

Endemic Australian arboviruses of human health significance



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Each year many thousands of cases of human arbovirus infection are notified within Australia, acquired either within Australia or when travelling overseas¹. These cause diseases varying from fever and aches, to debilitating joint disease, to encephalitis and death. The arboviruses endemic to Australia are all maintained in a cycle between mosquitoes (and rarely midges) and a bird or mammalian host². As such, the virus activity is dependent on rainfall and temperature conditions that are conducive to mosquito breeding, and to virus replication and amplification (Figure 1). Those conditions being met, there have to be suitable amplifying animal hosts nearby, and their absence is one of the factors that protects most of the larger urban populations in Australia. Then, of course, humans have to be exposed to the infected mosquitoes to get disease.

The most common arbovirus infections in Australia are due to the alphaviruses, almost entirely Ross River virus (RRV) and Barmah Forest virus (BFV). Serologically proven RRV disease was first described in 1928 in south-eastern Australia³, but has been postulated to have been responsible for an earlier outbreak in Victoria in 1868⁴. It is transmitted by a range of mosquito species (especially *Culex annulirostris*, *Aedes vigilax* and *Aedes camptorhynchus*) and the primary amplifying hosts are the macropods (kangaroos, wallabies and euros)^{2,5,6}. While the virus has been found in all Australian states and territories, the largest numbers of cases occur in south-eastern Queensland, coastal NSW and in the south-west of WA. However, the highest individual risk of infection is in the less populous area of northern Queensland, northern WA and the NT. Infection is asymptomatic in 25–99% of infected individuals. The acute clinical illness is unpleasant and typically lasts up to

4 weeks but persists much longer in some. Joint pains, muscle pains, and lethargy may continue for months or years, especially if the illness is superimposed on pre-existing joint disease^{5,7,8}. This is a common feature of the arthritogenic alphavirus infections worldwide including chikungunya and the Sindbis viruses^{5,9}, the clinical illness resulting from a complex interaction between the virus and host responses that we are just beginning to understand^{5,7,9}. Treatment remains symptomatic⁵.

BFV ecology and geographic distribution are similar to those of RRV, but human disease is less common^{2,6}. Localised epidemics may occur as it enters new areas, after which it settles down to a pattern of low level endemic activity.

Sindbis virus in Africa and Europe causes an RRV-like illness, but the lineage found within Australia rarely causes illness^{2,5,6}. Chikungunya virus has never been detected within Australia despite having circulated within our region over many decades and the presence of a vector, *Ae. aegypti*, in north Queensland.

The diagnosis of the alphavirus infections is mainly serological as any detectable viraemia is generally gone by the time patients see a doctor. For both RRV and BFV^{10,11}, detection of IgM has proven unreliable as an indicator of recent infection in itself, due to false positive results and the long-term persistence of IgM. Therefore, wherever possible, confirmation of recent infection should be sought by testing of paired acute and convalescent serum samples to show either IgG seroconversion (usually using the enzyme immunoassay tests) or a significant rise in IgG levels (usually using the haemagglutination inhibition titres)¹².

While less common as a cause of illness in Australia, the flaviviruses have the potential to cause much more serious disease^{6,13}. Most of the serious disease is due to Murray Valley encephalitis virus (MVEV), with occasional cases due to the Kunjin strain of West Nile virus (KUNV).

MVEV is closely related to Japanese encephalitis virus and is maintained primarily in a mosquito (*Culex annulirostris*)-water bird cycle^{2,6,13}. Encephalitis develops in only 1:200–1:1000 infected people, carrying with it a mortality of 20–25% and persisting neurological deficits in approximately 50% of survivors. Epidemics occurred on the eastern coast of Australia in the early 20th century, then in 1951 and 1974 in the Murray Valley region of the southeast.

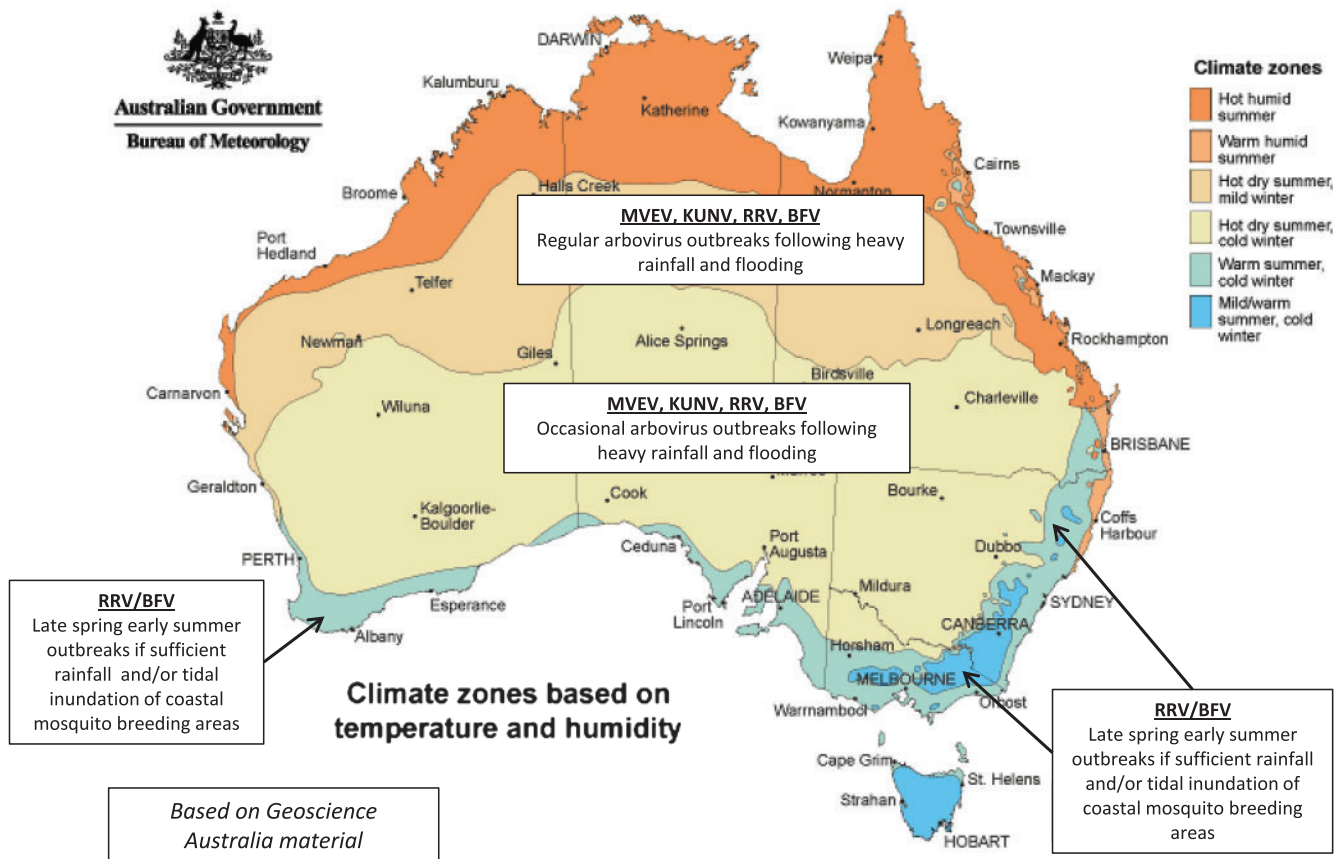


Figure 1. Australian climatic zones, the predominant endemic arboviruses of human health significance that occur in those regions. <http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/averages/maps.shtml> (accessed 9 February 2018).

Since then activity has been almost completely confined to north western and central Australia¹⁴. This enzootic focus results in a small number of human cases each year in north western Australia. It was also believed to be the source of all of the occasional larger outbreaks that spread beyond these areas, resulting from carriage of virus by infected migratory waterbirds into areas of flooding. The last major outbreak in 2011 changed that perception and suggested more than one enzootic focus in Australia. It included 16 confirmed human cases and many equine cases, in two separate but simultaneous outbreaks (one in south-eastern Australia and the other in north-western Australia) between March and May¹³. The former was the first substantial activity in the south-east since 1974, while the latter represented a severe but not exceptional season for the north-west. It further demonstrated the significant changes in the epidemiology of MVEV disease since 2000. While the burden of disease and death continues in Aboriginal communities, especially in young children, there has been a relative increase in cases and deaths in non-Aboriginal adults. This change is believed to be due to the spread of the virus into wider areas of WA, increased work and tourist travel in the risk areas, and growth in the resident populations in those areas¹³.

Japanese encephalitis virus (JEV) is found widely throughout Asia, including our immediate northern neighbours². It is maintained in

a cycle between pigs and mosquitoes, principally *Ae. aegypti* and *Ae. albopictus*. In 1995, JEV entered and established in the Torres Strait Islands (TSI) and has transiently entered the Cape York Peninsula. No human cases have occurred within mainland or territorial Australia since 1998. However, the virus itself is still present in TSI and the threat of introduction into northern Queensland remains, as both *Ae. aegypti* and large populations of feral pigs are present.

Dengue virus (DENV) was endemic across northern Australia and some more southerly areas up until the 1940s¹⁵. Control of its major vector species (*Ae. aegypti*) led to DENV elimination from all of Australia, though the mosquito has remained in parts of northern Queensland, and occasional limited outbreaks occur following introduction of the virus into local mosquito populations by vir-aemic travellers¹⁶. Control of the outbreaks relies on control of the vector mosquitoes and avoidance of exposure, including novel biological control programs¹⁷.

The other endemic flaviviruses of Australia that have been shown to infect humans include Kokobera (KOKV), Stratford (STRV), Edge Hill and Alfuy viruses⁶. Human infection is uncommon and diagnosed clinical illness is rare; KOKV and STRV having been described as causing fever and polyarthralgia.

However, it is clear that there are many other arboviruses present within our mosquito populations¹⁸. Some of these have been shown to infect humans and to cause disease in animal models¹⁹, but further work is needed to properly assess the significance of these arboviruses and those yet to be discovered.

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Biography

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