



(CCHF)

Crimean Congo Haemorrhagic Fever



CCHF

is a viral disease affecting animals and humans and may cause severe illness in humans



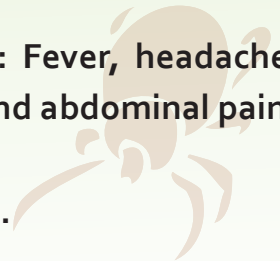
☑ It is transmitted to humans by tick bites or direct contact with blood and body fluids of infected livestock animals.



☑ The symptoms of the disease appear within 3-7 days with maximum incubation period of 14 days.

☑ Common symptoms of the disease include: Fever, headache, muscle aches, nausea and vomiting, diarrhoea and abdominal pain.

☑ Most of the infected animals is asymptomatic.



▶ Appearance of symptoms only without related exposure history is not enough to suspect a CCHF case as, the symptoms are similar to some other diseases.

▶ On the other hand, exposure history either to animals or CCHF human case without any symptoms or signs of the disease during the incubation period excludes the infection.

Human cases should be suspected with the appearance of symptoms within 14 days of the exposure to a probable source of infection. Several laboratory tests are available for confirmation of diagnosis

It is important to apply preventive measures while dealing with animals or contacting a CCHF case this include:

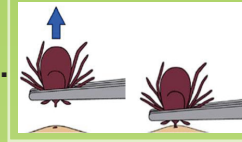
1

Use gown, gloves, boots & any other protective equipment needed while slaughter & handling blood & body fluids



2

Ensure absence of ticks on animal's bodies before buying. Do not touch or crush ticks by hands if found on animal's bodies.



3

Use designated slaughter houses for animal slaughter.



4

Safe disposal of the waste resulting from slaughtering by putting them in disposable plastic bags and discard it at the designated place by the Municipality.



5

Follow all healthcare team instructions. Patient isolation in hospital is very crucial aimed to protect others from getting the infection and to protect the patient from other hospital acquired infections



6

Collaboration with the field investigation team and providing related information are very important in order to implement appropriate preventive actions.

7

In case of death, it is the responsibility of the healthcare team in the health facility to deal with the dead body according to international health standards to minimize the risk of transmitting the infection to others. Accordingly, a Fatwa allowing this was issued by the Ministry of Endowments and Religious Affairs.

Your commitment with the preventive measures, protects you, your family and your community. Let's cooperate in order to face the disease in the Sultanate.



Sultanate of Oman
Ministry of Health