

## Integrated surveillance of West Nile and Usutu virus

#### Epidemiological report no.15 29 October 2020 National data

- 1 In Evidence
- 2 Humans
- 3 Horses
- 4 Resident birds of target species
- 5 Wild birds
- 6 Entomological
- 7 Poultry
- 8 Usutu virus
- 9 National Plan for Prevention, Surveillance and Response to Arbovirus 2020-2025.







# In Evidence

This report summarizes the results of West Nile virus and the Usutu virus surveillance activities in Italy, updated to **28 October 2020.** 

- Since June 2020 68 confirmed human cases of West Nile Virus (WNV) infection have been reported in Italy, 45 neuro-invasive (34 in Lombardy, 5 in Emilia-Romagna, 4 in Piedmont, 2 in Veneto), 7 cases of WNF (4 in Lombardy, 1 in Piedmont, 2 in Veneto), 16 cases identified in blood donors (4 in Piedmont, 3 in Emilia-Romagna, 9 in Lombardy). 5 deaths were reported. In the same period it is The first case of Usutu virus has been reported in Veneto in the neuroinvasive form
- Veterinary surveillance confirmed the circulation of WNV lineage 2 in mosquitoes pool collected in Emilia-Romagna, Piemonte, Veneto, Sardegna, Lombardia and Friuli Venezia Giulia. Positivity is being confirmed in Ancona province.
- Since the start of the 2020 transmission season and as of 22 October 2020, EU Member States have reported 306 human cases of WNV infection and 34 deaths through TESSy: Greece (142, including 20 deaths), Spain (76, including 7 deaths), Italy (65, including 5 deaths), Germany (12), Romania (6, including 1 death), Hungary (3), Bulgaria (1, including 1 death) and the Netherlands (1). Pazardzhik Province in Bulgaria, the Province of Badajoz in Spain, and five regions in Germany (regions of Barnim, Ostprignitz-Ruppin, Saalekreis, Halle (Saale) and Meissen) reported locallyacquired human cases of WNV infection for the first time. All other cases were reported from areas that have been affected during previous transmission seasons. No cases have been reported from EU neighbouring countries.(Fonte: ECDC 2019).

**Figure 1.** Provinces where WNV has been detected in vectors, animals and humans (blood donor, fever and neuroinvasive cases)

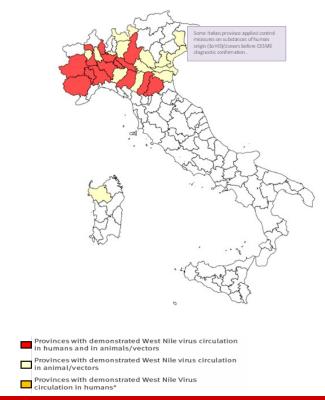


Figure 2. Distribution of WNV human cases in EU







2

#### Human

Since June 2020 57 confirmed human cases of West Nile Virus (WNV) infection have been reported in Italy, 39 neuro-invasive (28 in Lombardy, 5 in Emilia-Romagna, 4 in Piedmont, 2 in Veneto), 5 cases of WNF (3 in Lombardy, 1 in Piedmont, 1 in Veneto), 13 cases identified in blood donors (4 in Piedmont, 3 in Emilia-Romagna, 6 in Lombardy). 4 deaths were reported (1 Piedmont, 1 in Emilia-Romagna and 2 in Lombardy). In the same period it is The first case of Usutu virus has been reported in Veneto in the neuroinvasive form

Details about WND cases are provided below

Region/Province			Age group			Total
	<=14	15-44	45-64	65-74	>=75	Total
Emilia-Romagna						
Bologna			2			2
Modena				1		1 1
Parma					1	1
Piemonte						
Alessandria			1		1	2
Novara				1		1 1
Vercelli			1			1
Lombardia						
Brescia				1		1
Cremona				2	1	3
Lodi		1	2	3	5	11
Mantova			1			1
Milano			3	3	2	8
Pavia			1		3	4
Varese				1		1
Veneto						
Venezia					1	1
Verona			1			1
Total	0	1	12	12	14	39

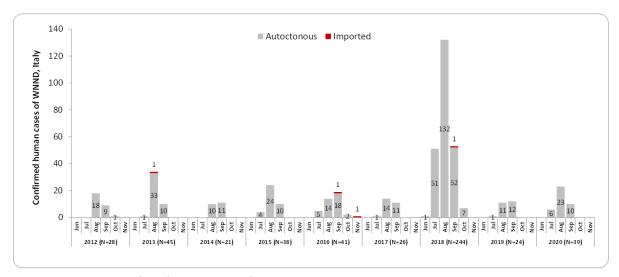


Figure 1 Trend of confirmed cases of WNND per month onset symptoms. Italy: 2012 - 2020.





3

#### **Horses**

**11** WND outbreaks have been confirmed by the National Reference Centre for exotic diseases (CESME) in **Lombardia, Emilia Romagna, Piemonte** and **Sardegna**.





**Figure 2** Geographical distribution of West Nile Disease outbreaks in horses **-2020** 

		aks al ks		Horses in outbreaks			9	9		
Regione	Province	N. Outbrea	N. Clinical Outbreaks	Suscetible	Total cases	Clinical	Death/Kille d	Prevalenc	Clinical prevalenc	Letality
	BERGAMO	2	2	54	2	2	0	0,030%	0,030%	0
LOMBARDIA	CREMONA	2	2	5	2	2	0	0,400%	0,400%	0
	BRESCIA	2	2	110	4	4	1	0,04%	0,04%	0,25%
SARDEGNA	SASSARI	1	1	7	1	1	0	0,140%	0,140%	0
PIEMONTE	TORINO	1	1	17	1	1	0	0,050%	0,050%	0
EMILIA ROMAGNA	MODENA	1	1	31	1	1	0	0,030%	0,030%	0
EIVIILIA KOIVIAGNA	PIACENZA	2	2	50	2	2	1	0,040%	0,040%	50%

Table 2 Outbreaks and cases of WND in horses- 2020



## WN and Usutu virus integrate surveillance





#### **Resident birds of target species**

CESME confirmed WND **98** cases in resident birds of target species in **Piemonte, Lombardia and Emilia Romagna** regions. The circulating strains belong to **Lineage 2.** 

The target species for the surveillance are:

- Magpie (Pica pica)
- Carrion crow (Corvus corone cornix)
- Eurasian jay (Garrulus glandarius)



REGION	PROVINCE	CARRION CROW	MAGPIE	JAY	Total
	BOLOGNA		1		1
	FERRARA		14		14
FMILIA ROMAGNA	MODENA		1		1
EIVIILIA KOIVIAGIVA	PIACENZA	4			4
	PARMA	1	5		6
	REGGIO EMILIA	1	3		4
	BERGAMO	3	1		4
	BRESCIA	4			4
	LODI		1		1
	MONZA E BRIANZA		1		1
LOMBARDIA	MILANO	5	5		10
	MANTOVA	1	2		3
	PAVIA	3			3
	SONDRIO	1		2	3
	VARESE	1			1
	ALESSANDRIA		1		1
	BIELLA	1			1
PIEMONTE	CUNEO	8	8		16
	TORINO	12			12
	VERBANIA	2			2
SARDEGNA	SASSARI	3			3
VENETO	VENEZIA		1		1
VENETO	VERONA		2		2
Total		50	46	2	98

**Table 3** West Nile virus detection in resident birds to target species- **2020** 

Figure 3 Geographical distribution West Nile virus detection in resident birds of target species - 2020

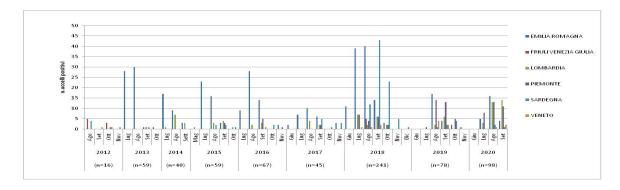


Figure 4 Spatio-temporal distribution West Nile virus detection in resident birds of target species - 2020







#### Wild birds

CESME confirmed **22** WND cases in wild birds in **Veneto, Emilia Romagna and Lombardia** regions. Molecular test classified the viral strain within **Lineage 2**.



Region	Province	n.birds
	BOLOGNA	2
EMILIA ROMAGNA	FERRARA	6
	PIACENZA	2
	BERGAMO	3
LOMBARDIA	BRESCIA	2
	MILANO	1
	PAVIA	2
PIEMONTE	CUNEO	1
VENETO	PADOVA	2
VENETO	VENEZIA	1
Total	22	

Table 4 WND cases in wild birds - 2020

**Figure 5** Geographical distribution West Nile virus detection in wild birds- **2020** 

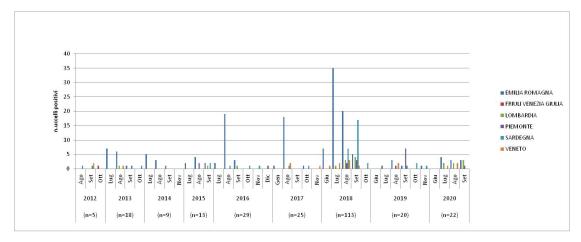


Figure 6 Spatio-temporal distribution West Nile virus detection in wild birds- 2020

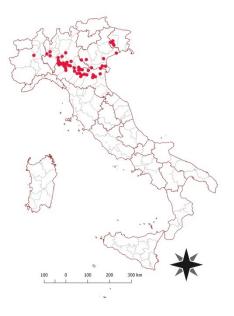






## **Entomological surveillance**

WNV genome has been reported in **77** mosquito **pools** collected in **Emilia Romagna, Piemonte, Veneto, Friuli Venezia Giulia** and **Lombardia** regions. The circulating strains belong to **Lineage 2**.



REGION	PROVINCE	n.pool	
	FERRARA	2	
	BOLOGNA	6	
EMILIA ROMAGNA	MODENA	6	
EIVIILIA KUIVIAGNA	PARMA	8	
	PIACENZA	17	
	REGGIO EMILIA	8	
	BRESCIA	1	
LOMBARDIA	CREMONA	3	
	LODI	3	
	MILANO	2	
	VERCELLI	1	
PIEMONTE	NOVARA	1	
VENETO	VERONA	9	
	VENEZIA	2	
	ROVIGO	3	
FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA	PORDENONE	5	
	Total		

**Table 5** West Nile virus detection in mosquitoes-**2020** 

Figure 7 Geographical distribution West Nile virus detection in mosquitoes - 2020

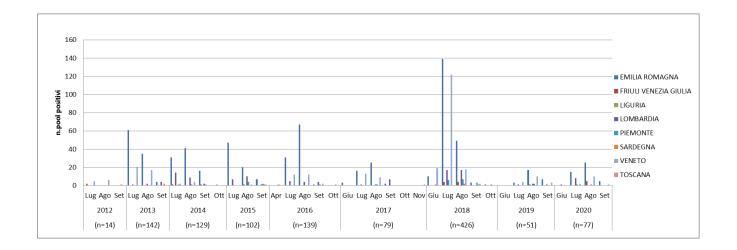


Figure 8 Spatio-temporal distribution West Nile virus detection in mosquitoes - 2020







# **Poultry surveillance**

No WND outbreaks have been confirmed in poultry flocks.









#### **USUTU** virus surveillance

Usutu virus has been detected in 113 mosquitoes pools and 62 bird in Emilia-Romagna, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Piemonte, Abruzzo, Molise, Sardegna,San Marino, Marche and Veneto regions.



**Figure 9** Geographical distribution Usutu virus detection in birds and mosquitoes - **2020** 

REGION	PROVINCE	n.goal
	BOLOGNA	10
	FERRARA	9
	FORU-CESENA	2
	MODENA	20
EMILIA ROMAGNA	PARMA	6
	PIACENZA	10
	RAVENNA	3
100	REGGIO EMILIA	13
	PORDENONE	1
RIULI VENEZIA GIULIA	UDINE	1
	NOVARA	1
PEMONTE	ALESSANDRIA	1
	PADOVA	
	ROVIGO	2
	TREVISO	2
VENETO	VICENZA	1
	VERONA	8
	VENEZIA	3
	COMO	1
LOMBARDIA	MANTOVA	2
	MILAND	1
	TERAMO	2
ABRUZZO	PESCARA	1
	ISERNIA	2
MOLISE	CAMPOBASSO	1
SARDEGNA	SASSARI	1
SAN MARINO	SAN MARINO	1
Tot	al	113

Table 6 Usutu virus detection in mosquitoes -2020

REGIONE	PROVINCIA	n.capi
	BOLOGNA	18
	FORLI-CESENA	6
	FERRARA	15
EMILIA ROMAGNA	RAVENNA	2
	PARMA	1
	PIACENZA	1
	RIMINI	5
VENETO	PADOVA	2
	VICENZA	1
	ROVIGO	1
	VERONA	2
	VENEZIA	4
LOMBARDIA	VARESE	1
	MILANO	1
MARCHE	MACERATA	2
	Totale	62

Table 7 Usutu virus detection in birds - 2020







# National Plan for Prevention, Surveillance and Response to Arbovirus 2020-2025

West Nile (WNV) and Usutu (USUV) viruses surveillance activities since 2020 are included in the National Plan for Prevention, Surveillance and Response to Arbovirus 2020-2025.

The Plan integrates in a unique document the surveillance measures to be implemented at the national level for autochthonous and imported arboviruses, promoting a multidisciplinary approach in the management of surveillance and control activities.

More details about the integrated surveillance plan are available on the complete document «National Plan for Prevention, Surveillance and Response to Arbovirus 2020-2025.»

National Human surveillance activities are coordinated by the National Institute of Health (Istituto Superiore di Sanità, ISS) and the Ministry of Health is responsible to provide surveillance data to the European Commission and to ECDC. Moreover regions can implement normative-programmatic documents for the epidemiological and laboratory surveillance on their territory according to National legislation and guidelines provided by the Ministry of Health .

Veterinary surveillance activities are coordinated by the National Reference Center for the exotic diseases of animals (CESME) which harmonize the diagnostic procedures within the network of IIZZSS national laboratories and confirms suspected specimens. CESME is also in charge for the veterinary surveillance data management, collection and communication to the Ministry of Health according to the data flow reported in the Plan.





#### **Useful links**

- Web page of National Institute of Health
- Web page of <u>Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale dell'Abruzzo e del Molise</u> "G. Caporale" (CESME)
- Directions of the National Italian Blood Center
- Directions of the National Italian Transplant Center
- Web page of the Italian Ministry of Health
- Web page of <u>ECDC</u>

The weekly report is prepared by:

A. Bella, G. Venturi, F. Riccardo – Department of Infectious diseases, ISS

F. Iapaolo, F. Monaco, P. Calistri – CESME, Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale dell'Abruzzo e del Molise.

We gratefully acknowledge the support from the personnel of the Regions and the Local Health Services for sampling and data collection, the National Italian Blood Center, the National Italian Transplant Center, the Italian network of the Istituti Zooprofilattici Sperimentali and the Italian Ministry of Health.