Annex 27

Chapter 8.X.  
  
**Infection with crimean-congo haEmorrhagic fever virus**

Article 8.X.1.

**General provisions**

Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever (CCHF) is a zoonotic disease caused by a tick-borne virus that can infect, in general subclinically, a wide variety of vertebrate animals, some of them playing a significant role in the virus transmission to humans.

The aim of this chapter is to mitigate the animal health and public health risks posed by CCHF.

For the purposes of the *Terrestrial Code,* ~~Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever~~CCHF is defined as an *infection* of ruminants, dromedary camels and ostriches (hereafter ‘animal hosts’) with Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever virus (CCHFV).

The following defines the occurrence of *infection* with CCHFV:

1. CCHFV has been isolated and identified as such in a sample from an animal host; or
2. nucleic acid specific to CCHFV has been detected in a sample from an animal host epidemiologically linked to a confirmed or suspected *case,* or to a human infected with CCHFV, or giving cause for suspicion of previous association ~~or contact~~ with or exposure to CCHFV; or
3. antibodies specific to CCHFV have been detected in a sample from an animal host epidemiologically linked to a confirmed or suspected *case,* or to a human infected with CCHFV, or giving cause for suspicion of previous association or contact with CCHFV.

Standards for diagnosis and information on the epidemiology are described in the *Terrestrial Manual*.

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