Special Issue

Epidemiology, Surveillance and Prevention of Tick-Borne Diseases

Message from the Guest Editor

Tick-borne diseases such as Lyme borreliosis, tick-borne encephalitis, anaplasmosis, babesiosis, and various rickettsial diseases are an increasing public health problem. In view of the advancing climate change, tick-borne diseases will gain in importance in the upcoming decades. In addition, increasing globalisation, intensified tourism, international trade, animal transport and bird migration contribute to this—both with regard to the spread of tick-borne pathogens and ticks. Many tick-borne diseases can lead to severe, sometimes fatal, clinical pictures. At the same time, there is a high prevention potential for these diseases. In concrete terms, this means that many cases could be prevented by suitable personal protective measures, vaccination (if available) or vector control. In order to develop effective prevention strategies, it is crucial to monitor and describe the epidemiological situation of tick-borne diseases in detail, to investigate developments in disease occurrence, to gain further knowledge about the respective diseases and to determine the effectiveness of preventive measures.

Guest Editor

Dr. Merle Margarete Böhmer

1. Bavarian Health and Food Safety Authority (LGL), Lazarettstrasse 67, 80636 Munich, Germany
2. Faculty of Medicine, Institute of Social Medicine and Health Systems Research, Otto-von-Guericke-University Magdeburg, 39120 Magdeburg, Germany

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Microorganisms
MDPI, Grosspeteranlage 5
4052 Basel, Switzerland
Tel: +41 61 683 77 34
microorganisms@mdpi.com

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Editor-in-Chief

Dr. Nico Jehmlich
Department of Molecular Systems Biology, UFZ-Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research, 04318 Leipzig, Germany

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