

How to protect yourself from LASSA FEVER?



THE SOURCE OF THE DISEASE

Certain types of rats can spread the Lassa fever virus.

The infection does not make them sick but **can make humans seriously ill.**



UNDERSTAND THE RISKS

Humans can be infected by:

- Touching
- contaminated household items;
- Touching or eating:
 - raw or undercooked meat of infected rats;
- food contaminated by the urine or excrement of infected rats;
- Handling or playing with: - rats.

The virus can also be transmitted between people through contact with the blood, urine, excrement or other organic secretions of an infected person.











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Combatting LASSA FEVER

ENSURING GOOD HYGIENE



DO NOT TOUCH OR PLAY with rats

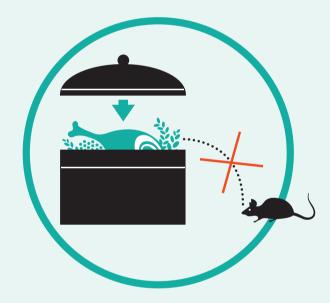


AVOID ALL FOOD CONTAMINATED by the urine or excrement of rats

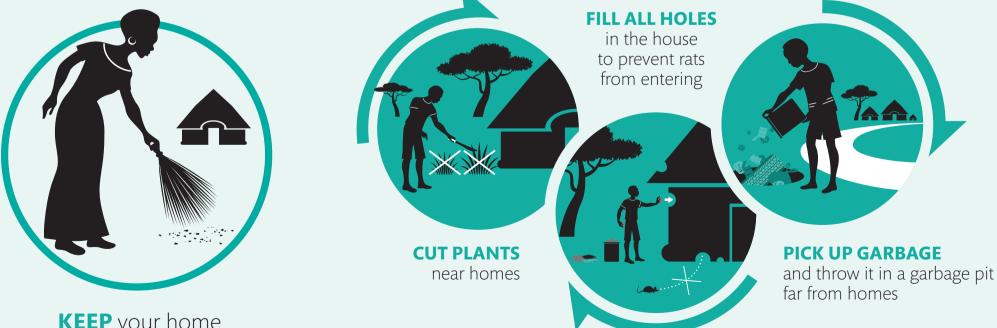


AVOID RAT BITES AND SCRATCHES AS WELL AS CONTACT

with their urine or excrement



PROTECT LEFTOVER FOOD Use rat-resistant containers





WASH YOUR HANDS frequently



ALL ANIMAL PRODUCTS should be well-cooked



KEEP your home and its surroundings **CLEAN**



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LASSA Fever

TAKE ACTION TODAY to minimise risks



1 • DO NOT TOUCH OR PLAY with rats.

2 • DO NOT EAT:

- food contaminated by rat urine or excrement;
- raw or poorly cooked meat.

3 • TAKE PRECAUTIONS TO PREVENT

rat bites and scratches, as well as contact with their urine or excrement.

1 • WASH your hands frequently.

- 2 **PROTECT leftover food** in rat-resistant containers (containers with lids).
- 3 ALL MEAT CONSUMED should be well-cooked.
- **4 KEEP YOUR HOME and its surroundings clean:**
 - cut plants near homes;
 - fill all holes in the house to prevent rats from entering;
 - pick up garbage and throw it in a garbage pit far from homes.

Go to the nearest health clinic as soon as possible if you are scratched or bitten