

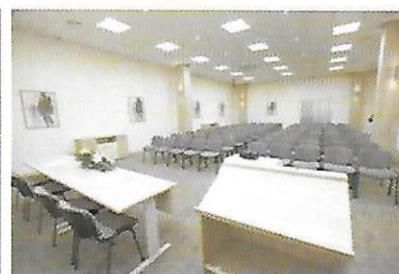
СЕКЦИЈА ЗА ЗООНОЗЕ  
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# ХИХ СИМПОЗИЈУМ ЕПИЗООТИОЛОГА И ЕПИДЕМИОЛОГА

(ХИХ Епизоотиолошки дани)



## ЗБОРНИК КРАТКИХ САДРЖАЈА - BOOK OF ABSTRACTS -



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## EMERGING HUMAN ZOOSES IN CROATIA

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### Summary

In last two decades, number of emerging and re-emerging zoonoses has increased. Autochthonous infections caused by tick-borne encephalitis virus (TBE), dengue (DENV), West Nile (WNV), Usutu (USUV) hepatitis E virus (HEV) and hantaviruses as well as imported infections caused by chikungunya (CHIKV) and Zika virus (ZIKV) have been detected in Croatia. Tick-borne encephalitis occurs continuously since 1953. Disease is endemic in north-western Croatian counties. Autochthonous DENV infections were reported in 2010 on the Pelješac peninsula. Seroepidemiological investigation performed during 2011-2012 showed seropositivity to DENV of 0.59%. First clinical cases of neuroinvasive WNV infection were reported in 2012 with 31 cases notified until 2017 in eastern and north-western counties. USUV antibodies were found in one asymptomatic person from eastern Croatia in 2012, while neuroinvasive USUV infection was confirmed in 2013 in three patients from Zagreb and its surroundings. CHIKV infections were not detected so far, however antibodies were sporadically detected in persons who travelled to endemic regions. A seroepidemiological study conducted during 2011-2012 showed CHIKV IgG antibodies in 0.7% of inhabitants of the Croatian littoral. First clinically manifest imported CHIKV infection was reported in 2016. During the same year, three clinically manifest imported ZIKV were also reported in Croatia. Autochthonous HEV infection was first described in 2012. A pilot study conducted in different population groups during 2014-2015 showed seropositivity to HEV of 5.6% (2.7-8.9%). Hantavirus infections in Croatia are caused by Puumala and Dobrava viruses. About 10-20 cases are reported annually with several outbreaks (the last one in 2014-2015). Leptospirosis and borreliosis are continuously reported bacterial infections. The most commonly detected leptospira serovars are *Sejroe*, *Australis* and *Icterohaemorrhagiae*. Q-fever is endemic in many Croatian regions with seroprevalence rates 21.2-41.2%. Mediterranean spotted fever (*R. conorii*) is the most commonly detected rickettsiosis. Toxoplasmosis is the most prevalent parasite infection.

**Key words:** emerging zoonoses, epidemiology, Croatia