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.

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| Australia | **Category:** Editorial  **Proposed amended text** (or precise suggested deletion):  Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever (CCHF) is a zoonotic disease caused by a tick-borne virus that can infect~~, in general subclinically~~ a wide range of vertebrate animals, typically without causing clinical signs. ~~s~~Some of ~~them~~ these animals play~~ing~~ a significant role in the ~~virus transmission to humans~~ amplification and transmission of the virus to humans.  **Rationale:**   1. Reword for sentence clarity and flow and match language used in the rest of the Chapter 2. Addition of “amplification” – to provide consistency of language, matching the rest of the Chapter and acknowledge the role that animals play in virus amplification in addition to transmission   **Supporting evidence, if relevant**   1. WOAH Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals, Section 3.1, Chapter 1.5, Summary, line 8 (‘amplification’), line 9 (‘clinical signs’) (Rationale 1 & 2 above) 2. Celina, S. S., Italiya, J., Tekkara, A. O. and Černý, J. (2025) ‘Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever virus in ticks, domestic, and wild animals’, Frontiers in Veterinary Science, 11, article 1513123. https://doi.org/10.3389/fvets.2024.1513123 |

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).

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| Australia | **Category:** Editorial  **Proposed amended text**:  Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever (CCHF**V**) 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**V.**  For the purposes of the *Terrestrial Code*, CCHF**V** is defined as an *infection* of ruminants, dromedary camels and ostriches (hereafter ‘animal hosts’) with Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever virus (CCHFV).  **Rationale:**  Missing “V” in acronym, edit to match rest of chapter.  **Supporting evidence, if relevant:** |

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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