Alabama Department of Public Health Alabama Emergency Response Technology (ALERT) Health Alert Network (HAN) June 26, 2025

Consider Vector-borne Disease Testing in Patients with Exposure to Ticks, Fleas, and Lice

The Alabama Department of Public Health (ADPH) is issuing this Health Advisory to inform healthcare providers and local public health officials of a potential increase in certain vector-borne diseases that are of growing regional concern. These conditions are caused by ticks, fleas, and lice, which are parasitic arthropods that can significantly impact both human and animal health. Bites can cause intense itching, allergic reactions, secondary bacterial infections due to scratching, and serious illnesses including, but not limited to:

- Alpha-gal Syndrome
- Borrelia miyamotoi
- Orientia tsutsugamushi

- Rickettsia prowazekii
- Rickettsia typhi
- Tick-Borne Relapsing Fever

Background

According to CDC, an increase is occurring nationwide in the incidence or geographic distribution of the pathogens causing these vector-borne conditions. These illnesses are often underdiagnosed due to limited awareness and may require specific testing not available through commercial laboratories.

Recommendations for Clinicians

- **Include these lesser-known vector-borne conditions** in the differential diagnosis for patients with unexplained febrile illness, rash, headache, myalgias, or neurologic symptoms, particularly during vector-active months (spring through fall).
- Ask about travel history, outdoor activities, and tick, flea, and lice exposure in both domestic and international contexts.
- **Contact ADPH** for assistance with testing options when commercial testing is unavailable or limited.
- **Initiate empirical treatment** where appropriate (e.g., doxycycline for suspected rickettsial infection) without waiting for lab confirmation.
- **Report suspected or confirmed cases** of these conditions to ADPH even if they are not reportable. Please submit a <u>REPORT for Reportable Disease/Conditions</u> as a case of public health importance with detailed information on the illness.

For more information, visit:

CDC Alpha Gal Syndrome

CDC Borrelia miyamotoi

CDC Orientia tsutsugamushi

CDC Rickettsia prowazekii

CDC Rickettsia typhi

CDC Tick-Borne Relapsing Fever