



CASE DEFINITION FOR CRIMEAN–CONGO HAEMORRHAGIC FEVER

Endorsed by BSC and SCAD September 2023

For the purpose of notification to WOA, Crimean–Congo haemorrhagic fever is defined as an infection of domestic and wild ruminants (suborder Ruminantia), dromedary camels (*Camelus dromedarius*) and ostriches (collectively, animal hosts).

The following defines the occurrence of infection with Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever (CCHFV):

1. CCHFV has been isolated and identified as such from samples from an animal host.
2. Nucleic acid specific to CCHFV has been detected in samples from an animal host AND EITHER
 - a. the animal host is epidemiologically linked to a suspected or confirmed human or animal case of infection with CCHFVOR
 - b. there is cause to suspect that the animal host has previously been bitten by a tick positive in a nucleic acid test specific to CCHFVOR
 - c. antibodies specific to CCHFV have been detected in samples from an animal host.
3. Serological evidence of active infection with CCHFV has been demonstrated by the detection of IgM antibodies specific to CCHFV using two different serological tests each based on a different antigen, OR by seroconversion based on a rise in total or IgG antibody titres on samples taken at two to four weeks apart.
4. Antibodies specific to CCHFV have been detected in samples from an animal of a species known to be naturally susceptible to CCHFV

AND EITHER

- a. the animal host is epidemiologically linked to a suspected or confirmed human or animal case of infection with CCHFV

OR

- b. there is cause to suspect that the animal host has previously been bitten by a tick positive in a nucleic acid test specific to CCHFV

OR

- c. a nucleic acid specific to CCHFV has been detected in samples from an animal host.