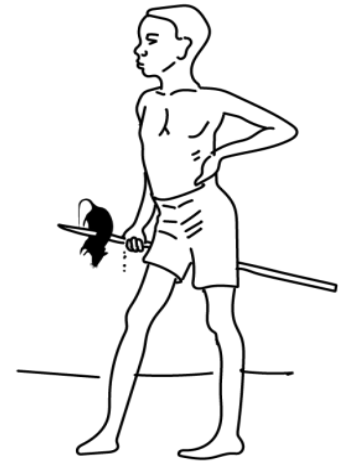


Introduction to Lassa fever

Managing
infectious hazards



Store food in
containers with lids



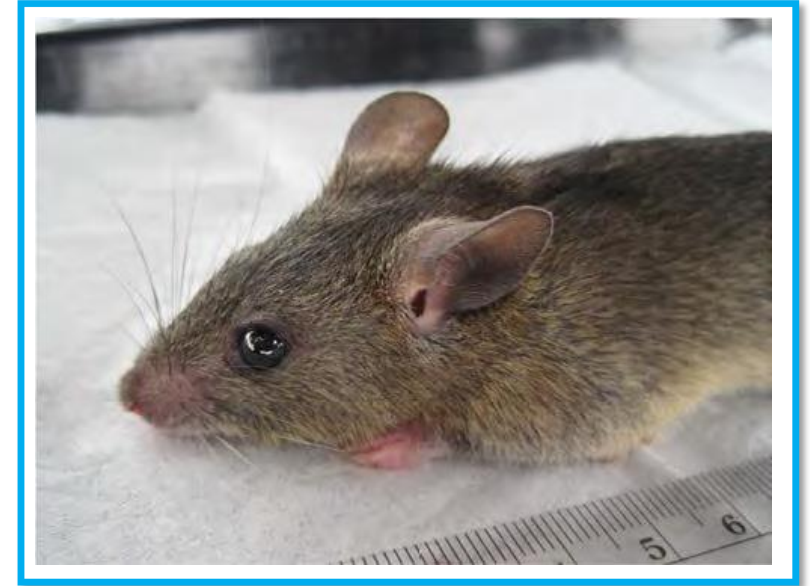
Learning objectives

- Describe signs, symptoms, and transmission of Lassa fever
- List 4 preventive and control measures
- Describe why Lassa fever is a public health concern in West Africa

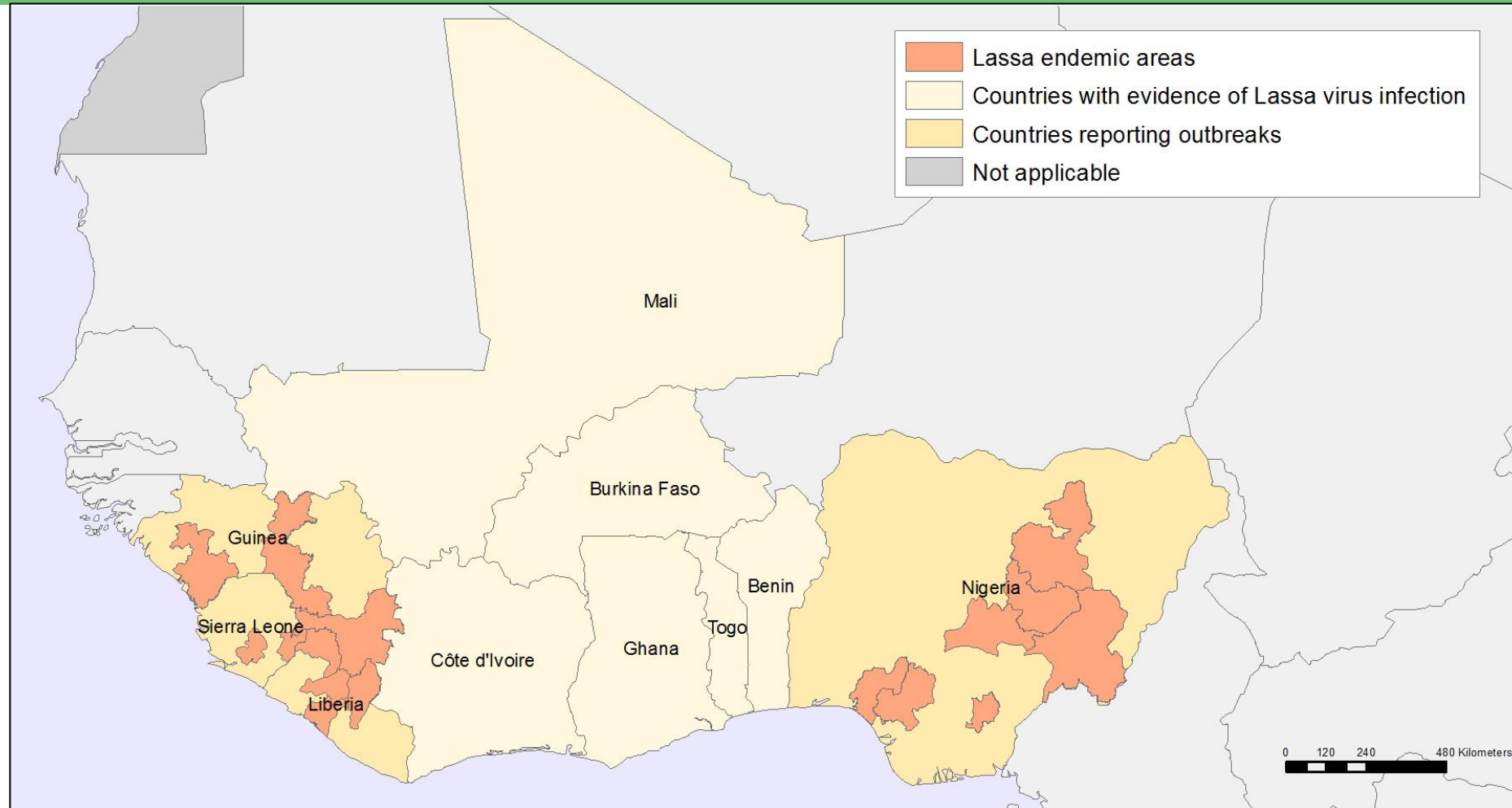


Lassa fever Disease

- Lassa fever is viral illness that occurs in West Africa.
- The reservoir of the Lassa virus is a rodent of the genus *Mastomys* known as “multimammate rat”.
- The Lassa virus is transmitted to humans mainly through food or household items contaminated by infected rats’ urine and faeces and by handling infected rats.
- 80% of people infected will have no or mild symptoms. One on five people will develop a severe disease.



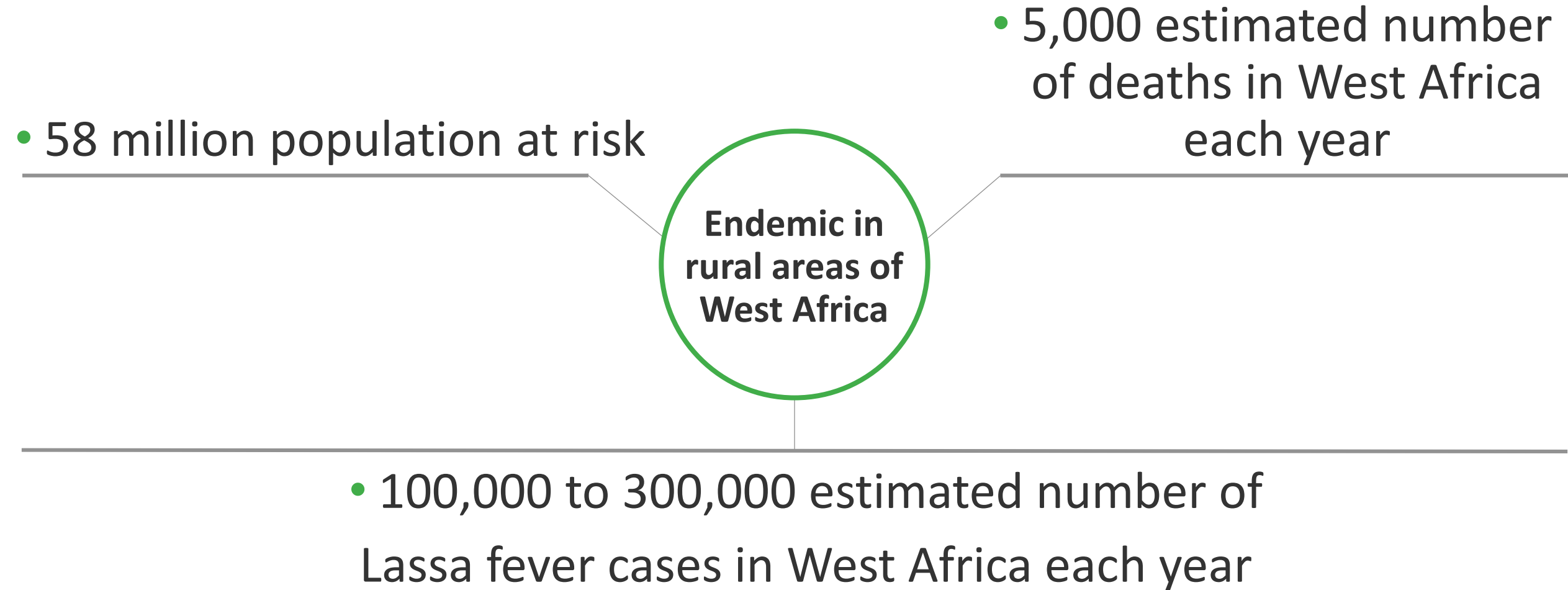
Geographic distribution of Lassa fever



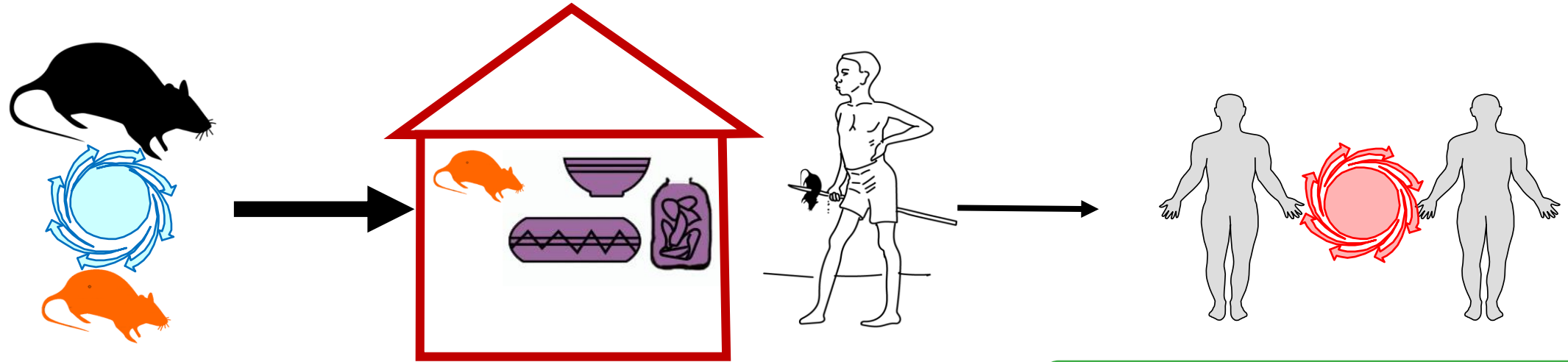
Lassa fever is reported in Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Togo

Map available at: <http://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/lassa-fever/geographic-distribution.png?ua=1>

Burden of Lassa fever in West Africa



Lassa fever Transmission



Reservoir *Mastomys* rats

- The virus maintains itself in *Mastomys* rat population
- Virus is present in urine and feces of infected rats

Primary human infections

80 to 90 % of humans are infected through:

- Food or household items contaminated by infected rats' urine and faeces.
- Direct contact while handling *Mastomys* rats (food source)

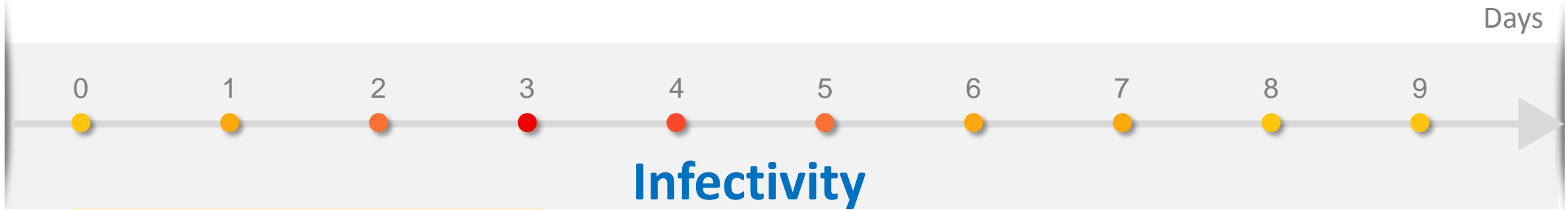
Secondary human infections

- Secondary human-to-human transmission occurs through direct contact with the blood, secretions, organs or other body fluids of infected persons.

- The incubation period ranges from 5-21 days.
- With 80% asymptomatic and mild symptoms presentation, overall case fatality rate (CFR) is 1%.
- CFR can reach 15% or more among patients hospitalized with severe presentation.
- Most common symptoms include:
 - Gradual onset of fever, malaise and general weakness;
 - After a few days: headache, sore throat, muscle pain, chest pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, cough, and abdominal pain.
- In severe cases, patient may present with bleeding, neck/facial swelling and shock.
- Sequelae: various degree of deafness have been shown to occur in 25% of survivors. Hearing return after 1-3 months in only 50% of these patients.

Evolution of Lassa fever symptoms

Evolution of Lassa fever disease from symptom onset



- Fever
- Extreme fatigue
- General weakness

- Headache
- Severe sore throat

- Face swelling

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_24884

