



## COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO HEALTH AGENCY

### PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

**Jeff Hamm** Health Agency Director

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## DISEASES DIRECTLY TRANSMITTED BY RODENTS

May 17, 2017

Diseases	Rodent	Agent	Where	How it Spreads	Additional Information
▪ <b>Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome</b>	▪ Deer mouse ▪ Cotton rat ▪ Rice rat ▪ White-footed mouse	▪ Virus	▪ North and South America	▪ Breathing in dust that is contaminated with rodent urine or droppings ▪ Direct contact with rodents or their urine and droppings ▪ Bite wounds, although infrequent	▪ <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/hantavirus/hps/index.html">https://www.cdc.gov/hantavirus/hps/index.html</a> ▪ <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/hantavirus/pdf/HPS_Brochure.pdf">https://www.cdc.gov/hantavirus/pdf/HPS_Brochure.pdf</a> ▪ <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/hantavirus/pdf/HPS_Brochure_sp.pdf">https://www.cdc.gov/hantavirus/pdf/HPS_Brochure_sp.pdf</a> (Spanish)
▪ <b>Hemorrhagic Fever with Renal Syndrome</b>	▪ Striped field mouse ▪ Norway rat ▪ Bank vole ▪ Yellow-necked field mouse	▪ Virus	▪ Eastern Asia ▪ Russia ▪ Korea ▪ Scandinavia ▪ W. Europe	▪ Breathing in dust that is contaminated with rodent urine or droppings ▪ Direct contact with rodents or their urine and droppings ▪ Bite wounds, although infrequent ▪ Person to person contact, but rare	▪ <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/hantavirus/hfrs/index.html">https://www.cdc.gov/hantavirus/hfrs/index.html</a>
▪ <b>Lassa Fever</b>	▪ Multi-mammate rat	▪ Virus	▪ West Africa	▪ Breathing in dust that is contaminated with rodent urine or droppings ▪ Direct contact with rodents or their urine and droppings ▪ Bite wounds, although infrequent ▪ Person to person contact, but rare	▪ <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/vhf/lassa/">https://www.cdc.gov/vhf/lassa/</a>

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### Environmental Health Services

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[www.slocounty.ca.gov/ehs](http://www.slocounty.ca.gov/ehs)

Diseases	Rodent	Agent	Where	How it Spreads	Additional Information
▪ <b>Leptospirosis</b>	▪ Roof rat ▪ Rodents and other animals	▪ Bacteria	▪ Worldwide	▪ Eating food or drinking water contaminated with urine from infected animals ▪ Contact through the skin or mucous membranes (such as inside the nose) with water or soil that is contaminated with the urine from infected animals	▪ <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/leptospirosis/index.html">https://www.cdc.gov/leptospirosis/index.html</a>
▪ <b>Lymphocytic Chorio-meningitis</b>	▪ House mouse	▪ Virus	▪ Worldwide	▪ Breathing in dust that is contaminated with rodent urine or droppings ▪ Direct contact with rodents or their urine and droppings ▪ Bite wounds, although this does not happen frequently	▪ <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dvrd/spb/mnppages/dispages/lcmv.htm">https://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dvrd/spb/mnppages/dispages/lcmv.htm</a>
▪ <b>Omsk Hemorrhagic fever</b>	▪ Muskrats ▪ Narrow-skulled voles	▪ Virus	▪ Western Siberia	▪ Direct contact with infected animal ▪ Bite from an infected tick	▪ <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/vhf/omsk/index.html">https://www.cdc.gov/vhf/omsk/index.html</a>
▪ <b>Plague</b>	▪ Rock squirrel ▪ Prairie dogs ▪ Wood rats ▪ Fox squirrel ▪ Ground squirrels ▪ Roof rat	▪ Bacteria	▪ Western US ▪ South America ▪ Africa ▪ Asia	▪ Bite of an infected flea ▪ Direct contact with infected animal	▪ <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/plague/">https://www.cdc.gov/plague/</a>
▪ <b>Rat-Bite fever</b>	▪ Roof rat ▪ Other rats ▪ Mice	▪ Bacteria	▪ Worldwide	▪ Bite or scratch wound from an infected rodent, or contact with a dead rodent ▪ Eating or drinking food or water that is contaminated by rat feces.	▪ <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/rat-bite-fever/index.html">https://www.cdc.gov/rat-bite-fever/index.html</a>

Diseases	Rodent	Agent	Where	How it Spreads	Additional Information
▪ <b>Salmonellosis</b>	▪ Roof rat ▪ Rats ▪ Mice	▪ Bacteria	▪ Worldwide	▪ Eating or drinking food or water that is contaminated by rat feces.	▪ <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/healthypets/pets/small-mammals/salmonella.html">https://www.cdc.gov/healthypets/pets/small-mammals/salmonella.html</a>
▪ <b>South American Arenaviruses</b>	▪ Cane rat ▪ Dryland vesper mouse ▪ Large vesper mouse	▪ Virus	▪ South America ▪ Argentina ▪ Bolivia ▪ Venezuela ▪ Brazil	▪ Breathing in dust that is contaminated with rodent urine or droppings ▪ Direct contact with rodents or their urine and droppings ▪ Bite wounds, although this does not happen frequently ▪ The disease may rarely spread through direct contact from person to person	▪ <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/vhf/virus-families/arenaviridae.html">https://www.cdc.gov/vhf/virus-families/arenaviridae.html</a>
▪ <b>Tularemia</b>	▪ Muskrats ▪ Ground squirrels ▪ Beavers	▪ Bacteria	▪ Worldwide	▪ Handling infected animal carcasses ▪ Being bitten by an infected tick, deerfly or other insect ▪ Eating or drinking contaminated food or water ▪ Breathing in the bacteria, <i>F. tularensis</i>	▪ <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/tularemia/">https://www.cdc.gov/tularemia/</a>

## DISEASES INDIRECTLY TRANSMITTED BY RODENTS:

- Babesiosis
- Colorado Tick Fever
- Cutaneous Leishmaniasis
- Human Granulocytic Anaplasmosis
- La Crosse Encephalitis
- Lyme Disease
- Murine Typhus
- Powassan Virus
- Scrub Typhus
- Rickettsialpox
- Relapsing Fever
- Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever
- Sylvatic Typhus
- West Nile Virus



Deer Mouse



Norway Rat



Cotton Rat



Bank Vole



Rice Rat



Yellow-necked Field Mouse



White Footed Mouse



Multi-mammate Rat



Striped Field Mouse



House Mouse



Muskrat



Prairie Dog



Ground Squirrel



Wood Rat



Beaver



Fox Squirrel



Narrow Skulled Vole



Cane Rat



Dryland Vesper Mouse



Rock Squirrel



Roof Rat