**Chikungunya, Italy 2017**
Between August and November 2017, 270 confirmed and 219 probable cases were reported in the Lazio and Calabria regions.

**Local transmission**
Locally transmitted cases of mosquito-borne diseases in Europe

**Climate and transportation**
Travel, trade and climate change influence mosquito and disease distribution

**An emerging threat**
Mosquito-borne diseases in Europe

**Just one bite away from infection**
Different species of mosquitoes can carry different diseases

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**Local mosquitoes**
- *Aedes aegypti* is considered to be the most invasive mosquito species in the world. It is present in many tropical regions.
- *Culex pipiens* is the most widespread mosquito in Europe.
- *Anopheles* mosquitoes can be found from southern Italy to northern Finland.

**Invasive mosquitoes**
- *Aedes albopictus* is considered to be the most invasive mosquito species in the world. It is present in many tropical regions.
- *Aedes albopictus* has moved from continent to continent via international trade and transportation.
- More than 19 million travellers entered Europe from dengue-affected areas in 2022.
- Rising temperatures can contribute to West Nile fever affecting new areas in Europe.

**Malaria**
Worldwide, more than 600,000 deaths every year. Early diagnosis and prompt treatment can prevent severe illness and death. Prophylaxis is available.

**Zika**
Causes mild disease with low fever and rash but most cases are asymptomatic. The risk of serious complications, which could harm the foetus, have been identified.

**Dengue**
Symptoms of the disease include fever but some people will develop haemorrhagic fever. More than 390 million cases are estimated worldwide each year.

**Chikungunya**
Infected people suffer from fever and severe joint pain, which can last for months.

**West Nile fever**
Cases can be severe, most often among the elderly. An estimated 1% to 10% of infected individuals develop severe disease.