

Fact Sheet

ANTHRAX: What You Need to Know

What Is Anthrax?

Anthrax is a serious disease caused by bacteria that forms spores. Anthrax can make you sick by getting into your skin, lungs or digestive system. It can be deadly if untreated.

How Do You Get Anthrax?

People can get anthrax from touching or eating an infected animal or breathing in spores from an infected animal. Anthrax can also be used as a weapon. In 2001, 22 people got sick when anthrax was put into the mail.

You cannot catch anthrax from another person or spread it to others.

What Happens If I Get Anthrax?

People usually get sick within 1 to 7 days of exposure to anthrax, but if it is in your lungs it may take 42 days before you get sick.

It may cause your skin to blister or have sores. You may have a sore throat, fever, headache, cough and breathing problems.

You will need to be treated with medicine because anthrax can cause serious illness or death.

How Is Anthrax Treated?

There is no way to test for anthrax before you get sick.

Antibiotics are used to treat all types of anthrax.

Health-care workers will give you medicine (doxycycline or ciprofloxacin). This medicine can help prevent an anthrax infection, even if you don't feel sick.

You may have to take this medicine for 60 days. The medicine can cause nausea, diarrhea, headache or a yeast infection (women only), but it is important that you keep taking the medicine until it is gone.

Children have to take different amounts of the medicine than adults. Health-care workers have information on how to give medicine to children and babies.

Warqad Xaqiiqo

KUDKA: Waxa la Rabo Inaad ka Ogaatid

Waa Maxay kudku?

Kudku (anthrax) waa cudur halis ah oo ay sababto bakteeriya sameysata unugyo abuur ah (spores). Kudku waxa uu kugu ridi karaa cudur marka uu kaa galo maqaarka, sambabka, caloosha, ama habka dheefshiidka. Waxa uu keeni karaa geeri haddii aan la daweyn.

Sidee Baan Kudka u Qaadi Karaa?

Dadku waxay kudka ka qaadi karaan taabashada, cunista hilib xayawaan qaba cudurka, ama iyaga oo neefsada unugyada abuurka u ah bakteeriyada ee ka soo baxaya xayawaan qaba cudurka. Kudka waxa loo isticmaali karaa oo kale hub ahaan. Sannadkii 2001, dad tiradoodu tahay 22 qof ayaa xanuunsaday ka dib markii kud loogu soo riday boosta.

Waxa aad kudka ka qaadi kartaa qof kale, waxana aad u gudbin kartaa dadka kale.

Maxaa Dhaca Haddii Kud Aan Qaado?

Badanaa dadku waxay xanuunsadaan inta u dhaxaysa 1 ilaa 7 maalmood ka dib soo-gaadhista kudka, laakiin haddii uu galay sambabkaaga waxa laga yaabaa inay qaadato 42 maalmood inta aad la xanuunsanaysid. Waxa laga yaabaa in uu maqaarkaaga ku rido finan, ama nabarro. Waxa laga yaabaa oo kale inaad yeelatid xanuun cunaha ah, qandho, madax-xanuun, qufac ama dhibaatooyin neefsasho.

Waxa aad u baahnaan doontaa in lagugu daweyo dawo, sababta oo ah kudku waxa uu keeni karaa cudur halis ah ama geeri.

Sidee Baa Kudka Loo Daweeyaa?

Ma jiro hab lagu baaro kudka ka hor inta aadan la xanuunsan.

Antibiyootiko ayaa la isticmaalaa si loo daweyo dhammaan noocyada kudka.

Shaqaalaha daryeelka caafimaadku waxay ku siin doonaan dawo (doxycycline ama ciprofloxacin). Dawadani waxay gargaar ka geysan kartaa ka-hortagga caabuq kud, xiitaa hadii aadan xanuun dareensanayn.

Waxa laga yaabaa in aad dawadan qaadatid 60 maalmood. Dawadu waxay sababi kartaa lallabo, shuban, madax-xanuun ama caabuqa khamiirka (yeast infection) (waa haweenka oo kaliya), laakiin waxa muhiim ah inaad sii wadid qaadashada dawada ilaa aad ka dhammeysanaysid.

Ilmaha waxa la siin doonaa qadaro ah dawada oo ka duwan kuwa dadka waaweyn. Shaqaalaha daryeelka caafimaadka ayaa haya war ku saabsan sida dawada loo siiyo caruurta iyo nuunuuga.