

provider immediately to get another method of malaria prevention.

Even if you took an anti-malarial medication while travelling, if you become sick with fever within a year of returning to Canada, inform your health care provider that you have been to a malaria-risk area. Infection with malaria is considered a medical emergency and you should see a health care provider immediately.



Animal-borne diseases

You can become ill from animal bites, from simple contact with animal fluids or feces, or by eating food made from contaminated animals (particularly meat and dairy products). Rabies, brucellosis, leptospirosis and certain viral hemorrhagic fevers are all spread through

contact with animals or animal products. Reduce your risk of infection by avoiding close contact with wild, captive or domestic animals in any area where infection is being reported or is likely. Be particularly careful to prevent children from approaching and handling animals.

Protect yourself from rabies!

- Avoid direct contact with wild or domestic animals, especially dogs and monkeys in developing countries.
- Don't handle, feed or attract wild animals with open garbage cans or litter.
- Instruct children to avoid wild or domestic animals, even if they appear friendly.
- Prevent bats from entering living quarters.

If you're bitten by a potentially rabid animal:

- Wash the wound thoroughly with soap and water.
- Get medical attention immediately.