

SUMMIT COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH



CLOSED PODS

Information Sheets

**Generic Names of Doxycycline, Ciprofloxacin, and Amoxicillin
DOXYCYCLINE / TETRACYCLINE**

Achromycin	Minocin
Adoxa	Minocycline
Arestin	Monodox
Atridox	Myrac
Declomycin	Oracea
Demeclocycline	Periodox
Doryx	Solodyn
Doxy	Sumycin
Doxycycline	Tetracycline
Dynacin	Tigecycline
	Tygacil
	Vibramycin
	Vibra-tabs

CIPROFLOXACIN / QUINOLONE / FLUOROQUINOLONE

Avelox	Maxaquin
Cinobac	Moxifloxacin HCL
Cinoxacin	Nalidixic Acid
Cipro	NegGram
Ciprofloxacin	Norfloxacin
Factive	Noroxin
Floxin	Ofloxacin
Gemifloxacin Mesylate	Proquin XR
Levaquin	Sparfloxacin
Levofloxacin	Trovafoxacin/Alatrofloxacin Mesylate
Lomefloxacin HCL	Trovan
	Zagam

AMOXICILLIN / PENICILLIN

Amoclan	Cefotan	Keflex	Tazicef
Amoxicillin	Cefotaxime	Maxipime	Tazidime
Amoxicillin/Clavulanate	Cefotetan	Mefoxin	Tazocin
Amoxil	Cefoxitin	Moxatag	Ticar
Ampicillin	Cefpodoxime	Nafcil	Ticarcillin
Ampicillin/Sulbactam	Cefprozil	Nafcillin	Ticarcillin/Clavulanate
Augmentin	Ceftazidime	Omnicef	Timentin
Bactocill	Ceftibuten	Oxacillin	Trimox
Bicillin CR	Ceftin	Pen VK	Unasyn
Bicillin LA	Ceftizoxime	Pencillin G	Vantin
Carbenicillin Indanyl Sodium	Ceftriaxone	Penicillin V	Veetids
Ceclor	Cefuroxime	Permapen	Wycillin
Cedax	Cefzil	PfizerPen	Zinacef
Cefaclor	Cephalexin	Piperacillin	Zosyn
Cefadroxil	Cephazolin	Piperacillin/Tazobactam	
Cefazolin	Ceptaz	Pipracil	
Cefdinir	Claforan	Principen	
Cefditoren Pivoxil	Diclox	Raniclor	
Cefepime HCL	Dicloxacillin	Rocephin	
Cefixime	DisperMox	Spectracef	
Cefizox	Duricef	Suprax	
Cefobid	Fortaz		
Cefoperazone	Geocillin		



FACT SHEET

Anthrax: What You Need To Know

What Is Anthrax?

Anthrax is a serious disease caused by *Bacillus anthracis*, a bacterium that forms spores. A bacterium is a very small organism made up of one cell. Many bacteria can cause disease. A spore is a cell that is dormant (asleep) but may come to life with the right conditions.

There are three types of anthrax:

- **skin (cutaneous)**
- **lungs (inhalation)**
- **digestive (gastrointestinal)**

How Do You Get It?

Anthrax is not known to spread from one person to another.

Anthrax from animals. Humans can become infected with anthrax by handling products from infected animals or by breathing in anthrax spores from infected animal products (like wool, for example). People also can become infected with gastrointestinal anthrax by eating undercooked meat from infected animals.

Anthrax as a weapon. Anthrax also can be used as a weapon. This happened in the United States in 2001. Anthrax was deliberately spread through the postal system by sending letters with powder containing anthrax. This caused 22 cases of anthrax infection.

How Dangerous Is Anthrax?

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention classifies agents with recognized bioterrorism potential into three priority areas (A, B and C). Anthrax is classified as a Category A agent. Category A agents are those that:

- pose the greatest possible threat for a bad effect on public health
- may spread across a large area or need public awareness
- need a great deal of planning to protect the public's health

In most cases, early treatment with antibiotics can cure cutaneous anthrax. Even if untreated, 80 percent of people who become infected with cutaneous anthrax do not die. Gastrointestinal anthrax is more serious because between one-fourth and more than half of cases lead to death. Inhalation anthrax is much more severe. In 2001, about half of the cases of inhalation anthrax ended in death.

What Are the Symptoms?

The symptoms (warning signs) of anthrax are different depending on the type of the disease:

- **Cutaneous:** The first symptom is a small sore that develops into a blister. The blister then develops into a skin ulcer with a black area in the center. The sore, blister and ulcer do not hurt.
- **Gastrointestinal:** The first symptoms are nausea, loss of appetite, bloody diarrhea, and fever, followed by bad stomach pain.

Sample Information Sheets Anthrax What you Need to Know

Anthrax: What You Need To Know

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- **Inhalation:** The first symptoms of inhalation anthrax are like cold or flu symptoms and can include a sore throat, mild fever and muscle aches. Later symptoms include cough, chest discomfort, shortness of breath, tiredness and muscle aches. (Caution: Do not assume that just because a person has cold or flu symptoms that they have inhalation anthrax.)

How Soon Do Infected People Get Sick?

Symptoms can appear within 7 days of coming in contact with the bacterium for all three types of anthrax. For inhalation anthrax, symptoms can appear within a week or can take up to 42 days to appear.

How Is Anthrax Treated?

Antibiotics are used to treat all three types of anthrax. Early identification and treatment are important.

Prevention after exposure. Treatment is different for a person who is exposed to anthrax, but is not yet sick. Health-care providers will use antibiotics (such as ciprofloxacin, levofloxacin, doxycycline, or penicillin) combined with the anthrax vaccine to prevent anthrax infection.

Treatment after infection. Treatment is usually a 60-day course of antibiotics. Success depends on the type of anthrax and how soon treatment begins.

Can Anthrax Be Prevented?

Vaccination. There is a vaccine to prevent anthrax, but it is not yet available for the general public. Anyone who may be exposed to anthrax, including certain members of the U.S. armed forces, laboratory workers, and workers who may enter or re-enter contaminated areas, may get the vaccine. Also, in the event of an attack using anthrax as a weapon, people exposed would get the vaccine.

What Should I Do if I Think I Have Anthrax?

If you are showing symptoms of anthrax infection, call your health-care provider right away.

What Should I Do if I Think I Have Been Exposed to Anthrax?

Contact local law enforcement immediately if you think that you may have been exposed to anthrax. This includes being exposed to a suspicious package or envelope that contains powder.

What Is CDC Doing To Prepare For a Possible Anthrax Attack?

CDC is working with state and local health authorities to prepare for an anthrax attack. Activities include:

- Developing plans and procedures to respond to an attack using anthrax.
- Training and equipping emergency response teams to help state and local governments control infection, gather samples, and perform tests. Educating health-care providers, media, and the general public about what to do in the event of an attack.
- Working closely with health departments, veterinarians, and laboratories to watch for suspected cases of anthrax. Developing a national electronic database to track potential cases of anthrax.
- Ensuring that there are enough safe laboratories for quickly testing of suspected anthrax cases.
- Working with hospitals, laboratories, emergency response teams, and health-care providers to make sure they have the supplies they need in case of an attack.

For more information, visit www.bt.cdc.gov/agent/anthrax, or call CDC at 800-CDC-INFO (English and Spanish) or 888-232-6348 (TTY).

July 31, 2003

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION
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Patient Information: Ciprofloxacin 500-mg Oral Tablet Ciprofloxacin Oral Suspension

Take this medicine as prescribed.

Ciprofloxacin, commonly known as cipro, belongs to a class of drugs called quinolone antibiotics. It has been approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to treat and protect people who have been exposed to anthrax spores.

How to take cipro

ADULTS: Take 1 tablet every 12 hours as directed. **CHILDREN:** A child's dose depends on body weight. Give the medicine to your child as directed by the doctor.

It is best to take cipro 2 hours before or after a meal with at least one large glass of water. However, if an upset stomach occurs, cipro may be taken with food. Avoid dairy products such as milk and yogurt for at least 3 hours before and after taking the medicine. If you take vitamins or antacids such as Tums or Maalox, take them 6 hours before or 2 hours after taking cipro.

If you miss a dose, start again taking one tablet every 12 hours. Do not take 2 pills to make up for the missed dose. *Finish all your pills, even if you feel okay, unless your doctor tells you to stop. If you stop taking this medicine too soon, you may become ill.*

Side effects

Common side effects of cipro include an upset stomach, vomiting, diarrhea, fatigue, dizziness or headache. If you have problems with any of these symptoms, tell your doctor. Less common side effects include pain in arms or legs, changes in vision, restlessness, ringing in the ears, or mental changes. If any of these symptoms occur, call your doctor right away.

Severe allergic reactions are very rare. Signs of an allergic reaction include rash, itching, swelling of the tongue, hands or feet, fever, or trouble breathing. If any of these symptoms occur, call your doctor right away.

SPECIAL NOTE FOR CHILDREN: *This medicine may cause joint problems in infants and children under 18 years of age. If your child has any joint pain while he/she is taking cipro, tell your doctor.*

Precautions

- ✎ Be sure to tell the doctor if you are allergic to any medicine
- ✎ It is very important to tell your doctor about **ALL** of the medicine you are currently taking even pills that were bought at the store such as vitamins and antacids.
- ✎ Tell the doctor if you have ever had a seizure, stroke, or problems with your kidneys, joints or tendons, liver, or vision. Report any history of unusual bleeding or bruising.
- ✎ If this drug makes you dizzy, use caution driving or doing tasks that require you to be alert. Avoid alcohol in this case as it will make the dizziness worse.
- ✎ Cipro can make skin very sensitive to the sun which increases the chance of getting severe



Patient Information
Ciprofloxacin

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sunburn. Avoid the sun as much as possible. When outside, wear a long sleeve shirt and hat and always apply sunscreen (30 SPF)

- ✎ In women, cipro can cause vaginal itching and discharge commonly known as a yeast infection. Tell your doctor if this happens.
- ✎ If you are pregnant or breastfeeding, tell your doctor.
- ✎ Safety of taking cipro during pregnancy is unknown. If you are pregnant or could become pregnant, tell your doctor. Also, if you are breastfeeding, tell your doctor.
- ✎ Cipro can increase the effects of caffeine and theophylline (a medicine).

If you have questions about side effects or problems from the antibiotics, please call the Enrolled Participant Hotline at 1-800-xxx-xxxx.

For more information, visit www.bt.cdc.gov/agent/anthrax, or call the CDC public response hotline at (888) 246-2675 (English), (888) 246-2857 (español), or (866) 874-2646 (TTY).



Patient Information:
Doxycycline 100-mg Oral Tablet
Doxycycline Oral Suspension

Take this medicine as prescribed.

Doxycycline belongs to a class of drugs called tetracycline antibiotics. It is approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to treat and protect people who have been exposed to anthrax spores.

How to take doxycycline

ADULTS: Take 1 tablet every 12 hours as directed.

CHILDREN: A child's dose depends on body weight. Give the medicine to your child as directed by the doctor.

Take doxycycline with food and least one full glass of water. Avoid taking antacids (like Tums or Maalox), cholestyramine (Questran), colestipol (Colestid), dairy products (like milk or yogurt) or vitamins 3 hours before or after taking doxycycline.

If you miss a dose, start again taking 1 pill every 12 hours. Do not take 2 pills to make up for the missed dose. *Finish all your pills, even if you feel okay, unless your doctor tells you to stop. If you stop this medication too soon, you may become ill.*

Side effects




Common side effects of doxycycline include an upset stomach, vomiting, or diarrhea. If you have problems with any of these symptoms, tell your doctor. Less common side effects include dark urine, yellowing of the eyes or skin, sore throat, fever, unusual bleeding or bruising, fatigue, white patches in the mouth. If any of these symptoms occur, call your doctor right away.

Allergic reactions are rare. Signs of an allergic reaction are rash, itching, swelling of the tongue, hands or feet, fever, and trouble breathing. If any of these symptoms occur, call your doctor right away.

SPECIAL NOTE FOR CHILDREN: *This medicine may cause staining of the teeth in children younger than 8 years old. This means that their teeth can become grayish in color and this color does not go away. This medicine can also cause bone growth delay in premature infants but this side effect goes away after the medicine is finished.*

SPECIAL NOTE FOR PREGNANT WOMEN: *There is little data about side effects from the use of this drug during pregnancy. If the mother of an unborn baby takes doxycycline, staining of baby teeth or poor bone development can result. There is a remote chance of severe liver disease in some pregnant women.*

Precautions

-  Be sure to tell the doctor if you are allergic to any medicine.
-  It is very important to tell the doctor the names of ALL medicines that you are currently taking even pills bought at the store such as vitamins and antacids.
-  Doxycycline can make skin very sensitive to the sun which increases the chance of getting severe



Patient Information: Doxycycline

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sunburn. Avoid the sun as much as possible. When outside, wear a long sleeve shirt and hat and always apply sunscreen (30 SPF).

- ✍ Birth control pills may not work as well when taking this medication. Be sure to use condoms or another form of birth control until you are finished the entire course of treatment. If you are pregnant or breastfeeding, tell your doctor.
- ✍ In women, doxycycline can cause vaginal itching and discharge commonly known as a yeast infection. Tell your doctor if this happens.
- ✍ Tell the doctor if you have ever had problems with your liver or kidneys, or if you have frequent heartburn.

If you have questions about side effects or problems from the antibiotics, please call the Enrolled Participant Hotline at 1-800-xxx-xxxx.

For more information, visit www.bt.cdc.gov/agent/anthrax, or call the CDC public response hotline at (888) 246-2675 (English), (888) 246-2857 (español), or (866) 874-2646 (TTY).

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FACT SHEET

Facts about Pneumonic Plague

Plague is an infectious disease that affects animals and humans. It is caused by the bacterium *Yersinia pestis*. This bacterium is found in rodents and their fleas and occurs in many areas of the world, including the United States. *Y. pestis* is easily destroyed by sunlight and drying. Even so, when released into air, the bacterium will survive for up to one hour, although this could vary depending on conditions.

Pneumonic plague is one of several forms of plague. Depending on circumstances, these forms may occur separately or in combination:

- **Pneumonic plague** occurs when *Y. pestis* infects the lungs. This type of plague can spread from person to person through the air. Transmission can take place if someone breathes in aerosolized bacteria, which could happen in a bioterrorist attack. Pneumonic plague is also spread by breathing in *Y. pestis* suspended in respiratory droplets from a person (or animal) with pneumonic plague. Becoming infected in this way usually requires direct and close contact with the ill person or animal. Pneumonic plague may also occur if a person with bubonic or septicemic plague is untreated and the bacteria spread to the lungs.
- **Bubonic plague** is the most common form of plague. This occurs when an infected flea bites a person or when materials contaminated with *Y. pestis* enter through a break in a person's skin. Patients develop swollen, tender lymph glands (called buboes) and fever, headache, chills, and weakness. Bubonic plague does not spread from person to person.
- **Septicemic plague** occurs when plague bacteria multiply in the blood. It can be a complication of pneumonic or bubonic plague or it can occur by itself. When it occurs alone, it is caused in the same ways as bubonic plague; however, buboes do not develop. Patients have fever, chills, prostration, abdominal pain, shock, and bleeding into skin and other organs. Septicemic plague does not spread from person to person.

Symptoms and Treatment

With pneumonic plague, the first signs of illness are fever, headache, weakness, and rapidly developing pneumonia with shortness of breath, chest pain, cough, and sometimes bloody or watery sputum. The pneumonia progresses for 2 to 4 days and may cause respiratory failure and shock. Without early treatment, patients may die.

Early treatment of pneumonic plague is essential. To reduce the chance of death, antibiotics must be given within 24 hours of first symptoms. Streptomycin, gentamicin, the tetracyclines, and chloramphenicol are all effective against pneumonic plague.

Antibiotic treatment for 7 days will protect people who have had direct, close contact with infected patients. Wearing a close-fitting surgical mask also protects against infection.

A plague vaccine is not currently available for use in the United States.

For more information, visit www.bt.cdc.gov or call the CDC public response hotline at (888) 246-2675 (English), (888) 246-2857 (Español), or (866) 874-2646 (TTY)



FACT SHEET

Key Facts About Tularemia

This fact sheet provides important information that can help you recognize and get treated for tularemia. For more detailed information, please visit the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Tularemia Web site (www.bt.cdc.gov/agent/tularemia).

What is Tularemia?

Tularemia is a potentially serious illness that occurs naturally in the United States. It is caused by the bacterium *Francisella tularensis* found in animals (especially rodents, rabbits, and hares).

What are the Symptoms of Tularemia?

Symptoms of tularemia could include:

- sudden fever
- chills
- headaches
- diarrhea
- muscle aches
- joint pain
- dry cough
- progressive weakness

People can also catch pneumonia and develop chest pain, bloody sputum and can have trouble breathing and even sometimes stop breathing.

Other symptoms of tularemia depend on how a person was exposed to the tularemia bacteria. These symptoms can include ulcers on the skin or mouth, swollen and painful lymph glands, swollen and painful eyes, and a sore throat.

How Does Tularemia Spread?

People can get tularemia many different ways:

- being bitten by an infected tick, deerfly or other insect
- handling infected animal carcasses
- eating or drinking contaminated food or water
- breathing in the bacteria, *F. tularensis*

Tularemia is not known to be spread from person to person. People who have tularemia do not need to be isolated. People who have been exposed to the tularemia bacteria should be treated as soon as possible. The disease can be fatal if it is not treated with the right antibiotics.

How Soon Do Infected People Get Sick?

Symptoms usually appear 3 to 5 days after exposure to the bacteria, but can take as long as 14 days.



Key Facts About Tularemia

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What Should I Do if I Think I Have Tularemia?

Consult your doctor at the first sign of illness. Be sure to let the doctor know if you are pregnant or have a weakened immune system.

How Is Tularemia Treated?

Your doctor will most likely prescribe antibiotics, which must be taken according to the directions supplied with your prescription to ensure the best possible result. Let your doctor know if you have any allergy to antibiotics. A vaccine for tularemia is under review by the Food and Drug Administration and is not currently available in the United States.

What Can I Do To Prevent Becoming Infected with Tularemia?

Tularemia occurs naturally in many parts of the United States. Use insect repellent containing DEET on your skin, or treat clothing with repellent containing permethrin, to prevent insect bites. Wash your hands often, using soap and warm water, especially after handling animal carcasses. Be sure to cook your food thoroughly and that your water is from a safe source.

Note any change in the behavior of your pets (especially rodents, rabbits, and hares) or livestock, and consult a veterinarian if they develop unusual symptoms.

Can Tularemia Be Used As a Weapon?

Francisella tularensis is very infectious. A small number (10-50 or so organisms) can cause disease. If *F. tularensis* were used as a weapon, the bacteria would likely be made airborne for exposure by inhalation. People who inhale an infectious aerosol would generally experience severe respiratory illness, including life-threatening pneumonia and systemic infection, if they are not treated. The bacteria that cause tularemia occur widely in nature and could be isolated and grown in quantity in a laboratory, although manufacturing an effective aerosol weapon would require considerable sophistication.

What is CDC Doing About Tularemia?

The CDC operates a national program for bioterrorism preparedness and response that incorporates a broad range of public health partnerships. Other things CDC is doing include:

- Stockpiling antibiotics to treat infected people
- Coordinating a nation-wide program where states share information about tularemia
- Creating new education tools and programs for health professionals, the public, and the media.

For more information, visit www.bt.cdc.gov/agent/tularemia, or call the CDC public response hotline at (888) 246-2675 (English), (888) 246-2857 (Español), or (866) 874-2646 (TTY)