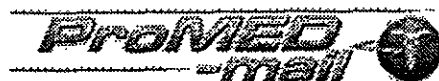




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Archive Number 20080709.2092

Published Date 09-JUL-2008

Subject PRO/AH/EDR> Crimean-Congo hem. fever - Turkey (11)

CRIMEAN-CONGO HEMORRHAGIC FEVER - TURKEY (11)

A ProMED-mail post

<<http://www.promedmail.org>>

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<<http://www.isid.org>>

Date: Wed 9 Jul 2008

Source: Turkish Daily News, Dogan News Agency report [edited]

<<http://www.turkishdailynews.com.tr/article.php?newsid=109351>>

On Mon 7 Jul 2008, 3 people were pronounced dead at hospitals in the provinces of Bursa, Canakkale, and Samsun, taking the death toll from tick bites to 37 in the past 2 months. According to the Dogan news agency, a resident of the western province of Bursa went camping 10 days ago and was bitten by a tick. He was hospitalised and diagnosed with the deadly Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever (CCHF), and moved to the intensive care unit.

In the western province of Canakkale, a man died in hospital after being treated for suspected CCHF infection. He had told relatives that he had seen a tick on his body. He was buried in a zinc casket with lime spread over the grave as a precaution. Another person had died from CCHF in the same province last month [June 2008].

Another man died from CCHF on Monday [7 Jul 2008] in the northern province of Samsun after he was bitten by a tick and removed it with his hand.

The Health Ministry also issued a statement to warn people against ticks. In case of a tick bite the skin should be covered with [an antiseptic]. The tick should be removed by doctors using tweezers with great care and iodine should be applied to the bite. Health Ministry officials said ticks should never be killed by hand.

Moreover, those people, touched by any tick, should be kept under medical observation for 10 days, and go to the nearest hospital if they have symptoms such as fever, headache, nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea, officials from the Health Ministry said.

CCHF mainly affects animals. Ticks, which live on sheep and cattle, can sometimes pass the virus to people. It is a [haemorrhagic] fever where patients can bleed to death if they are not treated quickly. Those infected can transmit the virus through their blood or saliva. The disease is endemic in parts of Africa, Asia, and Europe. Health authorities said a warmer climate, which Turkey has experienced in recent years, could mean a larger tick population that could in turn infect more people with the disease.

Communicated by:

ProMED-mail Rapporteur A-Lan Banks

[The CCHF death toll in Turkey has risen from 33 on 4 Jul 2008, when more than 550 cases were recorded, to the present 37.

The HealthMap/ProMED-mail interactive map of Turkey is available at
<<http://healthmap.org/promed?v=39.1,35.2,5>>

http://www.promedmail.org/pls/otn/f?p=2400:1001:3396654781276842::NO::F2400_P1001_BACK_P... 2008/08/01

and a map delineating the administrative provinces of Turkey can be accessed
<http://www.mapsofworld.com/turkey/turkey-political-map.html>. - Mod.CP]

[see also:

Crimean-Congo hem. fever - Turkey (10): treatment 20080704.2038
 Crimean-Congo hem. fever - Turkey (09) 20080622.1935
 Crimean-Congo hem. fever - Turkey (08) 20080620.1917
 Crimean-Congo hem. fever - Turkey (07) 20080616.1892
 Crimean-Congo hem. fever - Turkey (06) 20080615.1888
 Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever - Turkey (05) 20080612.1866
 Crimean-Congo hem. fever - Turkey (04) 20080611.1838
 Crimean-Congo hem. fever - Turkey (03) 20080522.1686
 Crimean-Congo hem. fever - Turkey (02) 20080511.1610
 Crimean-Congo hem. fever - Turkey 20080508.1567
 2007

Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever - Turkey 20070610.1892
 2006

Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever - Turkey (05) 20060822.2359
 Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever - Turkey (04): WHO 20060809.2230
 Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever - Turkey (03): comment on tick
 removal 20060728.2082
 Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever - Turkey (02) 20060722.2013
 Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever - Turkey 20060705.1844]
cp/mj/dk.

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医薬品 研究報告 調査報告書

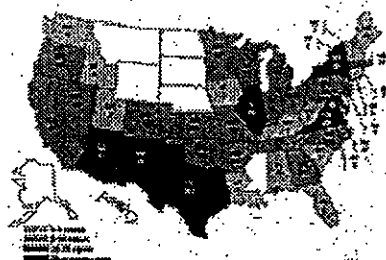
識別番号・報告回数		報告日		第一報入手日 2008. 7. 11	新医薬品等の区分 該当なし	機構処理欄
一般的名称	(製造販売承認書に記載なし)	研究報告の公表状況	CDC, Salmonella Saintpaul Outbreak Notices. 2008 Jul 8; Available from: URL: http://www.cdc.gov/salmonella/saintpaul/archive/070808.html		公表国 米国	
販売名(企業名)	合成血-LR「日赤」(日本赤十字社) 照射合成血-LR「日赤」(日本赤十字社)					
研究報告の概要	<p>○サルモネラ・セントポール流行の調査</p> <p>CDCは、関係機関と協力して、複数州でのサルモネラ菌血清型セントポールのアウトブレイクを調査している。当初の疫学調査では生のトマトの摂取が関連すると考えられたが、最近、レストランで食事をした患者で多くのクラスターが発生していることが判明した。このため、トマトと同時に摂取されることの多い生のハラペーニョやコリアンダーなども原因となった可能性があるが、現時点では、感染源をこのうちの一つに特定することはできない。</p> <p>7月7日時点で、41の州、ワシントンD.C.、カナダで991名の患者が同じ遺伝子パターンのサルモネラ・セントポールに感染した。感染が特定された症例は、検査施設が州の衛生研究所にサルモネラ株を送って確認されたものである。患者のうち、情報が得られた711名は、4月10日～6月25日の間に発症し、このうち275名は6月に発症していた。患者の年齢は1歳～99歳で48%が女性だった。最も感染者の割合が高いのは20歳～29歳、最も低いのは10歳～19歳及び80歳以上の年代だった。感染に関連した死亡例が2例報告されている。2007年の4月～6月にこの型のサルモネラ・セントポールに感染した患者は6名しかいなかった。公衆衛生当局は5月からアウトブレイクの調査を続けているが、患者が食べたものを正確に思い出し、食材を特定することが難しいため、調査は難航している。サルモネラに感染した場合、12～72時間で下痢、発熱、腹痛などの症状を発症し、4～7日間持続する。ほとんどの患者は自然に回復するが、小児、高齢者、免疫不全患者などでは重症化しやすい。FDAは感染源と見られるトマトの摂取を控え、サルサソースなどに使われる生のトマトにも注意するよう呼びかけている。</p>					使用上の注意記載状況・ その他参考事項等
	<p>報告企業の意見</p> <p>2008年7月7日時点で、米国の41の州、ワシントンD.C.、カナダで991名の患者がサルモネラ・セントポール株に感染したことが確認されたとの報告である。</p>					<p>今後の対応</p> <p>日本赤十字社では、輸血による細菌感染予防対策として問診時に献血者の健康状態を確認し、発熱を伴う食中毒様の激しい下痢症状がある場合は1ヶ月間献血不適としている。また、全ての輸血用血液製剤について、平成19年1月より保存前白血球除去を実施している。今後も細菌やウイルスの検出や不活化する方策について情報の収集に努める。</p>



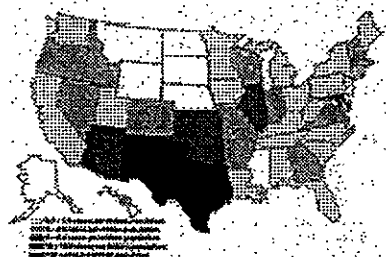
JRC2008T-046

Investigation of Outbreak of Infections Caused by *Salmonella* Saintpaul

Cases infected with the outbreak strain of *Salmonella* Saintpaul, United States, by state, as of July 7, 2008 9pm EDT



[Click map to view a larger image.](#)
Incidence of cases of infection with the outbreak strain of *Salmonella* Saintpaul, United States, by state, as of July 7, 2008 9PM EDT



[Click map to view a larger image.](#)

Questions and Answers

[Related to the Outbreak of *Salmonella* Saintpaul infections associated with tomatoes.](#)

Update for July 8, 2008 - Case count information as of 9 pm EDT, July 7, 2008

[Click Here for Advice to Consumers](#)

CDC is collaborating with public health officials in many states, the Indian Health Service, and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to investigate an ongoing multi-state outbreak of human *Salmonella* serotype Saintpaul infections. An initial epidemiologic investigation comparing foods eaten by ill and well persons identified consumption of raw tomatoes as strongly linked to illness. Recently, many clusters of illnesses have been identified in several states among persons who ate at restaurants. These clusters led us to broaden the investigation to be sure that it encompasses food items that are commonly consumed with tomatoes. Fresh tomatoes, fresh hot chili peppers such as jalapeños, and fresh cilantro are the lead hypotheses. However, at this point in the investigation, we can neither directly implicate one of these ingredients as the single source, nor discard any as a possible source.

Since April, 991 persons infected with *Salmonella* Saintpaul with the same genetic fingerprint have been identified in 41 states, the District of Columbia, and Canada. These were identified because clinical laboratories in all states send *Salmonella* strains from ill persons to their State public health laboratory for characterization. One new state, West Virginia, reported an ill person. The number of ill persons identified in each state is as follows: Alabama (2 persons), Arkansas (13), Arizona (47), California (8), Colorado (13), Connecticut (4), Florida (2), Georgia (24), Idaho (4), Illinois (95), Indiana (14), Iowa (2), Kansas (17), Kentucky (1), Louisiana (1), Maine (1), Maryland (29), Massachusetts (24), Michigan (7), Minnesota (10), Missouri (12), New Hampshire (4), Nevada (11), New

<http://www.cdc.gov/print.do?url=http%3A//www.cdc.gov/salmonella/saintpaul/archive/070808.html> 2008/08/29

Jersey (9), New Mexico (98), New York (28), North Carolina (10), Ohio (8), Oklahoma (24), Oregon (10), Pennsylvania (11), Rhode Island (3), South Carolina (1), Tennessee (8), Texas (382), Utah (2), Virginia (29), Vermont (2), Washington (4), West Virginia (1), Wisconsin (11), and the District of Columbia (1). Four ill persons are reported from Canada; three appear to have been infected while traveling in the United States, and one illness remains under investigation.

Among the 711 persons with information available, illnesses began between April 10 and June 25, 2008, including 275 who became ill on June 1 or later. Many steps must occur between a person becoming ill and the determination that the illness was caused by the outbreak strain of *Salmonella*; these steps take an average of 2-3 weeks. Therefore, an illness reported today may have begun 2-3 weeks ago. Patients range in age from <1 to 99 years; 48% are female. The rate of illness is highest among persons 20 to 29 years old; the rate of illness is lowest in children 10 to 19 years old and in persons 80 or more years old. At least 194 persons were hospitalized. One death in a man in Texas in his eighties has been associated with this outbreak. In addition, a man in his sixties who died in Texas from cancer had an infection with the outbreak strain of *Salmonella* Saintpaul at the time of his death; the infection may have contributed to his death.

Only 6 persons infected with this strain of *Salmonella* Saintpaul were identified in the country during April through June of 2007. The previous rarity of this strain and the distribution of illnesses in all U.S. regions suggest that the implicated food is distributed throughout much of the country. Because many persons with *Salmonella* illness do not have a stool specimen tested, it is likely that many more illnesses have occurred than those reported. Some of these unreported illnesses may be in states that are not on today's map.

Health officials have worked continuously since late May to investigate this outbreak. CDC has sent 17 people to the field to work with other public health officials. The investigation is complex and difficult. One difficult aspect is that people often have difficulty remembering exactly what foods they ate, and remembering specific ingredients is even more difficult. Although laboratory testing of foods might help, perishable foods that were consumed by ill persons are often not available to test.

Clinical features of *Salmonella* Infection

Most persons infected with *Salmonella* develop diarrhea, fever, and abdominal cramps 12-72 hours after infection. Infection is usually diagnosed by culture of a stool sample. The illness usually lasts 4-7 days. Although most people recover without treatment, severe infections may occur. Infants, elderly persons, and those with impaired immune systems are more likely than others to develop severe illness. When severe infection occurs, *Salmonella* may spread from the intestines to the bloodstream and then to other body sites, and can cause death. In these severe cases, antibiotic treatment may be necessary.

Advice to consumers

At this time, FDA is advising U.S. consumers to limit their tomato consumption to those that are not the likely source of this outbreak. These include cherry tomatoes; grape tomatoes; tomatoes sold with the vine still attached; tomatoes grown at home; and red plum, red Roma, and round red tomatoes from specific sources listed at: <http://www.fda.gov/oc/opacom/hottopics/tomatoes.html>*. Consumers should be aware that raw tomatoes are often used in the preparation of fresh salsa, guacamole, and pico de gallo, are part of fillings for tortillas, and are used in many other dishes.

Consumers everywhere are advised to:

- Refrigerate within 2 hours or discard cut, peeled, or cooked tomatoes.
- Avoid purchasing bruised or damaged tomatoes and discard any that appear spoiled.
- Thoroughly wash all tomatoes under running water.
- Keep tomatoes that will be consumed raw separate from raw meats, raw seafood, and raw produce items.
- Wash cutting boards, dishes, utensils, and counter tops with hot water and soap when switching between types of food products.

FDA recommends that U.S. retail outlets, restaurants, and food service operators offer only fresh and fresh cut red plum, red Roma, and round red tomatoes and food products made from these tomatoes from specific sources listed at: <http://www.fda.gov/oc/opacom/hottopics/tomatoes.html#retailers>*. Cherry tomatoes, grape tomatoes, and tomatoes sold with the vine still attached from any source may be offered.

FDA information on this investigation can be found at: <http://www.fda.gov/oc/opacom/hottopics/tomatoes.html>*

More information about *Salmonella* and this investigation can be found at:

- [Salmonella in tomatoes FAQs](#)
- [Timeline for Reporting of Cases](#)
- [New Mexico Department of Health](#) (PDF -- 191 KB)
- [Arizona Department of Health Services News Release - Tomatoes: Caution Urged*](#)
- [Texas Department of State Health Services - News Update, June 13, 2008*](#)
- [Kansas Identifies 3 Cases Linked to Multi-State *Salmonella* Outbreak*](#)

<http://www.cdc.gov/print.do?url=http%3A//www.cdc.gov/salmonella/saintpaul/archive/070808.html> 2008/08/29


- [Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services Press Release](#)
- [Indiana State Department of Health Media Update on *Salmonella* Outbreak*](#)
- [Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene News Release](#)
- [Missouri DHHS: State health department issues cautions about tomatoes*](#)
- [New Jersey Department of Health and Human Services: NJ Reports Four *Salmonella* Cases Linked to Multi-State Outbreak](#)
- [Utah Department of Health: Health News](#)

Information on the safe handling of produce can be found at: www.cfsan.fda.gov/~dms/prodsafe.html.*

Previous Updates on this Outbreak

- [July 7, 2008](#)
- [July 4, 2008](#)
- [July 3, 2008](#)
- [July 2, 2008](#)
- [July 1, 2008](#)
- [June 30, 2008](#)
- [June 27, 2008](#)
- [June 26, 2008](#)
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- [June 9, 2008](#)
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- [June 5, 2008](#)
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Page Located on the Web at <http://www.cdc.gov/salmonella/saintpaul/archive/070808.html>

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