Global travel, natural disasters and changing climates all promote the migration of disease vectors and the pathogens they carry. Given the prevalence of all three of these in the modern era, it is unsurprising that vector-borne diseases are on the rise. Altogether, almost half the world’s population is at risk of vector-borne disease. While most parts of the United States have not suffered large-scale outbreaks of virulent vector-borne diseases in recent years, important vectors—such as *Aedes* species mosquitos and *Ixodes scapularis* ticks—are found in large swaths of the country. It is not difficult to imagine a situation in which an effectively transmitted pathogen is introduced into local vector populations, prompting sudden disease outbreaks.

**The Problem**

Vector-borne diseases pose a serious threat to public health. In the past 20 years, the United States has become acquainted with three arthropod-borne diseases previously unknown in North America: West Nile virus (1999), chikungunya virus (2013) and Zika virus (2015). At the same time, some formerly endemic arthropod-borne illnesses are reemerging, such as dengue virus, which has caused outbreaks in Texas, Hawaii and Florida; and St. Louis encephalitis, which researchers believe was reintroduced from Argentina to the US Southwest after an 11-year absence.

**Climate Change impacts Vector-borne Outbreaks**

Climate change can increase the incidence of vector-borne diseases by altering the survival rate, population growth, and habitats of vectors, and by changing disease transmission patterns. Rain events and drought cycles could profoundly influence the spread of vector-borne disease in the United States, not only due to displacement of populations of humans and disease reservoirs, but in terms of vector abundance. Drought conditions, for example, could favor closer contact among vectors, pathogen reservoirs, and hosts, facilitating disease transmission. Or, some areas could become too arid or too wet to remain hospitable to vectors, thus hindering disease transmission. Higher temperatures have already been correlated with increased incidence of vector-borne disease at local, regional, and national levels.
Since climate change is altering temperature and precipitation patterns across the country, it is critical that public health professionals prepare for a potential increase in the geographic ranges and periods of seasonal activity of vectors, such as mosquitoes.

**Vector Control Preparedness is Key to Saving Lives and Money**
Planning ahead improves efficiency, allowing sustainable vector control programs to save valuable local emergency response resources. Vector control programs are relatively inexpensive, costing about $3.67 per person, per year—far less than the costs associated with the emergency use of contractors, pesticides and application equipment. For example, the cost of a West Nile virus outbreak in Louisiana during an eight month period during 2002-2003 was $20.1 million, which included $9.2 million for public health response, $4.4 million for medical costs and $6.5 million for nonmedical costs.

**Workforce Development**
Thorough planning necessitates ongoing professional development of vector control staff, whose training might include meetings with entomologists and epidemiologists to better understand vector life cycles, disease patterns in an affected area and other important public health considerations.

**A Healthy Home Reduces Vector Risk**
Assuring proper housing conditions is integral to vector-borne disease management. Health problems, such as asthma, can be triggered by the excrement of cockroaches, rodents and other pests. Some of these same pests can also be vectors for significant problems that affect health and well-being and are capable of transmitting diseases to humans. According to a 1997 American Housing Survey, rats and mice infested 2.7 million housing units.

States and localities can help diminish the Zika virus threat by implementing the recommendations found in the 2015 International Property Maintenance Code (IPMC), which require homeowners to meet certain minimum standards in the upkeep of their property. These include installing screens on windows and doors and grading the property to prevent the accumulation of standing water. Communities may wish to supplement IPMC guidelines with applicable provisions from the National Healthy Housing Standard (NHHS). For example, the NHHS encourages the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) practices to reduce the sources of pests before resorting to chemical pesticides. CDC’s Vector Control/IPM Program provides training, tool, resources and expert guidance for states and localities to address vector-related challenges.

**Syndromic Surveillance**
The US needs comprehensive, linked surveillance and tracking systems. For instance, in 2016, CDC stood up the Zika Pregnancy Registry—a combined federal, state, local and tribal that enables health agencies to track pregnancy and infant outcomes following Zika infection during pregnancy.
information could feed into a larger surveillance system to discern disease patterns, identify affected areas and help plan an appropriate public health response.

Furthermore, syndromic surveillance can enhance outbreak detection by identifying morbidity trends before diagnoses are confirmed. This public health tool applies existing and real-time data—such as the number of patients presenting in emergency departments with specific symptoms—for early detection of unusual disease clusters or sentinel cases. It might also provide information on the geospatial trajectory of an outbreak after it begins and provide situational awareness in the absence of an outbreak.

Of course, laboratory-based disease surveillance is essential to confirm infection with specific pathogens. When emerging vector-borne diseases are detected in an area, state, regional or local public health laboratory staff need adequate resources to develop and implement disease-specific tests and to build capacity for rapid, large-scale response in the event of an outbreak.

**Opportunities for Action**

Funding for vector control programs is limited or discontinued in many jurisdictions. The following opportunities for action aim to guide the establishment of new programs or augmentation of existing programs to ensure a measure of public health protection from vector-borne diseases:

1) Ensure the continuity of disease surveillance and data collection from people and a variety of vectors, including immature mosquitoes, adult mosquitoes, horses, wild birds and sentinel vertebrates.
2) Prepare cooperative, emergency resource-sharing agreements with other jurisdictions.
3) Establish shared service agreements, equipment pools, regional districts and standard service contracts with nearby jurisdictions before an emergency occurs.
4) Establish partnerships with agricultural extension agents and subject matter experts.
5) Work with state agricultural and public health agencies to facilitate access to important surveillance data from veterinary diagnostic laboratories, zoos, and equine, falconry, and raptor rehabilitation organizations.
6) Coordinate with public health laboratories for testing and surveillance services during an emergency, and expand laboratory capacity to identify existing and emerging vector-borne pathogens in human, animal and vector samples.
7) Provide training and continuing education on outbreak investigation in humans and animals; collection of vector samples and abatement activities.
8) Enhance data-sharing systems to facilitate effective communication among federal, state and local jurisdictions.
9) Participate in longitudinal monitoring programs for vectors and pathogens to discern changes in vector distribution and abundance over time.
10) Develop models to predict the effects of climate change on vector-borne disease risk and the projected distribution and abundance of major hosts and vectors.
11) Create disease control and prevention plans to reduce the impacts of vector-borne diseases on local communities, including vulnerable populations.
12) Support integrated mosquito management programs designed to benefit or cause minimal harm to people, domestic animals, wildlife and the environment.

For more information, visit:

Association of State and Territorial Health Officials

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Environmental Health
• Integrated pest management tools, resources, expert guidance and trainings: http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/ehs/Topics/VectorControl.htm

National Association of County and City Health Officials

National Center for Healthy Housing
• Resources for professional groups, families, researchers and others: http://nchh.org/