

# Mosquito Research at VSU: Heartworm Prevalence and Insecticide Resistance Studies

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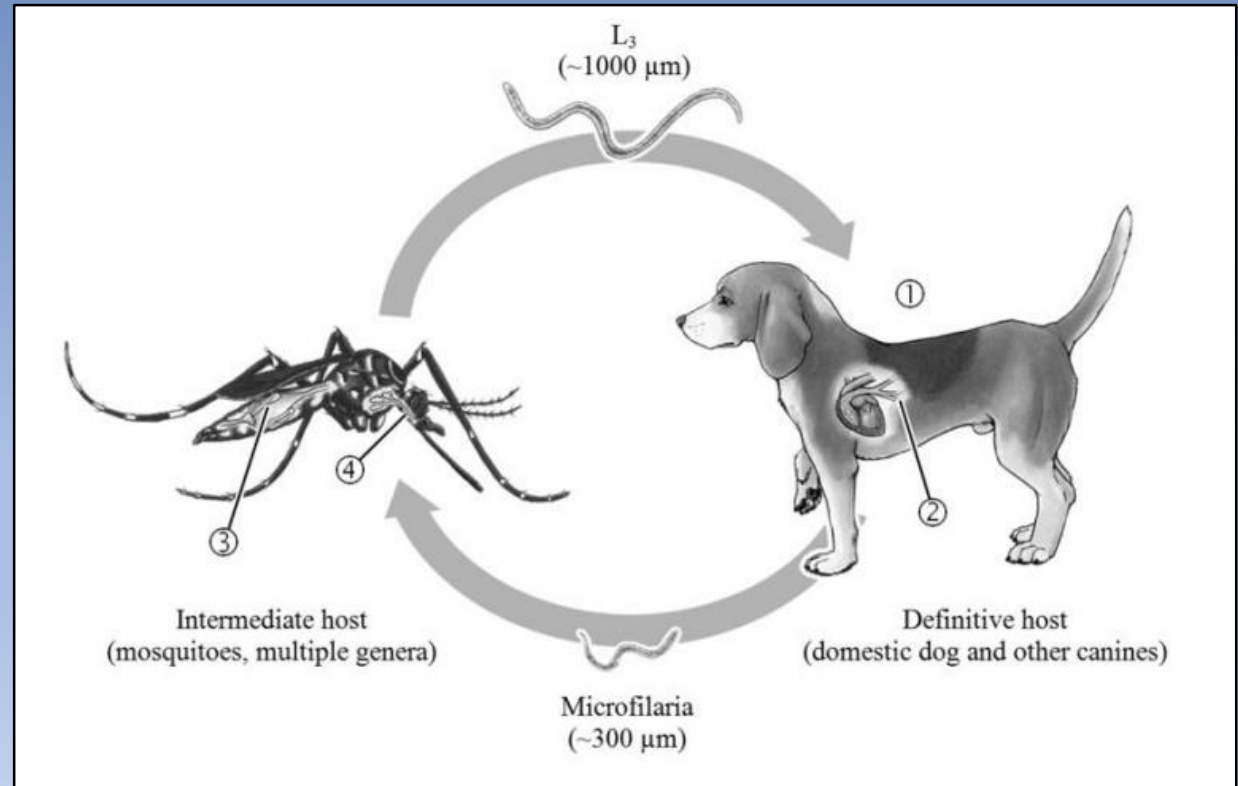
Department of Biology

# *Dirofilaria immitis*

- Causative agent of canine heartworm disease
- Transmitted by mosquito vectors
- Worldwide distribution



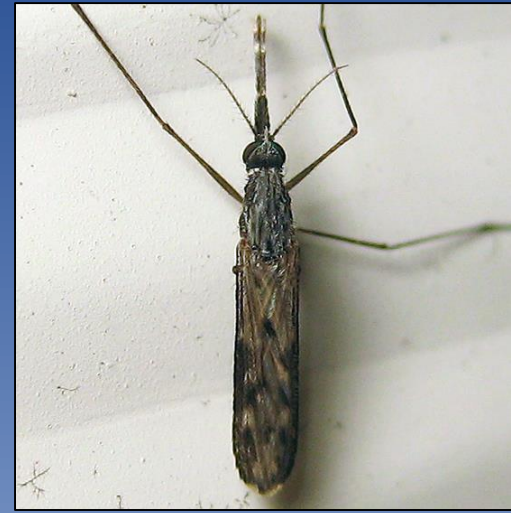
from "Dirofilaria immitis in Pinnipeds and a New Host Record", Alho et al., 2017



Heartworm lifecycle diagram posted by KalahariFox to <https://www.deviantart.com/kalaharifox/art/Heartworm-lifecycle-211894608>

# Vectors

- Vary by region
- Vectors found in several genera



*Anopheles crucians* image taken by John Maxwell in 2009



*Aedes vexans* image taken by John Maxwell, 2012



*Culiseta inornata* image taken by Jim Moore, 2011

- Abundance data, in addition to presence, important for forecasting

# Current Study

- Compile list of *D. immitis* vectors in South Georgia/North Florida region
- Compare vector species abundances & infection rates
  - Urban vs Rural



# Trap Sites

- 8 urban sites located around Valdosta, GA
- 8 rural sites located on the Dixie Plantation in Greenville, FL





# Traps

- Gravid traps & CDC Light traps
- Gravid traps set once weekly
- CDC traps set every other week
- June-September (16 weeks)  
2018



# Heartworm Testing

- Mosquitoes identified to species
- Abdomens discarded, heads & thoraces pooled for DNA extraction
- DNA amplified by polymerase chain reaction with *D. immitis* 16s rRNA primers
- Gel electrophoresis to determine pools containing L3 larvae
- Maximum likelihood estimate to determine infection rates

# Current summary:

- 15,240 mosquitoes collected
- 29 species
- 944 pools (23 species)

Species	Valdosta	Greenville	Total
<i>Ae. albopictus</i>	430	7	437
<i>Ae. vexans</i>	59	723	782
<i>Ae. unidentified</i>	10	41	51
<i>An. crucians</i>	74	3640	3714
<i>An. punctipennis</i>	1	1	2
<i>An. quadrimaculatus</i>	3	23	26
<i>An. unidentified</i>	1	13	14
<i>Cq. perturbans</i>	55	606	661
<i>Cs. melanura</i>	116	173	289
<i>Cx. coronator</i>	4	7	11
<i>Cx. erraticus</i>	110	1747	1857
<i>Cx. nigripalpus</i>	245	1745	1990
<i>Cx. quinquefasciatus</i>	2621	45	2666
<i>Cx. salinarius</i>	21	94	115
<i>Cx. territans</i>	3	0	3
<i>Cx. unidentified</i>	359	490	849
<i>Ae. atlanticus</i>	72	80	152
<i>Ae. canadensis</i>	1	61	62
<i>Ae. fulvus pallens</i>	14	25	39
<i>Ae. infirmatus</i>	168	152	320
<i>Ae. mitchellae</i>	0	7	7
<i>Ae. sticticus</i>	1	0	1
<i>Ae. triseriatus</i>	1	1	2
<i>Or. signifera</i>	1	1	2
<i>Ps. ciliata</i>	0	84	84
<i>Ps. columbiae</i>	10	724	734
<i>Ps. ferox</i>	251	34	285
<i>Ps. howardii</i>	9	9	18
<i>Ps. unidentified</i>	38	0	38
<i>Ur. lowii</i>	3	2	5
<i>Ur. sapphirina</i>	4	7	11
<i>Tox. rutilus</i>	3	0	3
<i>Ma. titillans</i>	0	10	10
total	4688	10552	15240



# Bray-Curtis Dissimilarity

- Urban/rural sites 81.5% dissimilar
- Do abundance differences of *D. immitis* vectors contribute to unequal infection rates?

