

Actions to take if you suspect Anthrax

1. Report the disease incidence immediately to nearest Municipal Agriculture Office/Provincial Veterinary Office or Department of Agriculture Region Field Office No. 2
2. Do not slaughter the animal
3. Bury the carcass or dead animal 6 feet below the ground.
4. Clean and disinfect the area.

How to avoid Anthrax

1. Vaccinate animals yearly against anthrax.
2. Avoid consumption of infected meat
3. Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) when processing animal products



Department of Agriculture



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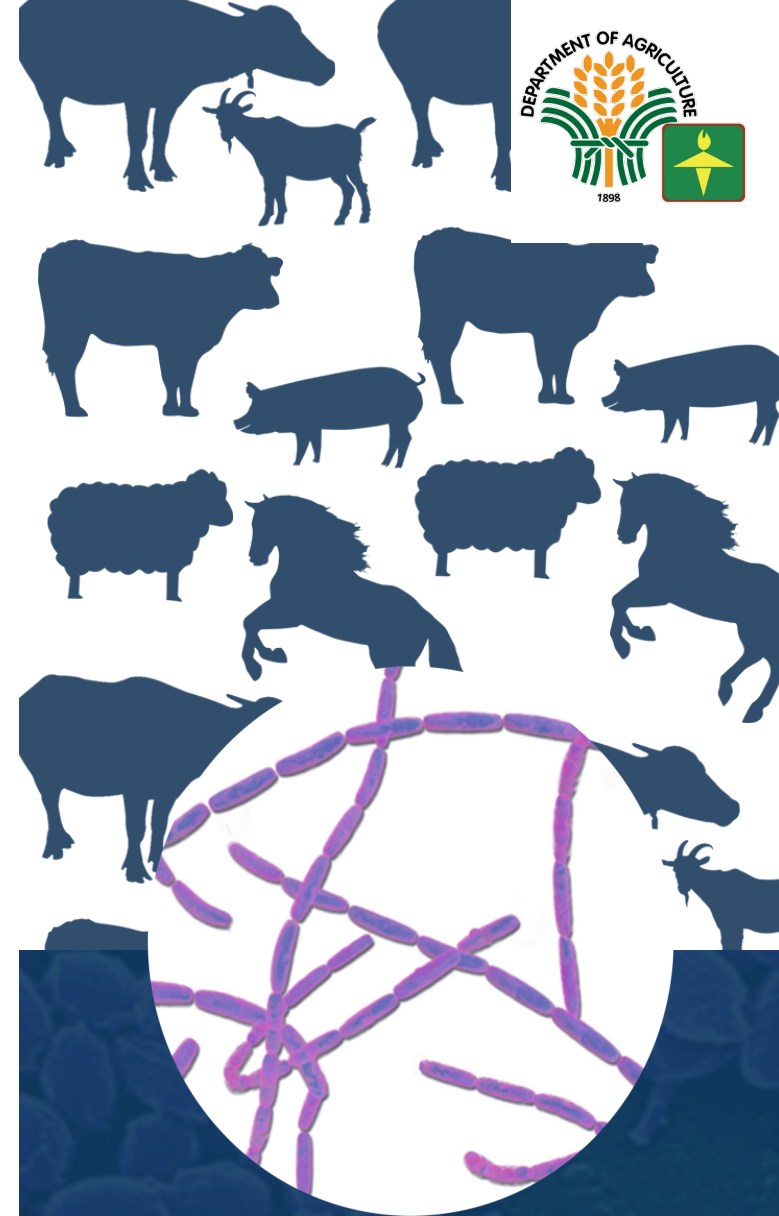
@atirtc02

Sources:

United State Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration
<https://www.osha.gov/anthrax>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
<https://www.cdc.gov/anthrax/pdf/evergreen-pdfs/anthrax-evergreen-content-english.pdf>
<https://www.cdc.gov/anthrax/risk/index.html>

Brainkart.com
https://www.brainkart.com/article/Epidemiology---Bacillus-anthraxis_18070/



What you need to know about
ANTHRAX
Bacillus anthracis

What is Anthrax?

Anthrax is a serious infectious disease that is highly transmissible to humans caused by spore-forming bacteria known as ***Bacillus anthracis***.

Incubation Period
3-7 days (range, 1-14 days)

Animals that can be infected

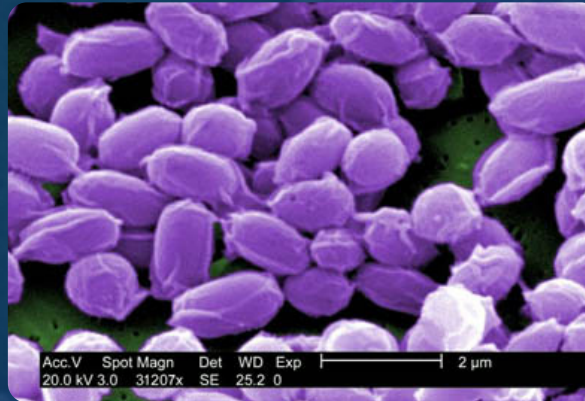
1. Cattle
2. Carabao
3. Horse
4. Goat
5. Sheep
6. Pig

How animals can be infected?

Animals ingest spores in contaminated soil, water, or plants.

Humans may contact Anthrax if they come into direct contact with an infected animal through slaughter and contact with infected raw meat.

- 1 The bacteria known as *Bacillus anthracis* produces **spores that dormant** (not active) and can live in the environment, like soil, for a long time, even decades.
- 2 When spores **get into the body** of an animal or person (a place that is rich with water, sugar, and other nutrients), they can become **active growing cells**.
- 3 When they become active, the bacteria can multiply, spread out in the body, **produce toxins (poisons)** and cause **severe illness and death**.



Clinical Signs

Animals

1. High Fever
2. Staggering
3. Trembling
4. Difficulty in breathing
5. Convulsions
6. Blood around body orifice (nose, mouth, ears)
7. No rigor mortis
8. Sudden Death

Humans

1. Fever and Chills
2. Headache, nausea, vomiting or stomach discomfort
3. Diarrhea
4. Chest discomfort
5. Painless skin sore (ulcer) with a black center that appears after the small blisters or bumps

Who is at risk of Anthrax?

Laboratory Professionals

Laboratory professionals may become at risk for being exposed in Anthrax if precautions are not followed thoroughly.

People who handle animal products

People can get anthrax through contact with infected animals or their products rarely. However, people who has similar occupation such as veterinarians, farmers, livestock producers, and others who handle animals and animal products may have a higher risk of exposure.

Travellers or Farm Visitors

Naturally, anthrax may be found in soil and commonly affects domestic and wild animals, but it is most common in agricultural regions. Travellers and farm visitors should be mindful of what they eat and handle. Avoid eating raw or undercooked meat, and avoid contact with livestock, animal products, and animal carasses.

