



PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF HUMAN-TO-HUMAN TRANSMISSION OF AVIAN INFLUENZA

Key message points for the general population, grouped by topic. The right-hand columns indicate the suitability of messages for three phases: pre-outbreak, during an outbreak, and post-outbreak.

Human-to-human transmission of avian influenza is extremely rare but it is possible

- A few instances of human-to-human transmission are suspected; all of them involved close contact with people who had avian influenza.
- If you are taking care of someone who has avian influenza or suspected avian influenza, get guidance from a health care provider about how best to protect yourself.

	PRE	OUTBREAK	POST
	✓	✓	
		✓	

Know what to do if you think you or someone else has avian influenza

- If you feel sick after contact with someone who has avian influenza, seek immediate treatment.
- If you suspect that someone has avian influenza, take them to a health care provider immediately.
- Until you bring the person to a health care provider, take specific protective actions: wash your hands frequently, wear a mask or cover your mouth and nose with a cloth, have the person who is ill wear a mask or cover their mouth and nose with a cloth (as long as it does not make it harder for them to breathe), and limit the number of people who come within a meter of the sick person to as few as possible.
- Contact your [INSERT RELEVANT HEALTH ORGANIZATION] for additional guidance.

	PRE	OUTBREAK	POST
		✓	✓
	✓	✓	
	✓	✓	✓
		✓	

Practice good hygiene at home and in public

- Wash your hands often with soap and warm water. If soap is unavailable, use ash.
- Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when coughing or sneezing.
- If possible, stay home from work, school and errands when you have any symptoms of respiratory illness, including a bad cold.

	PRE	OUTBREAK	POST
	✓	✓	✓
	✓	✓	✓
		✓	

Prepared by AED