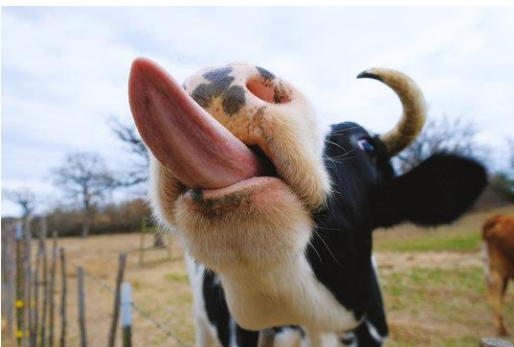


GLOBAL WARMING AND EMERGENCE OF VECTOR BORNE DISEASES IN EUROPE

STEPHAN ZIENTARA

ANSES - ANIMAL HEALTH LABORATORY, FRANCE

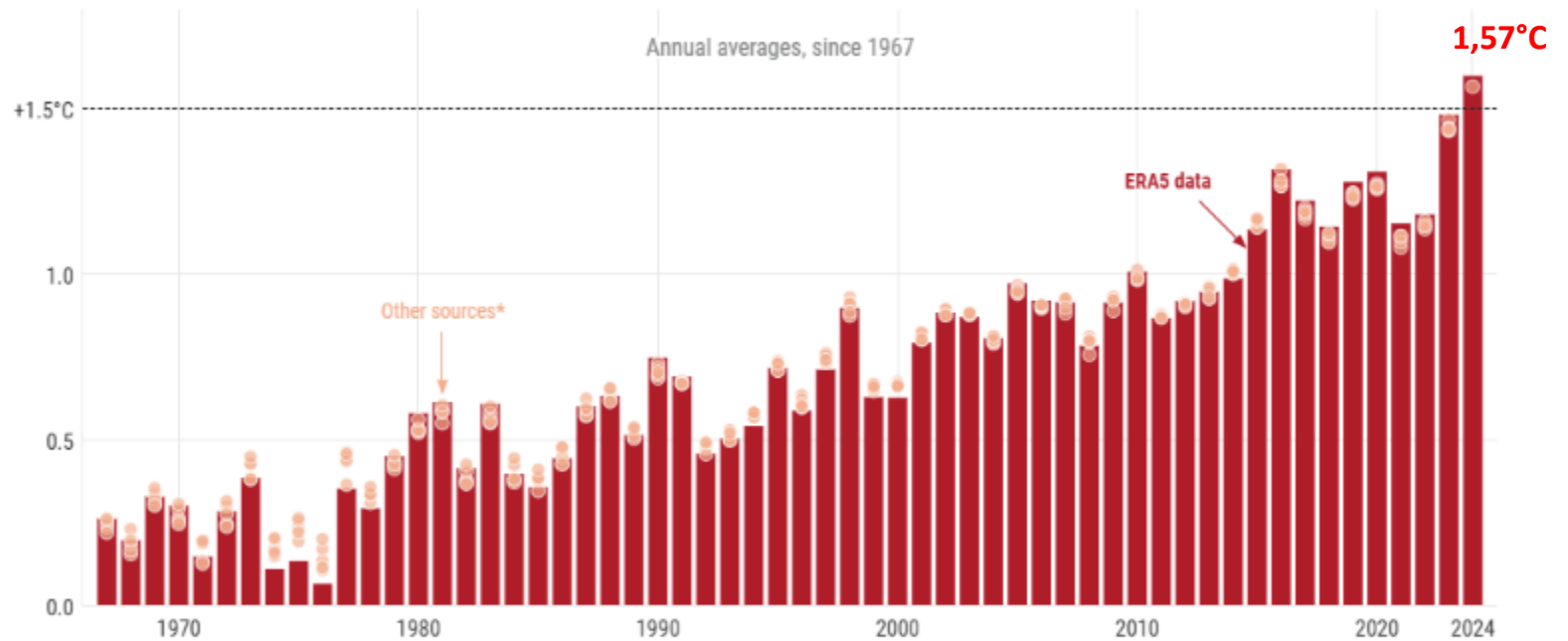
EU/WOAH/FAO REFERENCE LAB ON FMD
EU REFERENCE LAB ON EQUINE DISEASES
WOAH REFERENCE LAB ON EHDV





Global surface temperature: increase above pre-industrial

Reference period: pre-Industrial (1850–1900) • Credit: C3S/ECMWF



*Other sources comprise JRA-3Q, GISTEMPv4, NOAA GlobalTempv6, Berkeley Earth, HadCRUT5.

Estimate for 2024 is based on ERA5 and JRA-3Q data only.



PROGRAMME OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION



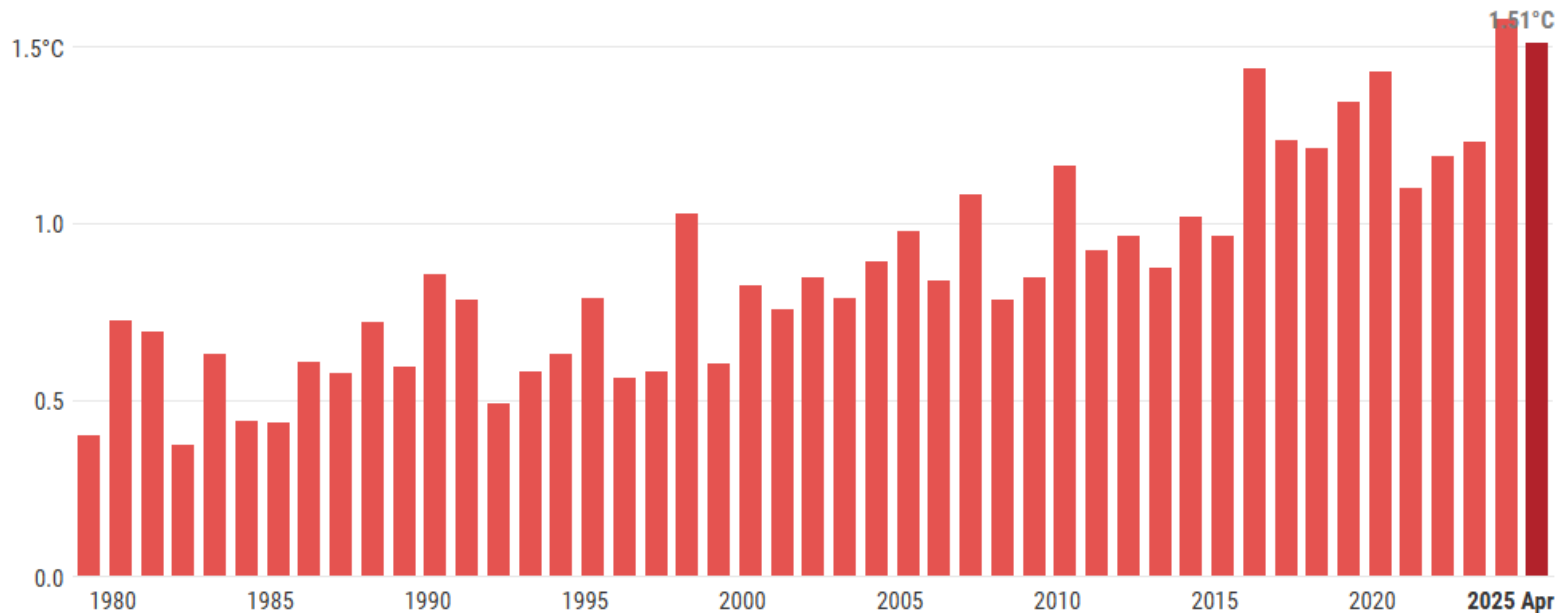


April 2025



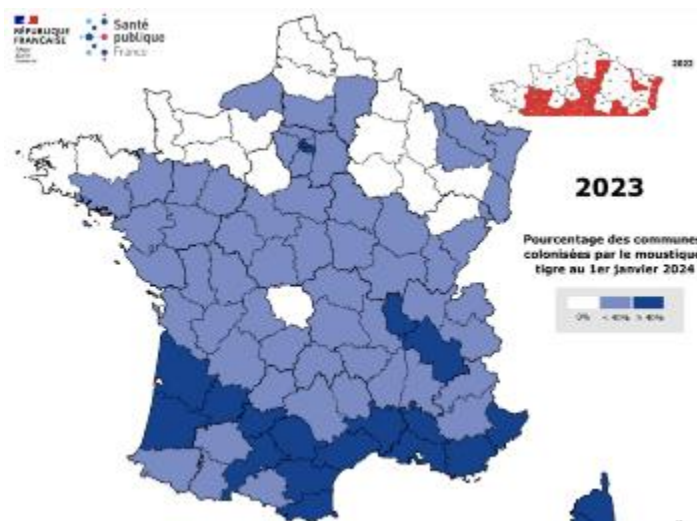
Global surface air temperature anomalies for April

Data source: ERA5 • Reference period: pre-industrial (1850–1900) • Credit: C3S/ECMWF





Emergence in 2004



2023



Plusieurs cas autochtones de dengue identifiés dans le sud de la France

Plusieurs départements du sud de la France ont identifié des cas autochtones de dengue depuis la mi-août. Cette maladie transmise par le moustique tigre provoque notamment de forte fièvre et des douleurs musculaires.

Ouest-France
avec AFP

Publié le 24/08/2022 à 17h00

Abonnez-vous

▶ 401.000

Lire plus tard

Partager

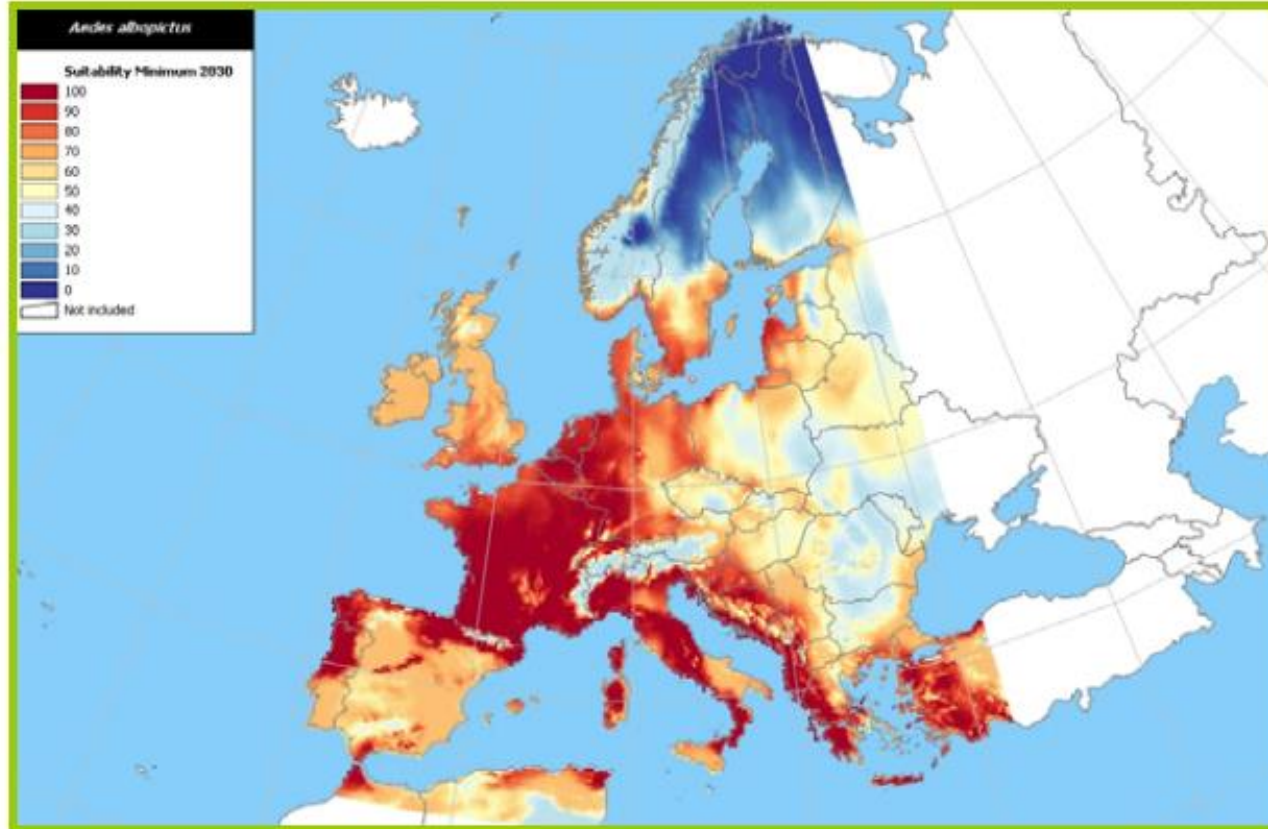


Number of autochthonous dengue cases in France since 2020

Year	imported cases	autochthonous cases	TOTAL
2024	3938	83	4018
2023	2524	45	2569
2022	378	65	443
2021	164	2	166
2020	1357	13	1370

Prediction in 2030

Figure 7b (i). Prospective impact of climate change on *Aedes albopictus* distribution in Europe: minimal impact, long-term change scenario



Source ECDC

Around fifty animal pathogenic arboviruses from 7 different viral families identified worldwide

Arboviruses Pathogenic for Domestic and Wild Animals

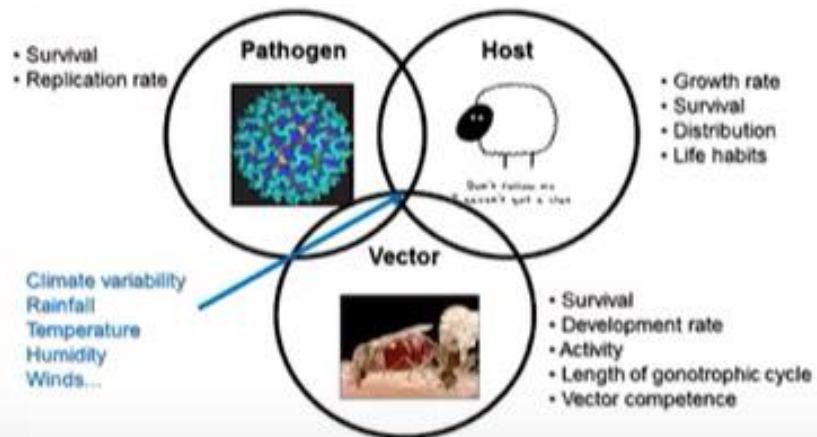
tick-borne (louping ill and tick-borne encephalitis, Omsk hemorrhagic fever, Kyasanur Forest disease, Tyuleniy fever, Nairobi sheep disease, Soldado fever, Bhanja fever, Thogoto fever, African swine fever),

mosquito-borne (Eastern, Western, and Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitides, Highlands J disease, Getah disease, Semliki Forest disease, yellow fever, Japanese encephalitis, Murray Valley encephalitis, West Nile encephalitis, Usutu disease, Israel turkey meningoencephalitis, Tembusu disease/duck egg-drop syndrome, Wesselsbron disease, La Crosse encephalitis, Snowshoe hare encephalitis, Cache Valley disease, Main Drain disease, Rift Valley fever, Peruvian horse sickness, Yunnan disease), sandfly-borne (vesicular stomatitis—Indiana, New Jersey, and Alagoas, Cocal disease),

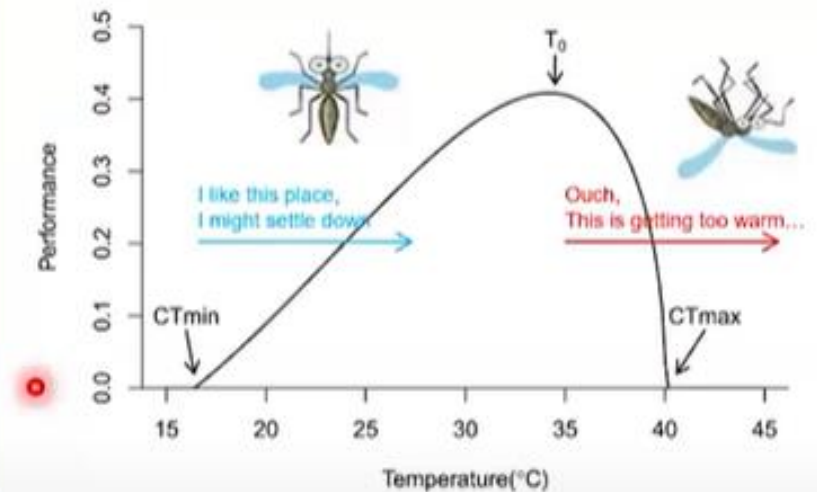
midge-borne (Akabane disease, Aino disease, Schmallenberg disease, Shuni disease, African horse sickness, Kasba disease, bluetongue, epizootic hemorrhagic disease of deer, Ibaraki disease, equine encephalosis, bovine ephemeral fever, Kotonkan disease), and cimicid-borne (Buggy Creek disease).

Climate and vector-borne diseases

VBD are climate-dependent



Vector capacity



Lafferty KD and Mordecai EA 2016 - *E1000Research* 2016, 5:2040

increased trade and international business



Orbiviruses:

- **Bluetongue**
- EHD

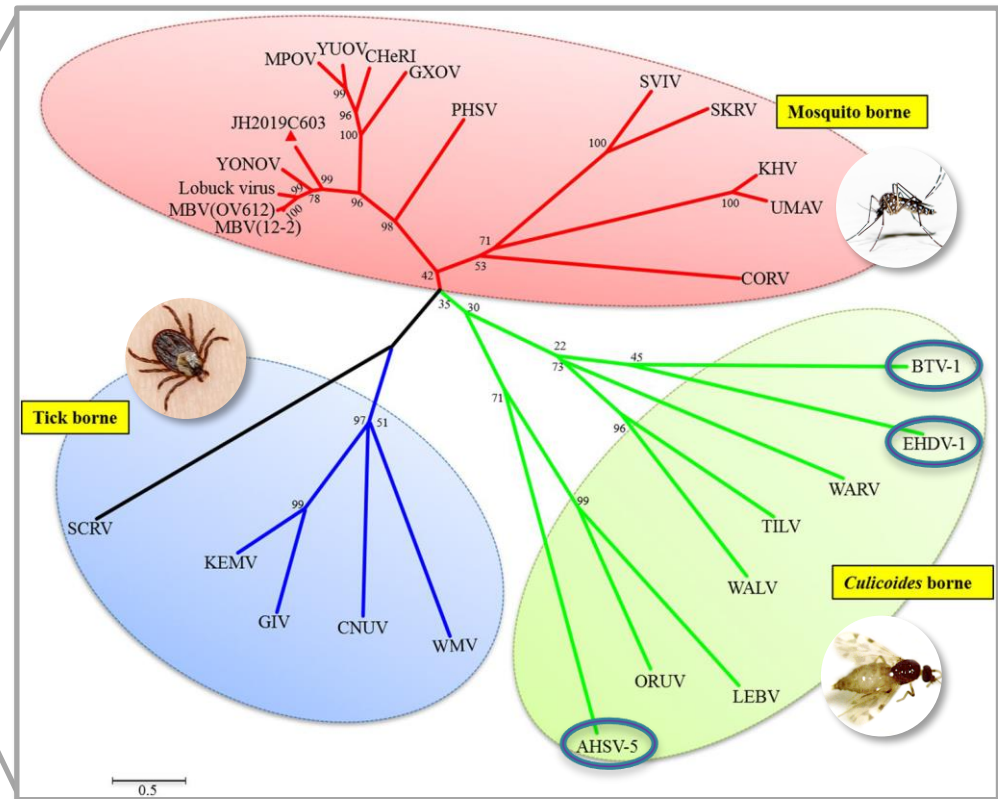
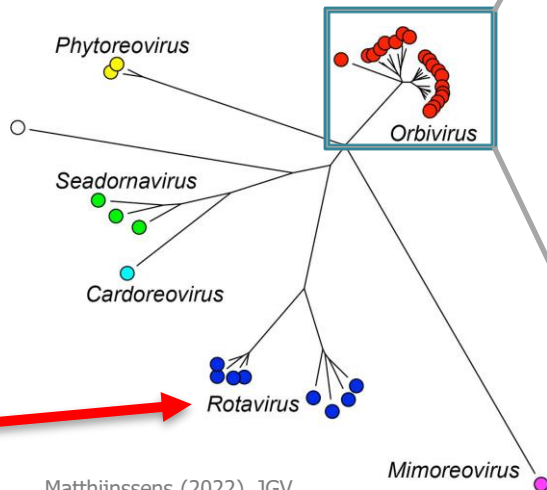


-hypotheses on the factors of introduction

Orbiviruses

Genus *Orbivirus*: 22 species

Family *Sedoreoviridae*

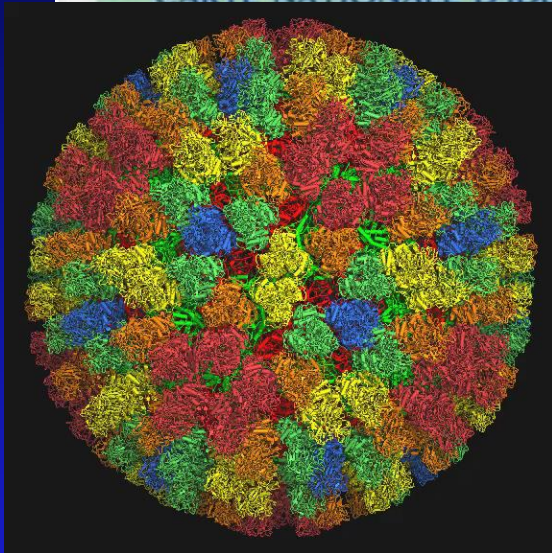


3 important diseases

- **BTX:** Bluetongue virus (FCO)
- **EHDV:** Epizootic hemorrhagic disease virus (MHE)
- **AHSV:** African horse sickness virus (Peq)

Bluetongue





R É P U B L I Q U E F R A N Ç A I S E

CARTE NATIONALE D'IDENTITÉ N° : 050995201874

Nationalité Française

Famille : *Sedoreoviridae*

Genre : Orbivirus (22 species)

Noms Bluetongue, BTV

Nombre de Sérotypes 36

Génome : dsRNA, 10 segments

Taille : De 800pb à 4Kb

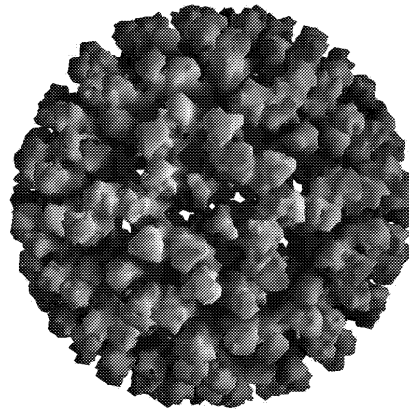
IDFRAPETE<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<952042

0509952018746NICOLAS<<PAUL<8206152M3

Grimes J.M., Burroughs J.N., Gouet P., Diprose J.M., Malby R., Zientara S., Mertens, P.P.C. & Stuart D.I. (1998). The atomic structure of the bluetongue virus core. *Nature*,



Orbivirus



- 36 serotypes BTV
 - 1 - 24 biting midges
 - 25 - 36: non-vector transmission

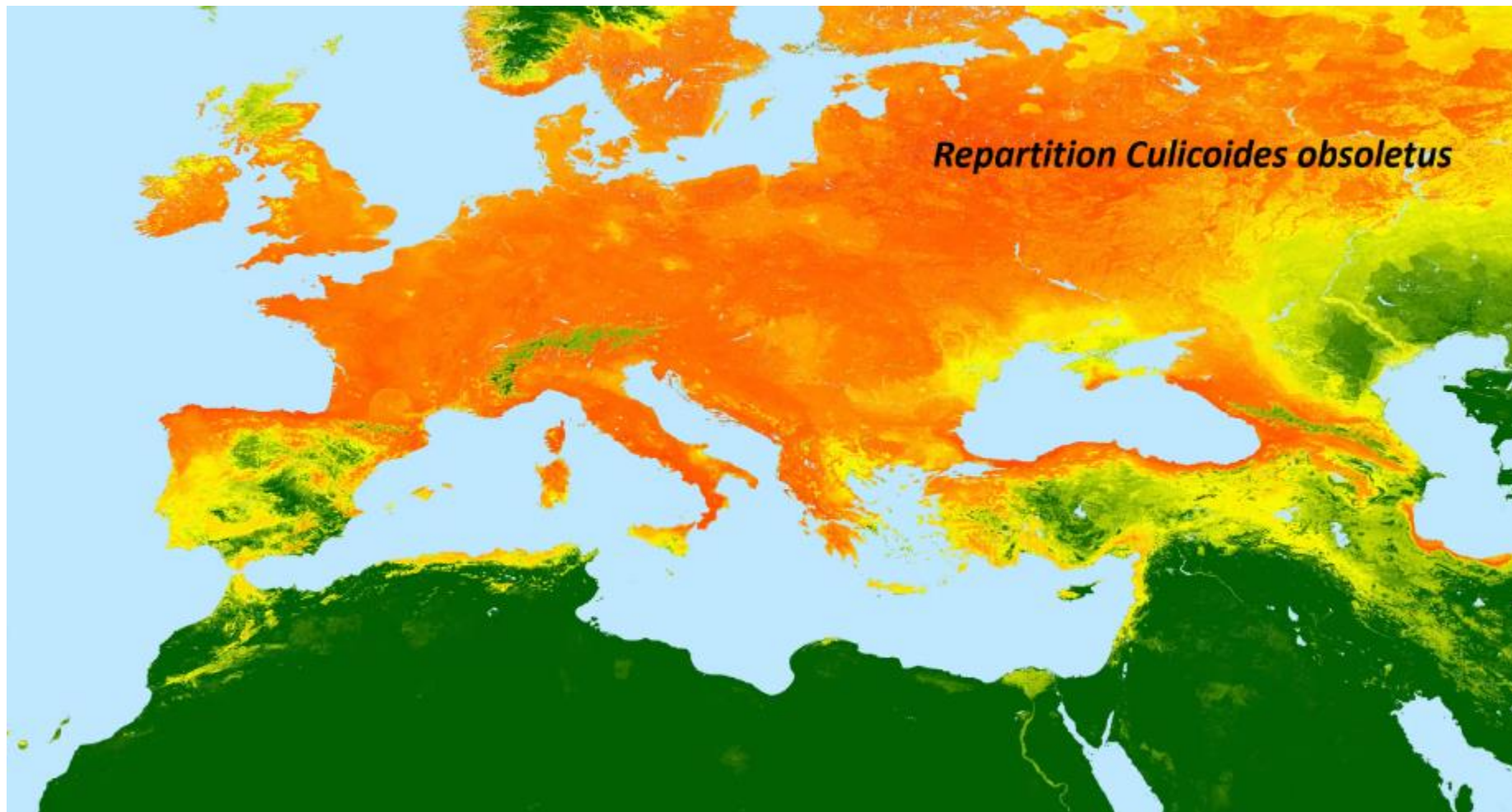
Vectors: *Culicoïdes*
(*imicola*, *obsoletus*,...)





European Union - Information about us, for
2001-2002





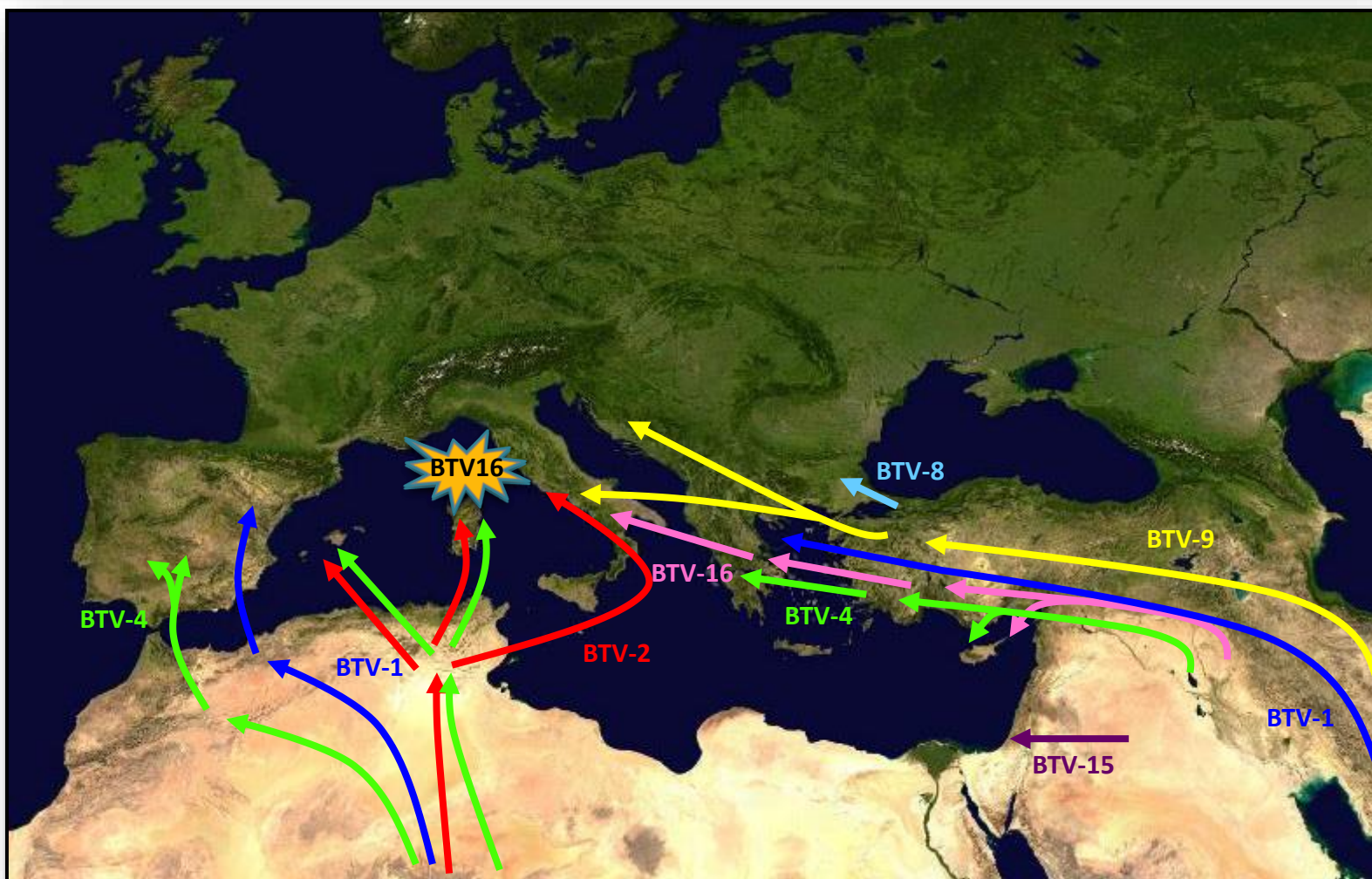
BT in Europe before 1998...

FREE





1998-2006: circulation in the South of Europe



2000-01

BTV2
Corsica

2003

BTV4
Corsica

2004

BTV16
Corsica



Summer **2006**

Emergence in 2006

New serotype

New area

New clinical pattern

8

9

2

2

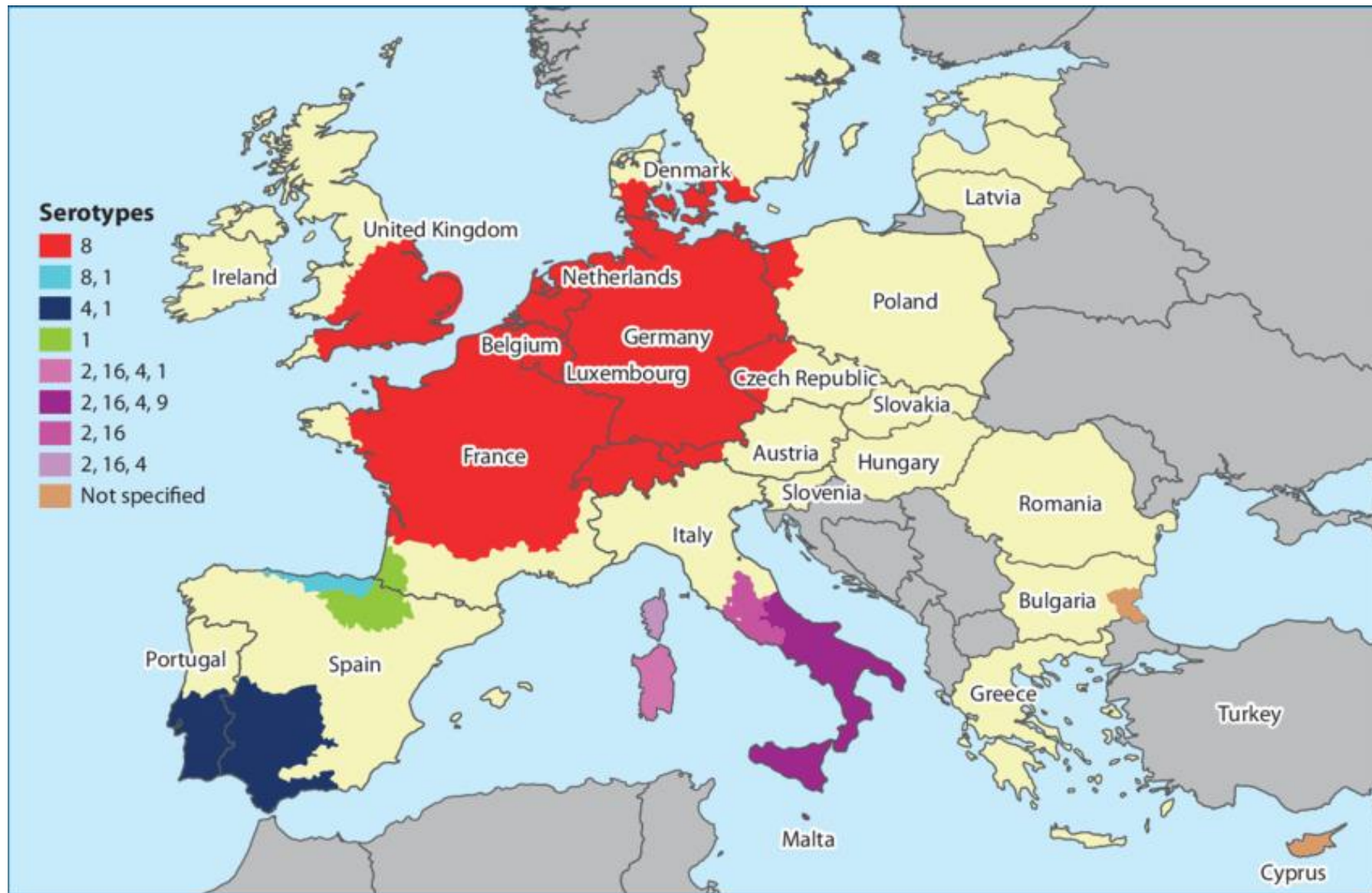
4,16

1

2, 4, 9, 16, 1

2

2007



Bluetongue virus distribution in Europe in 2007.

2010

2006 : 7 cases

2007: 14 000

2008 : 38 000

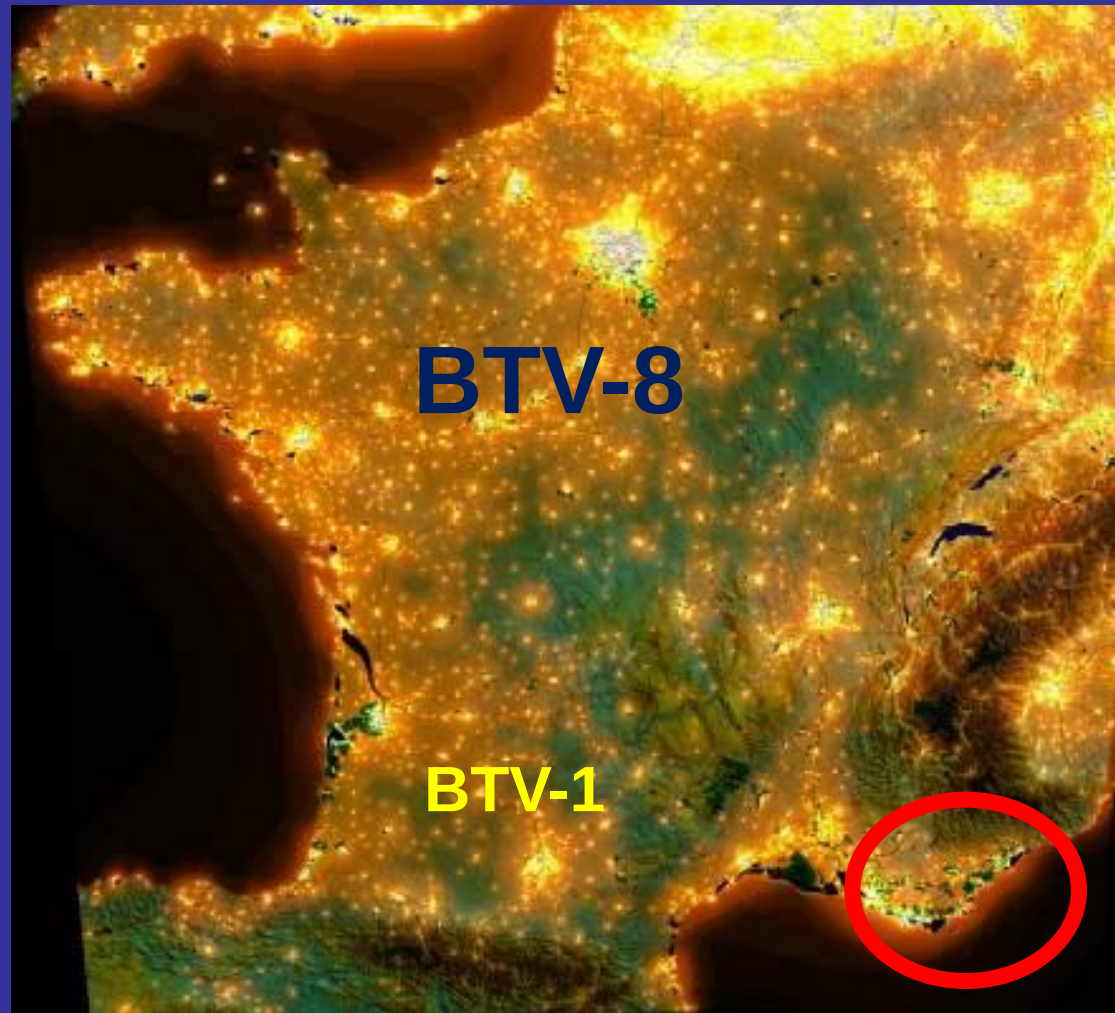
Compulsory vaccination
Inactivated vaccines
BTV-1 and 8

2009 : 83

2010 : 1

2011: 0

2012 : 14 of December: free status



Bluetongue

Restricted zones* as of 11 November 2008

This map includes information on the bluetongue virus serotypes circulating in each restricted zone, which permits, for the purposes of Articles 7 and 8 of Regulation No 1266/2007, the identification of the restricted zones demarcated in different Member States where the same bluetongue virus serotypes are circulating.

Zone (serotypes)

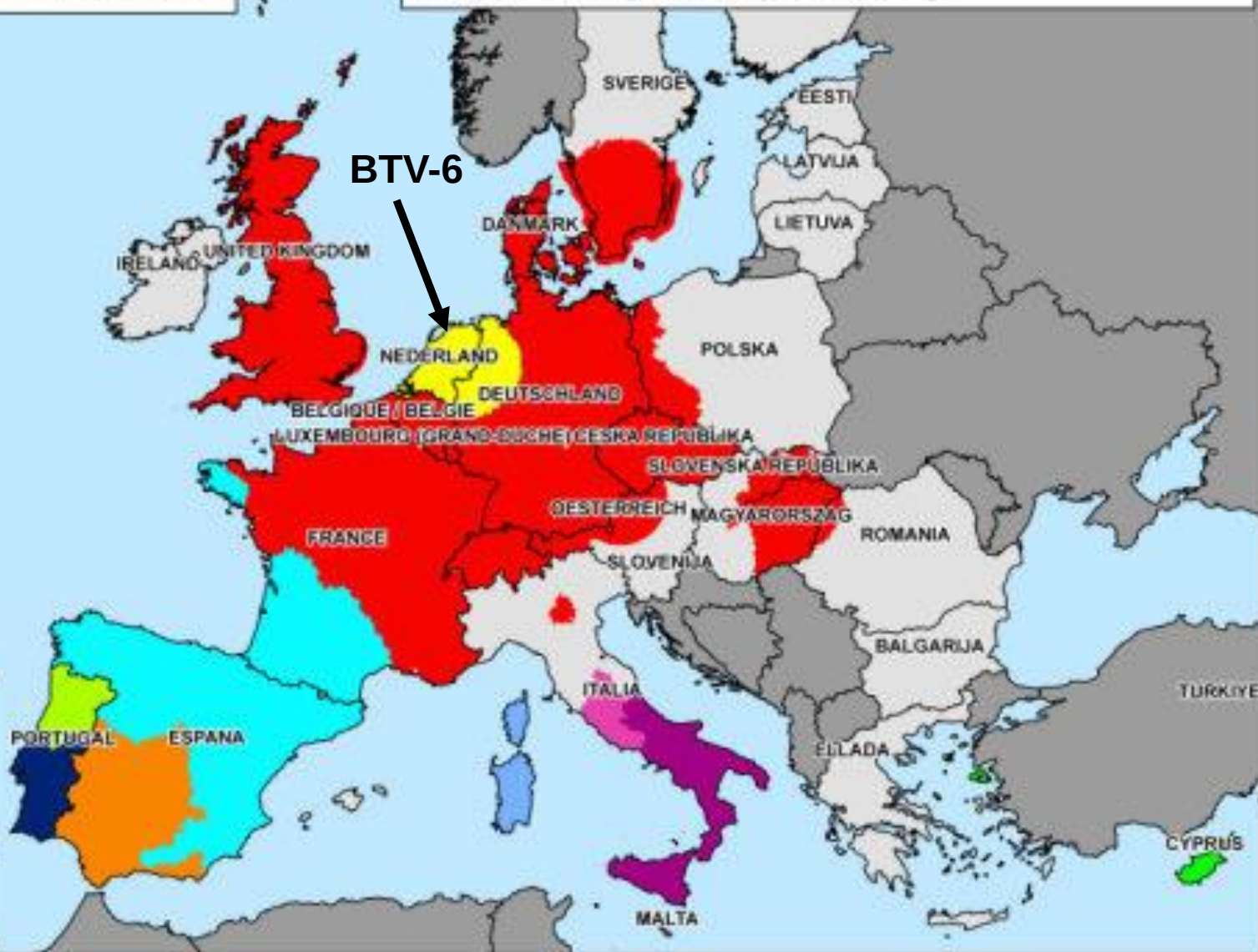
- A (2,4,9,16)
- B (2,16)
- D (16)
- F (8)
- G (1,2,4,16)
- I (4,1)
- J (1)
- K (1,8)
- L (8,6)
- S (1,4,8)

BTV-6



* as defined in Article 2 (d) of Commission Regulation No 1266/2007, geographic areas where surveillance and/or protection zones have been demarcated by the Member States in accordance with Article 6 of Council Directive 2000/75/EC

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2015



The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2015

William C. Campbell, Satoshi Ōmura, Youyou Tu

Share this: [f](#) [G+](#) [t](#) [+](#) [e](#) 2.6K

The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2015

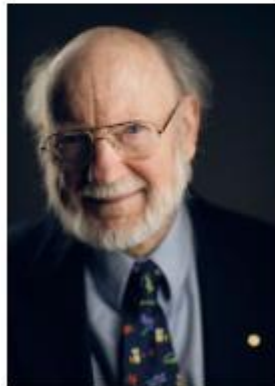


Photo: A. Mahmoud
William C. Campbell
Prize share: 1/4



Photo: A. Mahmoud
Satoshi Ōmura
Prize share: 1/4



Photo: A. Mahmoud
Youyou Tu
Prize share: 1/2

*their discoveries concerning a novel
therapy against infections caused by
roundworm parasites"*

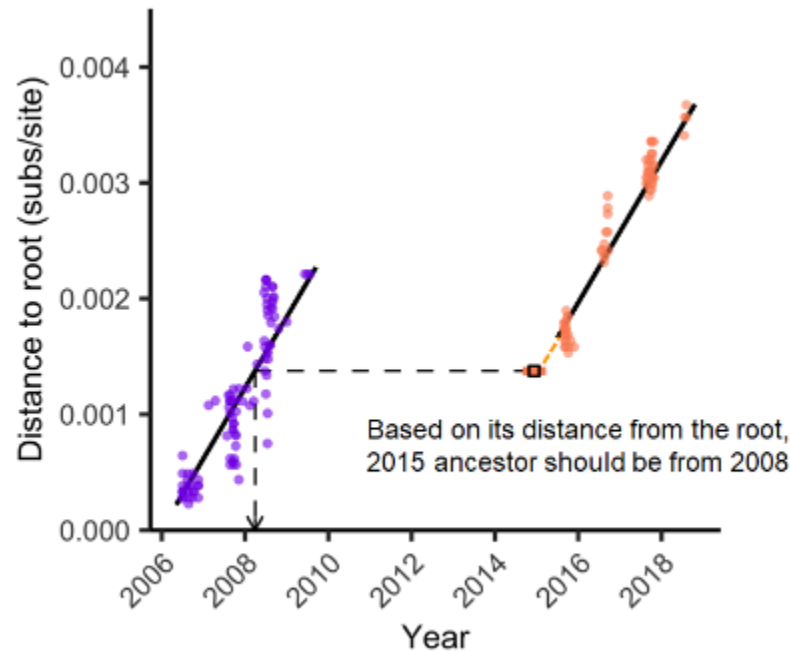
Allier « département »

2015



Genetic evolution of BTV-8 from 2006 to 2019

European collaboration



Pascall et al, *PLoS Biology*, accepted

PLOS BIOLOGY

OPEN ACCESS PEER-REVIEWED

SHORT REPORTS

“Frozen evolution” of an RNA virus suggests accidental release as a potential cause of arbovirus re-emergence

David J. Pascall , Kyriaki Nomikou , Emmanuel Bréard, Stephan Zientara, Ana da Silva Filipe, Bernd Hoffmann, Maude Jacquot, Joshua B. Singer, Kris De Clercq, Anette Bøtner, Corinne Sailleau, Cyril Viarouge, Carrie Batten, [...], Massimo Palmarini [view all]

Récolte de semence

Assurance production

La récolte est faite en présence d'une vache en chaleur, avec un vagin artificiel. C'est la méthode qui se rapproche le plus des conditions naturelles et qui est la plus fiable.

> Toutes races de taureaux

Contrôle fertilité



Analyse du sperme au microscope :

- Motilité
- % de vivant

Analyse au spectro-photomètre :

- Concentration (nb spz/mm3)

> Contrôle qualité de semence en frais

Prod



private seed production

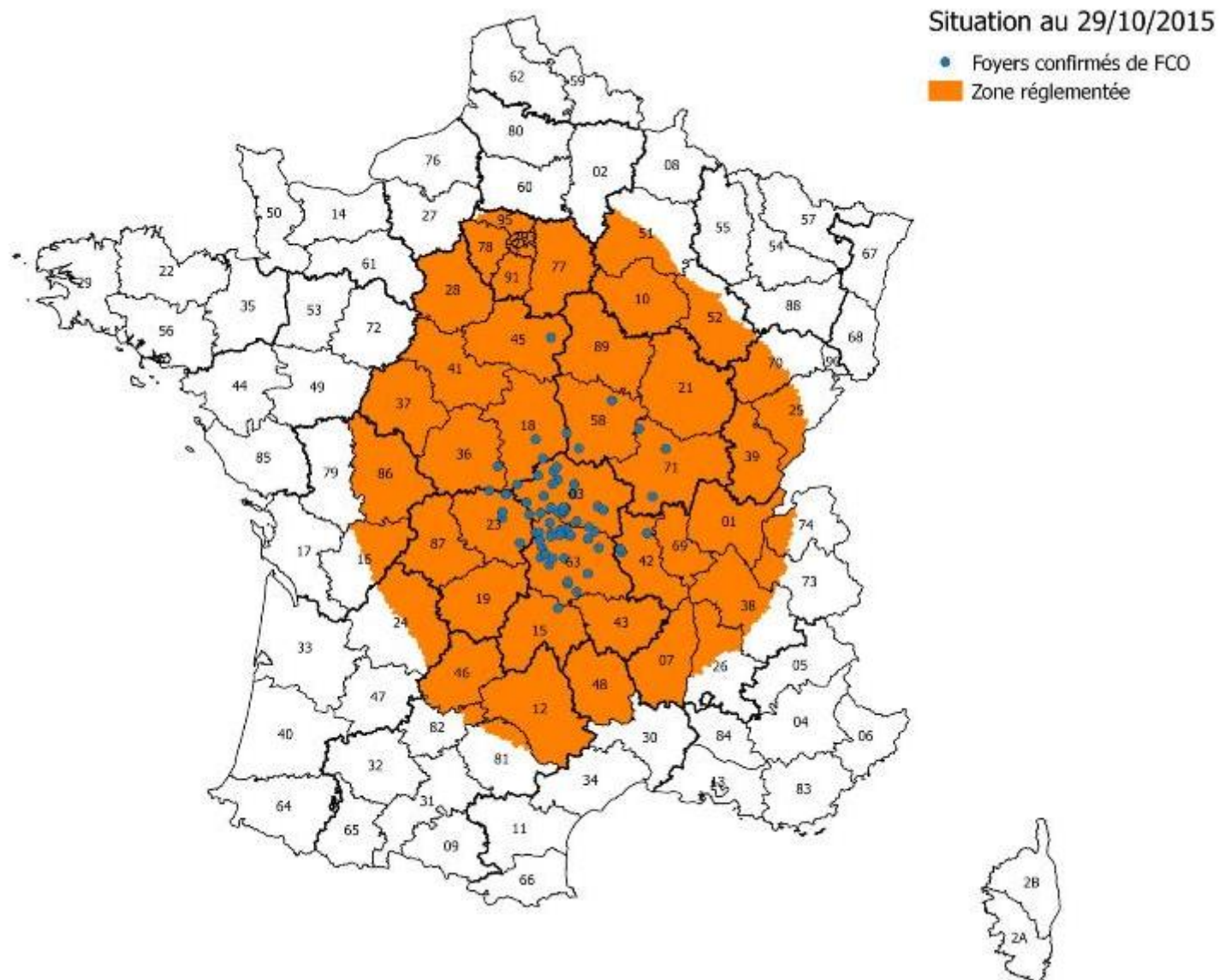
Article

Transmission of Bluetongue Virus Serotype 8 by Artificial Insemination with Frozen–Thawed Semen from Naturally Infected Bulls

Kris De Clercq ^{1,*}, Leen Vandaele ^{2†}, Tine Vanbinst ¹, Mickaël Riou ³, Isra Deblauwe ⁴, Wendy Wesselingh ², Anne Pinard ³, Mieke Van Eetvelde ², Olivier Boulesteix ³, Bart Leemans ², Robert Gélineau ³, Griet Vercauteren ⁵, Sara Van der Heyden ⁵, Jean-François Beckers ⁶, Claude Saegerman ⁷, Donal Sammin ⁸, Aart de Kruif ² and Ilse De Leeuw ¹

9 April 2021

October 30, 2015



2016

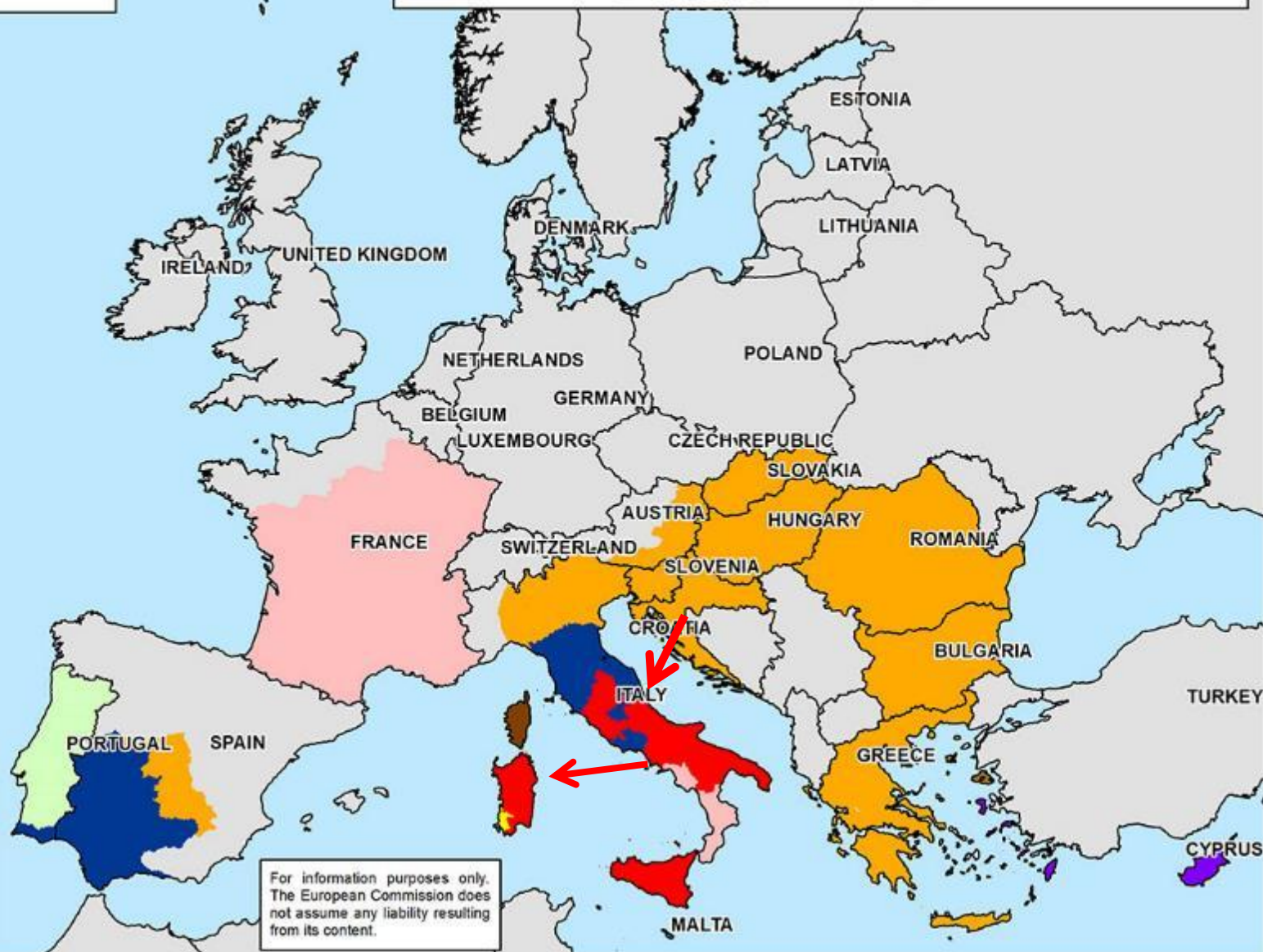
Bluetongue

Restricted zones* as of 22 December 2016

This map includes information on the bluetongue virus serotypes circulating in each restricted zone, which permits, for the purposes of Articles 7 and 8 of Regulation No 1266/2007, the identification of the restricted zones demarcated in different Member States where the same bluetongue virus serotypes are circulating.

Zone (serotypes)

- F(8)
- G (1,2,4,16)
- H (Not specified)
- I(1,4)
- J (1)
- T (1,2,4,8,16)
- X (4,16)
- Z (1,16)
- A2 (1,2,16)
- A3 (4)
- A4 (1,4,8,16)
- A6 (1,4,16)



* as defined in Article 2 (d) of Commission Regulation No 1266/2007: geographic areas where surveillance and/or protection zones have been demarcated by the Member States in accordance with Article 8 of Council Directive 2000/75/EC.

2017

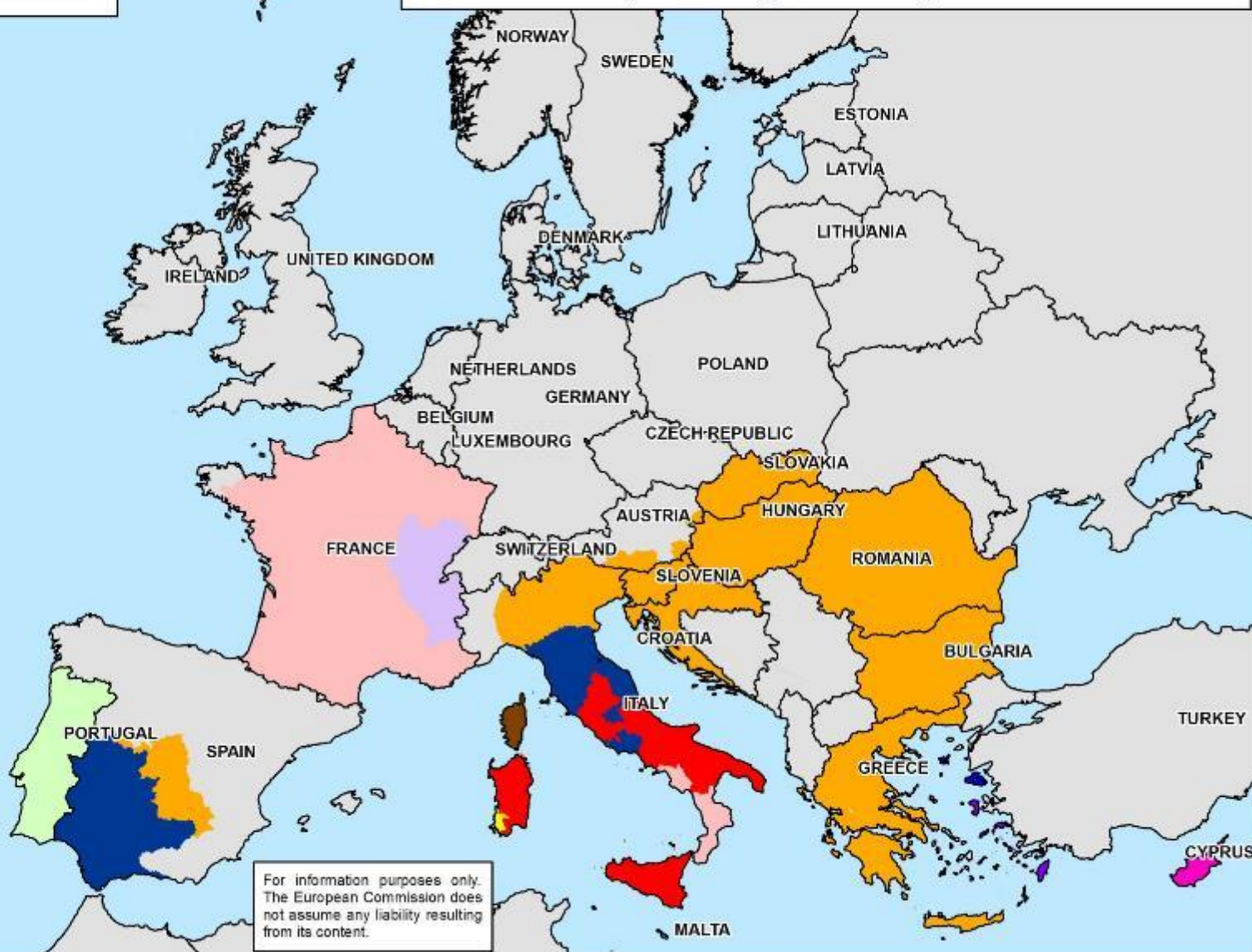
Bluetongue

Restricted zones* as of 14 November 2017

This map includes information on the bluetongue virus serotypes circulating in each restricted zone, which permits, for the purposes of Articles 7 and 8 of Regulation No 1266/2007, the identification of the restricted zones demarcated in different Member States where the same bluetongue virus serotypes are circulating.

Zone (serotypes)

- Y (8,4)
- F (8)
- G (1,2,4,16)
- I (1,4)
- J (1)
- T (1,2,4,8,16)
- X (4,16)
- Z (1,16)
- A2 (1,2,16)
- A3 (4)
- A4 (1,4,8,16)
- A6 (1,4,16)
- A7 (4,16,8)
- A8 (16)



2023

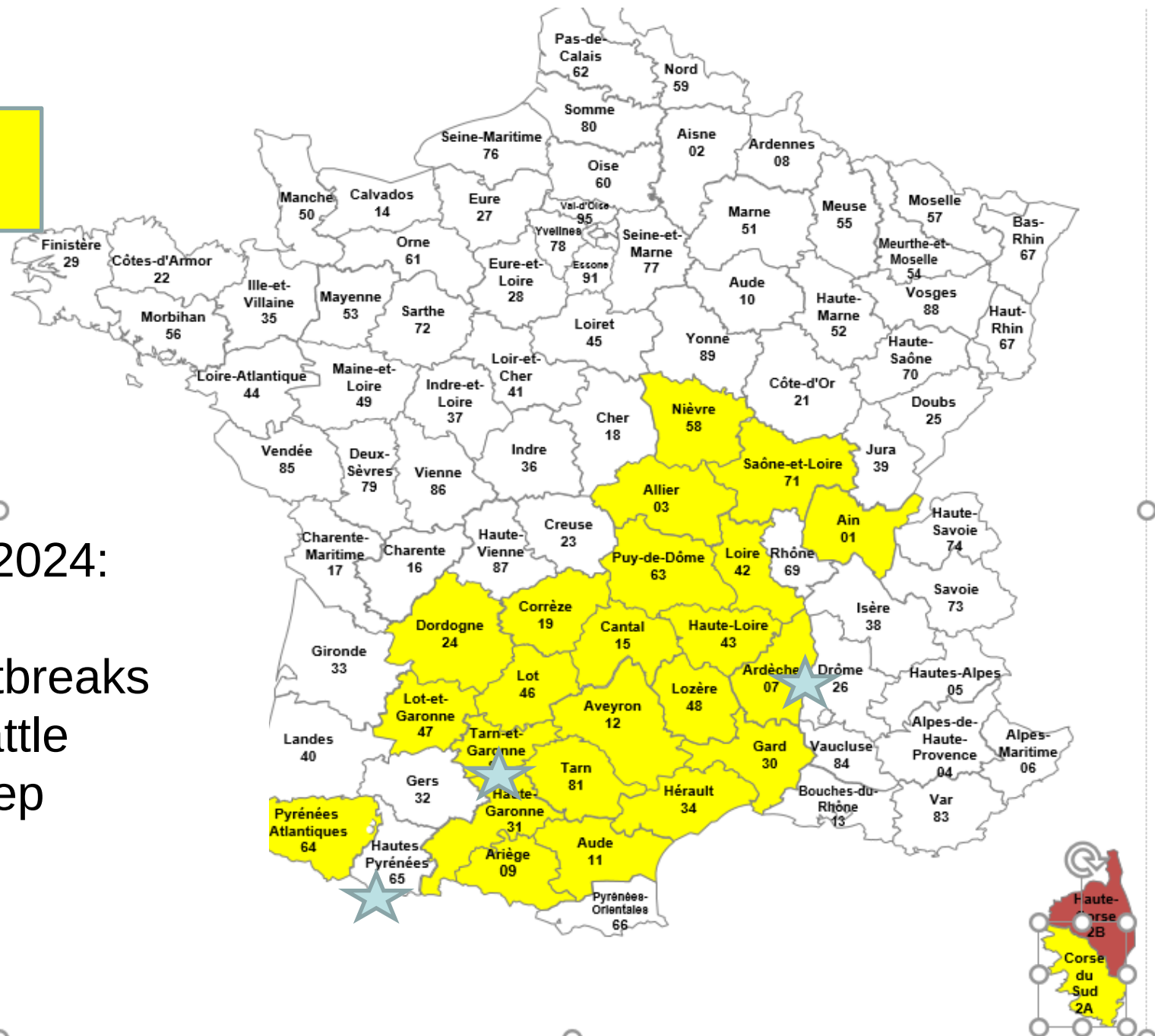
BTV-8

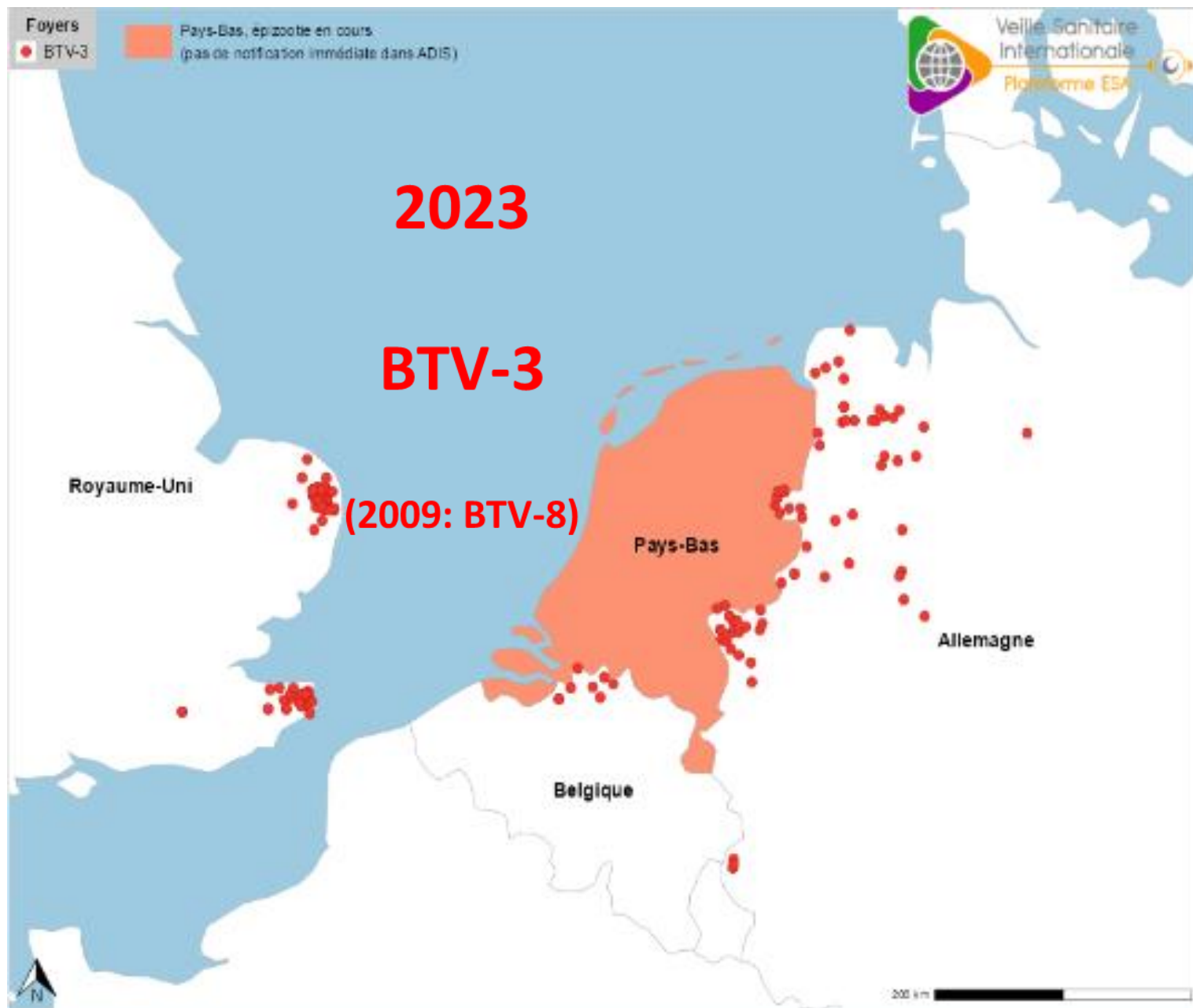
January 2024:

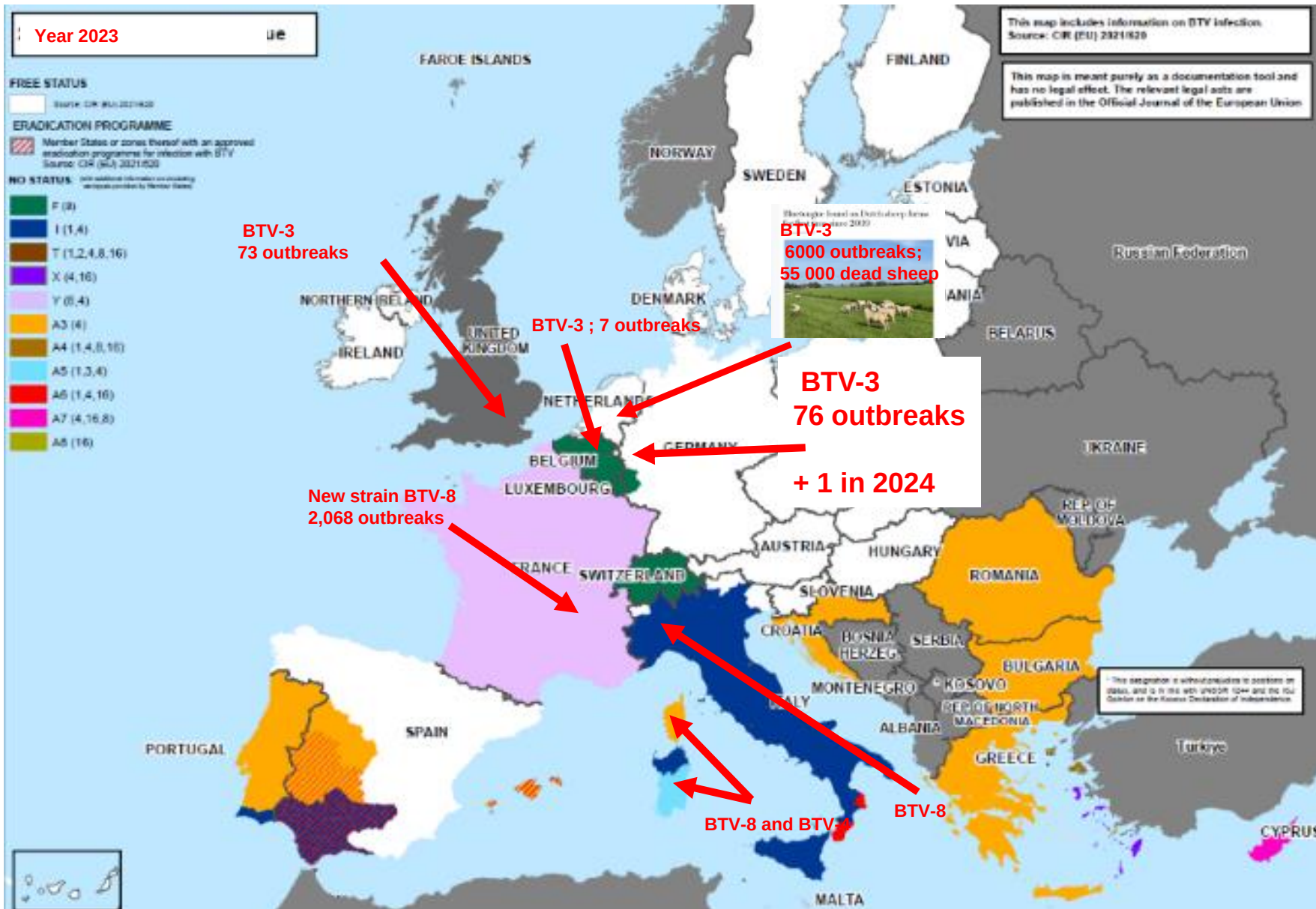
2,068 outbreaks

2,068 outbreaks
-1,537 cattle

-1,537 cattle
-531 sheep

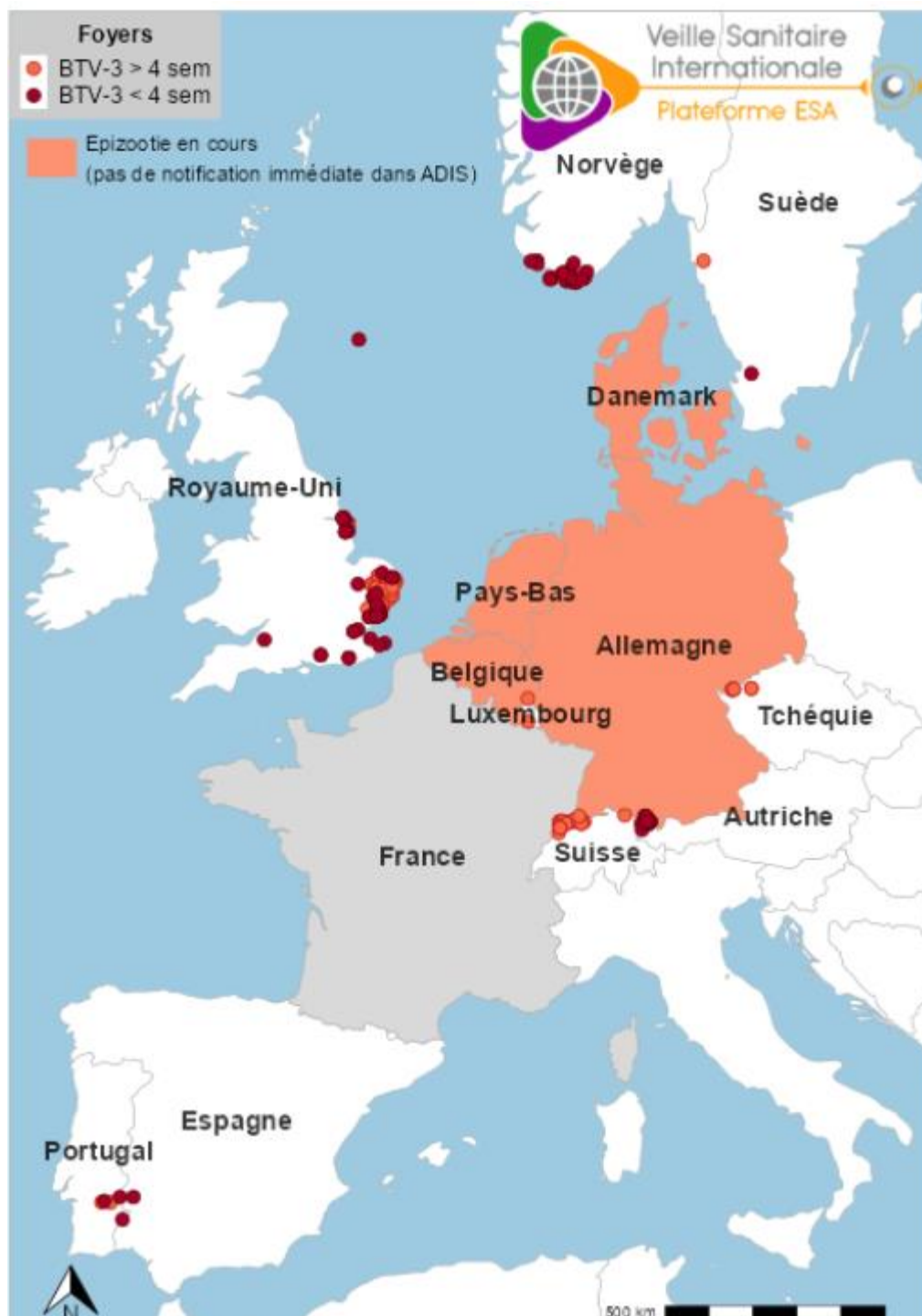






2024

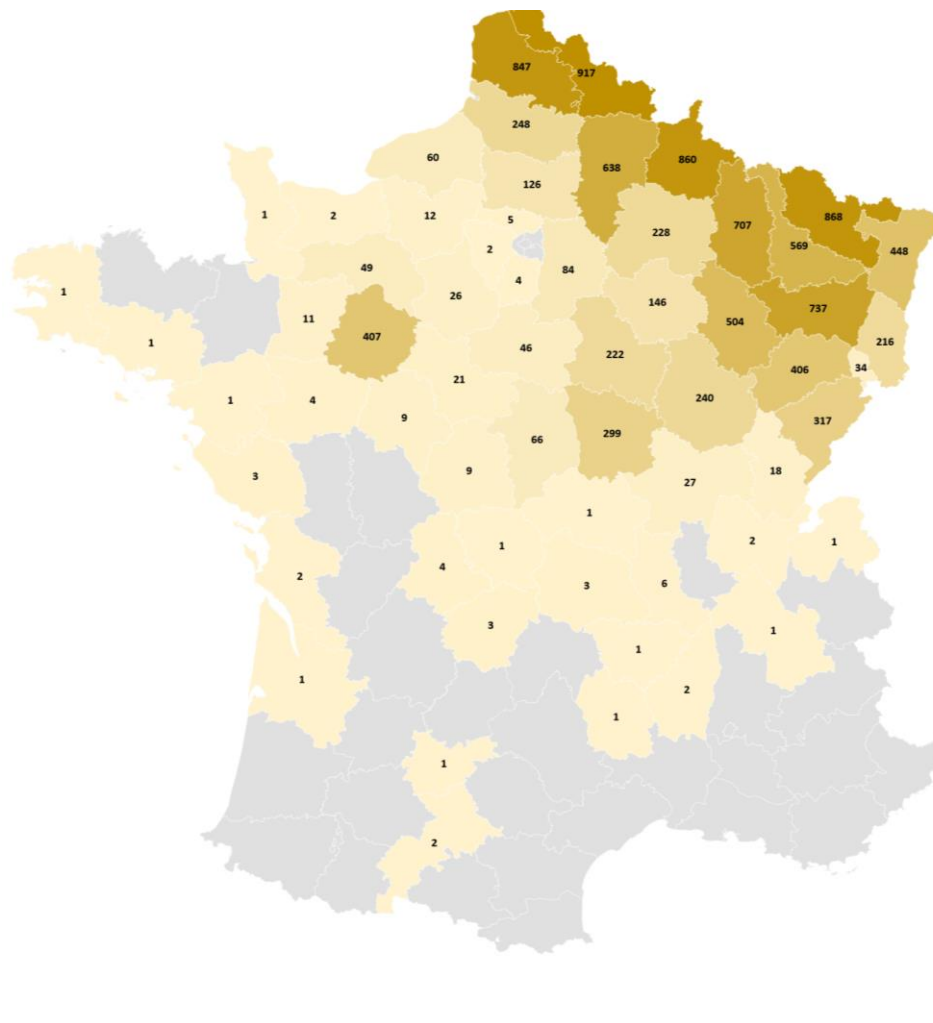
10/10/2024



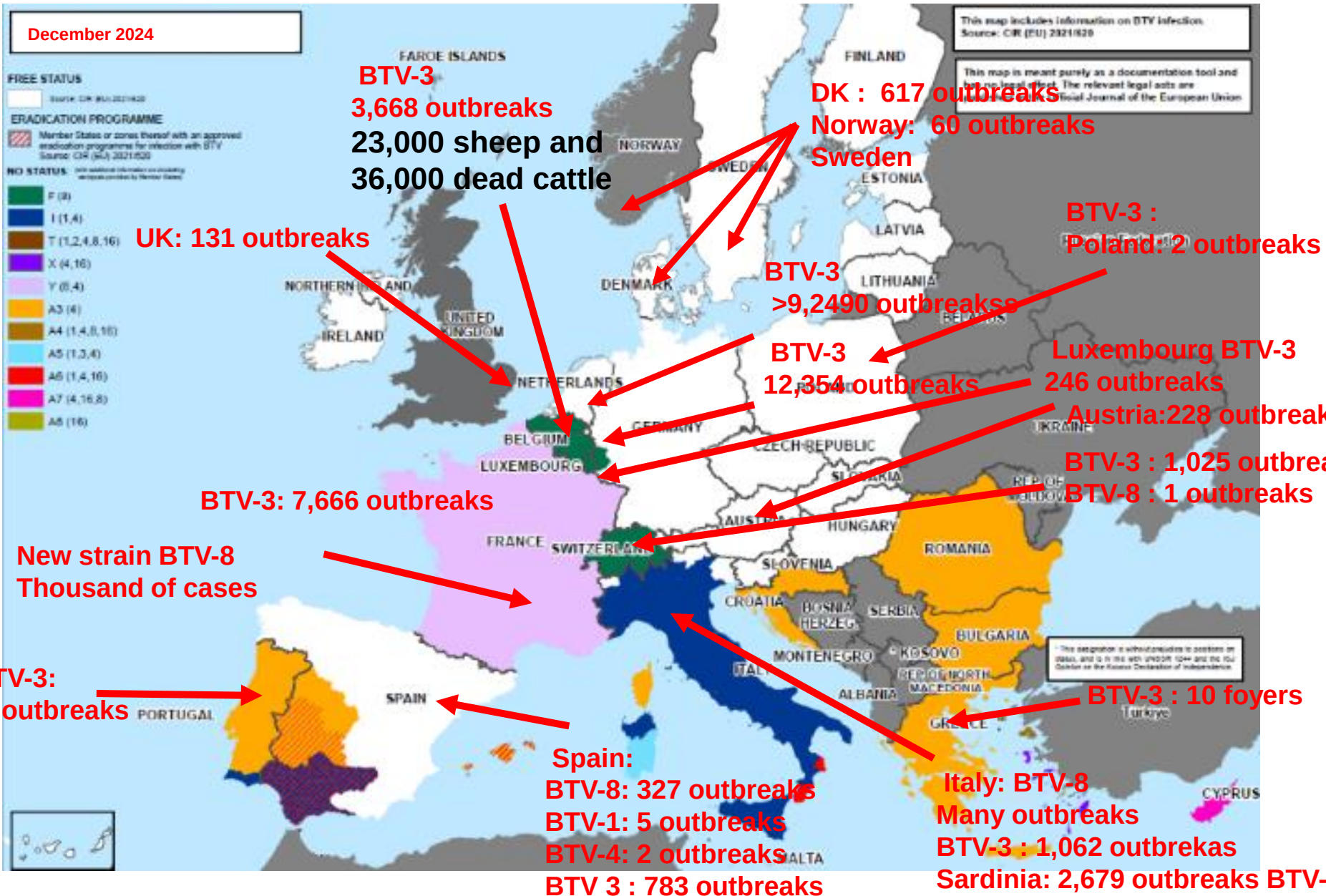
Year 2024

BTV-3

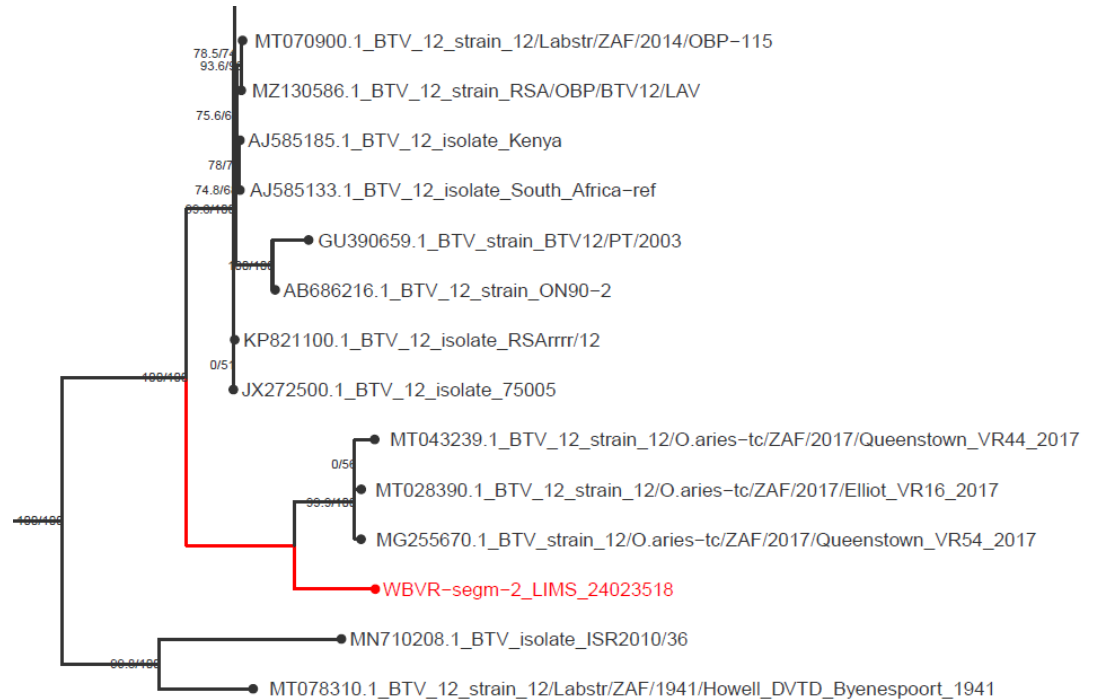
10,521 outbreaks



December 2024



3 octobre 2024



One sheep Ct = 22

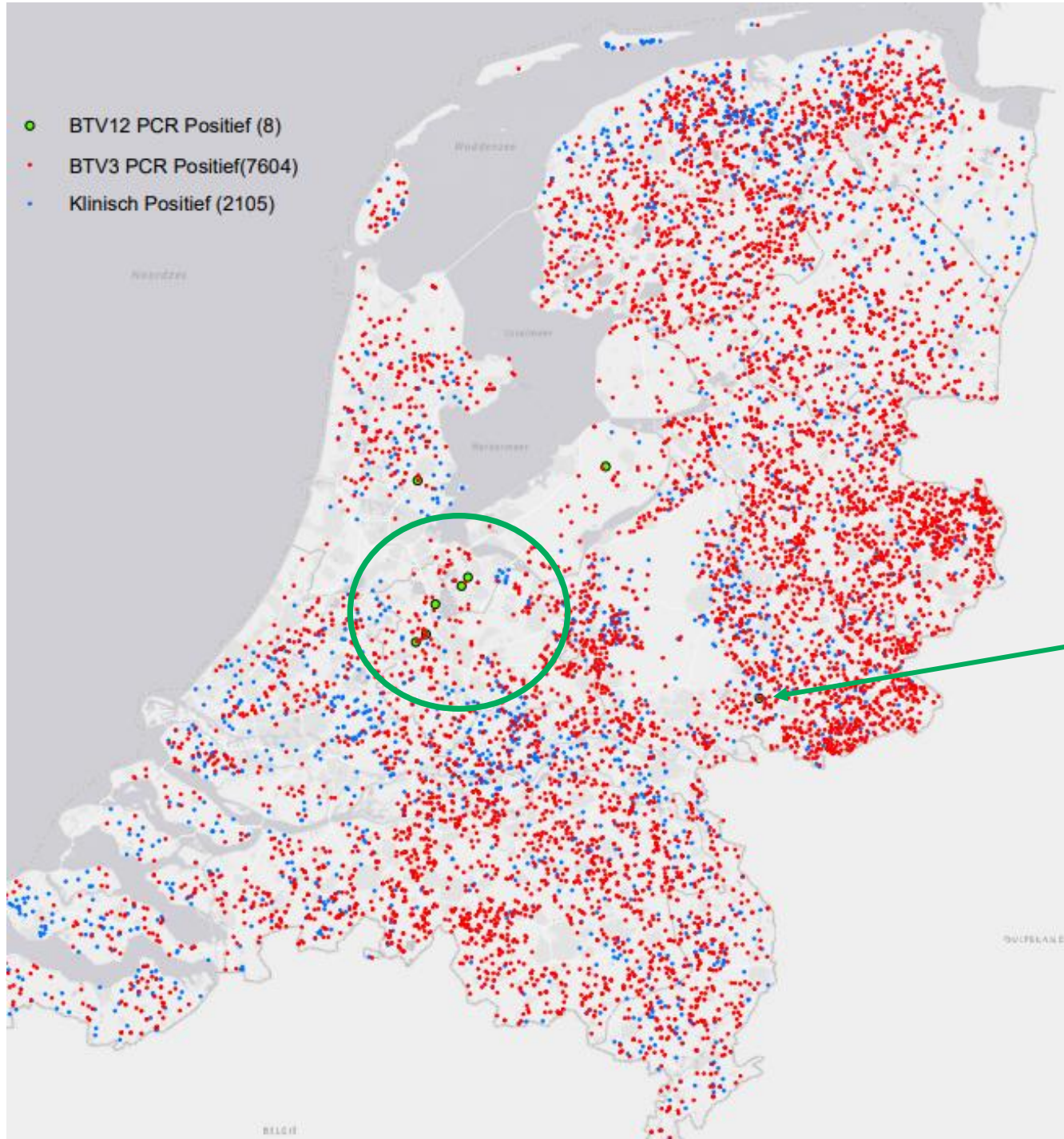
20 km from the 1st case of BTV-3 in 2023

1 cattle at 5 km

BTV-12 !!!!!!!!!!!!!

Segment	Virus protein	% identity with LIMS 24023518	Isolate name	GenBank accession
Segm-1	VP1	98.08	BTV-24/ISR2009/02_2009	MN710085.1
Segm-2	VP2	96.56	BTV-12/O.aries-tc/ZAF/2017/Queenstown_VR54_2017	MG255670.1
Segm-3	VP3	97.11	BTV-3/ISR-2019/13_2013	MG344982.1
Segm-4	VP4	97.87	BTV-3/ISR-2153/16_2016	MG344993.1
Segm-5	NS1	98.01	BTV-1/LIB2007/06_2007	KP821370.1
Segm-6	VP5	96.60	BTV-12/O.aries-tc/ZAF/2017/Queenstown_VR44_2017	MT043243.1
Segm-7	VP7	97.58	BTV-12/O.aries-tc/ZAF/2017/Queenstown_VR54_2017	MG255675.1
Segm-8	NS2	96.89	BTV-12/O.aries-tc/ZAF/2017/Elliot_VR16_2017	MT028396.1
Segm-9	VP6/NS4	97.58	BTV-4/IT(L)_2003	JN255890.1
Segm-10	NS3/NS3a	n.a.		

- BTV12 PCR Positief (8)
- BTV3 PCR Positief(7604)
- Klinisch Positief (2105)



BTV-12

12 outbreaks

Source: NVWA

25/11/2024



Before 1998

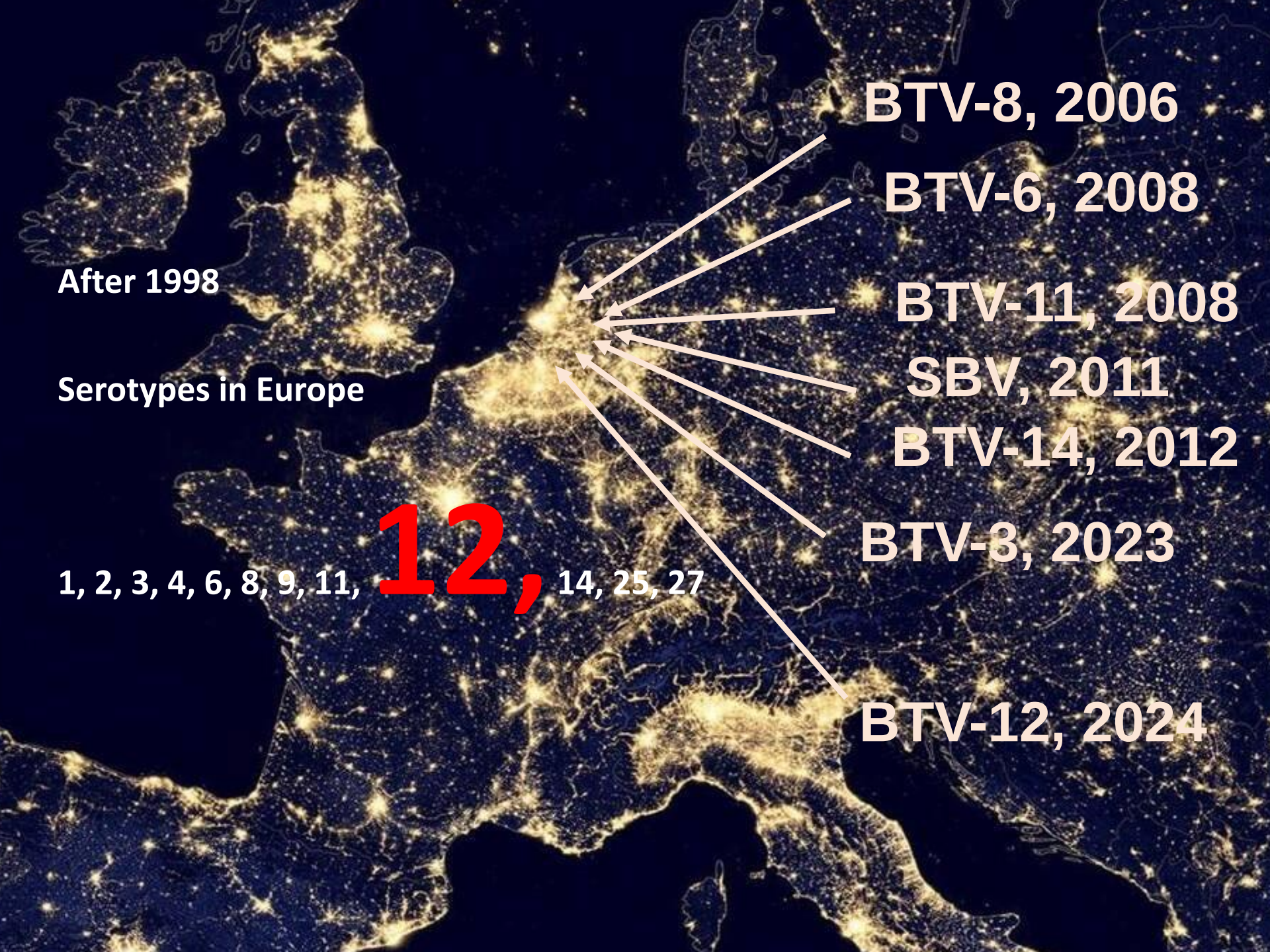




After 1998

Serotypes in Europe

1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, **12,** 14, 25, 27



After 1998

Serotypes in Europe

1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, **12,** 14, 25, 27

BTV-8, 2006

BTV-6, 2008

BTV-11, 2008

SBV, 2011

BTV-14, 2012

BTV-8, 2023

BTV-12, 2024

Orbiviruses:

- Bluetongue

- **EHD**

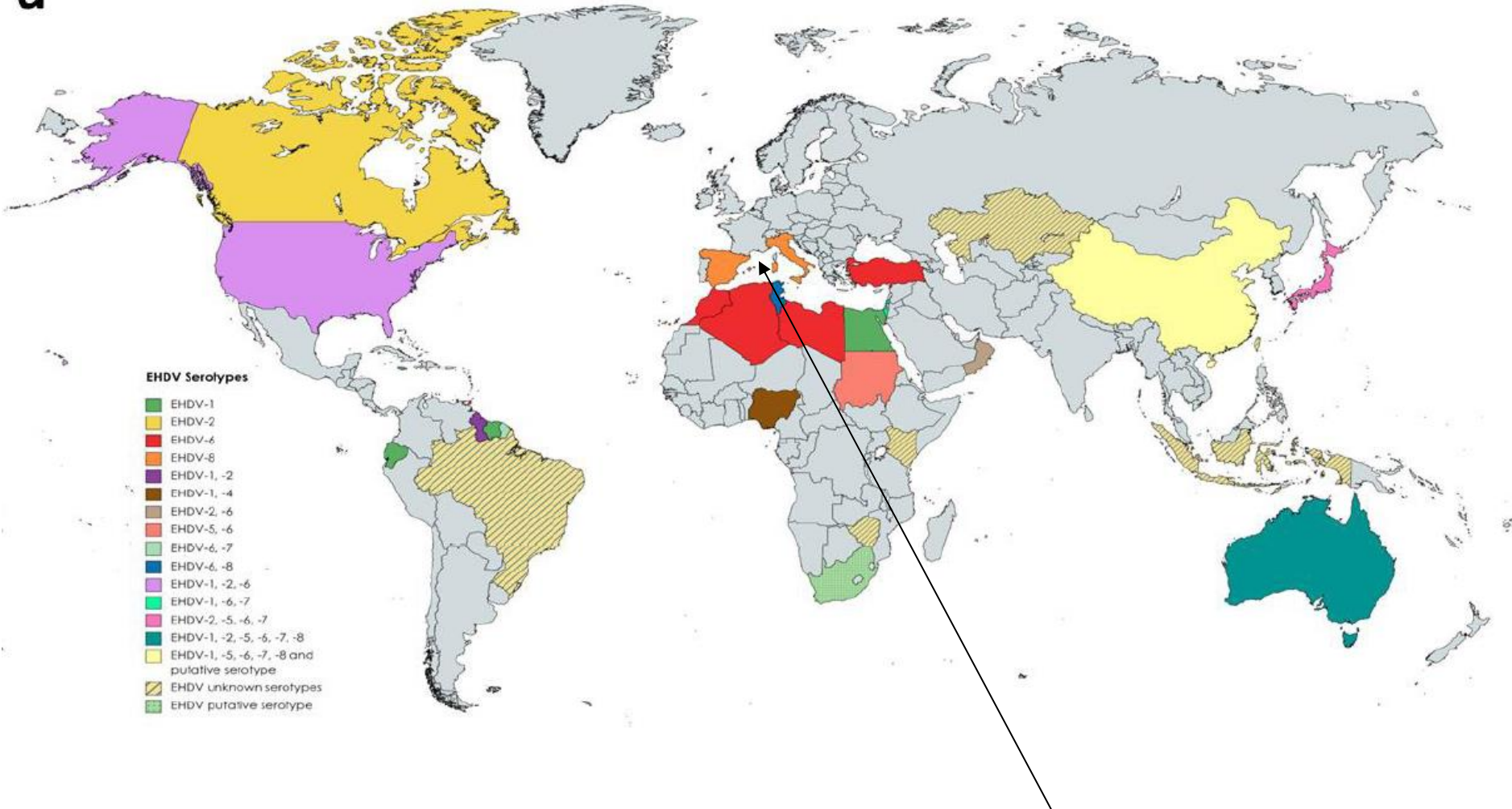


- hypotheses on the factors of introduction



90% fatal in deer

a



microorganisms



2022 ; 2023 ; 2024

Review
Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease Virus: Current Knowledge and Emerging Perspectives

Luis Jiménez-Cabello , Sergio Utrilla-Trigo, Gema Lorenzo, Javier Ortego and Eva Calvo-Pinilla

2022

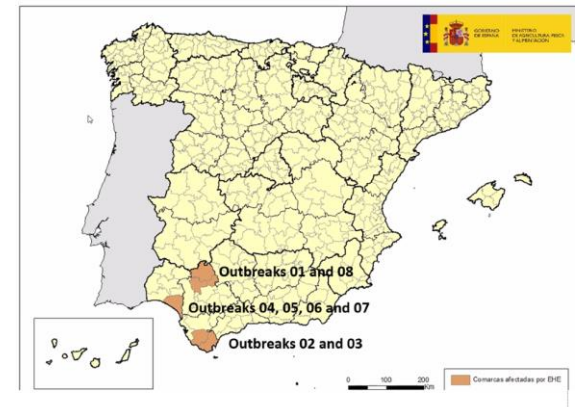
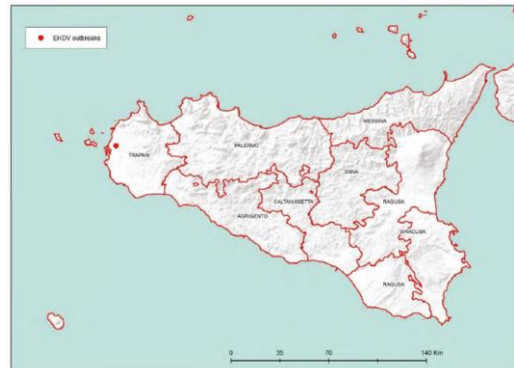
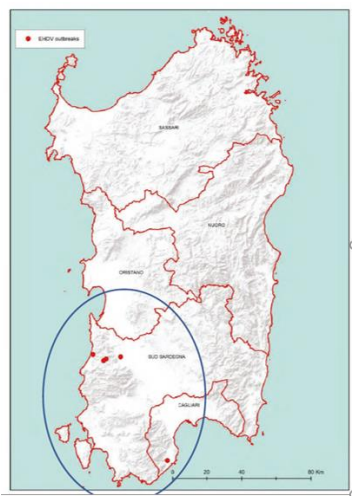


From 28 Octobre 2022

Clinical signs

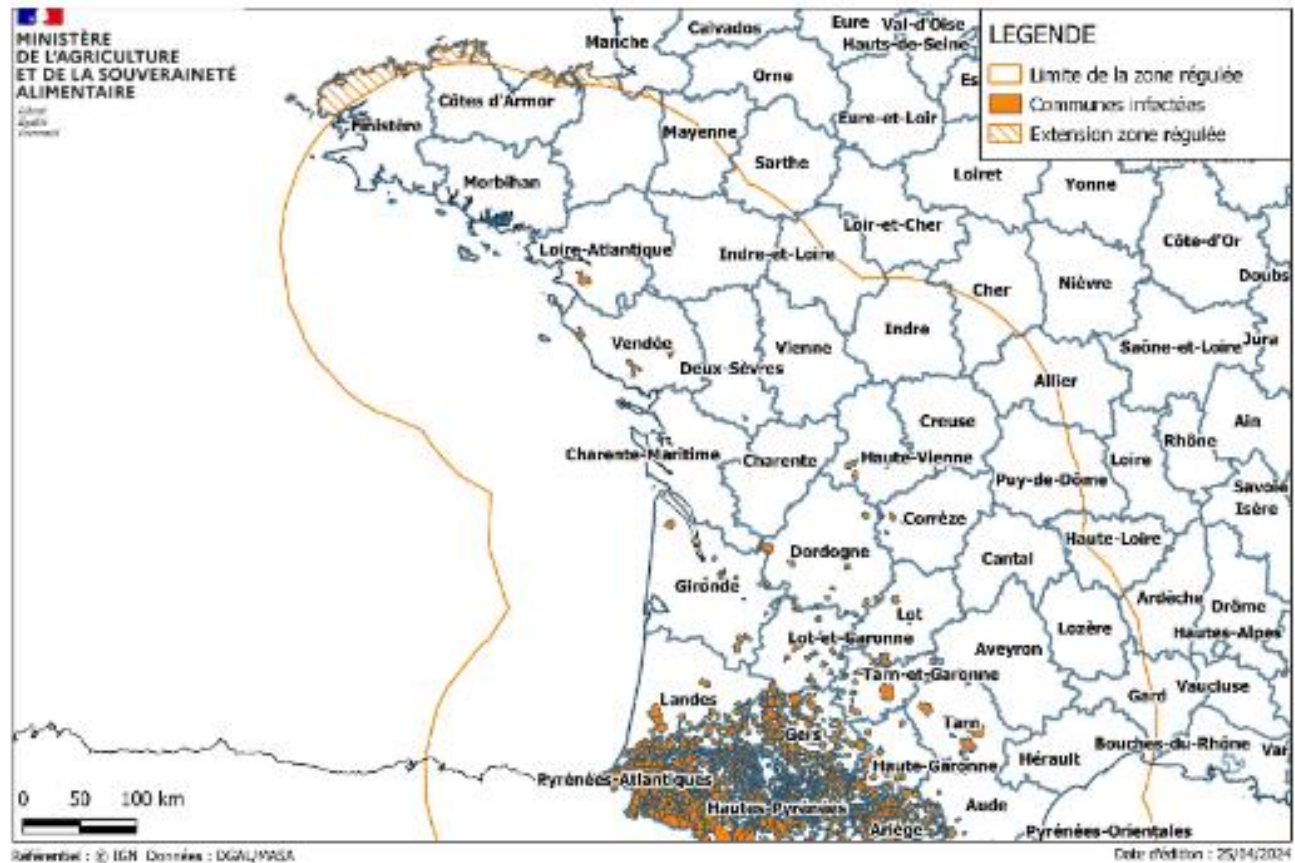
- Cattle and a deer in Sardinia and Sicily (morbidity rate 5 to 10 %)
- Cattle in Andalusia (morbidity rate 10 to 15 % ; mortality rate <1%)

➡ Confirmation EHDV-8



2023

> 4,330 outbreaks



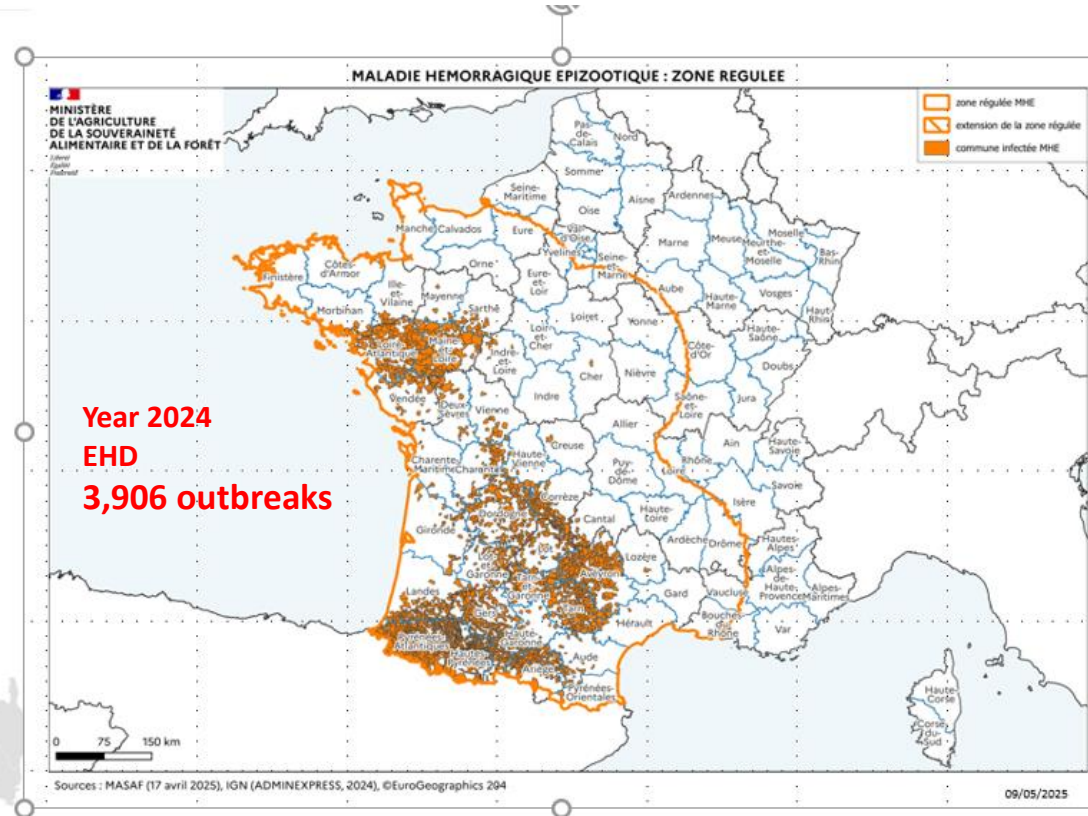
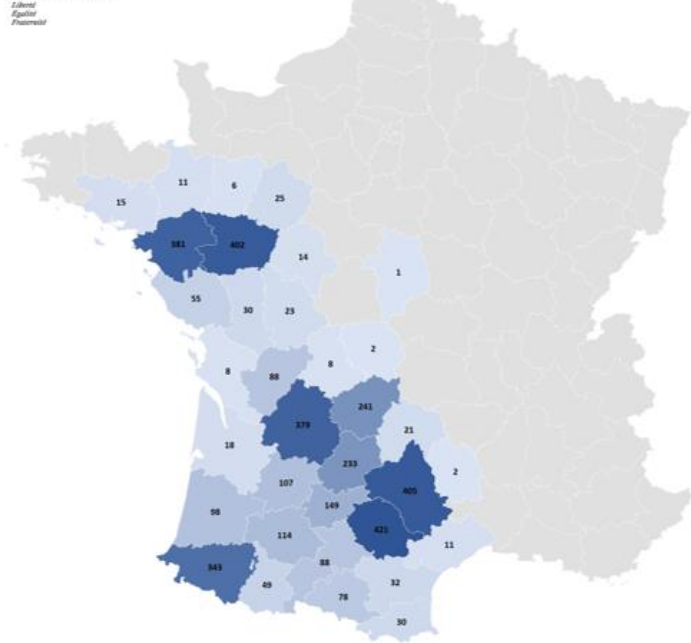
National Library of Medicine
National Center for Biotechnology Information

> Virologie (Montrouge). 2024 Feb 1;28(1):1-2. doi: 10.1684/vir.2024.1035.

Emergence of Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease in France in 2023: Impacts and Future Prospects

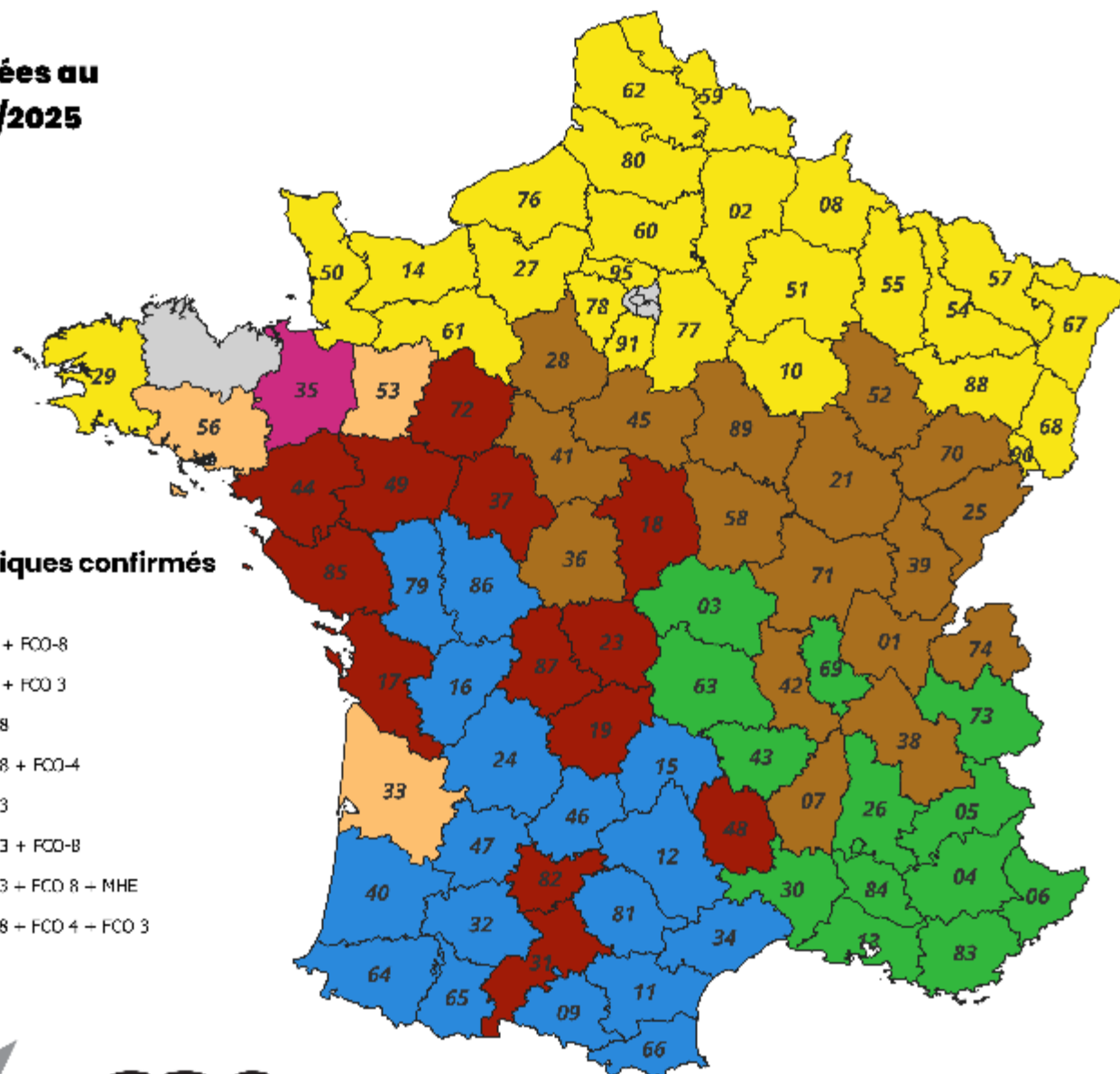
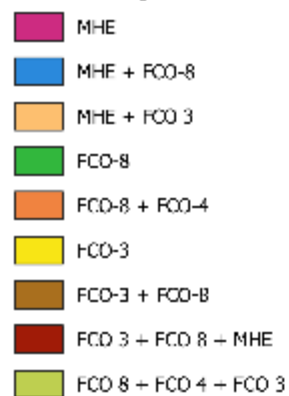
Stéphan Zientara, Corinne Sailleau, Pascal Dujardin, Emmanuel Bréard, Damien Vitour

2024



**Données au
24/01/2025**

Cas cliniques confirmés



2025?

Orbiviruses:

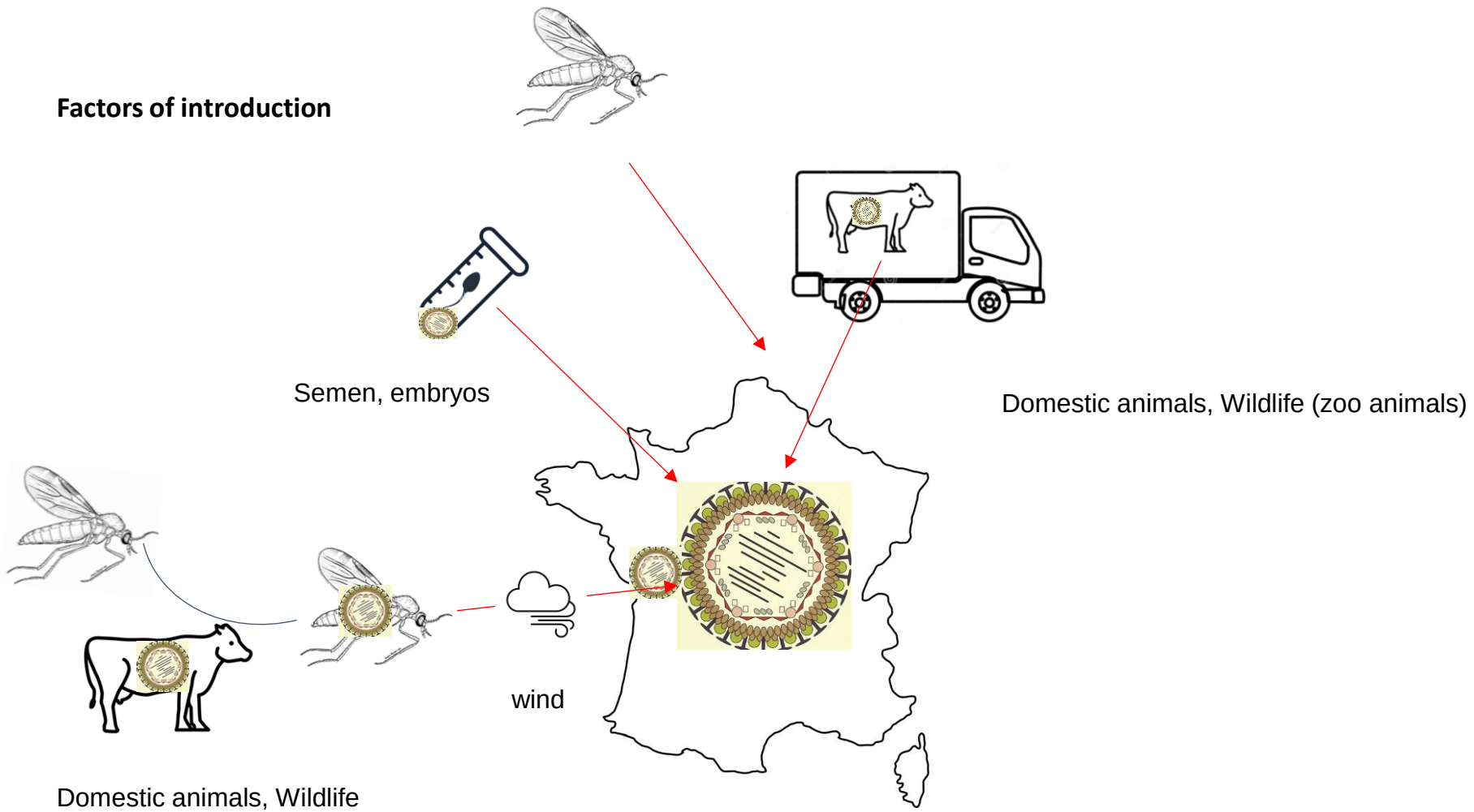
- Bluetongue
- EHD



-hypotheses on the factors of introduction

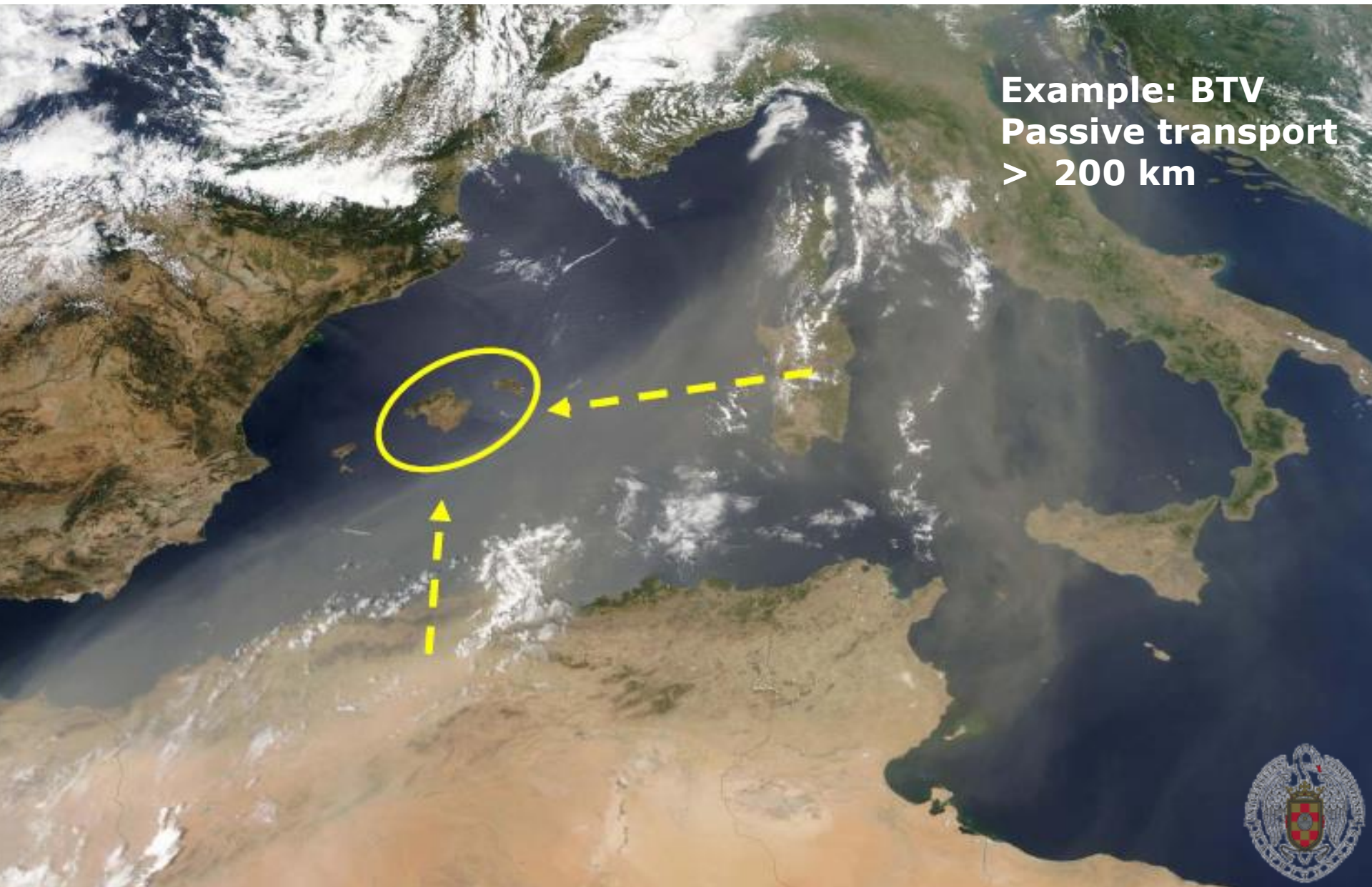


Factors of introduction





Example: BTV
Passive transport
> 200 km



Control and prevention

Vector control



Surveillance:
Collaborations in Europe

Detection/diagnosis

Vaccine platform



Antiviral molecules

