TBE in Kyrgyzstan

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E-CDC risk status: endemic (data as of end 2023)

History and current situation

There is very little information and there are only a few publications on TBE in Kyrgyzstan. A survey by Atkinson¹ references the following: In humans and birds low seropositivity has been demonstrated as early as 1973. In 1978, the TBEV was isolated from ticks, and twelve human cases were reported between 1976–1981.

A more recent publication confirmed virus circulation between 2007 and 2009 in local tick populations in Ala-Archa National Nature Park ≈40 km south of Bishkek, the capital of Kyrgyzstan, as well as serologic evidence of a possible human TBE case.²

The TBEV strain isolated from an *Ixodes persulcatus tick* pool and from liver samples from 2 *Apodemus pallipes* mice was shown to be of the Siberian (TBEV-Sib) subtype and most closely related to strains from Novosibirsk.²

Overview of TBE in Kyrgyzstan

Table 1: Virus, vector, transmission of TBE in Kyrgyzstan	
Viral subtypes, distribution	Siberian TBEV strains from Bosnia, the Crimean peninsula, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan are clustered into a newly described Bosnia Lineage ³
Reservoir animals	Rodents, insectivores
Infected tick species (%)	I. persulcatus
Dairy product transmission	Not known

Burden of TBE in Kyrgyzstan over time:

no data available

Age and gender distribution of TBE in

Kyrgyzstan: no data available

TBEV-isolation and TBE cases in Kyrgyzstan:

no reported cases of TBE in the country

Table 2: TBE reporting and vaccine prevention in Kyrgyzstan	
Mandatory TBE reporting	Not known
Other TBE surveillance	Not known
Special clinical features	Not known
Available vaccines	Not known
Vaccination recommendations and reimbursement	Not known
Vaccine uptake by age group/risk group/general population	Data not available
Name, address/ website of TBE NRC	Not known

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Citation

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