

The detection and significance of emerging insecticide resistance in mosquitoes



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Mosquito-borne arboviruses are increasing in incidence around the world. Australia enjoys some protection from pests and diseases afforded by its geographic isolation coupled with strict biosecurity control at its borders. However, as the volume of global trade, travel and transport expands, risk of exotic incursions to Australia is increasing. Detection of foreign mosquitoes at airports and seaports around Australia is becoming commonplace. The Asian tiger mosquito, *Aedes albopictus*, which has expanded its range throughout Europe and the Americas¹, has not become established in mainland Australia, but is encountered as an exotic incursion². The yellow fever mosquito and dengue vector, *Aedes. aegypti*, occurs naturally in northern Queensland, but is also captured at Australia's ports on a recurrent basis as an incursion from overseas³. Although *Ae. aegypti* is established in Australia, its detection as an incursion is still cause for concern. Apart from the possibility that invasive mosquitoes will carry exotic arboviruses, genetic characteristics of a foreign insect population can be very different from those observed in local mosquitoes, particularly in terms of insecticide resistance. Our recent research has shown that invading mosquitoes from overseas carry insecticide resistance alleles not found in Australia⁴ and our development of a global genomic database is helping us to pinpoint their source.

Disease transmission is a major human health consequence of mosquito activity and, in many cases, management of mosquito-

borne diseases is addressed by interfering with the mosquito vector. Interference may take the form of physical methods such as source reduction, for example, by removing water containers around dwellings, thereby destroying the aquatic stages of the mosquito and their oviposition sites⁵. More recently, mosquito population replacement or suppression programs have been developed based on virus-blocking endosymbionts, particularly *Wolbachia pipientis*⁶. Variations on the sterile insect release technique using genetic modification are also being employed to reduce abundance of pest mosquitoes⁷. The World Health Organization (WHO) is promoting integrated vector management (IVM) to reduce the reliance on chemical insecticides for vector control⁸. Despite these developments, insecticide application is still the main method of mosquito control⁹ in tropical urban areas where the focus species are *Ae. aegypti* and *Ae. albopictus*. As vectors of dengue, Zika, chikungunya and yellow fever viruses, *Ae. aegypti* and *Ae. albopictus* are regular targets of insecticide treatment.

Pyrethroid insecticides are valuable tools for mosquito control because of their rapid action, high efficacy, low mammalian toxicity relative to some other insecticide groups and low cost¹⁰. Pyrethroids can be applied in a variety of ways such as thermal fogging of neighbourhoods¹¹, internal domestic space and residual spraying^{12,13}, as spatial repellents¹⁴, in lethal ovitraps¹⁵, as treatment of bed nets¹⁶ and for impregnation of clothing¹⁷. These diverse applications have led to a dependency on pyrethroids around the world, but have also resulted in their overuse¹⁸. As a consequence, multiple instances of pyrethroid resistance have developed in

populations of *Ae. aegypti* throughout much of its range¹⁸, although some gaps in testing exist¹⁹, and there is evidence for similar developments of resistance within *Ae. albopictus* populations, though not to the same extent²⁰.

Pyrethroid resistance levels and mechanisms vary by region^{18,20}, which can help identify the significance of mosquito incursions to Australia. Resistance levels in adult mosquitoes from Central and South America are generally higher than those from Asia, Africa and the USA²⁰. The two major pyrethroid resistance mechanisms encountered in *Ae. aegypti* and *Ae. albopictus* within these regions are detoxification by cytochrome P450 monooxygenase enzymes and modification of the pyrethroid target site which is the insect's voltage sensitive sodium channel (*Vssc* gene)^{19,20}. Combinations of different *Vssc* mutations also show geographic patterns²⁰, which, together with other methods, can assist in determining the geographic origin of mosquitoes detected as incursions in Australia. Recently we discovered that Australian *Ae. aegypti* mosquitoes (Figure 1) show none of the common mutations in the *Vssc* gene that are associated with resistance to pyrethroid insecticides⁴. In contrast, most incursions of this species to Australia do carry pyrethroid resistance mutations which we have determined by screening *Ae. aegypti* with TaqMan[®] assays developed from DNA sequence data acquired during a study of insecticide resistance in Indonesia²¹.

Several problems are posed by the presence of resistance in exotic incursions. Firstly, insecticide resistance in mosquitoes entering the country represents a risk that the resistance alleles will become established in the Australian mosquito population where they will have an advantage on occasions when pyrethroid insecticides are applied. Secondly, there is the problem of the immediate or preventative control of mosquitoes as they arrive in the country,



Figure 1. Female (left) and male (right) *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes (photograph by Perran Ross).

particularly at airports. Aircraft disinsection on international flights into Australia depends entirely on the use of pyrethroid insecticides because of their rapid knockdown of susceptible insects and low mammalian toxicity. They are the only class of insecticide recommended for disinsection by the WHO²² and are applied as a space spray (knockdown) or residual treatment. Insects that are resistant to pyrethroids generally will survive disinsection and may or may not be detected by biosecurity officers at airports, depending on the monitoring regime. Without a safe and effective disinsection method, the risk of insecticide-resistant mosquitoes becoming established in Australia is high and the risk of 'airport cases'²³ of mosquito-borne diseases becomes a possibility. It, therefore, becomes necessary to track the sources of insecticide-resistant, invasive mosquitoes in the hope that alternative pest management tactics can be employed in source locations overseas to reduce mosquito populations around airports and minimise their likelihood of dispersal by aircraft. There are alternate pathways of introduction of exotics, specifically through eggs laid on personal belongings/souvenirs. In these cases, insecticide use in aircraft and around airports will not be effective barriers to entry. If an incursion, away from an airport occurs, the insecticide resistance will hamper eradication efforts.

We are using genome-wide single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) analysis to construct a comprehensive population genomic database for *Ae. aegypti* and *Ae. albopictus* from around the world. We pioneered the use of this technique for investigating broad and fine scale patterns of genetic relatedness in *Aedes aegypti*²⁴ and have been building on this initial study to include mosquitoes from geographic regions relevant to risk of incursion. Genomic profiles of mosquitoes captured as exotic incursions to Australia at international airports and seaports are compared with those in the database to determine their likely origin. Using thousands of SNP loci and genotyping of the *Vssc* resistance loci, we established recently that most Australian incursion samples of *Ae. aegypti* at international airports during 2015–2016 had originated in south east Asia, with only a single incursion specimen appearing to have come from South America (Figure 2). We were also able to identify that one incursion sample originated in north Queensland, highlighting that incursions can occur through both domestic and international routes at airports.

Information about place of origin and pathway to Australia enables authorities to focus on mosquito incursions from south east Asia, at least in the short term, and potentially form relevant collaborations to address the problem. *Vssc* mutations detected in the group of mosquito incursions from south east Asia were mostly all the same and consisted of a combined haplotype of three mutations which is

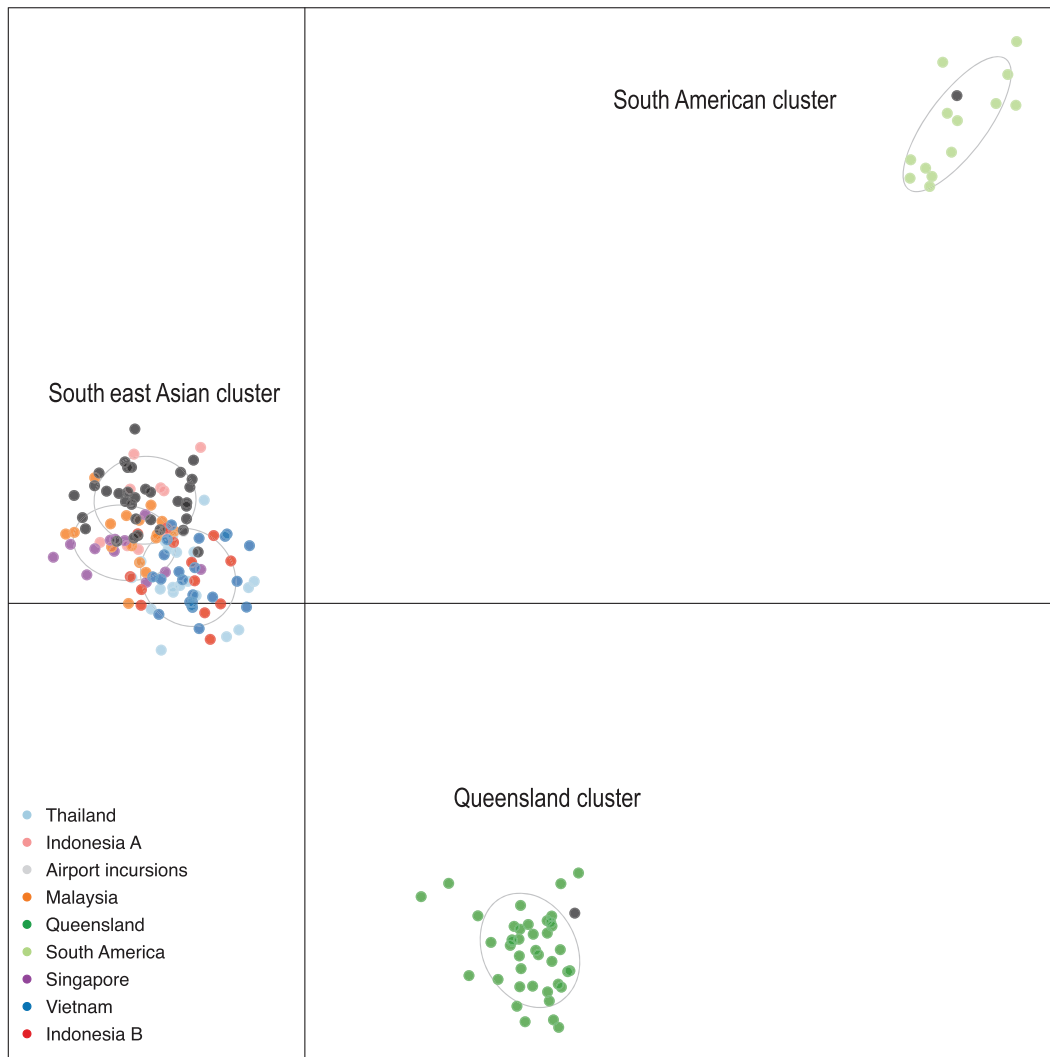


Figure 2. Discriminant analysis of principal components (DAPC) plot using ~5000 genome-wide SNPs in *Ae. aegypti* samples from various geographic locations with Australian airport incursion samples (black dots) sitting in relevant geographic groups. Most incursion samples fall within the south east Asian cluster.

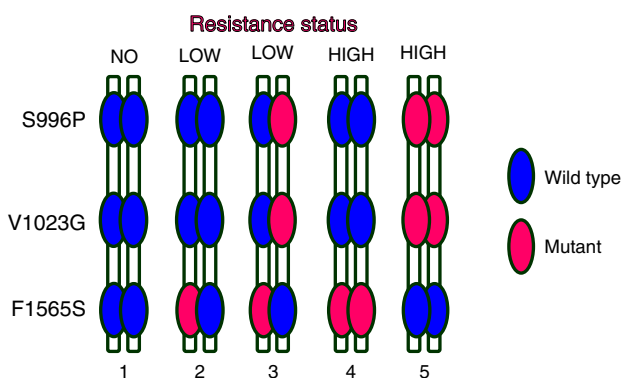


Figure 3. *Vssc* mutations in *Aedes aegypti* and associated pyrethroid resistance status. Haplotype 1 is the only one found in Australian mosquitoes. Haplotype 5 is the most common haplotype found in incursion mosquitoes thought to be from south east Asia. Haplotypes 2 to 4 have been found at a lower frequency in mosquito incursions thought to originate from south east Asia.

known to confer resistance to Type I and Type II pyrethroids (1023G mutant homozygote, 1565F (wild type) and 996P mutant homozygote) (Figure 3) and is consistent with bioassay data

showing high levels of resistance to permethrin (Type I) in *Ae. aegypti* from this region²⁵. Addressing management practices in the country of origin will be the most effective way to reduce the influx of pyrethroid-resistant mosquitoes to Australia and further research should be conducted into the full resistance profile including multiple mechanisms and current efficacy of insecticide groups other than pyrethroids which may be used on other life stages of *Ae. aegypti*. Under some circumstances, alternative insecticides to pyrethroids can be used, for example, carbamates, that could kill pyrethroid-resistant *Ae. aegypti*²⁶ and non-insecticidal methods may also be considered. Careful stewardship of pyrethroid insecticides has been practised in Queensland since the 1990s using strategic applications combined with a variety of delivery methods that include indoor residual spraying, lethal ovitraps and use of insect growth regulators as larvicides⁴. Under these conditions, resistance mutations in the *Vssc* have not been selected for in *Ae. aegypti* in Queensland⁴. Our continued research into identification of mosquito origin and monitoring of *Vssc*

resistance mutations in incursion specimens will keep our management programs relevant, even in the event of temporal changes in mosquito distributions and levels of insecticide resistance. Continued progress should result in maintenance of insecticide susceptibility in *Ae. aegypti* in Australia and reduced risk of arbovirus transmission.

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