



Türkiye’de Zika virus olası vektörü Aedes türlerine yönelik bir sistemik analiz

Uzm.Dr. Mustafa Hatipoğlu

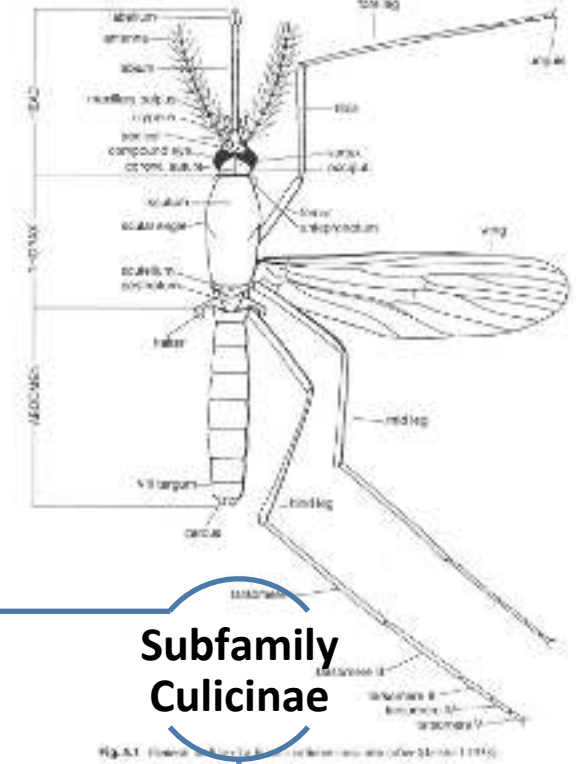
Prof.Dr. Vedat Turhan

SS-010

12 Mayıs 2016 9:00-10:30

Vektör

- ARthropod-BOrne virus; **ARBOVİRAL ENF**
- Mosquito-borne virus
- **Aedes aegypti/albopictus:**
 - Flavivirus
 - Sarı ateş,
 - Dengue
 - Zika virüs,
 - Alpha virus; **Chikungunya** (togaviridea,.)
- **Culex spp.**
- **Aedes atropalpus**
 - Flavivirus
 - WNV



Subgenus Aedes



Sivrisinek; Aedes (Ae.) spp

Ae. albopictus

- *Stegomyia albopicta* diđer ad?
- Kaplan / orman sivrisineđi
- Bacaklar ve gövdede **siyah beyaz**



- **Karıřtırılan, Ae cretinus,**
 - Dr. İzzet řahin
 - 1979, alanya



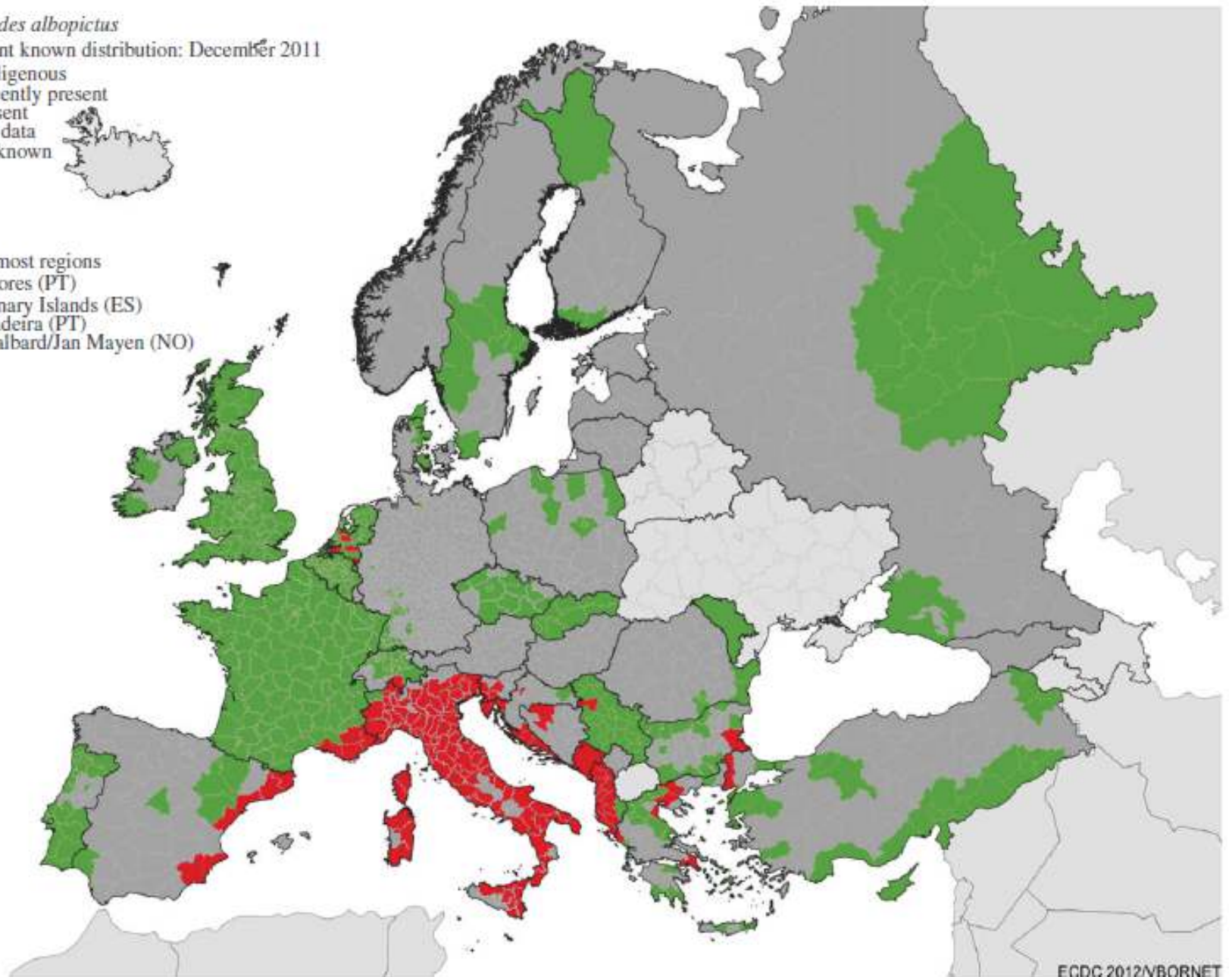
Aedes albopictus

current known distribution: December 2011

- indigenous
- recently present
- absent
- no data
- unknown

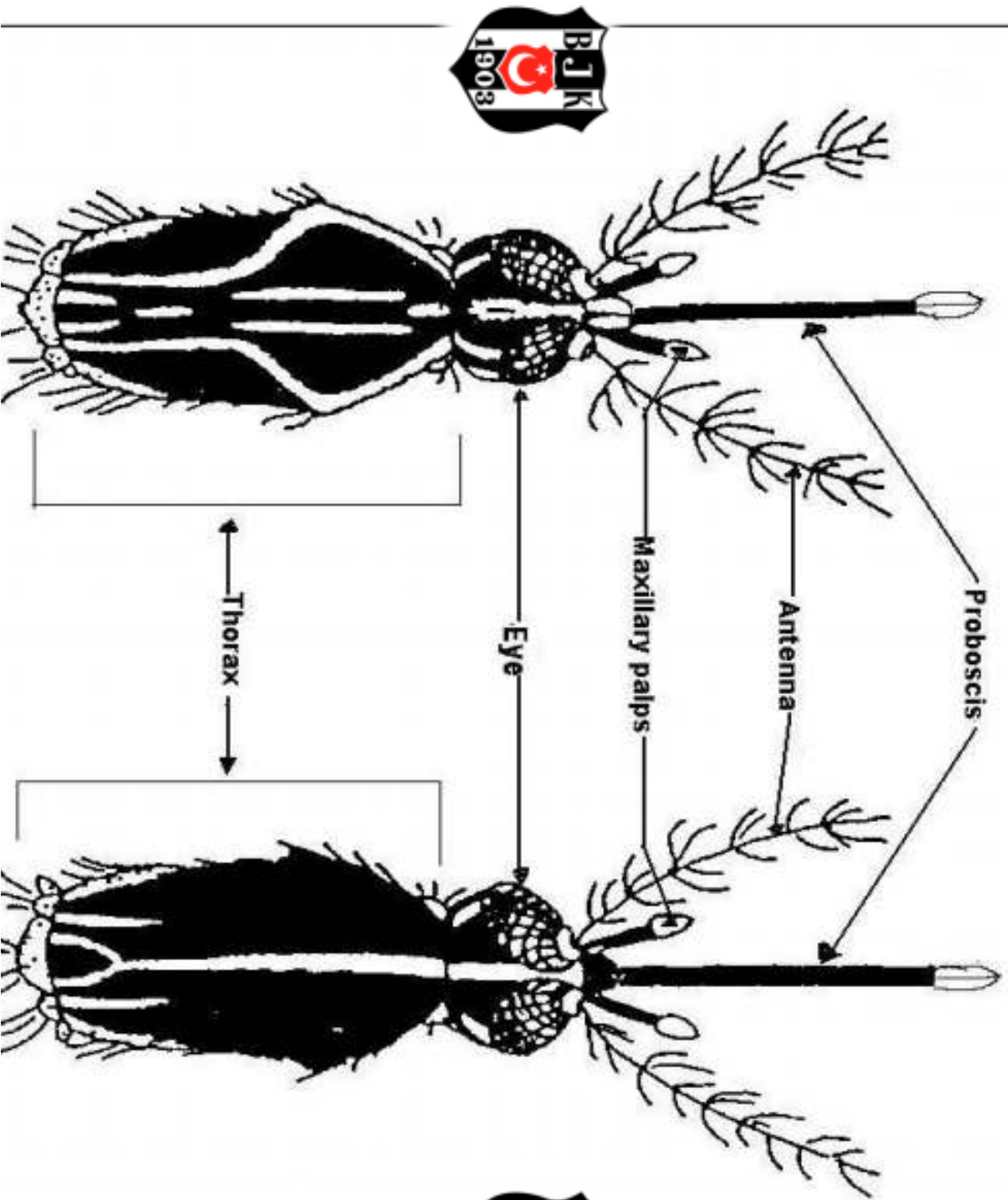
outermost regions

- Azores (PT)
- Canary Islands (ES)
- Madeira (PT)
- Svalbard/Jan Mayen (NO)



Aedes aegypti

Aedes albopictus



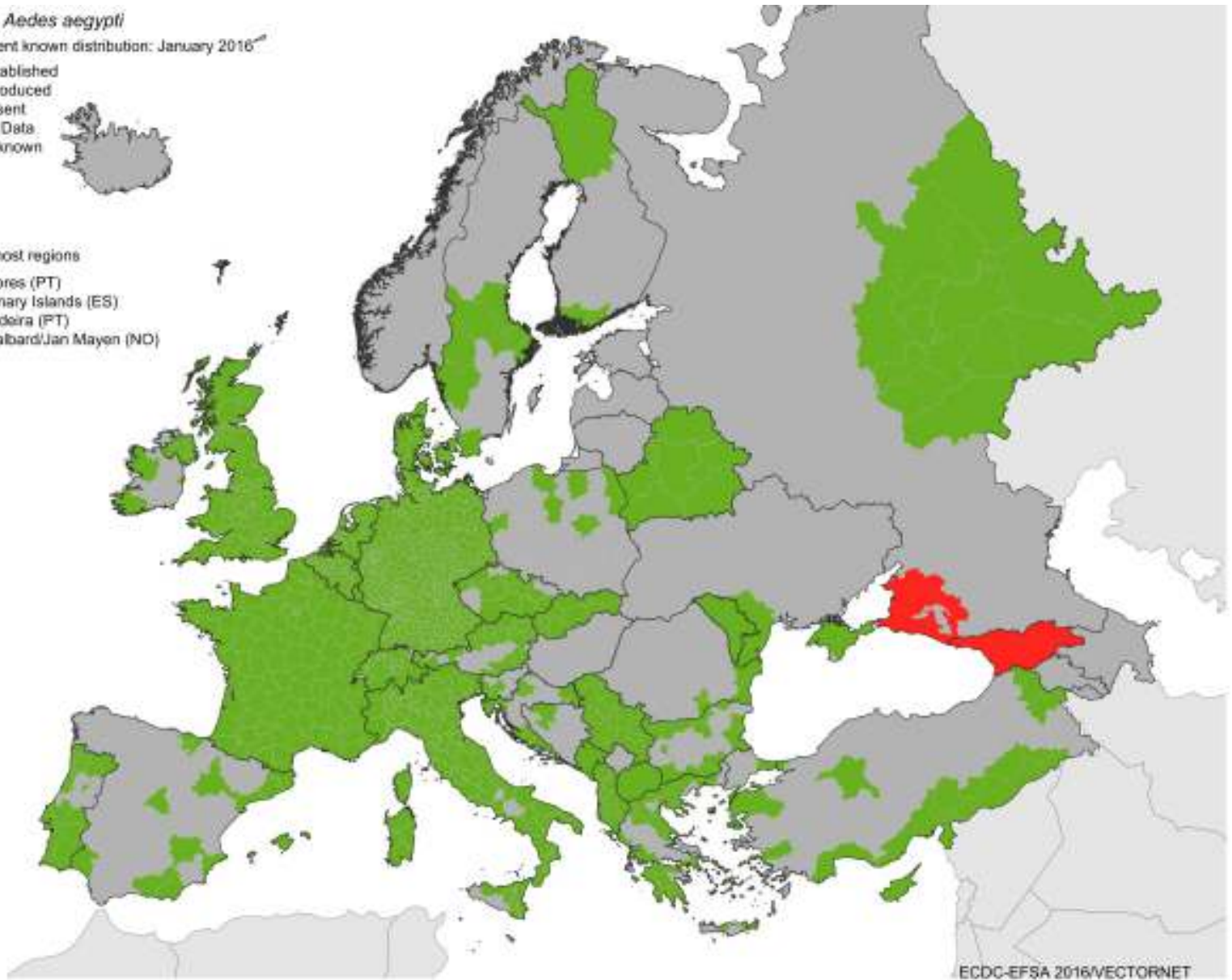
Aedes aegypti

Current known distribution: January 2016

- Established
- Introduced
- Absent
- No Data
- Unknown

Outermost regions

- Azores (PT)
- Canary Islands (ES)
- Madeira (PT)
- Svalbard/Jan Mayen (NO)



ECDC-EFSA 2016/VECTORNET

Metod

Ulakbim tüm alanlar;18
çalışma



başka ülke 3, insektisid
çalışması 2 ,konu ile ilgisiz 4,
Culex pipiens ile ilgili 2, olgu
sunumu (Bir import deng ve
bir chikungunya;import)



Ulakbim 5



Ae.aegypti bulunan 1
çalışma

Pubmed 29 çalışma



Aynı datadan ikinci alıştırma 1, başka
ülke epidemiyolojisi 3, aedes
epidemiyolojisi dışında konu 15,
duplike çalışma 3.



Pubmed 8



Ae. Albopictus 1, Ae albopictus ve
aegypti birlikte olan bir çalışma

Yazar	yılı	Bölge	Ae.Aegypti	Ae.albopictus	Diğer Aedes türleri	Diğer Aedes dışı türler	NOT
Duzlu ö.	2016	Kayseri	Negatif	Negatif	Ae.vexans	Culex (Cx.) pipiens, Cx. hortensis, Cx. theileri, Culiseta annulata, and Anopheles maculipennis	F.tularensis vektörü yönünden negatifler.
MM Akiner	2016	Doğu Karadeniz	Positif%	Positif%			Aedes Aegypti ve albopictus yayılabileceği.
Harun Albayrak	2013	Orta ve Doğu Karadeniz	?	?	Aedes spp	Anopheles spp. Culex spp.Culicoides spp	PCR ile kene ve sivrisineklerde Flavivirus bulunmamış.
Öter k.	2013	Edirne (keşan-ipsala)	Negatif	Ae.albopictus			
İnci a.	2012	Kayseri	Negatif	Negatif	Ae.vexans	Culex pipens, Culex theileri and Culiseta annulata	
Kuclu o.	2011	Aras vadisi (kars-İğdır)	?	?	Ae.vexans		
Zuhal Bişkin	2010	Kayseri	Negatif	Negatif	Aedes vexans, (%31,9)	Culex pipiens (%68,1)	Aedes vexans türünün araştırma yöresinde D. immitis'in potansiyel vektörü olduğu belirlenmiştir.
Aldemir A.	2010	İğdır	Negatif	Negatif	Ae.vexans% 6.6, Ae. Dorsalis %47, Ae.caspius %4.9	Anopheles hyrcanus (Pallas) (22.9%), Culex theileri (Theobald) (9.3%),Anopheles maculipennis s.l. (Meigen) (3.1%), Culex territans (Walker) (2.8%), Coquillettidia richiardii (Ficalbi) (1.6%), and Cx. pipiens L. (1.5%).	
Adnan Aldemir	2009	İğdır	Negatif	Negatif	Ae. dorsalis %33.69, Ae. Vexans (%15.19), Ae. caspius (%10.33)	An. maculipennis s.s. (%23.02), Cx. theileri (%11.3),Cx. pipiens'in (%2.25)	
Özer N	2006	Şanlıurfa	?	?	Ae.spp %20 Ae.caspius %24	Culex %56,	wnv insan serum örneklerinde %16
çağlar SS	2003	Antalya	Negatif	Negatif	Ae.dorsalis, Ae. caspius, Ae. Cretinus	Culex pipiens, Cx. tritaeniorhynchus and Culiseta annulata	
Alten B	2000	Antalya	Negatif	Negatif	Ae.dorsalis 8.7, Ae. Caspius 23.4, Ae. Cretinus23.4, Ae.vexans 0.1	Cx. pipiens (26.7%), Cx. tritaeniorhynchus (23.8%), Cs. annulata (6.2%).	
Hasan Eren	1996	Ankara	17 (%0.5)	Negatif	6 tür	Culex pipiens %47 ensık. 20 tür.	Culicidea 4 soy, 20 tür saptanmış.

Yazar	Yayı n yılı	Bölge	Ae. Aegypti	Ae. albopict us	Diğer Aedes türleri	Diğer Aedes dışı türler	NOT
MM Akıner	2016	Doğu Karadeniz	+	+			Aedes Aegypti ve albopictus yayılabileceği.
Öter k.	2013	Edirne (keşan-ipsala)	-	+			
Hasan Eren	1996	Ankara	(%0.5)	-	6 tür	Culex pipiens %47 ensık. 20 tür.	culicidea 4 soy, 20 tür saptanmış.

Spread of the Invasive Mosquitoes *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus* in the Black Sea Region Increases Risk of Chikungunya, Dengue, and Zika Outbreaks in Europe

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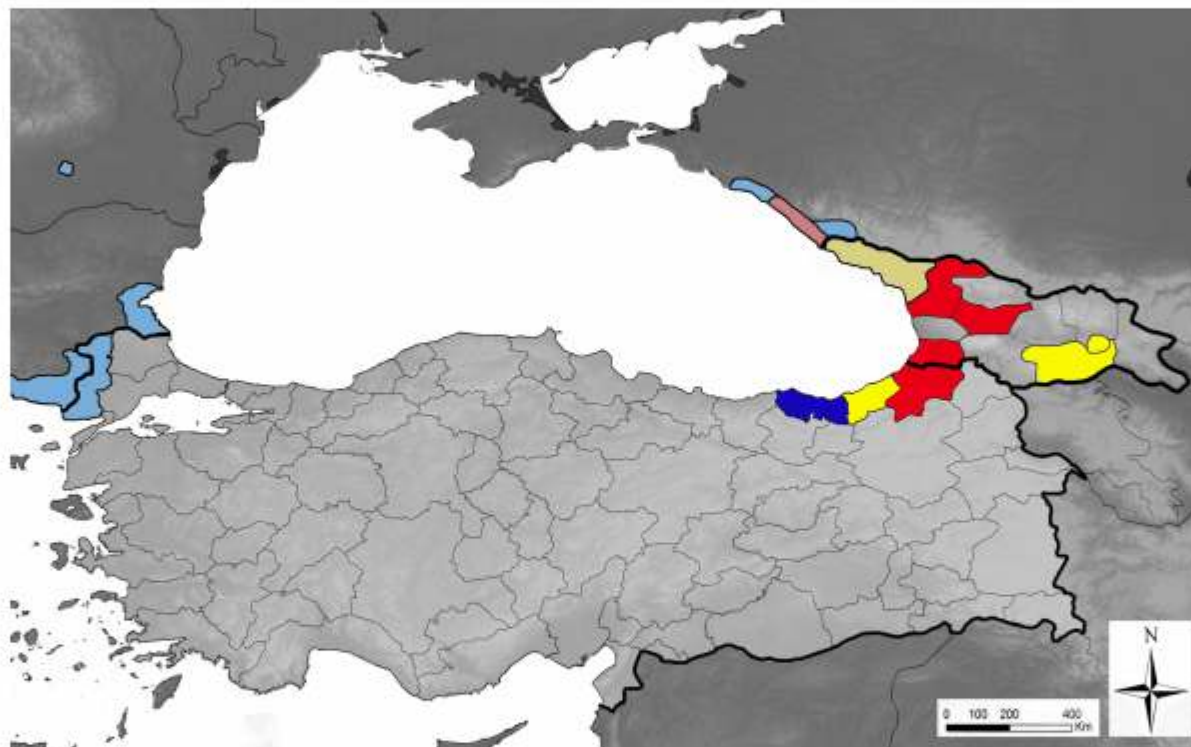


Fig 1. Current known distribution of *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus* in the Black Sea region. Presence of the mosquito species is shown at province/district level (except for Russia, where the colonised area is much oversized). Light colours: known distribution up to August 2015; Dark colours: surveillance results, September 2015; Yellow: presence of *Aedes aegypti*, the yellow fever mosquito, only; blue: presence of *Aedes albopictus*, the tiger mosquito, only; red, presence of both *Ae. aegypti* and *Ae. albopictus*. AM: Armenia; AZ: Azerbaijan; BG: Bulgaria; GE: Georgia; GR: Greece; IQ: Iraq; IR: Iran; RO: Romania; RU: Russia; SY: Syria; TR: Turkey; UA: Ukraine.

2-hour Oral Session

Emerging viruses: what about "Tick", "Chik" and "Zik"?

First reporting of Chikungunya virus as well as West Nile virus and mosquito-specific flaviviruses in field-collected mosquitoes from Mediterranean, Aegean, and Thrace regions, Turkey

Koray Ergunay*¹, Filiz Gunay², Sırrı Kar³, Kerem Oter⁴, Serra Orsten⁵, Yasemen Sarikaya², Ozge Erisoz Kasap², Bulent Alten², Yvonne-Marie Linton⁶

June-August 2015

sites in Aegean (32, 17%), Mediterranean (44, 23.4%) and Thrace (112, 59.5%) regions. Generic Alphavirus and Flavivirus PCRs revealed positive results in 2 (1,1%) and 8 (4.3%) pools, respectively. Repeat testing and sequencing revealed Alphavirus positive specimens to be characterized as Chikungunya virus (CHIKV). Positive results originated from *An. maculipennis* sensu lato and *Ae.*

