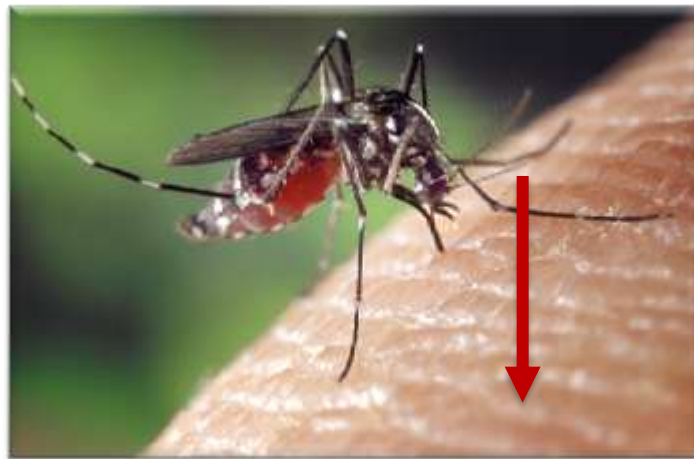


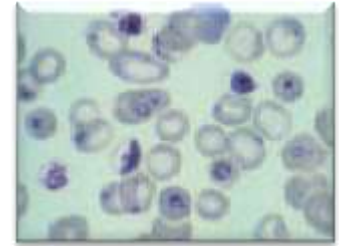


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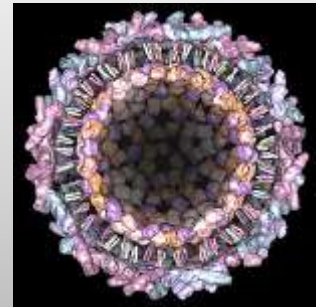
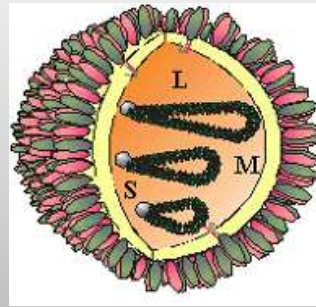
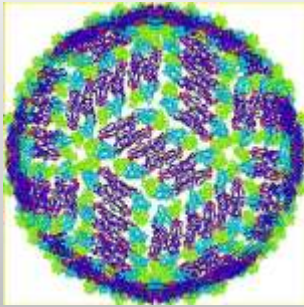
Injection de salive



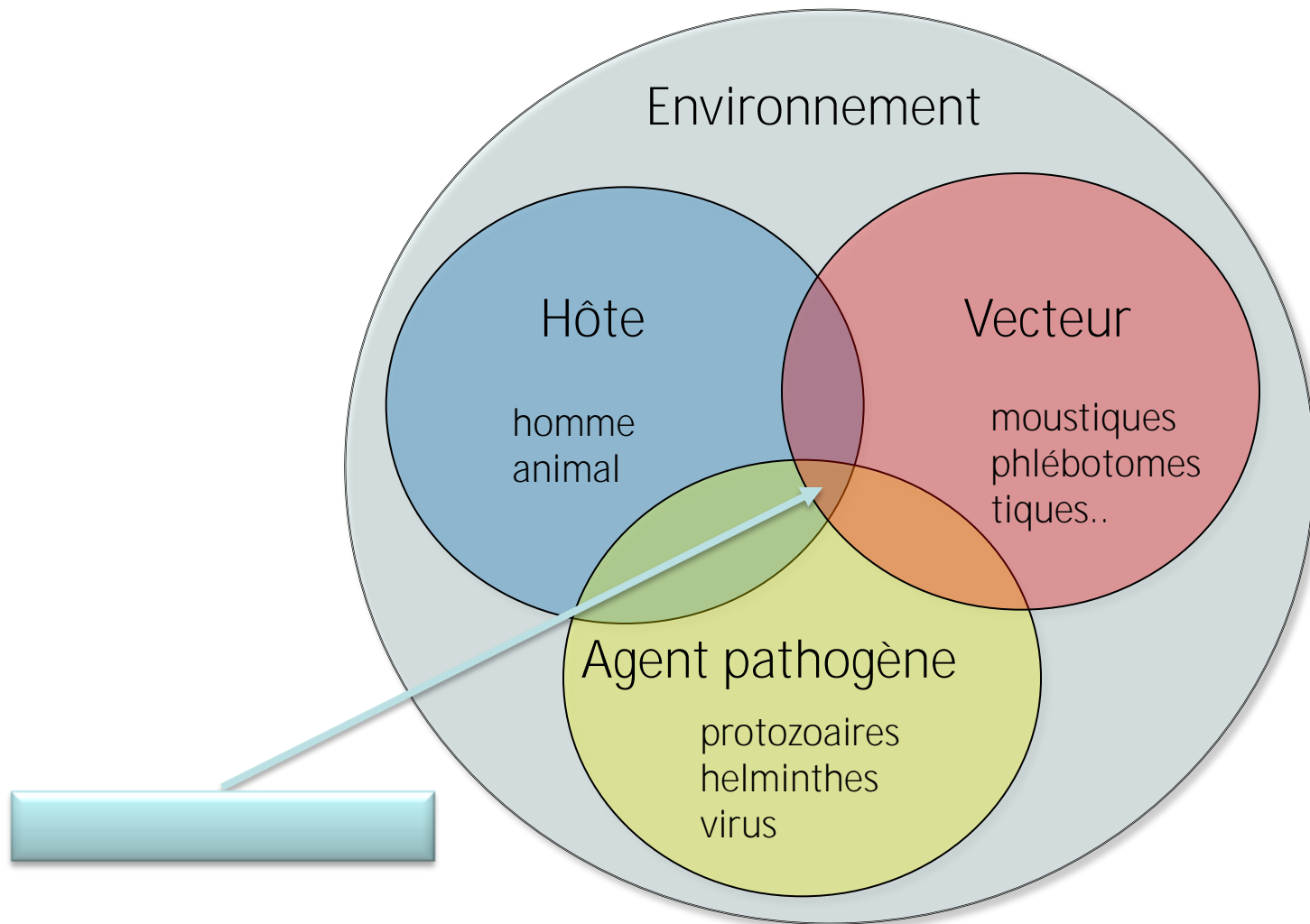
✓ 500-600



✓

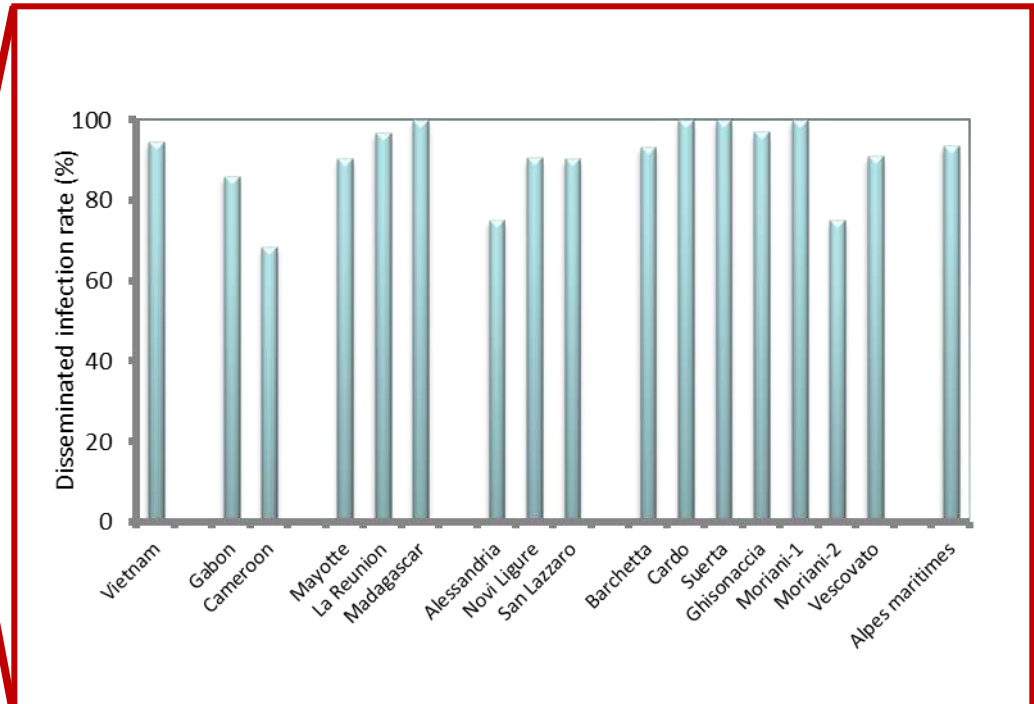
✓



Famille	Genre	Espèce
Flaviviridae	Flavivirus	<b>Fièvre jaune</b>
		<b>Dengue</b>
		<b>Encéphalite japonaise, de Saint-Louis</b>
		Fièvre hémorragique d'Omsk (T), de la forêt de Kyasanur (T)
		<b>Murray Valley</b> , Louping Hill (T)
		<b>West-Nile</b> , Encéphalites européennes à tiques (T)
Togaviridae	Alphavirus	<b>Chikungunya, O'Nyong Nyong, Sindbis</b>
		<b>Encéphalites équines de l'Est, de l'Ouest, du Venezuela</b>
Bunyaviridae	Bunyavirus	<b>Bunyamwera, Bwamba, Guam, Tahyna</b>
	Nairovirus	Fièvre hémorragique de Crimée-Congo (T)
	Phlebovirus	<b>Fièvre de la Vallée du Rift</b> , Fièvre des 3 jours (P)
Reoviridae	Orbivirus	Kemerovo (T), <b>Lebongo</b> , Colorado (T), Blue tongue (CU)



		
CHIK	-	+
FVR	+	-

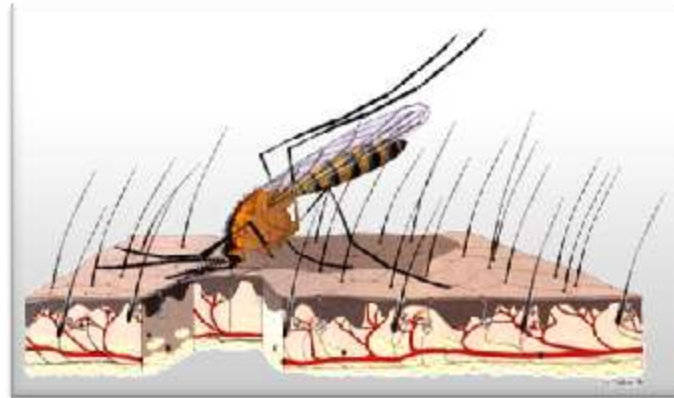
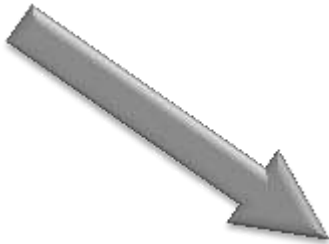




(1) Infection du vecteur



(2) Multiplication du virus

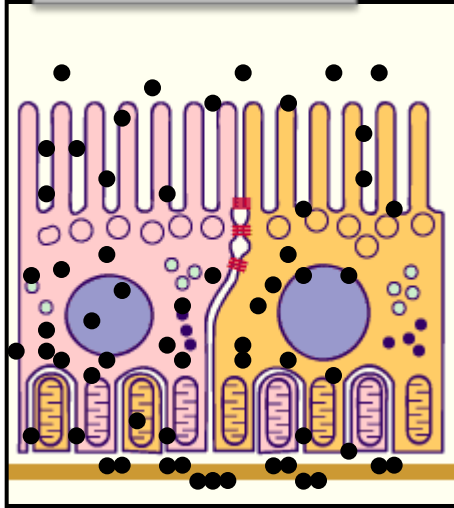


(3) Transmission du virus au vertébré

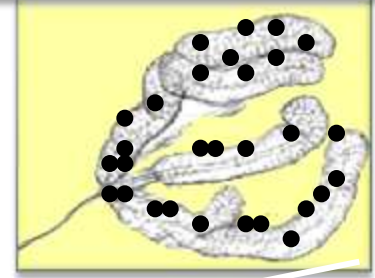




Tube digestif

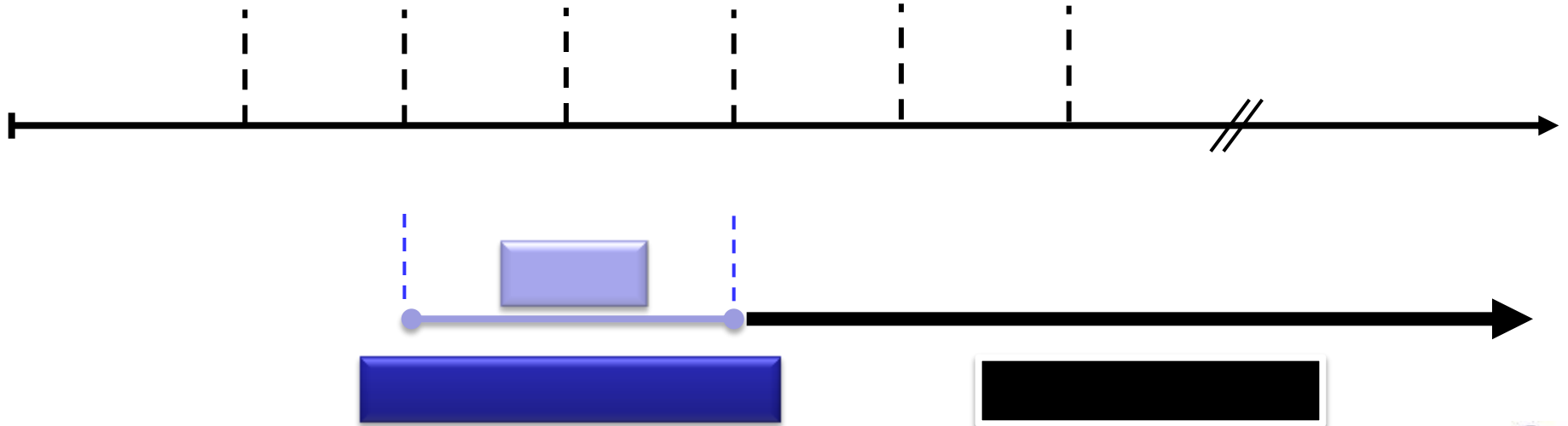


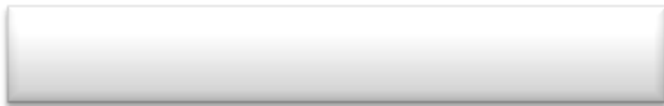
Glandes salivaires

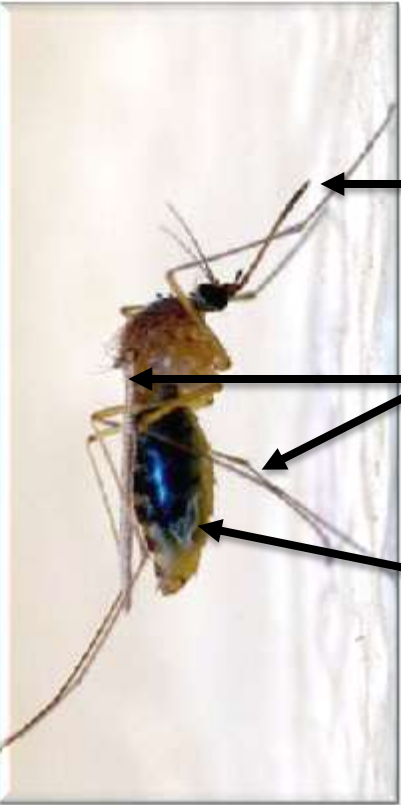


- ②
- ③
- ④
- ⑤
- ①

période d'incubation extrinsèque







3. Salive

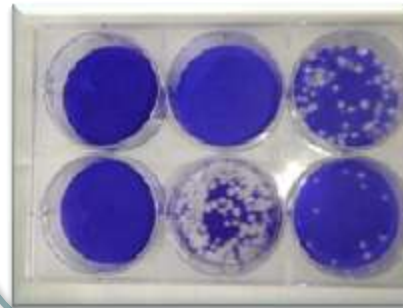
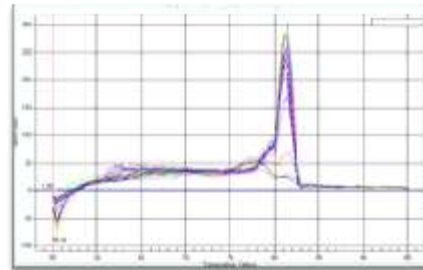
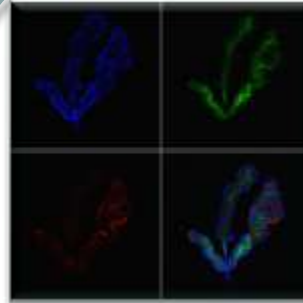
Taux de transmission

2. Ailes/Pattes

Taux d'infection disséminée

1. Tube digestif

Taux d'infection





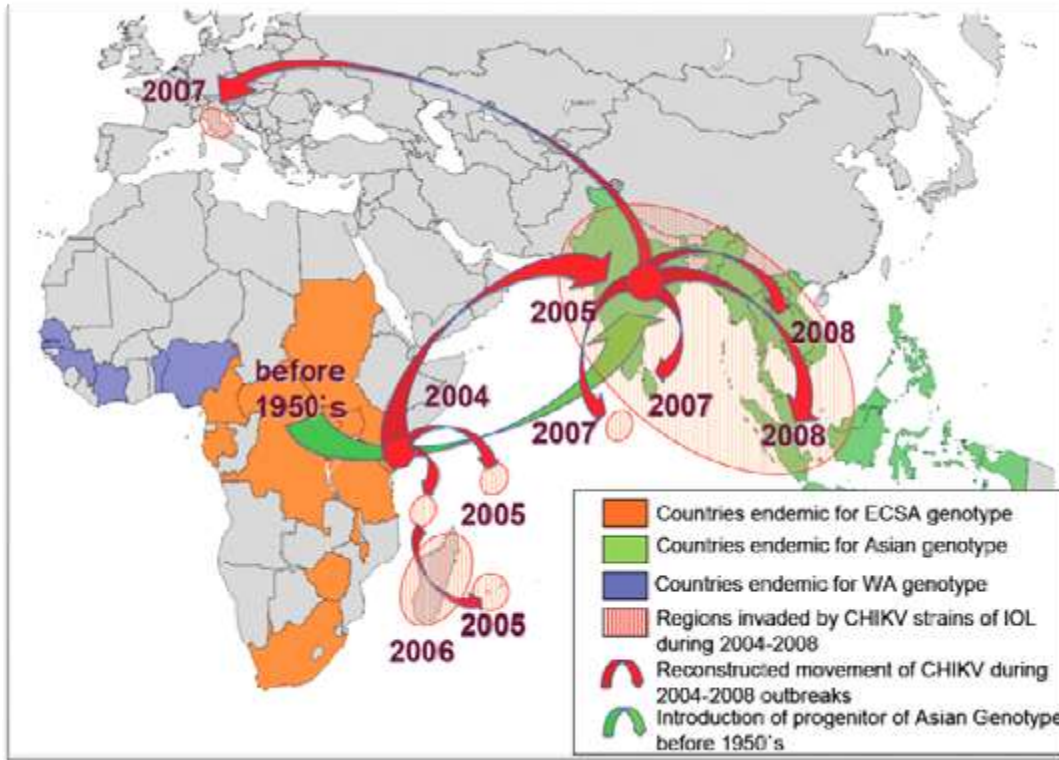
homologue

*versus*

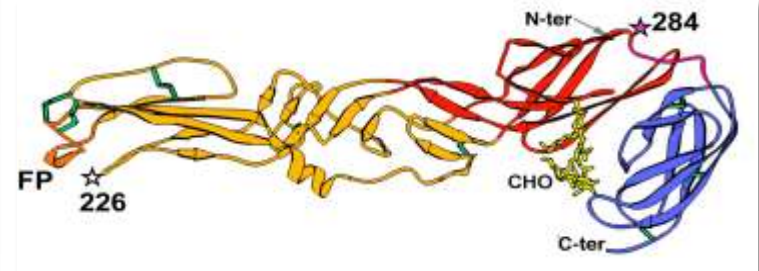


hétérologue

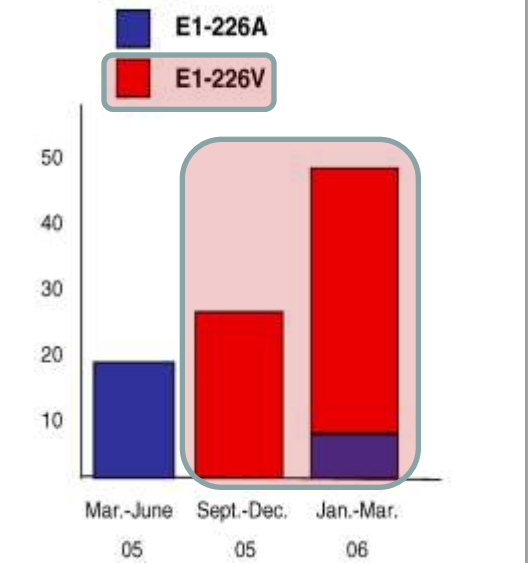
# *Aedes albopictus*



PNAS



E1-226 genotype numbers in Réunion Island

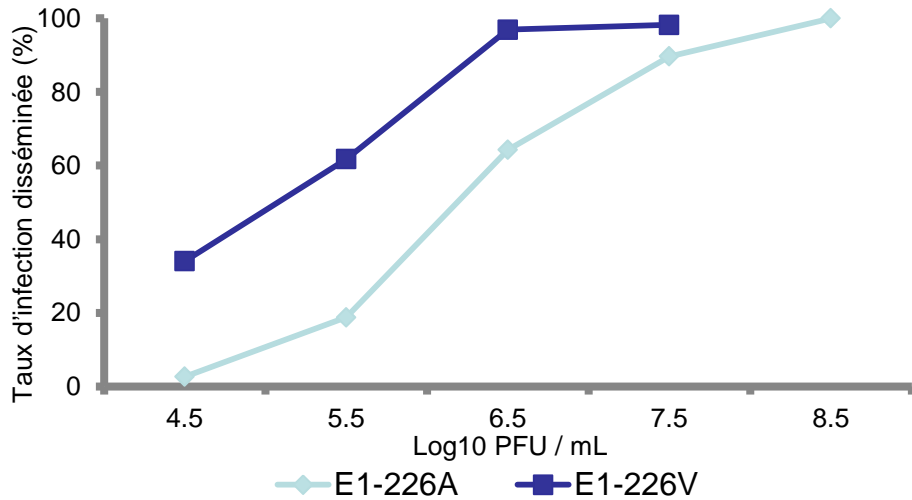


PLoS Med

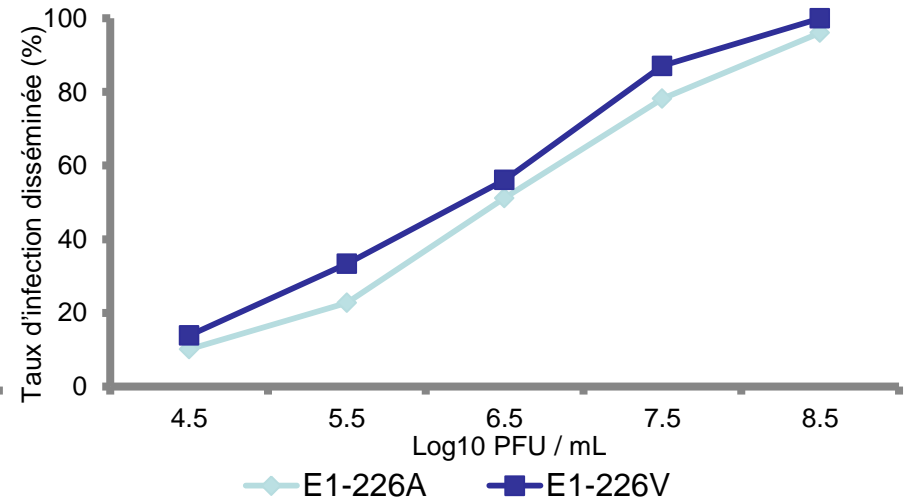
# *Aedes albopictus*



## *Aedes albopictus*

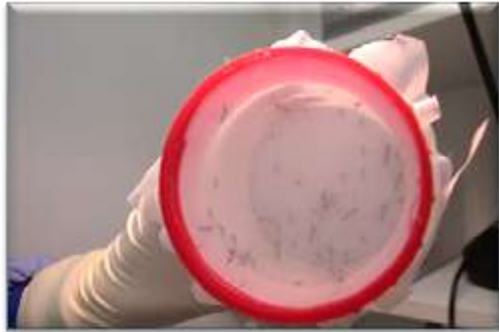


## *Aedes aegypti*

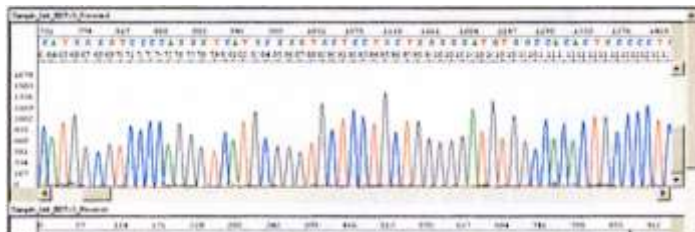
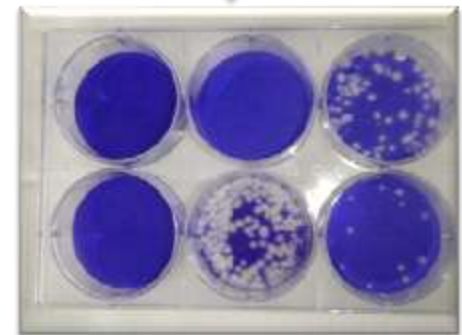
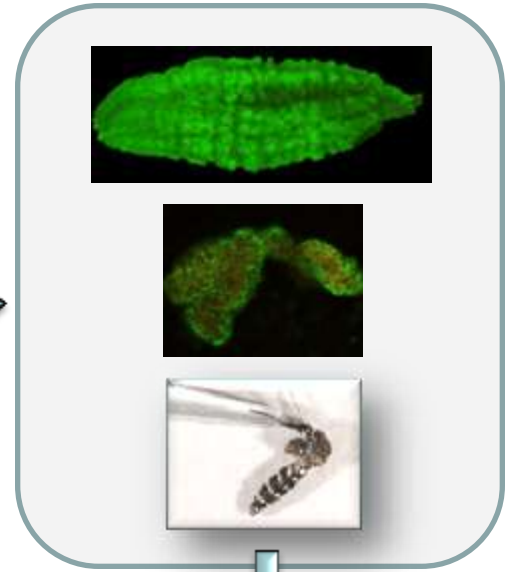


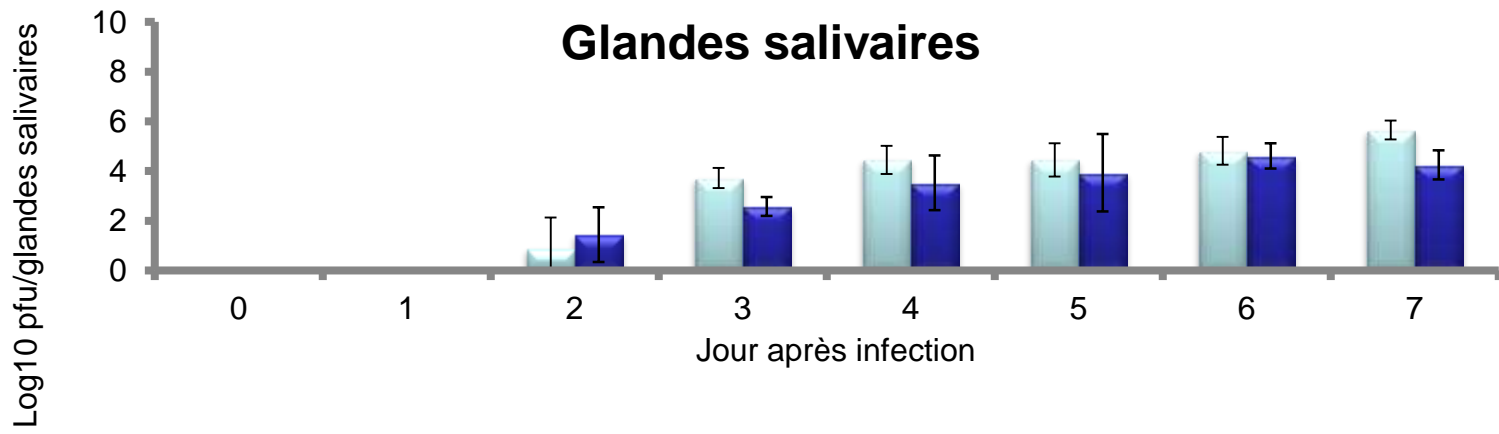
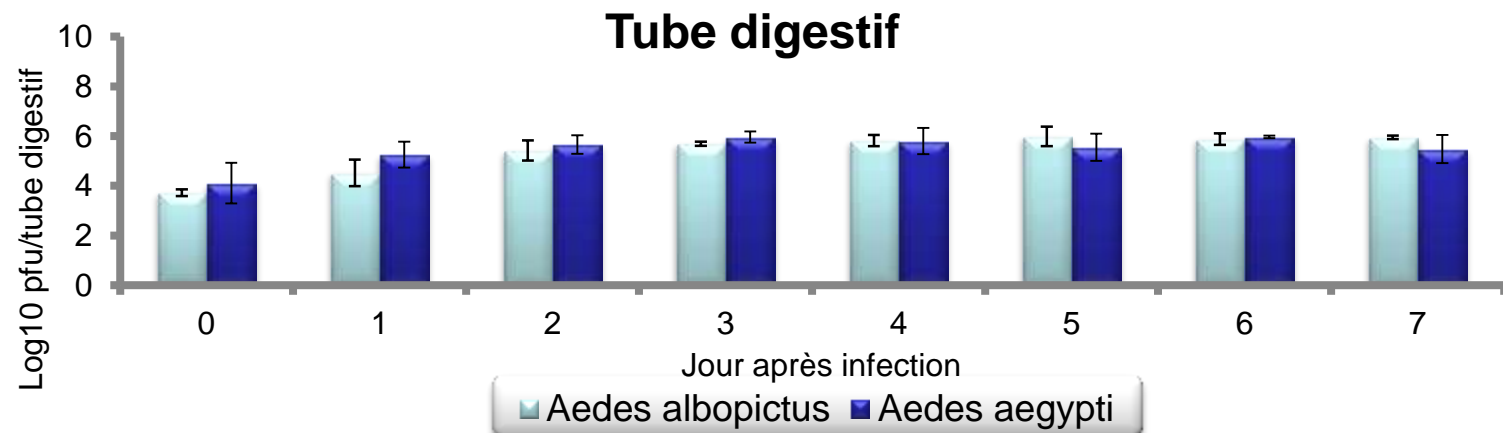
BMC Ecol





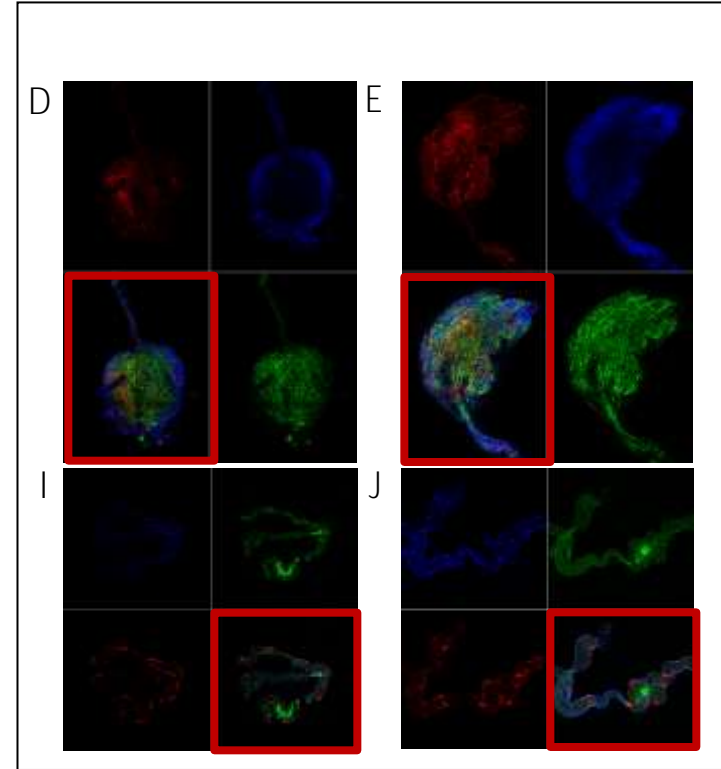
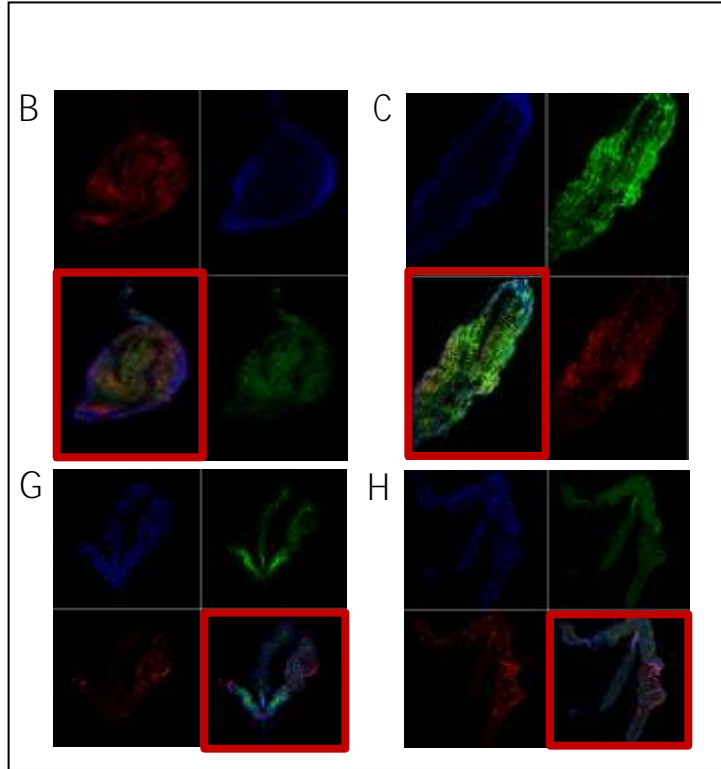
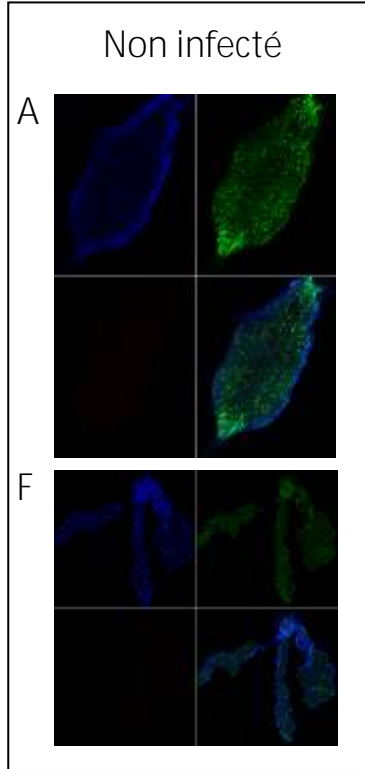
*Ae. albopictus*  
*Ae. aegypti*





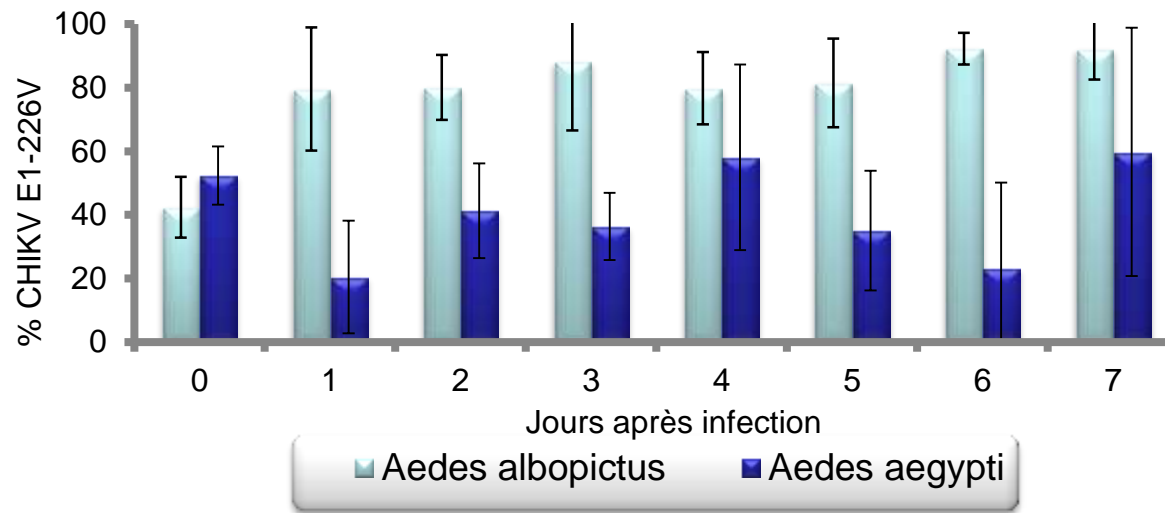


Non infecté

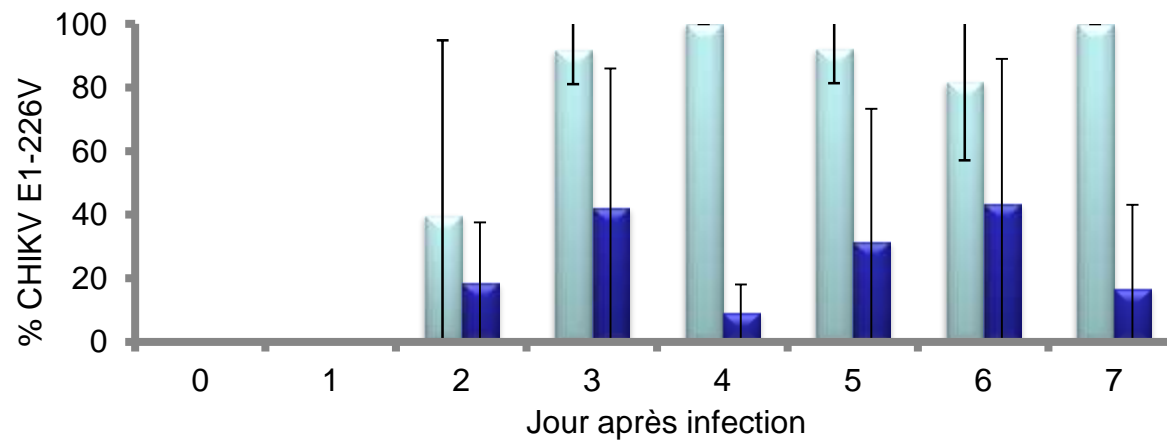


# *Aedes albopictus*

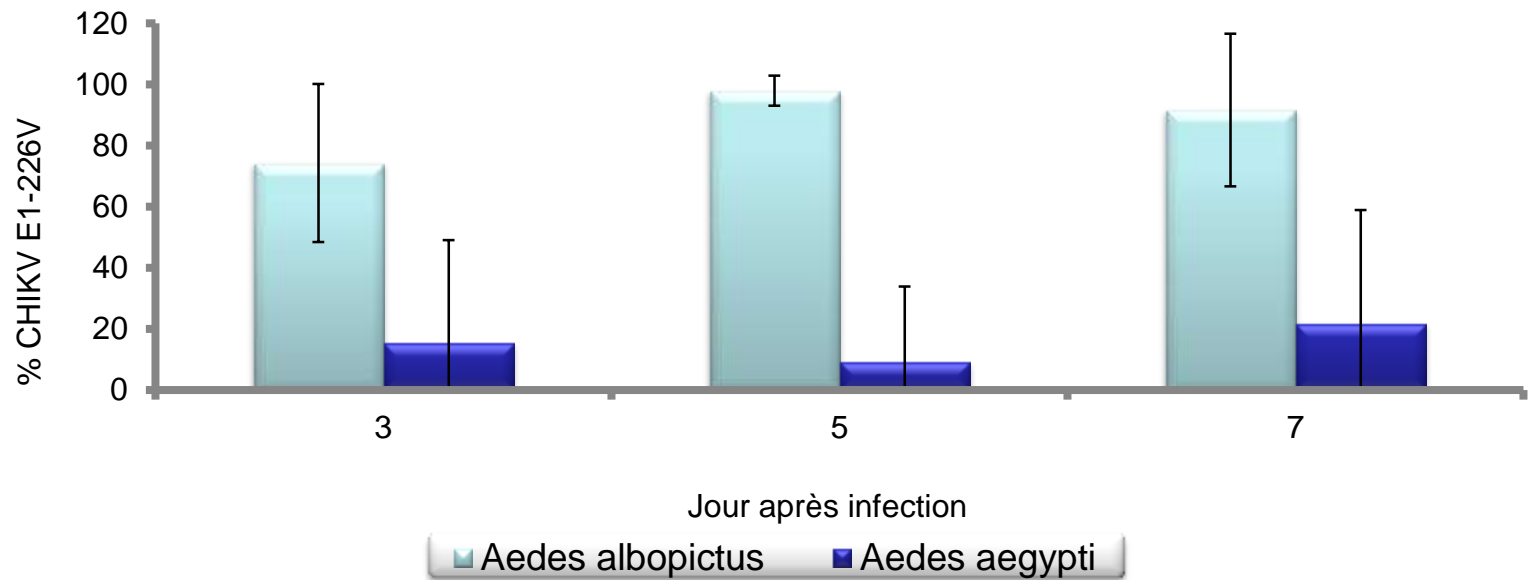
## Tube digestif



## Glandes salivaires

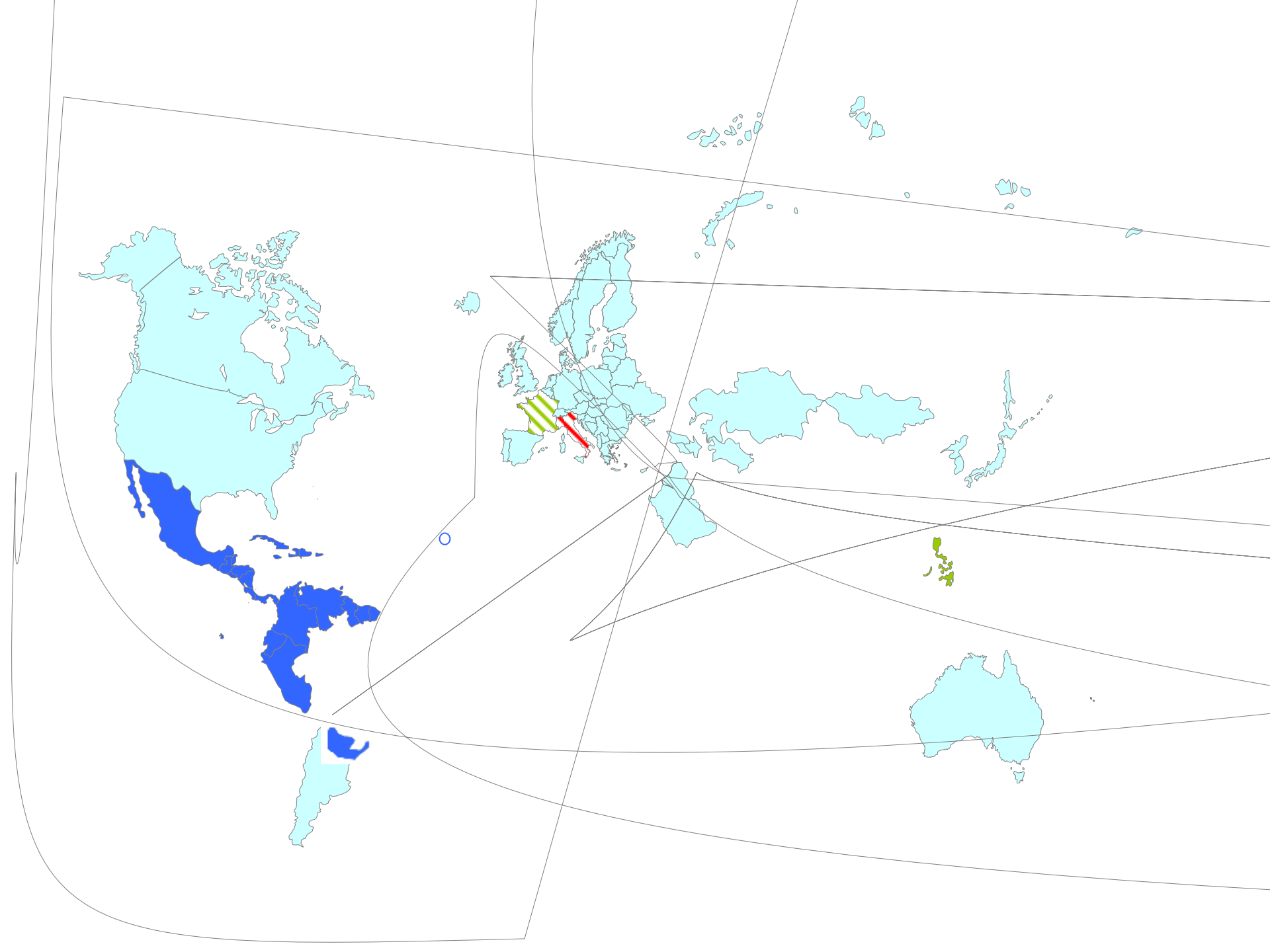


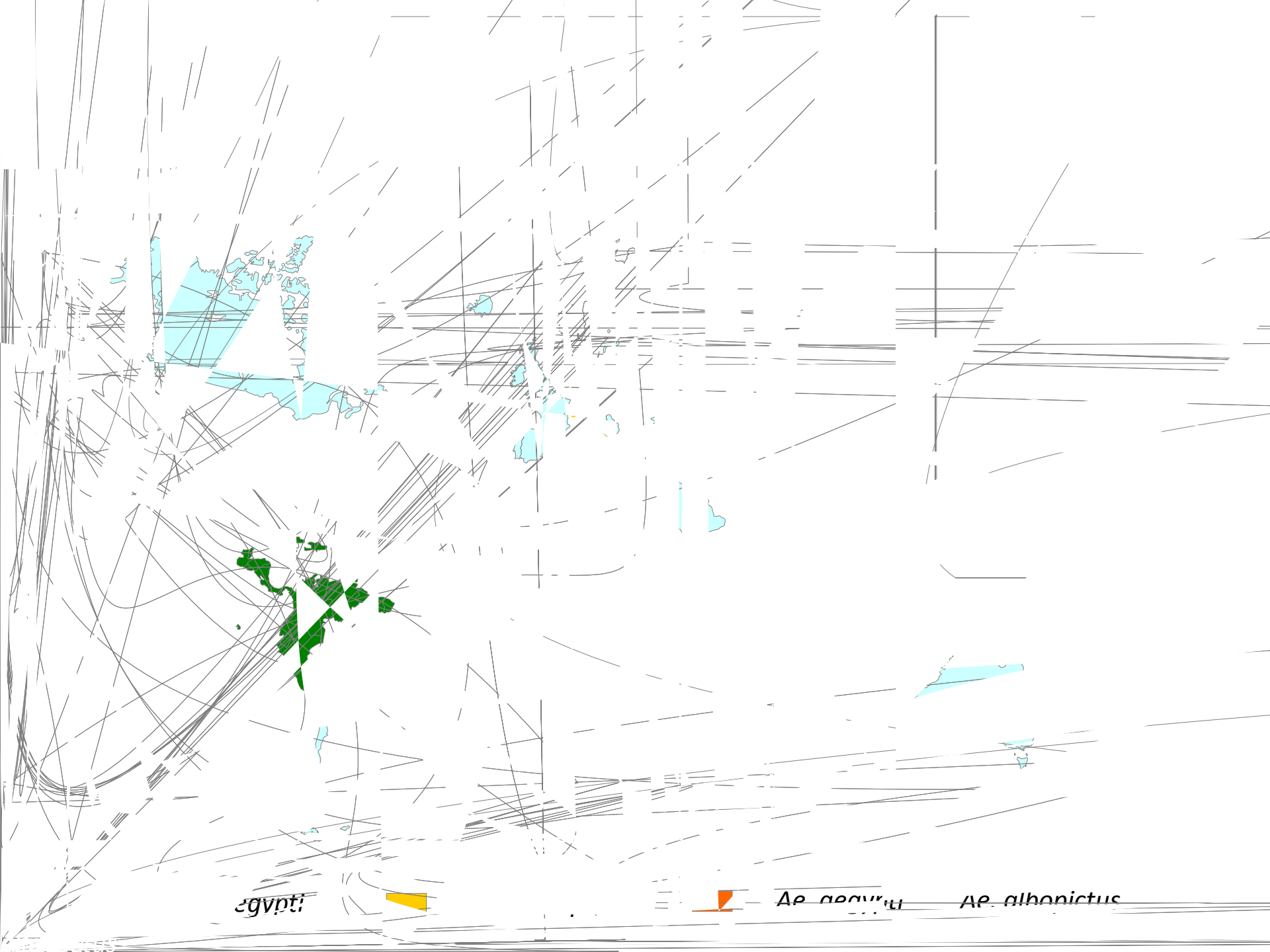
# *Aedes albopictus*





Pays	Année	Vecteur	E1-226 A or V
Kenya	2004	AA	A
Comores	2005	AA	A
La Réunion	2005	<b>AL</b>	<b>V</b>
Ile Maurice	2005	<b>AL</b>	<b>V</b>
Seychelles	2005	<b>AL</b>	<b>V</b>
Mayotte	2006	AA - <b>AL</b>	<b>V</b>
Madagascar	2006	<b>AL</b>	<b>V</b>
Inde	2006	AA - <b>AL</b>	<b>V</b>
Sri Lanka	2006	AA - <b>AL</b>	<b>V</b>
Maldives	2006	AA - <b>AL</b>	<b>V</b>
Cameroun	2006	<b>AL</b>	<b>V</b>
Guinée Equatoriale	2006	<b>AL</b>	<b>V</b>
Gabon	2007	<b>AL</b>	<b>V</b>
Italie	2007	<b>AL</b>	<b>V</b>
Singapoure	2008	AA - <b>AL</b>	<b>V</b>
Malaysie	2008	AA - <b>AL</b>	<b>V</b>
Thaïlande	2008	AA - <b>AL</b>	<b>V</b>





*Ae. aegypti*



*Ae. albopictus*

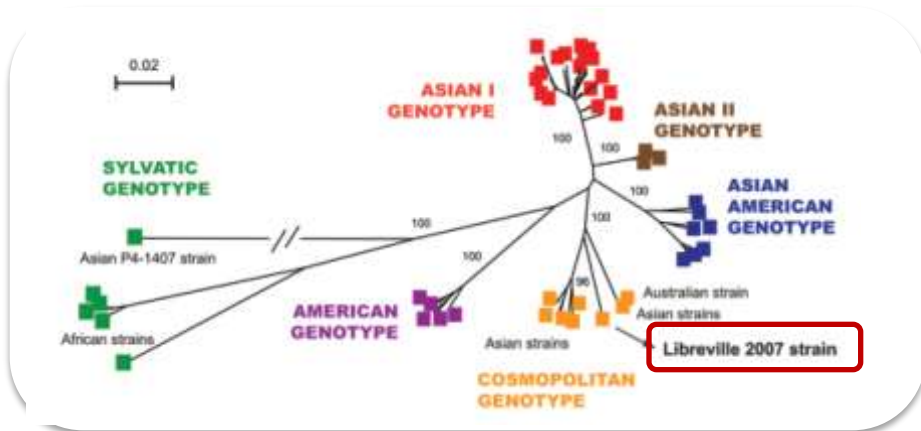
*Ae. albopictus*



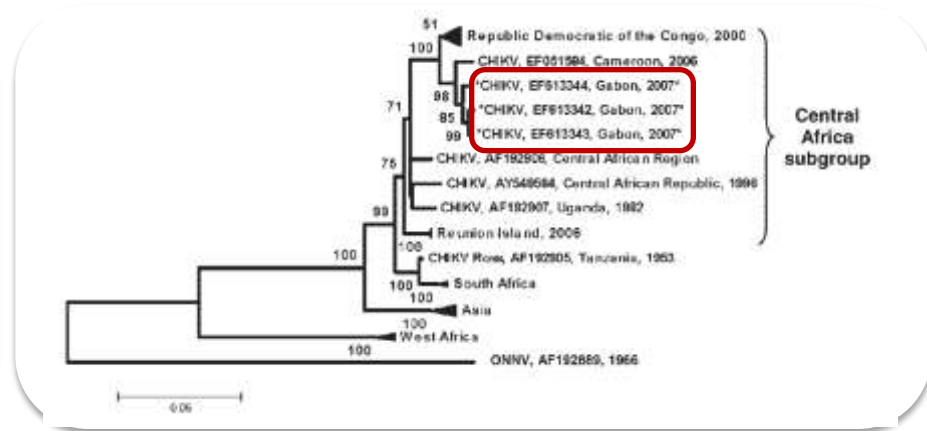


- CHIKV
- DENV

Towns	No. patients tested	No. CHIKV+	No. DENV-2+	No. CHIKV+/DENV-2+
Libreville	686	249	45	6
Ntoum	3	1	0	0
Kango	7	3	0	0
Mitzic	6	4	0	0
Oyem	45	15	2	1
Minvoul	7	3	1	1
Cocobeach	19	0	6	0
Total	773	275	54	8



EID



J Med Virol

# *Aedes albopictus*

*J Am Mosq Control Assoc*

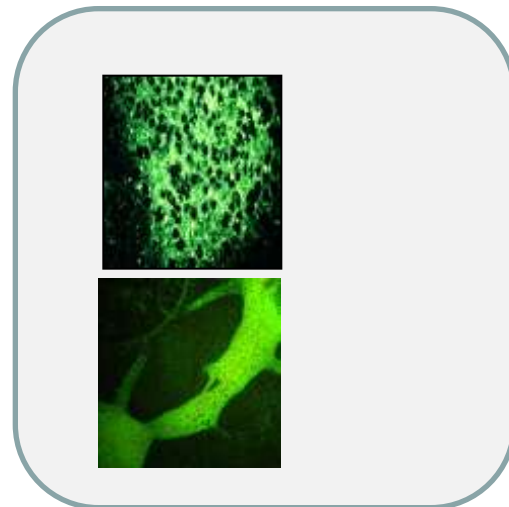
trap number	<i>Aedes aegypti</i>		<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	
	females	males	females	males
1	9	0	373 <sup>a</sup>	48
2	12	2	257 <sup>b</sup>	149
3	17	4	38	30
4	5	0	6	2
5	4	0	7	0
6	7	0	9	1
7	5	2	25	1
8	6	1	48	10
9	6	0	38	4
All traps	71	9	801	245

PLoS ONE

Mosquito species	n Sampled	n Pools	CHIKV-positive pools		
			N	%	MLE (95% CI)
<i>A. albopictus</i>	627	45	32	71	10.3 (7.1,14.5)
<i>A. aegypti</i>	12	6	1	17	8.3 (0.5,31.9)
<i>A. simpsoni</i>	1	1			

Vector Borne Zoonotic Dis



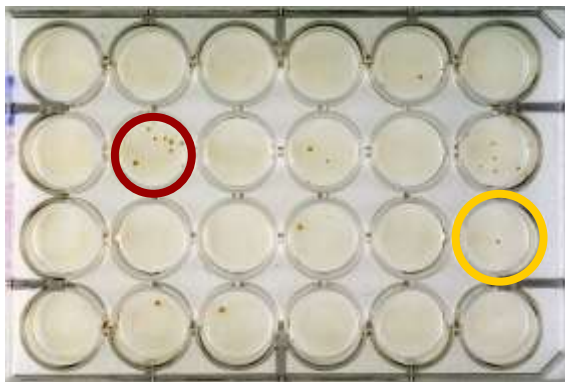


# *Aedes albopictus*

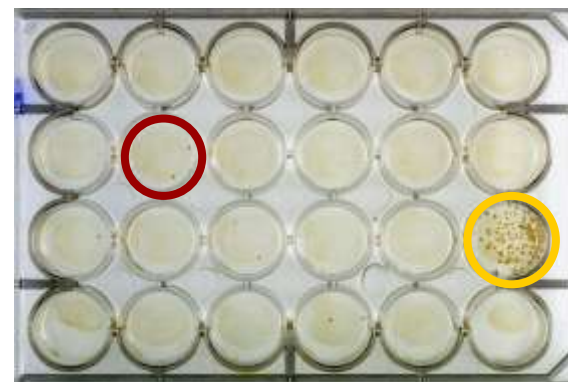
CHIK  
+  
DEN



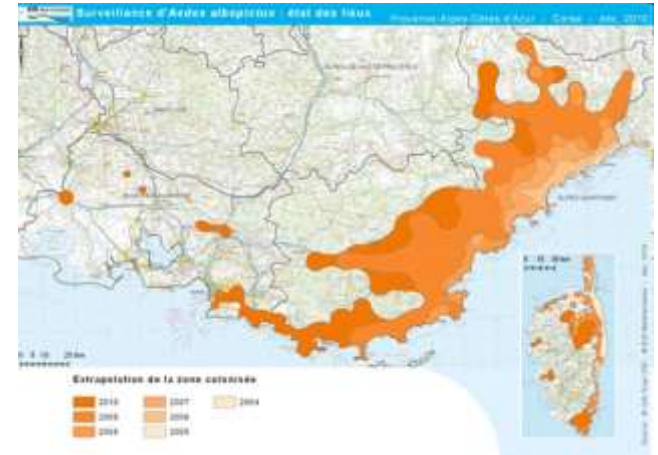
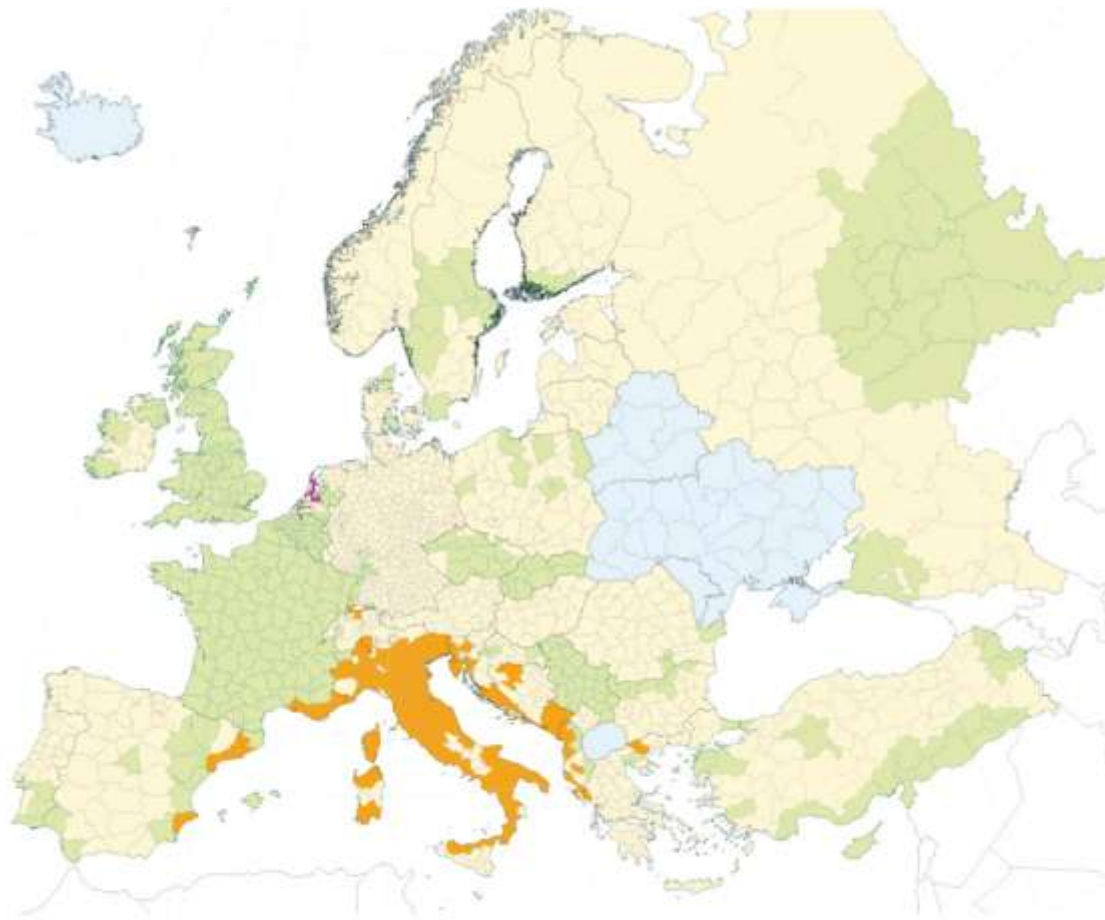
CHIKV



DENV



# *Aedes albopictus*



**Chikungunya**  
**Un cas de chikungunya autochtone : le premier d'entre autres à Lille ?**  
 Un cas de chikungunya autochtone a été diagnostiqué à Lille le 10 septembre 2010. Il s'agit d'un cas de chikungunya autochtone, c'est-à-dire d'un cas qui n'a pas été importé par un voyageur. Ce cas a été diagnostiqué par le laboratoire de virologie de l'Institut Pasteur de Lille. Le patient est un homme de 45 ans, originaire de Lille, qui a développé des symptômes compatibles avec la chikungunya (fièvre, douleurs articulaires, éruption cutanée) le 10 septembre 2010. Le patient a été hospitalisé à Lille le 10 septembre 2010. Le diagnostic a été confirmé par le laboratoire de virologie de l'Institut Pasteur de Lille. Ce cas est le premier cas de chikungunya autochtone diagnostiqué à Lille. Ce cas est le premier cas de chikungunya autochtone diagnostiqué à Lille. Ce cas est le premier cas de chikungunya autochtone diagnostiqué à Lille.



Orange: overwintering expanding populations; purple: populations only observed indoors (in glass houses); green: not detected in past 5 years; pale yellow: no recent data on mosquito fauna; blue: no information on any mosquito studies; white: not included in this study.

Source: Schaffner et al. (2008)



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