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Last reported zika case in bahamas

[risk] The Bahamas has a history of previous zika virus transmission. There is currently no evidence of an ongoing Zika virus outbreak. However, the information available is limited and there may be delays in identifying and reporting new cases. Take meticulous mosquito bite measures during the day. Pregnant travelers should seek advice from a travel medicine specialist and carefully consider the risks associated with traveling to this country. [risk] Description Zika virus infection is caused by the Zika virus (ZIKV) belonging to the flaviviridae family. The virus is mainly transmitted by infected Aedes aegypti and Aedes albopictus diurna mosquitoes that are typically active from sunrise to sunset. There is evidence that the Zika virus is also transmitted by other mosquitoes belonging to the genus Aedes. The virus can be transmitted by a pregnant woman to the fetus. The zika virus at risk is present in Mexico, Central America, South America, the Caribbean, tropical areas of Southeast Asia, Oceania and parts of Africa. All travelers are at risk. Long-term travelers and aid or missionary workers who travel to areas where the Zika virus is endemic are most at risk. The Zika virus is associated with neurological complications: Guillain-Barré syndrome (progressive muscle weakness that can lead to temporary paralysis) and microcephaly (decrease in head size that can lead to developmental delays) in newborns born to pregnant women infected with the virus. Is the Zika virus still a risk? Real-time data on epidemics and Zika virus transmission are often not available. This is because most people who become infected with the Zika virus show no signs or symptoms. In some countries, reliable reporting and monitoring systems that monitor virus transmission may not be available. As a result, it is not always possible to convey a country's current level of risk, but travellers should take precautions where there is a risk. All travelers who will travel to areas at risk of Zika virus are advised to take precautions for mosquito bites, particularly during the day. Pregnant women or couples considering pregnancy should consult a healthcare professional before travel. Symptoms In most cases, Zika virus infection is asymptomatic - people show no symptoms. Those with symptoms usually get sick 3-12 days after being bitten by an infected mosquito. Symptoms include mild fever, headache, muscle and joint pain, nausea, vomiting and general malaise. The disease is characterized by pink eyes (inflammation of the conjunctiva), a rash with red spots on the face, neck, trunk and upper arms that can spread to the hands or feet and sensitivity to light. Some may also have a lack of appetite, diarrhea, abdominal pain, constipation and dizziness. Most people fully recover from the disease within 7 days. Treatment includes the support treatment of symptoms. No antiviral treatment is available. The Zika virus is related to Dengue, Yellow Fever, West Nile Virus, and Encephalitis. It can be misdiagnosed for Dengue and Chikungunya. Prevention Travelers who go to areas with Zika virus should take meticulous measures to prevent mosquito bites during the day. There is currently no preventive drug or vaccine against the Zika virus. Use a repellent containing 20%-30% DEET or 20% Picaridin on exposed skin. Reapply according to the manufacturer's instructions. Wear clothes of neutral color (beige, light gray). If possible, wear long-sleeved and breathable clothing. If available, pre-soak or spray outer layer clothing and equipment with permethrin. Get rid of water containers around homes and make sure door and window screens work properly. Apply sunscreen first followed by repellent (preferably 20 minutes later). More details about the prevention of insect bites. Travelers pregnant or considering pregnancy should take special precautions for themselves and their partners. Pregnant women: If you are pregnant or planning your pregnancy, you should consider postponing travel to areas with a risk of Zika virus transmission. Avoid traveling to areas with active zika virus outbreaks. Travelers with a pregnant partner: Practice safe sex for the duration of pregnancy after returning from an area with Zika virus transmission. Travelers considering pregnancy: After visiting an area at risk of Zika virus transmission, men should wait 3 months, and women should wait 2 months before trying to conceive. If both partners have traveled together, they should wait 3 months. Practice safe sex or abstinence even if you or your partner have no symptoms. Most Zika virus infections are asymptomatic (they show no signs or symptoms), but sexual transmission of the virus can still occur. Infographics Download pregnancy, travel and Zika virus: updated information last time: November 17, 2020 Tesh RB, Solomon T. Japanese encephalitis, West Nile and other flavivirus infections. In: Guerrant, R; Walker D; Weller P, eds. Tropical Infectious Diseases, 3rd ed. New York: Saunders Elsevier, 2011: 511-514. Heiman Wertheim; Peter Horby; Woodall, John, Eds. Atlas of Human Infectious Diseases. Oxford: Wiley-Blackwell; 2012. 273 pp. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention - Zika and Sexual Transmission European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control: Fact Sheet for Health Professionals Fit for Travel - NHS: Zika Virus Infection The New England Journal of Medicine - Zika Virus in the Americas - Yet Another Arbovirus Threat Pan American Health Organization - Zika Virus Infection World Health Organization, Zika Virus Nassau, Bahamas, March 08, 2018 (GLOBE NEWSWIRE) - Two of the world's leading health organizations have recently that the islands of the Bahamas do not pose a known risk for travelers to contract the Zika virus. No new cases of Zika have been identified in the country in the past 12 months. On February 2, 2018, the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) removed the Bahamas from its list of Zika-risk areas, which, on their website, identify the places where pregnant women should avoid travel and where travelers should strictly follow the steps to prevent mosquito bites and sexual transmission during and after the trip. The CDC now includes the Bahamas under Areas with Interrupted Transmission, meaning Zika has previously been found in locations on this list, but scientists have determined that the virus is no longer present. The CDC says travelers, including pregnant women, can visit these destinations without any known risk of getting Zika from mosquitoes. Also on February 2, the World Health Organization (WHO) downgraded the Bahamas from category 2 to category 3 on its Zika virus classification table (ZIKV), meaning there have been no new cases of Zika identified in the area or by travelers in the past 12 months. This ranking table evaluates the geographical distribution of the Zika virus into four categories, category 1 is the most threatening, and category 4 represents areas without past or current documented transmissions. BAHAMAS AND ZIKA The Bahamas Health Ministry confirmed that the last reported cases of Zika were in November 2016. At the time, all cases sought medical attention after having suggestive symptoms of Zika virus infection. All customers were treated for the associated symptoms and did well. Based on the stories received from the cases, it was determined that there was a mix of local broadcasting and associated with the trip. Various government sectors in the Bahamas - the Ministry of Health, the Department of Public Health and the Department of Environmental Health - continue to work in partnership to manage an active surveillance program and intensive vector control and mosquito management to prevent the threat of Zika transmission. WHAT ZIKA TRAVELERS SHOULD KNOW is mainly spread by the bite of an infected mosquito and the sexual transmission of an infected person. For tips on how to protect yourself from Zika, visit the CDC's Zika Guide for Travelers. Also visit the CDC's Zika travel map and refer to who's ZIKA rating table for the most up-to-date information on Zika worldwide. For more information about Zika and the Bahamas, contact the National Disease Surveillance Unit at 242-502-4776, 242-502-4790, 242-376-3809 or 242-376-4705. ABOUT THE BAHAMAS The Bahamas islands have a place in the sun for everyone. Each island has its own personality and attractions for a variety of vacation styles with some of the world's best scuba diving, fishing, sailing, rowing, as well as shops and restaurants. The destination offers an easily accessible tropical vacation and offers convenience to travelers with preclearance through customs and immigration of United States, and the Bahamas dollar is on par with the U.S. dollar. Do everything or do nothing, just remember that it is better in the Bahamas. For more information call 1-800-Bahamas or visit www.Bahamas.com. Search the Bahamas on the web on Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube. Youtube. Una foto che accompagna questo annuncio è disponibile al Anita Johnson-Patty General Manager, Global Communications - Bahamas Ministry of Tourism & Aviation ajohnson@bahamas.com Weber Shandwick Public Relations Bahamas@webershandwick.com Bahamas@webershandwick.com

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