Centre for EBOV diagnostics. Real-time reverse transcription PCR (RT-PCR) was positive for Zaire EBOV; viral load was $2.04 \times 10^4$ genome copies/mL. ELISA of the same sample detected Zaire EBOV–specific IgM (titer 1:400) and IgG (titer 1:3,200). This case of EVD in Senegal was reported to WHO on August 29. The patient received supportive care, and his clinical course progressed well; on August 31, he was afebrile and his asthenia had decreased. In terms of virus evolution, a second blood sample tested on day 18 after illness onset showed diminution of viral load ($4.96 \times 10^3$ genome copies/mL) and an IgG titer increase to 1:6,400. A third blood sample collected on day 20 showed a negative RT-PCR result, but a urine sample collected the same day showed a positive result with a viral load of $2.04 \times 10^4$ genome copies/mL. RT-PCRs of blood and urine collected on days 24 and 34 were negative, and serologic analyses showed a high IgG titer (1:12,800).

The patient was declared cured on September 18, 2014. Epidemiologic investigations revealed a total of 74 contacts in Senegal, including 41 healthcare workers (from the suburban medical center and Fann Hospital). Symptoms developed in 5 of these contacts, but their test results were negative for EBOV. No secondary case was detected after 42 days of monitoring, and the outbreak in Senegal was declared over on October 17, 2014, with only 1 confirmed case reported.

The case-patient’s low viral load, detected during the first RT-PCR 10 days after illness onset, probably explains the absence of secondary cases in Fann Hospital. However, the absence of secondary cases in the suburban medical center that the patient had visited on days 3–4 after illness onset and among the family members in Dakar is a rare feature of EVD. The preparedness and surveillance established in Senegal after announcement of EVD in Guinea led to training of healthcare workers for proper use of protective equipment and security procedures with any patient, which probably prevented virus spread in the suburban medical center. This case of EBOV importation from Guinea to Senegal confirms the problems encountered with Ebola outbreak management, including the roles of nonsecure funerals and travel in virus spread.

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 Tick-Borne Encephalitis Virus in Ticks and Roe Deer, the Netherlands

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We report the presence of tick-borne encephalitis virus (TBEV) in the Netherlands. Serologic screening of roe deer found TBEV-neutralizing antibodies with a seroprevalence of 2%, and TBEV RNA was detected in 2 ticks from the same location. Enhanced surveillance and awareness among medical professionals has led to the identification of autochthonous cases.

Tick-borne encephalitis virus (TBEV) can infect humans, causing febrile illness; neurologic complications include encephalitis (1). TBEV is transmitted through bites of infected ticks to many animals, including deer, which serve as feeding hosts for ticks (2,3). Expansion of TBEV subtypes has been reported (4). Reports of TBEV-neutralizing antibodies in wildlife and cattle in Belgium prompted us to reinvestigate the presence of TBEV in the Netherlands (5,6).

During January–September 2010, hunters collected 297 blood samples from roe deer (Capreolus capreolus) from locations across the Netherlands. We used a commercial ELISA to detect TBEV-reactive antibodies in roe deer serum samples. Serologic screening of all 297 samples by ELISA yielded 6 positive and 8 borderline results. All positive, 7 borderline, and 3 negative serum samples were confirmed by testing in a TBEV serum neutralization test (SNT), with the Neudörfl strain as the accepted prototype TBEV-EU, formerly called central European encephalitis virus (5). Five of 6 ELISA positive samples and 1 of 7 borderline samples were confirmed positive by SNT. Five of the 6 SNT-confirmed roe deer were shot at or near a popular recreation area, the National Park Sallandse Heuvelrug (Figure, panel A).

In response to the serologic findings, we collected 1,160 nymph and 300 adult Ixodes ricinus ticks by blanket dragging in 7 locations at the national park in September 2015. We extracted RNA from pools of 5 nymphs or 2 adults (7) and tested for flavivirus by using a reverse transcription quantitative PCR. We detected flavivirus RNA in 1 nymph pool and 1 pool of adult female ticks.

To obtain sequences of the 2 reverse transcription quantitative PCR–positive samples, we used primers and protocols as described (8). Both sequences obtained from
the tick pools were identical. The sequences obtained in 
this study were designated TBEV-NL and clustered within 
the TBEV-EU subtype complex (Figure, panel B), with a 
91% sequence identity with the currently known TBEV- 
EU sequences.

TBEV-EU RNA in 2 pools of ticks collected through 
surveillance in 1 national park confirms the presence of 
TBEV-EU in the Netherlands. Serologic evidence that roe 
deer from the same location had been infected with a flavivirus, most probably a TBEV, 5 years before the detection of TBEV RNA in ticks suggests that TBEV has been 
endemic to the Netherlands for at least 5 years.

The concentration of serologically positive roe deer is 
striking and remains unexplained. One explanation could be 
that this area has dense beech tree coverage, and beech-nuts are a major food source for roe deer and the bank vole 
(Myodes glareolus). These host species play a pivotal role 
in the TBEV enzootic cycle; a habitat suitable for both may 
have enhanced the local establishment and spread of TBEV. 
In addition, the finding of a serologically positive roe deer in 
a southern province of the Netherlands (Figure, panel A), 
also known for the presence of beech trees, suggests that 
TBEV is distributed more widely within the Netherlands.

Dissemination of information about the occurrence of 
TBEV in ticks and wildlife is needed for medical 
professionals and the general public. In response to our 
findings, 2 autochthonous TBEV infections were report-
ed in the Netherlands (9, 10). At least 1 of these autoch-
thonous cases was infected with a TBEV strain showing 
99% homology with the Neudörlf strain, suggesting 
the presence of multiple TBEV-EU strains in the Neth-
erlands. Our findings indicate that clinicians should be 
aware of the possibility of TBEV infection in humans 
in the Netherlands.

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