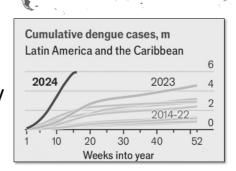


### **Conflict of Interest**

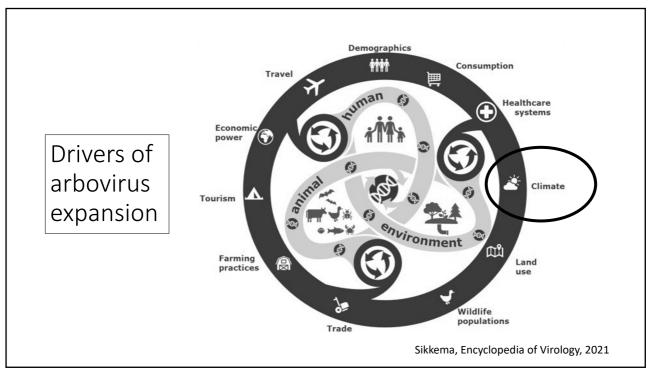
- Salary support through GeoSentinel, cooperative agreement U01CK000632-01-00 between the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the International Society of Travel Medicine.
- Valneva sponsored speaker's bureau

# Outline

- Climate change
- Effects on arbovirus transmission
  - the Mosquitome
  - Mechanistic views
  - Pattern matching
- Climate science and epidemiology

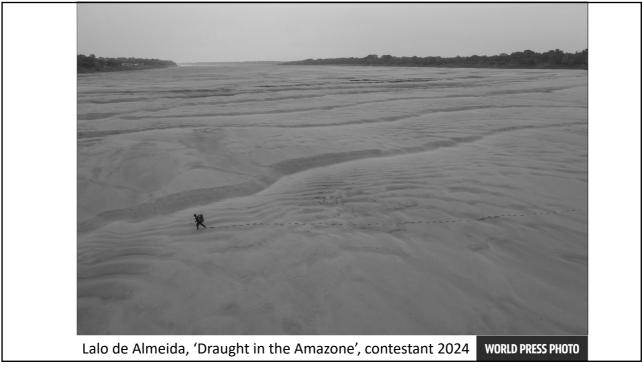


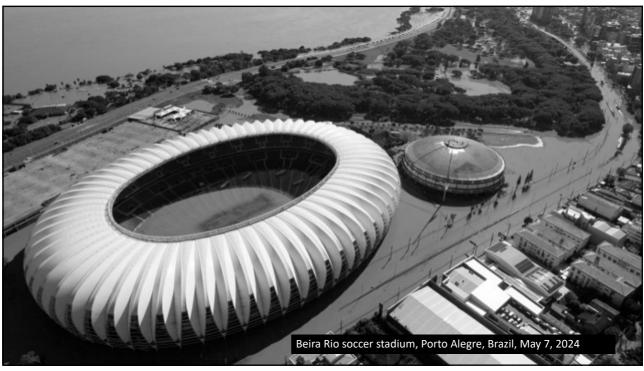
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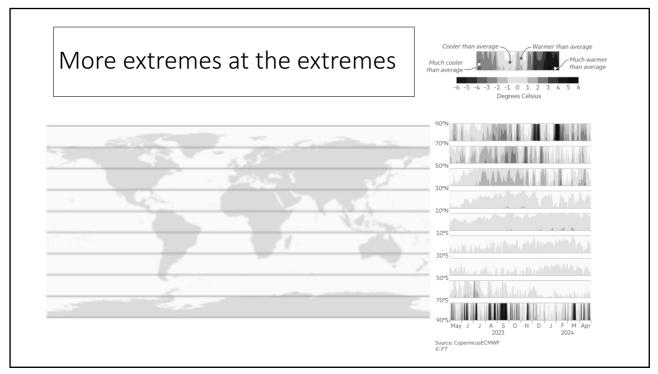


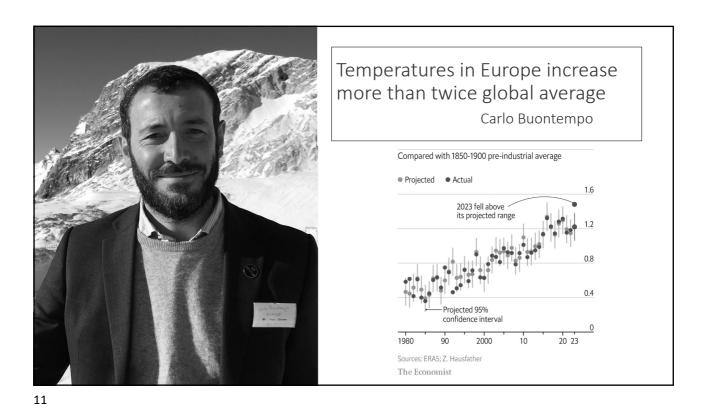


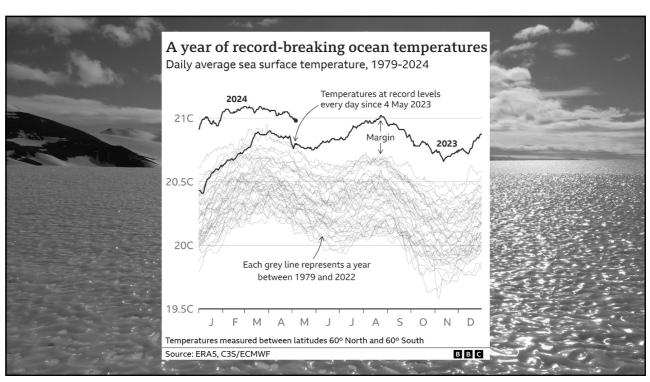


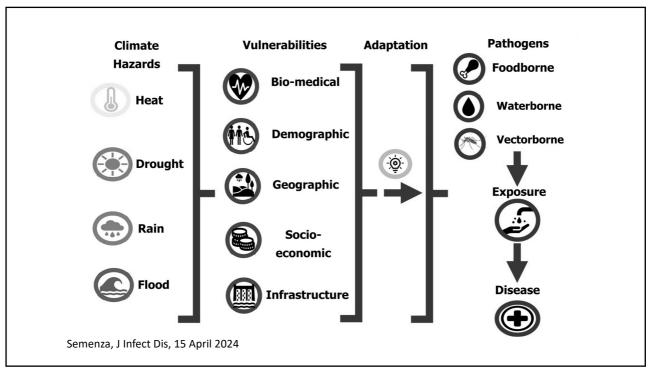


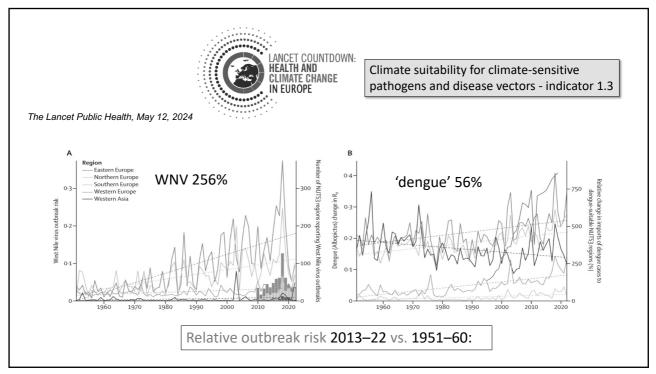
a











"The stark **reality** is that **longer hot seasons**will enlarge the **seasonal window**for the spread of **mosquito-borne** diseases
and favour increasingly **frequent outbreaks**that are increasingly **complex to deal with**."



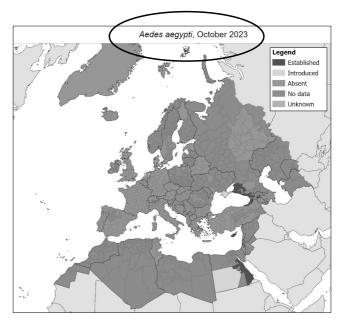
-Rachel Lowe-

Thu 25 Apr 2024

15

# Aedes aegypti in Europe





# Aedes albopictus in Europe Ainsworth Nature 2023 Timeline 2013 >>>>> 2018 >>>>> 2023 >>>>>

Evidence for effects of climate change on vectors/ arboviruses?

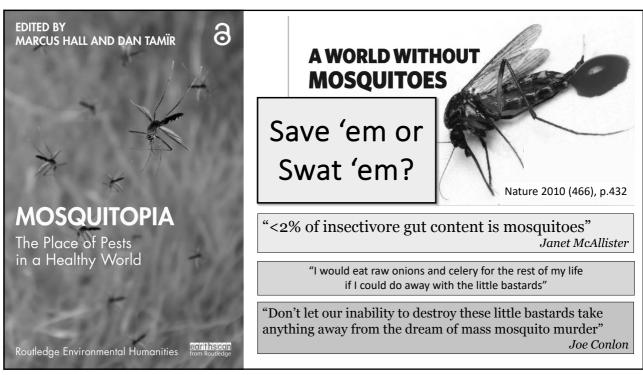
Mechanistic  $(ma^2 \times p^n/_{-\ln p}) \times bc \times 1/r$ Bellone, Front. Microbiol. 2020

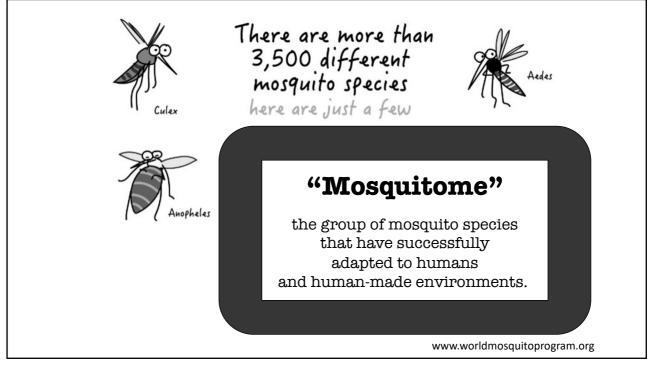
Evidence for effects of climate change on vectors/ arboviruses?

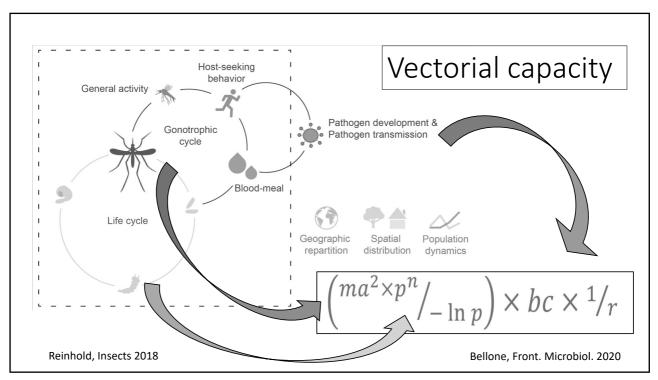
(Pattern matching)

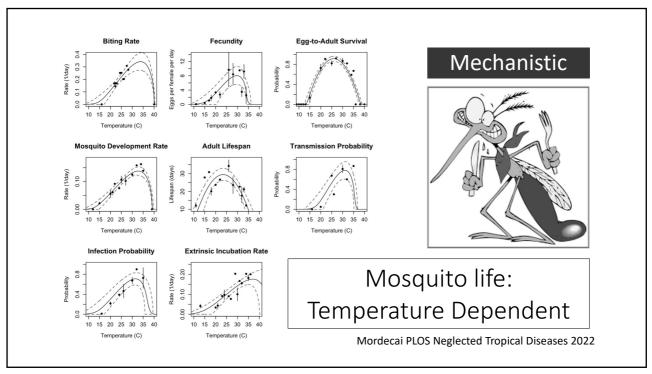
Anatomorphism

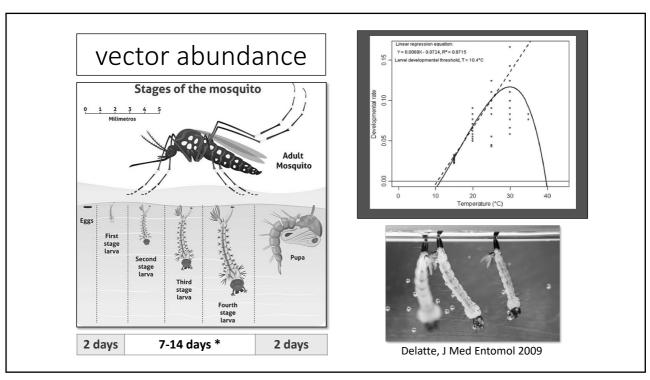
18

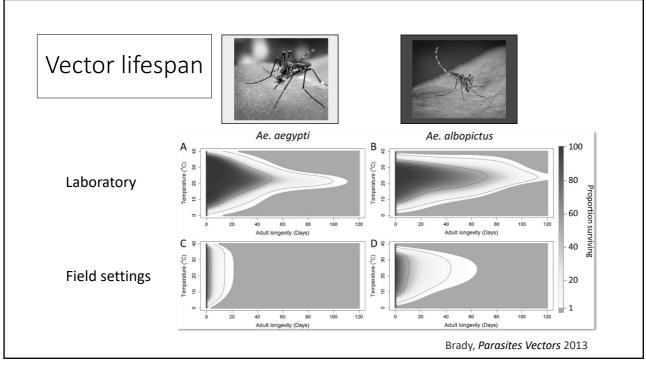


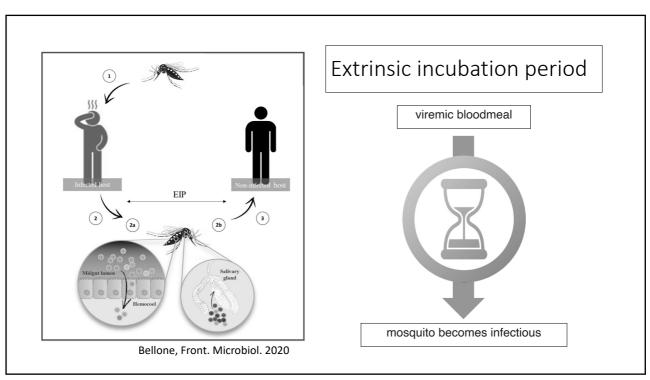


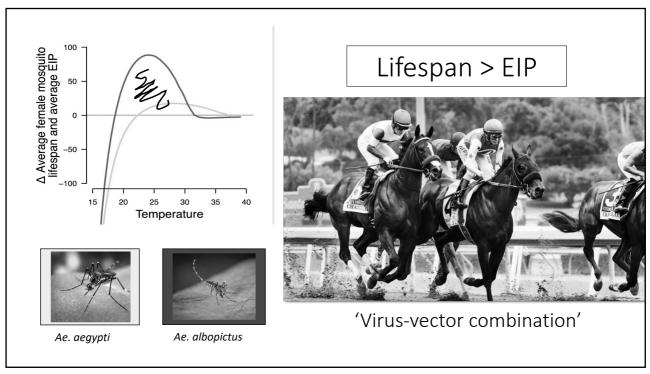


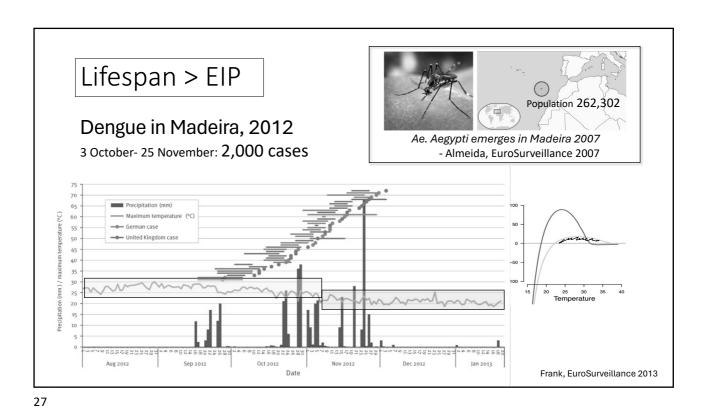


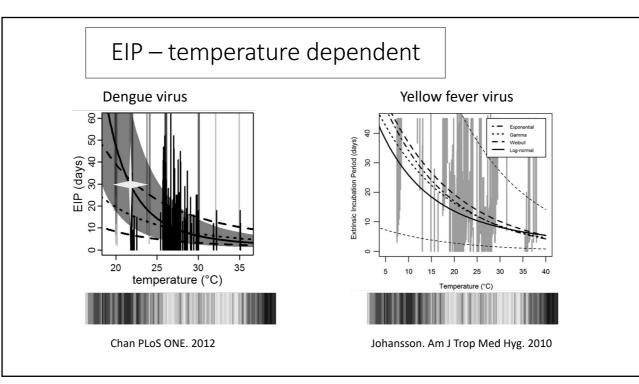


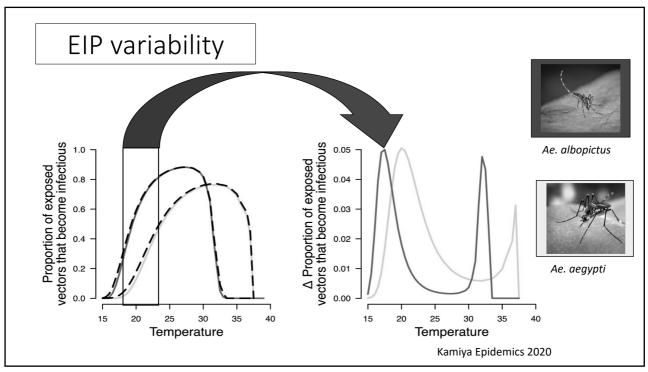


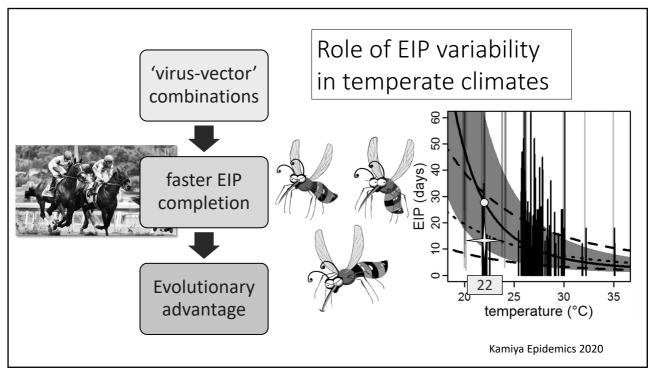


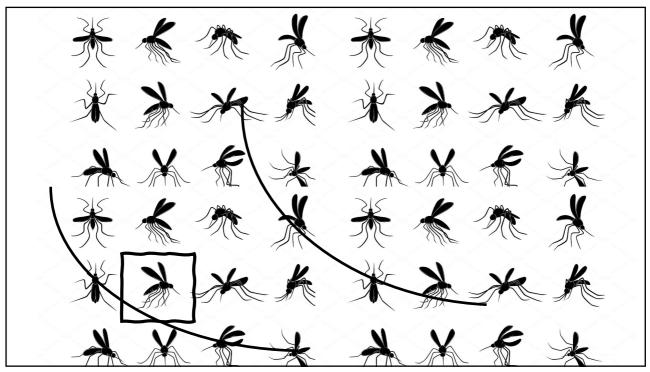


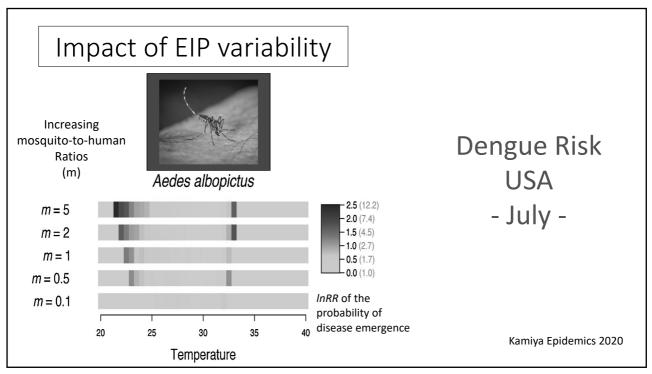


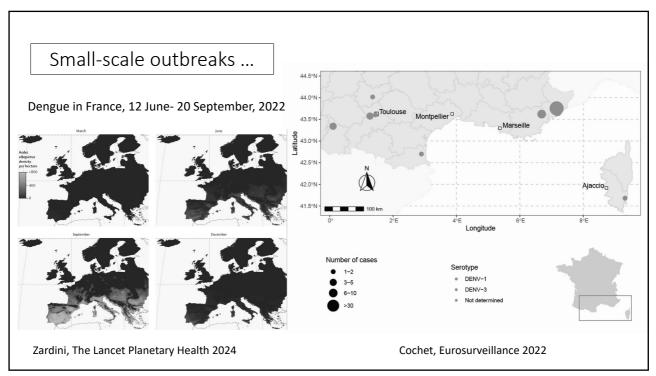


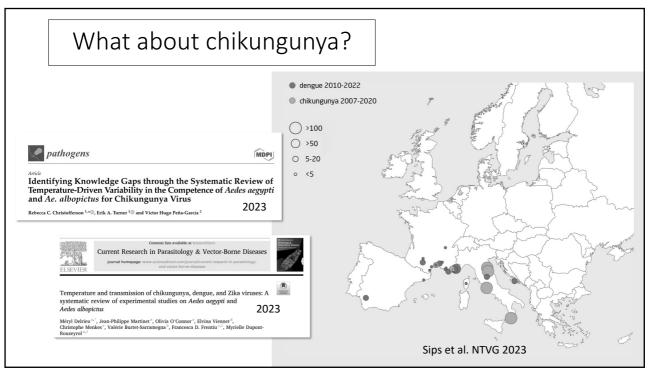


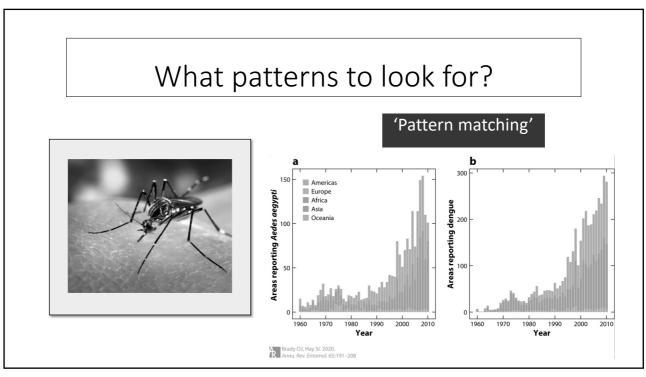


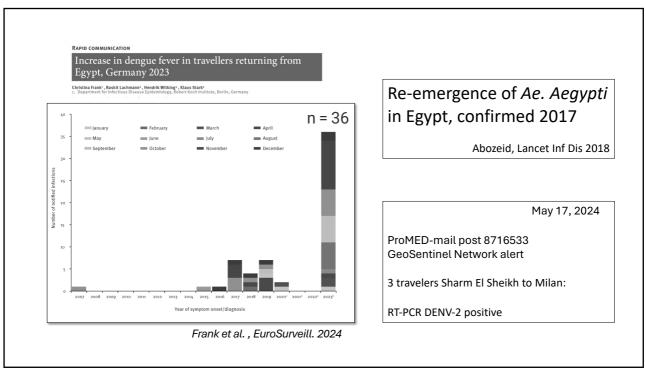




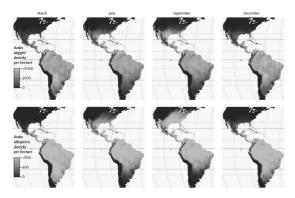








# Vector presence -seasonality

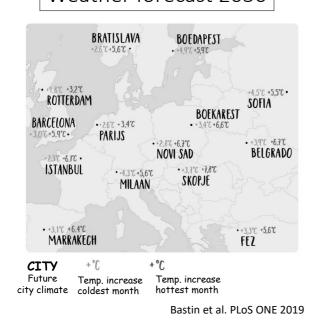




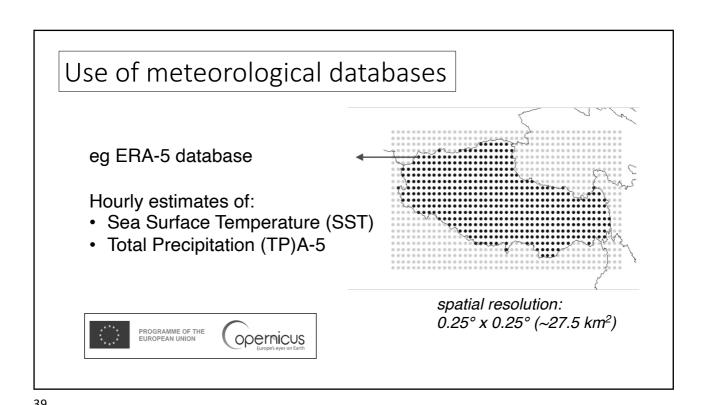
Zardini, The Lancet Planetary Health 2024

37

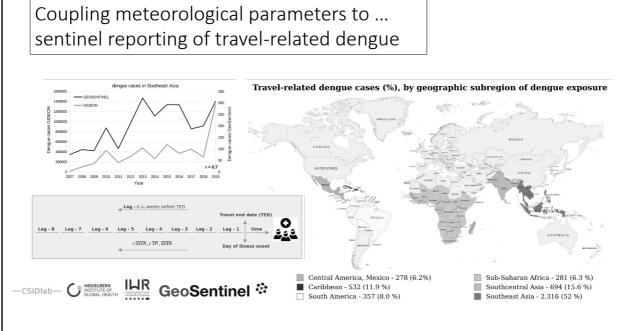
## Weather forecast 2050



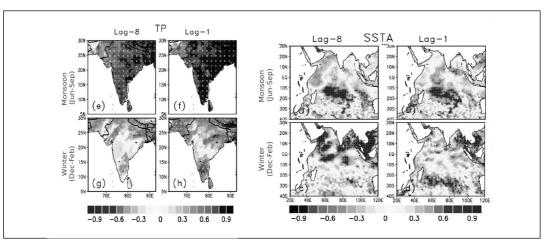




Counting motoprological parameters to



#### (e.g.) total precipitation and sea surface temperature



Dafka et al., abstract presented at EGU24-General Assembly (manuscript in preparation)

GeoSentinel

41

#### Potential SST drivers of the travel-related dengue cases per subregion and season

- summer: North Pacific and tropical Atlantic warm SSTA winter: NAO-
- summer: Atlantic (warm) Pacific (cool) SST Gradient
- monsoon, post-monsoon: Southern Pacific SSTs | boreal summer, pre-monsoon: Northern and Southern tropical Atlantic SSTs, Atlantic Niño pattern
- o spring: SASD- | summer: IOD+
- pre-monsoon, monsoon, post-monsoon: IOD+ | pre-monsoon, winter: Southern Indian warm SSTA
- summer: IOD- | winter: warm equatorial tropical Indian SSTs and South China Sea SST gradient



Dafka et al., abstract presented at EGU24-General Assembly (manuscript in preparation)





combining climate science with epidemiology may be a promising strategy to identify and combat disease outbreaks in addition to timely interventions such as vector control and vaccination campaigns

> Dafka et al., abstract presented at EGU24-General Assembly (manuscript in preparation)





43

# Conclusions

#### Climate change:

- · Not driving arboviruses at a global scale
- · Leading to expansion of vector habitats
- · Affecting spread of arboviruses
- Empirical evidence scarce
- Knowledge base
  - · 'mechanistic' approaches
  - · 'pattern matching'
- · Promising developments by combining climate science with epidemiology



