# **Original Article**



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# Species Composition and Geographic Distribution of Culicinae Mosquitoes and Their Possible Infection with West Nile Virus in Hormozgan Province, Southern Iran

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#### Abstract

**Background:** West Nile virus (WNV) is a mosquito-borne virus that causes a febrile disease and may cause a fatal neurological illness in humans. We aimed to investigate the geographic distribution of Culicinae mosquitoes and their possible infection with WNV in Hormozgan Province, southern Iran.

**Methods:** Field studies were carried out from June 2017 to May 2019. Different mosquito sampling methods were used monthly to collect mosquitoes from 22 sites. The Real-Time PCR technique was used to detect the virus infection in the mosquitoes.

**Results:** Overall, 6165 mosquitoes were caught. The species were *Culex theileri* (33.25%), *Cx. pipiens* (20.45%), *Cx. quinquefasciatus* (10.51%), *Aedes caspius* (6.33%), *Cx. tritaeniorhynchus* (5.82%), *Ae. vexans* (4.10%), *Cx. sinaiticus* (3.62%), *Cx. antennatus* (3.29%), *Culiseta longiareolata* (2.81%), *Cx. perexiguus* (20.3%), *Cs. subochrea* (1.95%), *Cx. mineticus* (1.49%), *Cx. pusillus* (1.38%), *Cx. univittatus* (1.27%), *Cx. modestus* (1.14%), and *Cx. sitiens* (0.57%). The molecular detection of virus infection in mosquitoes found to be negative for WNV.

**Conclusion:** The presence of many species of mosquito vectors and high population traffic increase the risk of disease transmission is very high. Therefore, the way to restrict WNV infection factors is increasing the knowledge for personal protection measures to prevent mosquito bites.

Keywords: West Nile virus; Culicidae mosquitoes; Iran

### Introduction

The Culicinae is the subfamily of Culicidae (Diptera: Culicidae). So far, more than 3,500 species of Culicidae mosquitoes have been identified in 43 genera (1). A wide range of important arbovirus



Copyright © 2023 Poudat et al. Published by Tehran University of Medical Sciences. This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International license. (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/). Non-commercial uses of the work are permitted, provided the original work is properly cited diseases is transmitted by Culicinae mosquitoes, including yellow fever, dengue fever, chikungunya, encephalitis as well as West Nile fever. *Aedes* and *Culex* species play an important role in the transmission of these diseases (2-3).

West Nile virus (WNV) is a common arbovirus disease between humans and some animals, especially birds. About 300 species are known as the reservoir host of WNV. Corvus and Cyanocitta crows are considered as important reservoirs of the disease (4). Migratory birds play a very important role in transmission of the virus in world (5). Hormozgan, due to its numerous wetlands and mangrove forests, hosts a variety of birds every year from October to the end of May. Culex mosquitoes due to their ornithophilic feature are considered important vectors of WNV (6-7). Recently the presence of WNV was reported in mosquitoes in the northwestern (8) and southern part of Iran in Hormozgan Province. The finding indicated that WNV genome was present in Culex pipiens complex, (9).

We aimed to determine the species composition and geographical distribution of potential Culicines vectors as well as their possible infection with WNV in Hormozgan Province, an area with a high risk of WNV transmission in the south of Iran.

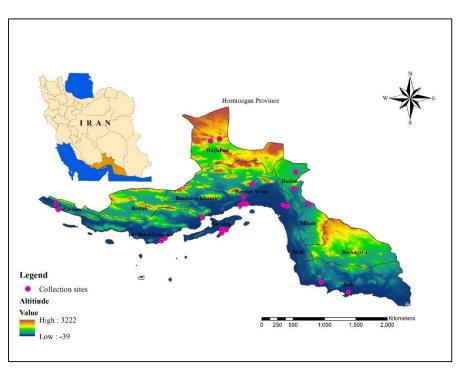
## Materials and Methods

### Ethics approval

This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Tehran University of Medical Sciences IR.TUMS.SPH.REC.1397.

### Study area

Hormozgan Province is located in the south of Iran bordering the Persian Gulf, with an approximate population of 1,776,000. the province with 71,000 km<sup>2</sup> located between latitude 25° 24'– 28°53'N and longitude 52°44'–59°14' E (10). Out of 13 counties of the province, 8 cities and regions were selected, and entomological studies conducted monthly from June 2017 to June 2019 (Fig. 1).





#### Mosquito collection

Mosquitos' larvae were collected from the different natural and artificial larval habitats by dipper method collection. The breeding sites were categorized as temporary or permanent breeding places, vegetated water bodies, larval habitats with substrate of mud, stone, cement and sand bottom, water quality such as opacity or transparency and light status (sunny, partial shade, shade).

Adult mosquitoes were collected by different methods including CDC light traps, human baited trap net, animal baited trap net, birds baited trap net, mosquito trap net with CO<sub>2</sub>, hand catch method from indoor places, and collecting mosquitoes from shelter pits. Finally, the collected mosquito species were identified using valid keys (11, 12).

#### Molecular assays for detection of West Nile Virus (WNV)

To extract RNA from mosquitoes' specimens, each separated pool that prepared from mono species was homogenized in 300 µl of PBS buffer using the pestle, then 200 µl of mosquito homogenates were added to a new tube consisting of 600 µl of RLT buffer, and then the samples were mixed using a vortex for 15 seconds. Mosquito homogenates were centrifuged at 1300rpm. Total RNA extraction was purified according to the manufacturer's kit by the use of the RNeasy mini kit (QIAGEN) and stored at -70 °C until needed for WNV detection. For detection and amplifying of WNV genomes in the mosquitoes, One-Step Real-Time PCR Kit (OIAGEN) was used. Briefly, RT-PCR reaction was carried out in a final 20µl volume (5 µl of 5X QIAGEN One-Step RT-PCR Buffer, 1µl of dNTP, 1µl of QIAGEN One-Step RT-PCR Enzyme,1 µl of Primer F(CAGACCAC-GCTACGGCG), 1 μl of Primer R (CTAGGGCCGCGTGGG), 5.5  $\mu$ l of RNase free water, 0.5  $\mu$ l of probe and 5 $\mu$ l of extracted RNA as a template). The cycling conditions consisted of one cycle at 50°C for 30 min, one cycle at 95°C for 5 min, and 45 cycles at 95°C for 10 s and 60°C for 1 min (13).

#### Results

#### Culicinae species

During the current study, 6165 female culicine mosquitoes were collected included 3 genera and 16 species. The species were Culex theileri, Cx. pipiens, Cx. quinquefasciatus, Cx. tritaeniorhynchus, Cx. antennatus, Cx. perexiguus, Cx. mimeticus, Cx. pusillus, Cx. univittatus, Cx. modestus, Cx. sitiens, Cx. sinaiticus, Aedes caspius, Ae. vexans, Culiseta longiareolata and Cs. subochrea. Culex theileri with 33.25% and Cx. pipiens with 20.45% were dominant species (Table 1). The predominant species based on the collected site is summarized in Table 1. Totally, 2377 mosquitoes were collected in Bandar Abbas County; the most abundant species was Cx. pipiens (22.09%). Aedes mosquitoes were collected only in certain months of the year during the rainy season. The number of collected female mosquitoes in Minab County was 1180, and the dominant species was Cx. theileri species (30.34%). In Hajiabad County, 473 mosquitoes were collected and the most abundant species was Cx. theileri (53.49%). In Parsian County, 473 mosquitoes were collected and the most abundance was related to Cx. theileri (76.92%). In Bandar Lengeh County, the most abundant species was Cx. theileri (40.40%). In Rudan County, the most abundant species was Cx. theileri (45.75%). In Jask County, the most abundant mosquito was Cx. theileri (31.41%). In Qeshm County, the dominant species was Cx. pipiens 180 (39.91%).

City & Col	lection Site	Species	s & Noml	ber of Fe	male Mo	squitoes	;											2
City	Collection	-																Von luite
	sites			Cx. titae	Cx. quin	Ş	0		Ç		C <sub>x</sub> .	Cx:	0			0	Cs. 1	Nomber of female mos- quitos
		Cx. pipien	Cx. theiler	Cx. titaeniorhynchus	Cx. quinquefasciatus	Cx. perexiguu	Cx. modestus	Cx. pusillu	Cx. mimeticus	Cx. sitien	. univittatus	. antennatu	Cx. sinaiticu	Ae. caspin	Ae. vexans	Cs. subochrea	Cs. longiareolata	ile mos-
Bandar Abbas	Daneshkadeh Behdasht	32	75	8	10	0	0	0	3	2	5	3	10	12	6	0	6	172
	Mahaleh sang kan	70	110	18	80	21	15	15	1	3	12	12	16	35	29	18	19	474
	Khour shilat	85	80	17	55	25	21	22	5	2	17	9	17	36	27	37	17	472
	Mohaleh posht shahr	69	35	16	28	0	2	14	6	2	6	12	16	35	25	31	16	313
	hormoudar Rural	45	150	30	32	14	15	12	10	0	20	10	20	64	30	18	26	496
	khorgoo Rural	49	75	16	48	21	17	22	12	6	18	11	26	68	25	16	20	450
Minab	City of Minab	96	108	23	57	12	0	0	7	3	0	15	36	0	33	0	0	390
	Haji balouchi	88	150	25	71	6	0	0	9	4	0	17	30	0	38	0	0	438
	Bolboli	75	100	35	44	10	0	0	7	5	0	11	25	0	40	0	0	352
Hajiabad	Haji Abad City	65	150	10	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	265
	Tejerj	35	103	25	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	208
Parsian	Parsian	20	220	8	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	6	268
	ziyarat	45	200	9	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	9	278
Bandar Lengeh	Bandar Kong	72	120	27	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	54	297
Rudan	roudan	45	98	10	17	0	0	0	10	3	0	12	14	0	0	0	0	209
	ziyarat ali	75	112	18	5	0	0	0	12	5	0	10	13	0	0	0	0	250
Bandar	bahmadi	68	73	12	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	199
Jask	zar abad	47	47	33	42	5	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	183
Qeshm	Mesen	58	15	7	10	2	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	62	0	0	0	164
	Direstan	74	10	10	15	9	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	40	0	0	0	164
	Shib Draz	48	19	2	8	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	38	0	0	0	123
Nomber of tos	female mosqui-	1261	2050	359	648	125	70	85	92	35	78	203	223	390	253	120	173	6165
Abundance	(%)	20.45	33.25	5.82	10.51	2.03	1.14	1.38	1.49	0.57	1.27	3.29	3.62	6.33	4.1	1.95	2.81	100

Table 1: Distribution of female Culicinae mosquitoes in study area in Hormozgan, Southern Iran during June 2017 to May 2019

#### Sampling female mosquitoes

The number of collected mosquito species based on different sampling methods was represented in Table 2. The majority mosquitoes were collected by hand catch method (43.70%), followed by animal bait (13.12%) and exit traps were placed over the air vents of septic tanks (12.68%). The light trap (0.92%) collected the lowest number of mosquitoes. The most abundant species collected by hand catch method was Cx. theileri (35.89%), but no Aedes and Culiseta species captured. The number of mosquitoes captured by the human baited trap was 360, and with dominancy of Cx. pipiens (34.72%). Furthermore, 809 Culicinae mosquitoes collected using animal baited trap nets, the dominant species was Cx. pipiens (49.69%). The number of mosquitoes captured by the CDC light traps method was relatively very low and only 57 mosquitoes were captured and mostly Cx. theileri (78.94%).

Species	Cx. Pipiens	Cx. theileri	Cx. Tri- taeniorhynchus	Cx. quinquefas- ciatus	Cx. perexiguus	Cx. modestus	Cx. pusillus	Cx. mimeticus	Cx. sitiens	Cx. univittatus	Cx. antennatus	Cx. sinaiticus	Ae. caspius	Ae. vexans	Cs. subochrea	Cs. longiareolata
Collection methods	Number & (Percent- age)	Number & (Percent-	Number & (Percent-													
Hand	449	967	242	475	74	43	53	30	22	46	166	127	0	0	0	0
catch	(35.61)	(47.17)	(67.41)	(73.30)	(59.20)	(61.43)	(62.35)	(32.61)	(62.86)	(58.97)	(81.77)	(56.95)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Human bait	125 (9.91)	120 (5.85)	15 (4.18)	10 (1.54)	0 (0.00)	75 (19.23)	15 (5.93)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)							
Animal	402	(3.83)	20	35	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(19.23)	(3.93)	(0.00)	(0.00)
bait	(31.88)	(17.17)	(5.57)	(5.40)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Light trap Adult col-	10 (0.79) 67	45 (2.20) 158	0 (0.00) 18	2 (0.31) 15	0 (0.00) 0	0 (0.00) 12	0 (0.00) 10	0 (0.00) 5	0 (0.00) 0	0 (0.00) 10	0 (0.00) 0	0 (0.00) 26	0 (0.00) 75	0 (0.00) 62	0 (0.00) 0	0 (0.00) 0
lection of artificial ponds	(5.31)	(7.71)	(5.01)	(2.31)	(0.00)	(17.14)	(11.76)	(5.43)	(0.00)	(12.82)	(0.00)	(11.66)	(19.23)	(24.51)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Adult col-	85	298	35	96	51	15	22	52	13	22	37	56	0	0	0	0
lection from Sep- tic tank	(6.74)	(14.54)	(9.75)	(14.81)	(40.80)	(21.43)	(25.88)	(56.52)	(37.14)	(28.21)	(18.23)	(25.11)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
By collect-	123	110	29	15	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	14	240	176	120	173
ing larvae	(9.75)	(5.37)	(8.08)	(2.31)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(5.43)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(6.28)	(61.54)	(69.57)	(100)	(100)
Total & Percentage	1261 (20.45)	2050 (33.25)	359 (5.82)	648 (10.51)	125 (2.03)	70 (1.14)	85 (1.38)	92 (1.49)	35 (0.57)	78 (1.27)	203 (3.29)	223 (3.62)	390 (6.33)	253 (4.10)	120 (1.95)	173 (2.81)

**Table 2:** Abundance of Culicinae species collected with different methods in study area in Hormozgan Province,<br/>Southern Iran during June 2017 to May 2019

The diversity of collected species from artificial ponds was more than other methods and totally 458 adult mosquitoes was captured while the dominant species was *Cx. theileri* (34.49%). By replacing window exit-traps over the air vents of septic tanks, 782 mosquitoes were captured. The dominant species was *Cx. theileri*, but no any *Aedes* and *Culiseta* species were not collected from these places.

#### Larval habitats

Totally three genera of *Aedes, Culex,* and *Culiseta* larvae were collected from different breeding places which included 10 (Table 3). *Culex pipiens* was the dominant species collected from running water while *Ae. caspius* was dominant in stagnant water. In temporary running water, *Cs. longiareolata* was the most frequent. However, these three species were found in temporary stagnant water. *Culex*  *pipiens* was found in non-vegetated habitats while in vegetated habitats, *Ae. caspius* was the most frequent species.

The largest number of Culicinae larvae were collected in mud-bottomed habitats and less in rock or cement bottom. The greatest number of larvae collected in habitats with sandy floor was *Cs. longiareolata. Ae. caspius* was the most frequent in clear water habitats and *Cx. pipiens* dominantly found in non-clear water. In sunny, semi-shady, shady habitats, different larval species of all three genera were collected in the areas. In the semi-shady larval habitats, all species has been collected except *Cx. tritaeniorhynchus* and *Cx. mimeticus*. In natural habitats, all species were collected except *Cx. mimeticus, Aedes* while *Culiseta* were the more abundant in natural habitats.

Specie	s			Ĉ	C							
		Cx: pipiens	Cx. theileri	Cx. tritaeniorhynchus	C.x. quinquefasciatus	Cx. mimeticus	Cx. Sinaiticus	Ae. caspius	Ae. vexans	Cs. subochrea	Cs. longiareolata	Total
Total	number of col-	123	110	29	15	5	14	240	176	120	173	1005
lected l												
water Habi- tat	Permanent with running water	33	20	0	0	0	0	0	11	6	4	74
type	Permanent with stagnant water	50	59	0	0	0	0	84	45	10	15	263
	Temporary with running water	15	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	64	107
	Temporary with static wa- ter	25	28	4	15	5	14	156	120	79	90	536
Vege- tation	non-vegetated habitats	43	20	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	97
status	vegetated habi- tats	80	90	0	15	5	14	240	176	120	143	883
Floor	mud	85	65	4	15	0	14	240	150	98	108	779
type	Sand	38	30	0	0	0	0	0	26	22	65	181
	Stone or ce- ment	0	15	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	20
Wa-	non-clear water	108	95	4	15	5	14	30	10	15	25	321
ter con- dition	clear water	15	15	0	0	0	0	210	166	105	148	659
The	sunny	0	15	4	0	0	0	30	8	6	20	83
state	semi-shady	91	73	0	15	0	14	125	99	99	118	634
of sun- light	shady	32	22	0	0	5	0	85	69	15	35	263
light Habi-	natural	88	90	4	15	0	14	205	141	95	141	793
tat type	artificial	35	20	4 0	0	5	0	35	35	25	32	187

Table 3: Culicinae larval habitats by species in the study areas of Hormozgan Province, Southern Iran during June2017 to May 2019

#### Determination of West Nile Virus (WNV)

A total of 145 pools of mosquito species collected in the study areas were subjected to RT-PCR molecular tests to determine WNV infection (Table 4). Examinations on all samples (female and male mosquitoes) from different regions showed that the samples were not infection with WNV.

Mosquitoes	Number of pools provided by County											
species	Bandar Abbas	Minab	Hajiabad	Parsian	Bandar Lengeh	Rudan	Bandar Jask	Qeshm				
Cx. pipiens	7	5	2	2	2	3	3	4	28			
Cx. theileri	10	7	5	8	2	4	3	1	40			
Cx. tritaeniorhynchus	2	2 3	1	1	1	1	1	1	10 15			
Cx. quinquefasciatus Cx. perexiguus	1	1	0	0	0	$1 \\ 0$	1	1	4			
Cx. modestus	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2			
Cx. pusillus	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2			
Cx. mimeticus	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	4			
Cx. sitiens	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3			
Cx. univittatus	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			
Cx. antennatus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8			
Cx. sinaiticus	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	5			
Ae. caspius	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8			
Ae. vexans	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6			
Cs. subochrea	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3			
Cs. longiareolata	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	6			
Total	49	26	11	14	9	13	10	13	145			

**Table 4:** Number of pools prepared for molecular assays in the study areas of Hormozgan Province, southern Iran during June 2017 to May 2019

### Discussion

In the current investigation, the highest number of mosquito species belonged to *Cx. theileri* (33.25%) and *Cx. pipiens* (20.45%). *Cx. theileri* and *Cx. pipiens* are dominantly present in all the study areas. Other species such as *Cx. pusillus, Cx. univittatus, Ae. caspius, Ae. vexans* and *Cs. subochrea* either did not exist or had a very low distribution. In a study conducted in Sistan-Baluchestan Province, *Cx. pipiens* complex was one of the most collected species (14). Based on the study conducted in Isfahan Province, it was one of the most frequent species (15). Furthermore, Azari Hamidian et al showed that this species is one of the most abundant Culicinae mosquitoes in Guilan Province (16).

In addition, in Kurdistan and Kermanshah (17), and Mazandaran provinces (18), *Cx. pipiens* is considered one of the most frequently collected sam-

ples. Cx. pipiens complex has a worldwide distribution and is also well adapted to different types of breeding site, including stagnant water and even sewage system of the houses (3, 19,20). Cx. pipiens can be dominant and abundant in different breeding places. Investigation of Cx. pipiens larval habitats and their characteristics can make it clear that a very high compromise of this species with different types of larvae habitats and different degrees of contamination is the reason for the high distribution and abundance of this species in Iran. In the current study except *Culex* genus were the most abundant species and a few numbers of Cs. longiareolata and Cs. subochrea mosquitoes were collected. In contrast, in East Azerbaijan (21), Kurdistan and Kermanshah (17) provinces. Cs. longiareolata is one of the most abundant species in Northwestern Iran. In our study, all three genera of collected mosquitoes were found in natural larval habitats having some vegetation. Among three genera, *Culex* species approximately were collected from different types of larval habitats and this finding was similar to study conducted in Northwestern Iran (21). *Cx. pipiens* complex e.g., *Cx. quinquefasciatus* and *Cx. pipiens* are important vectors to transmit some arboviral diseases mainly WNV to humans in many areas. Moreover, *Cx. quinquefasciatus* plays a major role in virus transmission among birds (6-7,19,22,23).

Although, our molecular detection of WNV infection among the collected mosquitoes from Hormozgan Province was negative, but in a previous study, *Cx. pipiens* was found infected with the virus from different areas of this province (9) and in the equine population (24). Thus, WNV should be more considered as an important mosquito-borne disease.

In addition, *Cx. theileri* and *Cx. pipiens* were positive to WNV in Lorestan Province (25). WNV was detected in *Ae. caspius*, collected from West Azerbaijan Province (8). However, we could not detect WNV among 6165 collected mosquitoes. It seems that the circulation of WNV between vectors and reservoir occurs every few years, not seasonally or annually. Therefore, it is possible we done the present survey during the time which WNV circulation was silence. However, *Cx. pipiens* mosquitoes was found positive to WNV in Morocco (26) Bulgaria (27) Greece and the other countries (28).

# Conclusion

Although detection of WNV genome was not confirmed in our study due to circulation of WNV in Hormozgan Province, more studies and regular checking of mosquitos is recommended for accurate monitoring of the disease in future.

### Journalism Ethics considerations

Ethical issues (Including plagiarism, informed consent, misconduct, data fabrication and/or falsification, double publication and/or submission, redundancy, etc.) have been completely observed by the authors.

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## **Conflict of Interest**

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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