

Viral haemorrhagic fevers

Information for farmers

Sources of infection

Both vector-borne and zoonotic. Viral haemorrhagic fever is transmitted by vectors and insects such as mosquitoes, ticks, sandflies and animals like bats, porcupines, rats and cattle like goat, sheep and cows.



Types of exposure & prevention

Viral haemorrhagic fevers are infectious life-threatening diseases spread by contact with infected animals, people or insects. They include a range of diseases like Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever, dengue, Ebola, Lassa, Marburg, yellow fever and Rift Valley fever. There is only a vaccine for yellow fever. Taking precautions is the only way to prevent infection.

Prevention:



Control rodents and vector breeding in your area



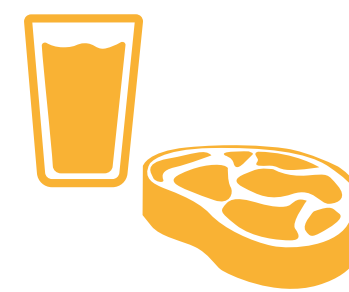
Minimize exposure to mosquitoes and ticks



Wear proper safety equipment



Keep rodents away from home and food stocks



Avoid consumption of raw meat and milk from infected animals



Ensure hygiene, especially hand hygiene

Viral haemorrhagic fevers are spread by contact with these infected animals or insects:

Virus:	Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever	Yellow Fever	Dengue	Ebola	Lassa	Marburg	Rift Valley fever
Transmitted by:	Ticks	Mosquitoes	Mosquitoes	Fruit bats, porcupines and non-human primates	Rats	Rousettus bats	Unsafe consumption of fresh blood, raw milk or animal tissue of livestock like cows and goats

Symptoms

Viral haemorrhagic fevers include a spectrum of relatively mild to severe life-threatening diseases characterized by:



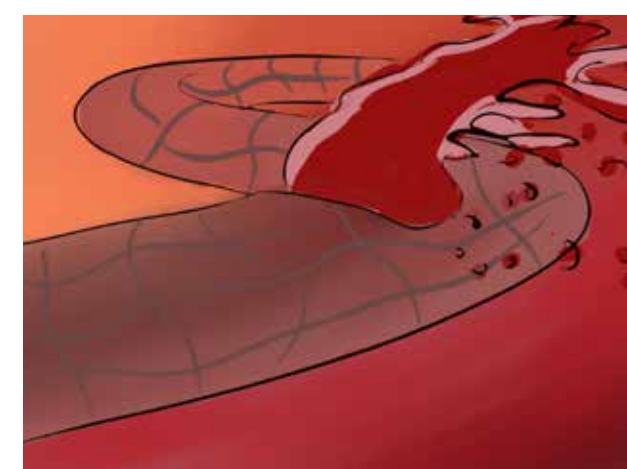
Sudden onset of muscle and joint pain



Fever



Bleeding and shock from loss of blood



Bleeding, or haemorrhaging from orifices and internal organs

Actions to take in case of symptoms:



In case of symptoms, seek medical advice from your doctor.