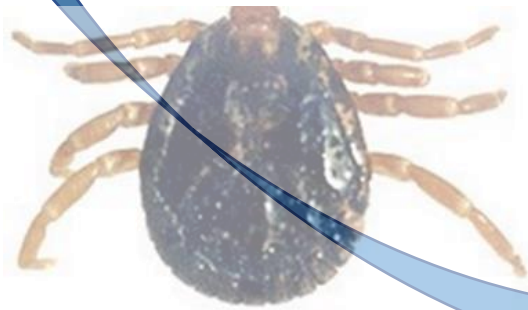




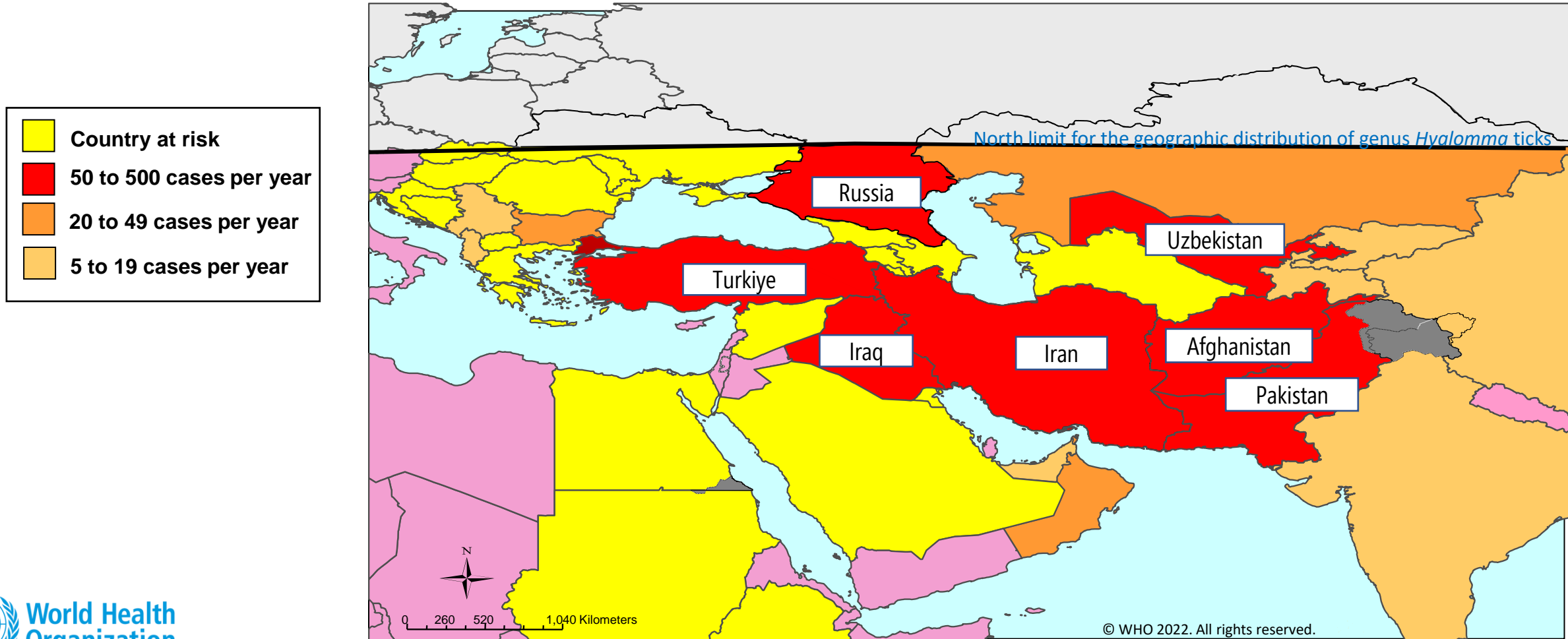
Crimean Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF) in the WHO EMR

WHO EMRO: Chiori Kodama



CCHF severe patient in Thi-Qar governorate, Iraq. July 2023.

Cross-Border and Cross-Regional Burden of CCHF



CCHF: Eastern Mediterranean Region

- The [WHO EMR](#) has reported human cases and outbreaks of CCHF from Iraq, Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan, Kuwait, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, and the UAE.
- In some countries, the incidence of CCHF has been increasing steadily in recent years.

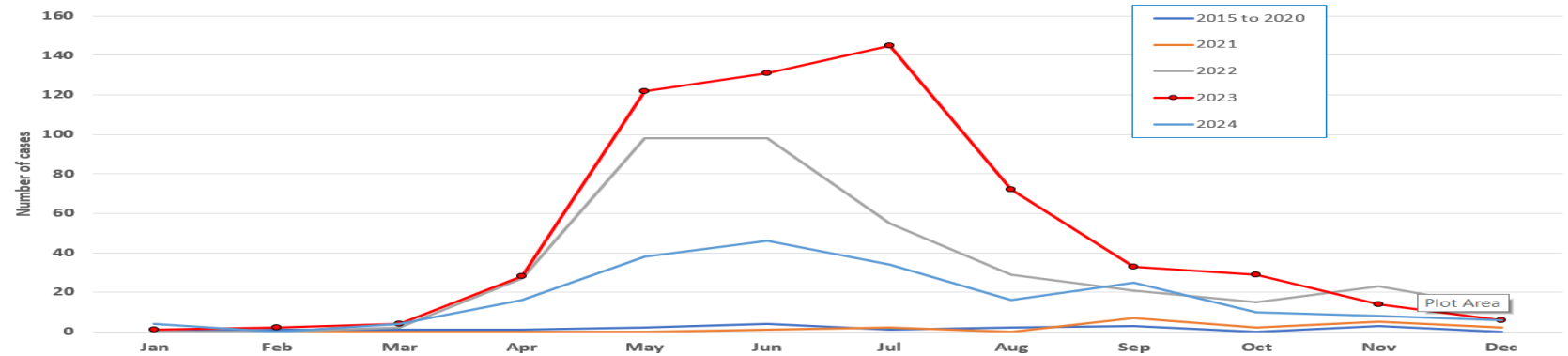
| Endemicity | Countries |
|---|---|
| Have reported cases/ outbreak | Iraq, AFG, PAK, Iran , KSA, Oman, Sudan, Kuwait, UAE |
| Evidence from sero- prevalence studies | Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, Djibouti, Somalia, Syria |
| Unknown epidemiological status | Libya, Bahrain, Yemen, Qatar, oPT, Lebanon, Jordan |

| Year | CCHF reporting Countries |
|------|-----------------------------------|
| 2012 | Afghanistan, Pakistan |
| 2013 | Oman, Pakistan |
| 2014 | Oman, Pakistan |
| 2016 | Pakistan |
| 2017 | Afghanistan, Pakistan |
| 2018 | Afghanistan, Pakistan |
| 2019 | Afghanistan, Pakistan |
| 2020 | Afghanistan, Pakistan |
| 2021 | Afghanistan, Pakistan |
| 2022 | Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran |
| 2023 | Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran, Pakistan |
| 2024 | Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran, Pakistan |

Seasonality and Annual Trend of CCHF in 4 EMR countries

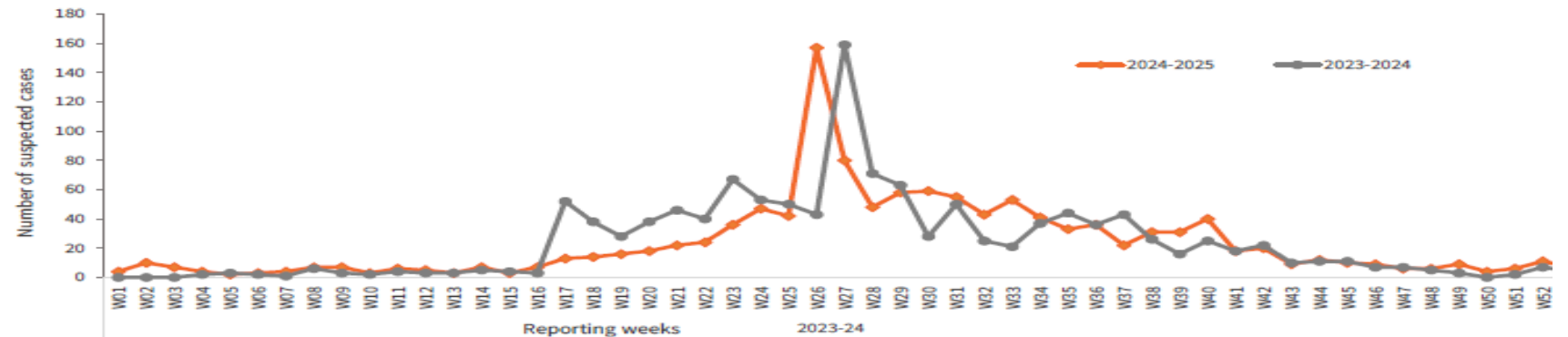
Iraq:

Laboratory confirmed CCHF cases from 2015-2020 to 2024



Afghanistan:

CCHF cases in 2023-2024



Iran:

Iran is considered endemic for CCHF, experiencing ongoing clinical and economic challenges due to the disease. Historically, the southeastern regions, particularly Sistan and Baluchestan province, have reported the highest number of cases. However, in 2019, the first outbreak was documented in northwestern Iran, indicating a potential geographic spread of the virus.

(Reference: Soozangar, N., et al. Molecular characterization and phylogenetic analysis of Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever virus, northwestern of Iran. BMC Infect Dis. 2025.)

Pakistan:

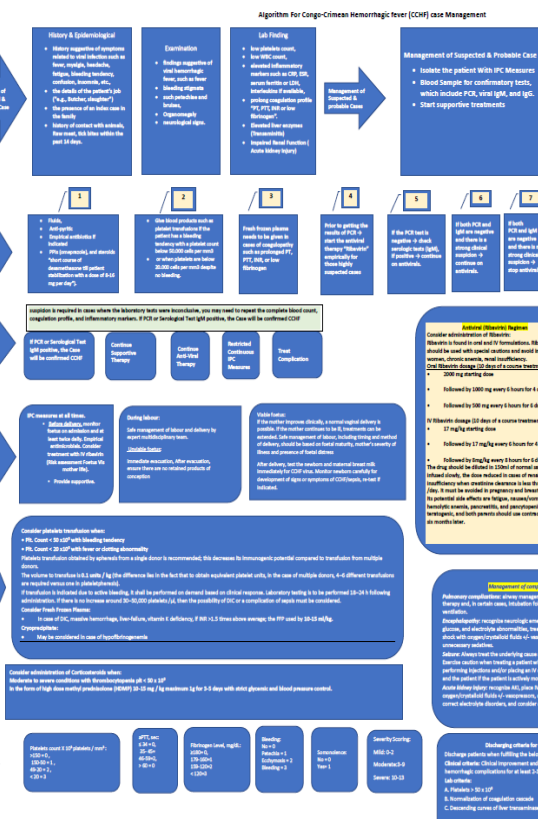
Pakistan has faced consistent sporadic outbreaks of CCHF since its first recorded case in 1976. The majority of cases have been reported from Baluchistan province, with subsequent transmissions to non-endemic regions, often through infected animals or ticks.

(Reference: Alam MM, et al. Genetic analysis and epidemiology of Crimean Congo Hemorrhagic fever viruses in Baluchistan province of Pakistan. BMC Infect Dis. 2013.)

CCHF in EMR: Various Challenges by Context

- **Limited resources** across human and veterinary sectors in control of CCHF
- **Limited social awareness** among community in protection and prevention of CCHF
- **Cross-border movement** of human and animals
- **Vulnerable populations** living in challenging condition
- **Proximity between human and animals**
- **Limited understanding, capacity and application** of CCHF control strategies
- **Sub-optimal** surveillance, lab confirmation and case management
- **Limited operational research** in both human and veterinary sectors
- **Limited One Health approach**
- How can we **OPERATIONALIZE One Health?**



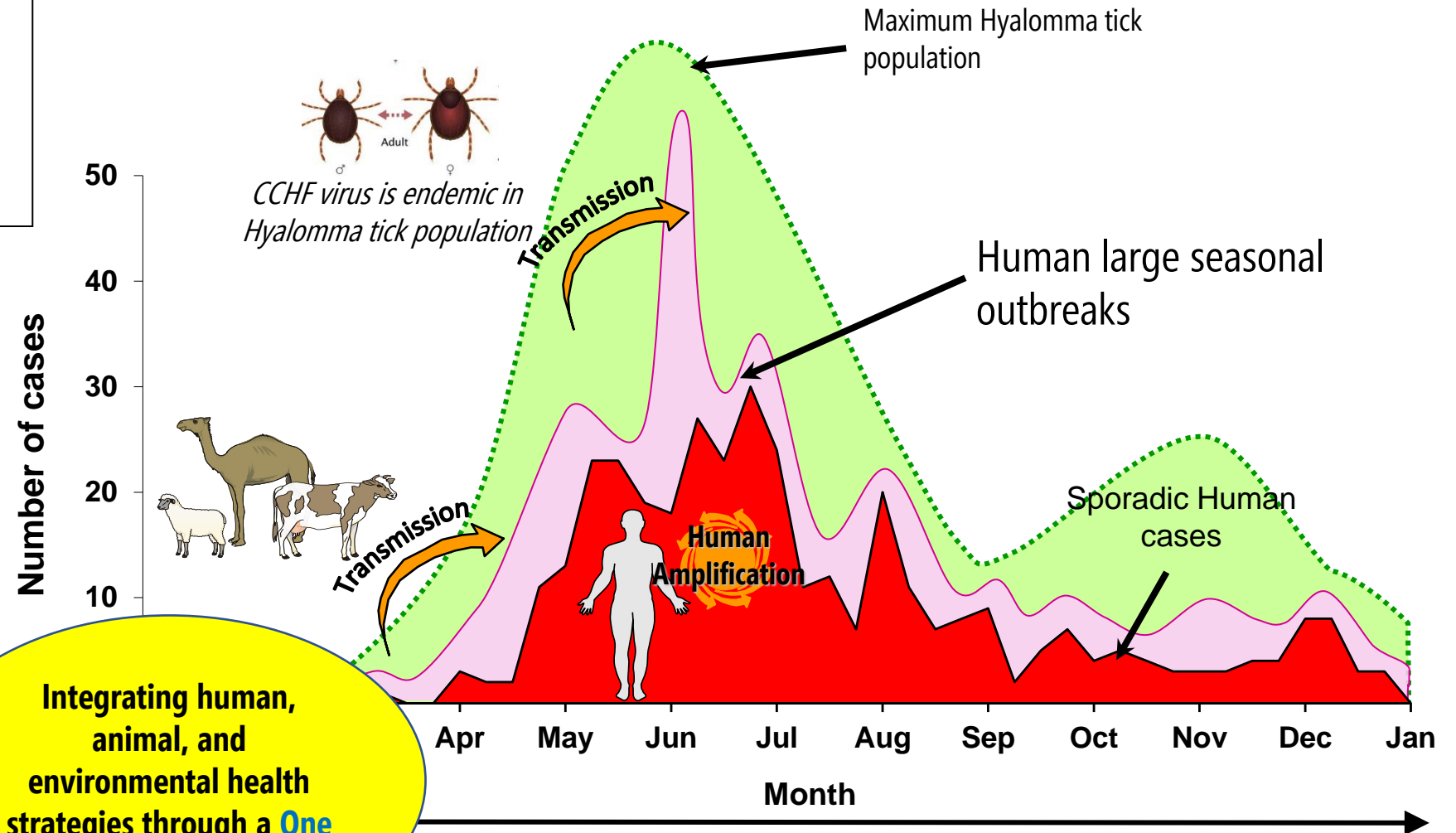
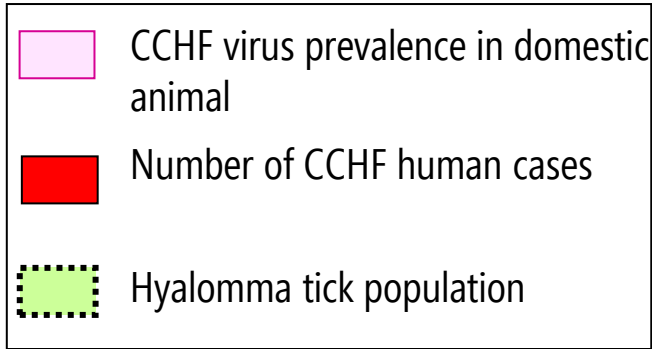


Ongoing Response Actions in CCHF Affected Countries in EMR

Responding to Outbreaks and Identifying Evidence-Based Strategies for CCHF Control through a One Health Approach

- **Enhanced surveillance:** daily reporting of suspected cases, testing and daily report
- **CCHF standard case definition:** distribution to all key HFs
- **CCHF case management treatment algorithm:** developed and provided trainings to wide range of HCWs. **IPC training** integrated into case management
- **Clinical data collection/observational study:** on collected patient data
- **A quadripartite meeting between WHO, FAO, MOH and MOA** and **a joined action plan:** developed for the control and response to CCHF through One Health approach
- **Laboratory support:** procurement of lab supplies, trainings for CCHF diagnosis (PCR, ELISA and sequencing for both human and animal labs)
- **Risk Communication and Community Engagement** at field level
- **Key message** through Social Media and the national media outlets

Epidemiological analysis and potential factors affecting CCHF outbreak in Iraq



Endeavors to identify the **best CCHF control strategy** to minimize the morbidity and mortality

Effective and early **tick control** is the key to prevent and control the CCHF outbreak

Integrating human, animal, and environmental health strategies through a **One Health approach**