

Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever

Information for the public on >>



Ticks can pass on diseases



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Hyalomma Marginatum

Ticks are very small and live on the blood from pets, farm and wild animals but they can also bite humans who pass through their living environment.

Tick bites are not dangerous in themselves. However, some ticks are infected with bacteria, viruses or parasites that can cause serious diseases in humans so there

is a risk that these ticks may pass on their infection to you as they feed on your blood.

Tick-borne diseases in [country]

In [country], a tick-borne disease to be aware of is Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever which can occur in areas where infected ticks that transmit the disease are found. Ticks that transmit Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever thrive in dry environments in rural locations. The main risk zones are [endemic regions in country].



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About ticks

Ticks live in the ground vegetation and move mainly by climbing up plants and walking on the ground. They latch on to a passing animal or human host by using hooks on their legs.

Adults: 7–15 mm

Nymphs: 2–3.5 mm

Larvae: 0.5–1 mm



Illustration is only indicative. Sizes can vary from 0.5 to 15 mm, depending on tick species.

Ticks' life cycles go through four stages: egg, larva, nymph and adult. During the last three stages the tick may bite and can transmit disease.

To the naked eye the larvae look like specks of dust, while nymphs are slightly larger, pinhead or poppy seed size. Adult ticks have eight legs and are the size of small spiders. The adult ticks can also vary in colour, from reddish to dark brown or black. Once fed, a female tick can grow to the size of a pea, as its body fills with blood.



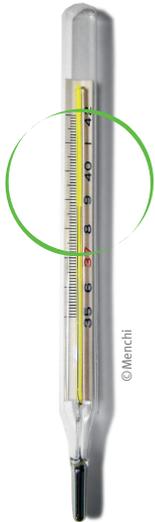
› Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever

If you have been bitten by a tick and you experience any symptoms within 30 days after the bite, please contact your doctor as you may have contracted Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever (CCHF).

Symptoms include:

- Fever
- Muscle pain
- Dizziness
- Bleeding
- Abdominal pain
- Vomiting

The later stage of the disease may cause sharp mood swings, and the patient may become confused and aggressive.



Preventive measures

There is no vaccine against CCHF, so tick awareness, using insect repellents on your skin and clothes (clothes specific insect repellents should not be used on the skin) and protective clothing in tick-infested areas and early removal of attached ticks remain the most important prevention measures. There is a lower risk of infection if ticks are removed quickly, as infection generally does not occur during the first few hours of tick feeding. Caution should be taken when removing the ticks.

Outdoor activities in endemic areas are a risk factor for tick exposure.



Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever in Europe

Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever can be found in the Balkan countries and in the countries bordering the Black Sea.

Inform yourself on areas where tick-borne diseases are present and ask your doctor regarding necessary precautionary measures before travelling to any of these areas, especially if you plan to engage in outdoors activities (camping, hiking, hunting, lake or river fishing, etc.) during your visit that might increase your exposure to ticks.

[Name and contact details of health authorities]

