

For more information...

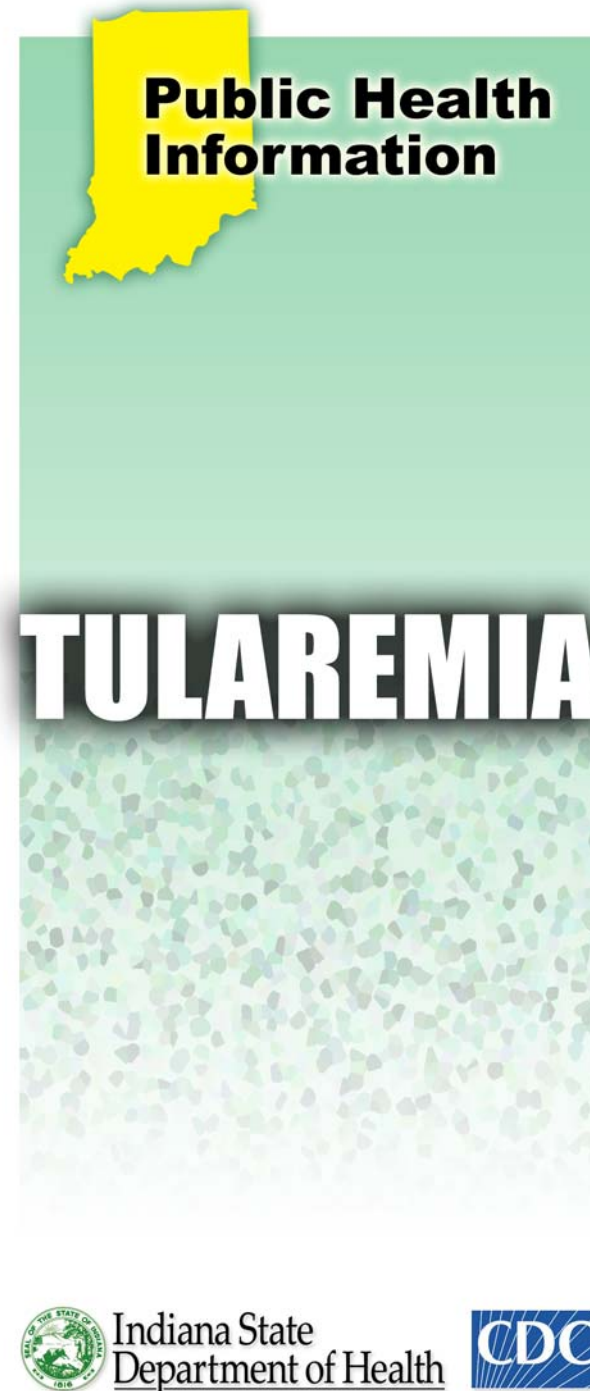
Telephone:

- The Indiana State Department of Health,
1-317-233-1325
- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention,
Atlanta, Georgia, toll free
1-800-311-3435

Internet:

- Indiana State Department of Health
<http://statehealth.in.gov/bioterrorism>
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
<http://www.cdc.gov/bt/tularemia>

Indiana State Department of Health
2 North Meridian Street
Indianapolis, IN 46204



The poster features a yellow outline of the state of Indiana on a light green background. To the right of the map, the text "Public Health Information" is written in bold black font. Below this, the word "TULAREMIA" is written in large, bold, white capital letters with a black drop shadow. The bottom half of the poster has a background of small, multi-colored dots in shades of green, blue, and grey. At the bottom, there are logos for the Indiana State Department of Health and the CDC, along with text indicating the source of the information.

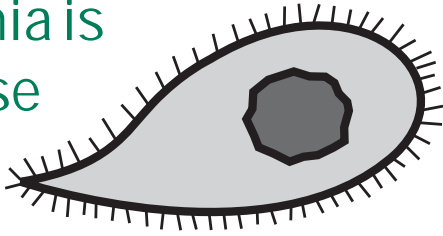


Indiana State
Department of Health



*Prepared by the Indiana State Department of Health
from information provided by the
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*

Tularemia is a disease



- It is caused by a type of bacteria.
 - It occurs most often in rural areas.
 - Tularemia is usually found in small wild mammals like rabbits, squirrels, and mice.
 - It is sometimes called “rabbit fever.”
- Tularemia is not passed from one person to another.
 - People usually get tularemia from the bites of infected insects, fleas, and ticks.
 - Sometimes people get it from handling infected animals.
 - Occasionally, people get it from water, soil, or air that has the germs.

People can get tularemia

- People with tularemia have
 - fever, and chills;
 - headache and body aches;
 - runny nose and sore throat.
- If not treated, tularemia can last for weeks or months, with
 - sweats, fever, and chills;
 - increasing weakness;
 - loss of appetite and weight.
- Only a doctor can test to be sure if someone has tularemia.



Tularemia can be avoided and treated

- If you hear of tularemia in your area
 - avoid handling sick and dead animals if possible;
 - learn how to safely clean game animals;
 - protect yourself against biting insects.
- There is no vaccine to prevent tularemia.
- Some antibiotics can cure the disease.

