

Preplanned Studies

Distribution of Suitable Environments for *Phlebotomus chinensis* as the Vector for Mountain-Type Zoonotic Visceral Leishmaniasis — Six Provinces, China

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Summary

What is already known on this topic?

Phlebotomus chinensis (*P. chinensis*) is a sandfly and the main vector of mountain-type zoonotic visceral leishmaniasis (MT-ZVL) in China. However, the distribution of suitable environments for the vector has not been studied yet.

What is added by this report?

This study found that temperate hilly zones in midwestern China are suitable for *P. chinensis* survival with appropriate environmental factors such as moderate normalized difference vegetation value (NDVI), land use type, landform, temperature, and vegetation. Suitable living conditions for the high-density *P. chinensis* that caused the reemergence of MT-ZVL already existed.

What are the implications for public health practice?

Targeted strategies should be implemented to control the vector and the reemergence of MT-ZVL, such as by strengthening key environment monitoring and taking accurate measures for residents, mobile and migrant populations.

Phlebotomus chinensis (*P. chinensis*) is a sandfly that is the main vector of mountain-type zoonotic visceral leishmaniasis (MT-ZVL) in China, an endemic infectious disease caused by *Leishmania* spp. parasitizing in the human lymphocyte system (1–2). To analyze the distribution of suitable environments for the *P. chinensis* vector and control the reemergence of MT-ZVL, the distribution data of *P. chinensis* that were previously documented and a national survey in 2016 were input into MaxEnt software to calculate the ecological suitability results. The impact of key environmental factors on the vector were determined, and suitable living conditions for high-density *P. chinensis* that caused the reemergence of MT-ZVL

already existed. Strengthening key environment monitoring and taking accurate measures for residents, mobile and migrant populations will help control reemergence of the disease.

Ecological niche models can calculate the potential distribution of the species based on geographical location of species and environmental resources variables (3). The maximum entropy model had been widely used to predict the distribution conditions of species among all ecological niche models. Given that the suitable distribution of *P. chinensis* demonstrated a great possibility for MT-ZVL reemergence, MaxEnt software (Version 3.4.1; Phillips et al. 2020) was used to calculate distribution of suitable environments for the vector. The study area consisted of 6 endemic provinces: Gansu, Shanxi, Shaanxi, Sichuan, Henan, and Hebei. These provinces are located between latitude 26.05°–42.79° N and longitude 92.34°–119.85° E. A completed survey on historical literatures was conducted, which were published on CNKI (<https://www.cnki.net/>) and Wanfang Data (<http://www.wanfangdata.com.cn/index.html>) between 1950 and 2017, and the distribution points of *P. chinensis* were collected. The national field survey data of *P. chinensis* in 2016 was collected from national repository. The environmental variables included 24 datasets of bioclimatic and geographical data (Table 1), which was generally recognized as important factors for sandfly survival (3–4). ArcGIS10.7 was used to construct and process the environmental variable datasets, and the distribution datasets of *P. chinensis* were then imported into MaxEnt software as the biological training data. Overall, 75% of the data served as the training dataset, and the remaining 25% of the sample points were randomly selected as test data. The results of the model displayed the potential ecological suitability of the vector to survive as a range from 0 (unsuitable) to 1 (suitable), and we defined

TABLE 1. Environmental variables used in MaxEnt model.

Variable Classification	Variable Name	Definition	Units	Variable Type	Source
Bioclimatic Data					
	BIO_01	Annual mean temperature	°C		
	BIO_02	Mean diurnal range	°C		
	BIO_03	Isothermality	–		
	BIO_04	Standard deviation of temperature seasonality	–		
	BIO_05	Max temperature of warmest month	°C		
	BIO_06	Min temperature of coldest month	°C		
	BIO_07	Temperature annual range	°C		
	BIO_08	Mean temperature of wettest quarter	°C		
	BIO_09	Mean temperature of driest quarter	°C		
	BIO_10	Mean temperature of warmest quarter	°C	continuous	https://www.worldclim.org/data/worldclim21.html
	BIO_11	Mean temperature of coldest quarter	°C		
	BIO_12	Annual precipitation	mm		
	BIO_13	Precipitation of wettest month	mm		
	BIO_14	Precipitation of driest month	mm		
	BIO_15	Coefficient of variation of precipitation seasonality	–		
	BIO_16	Precipitation of wettest quarter	mm		
	BIO_17	Precipitation of driest quarter	mm		
	BIO_18	Precipitation of warmest quarter	mm		
	BIO_19	Precipitation of coldest quarter	mm		
Geographical Data					
	LU	Land use	–	categorical	
	LF	Landform	–	categorical	http://www.resdc.cn/
	NDVI	Annual normalized difference vegetation index	–	continuous	
	VEG	Vegetation	–	categorical	
	ELV	Elevation	m	continuous	https://www.worldclim.org/data/worldclim21.html

areas with ecological suitability values of 0–0.3, 0.3–0.6, and 0.6–0.98 as being at low, medium, and high-risk survival area, respectively.

The average area under the curves (AUC) was 0.936 (with a standard deviation of 0.011), which indicated excellent prediction accuracy and effect. The results of the jackknife test of variable importance revealed that annual normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) was the most important factor and contributed the most to the model when the other variables remained stable. Other important individual factors were land use (LU), annual mean temperature (BIO_01), vegetation (VEG), landform (LF), and mean temperature of coldest quarter (BIO_11) (Figure 1A). Response curves showed the ecological suitability of *P. chinensis* was relatively high when the NDVI was \geq

0.2; when the land consisted of forests, rural agricultural areas, and mining areas; when the average annual temperature was ≥ 10 °C; when the vegetation was shrubs or meadow; and when the mean temperature during the cold and dry quarter was between -5 °C and -10 °C (Figure 1B).

According to the result, the suitable distribution of *P. chinensis* presented wide spatial distribution and high indigenous spatial clustered characteristics, which indicated high survival probability. They would survive in the following suitable high-risk areas: the temperate hills of northern Sichuan and southern Gansu, the Loess Plateau region (eastern and central Gansu, Guanzhong area in Shaanxi, and most areas of Shanxi and northwestern Henan) and southern Hebei (Figure 1C).

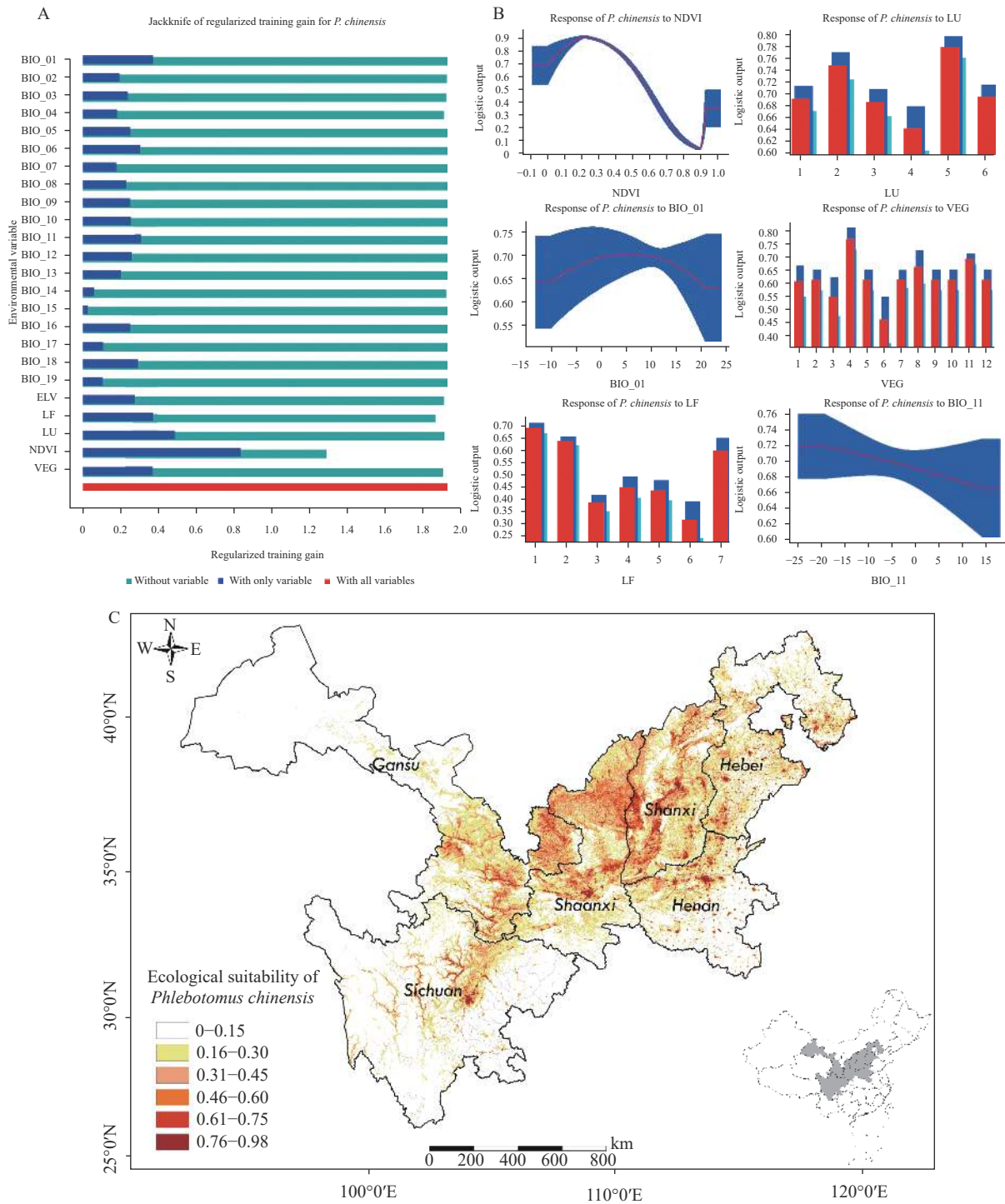


FIGURE 1. Results of the MaxEnt model: Analysis of environmental variable contributions and point-wise mean ecological suitability of suitable distribution for *Phlebotomus chinensis* (*P. chinensis*). (based on *P. chinensis* distribution data documented in literatures between 1950–2017). (A) Jackknife test results of regularized training gains for *P. chinensis*; (B) Response curves of 6 major environmental variables (NDVI, LU, BIO_01, VEG, LF, and BIO_11); (C) The distribution of suitable environments for *P. chinensis* in MT-ZVL endemic provinces in China. Abbreviations: NDVI=Annual normalized difference vegetation index, LU=Land use, BIO_01=Annual mean temperature, VEG=Vegetation, LF=Landform, BIO_11=Mean temperature of coldest quarter. In Figure 1A, blue and red bars showed training gain of variables if the model was run in isolation and of all variables, respectively. In Figure 1B, the response curves showed how each environmental variable affected the MaxEnt prediction when all other variables kept average value plotted by the value of each variable on the horizontal axis and training gain on the vertical.

DISCUSSION

MT-ZVL and the main vector, *P. chinensis* have been controlled successfully since the 1970s in China. However, the reported numbers of MT-ZVL indigenous cases increased gradually in recent years (1–2). The prediction results showed a wide spatial distribution of suitable environments for *P. chinensis* in China with high indigenous clustered characteristics. The most suitable areas for *P. chinensis* were generally temperate hilly zones with a moderate NDVI value; where the land mainly consisted of forests, suburban agricultural, and industrial land; with an average annual temperature of about 10 °C; where shrubs or meadows were the main vegetation; and where the mean temperature during the cold and dry quarters were –5 °C to –10 °C. This suggested that suitable living conditions for the high-density *P. chinensis* that caused the reemergence of MT-ZVL already existed. The study aimed to identify key environmental factors for *P. chinensis* surviving and to control reemergence of MT-ZVL in China. Key environments should get more attention and monitoring. Furthermore, this study provided more evidence to discover the potential risk of MT-ZVL transmission to concentrate resources for accurate prevention and control.

Research showed that bioclimatic factors such as temperature and precipitation changes caused by climate warming could allow *P. chinensis* to survive at higher latitudes and altitudes (3). Different bioclimatic and geographical factors in various regions have a vital influence on the distribution of sandflies (4). The policies of returning farmland to forests and closing hills for afforestation have increased the density of wild *P. chinensis*, and the natural foci in hilly zones has further spread the transmission risk of MT-ZVL to surrounding areas. Therefore, understanding the influence of bioclimatic and geographical factors on the suitable distribution of the vector can scientifically explain the reemergence of MT-ZVL to a certain extent.

High temperatures will lead to excessive larval metabolic consumption and death, and larvae at higher altitudes will take longer to develop (5). Vegetation and NDVI have important influences on the reproduction and development of wild-type *P. chinensis*. The development of females depends on absorbing the blood of livestock grazing in meadows, whereas that of males mainly depends on soft-stemmed plants (4). Suburban agricultural, industrial, and mining lands have proven suitable as temporary

habitats for semi-wild-type *P. chinensis* vectors (6), and this factor has also led to an increased ecological suitability of the vector in some large cities.

Monitoring key environments suitable for *P. chinensis* surviving should be strengthened in southern Gansu and northern Sichuan, and spraying the wild-type *P. chinensis* in key natural caves (the natural foci for MT-ZVL) with residual insecticides is recommended (7). Combining insecticide spraying measures for the semi-wild-type *P. chinensis* in cave-houses that are abandoned or in use and livestock compounds would be effective in endemic areas in the Loess Plateau region (6,8). Second, accurate prevention and control measures should be taken in high-risk areas. Residents should be reminded to strengthen protective measures to avoid being bitten by *P. chinensis*. Diagnosis, screening, and health education should also be enhanced among mobile and migrant populations, considering frequent population movements increase the risk of MT-ZVL importation in non-endemic areas (9).

However, the present study has some limitations. Most of the historically-endemic counties with reemergent MT-ZVL were predicted as high-risk areas for *P. chinensis* surviving, but the vector's high ecological suitability value in some large cities deviated from the actual distribution of the disease. One possible reason is that the distribution points of the vector in suburban and rural areas has been eliminated during the Patriotic Health Campaign and previous urbanization of rural areas. Moreover, socioeconomic factors like population density and gross domestic product (GDP) were not considered, and canines were not addressed. These factors should be included in the future to more comprehensively assess the distribution of the *P. chinensis* vector.

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