

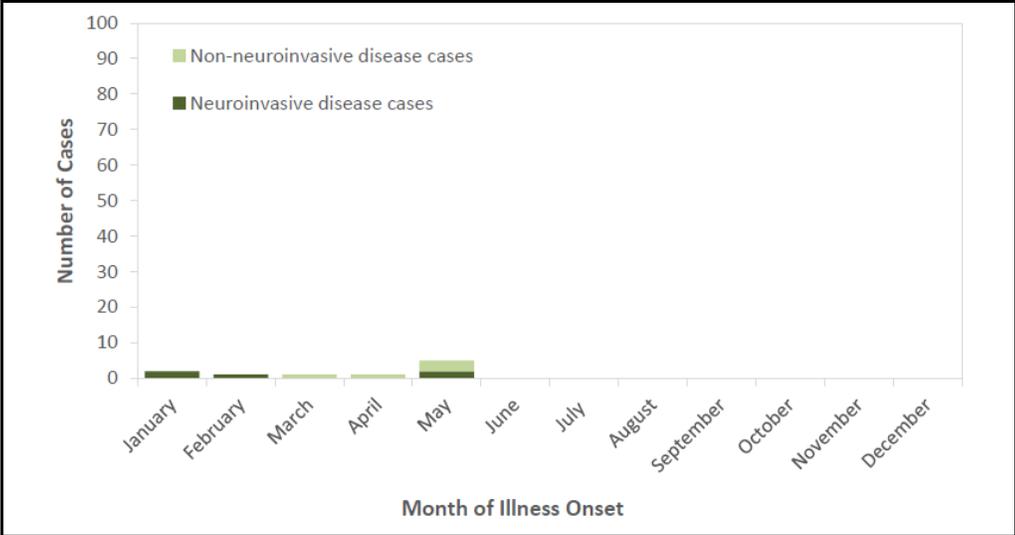


**Figure 2. WNV neuroinvasive disease incidence\* reported to ArboNET, by state - United States, 2018 (as of June 26, 2018)**



\*Incidence per 100,000 population

**Figure 3. WNV disease cases reported to ArboNET, by month of onset\*- United States, 2018 (as of June 26, 2018)**



## Mosquito Surveillance

IDPH in collaboration with the State Hygienic Laboratory (SHL), Iowa State University (ISU), and local public environmental health partners conducts ecological surveillance in 17 counties across the state by monitoring mosquitoes and testing for WNV infected populations.

**Table 2. 2018 mosquitoes tested for West Nile virus**

Species	# of Samples Tested	WNV Negative	WNV Positive
<i>Cx. pipiens</i>	23	23	0
<i>Cx. pipiens</i> group	32	31	1
<i>Cx. tarsalis</i>	14	14	0
<i>Cx. restuans</i>	183	182	1
<i>Cx. territans</i>	9	9	0
<i>Cx. erraticus</i>	0	0	0
<i>Cx. salinarius</i>	20	20	0
<i>Ae. japonicus</i>	0	0	0
<i>An. punctipennis</i>	0	0	0
<i>Ae. atropalpus</i>	0	0	0
<i>Ae. sticticus</i>	0	0	0
<i>Ae. triseriatus</i>	1	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>2</b>

In addition to viral testing for WNV, the population of mosquitoes in Iowa is monitored through trapping activities. All trapped mosquitoes are sorted by species. The figure [Figure 4] below shows where and when *Aedes albopictus* mosquitoes were detected in 2017 and 2018.

**Figure 4. *Aedes albopictus* identified in Iowa, 2017-2018**

