Comprehensive activities against Crimean–Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF) in Georgia

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Widespread disease caused by tick borne virus (Nairovirus) of the Bunyaviridae family
Fatality rate in humans is about 10 - 40%
Principal vector - genus *Hyalomma*

CCHF is endemic in

- Asian countries south of the 50th parallel north – the geographical limit of the principal tick vector
- Africa
- Balkans
- Middle East
• Main risk group for CCHF are:
  • Agricultural workers
  • Herders
  • Slaughterhouse workers
  • Veterinarians
  • Healthcare workers
  • Tourists (in CCHF Endemic Areas)
• First CCHF case in human confirmed in 2009
• Disease outbreak in 2013 -2014
• Human death in 2014
• Lethality 16 %
• Governmental decree # 1817 of October 2, 2014 was initiated by MoH

• Inter-sectoral collaboration

• Strengthening the surveillance

• Entering data in EIDSS system

• Treatment of animals/holdings
**Human Health**

With the support provided from the DTRA, National Center for Disease Control and Public Health, has promoted training of CCHF in Georgia in following ways:

- Since 2011, staff from regional labs and the central reference lab at the Lugar Center have been trained to conduct RT-PCR and ELISA diagnostic assays of CCHF.

- Since 2013, 860 doctors from all regions in Georgia have been trained on early detection of signs and symptoms of CCHF.

- Since 2014, approximately 80 local village providers serving communities in several municipalities have also been trained. Training was followed by a risk communication campaign that involved distribution of posters and pamphlets.

- Since 2016, medical personnel of the National Center of Surgery and of the Infectious Diseases, AIDS and Clinical Immunology Scientific Practical Center, have been trained about the prevention of CCHF nosocomial distribution.
Veterinary

• 2219 cattle blood samples and ticks from 24 cattle were collected in infected villages

• All Blood samples were negative by ELISA

• 1 tick was positive by PCR
Veterinary

- NFA lunched large scale activities against the vector control
  - Treatment of animals
  - Treatment of holdings
  - Treatment of pastures

Specific guidelines for field veterinarians was developed to standardize the activities
**Veterinary**

Animals/ holdings treatment for CCHF

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<th>Year</th>
<th>Cattle</th>
<th>Holding</th>
<th>Pasture</th>
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<td>11533</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- 79 hectare of pasture in 2015
- Animals and holdings twice per year

2000 CCHF posters were distributed in villages
One Health approach was introduced

- The risk of spread of disease is reduced between animals and humans
- Comparison with 2014 year (peak) disease incidence in humans reduced by 75% in 2016
CCHF distribution in Georgia
• CDC project - Situation analysis on integrated surveillance of arboviruses in the Mediterranean and Black Sea Region

• Finding out type of CCHF virus circulating in Georgia

• To continue treatment of animals/holdings with insecto-acaricides in case of human infection
Thank you for your attention

One Health - connecting people