

Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever RMSF Supplemental Form

Kansas Department of Health

Note: This form is also used to report Ehrlichiosis / Anaplasmosis.

Epidemiologic Case History

* indicates required fields

Case Type* <i>Human Case Non Human Case</i>	Classification* <i>Confirmed Not a Case Probable Suspect Deleted Unknown</i>
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Supplemental Form Status <i>Not Done Form Complete Form in Progress Form Approved Form Sent to CDC</i>
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Report Date* <small>mm/dd/yyyy</small>
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Patient Demographic Information

* indicates required fields

Last Name*	First Name*	Middle Name	Name Type*	Age
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Age Unit <i>Days Weeks Months Years</i>	Date of Birth <small>mm/dd/yyyy</small>
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Race* <small>(Check all that apply)</small> <i>American Indian or Alaska Native Asian Black or African American Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander White Unknown</i>
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Ethnicity* <i>Hispanic or Latino Not Hispanic or Latino Unknown</i>

Sex* <i>Failure to Report Female Male Other Transexual Unknown</i>

Street Address

City	County	State	Zip
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Evening Phone <small>###-###-####</small>	Daytime Phone <small>###-###-####</small>
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Occupation

Person Providing Report

Name of Reporting Facility*

Epidemiological Investigation

During the 30 days before onset of symptoms, did the patient travel outside the county of residence? <i>Yes No</i>

Clinical Signs, Symptoms, and Outcomes

Fever? <i>Yes No Unknown</i>	Headache? <i>Yes No Unknown</i>	Myalgia? <i>Yes No Unknown</i>	Anemia? <i>Yes No Unknown</i>
Thrombocytopenia <i>Yes No Unknown</i>	Leukopenia? <i>Yes No Unknown</i>	Elevated hepatic transaminases? <i>Yes No Unknown</i>	Rash? <i>Yes No Unknown</i>
Other Symptoms? <i>Yes No Unknown</i>		If yes, specify symptoms:	
Was an underlying immunosuppressive condition present? <i>Yes No Unknown</i>		If yes, specify condition(s):	
Specify any life-threatening complications in the clinical course of this illness			
<small>(Check all that apply)</small>			
<i>Adult respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS)</i>	<i>Disseminated intravascular coagulopathy (DIC)</i>	<i>Meningitis/encephalitis</i>	
<i>Renal failure</i>	<i>Other (specify) _____</i>	<i>None</i>	

Public Health Fact Sheet

Ehrlichiosis

What is Ehrlichiosis?

Ehrlichiosis is a tick-borne infection that affects both animals and humans. These diseases are caused by the organisms in the genus *Ehrlichia*.

What are the symptoms?

Symptoms associated with ehrlichiosis often resemble a variety of other infectious and non-infectious diseases. Initial symptoms include: fever, headache, malaise, and muscle aches. Additional symptoms may include: nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, cough, joint pains, confusion, and occasionally a rash. It is possible that many individuals who become infected may not become ill or they develop only very mild symptoms.

How is Ehrlichiosis spread?

Ehrlichiosis is spread by the bite of an infected tick. The lone star tick (*Amblyomma americanum*) is the primary vector of both *Ehrlichia chaffeensis* and *Ehrlichia ewingii* in the United States. It cannot be spread from person-to-person.

In the United States, where do most cases of ehrlichiosis occur?

Most cases of ehrlichiosis are reported from the southern, eastern, and south-central United States, corresponding to the geographic distribution of the Lone Star tick. Cases may also be reported outside the expected range of this tick related to travel to endemic areas, or misclassification of cases that are more likely attributable to anaplasmosis. If you traveled to an ehrlichiosis-endemic area 2 weeks prior to becoming ill, you should tell your doctor where you traveled.

Who gets Ehrlichiosis?

Anyone can get ehrlichiosis, although the majority of known cases have occurred in adults. People who spend time outdoors, in tick-infested areas are at greatest risk.

How is it diagnosed?

Ehrlichiosis is diagnosed by demonstrating the bacteria in the blood, or by a specific antibody test.

How is Ehrlichiosis treated?

Antibiotics such as tetracycline or doxycycline are effective in treating this disease.

This fact sheet is for information only and is not intended for self-diagnosis or as a substitute for consultation. If you have any questions about the disease described above or think that you may have an infection, consult with your healthcare provider. This fact sheet is based on the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's topic fact sheets.