healthy all life long



MONITORING OF ZOONOTIC RISKS IN BELGIUM : SOME EXAMPLES

Biodiversity and Health Workshop, June 2023

T. Lernout, with input/slides from I. Deblauwe (ITG) and C. Barbezange (Sciensano)



Where it all starts....

Clinical relevance of disease ecology





Karesh et al. Lancet 2012;380:1936-45

he

Commonly reported barriers to implement multisectoral collaboration

- Lack of information/knowledge/risk perception of stakeholders
- Difficult sustainability outside of outbreak situation
- Different professional cultures
- Complicated structures
- Lack of or complex financing sources



The example of tick-borne encephalitis

Surveillance in humans

Nb human cases of TBE and origin of infection, Belgium, 2012-2022 Source: CNR arboviruses, ITM





Stoefs et al. Emerg Infect Dis 2021



Surveillance in animals

7 studies between 2009 and 2021 in dogs, cattle, wild boar, roe deer and sheep – prevalence between 0,11% to 9,27%. Indication increasing trend ?



Figure VI-4. PhD Results: TBEV SNT-reactors in sampled Belgian communities. Canine data (Roelandt et al., 2011; Chapter III), Bovine data (Roelandt et al., 2014; Chapter IV), Wild boar data: Roelandt et al., submitted; Chapter VI; Human data (source WIV-ISP 2009-2013)



Roelandt S, Questing for TBEV in Belgium using veterinary sentinel surveys and risk factor mapping. PhD, 2016 Adjadj et al. Viruses, 2022

The example of mosquitoborne diseases







Autochthonous dengue in mainland France, 2022: geographical extension and incidence increase





Cochet et al. Euro Surveill. 2022; 27(44)

Surveillance of (exotic) mosquitoes in Belgium





MEMO+

- Relies on two complementary parts:
 - passive surveillance based on citizen science (Sciensano)

- active surveillance at 8 parking lots (Points of Entry) and field inspection where the presence of *Ae. albopictus* is suspected (ITM)
- Field inspections → door-to-door 100-500 m perimeter; larval sampling; oviposition traps; adult collection (optional)







Muggen

Surveillance



Results of MEMO+

Overview of the tiger mosquito (Aedes albopictus) detections in 2022

- **3 parking lots** through active monitoring
- 9 new locations through passive monitoring

The monitoring results of 2022 in Belgium indicate that the establishment of the tiger mosquito is in an early phase, most probably in a limited number of areas, and can still be eliminated. However, if no actions are taken, further expansion of these populations, to eventually the whole Belgian territory can be expected in the coming years. A structural surveillance, communication and control, is needed to slow down substantially the establishment and spread of Ae. albopictus. The extra time will help the country to prepare a national action plan by the time a local case of dengue, chikungunya or Zika is discovered.

Detection through active monitoring on parking lot







Towards integrated Aedes management in Belgium



INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL MEDICINE ANTWERP

(Roiz et al. 2018)

The example of influenza

Clade 2.3.4.4b HP H5Nx









Existing surveillance systems

For avian influenza in birds



for poultry: Active surveillance clinical (viro) & serology

for wild birds Passive surveillance cadavers

For seasonal influenza in humans



Sentinel surveillance: ILI/ARI (GPs) SARI (hospitals)

Gaps in surveillance



* Influenza of non-seasonal subtype in symptomatic human: notifiable

Given situation in birds...

March 2022:

Meeting with health authorities

- Federal: FPS, FAFSC
- Regional: Flanders, Wallonia, Brussels

both human and animal sides invited

Summer 2022: Passive surveillance for wild mammals funded by regions



November 2022:

Flemish regional health authority: budget available for a Pilot project ZOOIS, start sampling planned September 2023 – December 2024

ZOOIS: sampling of humans

Sentinel:

nasopharyngeal swab every 2 weeks (self-swabbing)

Outbreak:

nasopharyngeal swab every 2 days (self-swabbing)
blood samples (before or early during event and 4 weeks after event)





healthy all life long

Contact

tinne.lernout@sciensano.be



Sciensano • Rue Juliette Wytsmanstraat 14 • 1050 Brussels • Belgium T +32 2 642 51 11 • T Press +32 2 642 54 20 • info@sciensano.be • www.sciensano.be

