



Data are preliminary and subject to change

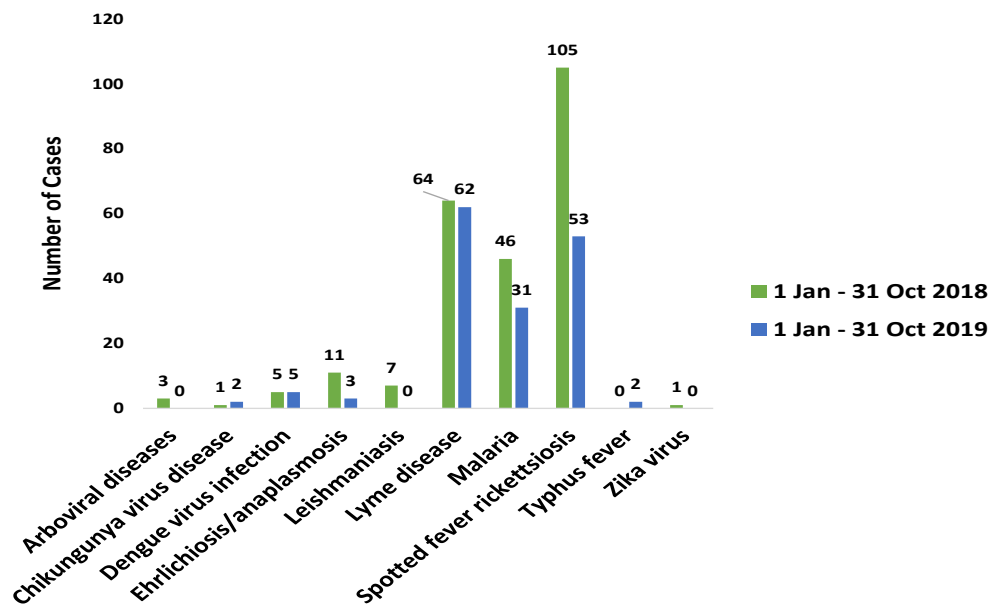
Disease Reporting System internet (DRSi) Surveillance

From 1 January 2019 to 31 October 2019, 158 vector-borne disease (VBD) cases, with onset dates during the specified time period, have been reported in the Disease Reporting System internet (DRSi). Forty-five percent (n=71) of the cases were among Active Duty (AD) Service Members (SMs), and 65% (n=102) of cases were male. To date, the largest number of VBD cases by age group was diagnosed among individuals who were 18-29 years of age (n=44, 28%). Among surveilled locations, Ft. Leonard Wood reported the most VBDs (n=29, 18%). During the same time period in 2018, 244 cases were reported in DRSi; this represents a 35% decrease in the number of cases from 2018 to 2019 during the specified time period.

A total of eight VBD cases were reported to DRSi in October 2019, with AD SMs accounting for 38% of the cases (n=3) and 63% (n=5) being male. Individuals in the under-18 age group and those in the 18-to-29 age group accounted for 37.5% (n=3) each of cases, while those in the 40-to-49 age group each accounted for 25% (n=2) of cases. Of these 8 cases, one was diagnosed with malaria, two with Spotted fever rickettsiosis (SFR), and five with Lyme disease. During October 2018, 21 VBD cases were reported, which is a 62% decrease in reported cases when comparing the two months.

The one confirmed case of malaria was diagnosed in an AD SM in Afghanistan during October 2019. The exposure was duty-related, and the patient was reported to be adherent to chemoprophylaxis. One suspect and one probable case of SFR was diagnosed in two AD SMs during October 2019. One patient reported gardening a week prior to illness onset, while the other denies any type of high-risk exposure or tick bites. One suspect and four confirmed cases of Lyme disease were diagnosed in five non-AD SMs. For two of the patients, exposure occurred in a Lyme disease-endemic area. There was no documented skin lesion in two of the patients; one patient expressed not having any known tick bites.

Vector-Borne Disease Cases Reported in 2018 and 2019



*Time periods: 2018 - 1 January 2018 through 31 October 2018 | 2019 - 1 January 2019 through 31 October 2019.

The values shown for DRSi surveillance represent all individuals that were diagnosed at Army locations and Army beneficiaries diagnosed at non-Army locations.

Values are based on onset dates.



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Human Tick Test Kit Program (HTTKP) 2019 Year-To-Date

The DoD HTTKP is a free tick-identification and testing service for DoD personnel, military health clinics, and military health care providers. Since 1 January 2019, there have been 2,562 ticks submitted to the HTTKP. There were 4 of 216 (1.9%) ticks that tested positive for the causative agent of Babesiosis; 53 of 2,053 (2.6%) ticks tested positive for *Ehrlichia ewingii*; 12 of 216 (5.6%) ticks tested positive for the causative agent of Anaplasmosis; 25 of 2,053 (1.2%) ticks tested positive for the causative agent of Human Monocytic Ehrlichiosis; 66 of 216 (30.6%) ticks tested positive for the causative agent of Lyme disease; 22 of 2,053 (1.1%) ticks tested positive for the causative agent of Panola Mountain Ehrlichiosis; 1 of 6 (16.7%) ticks tested positive for the causative agent of Tidewater spotted fever. All 519 ticks tested for the causative agent of Rocky Mountain spotted fever were negative.

These data represent 111 distinct installations and locations across 35 states within the continental U.S. Samples were submitted from various branches of the military including the Army, Airforce, Tri-Services, Navy, US Coast Guard, and Department of Homeland Security.

Mark your calendars for 1 December 2019, which is the date you will be able to begin viewing this wealth of data in a dynamic, online environment through a dedicated DHA CarePoint website. Currently, only the 2018 data is available online.

2019 Year-To-Date Positive Ticks Submitted to the HTTKP

