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.

Signs of a Rift Valley Fever Outbreak
- Many unexpected pregnancy losses in goats, sheep, and cattle
- Stillbirths and births of weak animals
- Illness and death of young livestock (less than one year of age)

Symptoms of RVF in Animals
- Animal may feel hot to the touch
- Not eating: an animal that suddenly stops eating may be sick
- Weakness: animal may not be able to stand or move around
- A sudden decrease or drop in milk production
- Water from nose: a clear or blood colored liquid may drip from the nose
- Vomiting
- Diarrhea: the animal may have running stomach. May be bloody or not.

RVF in People
Those at greatest risk of getting Rift Valley Fever are people with contact with sick animals, including:
- Animal health workers
- Herders, other people who take care of sick animals
- Abattoir workers and people involved in slaughtering sick animals
- People who may touch the bodies of sick or dead animals
- Those who may handle uncooked meat or drink raw milk of sick animals

Typically, people infected with Rift Valley Fever recover 2-7 days after mild illness; however, a small number of people develop much more severe symptoms.

Signs of serious illness in people include: vomiting, diarrhea, muscle or joint pain, intense fatigue, abdominal pain, and unexplained bleeding.

One person cannot infect another person with Rift Valley Fever.

Seeking care early is an important way to help your chances of survival if you become seriously ill. Although there is no cure for RVF, there is supportive care, such as transfusions and IV fluids that can help save lives.

When animals or family members are sick:
If you notice an abnormal number of spontaneous abortions, stillbirths or increased numbers of premature deaths in animals, report it to veterinary services for coordination and reporting of testing, and, if necessary, inform the Ministry of Health.

Contact: ________

When testing and drawing samples from animals, veterinarians should follow the recommendations below. To avoid contact with bodily fluids of sick or dead animals, or products of abortion, veterinarians should wear gloves, boots, long sleeves, and a face shield to protect against splashing.