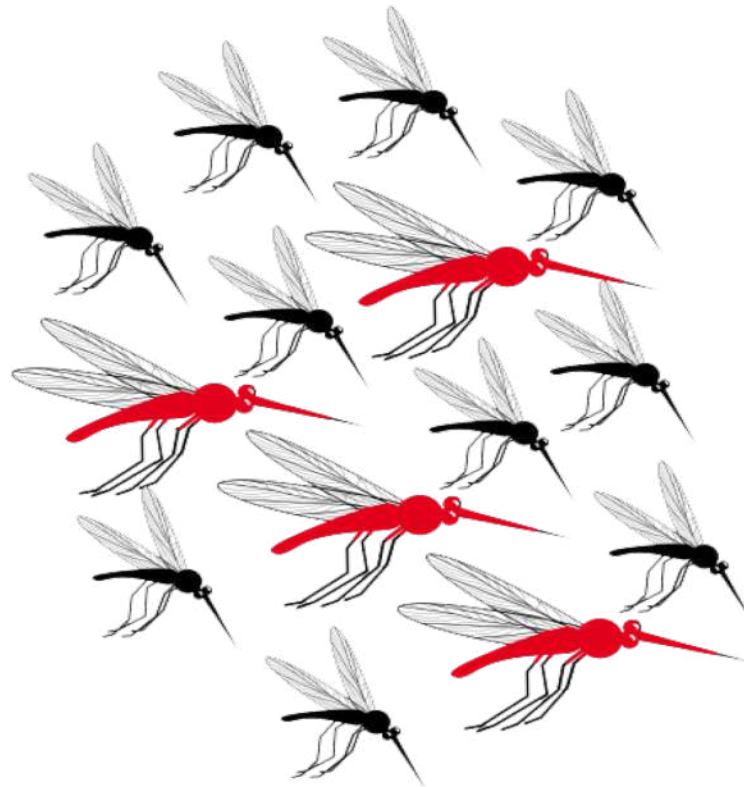




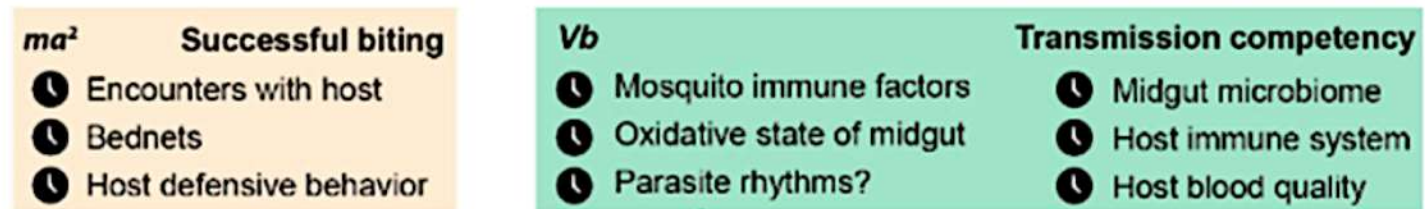
Although both species fed on humans, their ability to develop human-infecting pathogens significantly differs.



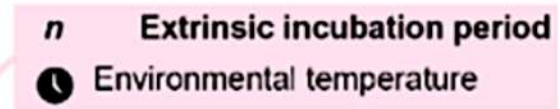
**Vector competence (ability to transmit the virus)
differs between mosquito species**



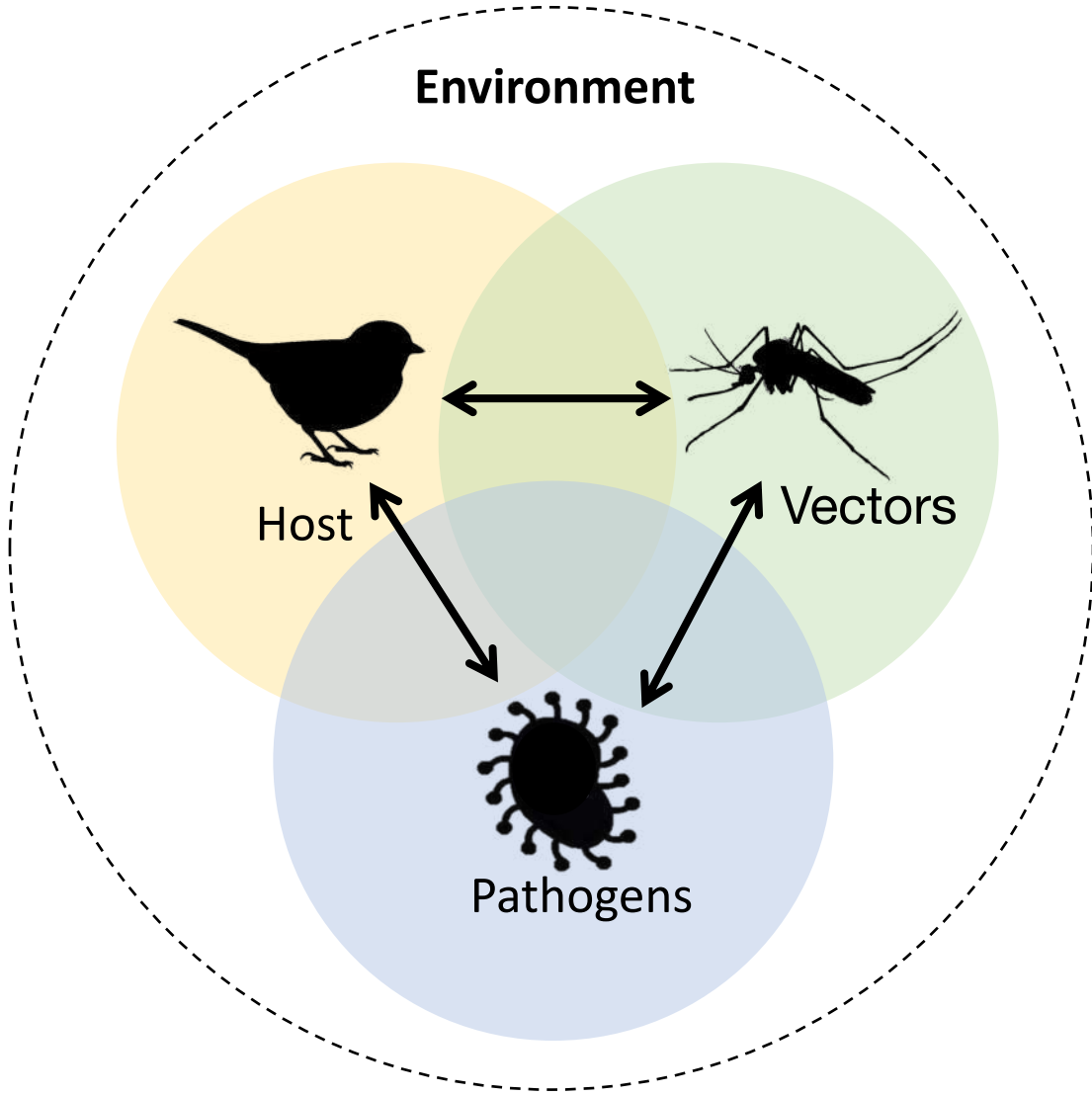
Contact rate and vector competence are factors strongly affecting the ability of mosquitoes to transmit mosquito-borne pathogens



vectorial capacity = $\frac{ma^2 Vb P^n}{-\log_e P}$



But it is essential to consider the **environmental factors** affecting these **interactions to integrate all of this information**

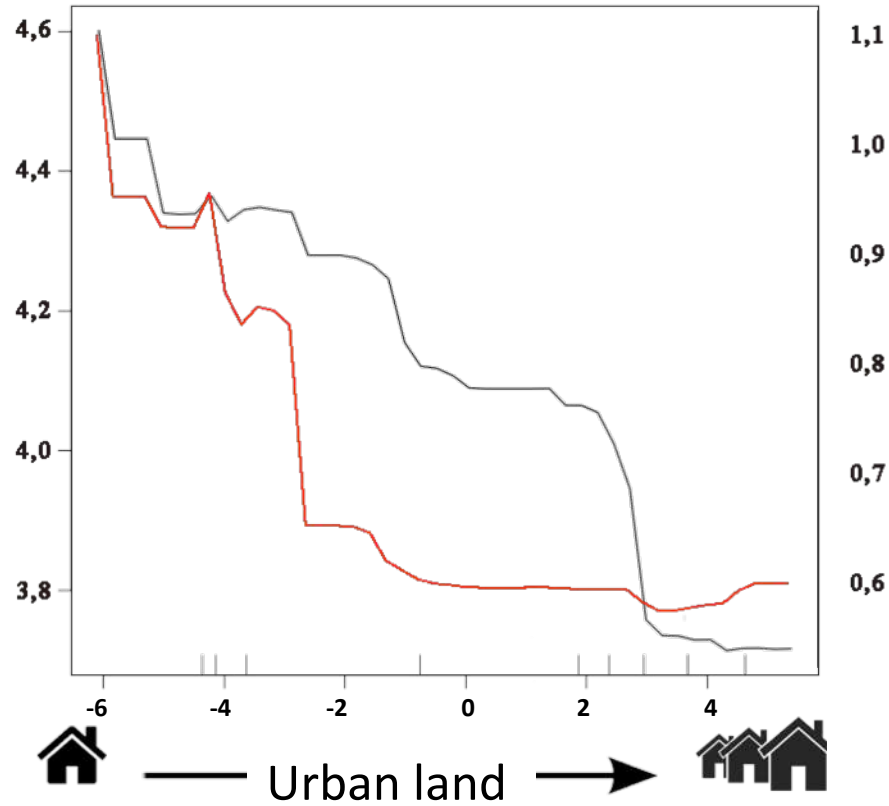


Mosquito species have different environmental requirements

Mosquito variable	Buffer	% Var. explained	Most important variables in model
Abundance	1000	45.35	(+) Wetlands, (-) Urban land, (-) Human density
Richness	250	32.06	(-) Urban land, (-) Human density, (-) Marshland
<i>An. atroparvus</i>	1000	41.25	(+) Summer NDVI, (+) Wetlands, (-) Urban land
<i>Cx. modestus</i>	100	19.07	(+) Wetlands, (-) Marshland, (+) Summer NDVI, (-) Winter NDVI
<i>Cx. perexiguus</i>	1000	26.59	(+) Summer NDVI, (+) Autumn NDVI, (-) Urban land
<i>Cx. theileri</i>	2000	45.55	(-) Urban land, (+) Wetlands, (+) Summer NDVI
<i>Oc. caspius</i>	500	45.76	(-) Marshland, (-) Urban land

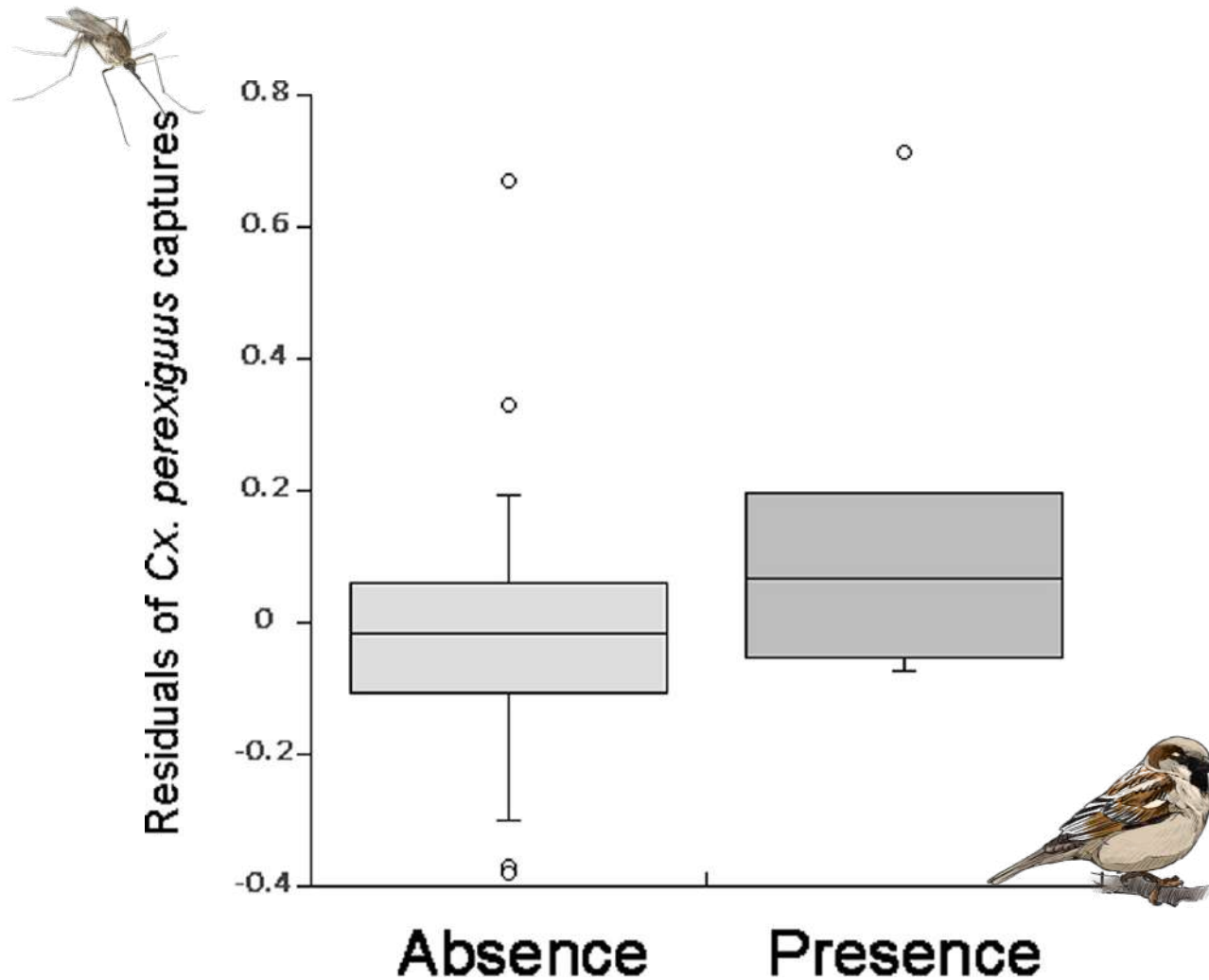
The urbanized area negatively impact the abundance of mosquito vectors

Mosquito abundance

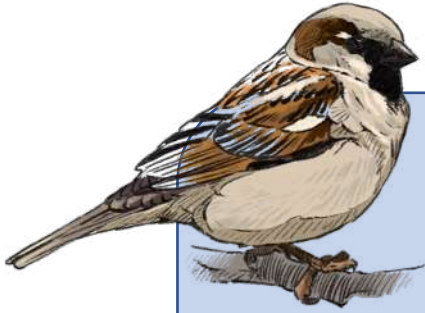


Culex perexiguus

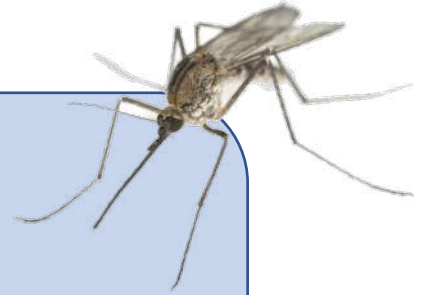
A higher number of *Cx perexiguus* were captured in areas with WNV seropositive sparrows than in areas with absence of positive birds



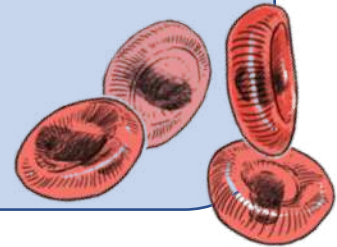
In conclusion, different **mosquito species** have different:



Feeding patterns



**Vector
competence**



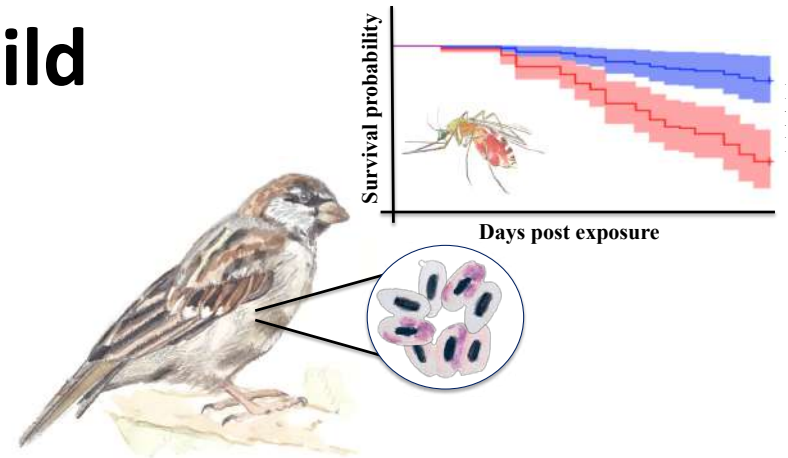
and environmental requirements, finally playing **different roles** in the **transmission of mosquito-borne pathogens**



ESTACIÓN BIOLÓGICA DE DOÑANA



Mosquito related factors should be considered in studies on the transmission of mosquito-borne pathogens in the wild



Josué Martínez-de la Puente

@JMartinezPuente



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Funding: Fundación BBVA

