



Ministry of
Health & Family Welfare
Government of India

Visiting the forest?

Beware of

Kyasanur Forest Disease (KFD)



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?



FOREST WORKERS



WOOD COLLECTORS



WILDLIFE PERSONNELS



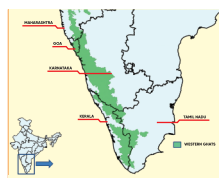
PEOPLE ENTERING FOREST
AREAS FOR RECREATIONAL
PURPOSES



PEOPLE ENTERING FOREST
AREAS FOR WORK PURPOSES

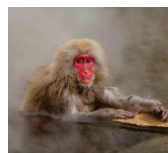


PEOPLE LIVING NEAR
FOREST AREAS



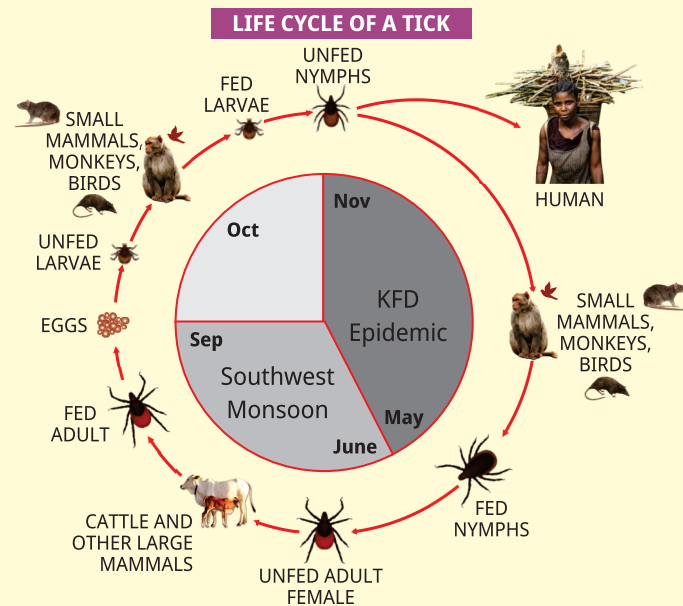
How do you get infected with KFD?

Humans can get infected when they come in contact with tick infested animals such as monkeys, rats, shrews and livestock or if they are bitten by infected ticks



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



When does this disease occur?

Seasonal occurrence: November to May

Signs and Symptoms of KFD



Acute onset of
high grade
fever



Headache



Myalgia



Extreme
Weakness



Nausea



Vomiting



Diarrhoea



Muscle Pain



Occasional neurological
haemorrhagic
manifestations

When to suspect from KFD?



Whenever there is
a history of
exposure to tick bite



Person is travelling or
living in and around forest
area where laboratory
confirmed KFD cases have
been reported previously



Person is from KFD
endemic area or has
visited KFD endemic
areas



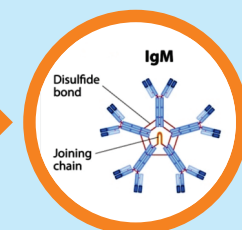
Person is from an area
where recent monkey
deaths have been
reported



First rule out common etiologies of acute febrile illness like Dengue/DHF, Typhoid, Malaria

Diagnosis of KFD

By IgM ELISA-
from 5th date of
onset of
symptoms
till 3 months



By
PCR-initially
in the first
8 days of
onset of
symptoms



Treatment



Only prompt symptomatic and
supportive therapy like

- Maintenance of hydration
- Hemodynamic stability
- Management of neurological symptoms may prevent complication

No specific treatment is available for KFD

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**



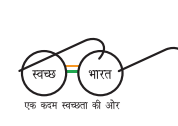
**Notify the local authorities,
in case you notice dead monkeys in your area**



www.mohfw.nic.in
www.mygov.in
www.pmindia.gov.in

YouTube [mohfwindia](https://www.youtube.com/mohfwindia)
@MoHFW_INDIA

<http://ncdc.gov.in/>
@director_NCDC



National One Health Program for Prevention & Control of Zoonoses