Knowledge, attitude and practice of healthcare workers concerning Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever in Western Iran

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To determine the knowledge, attitude and practice of healthcare workers in Kermanshah Province about Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever (CCHF).

Methods: This study was conducted in 2014 on healthcare personnel in different job categories including physicians, nurses, midwives, laboratory staff and network health staff of Kermanshah Province by direct interview.

Results: A total of 367 respondents who had more than 5 years of experience in their jobs were interviewed. Among them 91% of physicians and nurses, 97% of midwives and health workers and 96% of laboratory staff stated that they had not been confronted with CCHF patients so far. Regarding knowledge, 76% of physicians, 78% of nurses, 77% of midwives and 58% of laboratory staff believed that the disease is remediable. Most of the interviewed participants stated that the disease pertains to people who are in close contact with domestic animals, but they did not consider their own occupations as one of the risk factors. More than 70% of the respondents believed that the disease may exist in the province or their work field. Generally, the knowledge about CCHF was inadequate, with nurses having the lowest level of knowledge.

Conclusions: Knowledge of Kermanshah healthcare staff about CCHF was poor, especially nurses in a high risk job category. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct specific training programs for the disease identification, transmission, prevention, and treatment as well as the use of personal protection and safety devices.

1. Introduction

Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever (CCHF) is an acute hemorrhagic fever caused by segmented, negative-stranded RNA virus belonging to the family Bunyaviridae, genus Nairovirus, which is the second most widespread of all medically important arboviruses, after dengue virus. Basically, this disease is transmitted to humans by domestic animals and bite of an infected tick or via aerosol generated from infected animals' excreta. Human to human transmission occurs following contact with an infected person's blood, tissue or fluid discharge. The vectors of this arthropod-borne disease are generally hard ticks of Ixodidae family,
including some species of *Rhipicephalus, Boophilus, Dermacentor* and *Hyalomma* (in particular *Hyalomma marginatum*). Some species of *Argas* and *Ornithodoros* in Argasidae family have been reported to be infected [1-5]. The virus of the disease can be transmitted via transovarial transmission through the eggs of tick vectors to their next generation and can pass through different stages of their life cycle. Therefore, if a tick bites an infected vertebrate, it will be infected in all its life and can transmit the disease to humans by bites.

Climate has also been found as important predictor of CCHF risk; areas regularly experiencing long period of low rainfall and humidity were associated with increased incidence of CCHF in Iran and Senegal, and higher temperatures were indicators of CCHF occurrence in Turkey, Bulgaria, and Iran [6,7]. Outbreak of the disease occurs in warm seasons when ticks are more active and questing hosts for blood feeding. Most cases were reported between April and September. Increasing mean temperature, normalized difference vegetation index, savannah-type land coverage or habitat fragmentation increased significantly the incidence of CCHF in the CCHF-affected areas [7]. Climate, environmental factors and human behavior that may influence CCHF epidemiology and spread should be further studied. Facilitated tick reproduction and global warming which are mainly attributed to climatic changes should be considered in the potential changing epidemiology of CCHF [8].

Hosts of the disease include a range of domestic and wild animals such as cattle, sheep and goat. The birds are resistant to infection but ostrich is sensitive. In endemic areas where human infection is the source, the disease is of high prevalence. There are no clinical symptoms in animals, and this increases the risk of infection in humans when slaughter the infected animal or contact animal’s skin or carrion shortly after slaughtering. CCHF has been reported as one of the most important nosocomial infections and animal's skin or carrion shortly after slaughtering. CCHF has been reported to be infected [1-5]. The virus of the disease can be transmitted via transovarial transmission through the eggs of tick vectors to their next generation and can pass through different stages of their life cycle. Therefore, if a tick bites an infected vertebrate, it will be infected in all its life and can transmit the disease to humans by bites.

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2. Materials and methods

Kermanshah Province, located at the extreme west of Iran shares border with Iraq, and is located at the coordinates of 33.36–35.15° N and 45.24–48.30° E (Figure 1). The weather is moderate and both cold and warm regions can be found in the province. Annual mean temperature is reported as 15.4 °C and the mean annual rainfall is recorded between 300 and 800 mm. The capital city is Kermanshah and 13 other cities are located in this province. There are many livestock farms in this province and CCHF virus has been detected from ticks and patients in recent years.
2.1. Study population and sample size

This descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted on healthcare staff of Kermanshah Province in 2014 to determine their knowledge, attitude and practice concerning CCHF. A total of 367 healthcare workers were selected using cluster random sampling from different cities of the province for interview, based on the number of people employed in each occupational group.

2.2. Data collection and analysis

Data were collected by the use of a pre-designed questionnaire and interviews were conducted on healthcare staff in different occupational categories (physicians, nurses, midwives, laboratory staff and health network personnel). Questions covered demographic information, as well as knowledge (7 questions), attitudes (5 questions) and practice (4 questions) of the respondents about CCHF. Reliability of the questionnaire was examined based on a few staff members in occupational groups of health service providers. The collected data were analyzed using SPSS 16.0, Chi-square test, One-way ANOVA and least significant difference tests to find the correlation of knowledge, attitude and practice of the respondents with their job categories.

2.3. Ethical consideration

The study protocol was approved by Ethic Committee of Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences which approved the investigations. Informed written consent was obtained from all participants in this study. Confidentiality on the content of the records was kept by the investigators and information was only utilized for the research purpose.

3. Results

A total of 367 individuals were interviewed including 85 physicians, 116 nurses, 65 midwives, 72 laboratory staff and 29 health network personnel. Among the interviewed population, 49% of physicians, 94% of nurses, 17% of midwives and 91% of laboratory staff were employed in hospitals and other health centers. Academic education is the main source of knowledge acquisition about CCHF for physicians (62%), midwives (53%) and health staff (33%); job training and press are the main sources of knowledge acquisition about CCHF for nurses (45%) and laboratory workers (39%), respectively (Figure 2).

Regarding knowledge of the studied community, 76% of physicians, 78% of nurses, 77% of midwives and 58% of laboratory staff believed that CCHF is treatable. The level of knowledge about transmission, reservoir host, treatment, dealing with patients and personal protection in physicians, nurses, midwives and laboratory staff in hospitals was lower than that of staff in health centers. Many occupational groups particularly in the private sector have not had enough information on their occupational hazards yet. By using Chi-square test, there was no significant relationship between job and level of knowledge ($P > 0.05$), but with respect to One-way ANOVA there was significant relationship between the levels of knowledge in different occupational groups. This difference was significant between physician and nurse, nurse and laboratory worker, as well as nurse and health workers ($P < 0.05$). The knowledge and awareness of occupational groups were compared as binary by least significant difference test. It was found that there is a significant difference between occupational groups (nurses and physicians, and laboratory staff and nurses). Level of knowledge in laboratory staff and physicians was higher than that in nurses (Table 1). In this study, there was no significant relationship between the place of work (urban or rural) and the level of their knowledge ($P = 0.08$). Concerning attitude, overall 88% of physicians, 93% of nurses, 97% of midwives and 92% of laboratory staff believed that CCHF patients must be isolated in the hospital (Table 1). About the prevention, 95% of physicians, 93% of nurses, 92% of midwives and 96% of laboratory staff believed that prevention is essential for CCHF and control can avoid or minimize the exposure to the virus.

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interview questions</th>
<th>Physician</th>
<th>Nurse</th>
<th>Midwife</th>
<th>Laboratory staff</th>
<th>Health staff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Have you ever encountered a CCHF patient?</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General information about the disease</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge about the transmission routes of the disease</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge about the etiology of CCHF</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you believe that the disease is treatable?</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCHF can be considered as an occupational disease</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge about the host reservoir(s)</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients must be isolated in hospital</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment of the patient’s family is necessary</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death occurs due to lack of treatment</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identifying risk factors</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(continued on next page)
4. Discussion

Transmission of CCHF through infected secretions and blood has put it as one of the most important nosocomial infections, and reports of outbreak of the disease in the hospital have ranked it as one of the main sources of infection among service providers and staff in health centers. Thus helping the healthcare providers to prevent the spread of the disease in a community and hospital setting has significant roles. The first priority and necessity in this regard is to assess the knowledge, attitude and practice of related staff as one of the high risk groups in order to find their weaknesses, so that essential steps can be taken to overcome the disease by designing a proper educational plan with assistance from related authorities at different educational and executive levels. This study refers to the role of education in promoting the knowledge of healthcare staff in the face of CCHF. According to the results, there was no significant relationship between job and level of knowledge. The results of this study confirmed those of previous studies conducted in other areas [13,16,20-24].

Despite results of Gozel et al. showing that CCHF virus is not easily transmitted from person to person through respiratory or physical contact, use of equipments to prevent transmission of this disease, including gloves, face masks, face visors and box coats, should be introduced to emergency room health care workers, and encouragement should be provided for using these equipments [15]. In this study we identified the use of personal protective equipment in some occupational groups, particularly those who have direct contact with the disease. Some occupational groups, especially nurses, have direct contact with hospitalized patients. Therefore, their low level of knowledge about the disease is regarded as one of the important risk factors to the spread of this disease in the community. Another important point in these results is that most occupational groups did not consider their occupations as risk factors of the disease, and treatment with ribavirin in suspected cases and post-exposure prophylaxis for healthcare workers who potentially exposed to CCHF virus should be considered.

We found that level of knowledge in laboratory staff and physicians was higher than that in nurses. This finding is contrary to other studies which have assessed the knowledge of nurses at a high level [20,25,26]. Some other studies on healthcare workers concluded that educational programs, especially for nurses, plays a major role in prevention of disease transmission [12,27]. In Kermanshah Province, due to insufficient training of staff especially in the health sector where most of the selected nurses were from, their knowledge about CCHF was inadequate, and educational programs must be codified for them. Here, the role of insufficient job training, especially for high-risk groups is visible and should be considered by the relevant authorities. In conclusion, it is recommended that specific training courses be conducted for healthcare staff to recognize early symptoms of CCHF and include the disease in their initial differential diagnosis, thereby ensuring early detection of the disease. Strengthening national and regional surveillance is necessary to provide a clearer feature of CCHF in its geographically distributed area. Isolation facilities should be available in hospitals and strict adherence to safety measures must be learned and practiced by healthcare workers.

Conflict of interest statement

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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