RIFT VALUES FEVER THE CENTURY THREAT

CASES

There have mainly been reported in the north-eastern region of the country with the first report in Baringo County in 2007

STATISTICS

RVF outbreaks are closely linked to heavy rainfall and flooding, which increase mosquito populations

HISTORICALLY

Historically, major outbreaks have occurred in East Africa, causing significant human and livestock fatalities



The disease was first reported in 1912 in Kenya's Rift Valley

OUTBREAKS

RVF outbreaks occur at irregular intervals of between 5-15 years

MPACT ON HUMANS

IMPACT ON ANIMALS

TRANSMISSION

HIGH RISK POPULATION



RVF can cause mild to severe illness, with severe forms including hemorrhagic fever, encephalitis, and ocular disease

Mortality rates for severe cases can reach up to 50%

TRANSMISSION



Direct contact with blood or organs of infected animals, mosquito bites, and possibly inhalation of aerosolized virus during animal slaughter or veterinary procedures

SYMPTOMS



Mild cases resemble flu-like symptoms: fever, headache, muscle pain, and light sensitivity



Severe cases can progress to hemorrhagic fever, with vomiting blood, jaundice, and liver failure Mainly transmitted by mosquito bites. Other vectors include blood-sucking flies and ticks



SYMPTOMS



Symptoms include abortion storms, high mortality in newborns, listlessness, nasal discharge, and vomiting

HERD HEALTH & TREATMENT







HUMANS: No specific antiviral treatment exists; management includes supportive care for severe cases and over-the-counter medication for mild cases

CHALLENGES

PREVENTION: Vaccination of livestock before predicted outbreaks, mosquito control measures, and imposing quarantines during outbreaks

SOLUTIONS



Together, we can break the Chain

#KnowYourRisks



