Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever, Herat Province, Afghanistan, 2017

Appendix

Appendix Table 1. Laboratory confirmation for 63 Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever cases, Herat Province, Afghanistan, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PCR result</th>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Negative</th>
<th>Case category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Confirmed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Probable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Appendix Table 2. Demographic characteristics of 63 patients hospitalized with Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever, Herat Province, Afghanistan, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>No. patients (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>38 (60.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>25 (39.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age group, y†</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0–10</td>
<td>1 (1.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11–20</td>
<td>19 (30.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21–30</td>
<td>16 (25.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31–40</td>
<td>9 (14.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41–50</td>
<td>5 (8.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51–60</td>
<td>5 (8.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61–70</td>
<td>5 (8.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71–80</td>
<td>1 (1.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81–90</td>
<td>2 (3.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housewife</td>
<td>23 (36.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>14 (22.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butcher</td>
<td>7 (11.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laborer</td>
<td>6 (9.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shepherd</td>
<td>3 (4.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>3 (4.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waiter</td>
<td>2 (3.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineer</td>
<td>1 (1.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student</td>
<td>1 (1.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driver</td>
<td>1 (1.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security guard</td>
<td>1 (1.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shopkeeper</td>
<td>1 (1.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living environment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>18 (28.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>45 (71.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of exposure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History of tick bites</td>
<td>3 (4.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact with livestock and infected tissue</td>
<td>60 (95.2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Information about sex, age, occupation, living environment and exposure was recorded for all patients.
†Overall mean age ± SD: 35.4 ± 20.0.
Appendix Figure 1. Location of Herat province (dark shading) in the west of Afghanistan (light shading) and surrounding countries.
Appendix Figure 2. Number of new cases of Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever, Herat province, Afghanistan, 2017. Findings are based on notifications to the Disease Early Warning System of the Afghanistan Ministry of Public Health.