

## Arbovirus Surveillance Summary 2022-20223

October 2022

### Summary

- No cases of **Ross River virus** or **Barmah Forest virus** infection in a SESLHD resident were reported in October 2022
- Eleven confirmed cases of **dengue virus** infection in SESLHD residents were reported in October 2022. All infections were acquired overseas, the majority attributed to travelling in Nepal
- Local mosquito trapping will start in November 2022

### 1. Surveillance of Ross River and Barmah Forest Virus infections

In South Eastern Sydney Local Health District (SESLHD), place of acquisition continues to be investigated for all confirmed cases, as well as for those probable cases who reside in areas along the Georges River where there is potentially increased risk of local transmission of the Ross River and Barmah Forest viruses (postcodes 2210 and 2234).

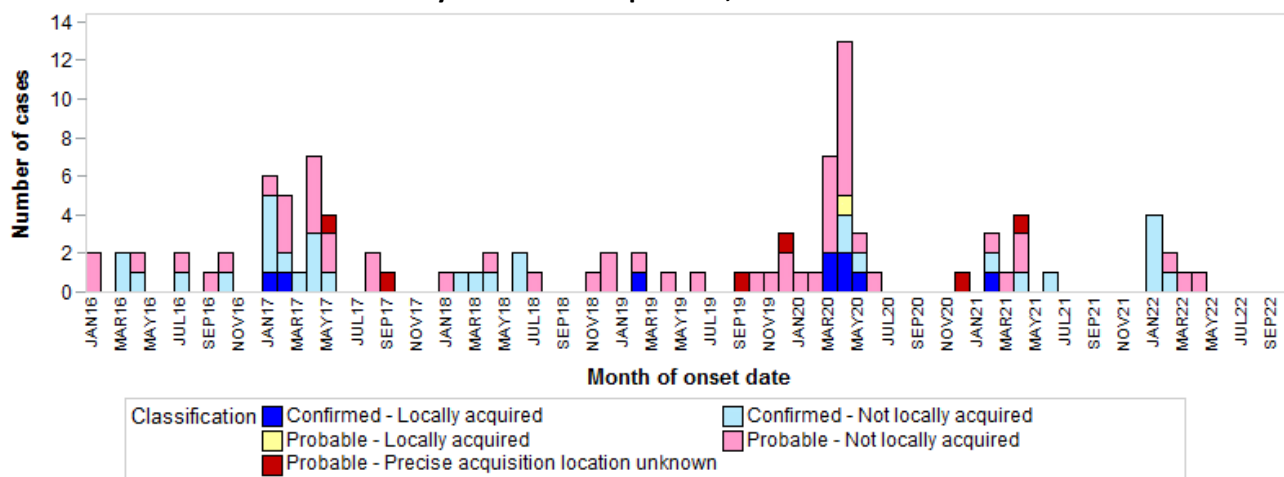
#### a. October 2022

- No cases of **Ross River virus** infection in a SESLHD resident have been notified.
- No cases of **Barmah Forest virus** infection in a SESLHD resident have been notified.

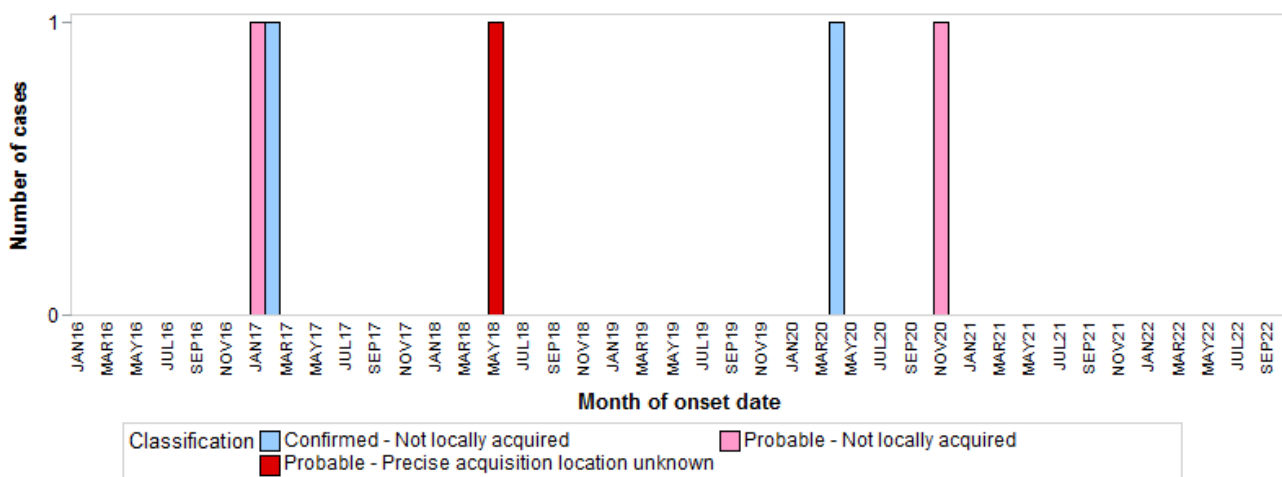
#### b. This season (1 October 2022 to 30 April 2023)

- No cases of **Ross River virus** infection in a SESLHD resident have been notified.
- No cases of **Barmah Forest virus** infection in SESLHD residents have been notified.

Confirmed and probable Ross River virus infections in South Eastern Sydney LHD residents, by location of acquisition, 2016 to date



**Confirmed and probable Barmah Forest virus infections in South Eastern Sydney LHD residents, by location of acquisition, 2016 to date**



**2. Summary of other arboviruses not known to be locally transmitted**

Eleven confirmed cases of **dengue virus** infection have been notified in local residents this month. All infections were acquired overseas, with eight of the eleven cases attributed to travelling in Nepal.

On February 28 2022, NSW Health issued an alert following the detection of Japanese encephalitis virus in several pig farms in the west of the state. Subsequently 13 cases in humans, including two deaths, were identified. Information about the outbreak is available [here](#). While local transmission of Japanese encephalitis is unlikely in SESLHD, the favoured mosquito vector for the virus, *Culex annulirostris* is common in the region.

**3. Mosquito surveillance in South Eastern Sydney LHD**

Mosquito surveillance along the Georges River is undertaken from late November to April each year. In 2022-23 the Public Health Unit will also conduct mosquito surveillance in Matraville.