

RABIES

TRICHOMONIASIS

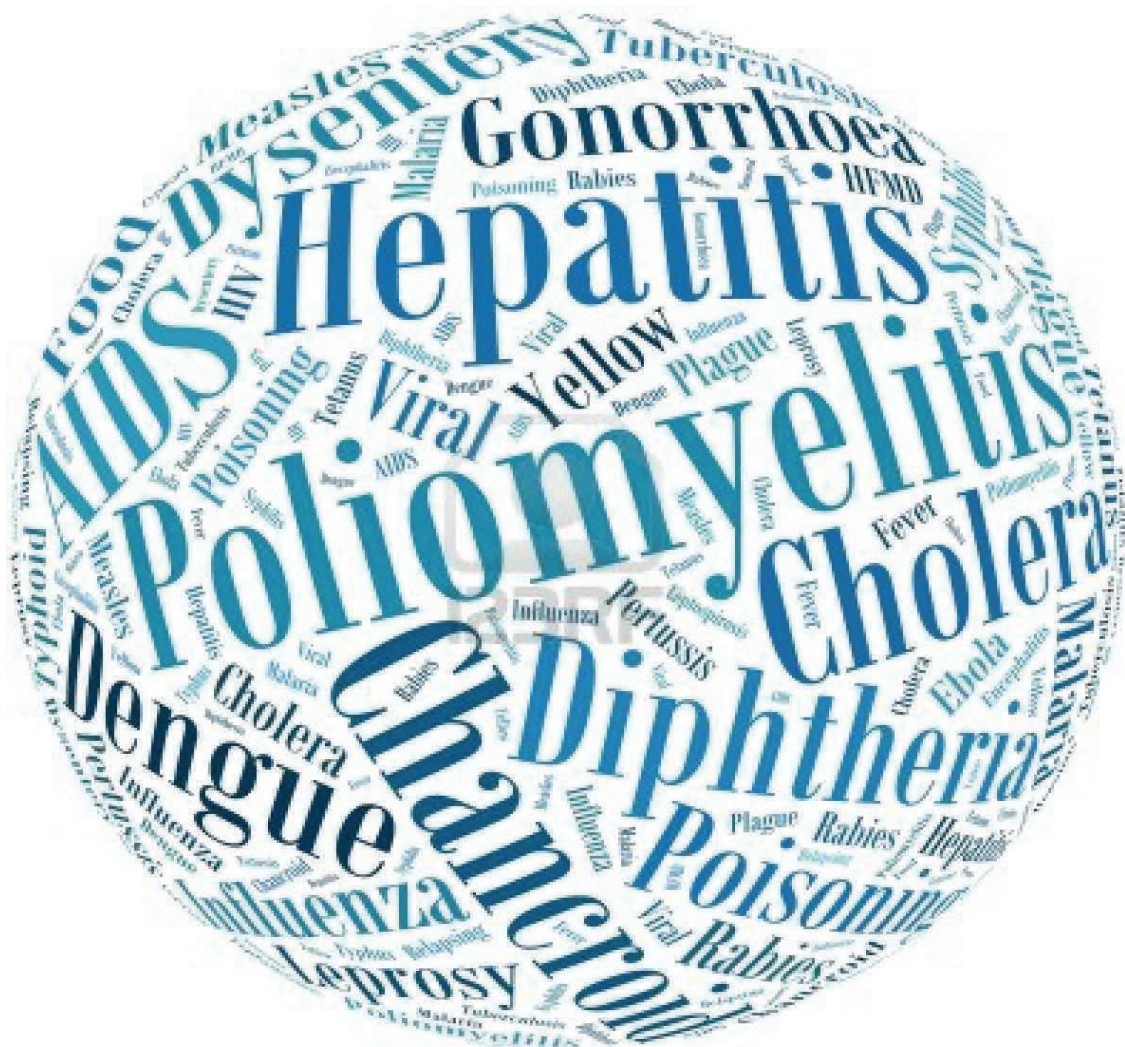
HPV

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

NEWSLETTER



SUMMER 2017



RABIES & ANIMAL BITES

DISEASE

Rabies is a deadly virus spread to people from the saliva of infected animals. Once rabies symptoms occur, the disease is usually always fatal. **Any mammal** can transmit rabies; however these animals have a higher probability to have the virus: bats, skunks, woodchucks and raccoons.

SYMPTOMS

Rabies doesn't cause symptoms until late in the disease process, often days before death. Symptoms may include: fever, headache, insomnia, confusion, partial paralysis, difficulty swallowing, excessive salivation, hallucinations and hydrophobia (fear of water).

COMMUNICABILITY

The incubation period for rabies is typically 1-3 months but can vary from 1 week to 1 year as it is dependent upon factors such as the location of virus entry and the viral load.

TREATMENT

If bitten by any animal, wash the wound area with soap and water to help wash away bacteria and seek immediate medical care. Based on injuries, and the bite information, the medical provider will decide whether treatment is needed to prevent rabies. The medical provider will also prescribe an antibiotic and tetanus/diphtheria vaccine if needed. Remember bat exposure doesn't need proof of a bite wound. If a person awakes with a bat in their house, near a child or disabled person, they should assume exposure and seek treatment. Do not release the bat; capture and contact the local animal control for humane euthanasia and testing of the bat for rabies. Injury to bat skull will make rabies testing void. If you have been bitten by an animal that is a known rabies carrier you will receive the rabies vaccine series. Rabies vaccines are given at hospital emergency rooms and include: 1 injection at the site of the bite wound and 1 in the arm. Return at day 3, 7 and 14 to complete the series. Bites from domestic animals (cats, dogs) usually do not require rabies vaccine if the animal is able to be held for the 10 day quarantine. All animal bites are reported to the local health department and animal control unit for the county in which the animal resides. Dogs are required to have proof of rabies vaccine and a license in Michigan.

PREVENTION

Avoid any contact with wild animals and if a bat is in your home capture it and take it to animal control for testing. Testing of the bat will help your family to avoid the rabies vaccines. Call a pet exterminator if bats or any wild animals have access inside the home. Avoid approaching any pet stranger, dog or cat, to prevent bite from occurring. Make sure all family pets, cats, dogs, ferrets or rabbits have an up to date rabies vaccine. Do not approach injured animals, contact 911 for animal control to come to the scene. Many pet owners are bitten by their own pets during altercations with other animals. Never try to break up animal fights or pick up frightened pets. Do not leave children unattended with any animals. All animals have the ability to bite!

REFERENCES

MDHHS: MI Rabies Assessment
Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases Section
mayoclinic.org

TRICHOMONIASIS (“TRICH”)

DISEASE

Trichomoniasis (or “trich”) is a very common sexually transmitted infection (STI) that is caused by infection with a protozoan parasite called *Trichomonas vaginalis*. Although symptoms of the disease vary, most women and men who have the parasite cannot tell they are infected.

COMMUNICABILITY

The parasite is passed from an infected person to an uninfected person during sex. In women, the most commonly infected part of the body is the lower genital tract (vulva, vagina, cervix or urethra), and in men, the most commonly infected body part is the inside of the penis (urethra). During sex, the parasite is usually transmitted from a penis to a vagina, or from a vagina to a penis, but it can also be passed from a vagina to another vagina.

SYMPTOMS

About 70% of infected people do not have any signs or symptoms. When trichomoniasis does cause symptoms, they can range from mild irritation to severe inflammation. Some people with symptoms get them within 5 to 28 days after being infected, but others do not develop symptoms until much later. Symptoms can come and go. Men with trichomoniasis may feel itching or irritation inside the penis, burning after urination or ejaculation, or some discharge from the penis. Women with trichomoniasis may notice itching, burning, redness or soreness of the genitals, discomfort with urination, or a change in their vaginal discharge (i.e., thin discharge or increased volume) with an unusual smell (i.e., fishy odor) that can be clear, white, yellowish or greenish. Having trichomoniasis can make it feel unpleasant to have sex. Without treatment, the infection can last for months or even years.

TREATMENT

Trichomoniasis can be treated with medication (either metronidazole or tinidazole), pills which can be taken by mouth. It is safe for pregnant women to take this medication. It is not recommended to drink alcohol within 24 hours after taking this medication. People who have been treated for trichomoniasis can get it again. About 1 in 5 people get infected again within 3 months after receiving treatment. To avoid getting reinfected, make sure that all sex partners get treated and wait 7- 10 days after all individuals have been treated to have sex again. Get checked again if symptoms return.

PREVENTION

The only way to avoid STI's is to not have vaginal, anal or oral sex. If sexually active, do the following things to lower the chances of getting trichomoniasis: establish a long-term mutually monogamous relationship with a partner who has been tested and has negative STI test results and use latex condoms the right way every time during sex. This can lower the chances of getting trichomoniasis, but the parasite can infect areas that are not covered by a condom - so condoms may not provide full protection from getting trichomoniasis. If anyone has questions about trichomoniasis or any other STI, especially with symptoms like unusual discharge, burning during urination or a sore in the genital area, check with a health care provider.

REFERENCE

Reference: <https://www.cdc.gov/std/trichomonas/default.htm>

**COMMUNICABLE DISEASE
REPORTED FOR SAGINAW COUNTY
FOR THE QUARTER
04/01/2017-06/30/2017**

Disease	No. Reported
AIDS, AGGREGATE	0
ANIMAL BITE	52
CAMPYLOBACTER	2
CHIKUNGUNYA	0
CHLAMYDIA (Genital)	293
CRYPTOSPORIDIOSIS	3
FLU LIKE DISEASE	938
GASTROINTESTINAL ILLNESS	1028
GIARDIASIS	2
GONORRHEA	87
HEAD LICE	41
HEPATITIS B ACUTE	0
HEPATITIS B CHRONIC	3
HEPATITIS C ACUTE	0
HEPATITIS C CHRONIC	27
INFLUENZA	117
LEGIONELLOSIS	1
MENINGITIS-ASEPTIC	0
MENINGITIS-BACTERIAL OTHER	1
MUMPS	0
MYCOBACTERIUM	5
PERTUSSIS	1
RABIES-ANIMAL	0
SALMONELLOSIS	6
SHIGELLOSIS	0
SHINGLES	3
STREP THROAT	201
STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIA, INVASIVE	5
SYPHILLIS-LATE LATENT	0
TUBERCULOSIS	0
VZ INFECTION, UNSPECIFIED	1
YERSINIA ENTERITIS	0
ZIKA	0

**COMMUNICABLE DISEASE YTD
REPORTED FOR SAGINAW COUNTY**

01/01/2017-06/30/2017

Disease	No. Reported
AIDS, AGGREGATE	0
ANIMAL BITE	93
CAMPYLOBACTER	6
CHIKUNGUNYA	0
CHLAMYDIA (Genital)	609
CRYPTOSPORIDIOSIS	6
FLU LIKE DISEASE	5618
GASTROINTESTINAL ILLNESS	4534
GIARDIASIS	4
GONORRHEA	180
HEAD LICE	78
HEPATITIS B ACUTE	0
HEPATITIS B CHRONIC	4
HEPATITIS C ACUTE	0
HEPATITIS C CHRONIC	54
INFLUENZA	1182
LEGIONELLOSIS	1
MENINGITIS-ASEPTIC	1
MENINGITIS-BACTERIAL OTHER	2
MUMPS	0
MYCOBACTERIUM	5
PERTUSSIS	1
RABIES-ANIMAL	0
SALMONELLOSIS	7
SHIGELLOSIS	0
SHINGLES	4
STREP THROAT	243
STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIA, INVASIVE	13
SYPHILLIS-LATE LATENT	2
TUBERCULOSIS	0
VZ INFECTION, UNSPECIFIED	2
YERSINIA ENTERITIS	1
ZIKA	0



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