

How imported dengue virus from travellers can spread in the EU

Climate change and global travel have made mosquito-borne diseases such as dengue an increasing risk to people in Europe.

Here's why - and how we can protect ourselves.

Meet *Aedes albopictus*, better known as the Asian tiger mosquito

Known as the Asian tiger mosquito because of stripes on its body

Native to Southeast Asia but has spread across the world

Most active at dawn and dusk but also bites during the day in shaded areas. Prefers human blood.

Dengue can manifest in flu-like symptoms, and sometimes lead to severe life-threatening complications.



Fever



Headache

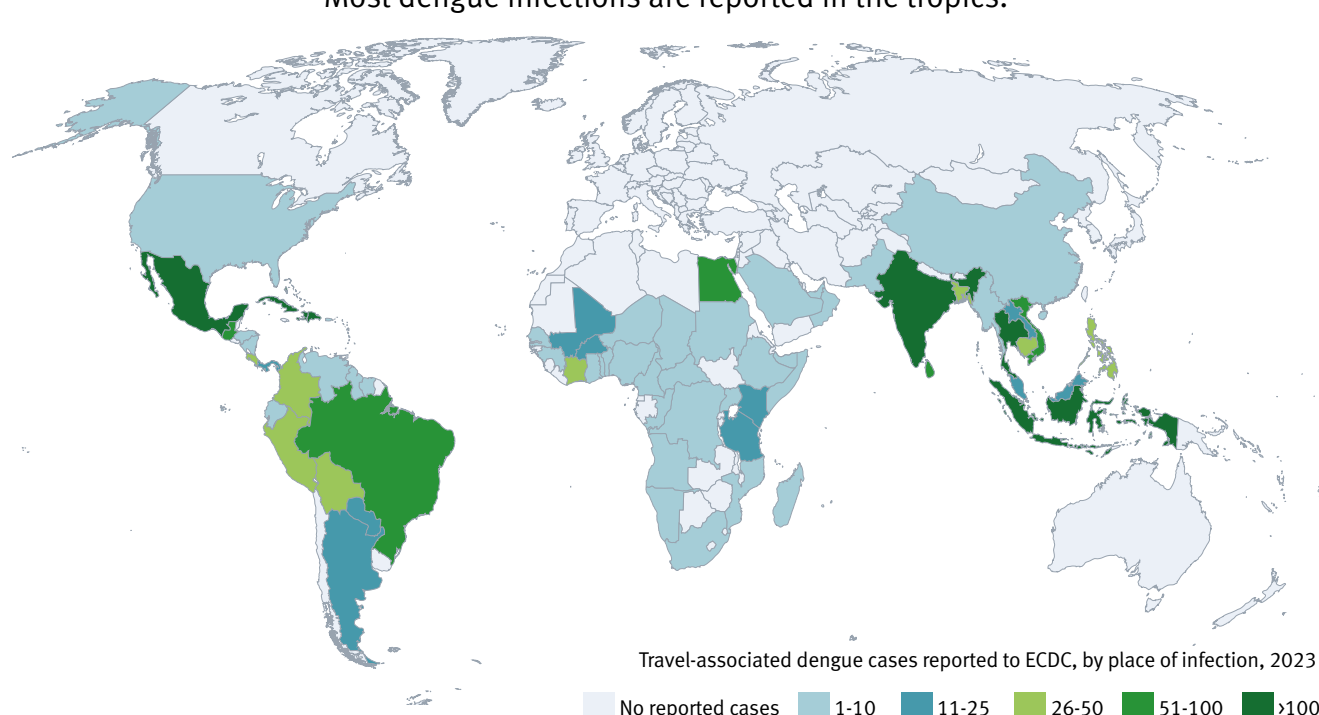


Nausea and vomiting



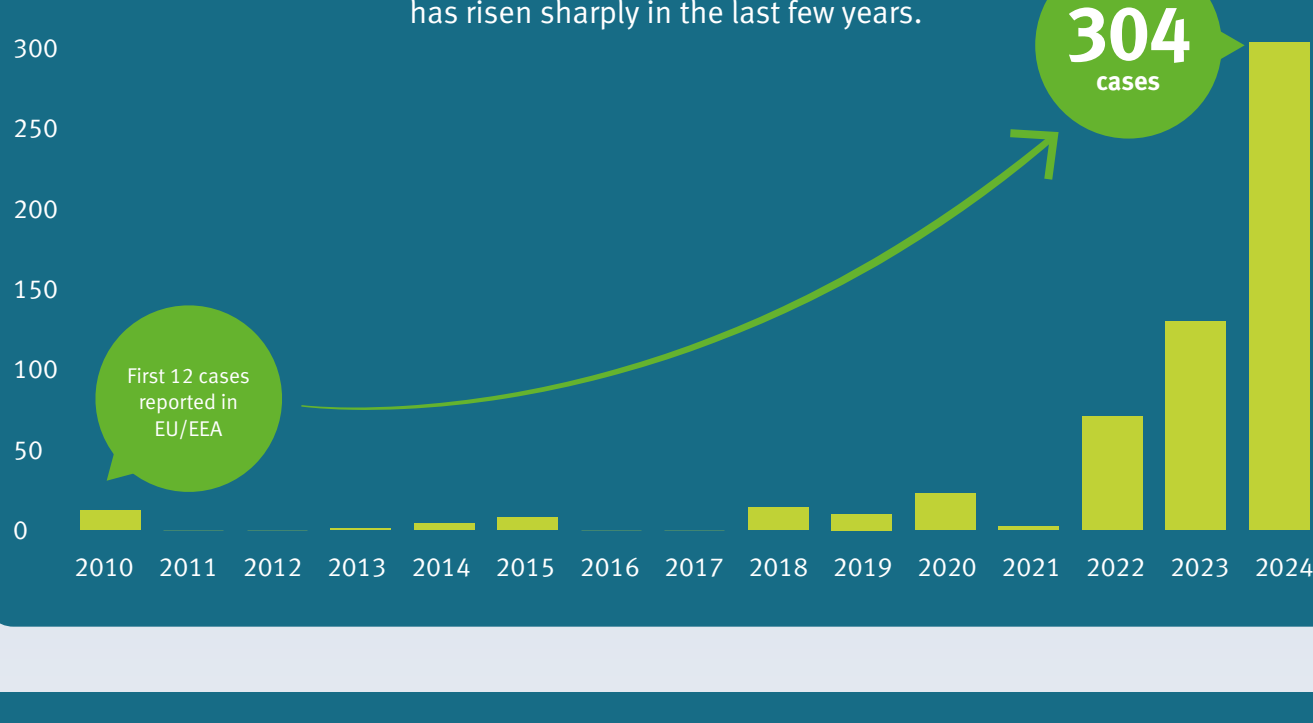
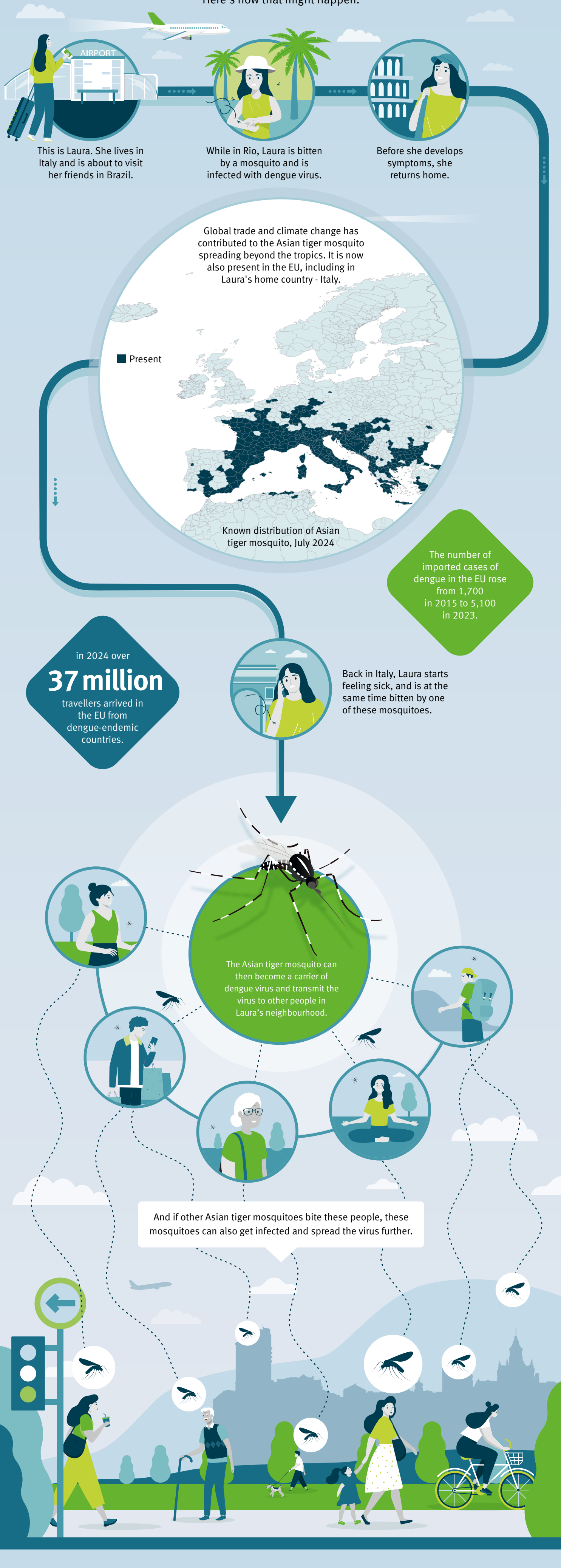
Muscle/joint pain

Most dengue infections are reported in the tropics.



But dengue cases are increasingly occurring in mainland EU.

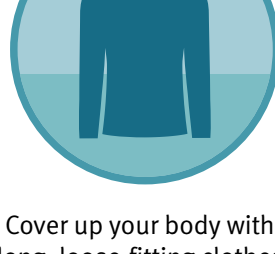
Here's how that might happen.



Protect yourself and others

If you are returning from a dengue-endemic country and experience symptoms, please consult your doctor.

Below are measures to apply in areas in EU where there are dengue outbreaks, or during visits to dengue-endemic countries.



Cover up your body with long, loose-fitting clothes when mosquitoes are active



Use mosquito repellent



When indoors, use window screens or keep windows closed