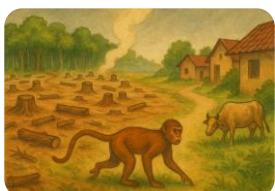


STAYING SAFE FROM KYASANUR FOREST DISEASE (KFD)

A shared responsibility

What is KFD / माकड ताप ?

- KFD is a **viral disease** that spreads mainly through **tick bites** or through **direct contact with the blood of infected monkeys**. Therefore, the **transmission risk is highest in forested areas**.
- KFD can cause **fever, muscle pain, internal bleeding** and sometimes lead to **death**.
- Human cases are mainly observed between **January and March**.



❖ Expansion of farming and settlements into forest areas, also leads to loss of natural habitats, more frequent contact with ticks and wildlife and, thereby, an increased risk of disease transmission.

For more information regarding KFD, please scan the QR code:



What can you do to stay safe from KFD?

When going to forest areas,

- Use insect / tick repellents,
- Use long sleeved clothes and covered shoes.



In the forest,

- Avoid sitting on the ground,
- Avoid brushing against leaves,
- Do not touch wild animals.



After being in a forest,

- Check for ticks on your body,
- Wash your clothes,
- If you feel fever, headache, or body pain, visit a doctor immediately.



How do Government Institutions in Goa work together to reduce the KFD risk?

- The Directorate of Health Services (DHS) and Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services (DAHVS) check for the presence of the **KFD virus in ticks**.
- Forest Department (FD) and DAHVS jointly examine **dead monkeys** for the presence of the KFD virus.
- DHS provides **tick repellent oil** via Primary Health Centres and conducts **Fever Camps** in KFD affected areas to diagnose the disease in patients.
- Goa State Biodiversity Board (GSBB) and FD support **awareness raising** for local communities via Village Panchayats and also for other people entering the forest.



Implemented by
GIZ
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The One Health and Agroecology Project supports KFD management in Goa – find out more via the QR Code.

