

West Virginia Vectorborne Disease Surveillance Report



JANUARY 1 – JULY 15, 2026

The purpose of this report is to share descriptive surveillance data related to vectorborne disease activity with public health partners in West Virginia. All information in this report is considered provisional. For questions or comments, contact either Michael Abshire or Eric Dotseth at the Zoonotic Disease Program in the Division of Infectious Disease Prevention and Response at 304-558-5358.

HUMAN SURVEILLANCE – MOSQUITOBORNE DISEASE

During the period of January 1 to July 15, 2026, there has been one human case of mosquito-borne disease reported, a travel associated Dengue case that traveled to Kenya (Table 1). Counties reporting mosquito-borne diseases are Berkeley (Dengue).

Table 1. Summary of human cases of mosquito-borne diseases for the current reporting period in West Virginia.

Mosquito-borne Disease	# Confirmed and Probable Human Cases ^a (Total through July 15, 2026)	Comments
Dengue	1	Travel associated – Kenya
Total	1	

^aTable includes confirmed and probable cases meeting case definition.

BIRD AND HORSE SURVEILLANCE – MOSQUITOBORNE DISEASE

During the period of January 1 to July 15, 2026, there have been no animal specimens tested for arboviral infection (Table 2).

Table 2. Summary of surveillance specimens submitted for dead birds and horses (serum) through November 14, 2025.

Table 2: Summary of surveillance specimens submitted for arbovirus and herpes (SLE only) through November 17, 2020					
Type of Specimen	Total through July 15 th , 2026				Comments
	# specimens submitted	Arbovirus-positive ^a			
		WNV	SLE	EEE	
-	-	-	-	-	

^aNote: Horse specimens are tested for WNV and EEE only.

HUMAN SURVEILLANCE – TICKBORNE DISEASE

Through July 15, 2026, 2151 confirmed and probable cases of tickborne diseases (TBDs) were reported in West Virginia (Table 3). The majority of cases (90.9%) were Lyme disease cases (n=1957) (Figure 1). Several other tickborne diseases (TBD) were also reported (Figure 2). All of West Virginia's 55 counties have reported human TBD activity.

Table 3. Summary of human cases of tickborne diseases through July 15, 2026.

Tickborne Disease	# Confirmed and Probable Cases through July 15, 2026	# of Counties Where Disease Reported
Alpha-Gal Syndrome	60	12
Anaplasmosis	62	27
Ehrlichiosis	53	17
Lyme disease	1957	55
Spotted fever group rickettsiosis ^b	19	8
Total	2151	--

^aTable includes only confirmed or probable cases that have been reviewed and closed by the Vectorborne Disease Epidemiologist.

^bIncludes Rocky Mountain spotted fever.

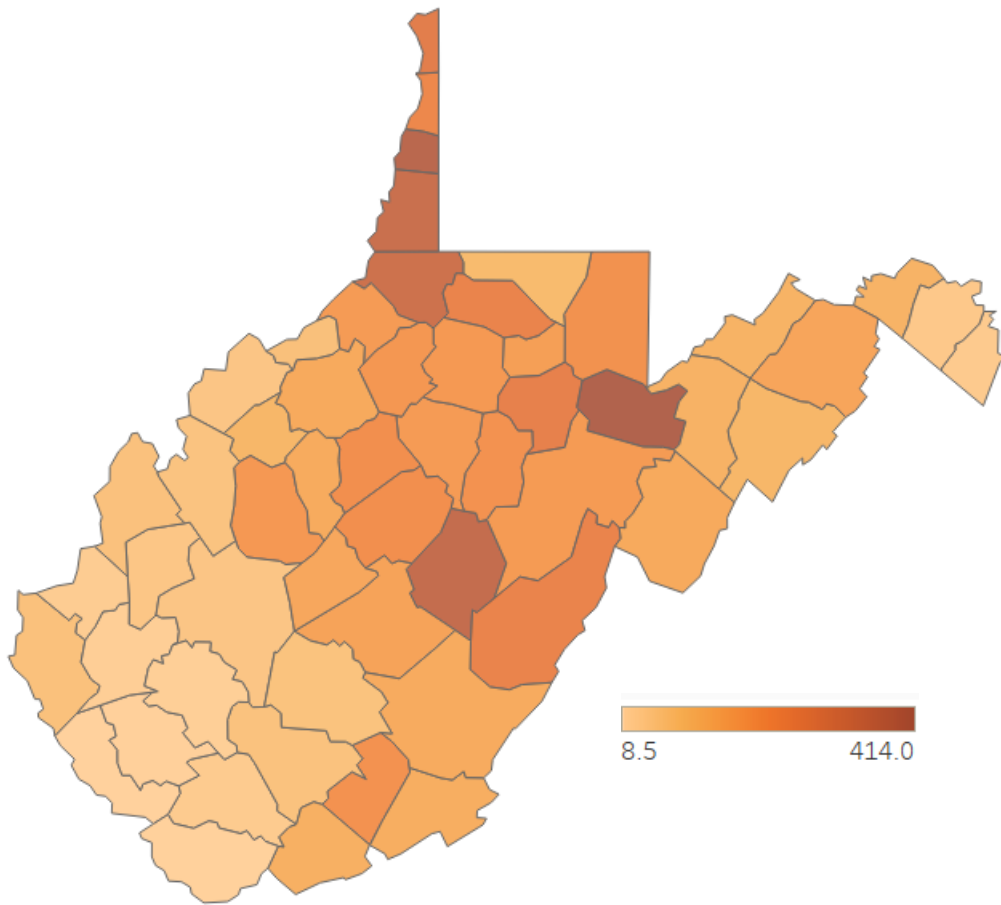


Figure 1. County incidence of probable Lyme disease cases (N=1957) through July 15, 2026, West Virginia.

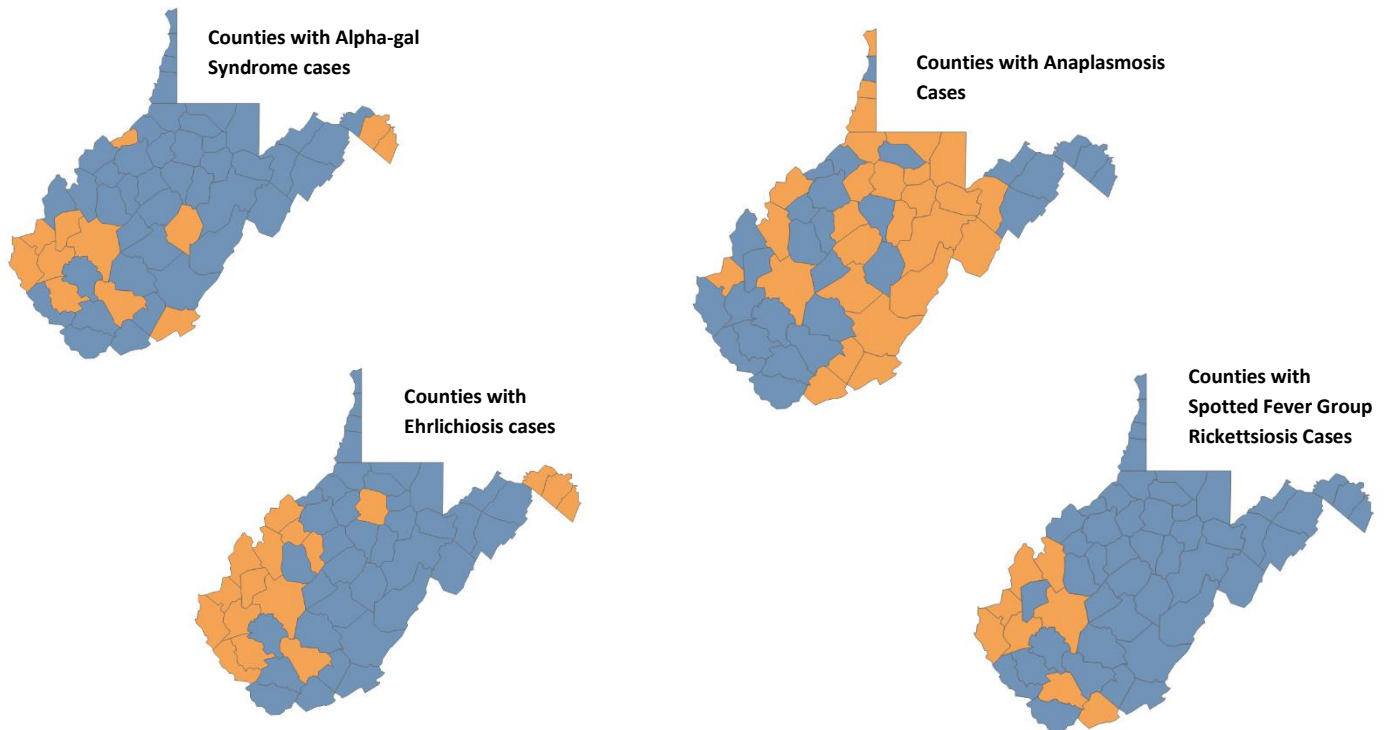


Figure 2. Counties with the following disease cases in orange as of July 15, 2026: alpha-gal syndrome, anaplasmosis, ehrlichiosis, and spotted fever group.

TICK SURVEILLANCE

During the period of January 1, 2026 to July 15, 2026, 11 localities in the following 10 counties have served as active tick surveillance sites: Cabell, Jackson, Kanawha, Mason, Nicholas, Preston, Putnam, Roane, Upshur, and Wood counties (Figure 3, Figure 4). Through active tick surveillance and public submission to the Zoonotic Disease Program, four species of tick have been collected from January 1, 2026 to July 15, 2026 (Table 4).

Table 4. Summary of tick surveillance through July 15, 2026

Tick Species	Total through July 15 th , 2026			
	# collected	Life Stage		
		Larva	Nymph	Adult
<i>Amblyomma americanum</i>	814	230	479	105
<i>Dermacentor variabilis</i>	14	0	0	14
<i>Haemaphysalis longicornis</i>	825	8	806	11
<i>Ixodes scapularis</i>	430	351	73	6
Total	2083	589	1358	136

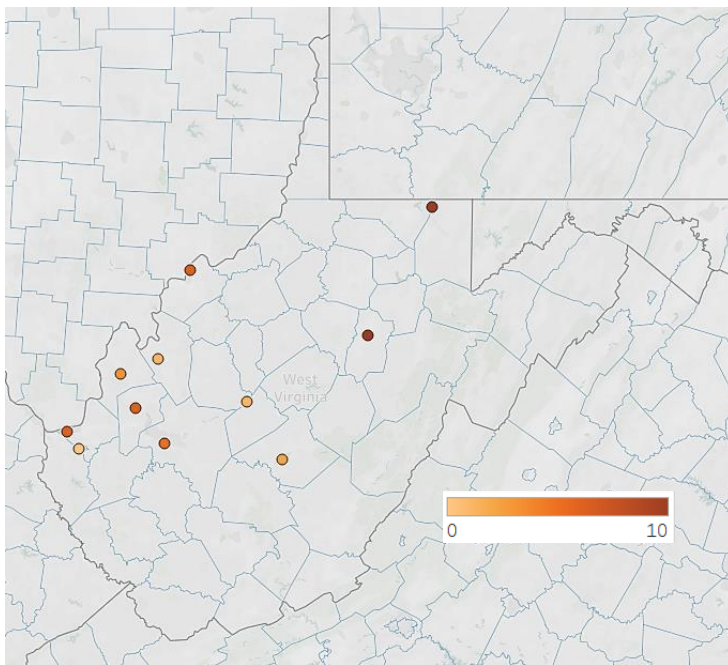


Figure 3. Tick collection sites (N = 11) in 10 counties, showcasing density of *Ixodes scapularis* per 1000m², or blacklegged tick nymphs. *Ixodes scapularis* transmits Anaplasmosis, Babesiosis, and Lyme Disease.

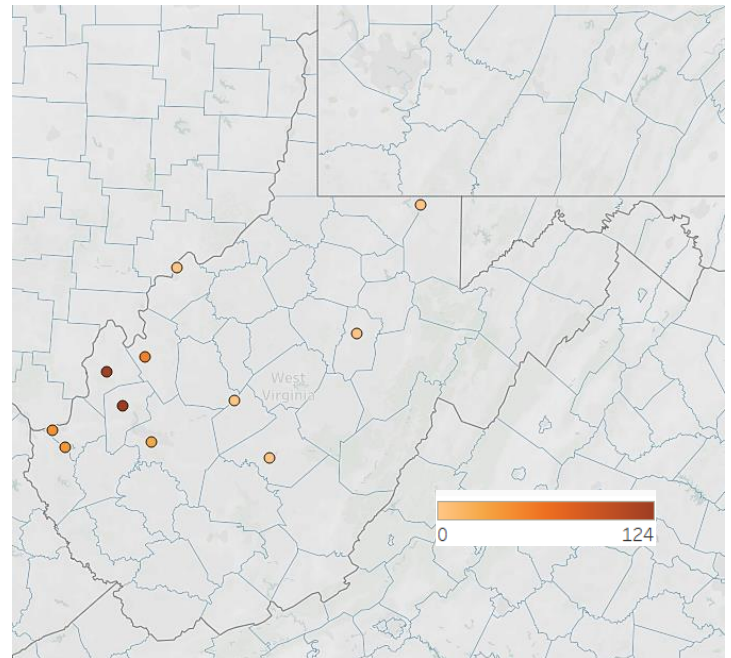


Figure 4. Tick collection sites (N = 11) in 10 counties, showcasing density of *Amblyomma americanum* per 1000m², or lone star tick nymphs. *Amblyomma americanum* transmits Alpha-gal Syndrome, Ehrlichiosis, and Spotted Fever Group Rickettsiosis.