# Crimean Congo Hemorrhagic Fever

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### Our team

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- Assaf Anyamba
  - PhD, Principal Investigator
- Bhaskar Bishnoi
  - MSc, App developer and Analytics
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- Jennifer Small
  - MSc, Modelling and Analytics
- Richard Damoah
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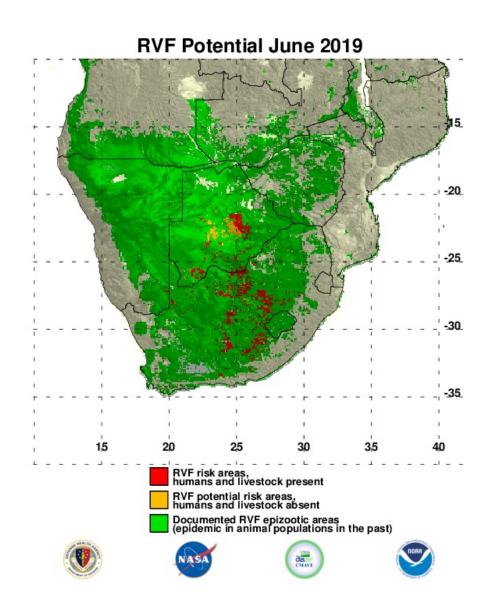
**Universities Space Research Association** 



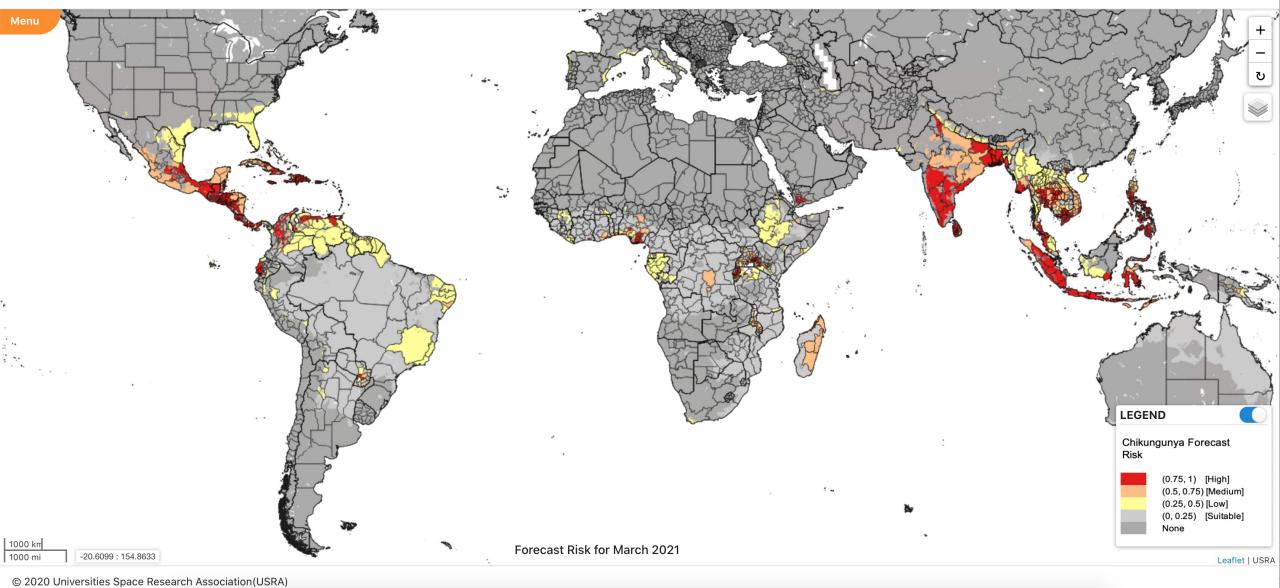


### Our work

- Diseases modulated by climate variability
- ChikRISK web application (<u>https://vbd.usra.edu</u>)
  - Forecasting global chikungunya risk using satellite-derived climate data
- Rift Valley fever and associated El Niño/Southern Oscillation (ENSO)
- Disease risk models for chikungunya, Rift Valley fever, zika, hantavirus, and plague







#### Last semester...

- Presented a problem to RPI Data Analytics class: gathering disease report data from the internet
- RPI student Ethan Joseph created a web scraper and natural language processing application to extract vital outbreak data
- Paper submitted to the IEEE Big Data conference

https://github.com/sirmammingtonham/vector-borne-disease-analytics

### Disease outbreak reports

- ProMED Mail is a program of the International Society for Infectious Diseases (ISID)
  - The largest publicly-available system conducting global reporting of infectious diseases outbreaks
- We actively monitor chikungunya, zika, dengue, and yellow fever
- ProMED Mail archive of CCHF reports from 1995-2020



## Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever (CCHF)

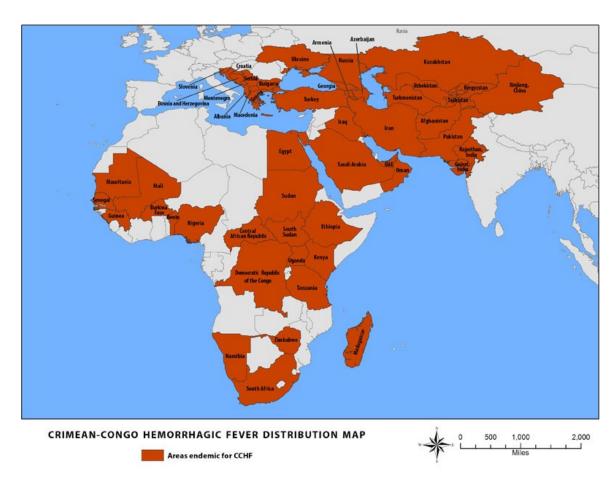
- Caused by tick-borne virus (Nairovirus)
- Transmission:
  - bite by infected tick
  - contact with blood of infected animal or human
- Symptoms similar to Ebola (fever, body pain, vomiting, bruising, bleeding)
- Fatality rates range from 9-70%
- High priority among international health organizations



Hyalomma tick

## CCHF epidemiology

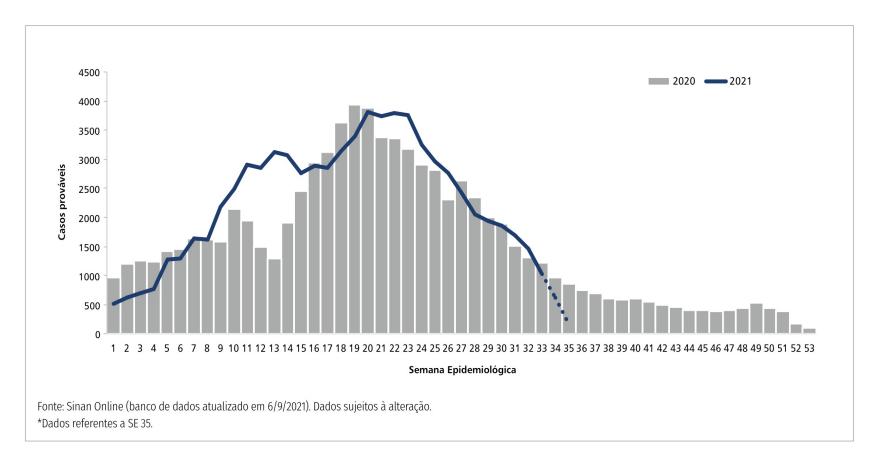
- Typically, small outbreaks are seen in endemic areas
- In 2013 Iran, Russia, Turkey, and Uzbekistan documented more than fifty cases
- Hundreds of cases per year in Turkey, 1300+ in 2009
- In 2016, first local case in Western Europe recorded in Spain



Source: cdc.gov

### Outbreak seasonality

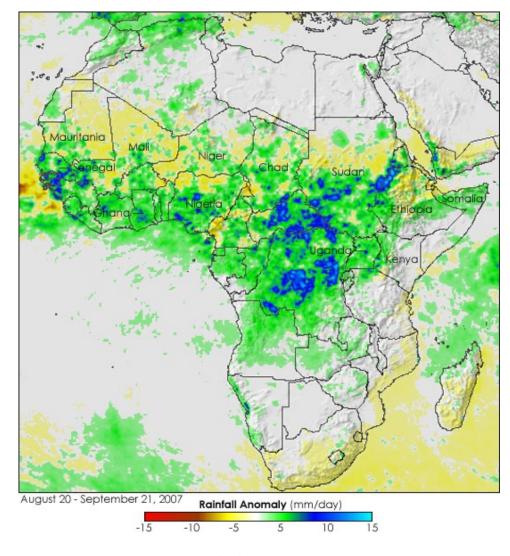
- Vector-borne diseases are typically seasonal
- Case counts follow an epidemic curve



Epidemic curve of chikungunya cases, Brazil, 2020 and 2021

### The climate factor

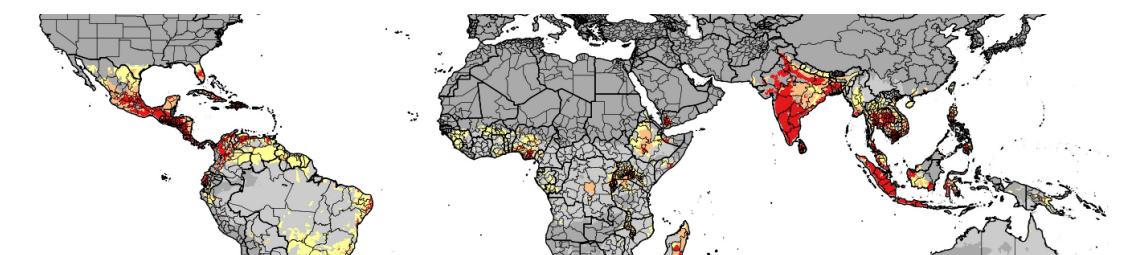
- Vector-borne disease outbreaks are driven by vector population dynamics, which are in turn influenced by climate (variability)
- Examples of climate variables:
  - Precipitation
  - Land surface temperature
  - Air temperature
  - Soil moisture
  - Vegetation (NDVI)

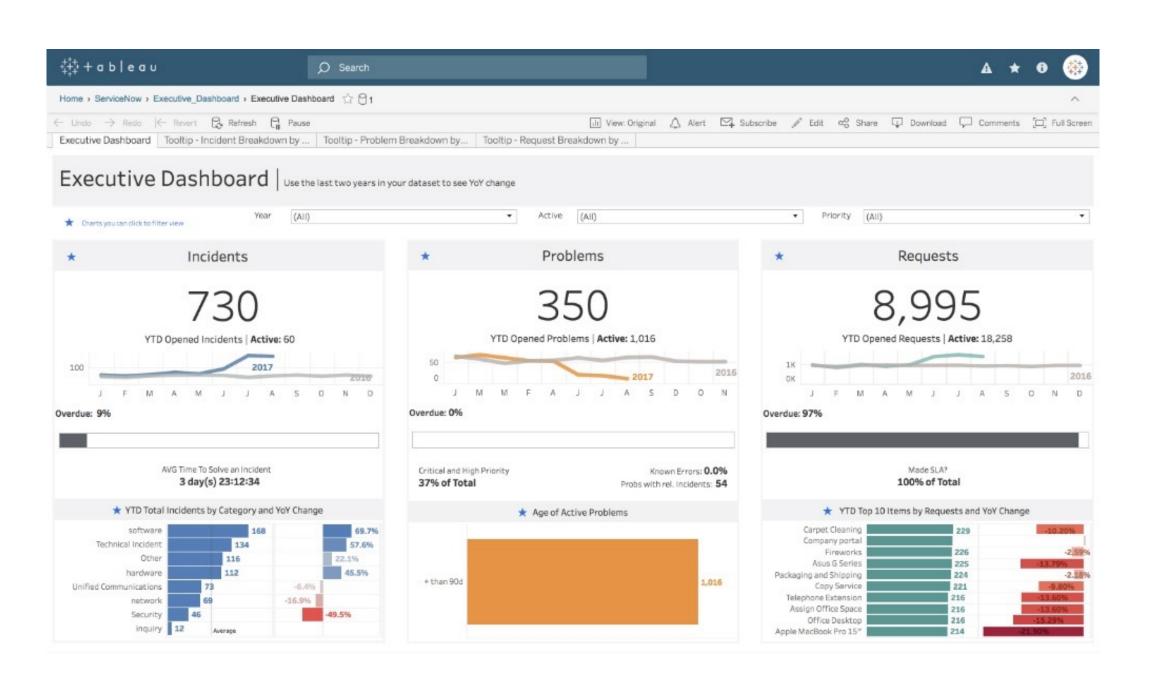


Source: earthobservatory.nasa.gov

### Potential for analysis

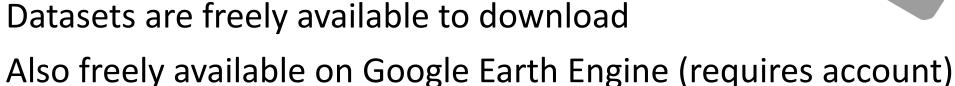
- Are there climate drivers for CCHF outbreaks?
- What is the seasonality of CCHF in different countries?
- What are the trends in the number of cases?
  - Use code by Ethan Joseph to extract case counts from reports
- Can we use climate factors to predict areas at risk of CCHF outbreak?
- Can we create a dashboard to visualize the above results?
- Other analyses be creative ☺

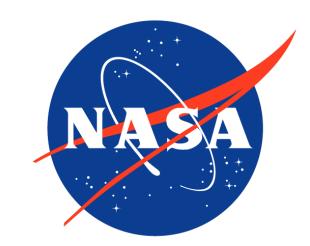




### The datasets

- ProMED Mail archive of CCHF reports 1995-2020
- Land surface temperature: Terra/MODIS
- Precipitation: GPM IMERG
- Vegetation (NDVI): Terra/MODIS
- Population: GPWv411







# Questions?