

What is Murray Valley encephalitis virus?

February 26 2019, by Ana Ramírez, Andrew Francis Van Den Hurk, Cameron Webb And Scott Ritchie



Mosquito poo, shown here after mosquitoes have fed on coloured honey, can be used to detect viruses like Murray Valley encephalitis. Credit: Dagmar Meyer

Western Australian health authorities recently [issued warnings](#) about Murray Valley encephalitis, a serious disease that can spread by the bite of an infected mosquito and cause inflammation of the brain.

Thankfully, no human cases have been reported this wet season. The [virus](#) that causes the disease was detected in chickens in the Kimberley region. These "sentinel chickens" act as an early warning system for potential disease outbreaks.

What is Murray Valley encephalitis virus?

Murray Valley [encephalitis](#) virus is named after the Murray Valley in southeastern Australia. The virus was first isolated from patients who died from encephalitis during an outbreak there in 1951.

The virus is a member of the Flavivirus family and is closely related to Japanese encephalitis virus, a major cause of encephalitis in Asia.

Murray Valley encephalitis virus is found in northern Australia circulating between mosquitoes, especially *Culex annulirostris*, and water birds. Occasionally the virus spreads to southern regions, as mosquitoes come into contact with infected birds that have migrated from northern regions.

How serious is the illness?

After being transmitted by an infected mosquito, the virus incubates for around two weeks.

Most people infected don't develop symptoms. But, if you're unlucky, you could develop [symptoms](#) ranging from fever and headache to paralysis, encephalitis and coma.

Around 40% of people who develop symptoms won't fully recover and about 25% die. Generally, one or two human cases are reported in Australia per year.

Since the 1950s, there have been [sporadic outbreaks](#) of Murray Valley encephalitis, most notably in 1974 and 2011. The 1974 outbreak was Australia-wide, resulting in 58 cases and 12 deaths.

It's likely the virus has been causing disease since at least the early 1900s when epidemics of encephalitis were attributed to a mysterious illness called [Australian X disease](#).

Early warning system

Given the severity of Murray Valley encephalitis, health authorities rely on [early warning systems](#) to guide their responses.

One of the most valuable surveillance tools to date have been chooks because the virus circulates between birds and mosquitoes. Flocks of chickens are placed in areas with past evidence of virus circulation and where mosquitoes are buzzing about.

Chickens are highly susceptible to infection so blood samples are routinely taken and analysed to determine evidence of virus infection. If a chicken tests positive, the virus has been active in an area.

The good news is that even if the chickens have been bitten, they don't get sick.

Mosquitoes can also be collected in the field using a variety of traps. Captured mosquitoes are counted, grouped by species and tested to see if they're carrying the virus.

This method is very sensitive: it can identify as little as one infected mosquito in a group of 1,000. But processing is labour-intensive.

How can technology help track the virus?

Novel approaches are allowing scientists to more effectively detect viruses in mosquito populations.

Mosquitoes feed on more than just blood. They also need a sugar fix from time to time, usually plant nectar. When they feed on sugary substances, [they eject small amounts of virus in their saliva](#).

This led researchers to develop traps that contain [special cards coated in honey](#). When the mosquitoes feed on the cards, they spit out virus, which specific tests can then detect.

We are also investigating whether [mosquito poo](#) could be used to enhance the sugar-based surveillance system. Mosquitoes spit only tiny amounts of virus, whereas they poo a lot (300 times more than they spit).

This mosquito poo can contain a treasure trove of genetic material, [including viruses](#). But we're still working out the best way to collect the poo.

Staying safe from Murray Valley encephalitis

There is no vaccine or specific treatment for the virus. Avoiding mosquito bites is the only way to protect yourself from the virus. You can do this by:

- wearing [protective clothing](#) when outdoors
- avoiding being outdoors when the [mosquitoes](#) that transmit the virus are most active (dawn and dusk)
- using repellents, mosquito coils, insect screens and mosquito nets
- following public health advisories for your area.

The virus is very rare and your chances of contracting the disease are extremely low, but not being bitten is the best defence.

This article is republished from [The Conversation](#) under a Creative Commons license. Read the [original article](#).

Provided by The Conversation

Citation: What is Murray Valley encephalitis virus? (2019, February 26) retrieved 9 May 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2019-02-murray-valley-encephalitis-virus.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.