



Philadelphia Department of Public Health  
**Division of Disease Control**

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**Zika and Other Arbovirus Activity in Philadelphia**  
**September 2, 2016**

The introduction of Zika virus in Brazil during 2015 and its subsequent spread throughout Central/South America, the Caribbean, and Mexico make it another travel-related arboviral infection of concern along with dengue and chikungunya. While most individuals infected with Zika virus have mild illness or remain asymptomatic, infection in pregnant women may lead to congenital infection that results in neurologic abnormalities or fetal loss.

Arboviral Infections, 2016 Philadelphia, PA

|                          | Zika          | Dengue          | Chikungunya | Unspecified<br>Flavivirus<br>Infection <sup>a</sup> |
|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------|---|
| Cases <sup>b</sup>       | 16            | 4               | 0           | 7   |
| Travel-related           | 16            | 4               | 0           | 7   |
| Locally-acquired         | 0             | 0               | 0           | 0   |
| Median Age<br>(Range), y | 33<br>(11—73) | 46.5<br>(11—65) | —           | 34<br>(19—64)                                       |
| Female, n (%)            | 11 (69)       | 1 (25)          | —           | 4 (57)  |
| Foreign Born, n (%)      | 9 (56)        | 1 (25)          | —           | 6 (86)  |

<sup>a</sup>Unable to differentiate if infection was due to Zika or Dengue virus.

<sup>b</sup>Preliminary year to date data. Includes confirmed and probable cases.

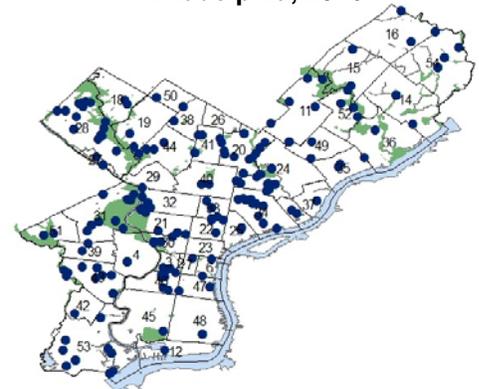
Worldwide Distribution Reports: [Zika](#) | [Dengue](#) | [Chikungunya](#)

***Aedes Species* Mosquito Activity – 2016 Season**

Zika, dengue, and chikungunya viruses are spread by *Aedes spp.* mosquitoes, which are daytime biters and found around homes due to their short flight range. *A. aegypti*, a principle vector for transmission of these viruses is not found in Philadelphia. *A. albopictus* (Asian tiger mosquito), a less efficient vector are present and active during warmer months in Philadelphia. PDPH will continue to assess the presence of *A. albopictus* in Philadelphia and closely monitor human surveillance data to promptly identify local transmission should it occur.

***A. albopictus* Locations<sup>a</sup>**

Philadelphia, 2016



<sup>a</sup>Adult *A. albopictus* identified 417 times at 171 locations.

|  | <i>A. aegypti</i> | <i>A. albopictus</i> |
|--|-------------------|----------------------|
| Number of identifications since May 2016                         | 0                 | 417                  |
| Median number of mosquitoes per trap (range)                     | —                 | 2<br>(1—1138)        |
| Percentage of all mosquito traps set during 2016 season          | —                 | 29.3%                |
| Percentage of residential zip codes with <i>Aedes</i> mosquitoes | —                 | 95.7%                |
| Number of <i>Aedes</i> mosquito pools tested for Zika            | —                 | 107                  |
| Number of Zika positive <i>Aedes</i> mosquito pools              | —                 | 0                    |

- Report suspected and confirmed infections to the Philadelphia Department of Public Health by telephone at 215-685-6742 (215-686-4514 after hours). or fax at 215-238-6947.
- For more information on the diagnosis and prevention of Zika and other arboviruses, visit: <https://hip.phila.gov/DiseaseControlGuidance/DiseasesConditions/Arboviruses/Zika>