

### What is KFD?

It is a tick borne viral haemorrhagic fever which is commonly seen in Western Ghat region of India i.e Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Goa.

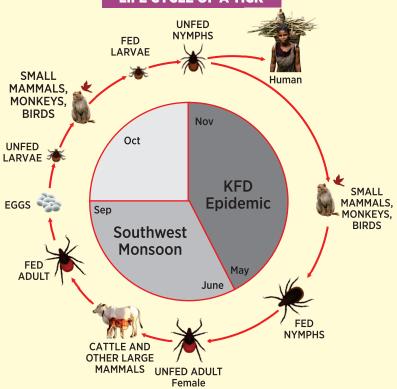
### Who is at risk from getting KFD?

Common among forest dwellers, forest workers, wood collectors and people living near forest areas.

# **How do humans contract Kyasanur forest disease**

The virus is transmitted to humans through the bite of a tick or when humans come in contact with an infected animal

#### **LIFE CYCLE OF A TICK**



# How do you get infected with KFD?

Infection occurs when people are bitten with ticks and come in contact with tick infested monkeys, rats, shrews and livestock

### When does this disease occur?

Seasonal occurrence: November to May

# Symptoms of KFD in Human











If untreated, may cause complications and could be fatal

#### **Prevention**

#### Dos



Wear protective clothes covering the body completely



Apply insect repellents such as DEET or DMP oil before visiting forest/tick-infested areas



After visiting the forest areas, take a bath and wash your clothes, both with hot water and soap



Regularly de-tick your animals & apply insect repellents on animals to prevent transportation of ticks from forests to your house



Apply acaricides in and around animal shed



Report monkey deaths to animal husbandry/forest officials and/or health department

#### Don'ts



Pile up dried leaves from KFD infected areas in or near your house as it may contain deadly ticks



Handle dead animal without protective wears such as gloves



Visit area where recent monkey death have been reported

# SELF-PROTECTION PREVENTS KFD

If you see the symptoms of KFD, visit the nearest Health Centre.



Report monkey deaths to animal husbandry/ forest officials and/or health department



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http://ncdc.gov.in/ @director\_NCDC







For more information, visit the nearest Health Centre.