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## **Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever - The Relevance Of The Disease, Epidemiology, Clinic, Laboratory Diagnosis, Treatment And Prevention**

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**Relevance:** This disease is very dangerous, if not diagnosed and treated in a timely manner, it ends in death. In Uzbekistan, Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever, which is characterized by a severe course and high mortality, is an extremely urgent problem. The causative agent of Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever is an RNA-containing arbovirus, belonging to the Bunyaviridae family, Nairovirus genus. The virus has been isolated from ticks, scaly bats, rodents and other vertebrates in Africa, Asia, Europe, as well as in the CIS countries.

### **Materials.**

#### **Epidemiology**

The seasonality of Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever is the spring-summer months (April-June in our country). The disease is widespread mainly among shepherds and their family members. The disease can occur year-round when transmitted through the blood of animals. Routes of transmission of the disease: transmissible - through the bite of ticks carrying the virus; hemocontact - through the skin or mucous membranes when in contact with the blood of ticks carrying the virus, a sick animal or a sick person.

Clinic of the disease. As a result of the study and analysis of this disease, it became clear that the virus genome is very variable, and from year to year a person with the disease has a different clinic. For example, according to the results of studies, in 2015 and 2016, patients had high fever, weakness, and bleeding from small capillaries. In recent years, patients have been experiencing a completely different clinic, for example, patients complain of diarrhea, pain in the stomach, nausea, in some cases they have complained of fever. This makes it difficult and delays the early diagnosis of the disease and the initiation of treatment.

#### **Research and methods.**

Treatment: There are currently no specific effective treatments for HFMD. The HFMD treatment regimen is carried out individually and comprehensively, taking into account the age of each patient, the severity of the disease, the period of its development, and concomitant diseases and complications. All treatment measures are organized in a complex manner: Against shock and

intoxication of the body; Against hemorrhagic syndrome; Normalization of cardiovascular activity and its complications.

#### Preventive measures

- measures to combat wild rodents and ticks that spread the disease, which are considered pathogens, carriers (reservoirs) in areas with natural foci;
- increasing the level of knowledge and awareness of medical workers about HFMD;
- conducting sanitary and educational work on the prevention of HFMD among the population, especially among residents of areas with natural foci of HFMD;
- strict adherence to sanitary and epidemiological procedures in treatment and prevention institutions.

#### The goals and objectives of the study

Early detection of the disease, reduction of mortality, development of measures for the treatment and prevention of the disease in Uzbekistan.

#### **Conclusion.**

We put forward various assumptions about the reasons for the increase in the disease in the last two years: In the last 10 years, mass deratization (destruction of rodents) and disinsection (destruction of insects, ticks) have not been carried out in the natural foci in the district. The natural occurrence of the virus carrying the disease in the iscod and argas ticks found in vertebrates in the natural foci and the surrounding areas has not been studied. Due to the above reasons, this disease and death have become more frequent in recent years. In conclusion, we can say that in order to reduce this disease, we need to re-establish the two main measures mentioned above. In addition, we need to conduct a thorough epidemiological investigation of our patients who come with complaints and pay attention to whether they came from or traveled to the outbreak, and most importantly, the patient's profession (if unemployed, what work they did before applying to the hospital).

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