



Risk of CCHFV introduction and spread in CCHF-free countries in Southern and Western Europe

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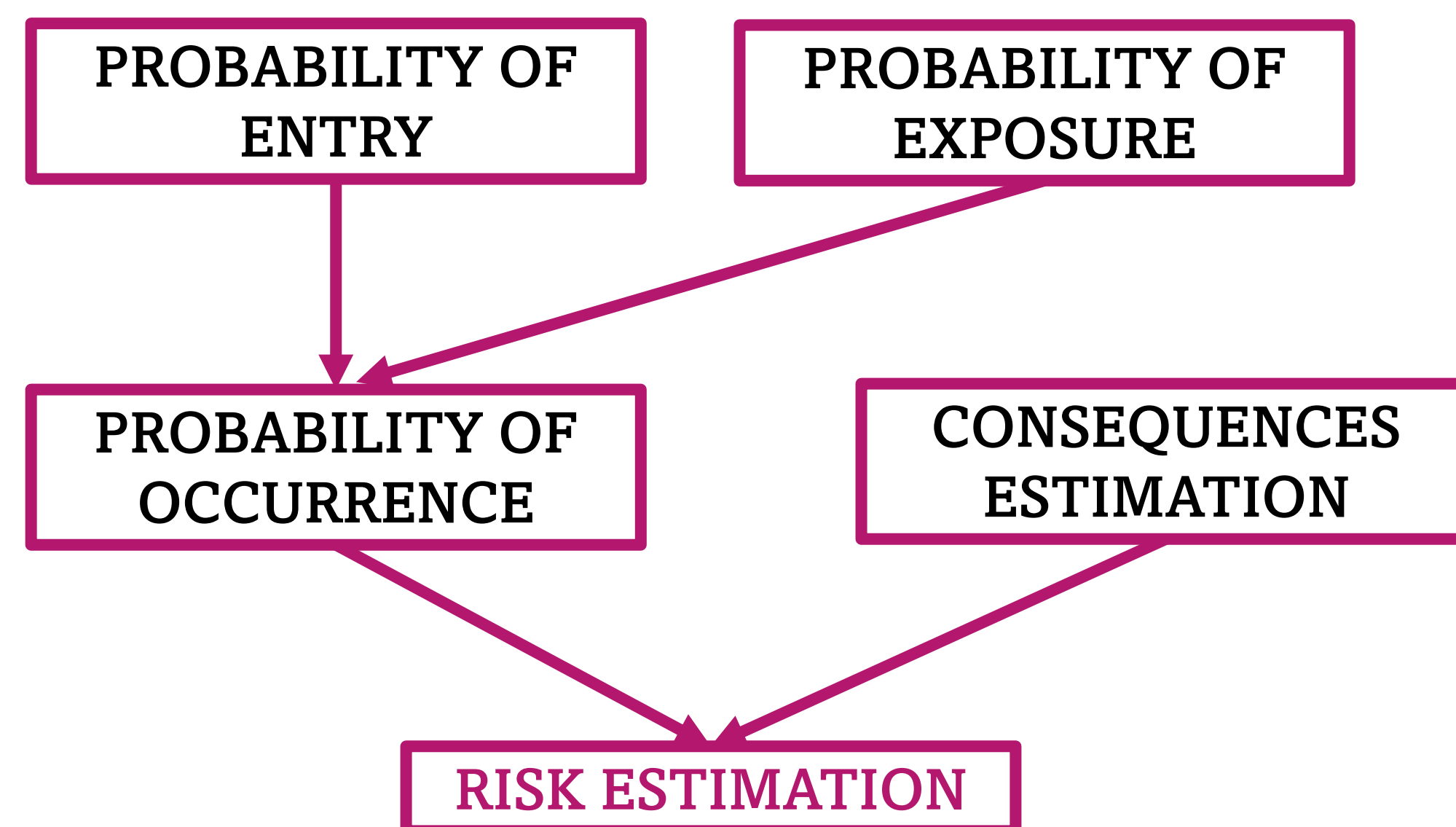
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INTRODUCTION

Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever (CCHF) is a severe tick-borne viral zoonotic disease caused by Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever virus (CCHFV). Several experts have expressed their concerns over the spread of the disease outside its current geographic range through the introduction of infected ticks on migratory birds, viraemic wildlife and imported livestock. Given the public health importance of CCHF, a semi-quantitative risk assessment was performed to evaluate the risk of CCHFV introduction and spread in CCHF-free countries in Southern and Western Europe using the most updated information available (2018–2020).

RISK FRAMEWORK



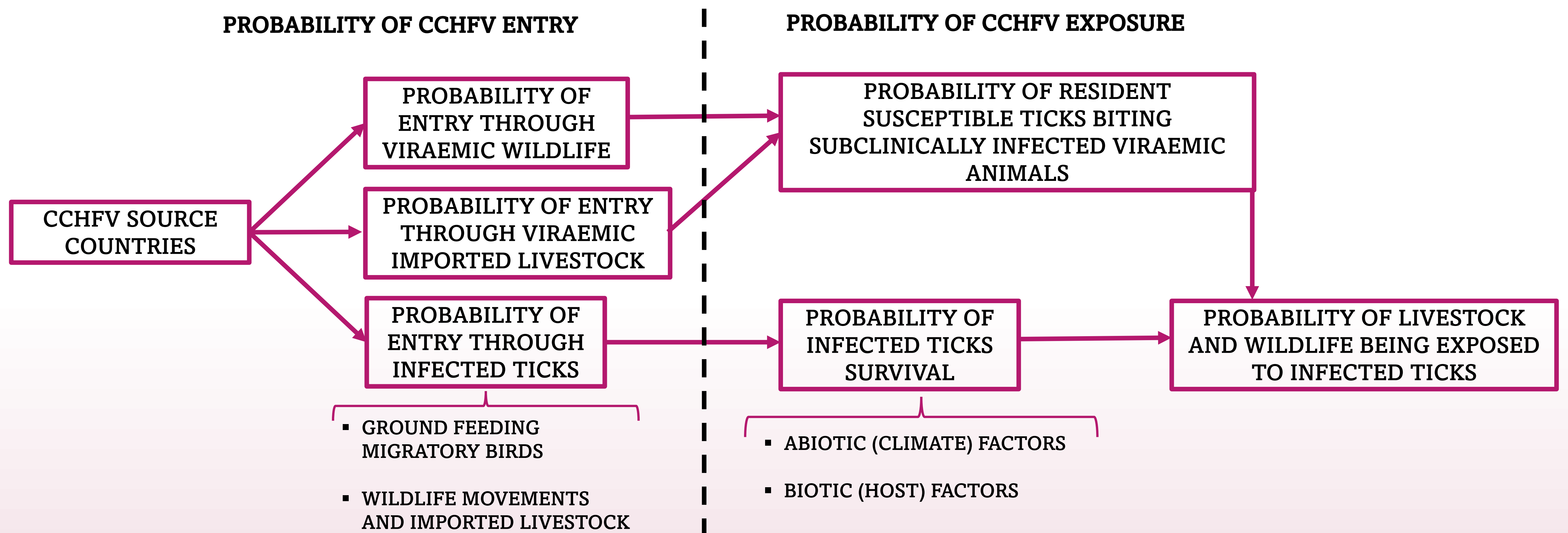
ANIMAL HEALTH CONSEQUENCES:

- HEALTH AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES FOR A PARTICULAR HOLDING
- LIKELIHOOD OF DISEASE SPREAD IN LIVESTOCK AND WILDLIFE
- NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES

PUBLIC HEALTH CONSEQUENCES:

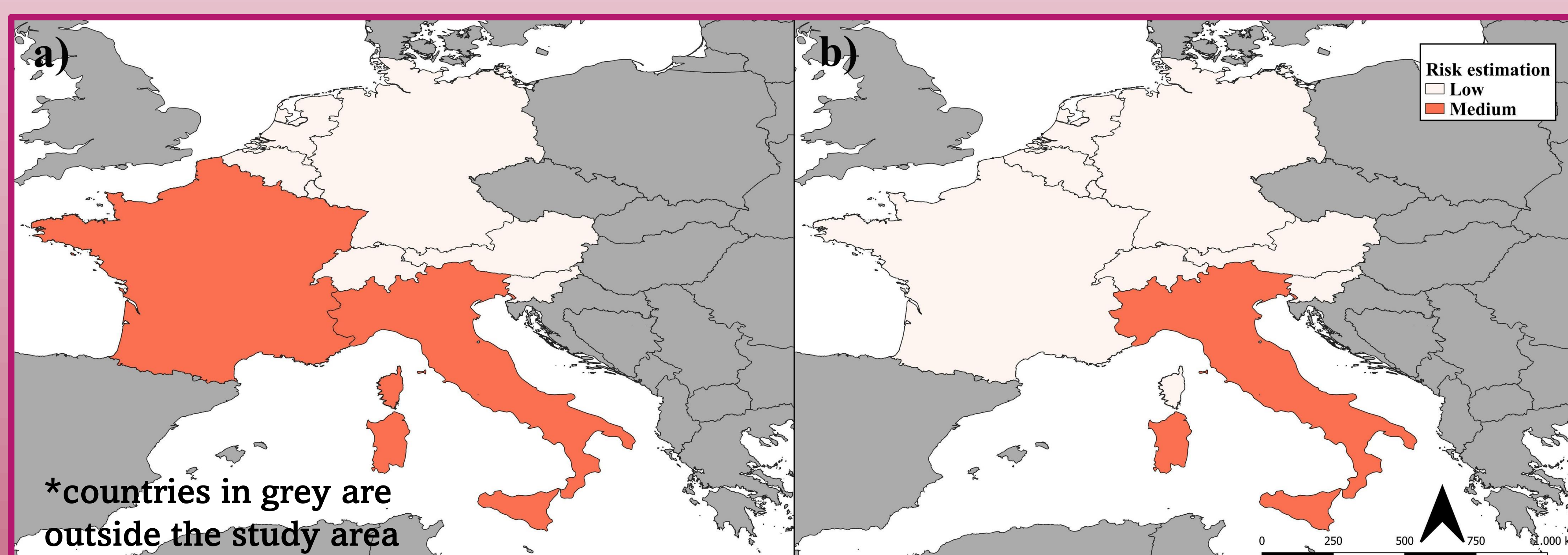
- INDIVIDUAL GRAVITY (BURDEN OF CCHFV INFECTION IN HUMANS)
- LIKELIHOOD OF DISEASE SPREAD IN HUMAN POPULATION
- OVERALL HEALTH AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES

RISK PATHWAY



RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Considering the animal health consequences, the risk is low for every country, excluding France and Italy where the risk is estimated to be medium (a). When evaluating exclusively the public health consequences, the risk is medium for Italy, whereas the rest of the countries have a low risk (b). These findings will need continual updating as the risk may be higher or lower depending on the time window evaluated. This is particularly true given the potential for climate change to affect CCHF epidemiology.



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