



# ArboAZ: Arizona Mosquito Activity Report Summary

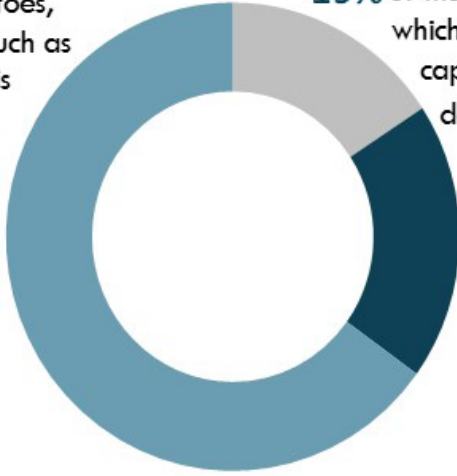
January 1 - December 31, 2018

A total of **52,354 mosquito pools** have been collected during 2018.

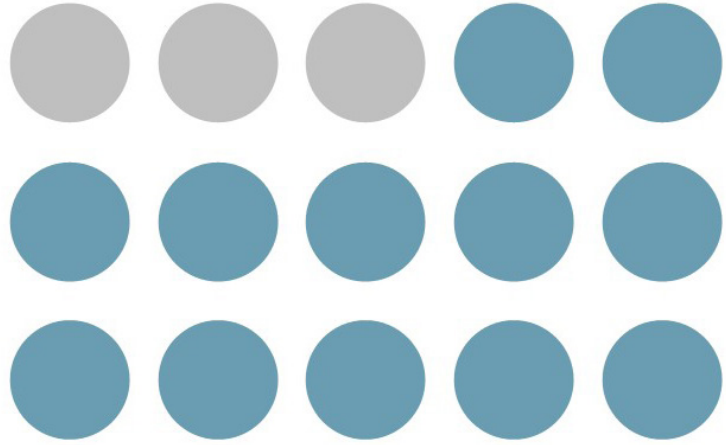
**65%** of mosquito pools are **Culex species** mosquitoes, which may carry viruses such as West Nile and/or St. Louis encephalitis.

16% of mosquito pools are other species, including nuisance mosquitoes. These mosquitoes can be aggressive biters but are not known to carry disease.

**19%** of mosquito pools are **Aedes aegypti** mosquitoes, which are not known to carry disease in Arizona but are capable of transmitting viruses such as chikungunya, dengue, yellow fever, and Zika.



**Mosquito surveillance** has been reported from 12 of Arizona's 15 counties in 2018.



**112** mosquito pools have tested positive for **St. Louis encephalitis virus.**

**162** mosquito pools have tested positive for **West Nile virus.**

Mosquito surveillance is an important component of public health planning and response for arboviral diseases. Accurate mosquito surveillance allows public health officials to identify high risk areas and to target interventions. When adult mosquitoes are collected from a surveillance trap, they are divided by species, with one pool counted per species; the individual mosquito pools can then be tested for viruses. Identification of mosquito pools that are positive for an arbovirus allows public health and vector control professionals to take actions to protect the public's health. Understanding the specific mosquito species that are active in different communities also allows public health officials to map out and target areas that are at risk for disease, as only some mosquito species are capable of spreading disease. The ArboAZ report describes the mosquito surveillance conducted by local jurisdictions in Arizona during 2018, as reported to Arizona Department of Health Services.