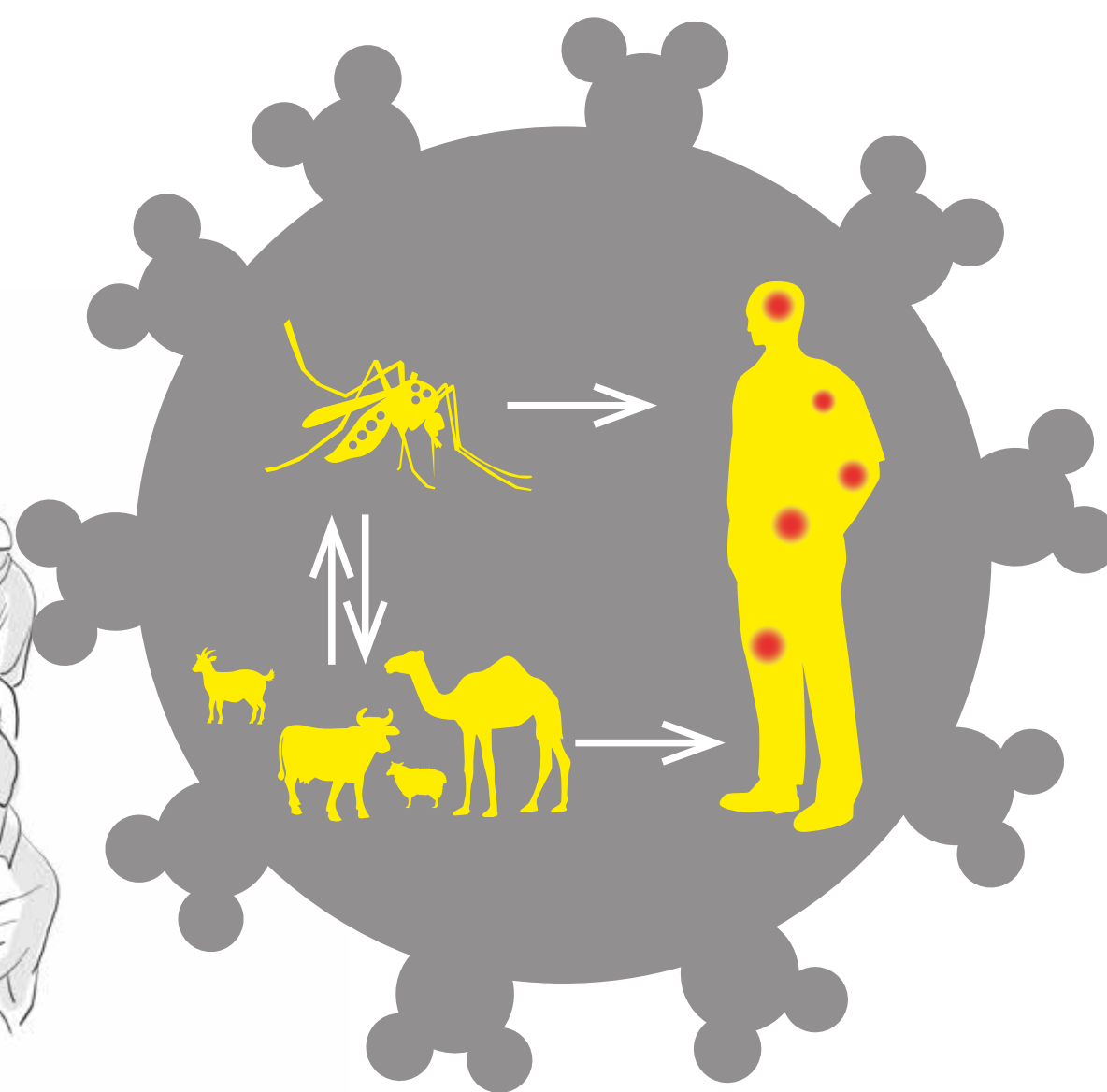


Rift Valley fever

Information for the general public

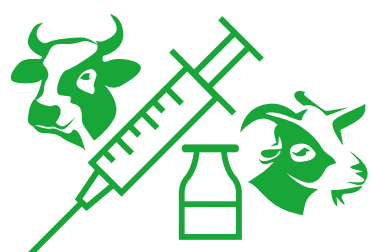
Source of infection

Rift Valley fever is transmitted by animals (zoonoses) or by an infected vector. No person-to-person transmission of Rift Valley fever virus has been documented to date.



Transmission and prevention

Blood, meat and organs of infected cattle like buffalo, sheep, goats and camels, and bites from infected mosquitoes. Prevention measures include:



Vaccinating cattle



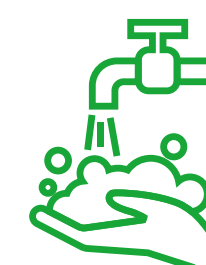
Reporting sick animals, miscarriages, and unexpected deaths to your local veterinarian



Avoiding contact with raw meat, milk, blood, bodily fluids or tissues of animals



Cooking raw meat and milk thoroughly



Washing hands with soap (immediately after direct contact with animals)



Protecting yourself from mosquito and insect bites

Symptoms



No symptoms



Mild illness with fever, weakness, back pain and dizziness



8–10% of people develop severe symptoms, including eye disease, excessive bleeding, and swelling of the brain

Actions to take in case of symptoms:



For mild symptoms no specific treatment is required. For severe cases, seek medical advice as general supportive therapy is required.



World Health Organization

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR THE Eastern Mediterranean