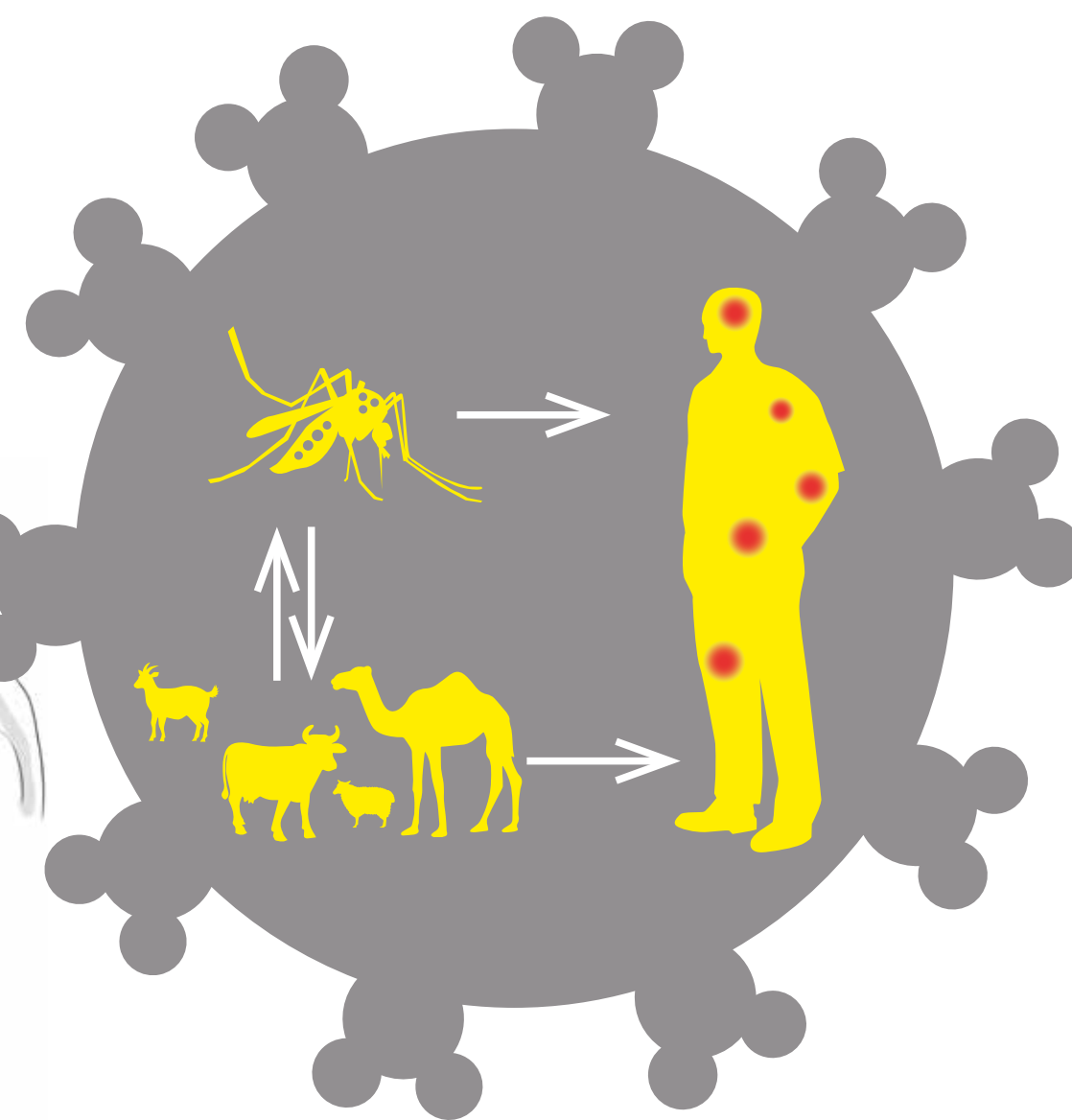


Rift Valley fever

Information for health care workers

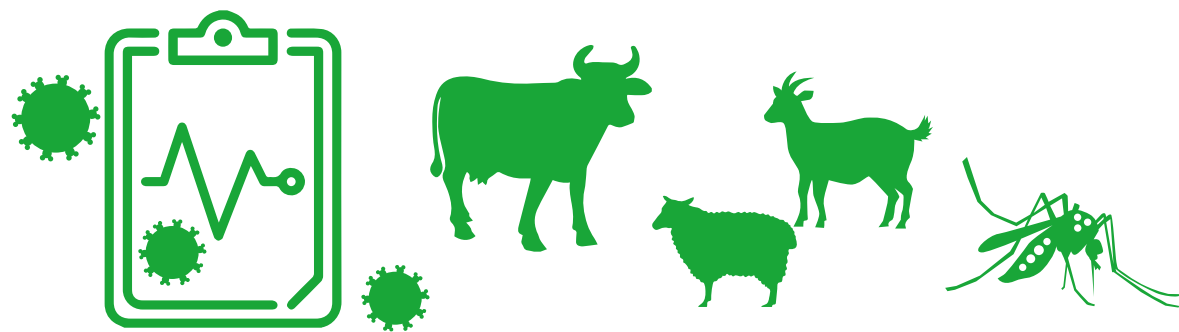
Source of infection

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. Health care workers should know the following about Rift Valley fever:



- ▶ Most patients have mild flu-like symptoms or no symptoms at all
- ▶ Take a complete medical history as no specific treatment is required for mild symptoms
- ▶ People with severe symptoms require treatment

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:



Start treatment immediately. Inform your supervisors. Take rest until fully recovered.