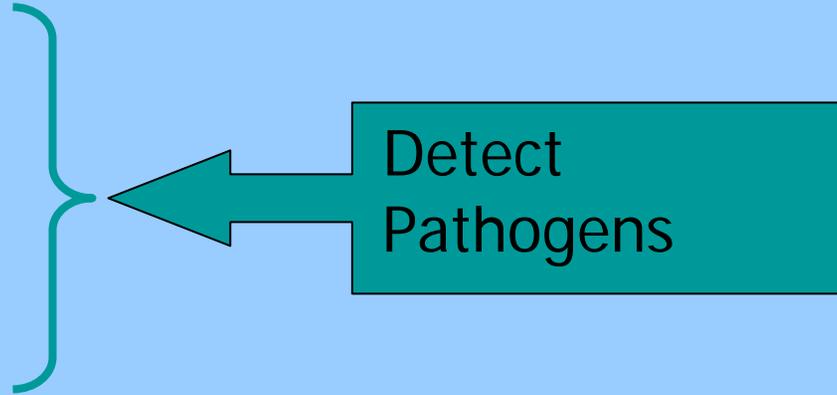


Detect pathogens  
and  
prevent their spread!

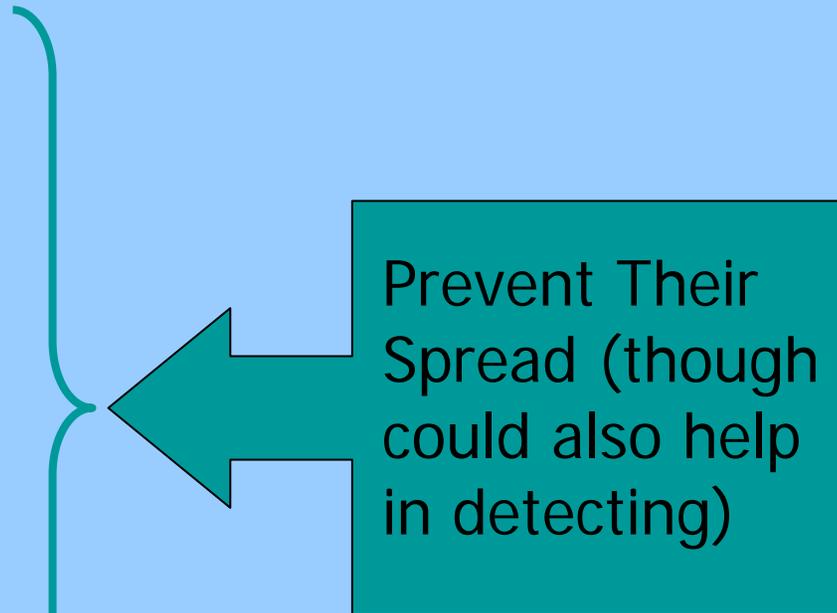
# Surveillance

Human  
Vector  
Host



# Education

Public  
Provider



# Research

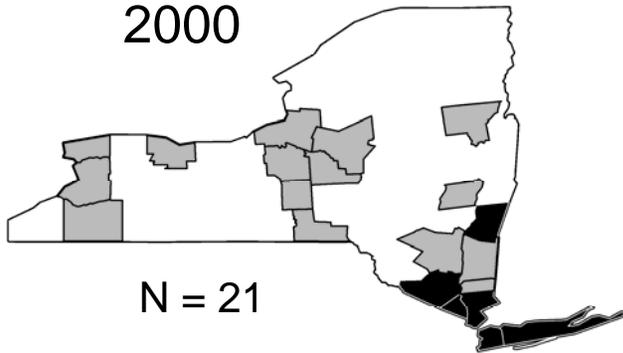
Lab  
Non-Lab

# Vector Control

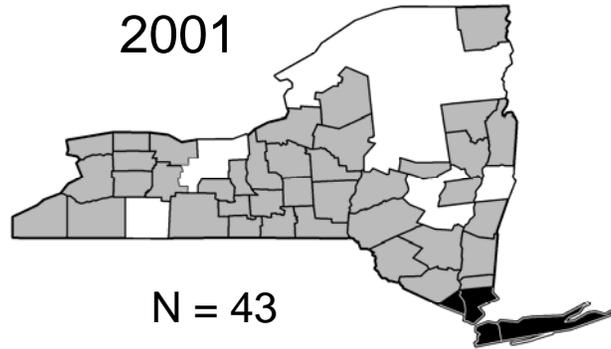
# Mosquito pool submissions and WNV positive mosquito test results in New York State, 2000 - 2004

■ County with mosquito pool submission    ■ County with WNV positive mosquito test result

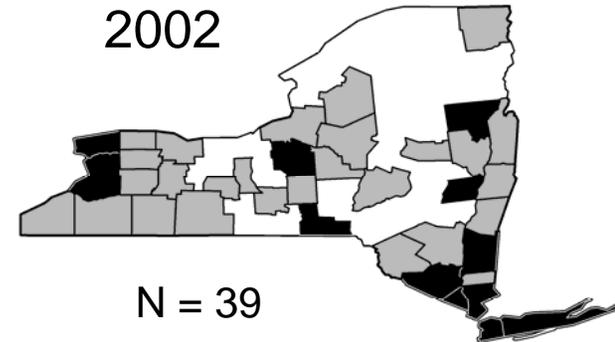
2000



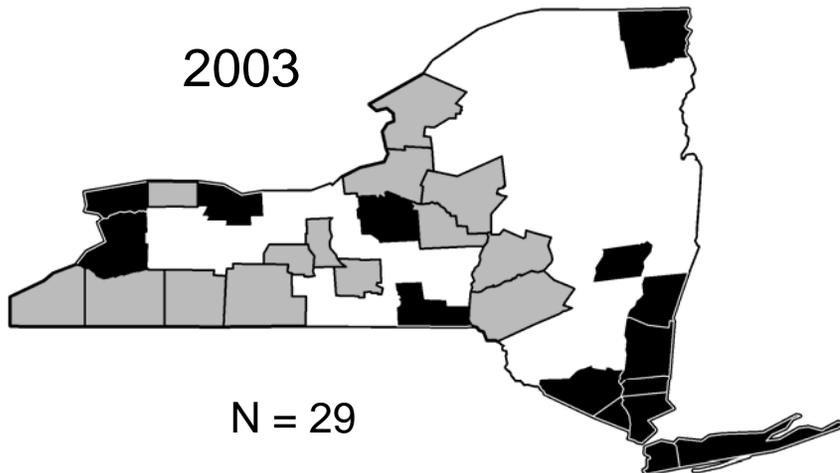
2001



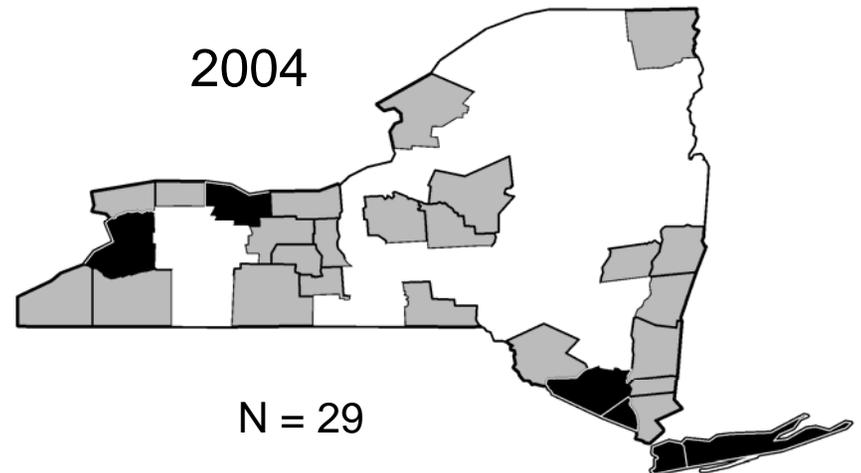
2002



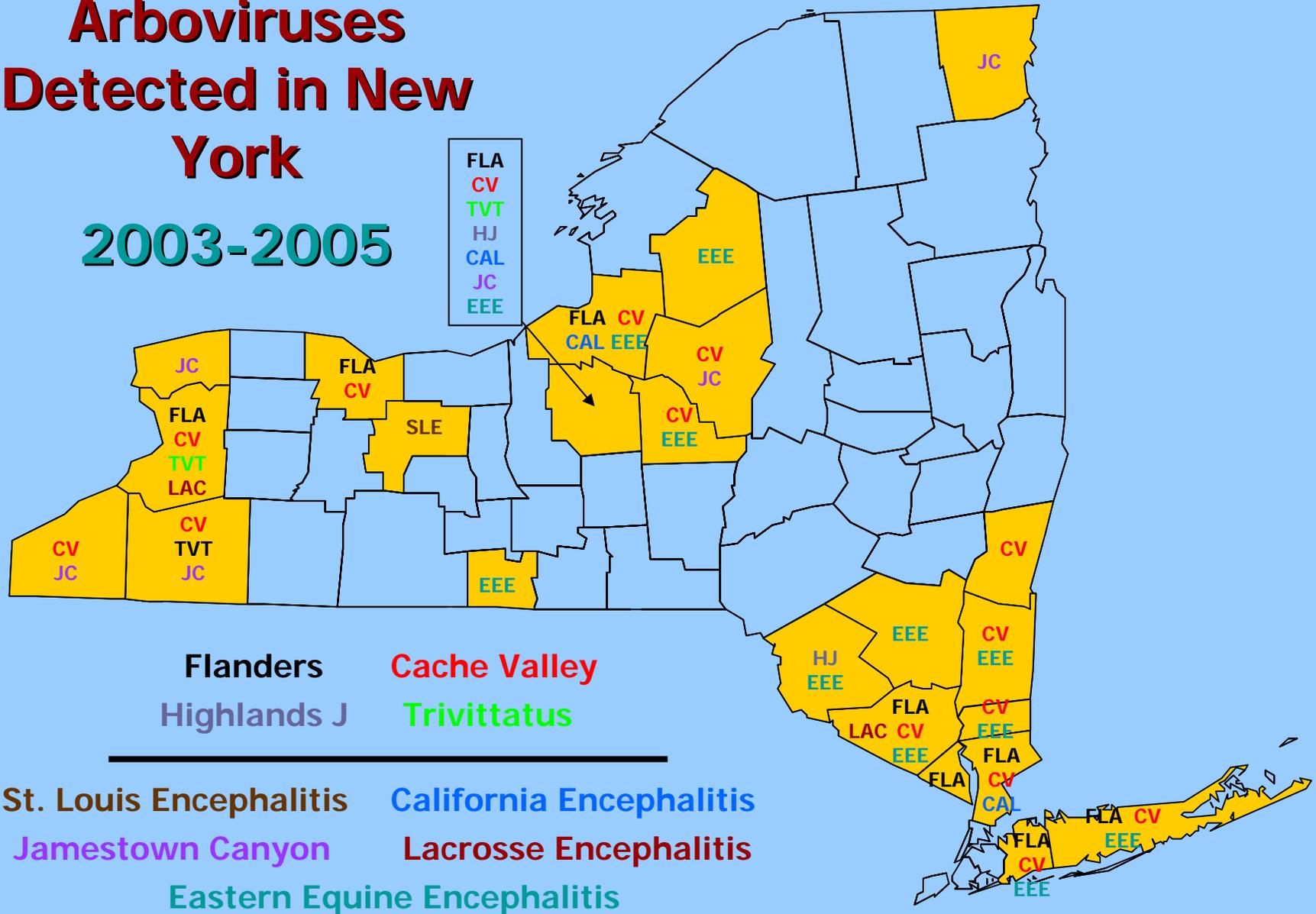
2003



2004

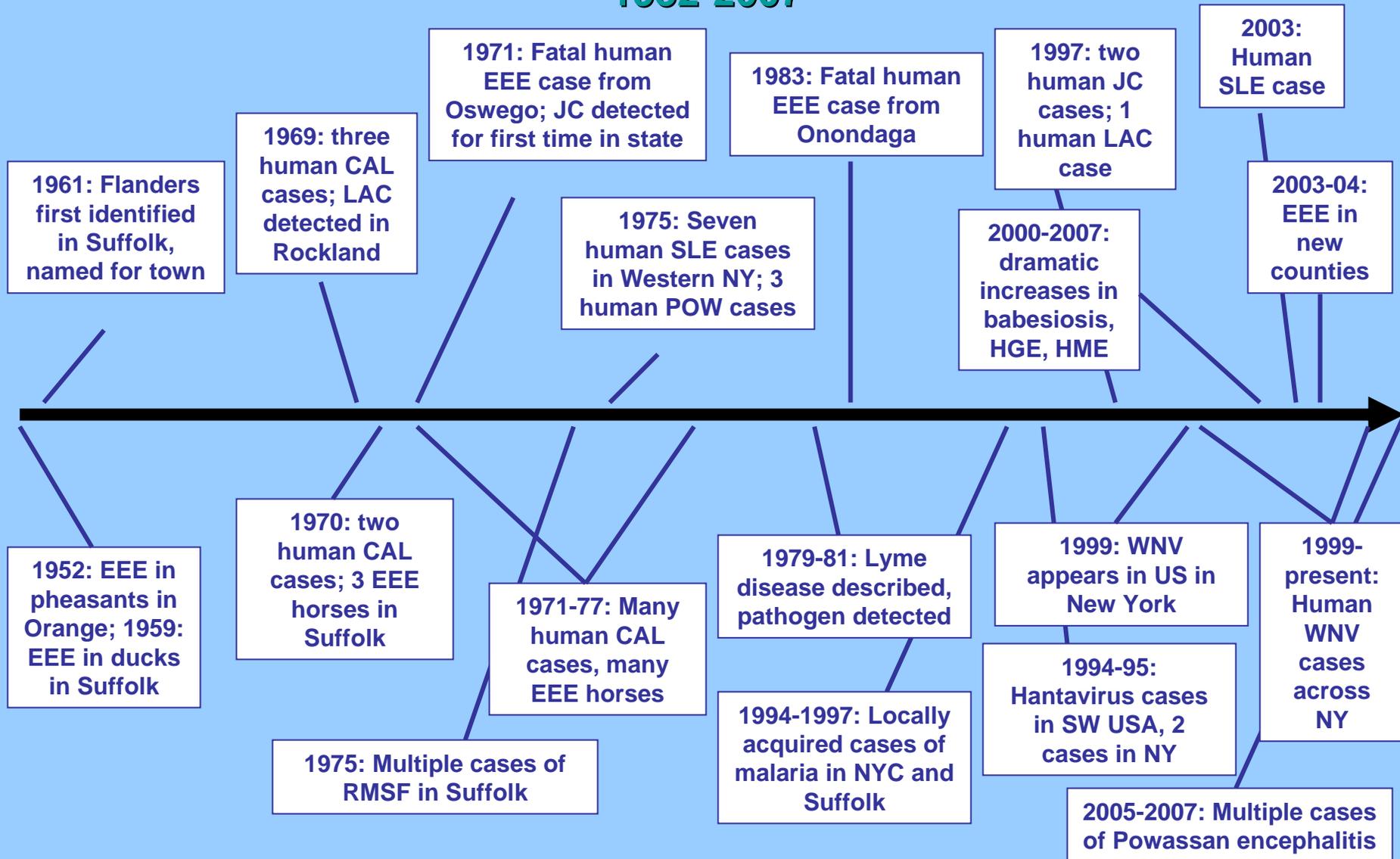


# Non-WNV Arboviruses Detected in New York 2003-2005



# Timeline: Arbo Disease in New York

## 1952-2007



# So, given that not all states are equal, or in the same situation...

- The threat of vector-borne disease is still present in all of the US.
- That threat may be increasing, with warming temperatures, exotic mosquitoes, and diseases showing up in new places.
- History shows something new shows up every decade or so.
- Vector surveillance has great value beyond the disease du jour.
- Funding, and in some cases, the willingness to do vector surveillance, is falling.

# Can the Hero Ride in on the White Horse?



**But depending on what book you like to read....**

**And I looked, and behold a pale horse: and his name that sat on him was Death. And Hell followed with him.**

- Can CDC do anything?
- Can we do anything?
- Will some of us fall back to pre-2000 days? Is that acceptable?
  - What will states do short-term?
  - What can be done long-term?
- How should we allocate limited vector surveillance resources?

**We heard some good stories yesterday,  
but...**

**What is the future of vector surveillance,  
and how should we prepare?**