



## **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.*

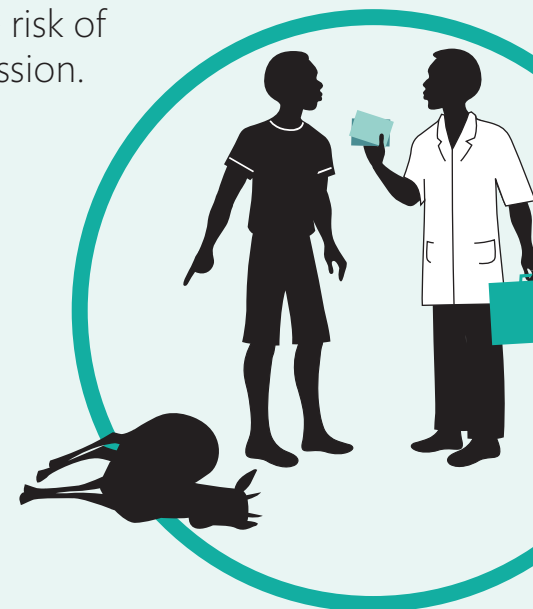
## **MANAGING THE RISKS**

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

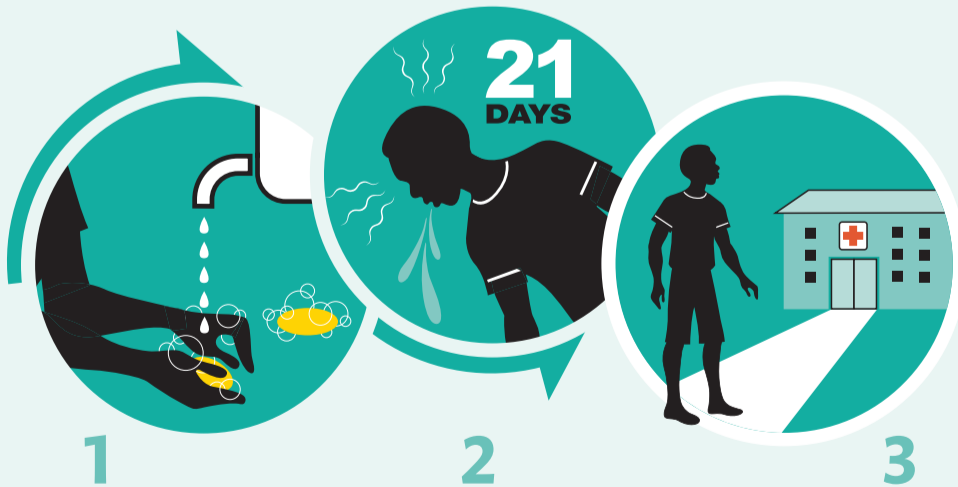


**DO NOT MOVE OR TRY TO DISPOSE**  
of wild animal carcasses found dead



**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.