

Abstract:

Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever (C-CHF) re-emerged recently in the United Arab Emirates. The clinical outcome of 11 cases of viral haemorrhagic fever patients admitted to hospital between June 1994 and January 1995 is described. Four cases were laboratory confirmed retrospectively as C-CHF, the other patients were diagnosed likely to have the same disease on epidemiological and clinical grounds. In 72.7% of the patients, infection was fatal. Symptoms started 3.5 days before hospitalization. On admission, 81.8% of patients had high fever, 45.5% were vomiting, 63.6% had diarrhoea, 45.5% had haemorrhagic signs, and 18.2% had throat pain. Fatalities occurred 6.8 days after admission. Survivors were hospitalized for 9.3 days. Nosocomial transmission was not observed.