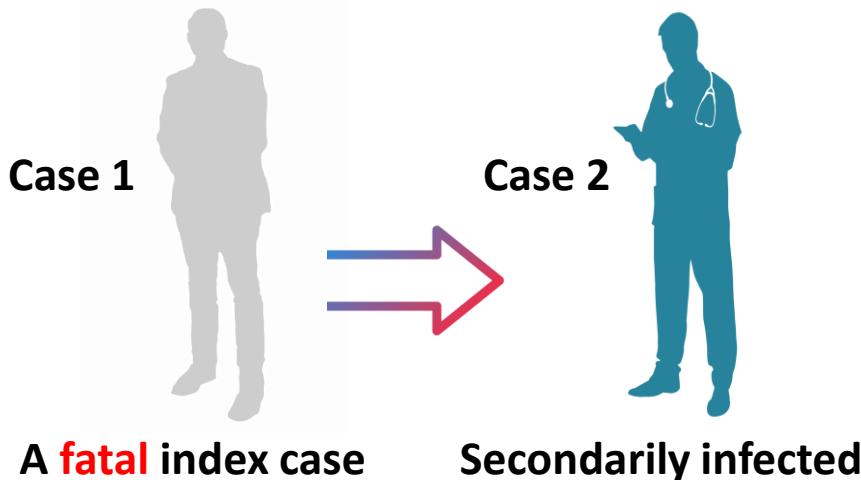


Two autochthonous cases of Crimean-Congo Haemorrhagic Fever (CCHF) in Greece (2025)

- One Health response

2025
JUNE
25

One CCHF case was notified to the National Public Health Organization (NPHO) in Greece, from the National Reference Centre (NRC) for Arboviruses and Haemorrhagic Fever viruses.



Family owns a sheep farm

Healthcare worker

2008 The first autochthonous case occurred in Thrace

2018 A second, imported case was recorded in a traveler returning from Bulgaria

CCHF – Key Points

Disease type: Zoonosis-acute, often severe viral haemorrhagic fever.

Causative agent: CCHF virus (CCHFV), genus Orthenairovirus.

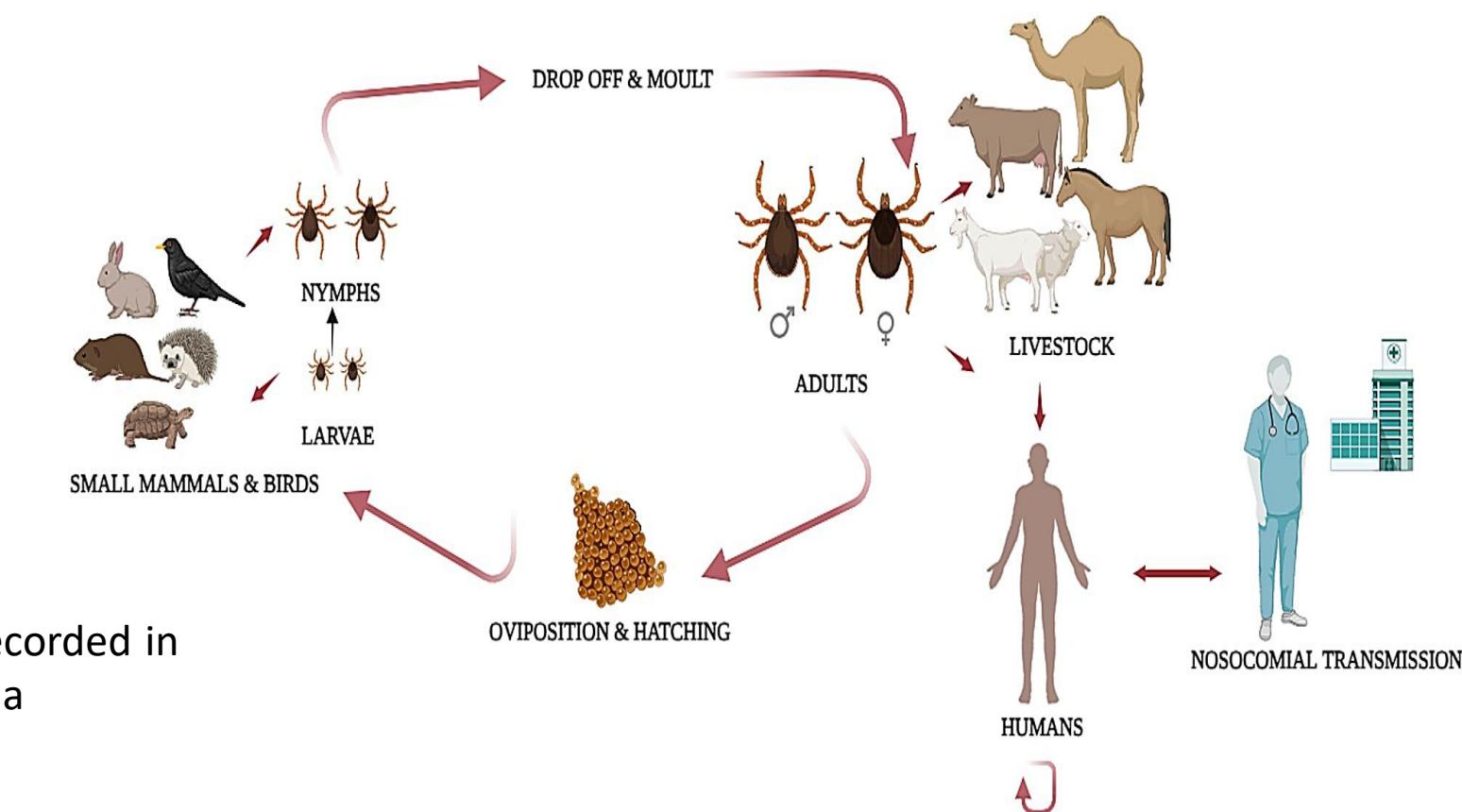
Primary Transmission: Bite of infected Hyalomma ticks (main vector).

Secondary Transmission: Direct contact with blood or body fluids of infected humans or animals.

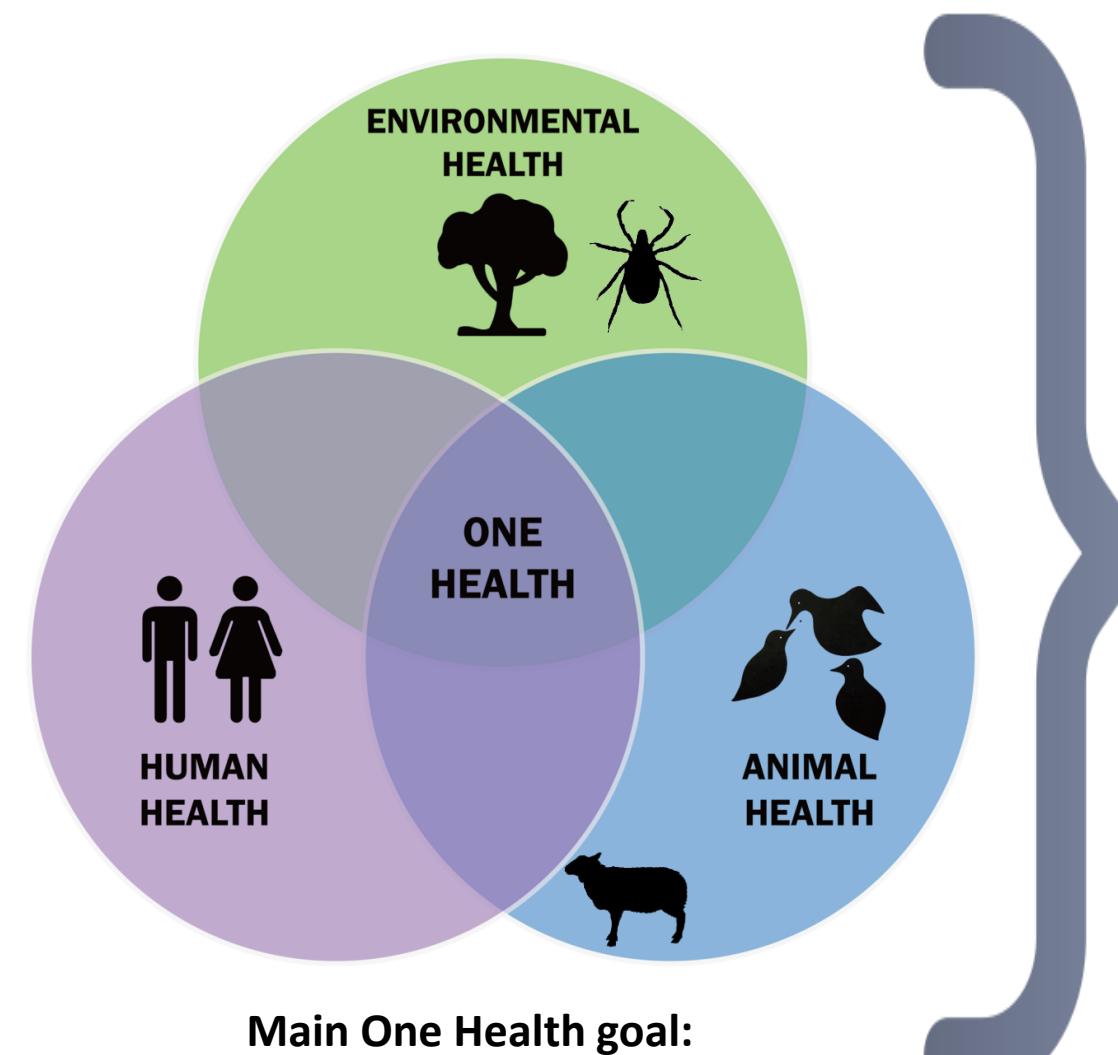
Common clinical features: Fever, myalgia, headache.

Severe clinical cases: Haemorrhage, multi-organ failure, death.

Geographical distribution: Endemic in Africa, Middle East, Southeast Asia, parts of Eastern Europe (some Balkan countries) and sporadic cases in non-endemic countries, such as Spain and Greece.



From case detection to One Health response

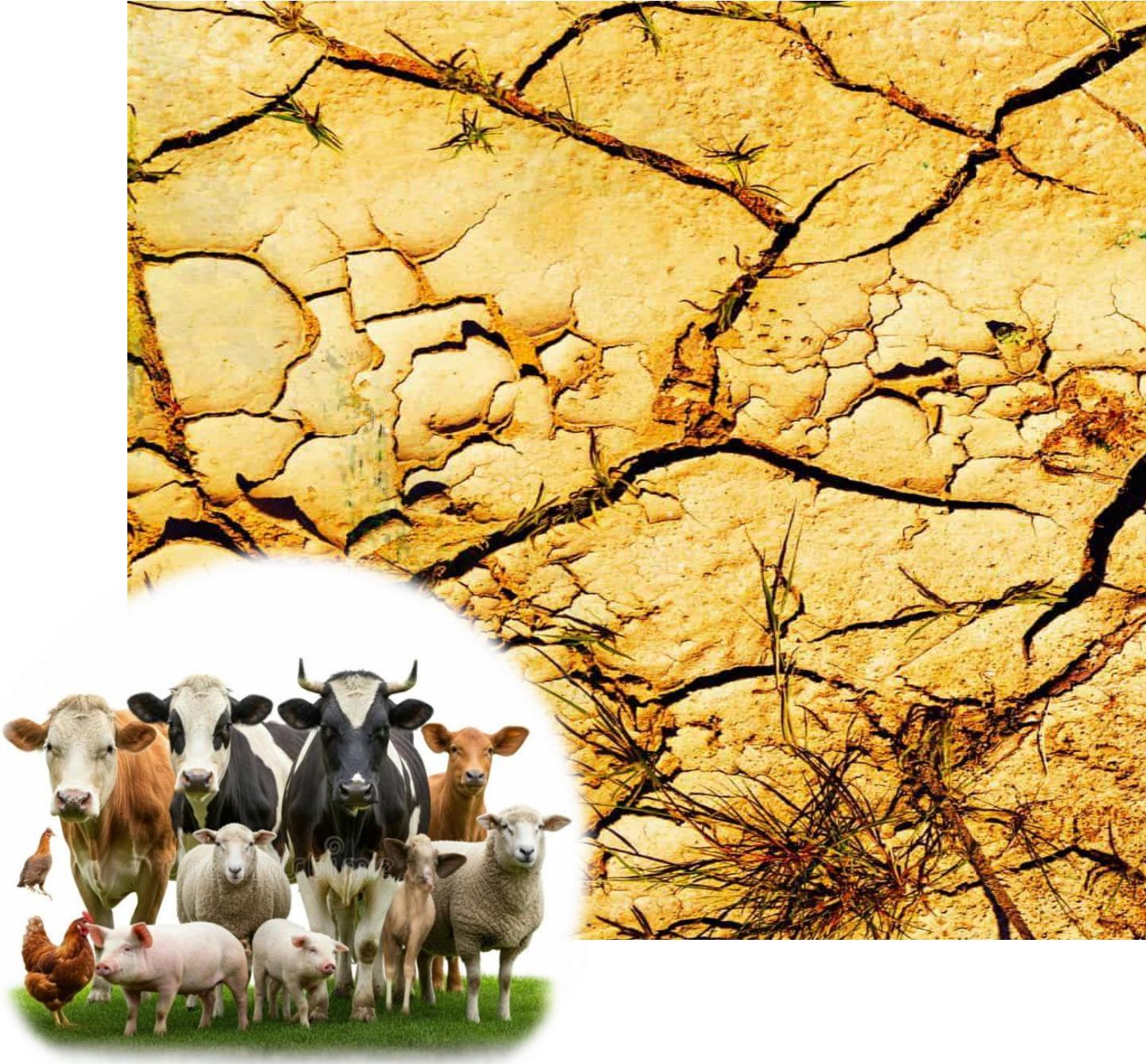


Sector	Measures / Actions
Public Health/ Human Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Immediate case notification and contact tracing- Self-monitoring and PCR/IgM testing of contacts- Post-exposure prophylaxis with ribavirin for high-risk contacts- Sero-survey of local population to assess infection burden and exposure- Training of healthcare workers on disease preventive measures and control
Animal Health/ Veterinary	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Blood and tick sampling from farm animals- Farm disinfection and biosecurity reinforcement- Restriction of animal movements- Tick control and preventive measures for livestock
Environmental/ Vector Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Tick surveillance and species identification- Rodent and vector control
Communication & Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Press releases and public information campaigns- Webinars and training for healthcare professionals- Public meetings and leaflets for local communities- Guidance for veterinary authorities and livestock stakeholders



Although Greece is non-endemic for CCHF, neighboring countries are affected.
With strong collaboration and coordinated surveillance, this case was effectively contained, producing a model for preventing future outbreaks.

Climate change may affect the life cycle of arthropods, including ticks, potentially increasing their abundance and geographic distribution. Enhanced awareness among clinicians and public and animal health professionals is critical



Thank you for your attention