Screening for multiple tick-borne pathogens in Ixodes ricinus ticks from birds in Denmark during spring and autumn migration seasons

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Presently, it is uncertain to what extent seasonal migrating birds contribute to the introduction of ticks and tick-associated pathogens in Denmark. To quantify this phenomenon, we captured birds during the spring and autumn migration at three field sites in Denmark and screened them for ticks. Bird-derived ticks were identified to tick species and screened for 37 tick-borne pathogens using real-time PCR. Overall, 807 birds, representing 44 bird species, were captured and examined for ticks during the spring (292 birds) and autumn migrations (515 birds). 10.7% of the birds harboured a total of 179 Ixodes ricinus ticks (38 ticks in spring and 141 in the autumn) with a mean infestation intensity of 2.1 ticks per bird. The European robin (Erithacus rubecula), the common blackbird (Turdus merula), and the common redstart (Phoenicurus phoenicurus) had the highest infestation intensities. 60.9% of the ticks were PCR-positive for at least one tick-borne pathogen. Borrelia DNA was found in 36.9% of the ticks. The Borrelia species detected were B. spielmanii (15.1%), B. valaisiana (13.4%), B. garinii (12.3%), B. burgdorferi s.s. (2.2%), B. miyamotoi (1.1%), and B. afzelii (0.6%). In addition, 10.6% and 1.7% of the samples were PCR-positive for spotted fever group rickettsiae and Candidatus Neoehrlichia mikurensis. All of the tick-borne pathogens that we found in the present study are known to occur in Danish forest populations of I. ricinus. Our study indicates that migrating birds can transport ticks and their pathogens from neighboring countries to Denmark including sites in Denmark without a sustainable tick population. Thus, a tick-borne pathogen affecting human or animal health emerging at one location in Europe can rapidly be introduced to other countries by migrating birds. These movements are beyond national veterinary control. The current globalization, climatic and environmental changes affect the potential for introduction and establishment of ticks and tick-borne pathogens in Northern Europe. It is therefore important to quantify the risk for rapid spread and long distance exchange of tick-borne pathogens in Europe.

General information
State: Accepted/In press
Organisations: Bacteriology & Parasitology, National Veterinary Institute, Epidemiology, University of Copenhagen, Technical University of Denmark
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Publication date: 1 Jan 2019
Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information
Journal: Ticks and Tick-borne Diseases
ISSN (Print): 1877-959X
Ratings:
Web of Science (2019): Indexed yes
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2017): CiteScore 2.84 SJR 1.421 SNIP 1.057
Web of Science (2017): Impact factor 2.612
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 3.15 SJR 1.308 SNIP 1.251
Web of Science (2016): Impact factor 3.23
Scopus rating (2015): CiteScore 2.75 SJR 1.248 SNIP 1.059
Web of Science (2015): Impact factor 2.69
Scopus rating (2014): CiteScore 2.35 SJR 1.011 SNIP 1.095
Web of Science (2014): Impact factor 2.718
Scopus rating (2013): CiteScore 2.63 SJR 1.04 SNIP 0.942
Web of Science (2013): Impact factor 2.878
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Scopus rating (2012): CiteScore 2.09 SJR 0.788 SNIP 1.177
Web of Science (2012): Impact factor 2.353
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2012): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2011): CiteScore 1.91 SJR 0.578 SNIP 1.154
Web of Science (2011): Impact factor 2.37
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
Web of Science (2010): Impact factor
Original language: English
Keywords: Borrelia, Emerging diseases, Ixodes ricinus, Long distance spread, Migratory birds, Tick-borne pathogens