

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT RIFT VALLEY FEVER (RVF)

WITH GOOD KNOWLEDGE AND GOOD INFORMATION, WE CAN PREVENT PEOPLE AND ANIMALS FROM GETTING RIFT VALLEY FEVER.



Rain brings more mosquitos

Mosquitos can carry viruses that make animals and people sick

Rift Valley Fever can cause serious illness and death in animals

Sick animals can make people sick

Rift Valley Fever can cause illness in humans, usually mild

People sick with RVF do NOT make other people sick



FOR HERDERS, FARMERS, BUTCHERS AND ABATTOIR WORKERS

With Rift Valley Fever, usually animals such as goats, cattle, and sheep become sick first and then humans become sick. Humans can become sick after they have been in contact with sick animals. **RVF does not spread from one person to another person.**

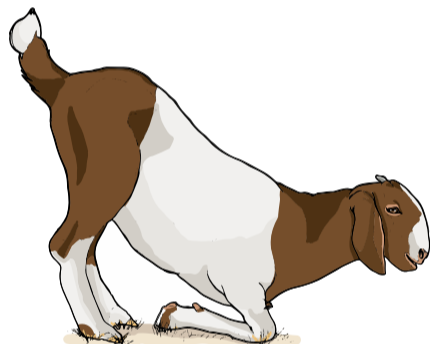
RIFT VALLEY FEVER IN ANIMALS

RVF is very serious in animals. It causes aborted pregnancies, or being born dead, and increased death in young animals.

OTHER SYMPTOMS IN ANIMALS INCLUDE:



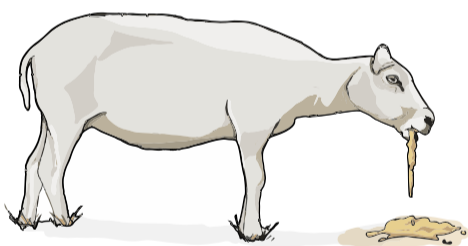
Loss of appetite



Weakness



Decreased milk production



Vomiting



Nasal discharge



Diarrhea

Tell your village leaders and health officials if you notice these signs and symptoms. Once animals recover from Rift Valley Fever, they are no longer able to infect people.

RIFT VALLEY FEVER IN PEOPLE

Most people with RVF have no symptoms at all or only mild illness.

RVF does not spread from one person to another person.

People who do become ill might experience:

Fever Weakness Stomach pain Diarrhea Joint pain Dizziness Weight loss



Typically, patients recover 2-7 days after onset of illness if treatment is sought early. In a small number of patients, more serious illness can happen, including symptoms of:

- Vomiting
- Bleeding (blood in vomit, blood in diarrhea, bleeding gums, red eyes)
- Headaches, coma, or seizures
- Blurred vision, reddening of the eyes, decreased vision, and sometimes loss of vision

WHEN ANIMALS OR FAMILY MEMBERS ARE SICK:



- Report sick livestock, abortions, and unexpected deaths to the local veterinarian.
- Do not handle or bury dead livestock. Call the local veterinarian to dispose of the body correctly.



- If you feel sick, visit the local clinic or hospital.
- Seek care early to help your chances of survival if you become seriously ill.



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention