What is Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF)?

CCHF is a fatal disease caused by microbes in ticks.





CCHF PRECAUTIONS

If you are in high-risk natural areas, e.g. in vineyards, gardens, fields or forests, lay a light-colored quilt wherever you sit down and wear light-colored, long-sleeved shirts and long pants. Tuck your pants into your socks or wear boots. Avoid bare-hand contact with ticks on bodies, blood, or urine of animals.

CONTROL

After returning from high-risk areas, carefully check, or have somebody check every part of your body and clothing for ticks.

Be careful especially with areas that are harder to reach including back of the knees, armpits, around the ears, nape of the neck, hair, and groin.

INTERVENTION AT HOME

Put on gloves or cover your hands with clothes or plastic bags to remove the tick attached to your body without touching it with bare hands.

Seek medical attention at the nearest healthcare facility if you are not able to remove it.



Make sure you check your child's body for ticks.



Within 10 days after a tick has been attached to the body, you may experience;

Fatigue Loss of appetite Fever **Body pain** Headache Nausea Vomiting, and Diarrhea

VISIT THE NEAREST HEALTHARE FACILITY WITHOUT DELAY IF YOU DEVELOP **ANY OF THESE** SYMPTOMS.

Wear light-colored, long-sleeved shirts and long pants when visiting highrisk areas such as vineyards, gardens, fields and forests. Tuck trouser legs into socks or wear boots.



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Contact the nearest Migrant Health Centre for more information and support

RIGHT PLACE, QUALITY SERVICES





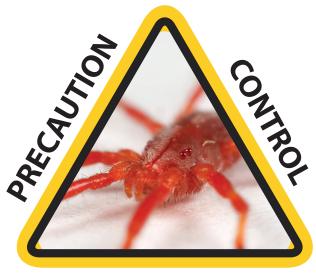




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DO NOT TAKE TICKS LIGHTLY. IT'S BETTER TO BE ON THE SAFE SIDE!





INTERVENTION