Vectors can carry diseases that can affect both animals and humans. Such diseases are called vector-borne diseases.

Monitoring the possible presence of vectors in the EU

To predict where this mosquito is likely to be, EFSA analyses:

- Temperature
- Humidity and rainfall
- Habitat
- Recorded presence by Member States

Monitoring vectors and vector-borne diseases can help inform decisions to prevent the spread of these diseases and reduce their impact on public health and the EU economy.

EFSA’s work on vector-borne diseases in cooperation with the other partners will help increase the understanding of these diseases and improve the EU response capacity to new outbreaks.

Jointly, EFSA and ECDC collect data on vectors and vector-borne diseases and analyse their spread in the European Union.

Global perspective

Some factors that contribute to the spread of vectors and the diseases they carry from tropical areas to more temperate zones, such as Europe:

- Modern agriculture practices
- Travel
- Climate change
- Animal movement
- Global trade
- Pets
- Wild Animals
- Livestock

What are vector-borne diseases?

Vectors

- sand flies
- ticks
- midges
- mosquitoes

EU Member States

Recorded presence of Culex pipiens in EU Member States

EFSA's work on vector-borne diseases in cooperation with the other partners will help increase the understanding of these diseases and improve the EU response capacity to new outbreaks.

EFSA is the keystone of EU risk assessment regarding food and feed safety. In close collaboration with science and risk experts, EFSA provides independent scientific advice and clear communication on existing and emerging risks.

www.efsa.europa.eu

Scientific cooperation

EFSA and ECDC work together to collect data on vector-borne diseases and analyse their spread in the European Union.