

Title:

«Retrospective epidemiological analysis of the incidence of Congo-Crimean fever 2010-2019 in the Republic of Kazakhstan»

Authors:

Aralbay Aigerim

Oryngaliev Nurdos

Research supervisor:

Baikenjeeva Raushan

Background:

Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever (CCHF) is a disease that is common on three continents-in Europe, Asia and Africa-and causes a high proportion of deaths, varying in different years from 10 to 50%, and in some cases, when the pathogen is transmitted from person to person, reaching 80%.

Aim:

- To find out the patterns and features of the trend in the incidence of Congo-Crimean fever in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2009-2018,
- to analyze the long-term dynamics of this nosological form
- predict the trend for the next year

Methods:

Materials for the study included statistical data of the Committee for the protection of public health

Research results

Data for the period from 2009 to 2018, for the Republic of Kazakhstan, showed that the incidence of Congo-Crimean fever is characterized by cyclical, undulating flow, periodic rises are observed at intervals of 2-3 years, the highest peak of cases occurs in 2016, 2017, 2018, similar indicators were 25%, 64%, 14.7%, respectively.

Incidence of Congo-Crimean fever in the Republic of Kazakhstan in 2016-2018, 159 cases of Congo-Crimean fever were registered in the Republic in advance of 2018, 198 cases were detected in 2017, including 102 predicted cases (64%) and 57 probable cases (35.8%). From the Congo-Crimean fever, 12 out of 159 cases registered in the city of Shymkent were suspected. In Turkestan region 71, Kyzylorda region 13, Zhambyl region 63 cases.

In general, in the Republic in 2018, 153 (2.2%) people were diagnosed with tick bites and were hospitalized for medical observation.

Conclusion:

The dynamics of the epidemiological process of the incidence of Congo-Crimean fever in the Republic of Kazakhstan is characterized by a slight downward trend. The reasons for the summer seasonality of CCL require further study. The most effective methods of controlling the infection are: improving sanitary and hygienic conditions, strengthening supervision over the quality of food and water, introducing expanded vaccination, as well as raising public awareness about the ways of spread and preventive measures against this disease.