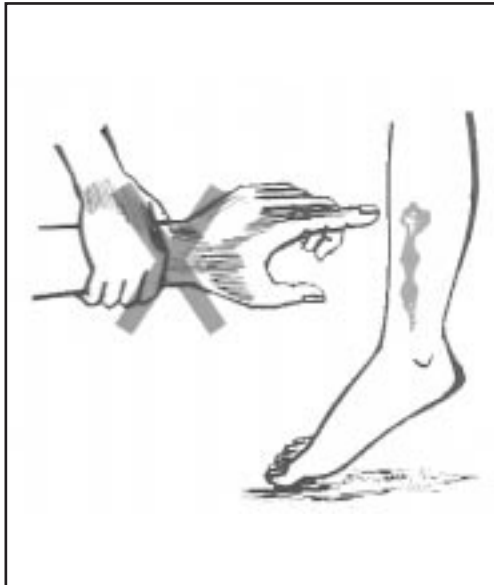


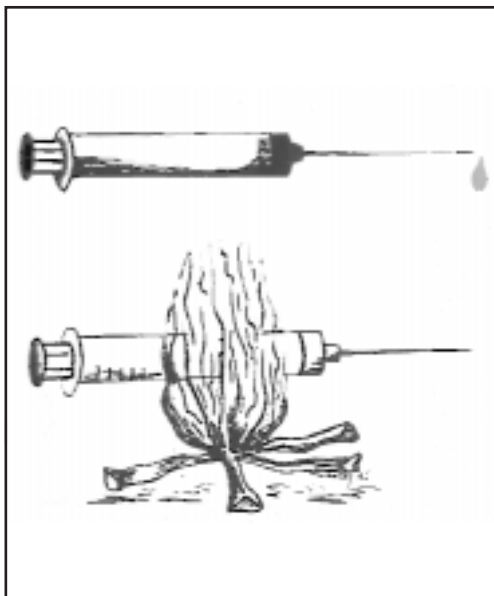
Examples of posters used to provide information to family members of Ebola patients. Kikwit, 1995.



Avoid contact with the patient's blood, urine, and vomit.



Do not touch or wash the bodies of deceased patients.



Burn needles and syringes immediately after use.



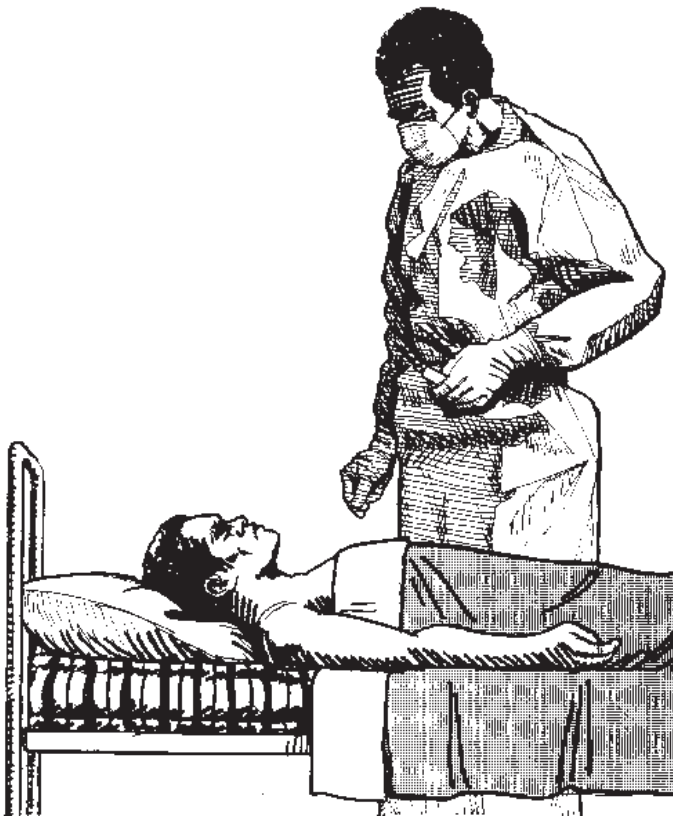
Use gloves to handle the patient's clothing. Boil soiled clothing before washing it.

Examples of posters or teaching aids for viral haemorrhagic fevers

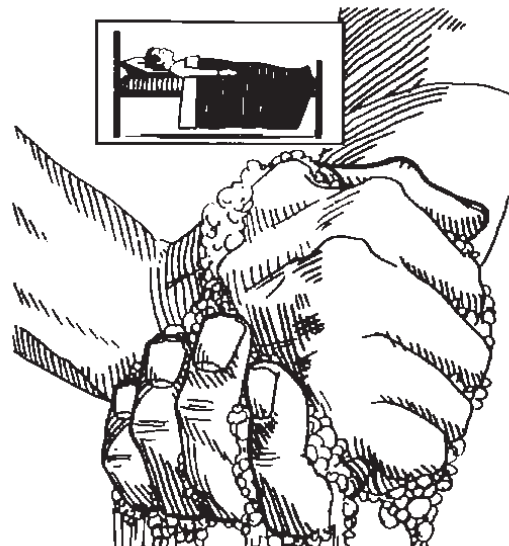
Protect yourself.

Never touch urine, blood, vomit from a patient with fever.

Wash spills with bleach solution or soap and water.



To prevent transmission of Lassa fever, wear a gown, gloves and mask.



Wash your hands if you take care of a patient with fever.



In addition to fever, Lassa fever patient may have: sore throat, back pain, cough, headache, red eyes, vomiting, or chest pain.



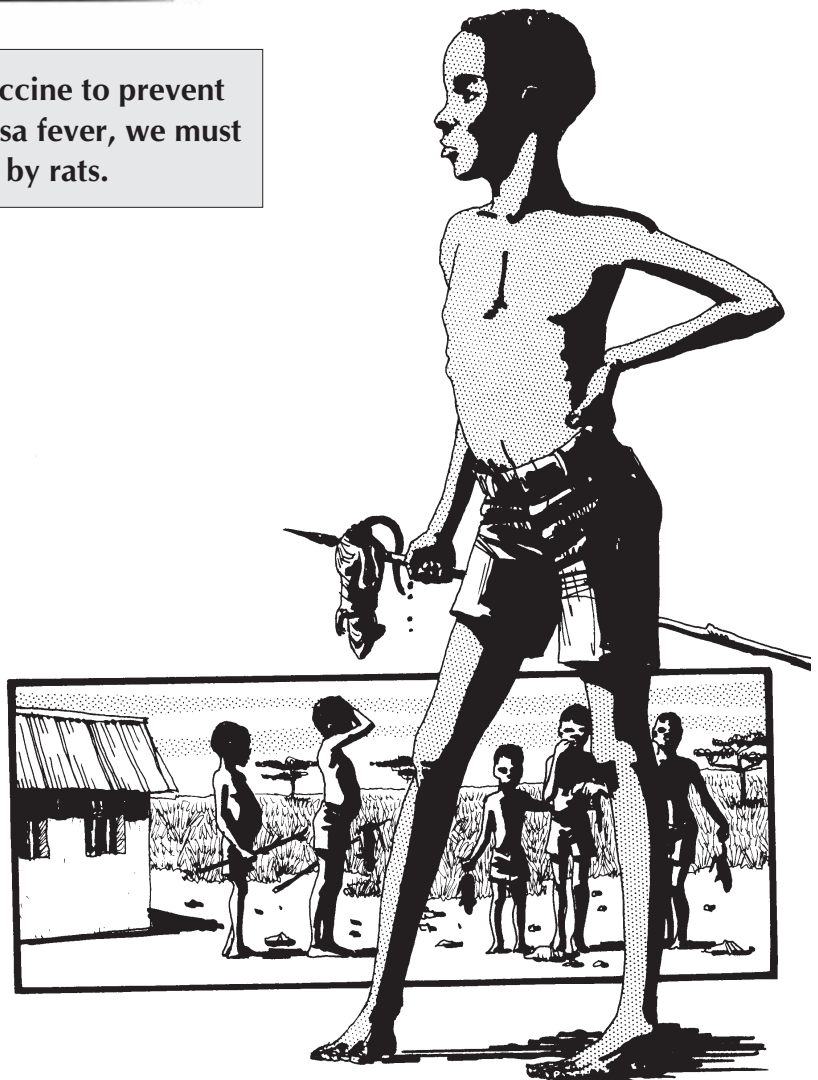
You can get Lassa fever by touching the blood, urine, or vomitus of another person with Lassa fever.



To prevent Lassa fever, keep your food and water covered.



There is no injection or vaccine to prevent Lassa fever. To prevent Lassa fever, we must prevent its spread by rats.



You can get Lassa fever by touching, playing with, or cutting up a rat's dead body.