

# CVBDs in The Americas



Vector-borne diseases are spreading across North and South America, due to warmer climates and increased pet travel, resulting in the need for greater awareness of regional risk.



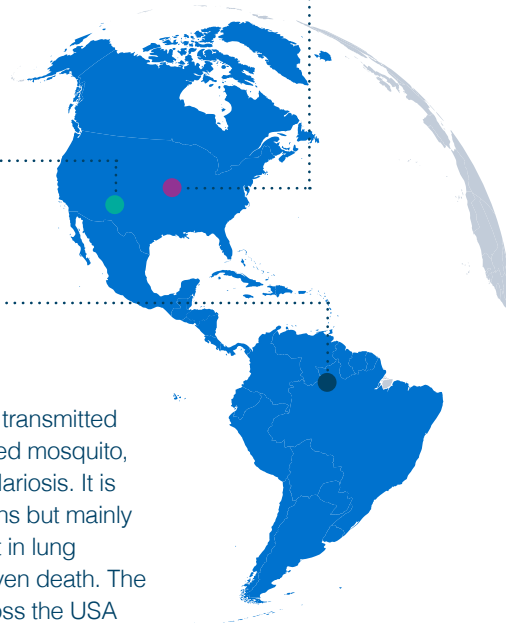
## Ehrlichiosis

Affecting pets, the canine form of this tick-borne disease is termed the “silent killer” because dogs may show no signs of infection until it’s too late. The disease primarily occurs in southern regions, but is spreading to non-endemic areas largely due to climate change, expanding tick habitats and increasing international travel.



## Lyme disease

First officially discovered in the 1970s in Old Lyme, Connecticut, Lyme disease is now viewed as the most important vector-borne disease in the USA and Europe.<sup>1</sup> Infected ticks can transmit the disease to animals and humans, and rising global temperatures mean ticks now pose a risk almost year-round in more and more areas.



## Heartworm disease

This parasitic roundworm is transmitted through the bite of an infected mosquito, leading to the disease dirofilariosis. It is occasionally found in humans but mainly affects dogs, and can result in lung disease, heart failure and even death. The disease is now present across the USA and in South America, having spread rapidly in the last 50 years.



## UNDERSTANDING THE FACTORS...

...affecting the basic biology and ecology of ticks is especially important given on-going spreading tick populations and changing climates.”



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[1] Stone, B.L. et al. 2017. Brave new worlds: the expanding universe of Lyme disease. Vector-Borne and Zoonotic Diseases, 17(9), pp.619-629.