



## UNDERSTANDING DISEASE RISKS

Animals living alongside humans can infect them with diseases, including viral haemorrhagic fevers.



Infected wildlife like **gorillas, chimpanzees, small monkeys, duiker antelopes, bats and wild ruminants** pose a risk of infection to humans, especially if they are found sick or dead.

## MANAGING THE RISKS

Every community member has an important role to play in the identification of animal diseases. By adopting the best practices for animal-human interaction, we can decrease the risk of animal to human disease transmission.

Do not hunt sick animals.

Do not touch wild animals found sick or dead.

Inform technical services of all animal deaths.



# What should you do with **SICK** or **DEAD** **WILD ANIMALS?**



**DO NOT TOUCH**  
animals found sick or dead



**DO NOT SELL**  
animals that were found sick or dead:  
their bodily fluids, including their blood,  
can make humans seriously sick

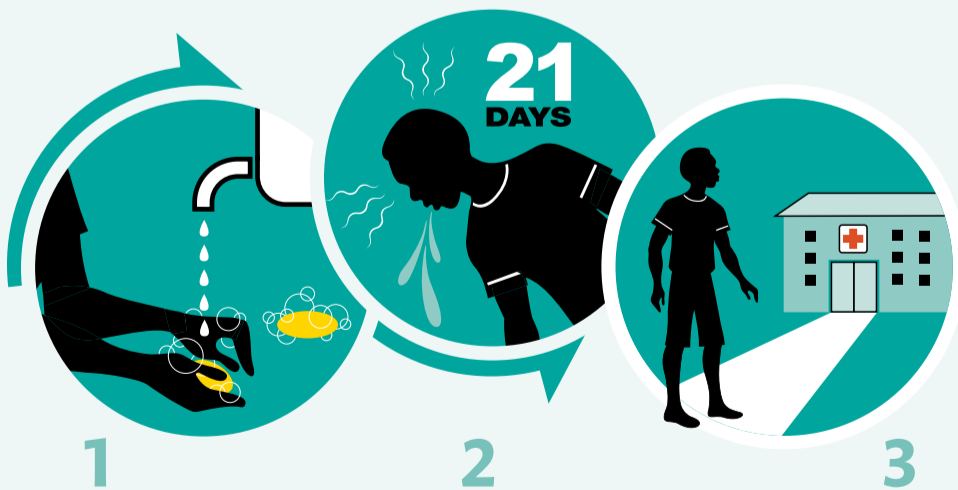


**DO NOT MOVE OR TRY TO DISPOSE**  
of wild animal carcasses found dead



**DO NOT CONSUME**  
animals that were found sick or dead

## IF YOU WERE IN CONTACT WITH A SICK OR DEAD ANIMAL



**1**  
**WASH YOUR HANDS**  
with soap as soon  
as possible

**2**  
**MONITOR YOUR HEALTH  
FOR SIGNS OF ILLNESS**  
for the next 21 days  
(muscle pain, fever, and vomiting  
and diarrhea with blood)

**3**  
**GO TO  
THE NEAREST  
HEALTH CLINIC  
OR HOSPITAL**  
at the first sign  
of illness



**INFORM VETERINARY SERVICES  
OR WILDLIFE SERVICES**  
of all suspicious animal deaths

# TAKE ACTION for your community's health



## GOOD PRACTICES

- 1 • **DO NOT TOUCH OR CONSUME** animals that were found sick or dead.
- 2 • **DO NOT MOVE OR TRY TO DISPOSE** of wild animal carcasses found dead.
- 3 • **DO NOT SELL ANIMALS THAT WERE FOUND SICK OR DEAD**, their bodily fluids, including their blood, can make humans seriously ill.



Inform Veterinary Services or Wildlife Services of all suspicious animal deaths.

### When notified, these services can:

- 1 • Collect samples to verify the animal's cause of death.
- 2 • Coordinate their activities with human health services to minimise the risk of animal-human disease transmission.
- 3 • Help protect your livestock and minimise the economic impacts of diseases transmitted by wildlife to your domestic animals.