## Crimean congo hemorrhagic fever (cchf)

امرائه دهنده: نرهرا ضیغمی

استاد مراهنما: جناب كلالى ثانى

## Cchf:

Sings and symptoms

Ways of transmission

Cchf diagnostic test



## CASE PRESENTATION

Dا: خانم الف.ت / ٣٥ ساله / متاهل / خانه دار / ساكن تربت جام

هوشیار به همراه همسرخود با برانکارد توسط ۱۱۵ .

CC: ضعف و بیحالی و رکتوراژی

#### CCHF مشکوک به GIB : PRIMARY DIAGNOSIS

- سابقه بستری ـــــــه ندارد
- سابقه جراحی ---- دارد (سزارین )
- سابقه بیماری ——— معده درد(گاها کلیدینیوم سی )
- سابقه بیماری در خانواده \_\_\_\_\_ پدر وی بر اثر سرطان خون فوت شده است.
  - همسر بیمار ارتباط مستقیم با دام و حیوانات و فراورده های دامی دارد.
    - حساسیت دارویی ندارد
    - حساسیت غذایی ---- زعفران- انار

## EMERGENCY HISTORY

DATE:1401/06/21

V/S:BP=90/60 PR=108 RR=18 T= 36/6 SPO2= 95%

HOUR: 04:40

IMP: GIB

#### PHYSICIAN ORDER

- 1. iv line fix 2
- 2. CV/S q1h
- 3. Cbc diff-bun-cr-Na-k-BG-INR-PT-Ptt-AST-ALT-ALP-Bill total/direct-ISO GR-ISO RH
- 4. Reserve 2 u p.c
- 5. AMP ondansetron 4 mg
- 6. AMP pentazole 80 mg
- مشورت با پزشک داخلی 7.

#### Call with DR.shahide:

- 1. NGT fix
- <u>ICU2</u> بستری → ترشحات کاف گرند : 2. Wash with 200 cc N/S

## 21 shahrivar 5 A.m

Hematology		Result	Reference value
W.B.C R.B.C HGB HCT PLT		6.2 * 1000 3.51 9.5 28.9% 7 *1000	4-10*1000 4.2- 5.4 12-16 36-46 % 150-450*1000
Coagulation PT patient time INR PTT patient time		17 1.6 67	27-40
Biochemistry BUN Cr NA K	H H	48 1.6 138 4.6	7-20 .5- 1.4 135-145 3.5-5.3

#### ICU2:

#### DAY1:1401/06/21

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PHYSICION ORDER:
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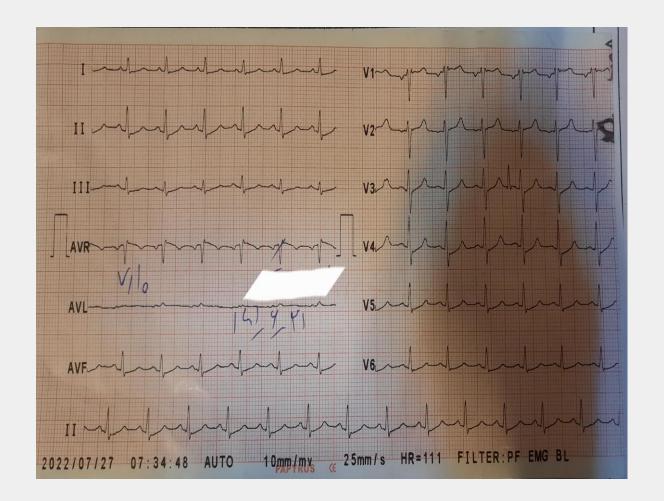
- 1) NPO
- 2) Ser D.S 1000CC q8h
- 3) CV/S q 1h
- 4) Amp pantazole 40 mg iv BID
- 5) Amp metronidazole 500 mg TDS
- 6) CBC diff q8h
- 7) PT-PTT-INR BID
- 8) AsT-ALT-ALP-Bill total/ direct- Ca-Alb- ESR-CRP
- 9) PBS 10)D-dimer
  - chfارسال نمونه (11
  - 12)Folly fix check I/O q6h
- 13)Amp norepinefrin 3-5 M/min if BP <80
- 14)BHCG
- 15)Amp ribavirin 2 gr iv stat and 1gr iv q6h for 4 day then 0/5 mg iv q 8h for 6 day
- در صورت استيبل شدن Axial brain Ct
- ترانس یک واحد پلاکت افرزیس (18
- pltترانس ۱۰واحد (19
- ffpترانس ۲ واحد (20 p.cرانس ۵ واحد (21
- icu3بيمار منتقل به ايزوله (22

Hematology	Result	Reference value
W.B.C	10.8* 1000	4-10*1000
R.B.C	2.07	4.2- 5.4
HGB	5.1	12-16
HCT	%17	36-46 %
PLT	9*1000	150-450*1000
ESR 1st hr	10	up to22
Coagulation		·
PT patient time	22	
INR	2.4	
PTT patient time	71	27-40
Biochemistry		
Ca	8.2	
Alb	3.1	3.5-5.3
BHCG	<2	
Immunology		
CRP	19	>=10 POS

## 21 Shahrivar 17p.m

#### Result eko

- No AR . No AS
- Mild MR. No Ms
- Mild TR . NO TS
- NO clot or pE
- EF= 55%



#### Icu3

#### DAY2: 1401/06/22

#### PHYSICIAN ORDER:

- 1) CA Alb Daily
- مشورت عفونی (2
- 3) PBS مجدد
- 4) پیگیری جواب (CCHF
- مشورت اورژانس جهت تعبیه شالدون (5
- 6) PT-PTT-INR 98h
- مشورت بیهوشی جهت اینتوباسیون (7
- ويال اول طي ۲۰ دقيقه انفوزيون شود و بقيه ويال ها متناوب انفوزيون شود Amp IVIG N:8 IV inf 8)
- سونوگرافی کامل شکم و لگن (9
- 10)Ser D/S D.C
- 11) SER N/S 1000CC q8h
- FFP ترانس ۶ واحد (12
- P.C ترانس ۴ واحد (13
- ترانس ۱۰ واحد پلاکت یا یک واحد پلاکت افرزیس (14

### 22shahrivar18 p.m

Hematology		Result	Reference value
W.B.C		4* 1000	4-10*1000
R.B.C		2.30	4.2- 5.4
HGB		6.7	12-16
HCT		21.3%	36-46%
PLT		17*1000	150-450*1000
Coagulation			
PT patient time		30	
PT control time		13	
INR		3.8	
PTT patient time	2	53	27-40
Biochemistry			
Ca		8.3	
Alb		3.2	3.5-5.3
AST		758	<b>&lt;31</b>
ALT		1487	<b>&lt;31</b>
ALP		431	64-306
BUN		70	7-20
Cr	Н	3.1	.5-1.4
Bill Direct		5	up to6
Bill total		5.8	up to 1.1
Endocrinology			
D-Dimer		5972	pos>350

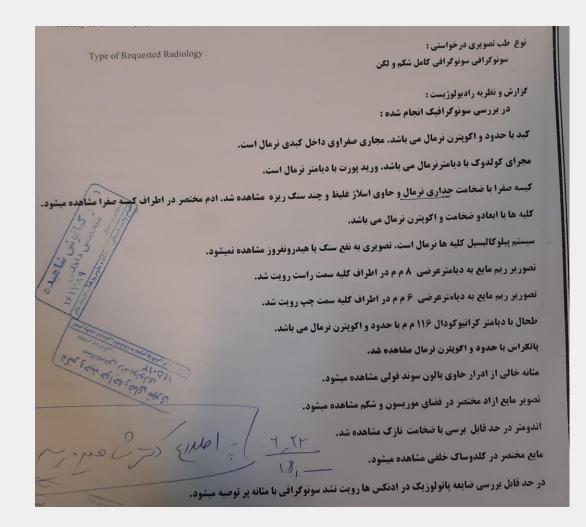
### PBS:

W.B.C	4 X1000
R.B.C	2.30
platelets	17 X1000
lymphocyte	15 %
Neutrophils	81 %
Monocyte	3 %
Eosinophil	1 %
Blast Cell	Was not seen
Schistocytes	1-2 %



#### Answer

sonography:



#### ICU3

#### DAY3: 1401/06/23

#### PHYSICIAN ORDER

- 1) Vial Alb 20% 2 BID
- 2) Ser N/S D.C
- 3) Ser Ringer 1000cc q8h
- 4) Vial IVIG N:8
- sedationمشورت مجدد بیهوشی جهت تنظیم
- هر ۸ساعت ffpترانس ۲ واحد
- **p.c**ترانس۴ واحد **(7**
- ترانس ۱۰ واحد پلاکت

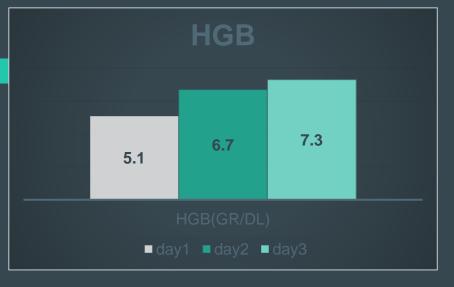
Time:17:20 cpr successful

Time: 21:50 cpr successful

Time: 23:10 expire

Hematology	Result	Reference value
W.B.C	1.4* 1000	4-10*1000
R.B.C	2.86	4.2- 5.4
HGB	7.3	12-16
HCT	22.7	36-46 %
PLT	15*1000	150-450*1000
Coagulation		
pT patient time	29	
PT control time	13	
INR	3.6	
PTT patient time	53	27-40

23 Shahrivar 14 p.m



نمودار مقایسه PLT،HGB در روزهای بستری:



## Differential Diagnosis:

> Covid 19



> Leukemia ----



Cchf ✓

### ISOLATION:

✓ Air brone prevent

✓ Contact prevent



بیشتر از یک هفته	کمتر از یک هفته	<ul> <li>۱ سابقه تماس با عفونت ( یکی از موارد)</li> </ul>		
۲	٣	گزش کنه ،یا له کردن کنه با دست بدون پوشش		
		( بدون دستكش يا حفاظ)		
۲	٣	تماس مستقیم با خون تازه یا سایر با فتهای دامها یا حیوانات		
		بيمار		
	تاييد	تماس مستقیم با خون ، ترشحات با مواد دفعی بیمار تایید		
۲	٣	شده یا محتمل CCHF		
		(شامل ورود سوزن آلوده به بدن)		
		اقامت یا مسافرت در یک محیط روستایی که احتمال تماس		
,	۲	با دامها یا کنه وجود داشته ، اما بروز یک تماس خاص		
		تصادفی را نمی توان مشخص نمود		
		۲- نشانه ها وعلائم :		
,		شروع ناگهانی		
١	ک بار	تب بیشتر از ۳۸در جه سانتی گراد حداقل برای یک بار		
١		سردرد شدید		
١		درد عضلائی		
1		حالت تهوع با بدون استفراغ		
٣	استفراغ خونی ،	تمایل به خونریزی : راش پتشی ، اکیموز ، خونریزی از بینی استفراغ خونی ،		
·		هماتوری ، ملنا		
	:	<ul> <li>۳ یافته های آزمایشگاهی در طی ۵ روز اول بیماری</li> </ul>		
,	۹۰۰۰ در میلی متر	لکوپنی کمتر از ۳۰۰۰ در میلی متر مکعب یا لکو سیتوز بیشتر از ۹۰۰۰ در میلی متر		
'		مكعب		
١		ترمبو سیتوپنی ( پلاکت کمتر از ۱۵۰۰۰۰ در میلی متر مکعب )		
۲		( پلاکت کمتر از ۱۰۰۰۰در میلی متر مکعب )		
1		یا کاهش ۵۰٪ گلبو لهای سفید یا پلاکت ها در طی ۳ روز		
١		PTغير طبيعي		
١		PTTغير طبيعي		
-		افزایش ترانس آمیناز ها		
1		اسپارتات آمینوترانس فراز ( AST)بیشتر از ۱۰۰ واحد در لیتر		
١		آلانین أمینو ترانس فراز (ALT) بیشتر از ۱۰۰ واحد در لیتر		

### جدول معیار های تشخیص بالینی تب خونریزی دهنده کریمه کنگو:

چنانچه جمع امتیازات ۱۲ و یا بیشتر شود مورد بعنوان مورد محتمل CCHFتلقی شده و تحت در مان قرار می گیرد.

## Crimean Congo hemorrhagic fever in the COVID-19 pandemic: a case study

A previously healthy 41-year-old Persian male was presented to the emergency department due to a 7-day history of fever, myalgia, malaise, and a 2-day history of gastrointestinal (GI) bleeding, including coffee ground vomitus and melena. He was referred to other medical centers two times before admission at our hospital, and he was evaluated for COVID-19 infection owing to fever, myalgia, and malaise with conservative management; at that time, the patient did not have GI bleeding; however, there was no significant improvement. He had a recent history of traveling to Karbala, Iraq, 14 days before admission. On initial examination, he was alert, and his vital signs were as follows: blood pressure, 120/75 mmHg; pulse rate, 100 beats/min; respiratory rate, 17 cycle/min; body temperature, 38.5°c, and SpO2, 93%—room air. Sclera was not icteric. GI bleeding, including coffee ground vomitus and melena, was initiated 2 days before admission. The patient had no respiratory symptoms. Other physical examination was not remarkable except mild tenderness in the right upper quadrant of the abdomen. Findings of abdominopelvic sonography and lung computed tomography were normal. Table 1 shows the laboratory data at admission. Blood cultures were obtained before starting antibiotics, and isolation was recommended. During monitoring, no active GI bleeding was observed, and no drop of hemoglobin level was detected.

Laboratory test	Reference range	At admission	At discharge
WBC(μ/I)	4000–10,000	4700	6250
Hb (gr/dl)	13.5–17.5	15	16.1
PLT(/µl)	150,000–450,000	45,000	240,000
PTT(sec)	30–45	57.3	40
PT(sec)	12–14	14.2	13.3
INR	1–1.19	1.1	1.03
BUN (mg/dl)	8.9–21	11	12
Cr (mg/dl)	0.9–1.3	1	1.16
AST(IU/L)	Up to 37	690	142
ALT(IU/L)	Up to 41	700	298
ALP	80–306	240	219
LDH (IU/L)	Up to 480	1276	588

According to elevated liver enzymes, viral markers, including IgM anti-HBC-Ab, HBS-Ag, HCV-Ab, IgM anti-CMV-Ab, and IgM anti-HAV-Ab, were checked, and all were negative. Ferritin level was high and reported as >2000 ng/ml. The results of two sets of blood cultures were negative. The serum level of the erythrocyte sedimentation rate and the C-reactive protein were 10 mm/h and 22 mg/dl, respectively. The albumin level was 3.6 gr/dl, and the level of d-dimer was 1.2 micgr/ml (<0.5=negative). According to the recent travel and clinical and laboratory tests, complementary laboratory tests were requested, and a serum sample for CCHF was sent. Based on the national guidelines for CCHF, the patient was a probable case and subjected to the ribavirin therapy. Serological tests, including ELISA IgG and IgM, were reported positive after 5 days. ELISA test was performed by VectoCrimean-CHF-IgM kits (Vector-Best). The polymerase chain reaction (PCR) assay was performed at the National Reference Laboratory of Pasteur Institute of Iran, where the specificity of assays was approved as 100% and was reported positive; hence, the diagnosis of CCHF was confirmed. In addition, the reverse transcriptase-PCR (RT-PCR) of nasopharyngeal samples for SARS-CoV-2 and Influenza A and B was reported negative. Furthermore, 3000 mg of ribavirin was prescribed as the initial dose followed by 1800 mg every 6 h for 4 days, and then 600 mg every 8 h for 6 days, and antibiotic therapy was discontinued. On Day 4, the patient was afebrile, and hemodynamic was stable. He was discharged on Day 7 after hospitalization afebrile and improvement of GI bleeding. Table 1 depicts the laboratory data at discharge. Follow-up for 14 days showed that he was healthy.

https://doi.org/10.1002/ccr3.5518

## Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever with hepatic impairment and vaginal hemorrhage: a case report

We report the case of a 32 year-old Albanian woman from a rural area of Albania. She was hospitalized at the Infectious Diseases Service, for a severe influenza-like illness of 4 days duration. Our patient had been bitten by a tick while working in her garden. She presented with nausea, vomiting, headache and muscle pain. A physical examination found a high fever of 40 °C, an enlarged liver, petechia, and vaginal bleeding; flapping tremor and fetor hepaticus were found as a sign for hepatic encephalopathy; and confusion and disorientation were observed in her neurological examination. Her platelet and white blood cell counts were very low, while her aspartate aminotransferase and alanine aminotransferase levels were very high. She was transferred to the intensive care unit because of her worsening condition. Serological and C-reactive protein test results for Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever were positive. She was treated with oral ribavirin and discharged with normal parameters.

https://jmedicalcasereports.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s13256-018-1665-4#citeas

# **THANKS**

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