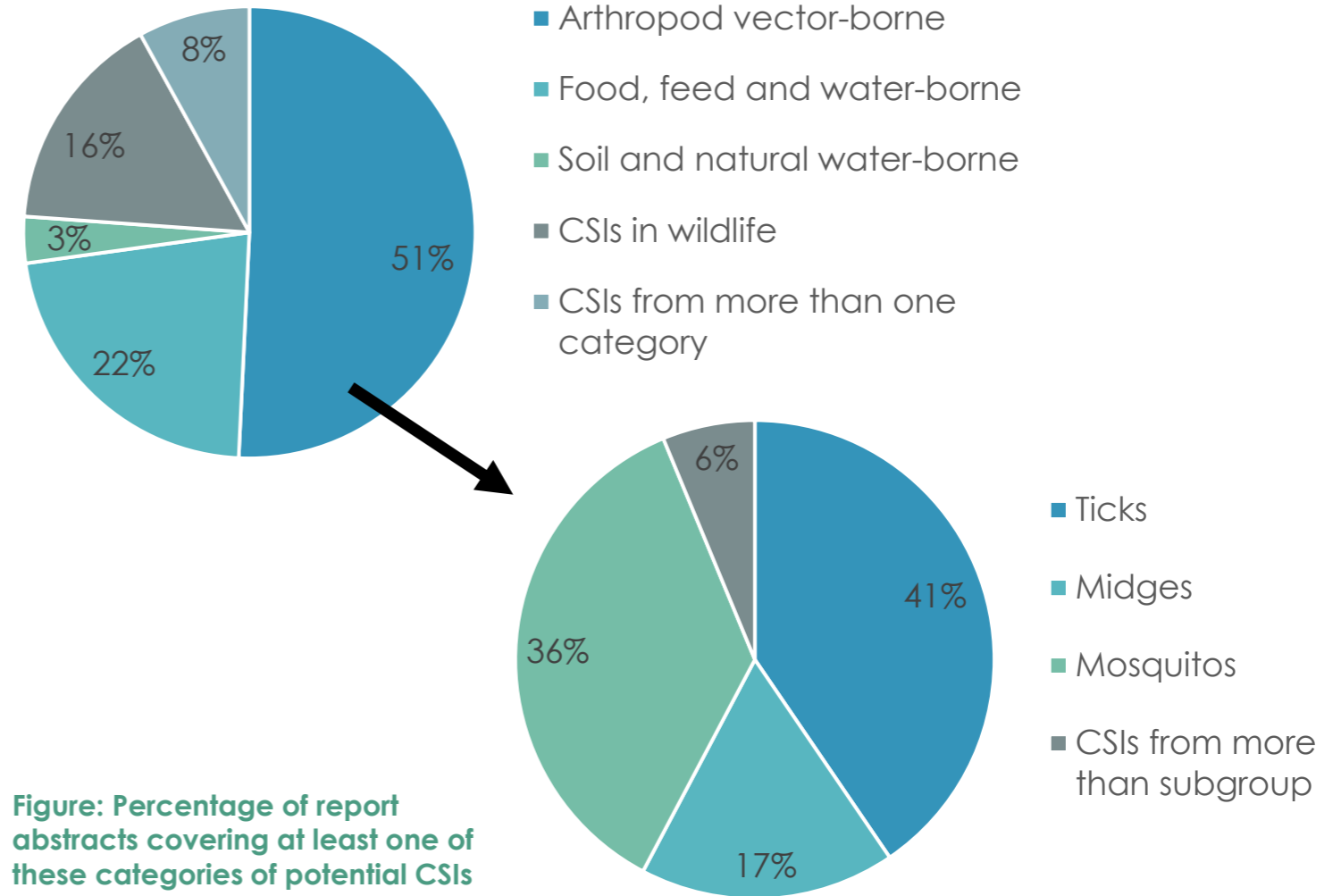


# Indications of CSI from the scientific literature (1)

Our systematic literature study of reports on infectious diseases in the CLINF study region shows:

- Mainly arthropod vector-borne diseases seem to have the potential to expand towards northern latitudes.
- **Tick-borne encephalitis (TBE)** and **borreliosis**, **midge-borne bluetongue** and the parasitic infection **fasciolosis** can be classified as climate-sensitive.



## Indications of CSI from the scientific literature (2)

We identified **TBE, borreliosis, bluetongue** and **fasciolosis** as likely being climate-sensitive.

We suggest that in northern regions these CSI should be monitored in a systematic surveillance programme.

Climate change may affect the epidemiology and geographical range of many more infectious diseases.

But, in our literature study, we could not clearly identify additional CSI. This is most likely because other factors might be of equal or even greater importance than climate change.

However, climate-ecological dynamics are constantly changing. Diseases may fall in or out of the CSI definition with time. Scholars are increasingly becoming aware of the effects of climate change on infectious diseases.