

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.



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The One Health and
Agroecology Project
supports KFD
management in Goa –
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