

West Virginia Vectorborne Disease Surveillance Report

JANUARY 1 – AUGUST 27, 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 August 27, 2026, there has been one human case of mosquito-borne disease reported, a travel associated Dengue case that traveled to Kenya (Table 1). The only county reporting mosquito borne disease is 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 August 27, 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 August 27, 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 August 27, 2026.

Table 2: Summary of surveillance specimens submitted for arbovirus and herpes (serum) through August 27, 2026.					
Type of Specimen	Total through August 27 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 August 27, 2026, 2854 confirmed and probable cases of tickborne diseases (TBDs) were reported in West Virginia (Table 3). The majority of cases (89.4%) were Lyme disease cases (n=2552) (Figure 1). Several other tickborne diseases (TBD) were also reported (Figure 2). All of West Virginia's 55 counties have reported human TBD activity. The Alpha-gal Syndrome numbers here only reflect Confirmed and Probable cases while the OEPS Dashboard numbers include Confirmed, Probable and Suspect for Alpha-gal Syndrome.

Table 3. Summary of human cases of tickborne diseases through August 27, 2026.

Tickborne Disease	# Confirmed and Probable Cases through August 27, 2026	# of Counties Where Disease Reported
Alpha-Gal Syndrome	93	17
Anaplasmosis	92	30
Babesiosis	3	3
Ehrlichiosis	81	20
Lyme disease	2552	55
Spotted fever group rickettsiosis ^b	33	9
Total	2854	--

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

^bIncludes Rocky Mountain spotted fever.

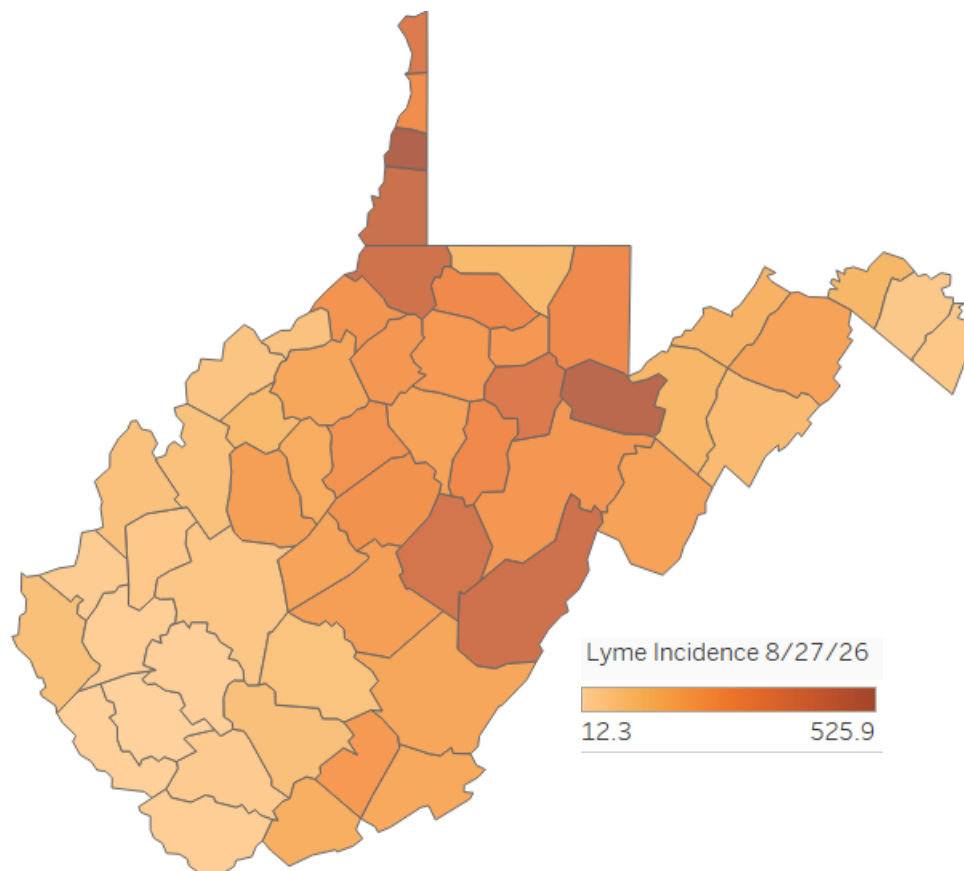


Figure 1. County incidence of probable Lyme disease cases (N=2552) through August 27, 2026, West Virginia.

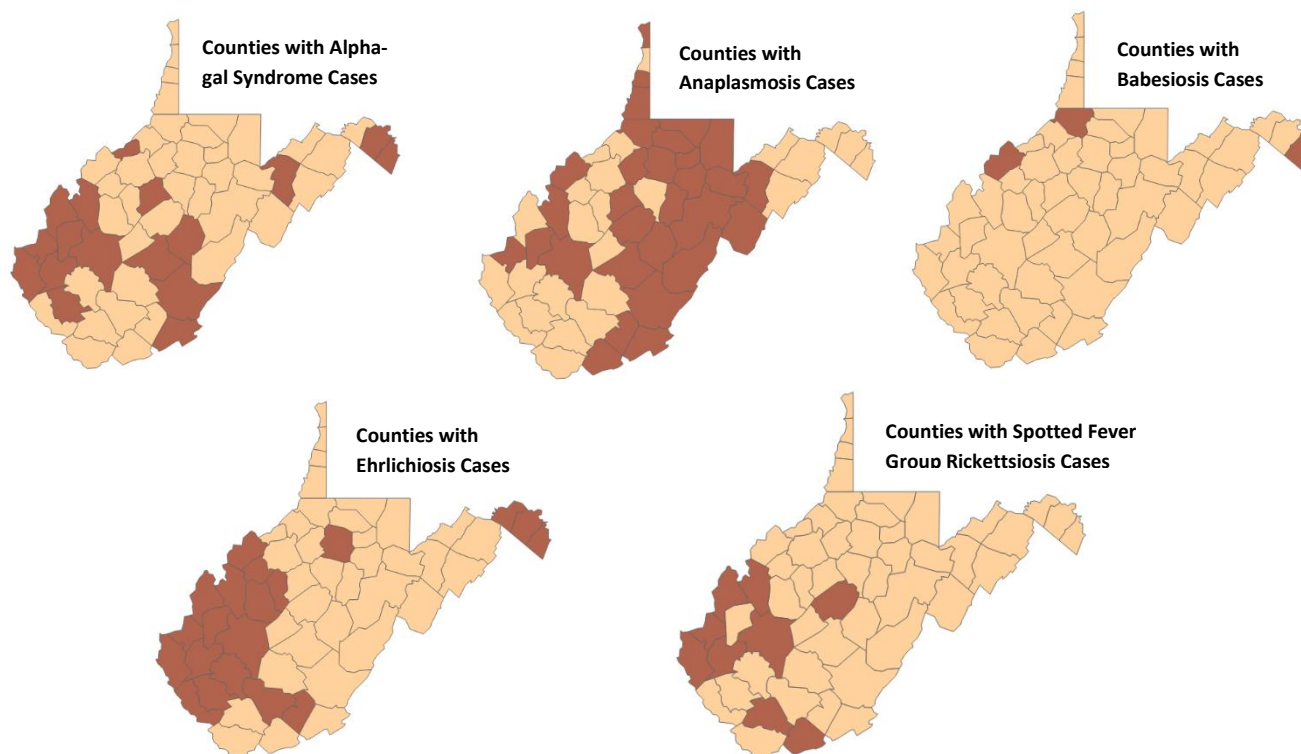


Figure 2. Counties with the following disease cases in red as of August 27, 2026: alpha-gal syndrome, anaplasmosis, babesiosis ehrlichiosis, and spotted fever group.

TICK SURVEILLANCE

During the period of January 1, 2026 to July 30, 2026, 22 localities in the following 12 counties have served as active tick surveillance sites: Cabell, Fayette, Jackson, Kanawha, Mason, Monongalia, 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 30, 2026 (Table 4).

Table 4. Summary of tick surveillance through July 30, 2026

Tick Species	Total through July 30 th , 2026			
	# collected	Life Stage		
		Larva	Nymph	Adult
<i>Amblyomma americanum</i>	1135	550	480	105
<i>Dermacentor variabilis</i>	38	0	0	38
<i>Haemaphysalis longicornis</i>	991	19	933	39
<i>Ixodes scapularis</i>	1388	1292	90	6
Total	3552	1861	1503	188

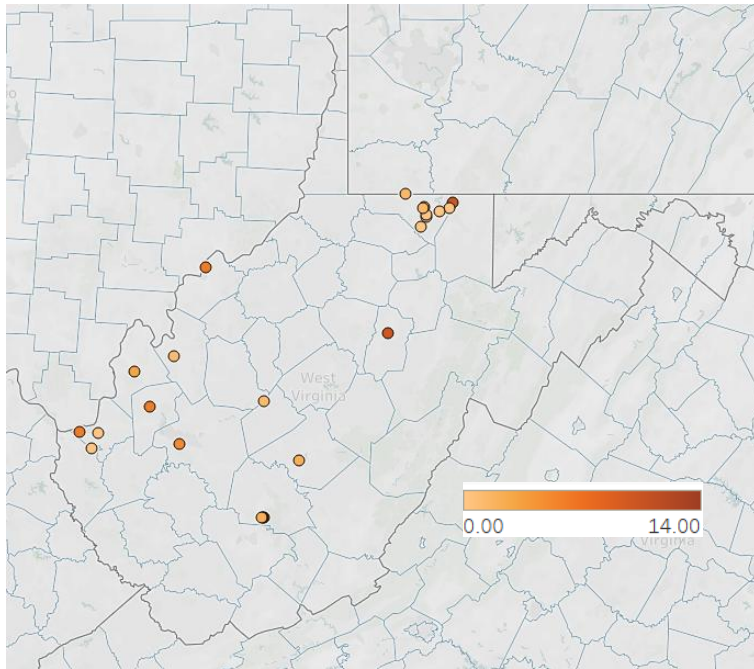


Figure 3. Tick collection sites (N = 22) in 12 counties, showcasing density of *Ixodes scapularis* per 1000m², or blacklegged tick nymphs. *Ixodes scapularis* transmits Anaplasmosis, Babesiosis, and Lyme Disease.

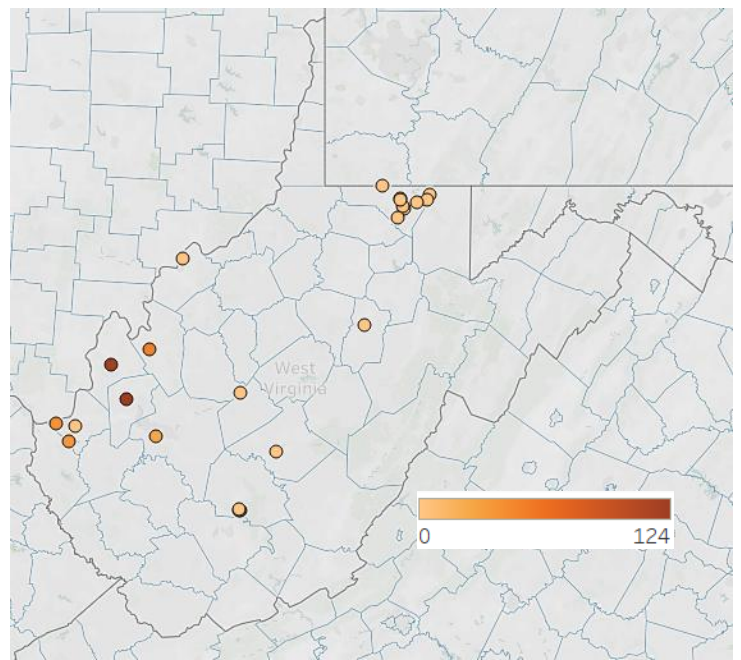


Figure 4. Tick collection sites (N = 22) in 12 counties, showcasing density of *Amblyomma americanum* per 1000m², or lone star tick nymphs. *Amblyomma americanum* transmits Alpha-gal Syndrome, Ehrlichiosis, and Spotted Fever Group Rickettsiosis.