### Reportable diseases and conditions:

- **Salmonellosis** – adult
- **Shiga Toxin Producing E. coli (STEC)** - 2 pediatric, 2 adults
- **Varicella** - pediatric
- **Vibriosis** - adult
- **Yersiniosis** - pediatric
- **Salmonellosis** – adult
- **Shiga Toxin Producing E. coli (STEC)** - 2 pediatric, 2 adults
- **Varicella** - pediatric
- **Vibriosis** - adult
- **Yersiniosis** - pediatric

### Additional reports:
- **Animals positive for rabies 2023, year to date:** 0
- **Outbreaks reported—1 hand-foot-mouth disease outbreak associated with child care facility.**

### Health News: Rabies update

- **To date in 2023,** El Paso County Public Health has submitted 14 animals for rabies testing (4 raccoons, 8 bats, 2 skunks). As of July 1, no animals have tested positive for the rabies virus in El Paso County. **Figure 1.**
- According to the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE), as of July 1, 2023, 18 animals have tested positive for rabies in Colorado (10 bats, 8 skunks). **Figure 2.**
- Only mammals can carry rabies. In Colorado, bats and skunks are the main rabies reservoir. The incidence of rabies in skunks dramatically increased in Colorado in 2008 with the introduction of the south-central skunk variant.
- El Paso County Public Health will conduct rabies testing of bats, skunks, raccoons, foxes, and other wild animals when they have had known or suspected contact with a human, domestic pet, or livestock. This is why positive rabid animals are found where people live and play.
- Consider post exposure prophylaxis (PEP) when:
  - Direct contact between a human and a rabies-reservoir species such as bats, skunks, raccoons (and to a lesser extent, bobcats and coyotes) has occurred, unless the exposed person is an adult and can be certain a bite, scratch or mucous membrane exposure did not occur.
  - OR People who have been asleep in a room where a bat has been found
  - OR people with mental impairment, and children who have been unsupervised with a bat where an exposure cannot be ascertained.
  - AND the animal is unavailable to be tested for the rabies virus
- **PEP** is an expensive and finite resource that is not always indicated. EPCPH is available 24/7 to provide risk assessments and provide guidance (719-235-2278). Additional algorithms that may be helpful can be found here: [Rabies Risk Assessment](#).

![Figure 1: Animals positive for rabies by type in El Paso County, CO 2010-2023 *YTD](#)

![Figure 2: Animals positive for rabies by type in Colorado 2017 - 2023 * YTD](#)

### Tips to avoid rabies exposure

- Keep your pets and livestock up to date on rabies vaccinations. Rabies shots need to be boosted, so check your pet’s records or talk to your veterinarian.
- When walking or hiking with your dog, protect them and wildlife by keeping your dog on a leash.
- Do not touch or feed wild animals.
- If you or a family member is bitten or scratched by a wild or unknown animal, call your medical provider and EPCPH at (719) 578-3220.
- If you encounter a lost or stray dog or cat, contact the Humane Society of the Pikes Peak Region (719) 473-1741.

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**Questions? Please Contact:**

El Paso County Public Health CD/TB Program
(719) 578-3220; after-hours emergency: (719) 235-2278
Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
(303) 692-2700; after-hours emergency: (383) 370-9395
[www.elpasocountyhealth.org](http://www.elpasocountyhealth.org)

**Reportable Diseases and Conditions List**

- 3 Salmonellosis – adult
- 4 Shiga Toxin Producing E. coli (STEC) - 2 pediatric, 2 adults
- 1 Varicella - pediatric
- 1 Vibriosis - adult
- 1 Yersiniosis - pediatric