

عنوان مقاله:

Epidemiological situation of crimian congo haemorrhagic fever in 1998-2018 in Iran

محل انتشار:

بیستمین کنگره بین المللی میکروب شناسی ایران (سال: 1398)

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نویسندگان:

Mohammad Zeinali - *Department of National programs of zoonotic diseases, Center for Communicable Diseases control MOHME*

Behzad Amiri - *Department of National programs of zoonotic diseases, Center for Communicable Diseases control MOHME*

خلاصه مقاله:

Introduction and Objectives: Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever (CCHF) is the most significant and widespread tick-borne virus disease that has spread to more than 30 countries in the continent of Africa, Europe and Asia. The widespread distribution of the Crimean -Congo hemorrhagic fever (CCHF), as well as the ability of the virus to cause severe human disease with a high rate of fatalities, has led to this disease being taken into consideration. In Iran, after diagnosis in 1999, patients are diagnosed and reported on an annual basis in different parts of the country on the basis of the definition and care plan for the disease. Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever (CCHF) can be transmitted through bite, contact with the livestock and contaminated secretions and contact with tissue, blood and contaminated human blood Materials and Methods: The data collection method through the summary forms of disease information is defined by the definition of suspicious, probable and definitive cases as a telephone and emergency report on a daily basis by health centers in the portal system of the Center for the management of communicable diseases. Patients are reported according to a disease-control plan with three symptoms including fever, thrombocytopenia (platelet loss), and bleeding from across the country. Blood samples were collected from patients in three stages (diagnosis, five days after diagnosis and ten days after diagnosis) and serologically tested IgM and IgG antibodies, as well as molecularly RTPCR. Results: The geographical distribution of the disease in the country and its epidemiological status indicate that definite patients are dispersed in most parts of the country. Between 1999 and 2018, there were 1424 cases of confirmed cases, of which 190 were death. The highest rate of fecundity was in 1999 (50%) and the lowest was 1385 (2%). The highest number of cases is in the age group of 20 to 40 years, most of them were identified in June and July, and in urban areas (63%) more than rural areas (37%) and males (79%) more than females (21%) occurred. The most occupations of the farmer-livestock group (321 cases) were 22.5% of the slaughterhouse worker (241 cases) and 17% were housewives (240 cases). Regarding the route of transmission, most cases are reported through direct contact with the blood, secretions and infected tissues of the affected animal during slaughter, and its analysis will be fully presented. Report of probable and definite cases from different regions ... of the country that most of the reporting provinces in the country are Sistan and Baluchestan

کلمات کلیدی:

(Iran-Epidemiology - Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever (CCHF

لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

