



Chapare virus: information sheet for category 4 contacts

You have been given this information sheet because you have had contact with someone who is infected with Chapare virus, or material contaminated with Chapare virus. Chapare virus causes a disease called Chapare haemorrhagic fever. You should follow the advice in this information sheet and check yourself for symptoms for 21 days after your last contact with Chapare virus. If you develop symptoms of Chapare haemorrhagic fever within 21 days of your last exposure to Chapare virus, you should **stay at home and call your designated contact immediately**.

About Chapare virus

Chapare virus was first identified in 2003 in Bolivia. Outbreaks and cases of Chapare virus have been reported mainly from Cochabamba and La Paz departments in Bolivia. There is no evidence of this virus originating outside of Bolivia.

How Chapare virus spreads

Chapare virus can spread by:

- direct contact with the organs, the blood, secretions or other body fluids of an infected person (for example their vomit, faeces, urine, saliva, or semen)
- contact with objects, such as needles or soiled clothing, that have been contaminated with infected bodily fluids
- contact with infected rodents

Chapare virus is not spread through routine, social contact (such as shaking hands or sitting next to someone) with people who do not have symptoms.

It can take up to 21 days from when someone is exposed to the virus for symptoms to appear.

Symptoms of Chapare haemorrhagic fever

The illness can begin with symptoms including:

- feeling unwell
- chills
- fever (temperature above 37.5°C)

- headache
- loss of appetite
- generalised aches and pains in muscles

A few days later symptoms can include:

- pain behind the eyes
- nausea
- vomiting
- abdominal pain
- constipation or mild diarrhoea
- seizures
- confusion
- coma

Some patients with severe illness may develop internal and external bleeding.

Preventing and treating Chapare haemorrhagic fever

There are currently no licensed vaccines or specific antivirals to treat infection with Chapare virus.

To avoid Chapare virus spreading between people, those caring for individuals with possible or suspected Chapare haemorrhagic fever should avoid contact with the patient's bodily fluids and should wear personal protective equipment (PPE).

Treatment for Chapare haemorrhagic fever is with supportive care including maintaining good fluid and electrolyte balance, and managing diarrhoea, vomiting, fever and pain with medications and blood transfusions as required. Supportive therapy can also include maintaining the patient's oxygen status and blood pressure and treating any other infections they may have at the same time. Supportive care can improve survival, particularly if started early.

Your risk of developing Chapare haemorrhagic fever

You reported that one or more of the following happened:

- you had direct contact with someone who had Chapare haemorrhagic fever without appropriate PPE, or there was a breach in your PPE. This includes exposure to their body fluids, such as blood, vomit, faeces or saliva, or kissing and/or sexual contact
- your skin or mucous membranes were exposed to an environment potentially contaminated with the blood or body fluids of someone who had Chapare haemorrhagic fever, including on clothing or bedding, without wearing appropriate PPE

- you had unprotected sexual contact with someone who previously had Chapare haemorrhagic fever within 3 months of their illness
- you handled clinical or laboratory specimens from someone who had Chapare haemorrhagic fever without adequate protection, for example without appropriate PPE or laboratory practices

We would like to monitor you for a period of 21 days from when you were last exposed to Chapare virus. This will mean that we can act quickly in case you do develop symptoms, reducing the risks to you and to others close to you.

What you need to do

Your family and household contacts are not at risk of catching Chapare virus from you if you do not have any symptoms.

You should take the following actions for the 21 days from when you were last exposed to Chapare virus:

- record your temperature and monitor yourself for other symptoms suggestive of Chapare haemorrhagic fever twice per day at the same times each day
- report these temperatures to your designated contact (see below for contact details) by 12 noon each day. They will want to know whether your temperature is below, equal to, or above 37.5°C, and will arrange further evaluation as necessary. They will explain the local arrangements for accessing healthcare
- if you become ill with any of the symptoms listed above in between reporting to your designated contact, you should phone your designated contact immediately. See below for further information on what you should do if you become ill
- if you are a healthcare worker, you should not have any contact with patients for 21 days after your last exposure. You may need to speak to your line manager about options for redeployment to non-patient facing roles during this period. UKHSA will contact your occupational health department before you can return to a patient facing role
- it is important to avoid close contact with children aged under 18 (where possible; see information below), pregnant women, or those who have a weakened immune system for 21 days after your last exposure. You should avoid close contact with these people both within your household and others outside of your household. If your work involves direct contact children, pregnant women, or individuals who have a weakened immune system, speak to your line manager about options for re-deployment to other roles
- if you have direct contact with other people as part of your work, speak to your manager about possible options to reduce the amount of contact you have with other people for 21 days from when you were last exposed to Chapare virus, for example remote working

In addition, for the 21 days from when you were last exposed to Chapare virus:

- avoid situations where it would be impossible for you to self-isolate if you became ill (such as crowded public places)
- do not share towels, bed linen, toothbrushes or razors
- avoid sexual contact with other people
- you should postpone any non-essential medical or dental treatment, including vaccination. If you need essential medical or dental treatment, inform your healthcare provider about your exposure to Chapare virus

If you do not have any symptoms during the 21 days from when you were last exposed to Chapare virus, you may undertake the following travel:

- any length of trip by private car within the UK
- local travel on local commuter or public transport, principally for work. However, you should avoid having to travel by public transport if possible, and keep any trips you make as short as possible
- you should not travel internationally, or via air within the UK

If there are children in your household

If you have a child or children in your household, or a child in your household is a close contact of someone with Chapare haemorrhagic fever, you should take precautions to minimise direct contact with them as far as you can, while ensuring that you are meeting their care and wellbeing needs. For example, if feasible, another member of the household could take the lead in caring for them during the 21-day period. Children who are contacts should always be given the care and contact they need to ensure their wellbeing.

If you have a holiday planned

If you have a holiday planned within the 21 days since you were last exposed to Chapare virus, you should not travel abroad.

Use of medicines such as aspirin, paracetamol or ibuprofen

Certain medicines, such as paracetamol, ibuprofen and aspirin, can reduce your body temperature during a fever (antipyretic) for up to 8 hours. Thermometer measurements may therefore show a lower temperature than would be expected for up to 8 hours after taking an antipyretic.

You must call your designated contact for further advice if you need to take an antipyretic medicine.

Please take your temperature before you take paracetamol, ibuprofen or aspirin, and if your temperature is 37.5°C or higher, you must call your contact immediately.

A temperature of 37.5°C or higher is always significant, whether you are taking one of these medicines or not and must be reported urgently.

What to do if you become ill

If you are feeling unwell or develop any of the symptoms of Chapare haemorrhagic fever (including a temperature of **37.5°C or higher**) in the 21 days from when you were last exposed to Chapare virus, please **stay at home**. Take your temperature if you have not done this already. **Phone your designated contact immediately** (see below for details), who will arrange for you to be assessed by an appropriate clinician. If there is any delay in making contact, phone 111 reporting your recent contact with someone with Chapare virus. In an emergency, you should call 999 and tell them about your symptoms and your recent contact with Chapare virus.

Your designated contact number is –
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Further information

More information about Chapare virus can be found at:

- Haemorrhagic fevers in Bolivia: origins, reservoirs, transmission and guidelines (www.gov.uk/guidance/haemorrhagic-fevers-in-bolivia-origins-reservoirs-transmission-and-guidelines)

Document information

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