



Crimean-Congo Haemorrhagic Fever

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Why in News?

As Europe experiences [heatwaves](#) and [wildfires](#), concerns are mounting about the spread of viruses typically associated with warmer climates. Alert has been sounded about the **Crimean-Congo Haemorrhagic fever (CCHF)** an infection **spread by ticks**.

What is CCHF?

- **About:**
 - CCHF is a viral haemorrhagic fever **transmitted by ticks and contact with viremic animal tissues**.
 - It poses a threat to public health due to its potential for **epidemics, high case fatality ratio (10-40%)**, according to the [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#), and difficulty in prevention and treatment.
- **CCHF Symptoms and Cure:**
 - Symptoms include **fever, muscle ache, dizziness, headache, abdominal pain, and mood swings**.
 - There is **no vaccine available**, and treatment primarily focuses on symptom management.
 - The antiviral **drug ribavirin has shown potential benefits** in treating CCHF infections.
- **Transmission:**
 - CCHF virus is primarily transmitted through tick bites or **contact with infected animal blood or tissues during and after slaughter**.
 - **Human-to-human transmission** can occur through **close contact with infected individuals or improper sterilization** of medical equipment.
- **Prevention and Control of CCHF:**
 - Controlling CCHF in animals and ticks is difficult due to unnoticed **tick-animal-tick cycle and widespread tick vectors**.
 - Measures can be taken to ensure that **animals remain tick-free for 14 days in a quarantine station before slaughter**.
 - There are no vaccines available for use in animals.
 - The only way to reduce infection in people is by **raising awareness of the risk factors and educating people** about the measures they can take to reduce exposure to the virus.
 - Wear protective clothing (long sleeves, long trousers) and light-colored clothing to allow easy detection of ticks on clothes.
 - Avoid close physical contact with CCHF-infected people.
 - Wear gloves and protective equipment when taking care of ill people.
- **Spread of CCHF:**
 - Initially **endemic to Africa, the Balkan countries, the Middle East, and parts of Asia**, CCHF has been spreading northward and westward in Europe.
 - Reported cases have emerged in Spain, Russia, Turkey, and the UK.
- **Climate Change and Disease Spread:**
 - Climate change plays a role in the expansion of pathogens into new territories.
 - Warmer temperatures and altered habitats allow ticks and other insects to thrive in

- previously unsuitable regions.
- Changes in water habitats and animal migration patterns contribute to disease spread.

PDF Reference URL: <https://www.drishtias.com/printpdf/crimean-congo-haemorrhagic-fever>

