

# CVBDs in Europe

Warming temperatures are creating perfect conditions for vectors and their parasites, enabling them to spread further than ever before. Imported and travelling pets are also carrying parasitic diseases to non-endemic areas, compounding the problem.



## Babesiosis

One of the most important tick-borne infectious diseases in dogs, babesiosis can be fatal if left untreated.<sup>1</sup> Europe has recorded a dramatic spread of the vector – a highly resilient tick species called *Dermacentor reticulatus* – which is presumed to have led to the increase in disease incidence.



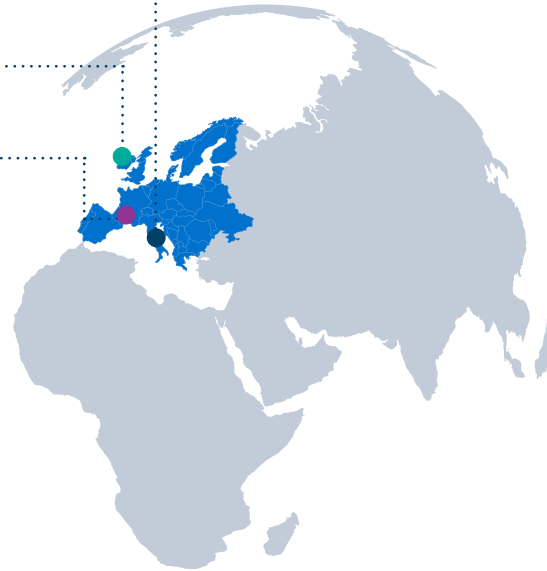
## Leishmaniasis

Endemic in Southern Europe, leishmaniasis continues to spread due to climate change, driving the expansion of its sand fly vector to areas previously free from sand flies. In addition, travelling and imported pets are exposing non-endemic areas to the disease.



## Lyme disease

Lyme disease (Lyme borreliosis) is common across much of Europe and is reaching new areas. The tick vectors, such as the castor bean tick (*Ixodes ricinus*), are commonly found in woods and urban areas<sup>2</sup>, where small rodents act as natural reservoirs, presenting an even greater risk of exposure to pets and people.



Elanco

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RECENT RESEARCH  
HAS SHOWN...

...that sand flies occur in areas where they have not been noticed before, suggesting that they are more widespread than previously expected.”



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[1] Solano-Gallego L et al. A review of canine babesiosis: The European perspective: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4902949/> (accessed October 2020) [2] CVBD.org, Lyme Borreliosis: <http://www.cvbd.org/en/tick-borne-diseases/lyme-borreliosis/pathogens/> (accessed October 2020)