

Introduction to Crimean-Congo Haemorrhagic Fever

Managing infectious hazards

What do I do if I think I have
Crimean-Congo Haemorrhagic Fever?



1. Avoid contact with other people
2. Seek health advice immediately
3. Drink plenty of fluids
4. Ribavirin, an antiviral drug, can be an effective treatment if given early



- Describe signs, symptoms, and transmission of Crimean-Congo Haemorrhagic Fever (CCHF)
- List 4 preventive and control measures
- Describe areas where CCHF is a public health concern.



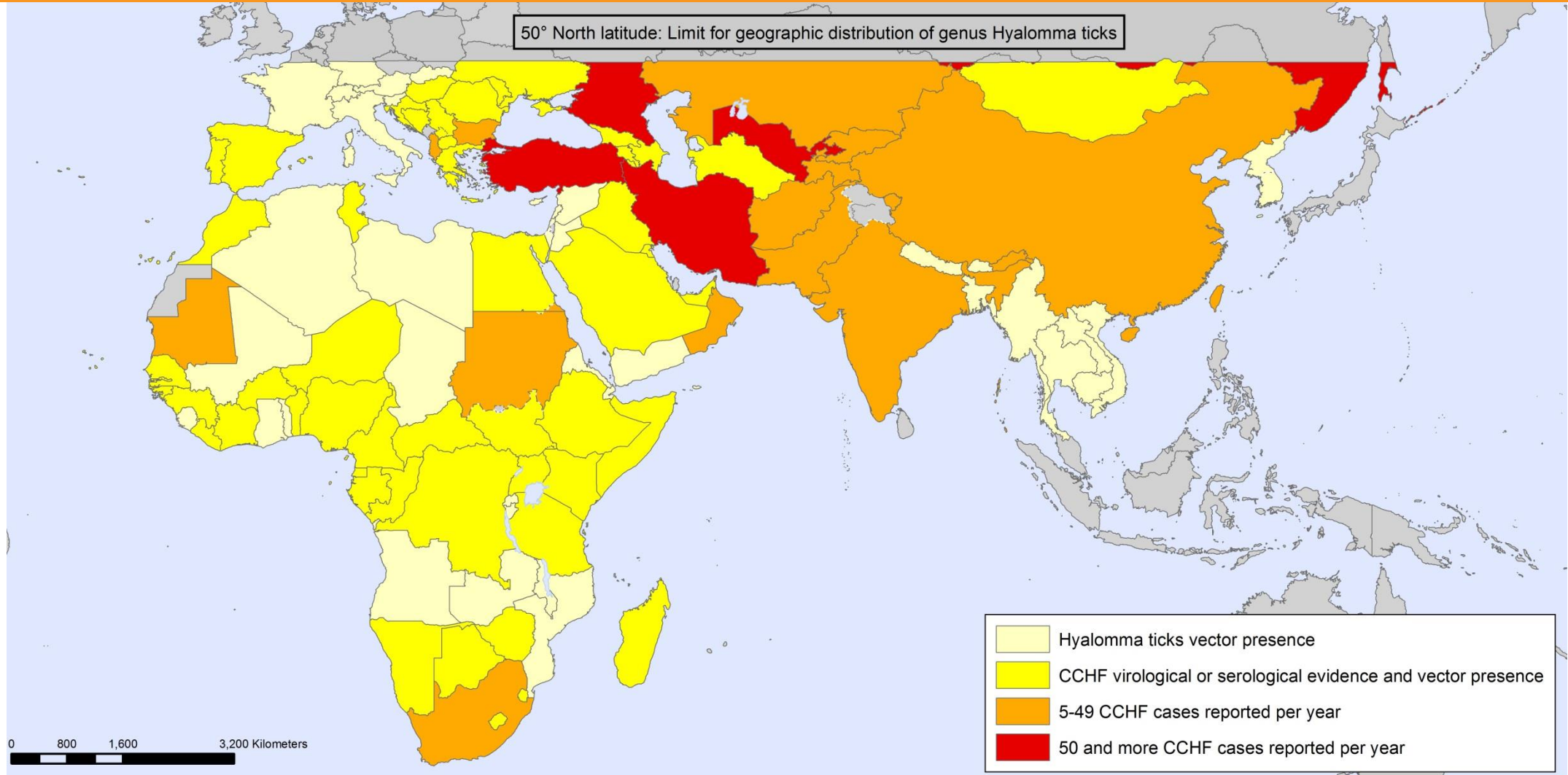
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- CCHF is viral illness that occurs in Africa, the Balkans, the Middle East and Asia, in countries south of the 50° parallel north.
- The principal reservoir and vector of CCHF are ticks of the genus *Hyalomma*, although other tick genera can be infected with CCHF virus.
- The CCHF virus is transmitted to humans mainly by tick bites or through contact with infected animal blood or tissues during and immediately after slaughter.
- 88% of people infected will have subclinical symptoms. One in eight people will develop a severe disease.

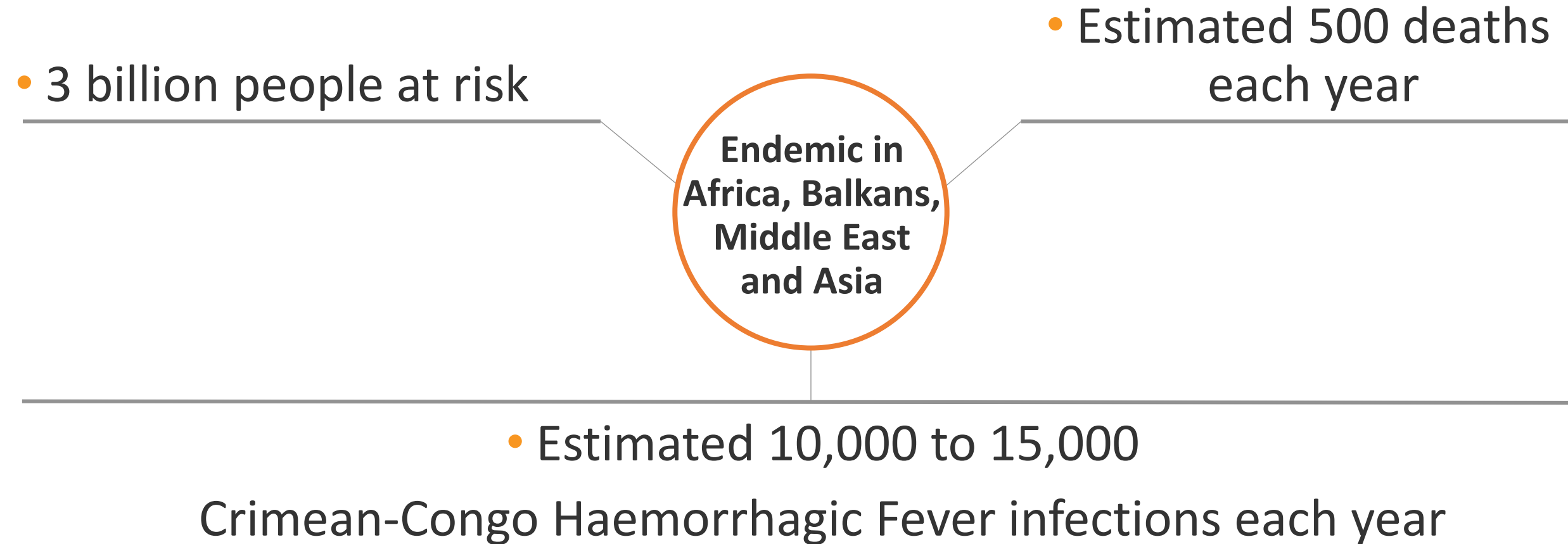


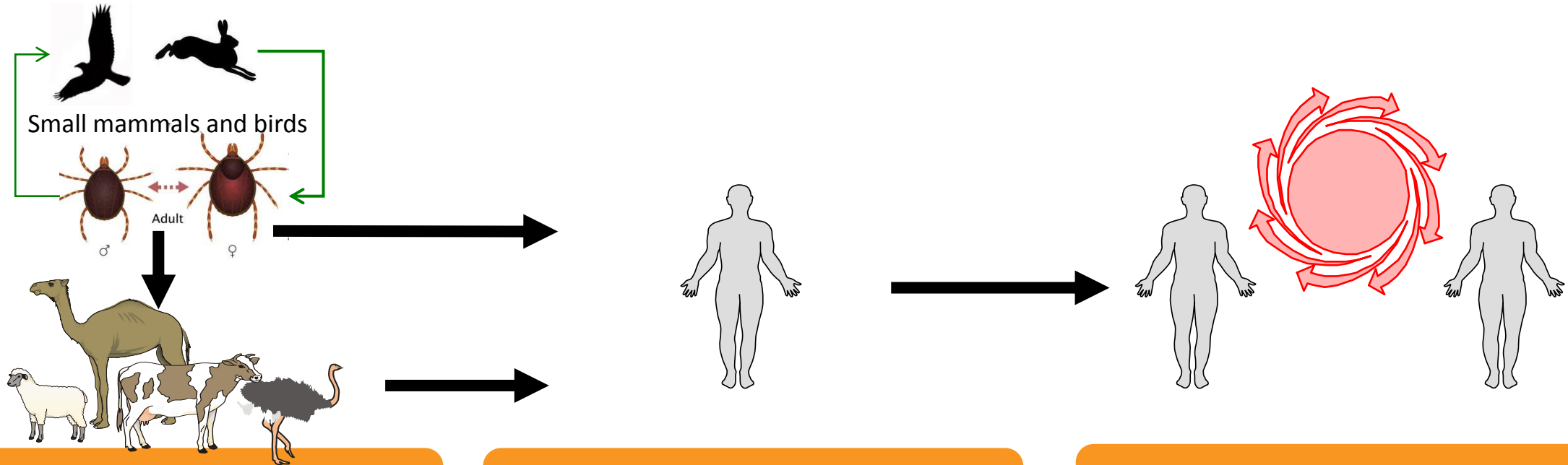
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Geographic distribution of CCHF



Map available at: http://www.who.int/csr/disease/crimean_congoHF/Global_CCHFRisk_2017.jpg?ua=1





Reservoir *Hyalomma* ticks

- In nature, CCHF virus maintains itself in a cycle involving ticks and vertebrate.
- Most animals don't show symptoms.

Primary human infections

- 80 to 90 % of humans are infected through:
- tick bite or direct contact with blood of infected ticks;
 - direct contact with blood/tissues of infected wild animals and livestock.

Secondary human infections

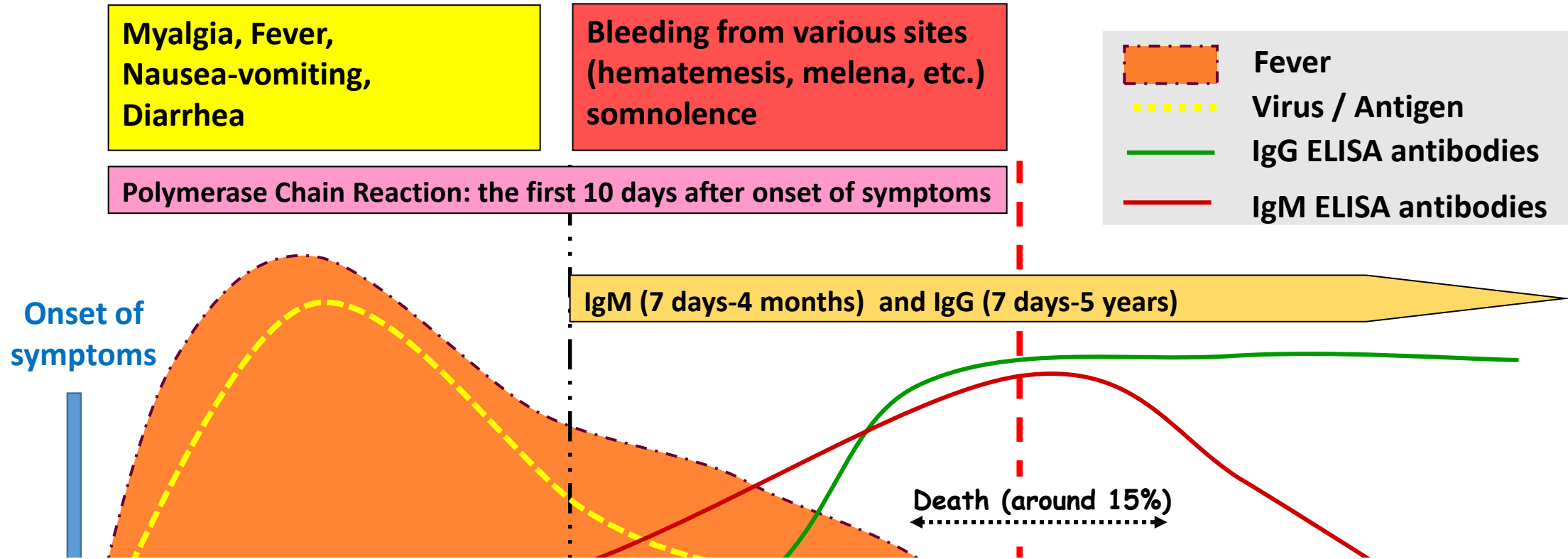
- Secondary human-to-human transmission occurs through direct contact with the blood, secretions, organs or other body fluids of infected persons.
- High transmission risk when providing direct patient care or handling dead bodies (funerals).

- The incubation period ranges from 2-14 days.
- 70% of CCHF cases have a history of tick bite.
- It is estimated that 88% of infections are subclinical.
- Case fatality ratio can reach 15% among patients hospitalized with severe presentation.
- Most common symptoms include:
 - Abrupt onset fever, chills, shudders, myalgia, headaches, sicknesses and vomits, abdominal pain, arthralgia;
 - After a few days: bleeding from mucous membranes, hematomas, ecchymosis, melena, hematuria, nose bleeding, vaginal bleeding, bradycardia, thrombocytopenia, leukopenia.



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Evolution of CCHF symptoms



预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_24883

