

Prevention and Control Measures: Vibriosis (non-Cholera causing species)

Transmission:

- Vibriosis, caused by the *Vibrio* bacteria, peaks in water between May and October is usually transmitted through consuming raw or undercooked shellfish, such as oysters, or by having an open wound come into contact with contaminated water.
- Vibriosis is not spread from person to person.

Symptoms:

- Signs and symptoms vary depending on the type of infection and can appear hours or days after exposure to the bacteria from 24 hours to 3 days.
- Common gastrointestinal symptoms include watery diarrhea, vomiting, abdominal pain, and nausea while wound infections may involve chills, fever, skin lesions, and hypotension (these may progress to a severe infection of skin, tissues, or as a blood infection).
- Symptoms may last for several days, depending on the severity and the site affected.
- Immunocompromised individuals may be at increased risk of severe disease.



Prevention and Control Measures:

- Avoid eating raw or undercooked shellfish, cooking foods to recommended temperatures.
- Avoiding exposure of open wounds (including cuts and scrapes) to salt and brackish waters. If a person gets a cut while in the water, immediately wash the wound with soap and fresh water. If the wound shows any signs of infection (redness, pain, and/or swelling) or if the cut is deep, seek medical attention immediately.



For More Information: Visit [cdc.gov](https://www.cdc.gov) and type [Vibrio](#) in the SEARCH box.



Alabama Department of Public Health
Infectious Diseases & Outbreaks Division, 201 Monroe St, Montgomery, AL 36104
alabamapublichealth.gov/infectiousdiseases