



**P 16 Second ENIVD-survey on tick-borne encephalitis in Europe**

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Tick-borne encephalitis (TBE) is the most important flavivirus infection of the central nervous system in the European Union (EU) and Russia. A first survey was conducted by the European Network for Diagnostics of 'Imported' Viral Diseases (ENIVD) in 2008 on surveillance, prevention, and laboratory activities concerning TBE for 2004–2007 with 22 participating countries. A second survey was launched in 2010 to collect broader information about TBE prevalence and observe possible trends comparing to the previous data. A two-part questionnaire was mailed to contact points in all EU Member States and 4 non-EU countries (Bosnia-Herzegovina, Norway, Russia, and Switzerland). The first part of the questionnaire was identical to the previous survey requesting information on case definition, type of diagnostic methods, investigations regarding tick-transmitted diseases, mapping of endemic foci, vaccination programmes, and recommendations for travellers. In the second part, we asked for information on geographic and seasonal distribution of TBE cases, imported cases, TBE subtypes, cases in animals, and prevalence in ticks and wildlife hosts. Among 28 participating countries, 16 reported to have TBE as a notifiable disease, as in the first survey. The number of notified cases in 2007–2009 (17,448) decreased in comparison to the previous study (21,330 cases in 2004–2006). Overall incidences have fluctuated in the last 6 years within each participating country reaching from  $0.04/10^5$  for Norway in 2005 to  $18.6/10^5$  for Slovenia in 2006. The highest incidence registered in 2009 was  $17.9/10^5$  in Lithuania. Case definitions, diagnostic assays, methods/indicators for mapping risk areas, vaccination programmes, and recommendations for travellers still differ widely among countries. This survey shows the need for standardisation across Europe in TBE diagnostics, surveillance, and prevention activities. Collected data will help developing recommendations concerning diagnostic and mapping methods, case reporting systems, vaccination programmes, and information campaigns.