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Communicating spatial risk of tick-borne infections

Creating a ScandTick Innovation website based on surveillance data

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Introduction

Ticks are important vectors of infectious human and

Data

A large amount of spatial prevalence data is available

animal diseases in Europe.

 Several new tick-borne pathogens have been discovered in Danish ticks in recent years.



from recent surveillance of ticks and tick-borne

pathogens in Denmark.

- We are using these data to develop a website to communicate quantitative information on ticks, pathogens and the risk of infection and illness.
- In the near future, the newly EU funded ScandTick Innovation project will conduct large scale mapping of all tick-borne pathogens in southern Scandinavia.

Graph illustrating the prevalence of *Candidatus neoerhlichia mikurensis* from 24 sites (A-Y) throughout Denmark. The red dotted line marks the national average of 2,3%, while the bars mark the prevalence at each site.

The graph clearly illustrates a spatial variation in the prevalence of this specific tick-borne pathogen, ranging from 0% to 12,6%.



Risk map

Map illustrating the probability of finding a positive pool (N=15)

Awareness Knowledge Caution

Perspective

The website will provide the public with knowledge of the



of Candidatus Neoehrlichia

mikurensis throughout Denmark (green \rightarrow red : increasing

probability). This model was
made using remote sensing and
is based on preliminary data.

risks of tick bites.

We therefore aim to ensure early diagnosis, more

effective prevention of tick-borne diseases and to provide

quantitative risk estimates to health professionals. Visit us at www.flaater.dk.

Background image: © Per Eikeseth Knudsen

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