

HANTAVIRUS

Two syndromes, one zoonotic threat

What are they

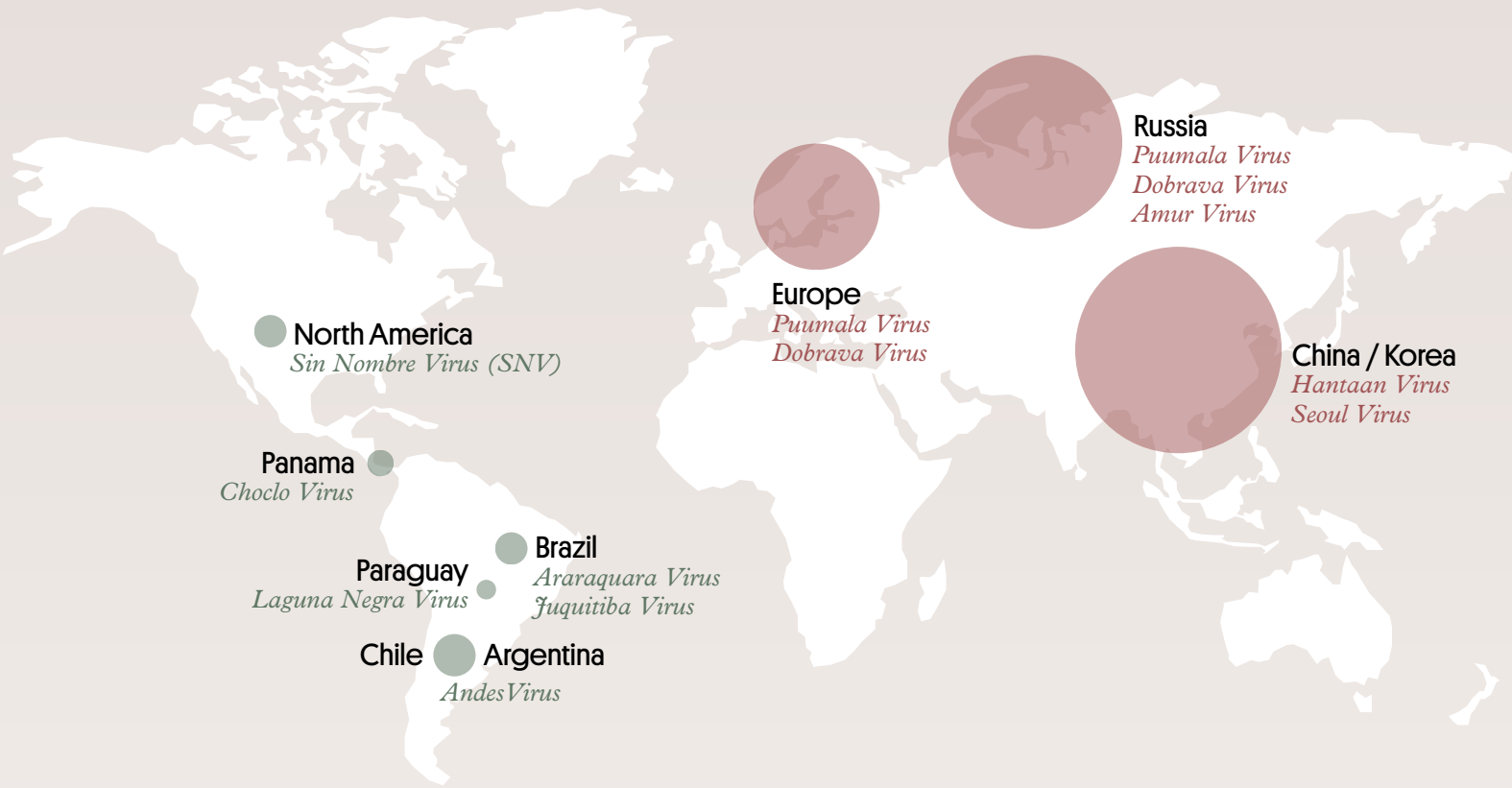
A family of viruses found in the Americas, Europe and Asia, mainly transmitted by rodents (mice, rats and voles) through their urine, droppings and saliva.

Transmission

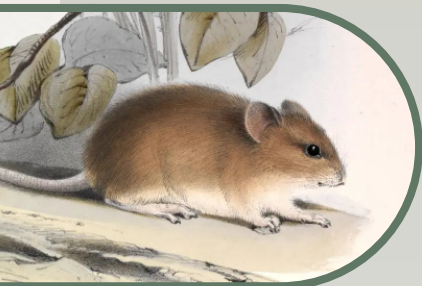
People are usually infected by breathing in air contaminated with dried particles from the urine, saliva or droppings of infected rodents.

Treatment

There is no specific treatment or vaccine. Treatment is supportive: rest, hydration and management of symptoms.



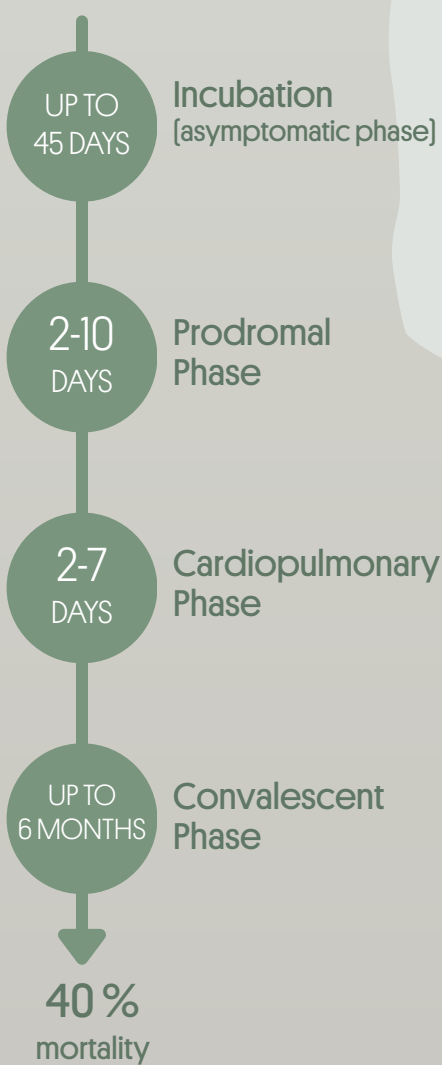
AMERICA



Oligoryzomys longicaudatus

The long-tailed pygmy rice rat is the main reservoir of the Andes genotype, responsible for most cases of hantavirus pulmonary syndrome (HPS) in the region.

Pulmonary Syndrome (HPS/HCPS)



EUROPE AND ASIA



Apodemus agrarius

The rice field mouse is a major reservoir for the Hantaan and Seoul viruses, which cause haemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome (HFRS) in China and Korea.

Haemorrhagic Fever with Renal Syndrome (HFRS)



[*] Variable according to the causative virus.

Prevention is key

For example: sealing holes in homes, using rodent traps, storing food in rodent-proof containers, and using disinfectant when cleaning contaminated areas.

