

# Anthrax

Information for health workers

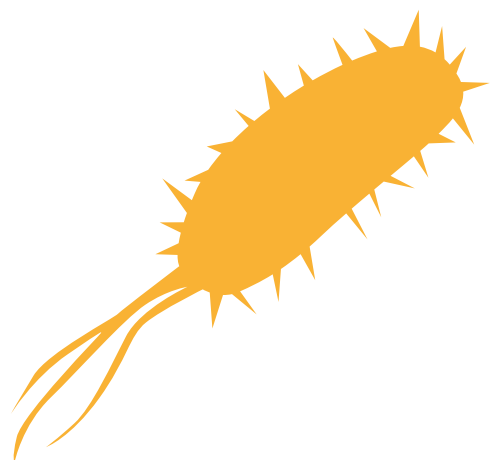
## Sources of infection

Through contact with infected animals or the consumption of their products, particularly meat and milk.

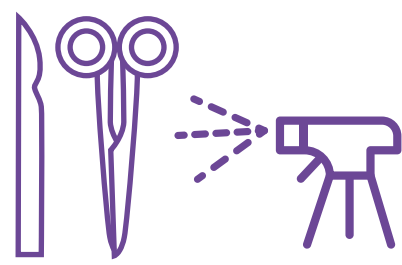


## Types of exposure & prevention

Direct or indirect contact with infected animals, or occupational exposure to infected animal products. Health care workers can prevent the spread of anthrax by:



Remaining vigilant about reported cases of anthrax in your area



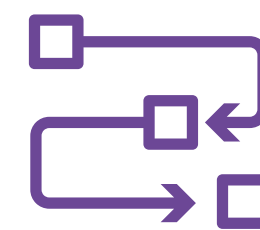
Sterilizing surgical instruments



Incinerating surgical dressings



Promoting vaccination of animals and at-risk people



Disinfecting and disposing of contaminated materials

## Signs & symptoms



Ulcers on skin



Respiratory issues, (chest discomfort, coughing, shortness of breath)



Abdominal pain

Action to take in case you suspect a case of anthrax:



Detect cases early, send a sample to the laboratory for confirmation, and share information on a positive test with the relevant authorities



World Health Organization

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR THE Eastern Mediterranean