



Mission Report

On Crimean-Congo Haemorrhagic Fever (CCHF) Prevention and Control
Meeting Istanbul, Turkey, 6-8 November 2006

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1- Objectives of the workshop:

The general objective of the Workshop is to,

- ✓ prepare guidelines to more efficiently respond on Viral Haemorrhagic Fevers outbreaks, notably case management and social mobilization;

The specific objectives include:

- ✓ Review the CCHF situation (epidemiology, laboratory diagnosis, public health importance) in the European, the South Mediterranean and the Middle East regions;
- ✓ Understand the role and contribution of public health awareness, community participation and intersectoral effectiveness;
- ✓ Review the knowledge on tick's ecology and possible forecasting models for CCHF;
- ✓ Develop coordinated regional and national plans for integrated prevention and control of CCHF and control of vectors of the disease.

The workshop is jointly coordinated by WHO-MZCP, WHO HQ, WHO EMRO and WHO Euro in collaboration with OIE HQ, OIEME, FAO and ICTTD with the support of Ministries of Health and Agriculture in Turkey.

The OIE Director General upon request of the MZCP invited seven countries from the M.E to participate in this workshop, namely Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, KSA, Lebanon and Syria.

2- Summary of the activities:

The workshop had a massive participation of physicians, veterinarian epidemiologists, entomologists etc. gathered in order to expose researches and to define approach for appropriate prevention and control of CCHF.

The program (attached) was discussed in details and the minutes are in the attached CD.

3- Conclusion and follow-up:

The interest given by the General Director to the importance of this disease and its proposal to include it in the OIE listed disease will accord a real backup to encourage authorities in considering this disease as major disease and to improve the appropriate control and surveillance for CCHF with special attention to the intersectoral collaboration between Public Health and Animal Health.

Information have been circulated mentioning the presence of the disease in most of the regional countries without allocating any attention of the official authorities.

Hence, the collaboration between the regional countries and the international organizations involved in the public health and animal health sectors is most needed, especially for its control in its vector carrier and wildlife.

It was recommended also that a forecasting model for the disease prediction should be developed similar to RVF model.