





Vector competence of British mosquitoes for arboviruses of equines and humans

Chapman GE¹, Archer DC¹ and Baylis M^{1,2}

1. Department of Epidemiology and Population Health, Institute of Global Health. 2. Health Protection Research Unit in Emerging and Zoonotic Infections, University of Liverpool. Correspondence to g.e.chapman@liverpool.ac.uk

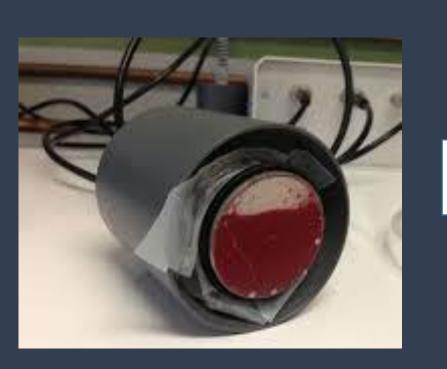
We don't have any of these arboviruses of do we?

Transmission of arboviruses affecting horses and humans has not occurred in the UK, but increasing arbovirus emergence in Europe, climate change, and globalization are factors which point to the possibility of future UK outbreaks.

So how do we assess future risk?

With difficulty due to the complex nature of arbovirus **transmission cycles.** But we are investigating the ability of British (temperate region) mosquitoes to transmit viruses at different temperatures.

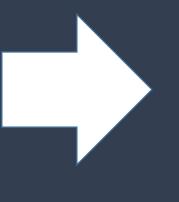
Methods





Mosquitoes feed on blood and

virus mixture (titre 1x10⁶)

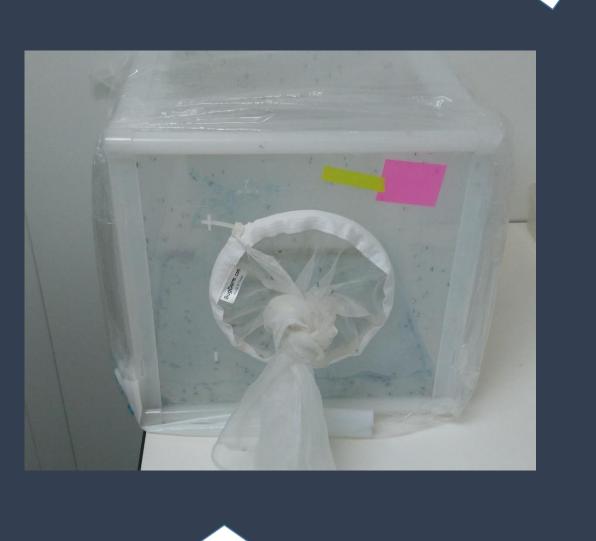




Incubate at 18-24°C for 7-28 days

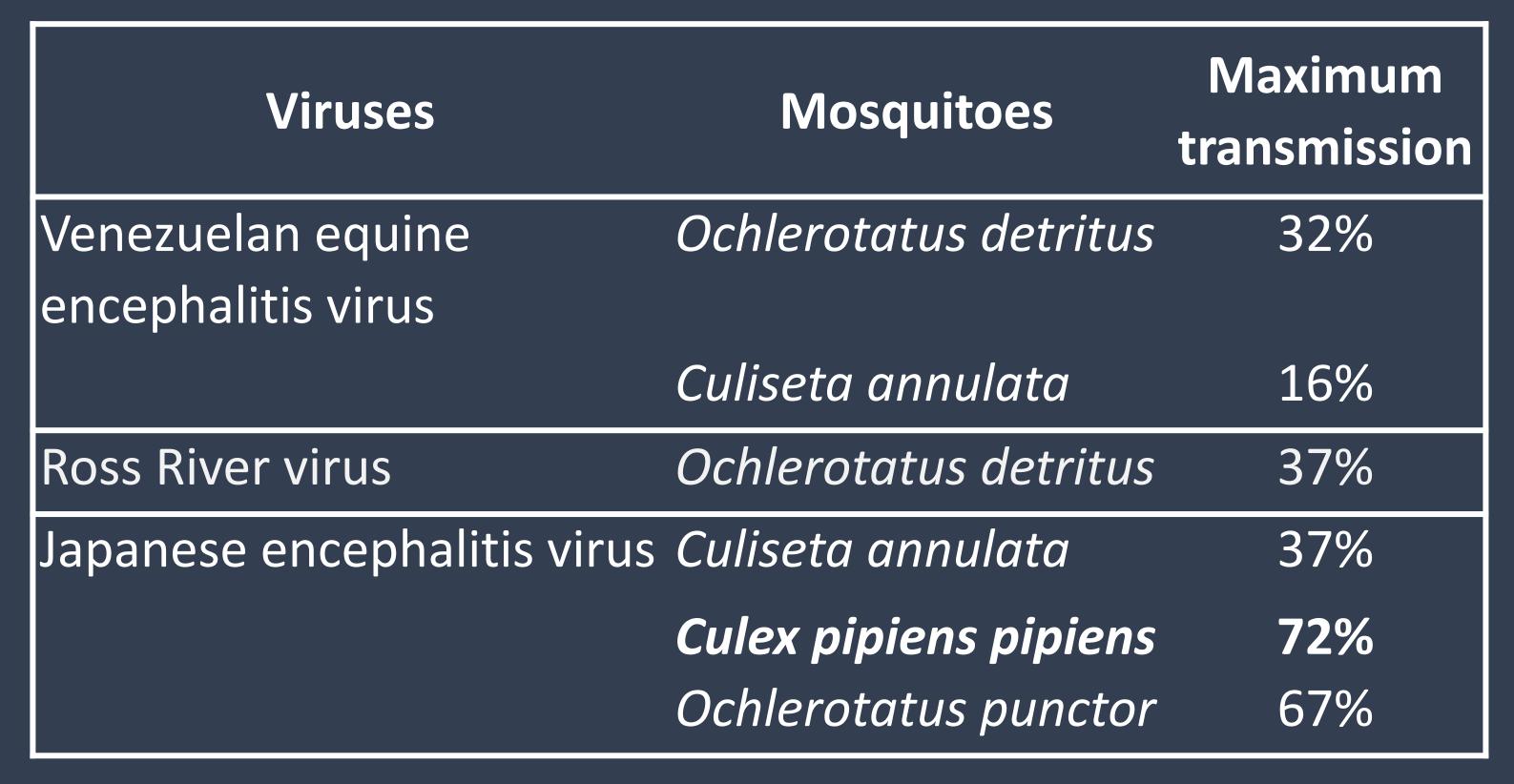
Hemotek – heats blood



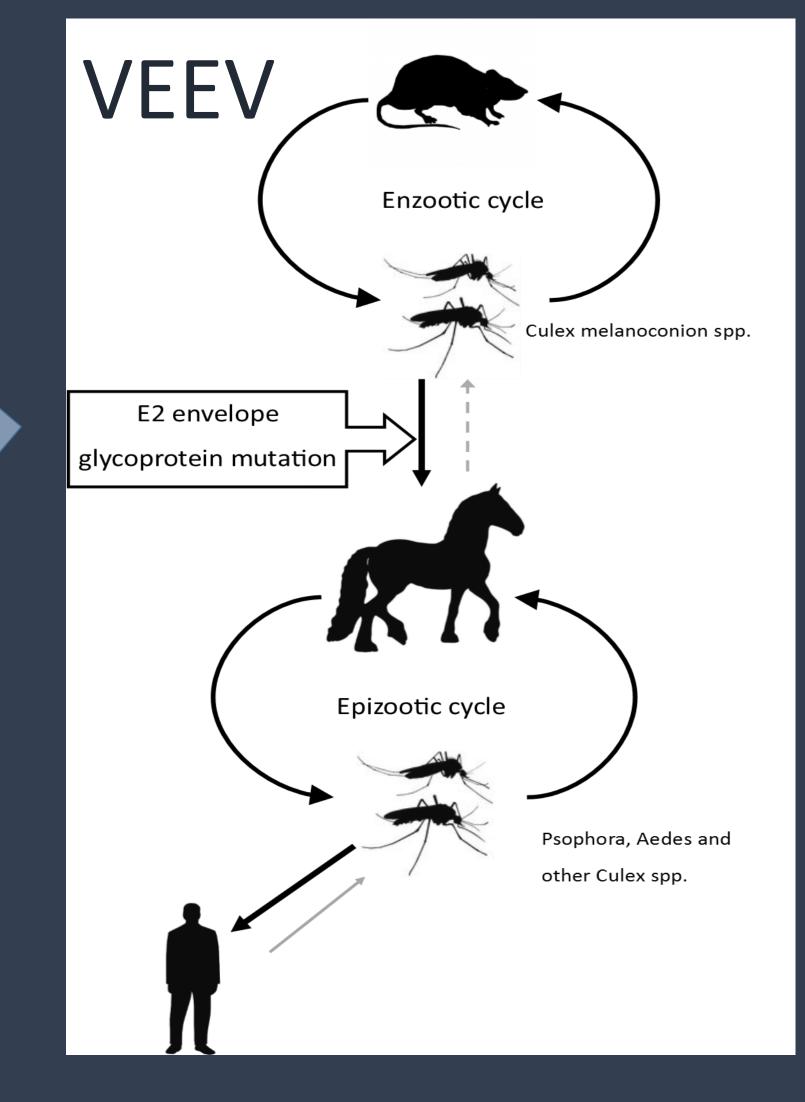








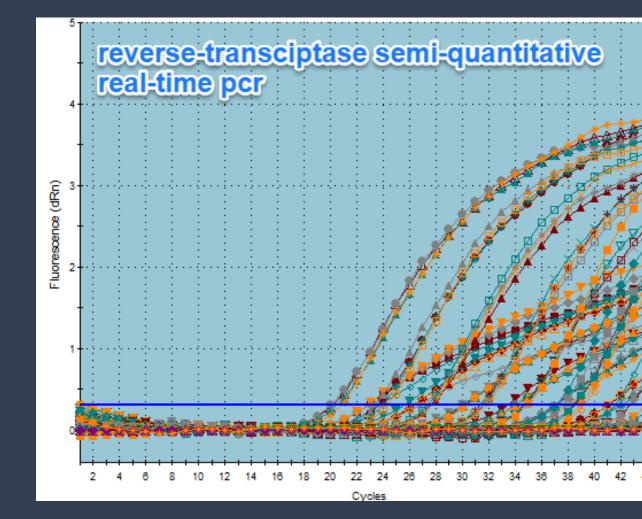
These transmission percentages are based on the number of mosquitoes with detectable virus RNA in saliva out of the total number infected, and tested at that time-point.

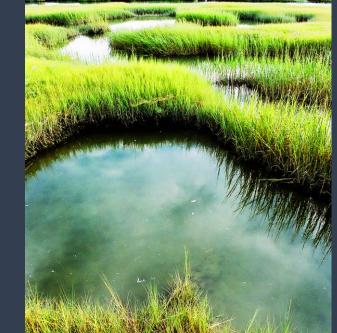




Extract saliva, RNA extraction, cDNA







What does it mean?

British mosquitoes are capable of transmitting these arboviruses at variable efficiencies, at temperatures as low as 18°C (warm summer temperatures in the South of England).



What next?

European mosquitoes *e.g. Cx. pipiens* pipiens should be investigated for extrinsic incubation period of JEV at temperatures found in temperate regions. Potential for overwintering in hibernating *Cx. pipiens* and *Cs. annulata* should be investigated.