

Anthrax

Information for farmers, butchers, veterinarians and other industry workers

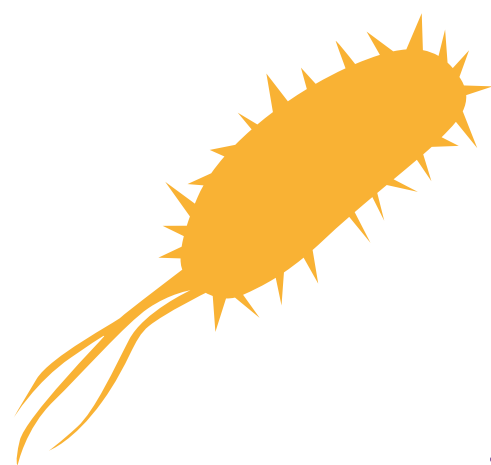
Sources of infection

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. Farmers, butchers, veterinarians and workers who process bones, hides, meat, wool and animal products must take following precautions:



Avoid unsafe animal contact, especially in anthrax-prone areas



Wear safety equipment during cattle and meat handling



Disinfect your environment, meat cutting tools, utensils and floors



Regularly wash hands with soap after contact with cattle/meat



Vaccinate cattle and isolate in case of symptoms

Signs & symptoms



Ulcers on skin



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



Abdominal pain

Actions to take in case of symptoms:



If you suspect that you may have anthrax seek medical attention immediately and isolate your cattle from other herds.



World Health Organization

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR THE Eastern Mediterranean