We analyzed blood samples from healthy donors for the presence of antibodies against several tick-borne diseases.

- For the first time we detected the putative CSI human granulocytic anaplasmosis in Komi Republic.
- 20% of the samples tested positive for tick-borne diseases indicating a wide distribution in the region.
- We found a significant increase in TBE between 2001 and 2013 (see next page).

Figure: Map of Komi Republic with administrative division. Number and geographic distribution of blood samples from healthy donors (aged 20-70) that were positive for antibodies against tick-borne encephalitis virus (TBEV), borrelia, human granulocytic anaplasmosis (HGA) and human monocytic ehrlichiosis (HME) in 2013.
Our results indicate an increasing risk for TBE in Komi Republic, including areas, where this disease has not been recorded previously. These findings justify the need to improve the diagnostic methods for tick-borne infections, epidemiological countermeasures and education of the local population on how to avoid such infections.