

TBE in Moldova

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E-CDC risk status: affected (last edited in May 2025, update for 2024: no data)

History and current situation

Tick-borne encephalitis is monitored in the Republic of Moldova with an emphasis on surveillance of ticks with no attention to human cases. The competent national institution responsible for TBE monitoring is the National Agency for Public Health. Official data on vector testing have been recorded since 2011. Ever since, studies on the circulation of the TBEV are conducted annually in spring, summer and autumn by collecting ticks from several regions of the country: Florești, Soroca, Bender, Tiraspol, Orhei, Drochia, Hîncești, Ialoveni, Strășeni, Vadul lui Vodă, Chișinău, Taraclia, and Comrat territorial administrative units. TBEV was detected in most of the regions mentioned above, with highest isolation rates in Chișinău municipality (including Vadul lui Vodă), Strășeni, Comrat, Bender, and Tiraspol (Figure 1).

Tick testing was carried out using commercial ELISA sets for the detection of TBEV antigen (VectoTBEV-antigen; Novosibirsk, Russian Federation; <https://en.vector-best.ru/catalog/IFA/kits/tick-borne-and-zoonotic-infections/>). Tick species most frequently encountered in the territory of the Republic of Moldova are *Ixodes ricinus*, *Dermacentor marginatus*, *Dermacentor reticulatus*, *Haemaphysalis inermis* and *Haemaphysalis punctata*, while *I. ricinus* was present in all of the three geographical areas. The average density index of the species *I. ricinus* in the period 2009-2011 was ~ 21 at the standard 200 m route.¹

In a study conducted in 2010-2011 the Far Eastern TBEV subtype was detected by PCR in ticks (*I. ricinus*, *Dermacentor* spp. and *Haemaphysalis* spp.) collected from vegetation and domestic animals in Moldova. The regions where the presence of the TBEV-FE subtype was confirmed were Chișinău municipality and Ungheni district.²

Generally speaking, commercial ELISA kits for detection of antibodies to the TBEV are available for use in patients with CNS symptoms and a history of a tick bite in Moldova.³ Studies on TBEV-seroprevalence in humans have not been carried out yet and testing for TBEV-infection is not routinely integrated into medical practice. During 2018 and

2023, a total of only 11 patient sera were tested for antibodies against the TBEV. One was positive for anti-TBEV -IgM and one was positive for both, anti-TBEV-IgG and -IgM. The two patients were adults from different regions of the country (Fălești, Tiraspol), and none of the two had a history of travel outside Moldova.

In summary, the risk for TBEV-infection in Moldova has been confirmed by¹ the presence of the appropriate vectors - ixodid ticks in different territories of the Republic of Moldova - and² by the presence of ticks infected with the TBEV (Far Eastern subtype); as well as³ by documentation of (some) human cases in the past. There is clearly a need to increase awareness of TBE in Moldova along with appropriate surveillance to better define the circulation of the TBEV in the country.

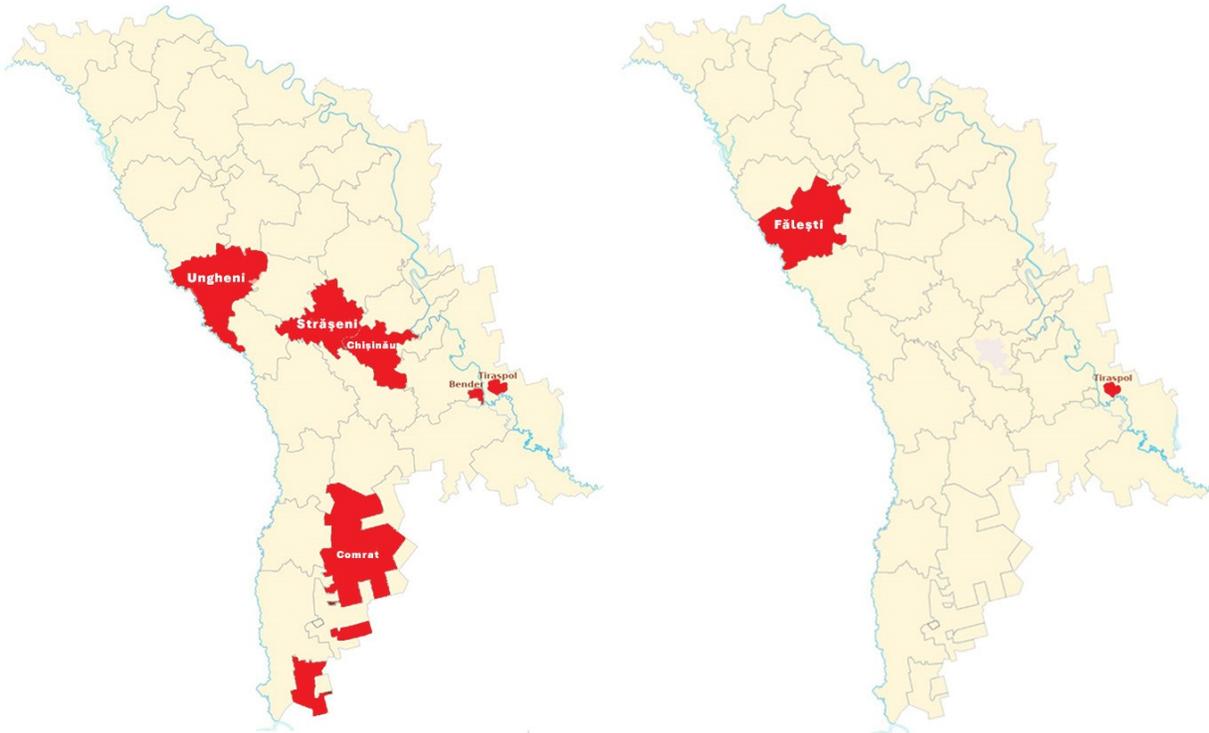
Overview of TBE in Moldova

Table 1: TBE in Moldova	
Viral subtypes, distribution	Far Eastern subtype ²
Reservoir animals	Information not available
Infected tick species (%)	<i>Dermacentor reticulatus</i> 3,9% (3/77) ² <i>Ixodes ricinus</i> 3,8% (3/78) ² <i>Haemaphysalis punctata</i> 8,8% (3/34) ²
Dairy product transmission	Not documented
Completeness of case detection	Unknown
Type of reporting	Not Mandatory
Other TBE surveillance	Not applicable
Special clinical features	Monophasic (limited data) Risk groups (no data) Clinical manifestation (limited data)
Licensed vaccines	None
Vaccination recommendations	None
Vaccine uptake	Unknown
National Reference center for TBE	National Agency for Public Health, Chișinău, MD-2028, 67A Gh. Asachi st. https://ansp.md/

Figure 1: Regions of Moldova with TBEV detection in ticks and location of 2 confirmed cases.

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Note: (Ungheni, Strășeni, Comrat - district, Chișinău municipality, Bender, Tiraspol - towns)



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