Crimean Congo hemorrhagic Fever

Epidemiology and clinical manifestations of CCHF
Global Situation of CCHF, published by WHO 2013

Geographic distribution of Crimean-Congo Haemorrhagic Fever

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

Data Source: World Health Organization
Map Production: Information, Evidence and Research (IER)
World Health Organization

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South Africa
Laboratory confirmed cases in southern Africa

Total of >200 cases 1981- to date
- 46.8% tick bite or squashing ticks
- 36.8% contact with fresh blood or other tissues of livestock and/or ticks
- 3.5% nosocomial infections arose from contact with blood or fomites of known CCHF patients,
- 12.9% no direct evidence of contact but patients lived in or visited a rural area

CCHF CASES PER PROVINCE

FATALITY RATE

Currently 24 % fatality rate
THE HISTORY OF CCHF IN SOUTH AFRICA

Hyalomma glabrum
Hyalomma marginatum rufipes
Hyalomma truncatum

Prevalent in semiarid central and western inland regions
Sparse or absent in moister eastern and southern coastal regions
Turkey
Seroprevalance

KIRIM KONGO KANAMALI ATEŞİ (KKKA)
Vaka ve Ölüm Sayıları, Morbidite ve Mortalite Hızları, Türkiye, 2008-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yıllar</th>
<th>Nüfus</th>
<th>Vaka Sayısı</th>
<th>Morbidite Hızı (100.000)</th>
<th>Ölüm Sayısı</th>
<th>Mortalite Hızı (1.000.000)</th>
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Grafik 1 - Kirim Kongo Kanamalı Ateşi Vakalarının ve Ölümlerinin Yıllara Göre Dağılımı, Türkiye, 2008-2017

https://hsgm.saglik.gov.tr/tr/zoonotikvektorel-kkka/zoonotikvektorel-kkka-istatistik
IRAN

Iran J Public Health, Vol. 48,
Tadjikistan
366 patients diagnosed with CCHF: 78 died, mortality rate 21.3%.

When analysing transmission routes:
14 (3.8%) - cases through contact with infected cows;
256 (70%) - cases in the result of tick bite;
96 (26.2%) - cases in the result of contact with CCHF infected humans
KOSOVO
Seroprevalence
Bulgaria
CCHFV seroprevalence in Bulgaria
CCHFV seroprevalence in Greece
Gaps

• Lack of systematic epidemiological data from all endemic countries
• Difficult to calculate attack rate in most of endemic countries.
• NO knowledge about the Re-infection!