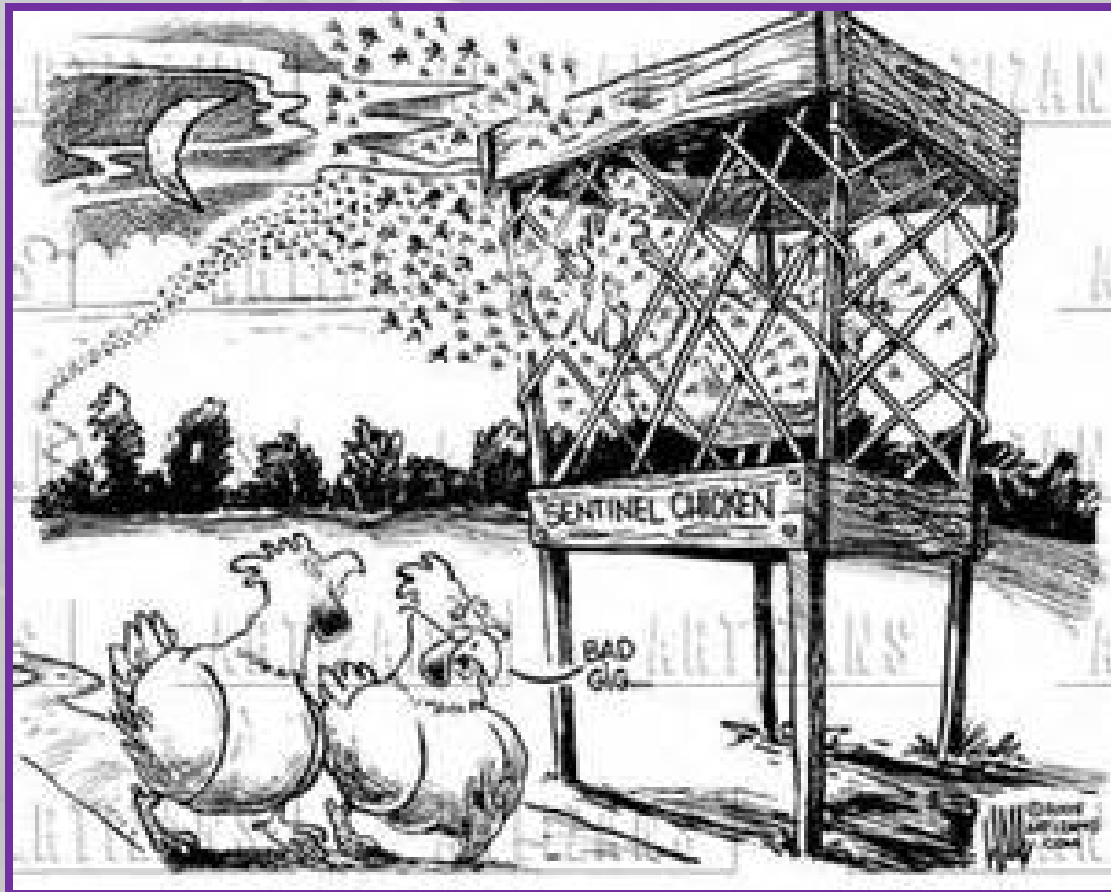


Chicken sentinels and Eastern Equine Encephalitis Surveillance at Chatham County Mosquito Control



Robert A. Moulis
Chatham County Mosquito Control

Chicken sentinels are deployed in areas likely for exposure to various arbovirus vectors



Chicken sentinels have been used across the country for early detection of various arboviruses



Sentinel chicken coop (West Umatilla Mosquito Control District (Oregon), used in detection of SLE, WEE, and WNV since 1998 (4 sites).



Sentinel chicken coop (Sarasota County Mosquito Control District (Florida), used in detection of SLE, EEE, HJ, and WNV (13 sites).

Sentinel sites generally consist of outdoor pens or coops that require minimal upkeep by staff



At South Walton County Mosquito Control District (Florida) 17 sentinel sites are maintained through the mosquito season (often the entire year). These are equipped with self-watering devices, allowing staff 4-5 days between visits. Each coop houses 4 individually caged chickens.

Chatham County chicken sentinels are housed within a modern, mosquito-free facility



The coop is equipped with a heater and heavy vinyl curtains that are easily lowered during colder weather



Chickens are purchased at the beginning of each year as new-born hatchlings



Chicks are reared in a heated brooder until large enough to be transferred to individual cages



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Only hens are used in our Chicken sentinel program



Each sentinel chicken is individually tagged with a unique number



Locality, tag number, and color of bucket trap
are indicated on each cage



Schematic of cages and marked birds avoids confusion over sentinel deployment

Chicken Coop Setup



431	432	433	434	435	436	462	438	439	440	441	465
419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430
407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418
					TOP	MIDDLE					
					BOTTOM						

467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474				
455	456	457	458	459	460	422	462	463	464	442	466
443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454
					TOP						
					MIDDLE						
					BOTTOM						

DOOR

Chicken sentinels have been established at six sites in the rural sections of Chatham County



CDC light traps supplement sentinel data



In all 30 CDC light traps are deployed on a regular basis within the county



Combined with regularly run gravid traps well over 50 traps are deployed each week



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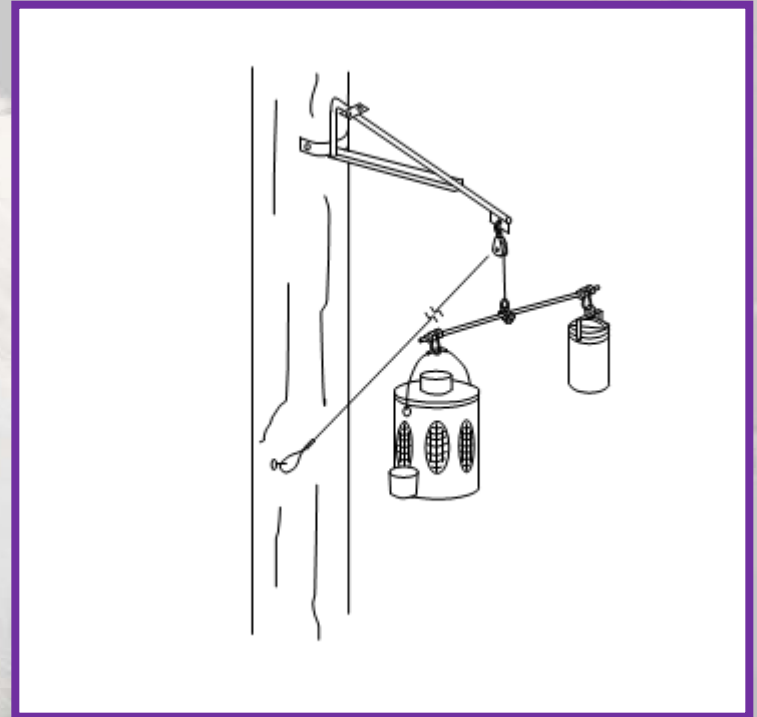
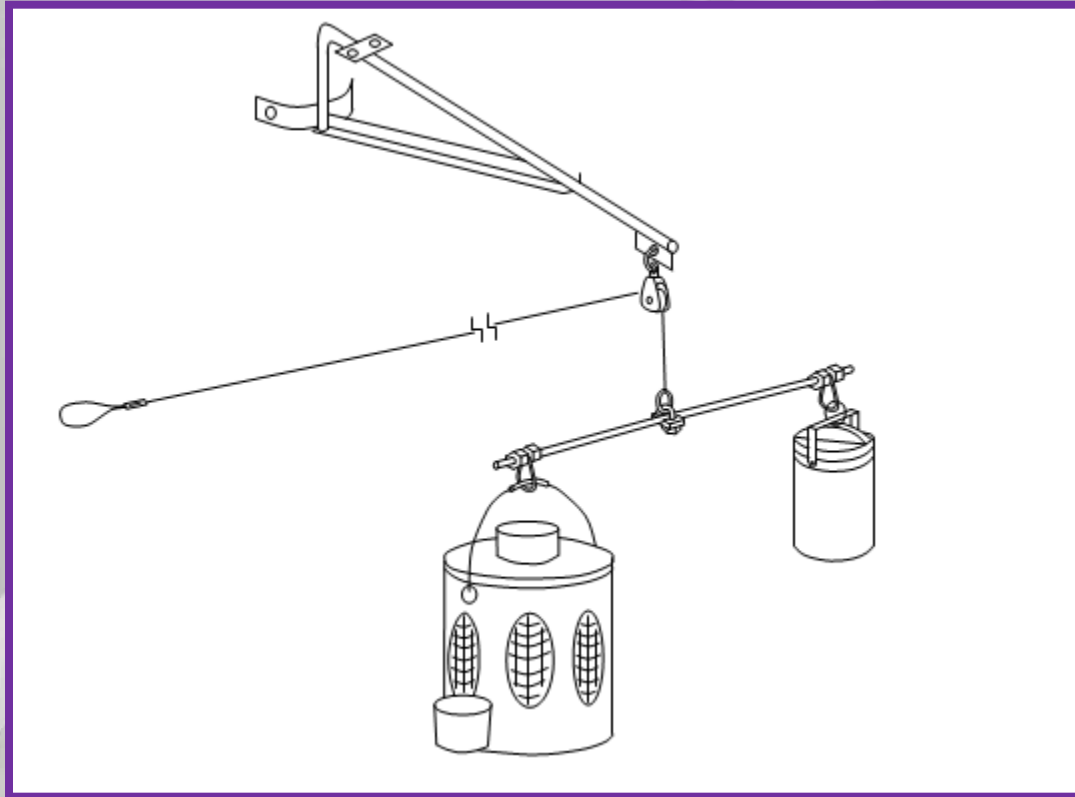
Combined with regularly run gravid traps well over 50 traps are deployed each week



Chicken sentinel sites are generally located in wooded areas associated with river swamps



An anti-predator device is installed 12 feet from the ground to simulate a roosting bird



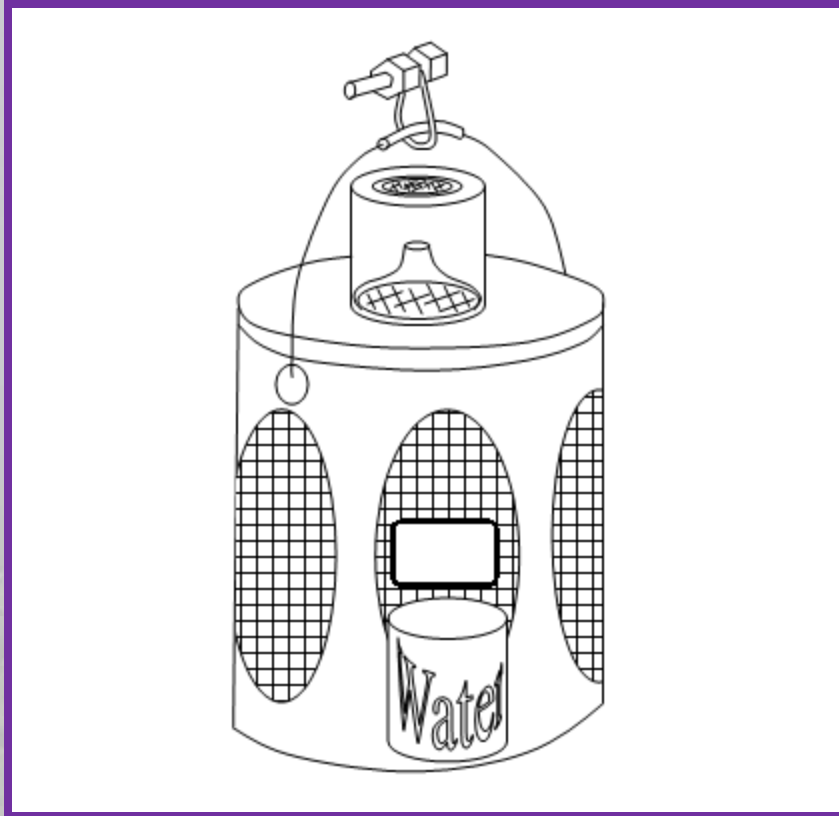
The chicken hanger's pulley system allows easy set-up/retrieval of sentinels



Each sentinel site is cleaned during the winter months prior to mosquito season



Sentinel cages are constructed from 5 gallon size plastic buckets equipped with “exit” traps



More recently CCMC began alternating sentinel cages between black buckets and white buckets



Signs were placed at sentinel sites to deter vandalism



Blood samples are taken from sentinels 2-weeks after deployment in the field



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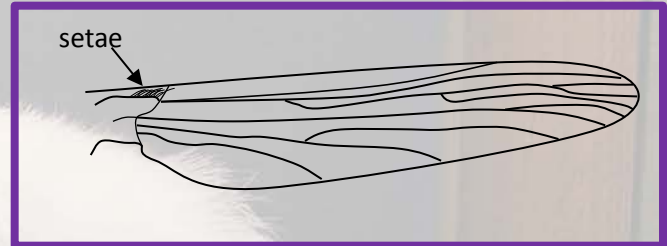
Blood samples are centrifuged and sent to lab for analysis



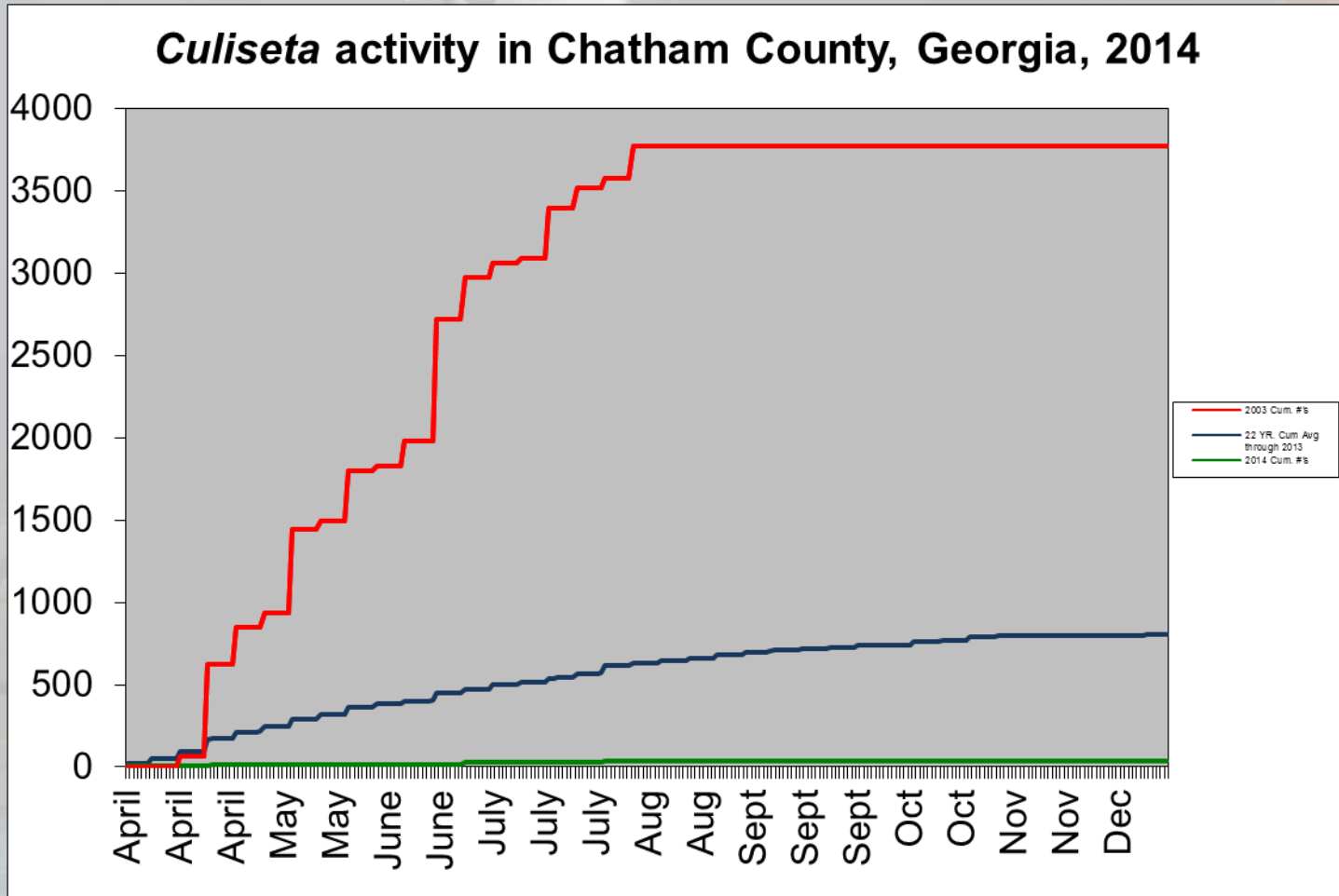
Sentinel samples initially designated as positive for EEE are re-bled and retested immediately



Culiseta melanura collected from CDC light traps throughout the county are submitted for testing



Chicken sentinels have been used by Chatham County Mosquito Control since the mid 1980's

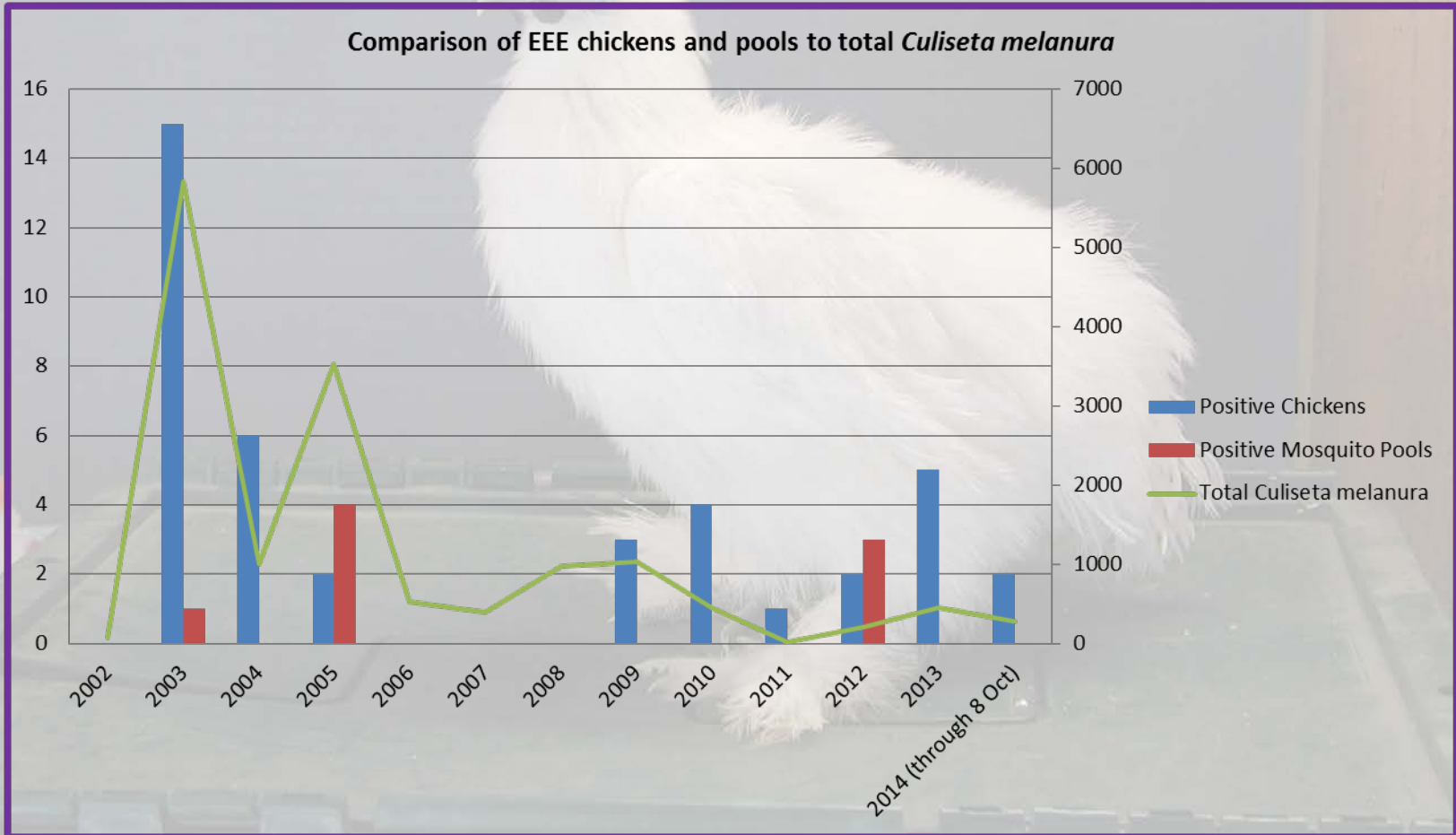


Since 2002 CCMC has generally seen some EEE activity on a yearly basis

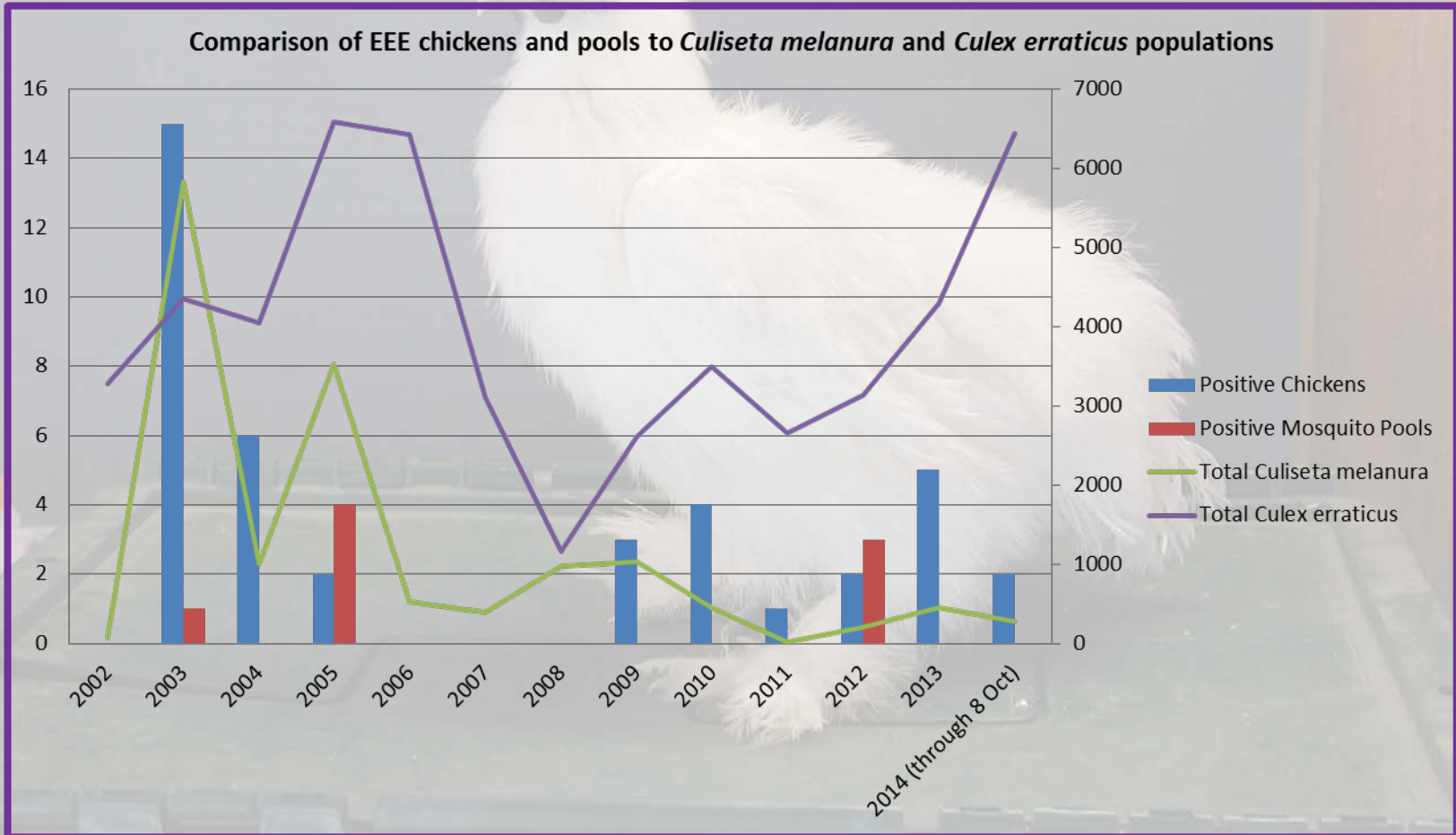
Summary of EEE activity in Chatham County, 2002-2013				
Year	Positive Chickens*	Positive Mosquito Pools	Total Culiseta melanura	
2002	0	0	73	
2003	15	1	5829	
2004	6	0	1005	
2005	2	4	3521	
2006	0	0	526	
2007	0	0	393	
2008	0	0	966	
2009	3	0	1036	
2010	4	0	444	
2011	1	0	18	
2012	2	3	198	
2013	5	0	444	
2014 (through 8 October)	2	0	263	

*Sentinel chickens deemed positive after 2 positive blood samples have been recorded.

Much of the EEE activity is attributed to *Culiseta melanura* populations...but not always



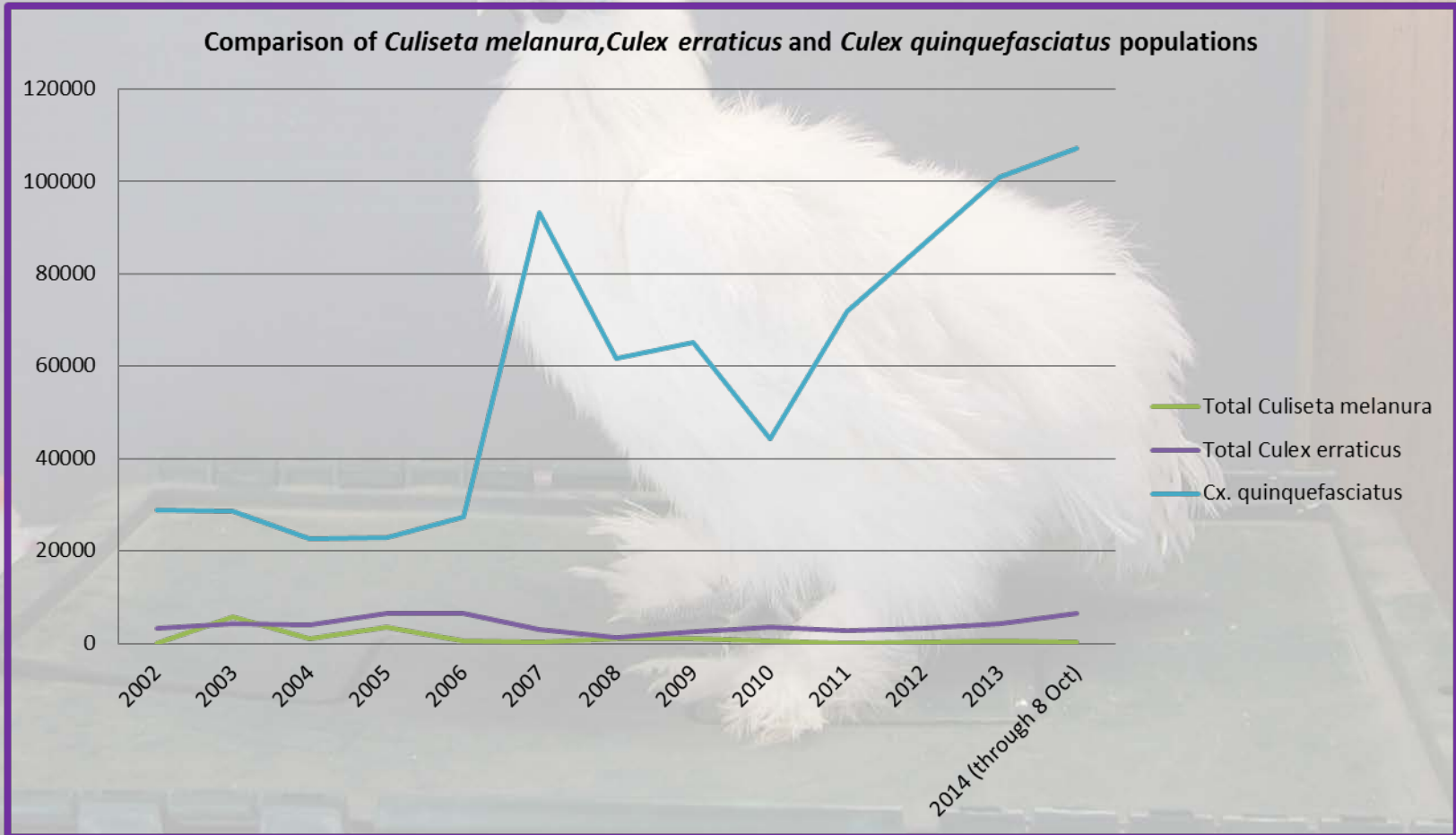
It may be that some EEE activity is reliant on another mosquito species



Culiseta melanura may need the help of other mosquitoes, like *Culex erraticus*, in EEE cycles



Unlike our primary West Nile virus vector, vectors of EEE are collected much less frequently



There are fringe benefits to a sentinel program



There are fringe benefits to a sentinel program

I am no cook. But I can follow the directions. Which said to let the bird chill in the sink for a few hours.



Thanks
Any
Questions?

