Abstract

West Nile Virus (WNV) genus flavivirus, family Flaviviridae, is maintained in nature in an enzootic cycle mosquito-bird-mosquito. Birds are the main amplifying hosts. Humans and horses are incidental dead-end hosts. In humans it yields a self-limited febrile disease; it can produce encephalitis and meningoencephalitis as well. WNV is wide spread in North America and its circulation has been documented in México, Jamaica, Dominican Republic, Guadalupe, Cuba, Puerto Rico, El Salvador and recently Colombia. It was performed a sentinel surveillance in Culicides and domestic birds to follow-up WNV circulation in the department of Córdoba taking into account its circulation evidence in horses of this region and identifying mosquito species infected with the virus. 4,942 mosquitoes were assessed in 99 pools were assessed by Vec Test (Medical System, Inc. Camarillo, CA) and 162 serums of domestic birds were analyzed by MAC-ELISA in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Vector- Borne Infectious Diseases, Fort Collins, USA. Due to the crossed reactions among WNV and others virus of the Japanese Encephalitis, a plaque reduction neutralization test (PRNT) was used. There was not nor positive mosquitoes neither positives birds.

Keywords

West Nile virus, Colombia, culicides, birds.