

Website Content Manuscript
Public Health Department
**Communicable Disease Control & Prevention
Division**



**Public Health
Department**
Alameda County Health

**BROWNE
MUSSE**

Document Purpose

This document will be used to capture all of the content for the Alameda County Health Division Department website. We will use this document as a “working document” for content creation so that we have a single source of truth for website content that can be used as we gather and define the website’s content. Where possible, please include [hyperlinks](#) to other websites or other materials that are to be linked to from the website.

Content Definitions

We think about content in 4 main categories: Core Content, Updates, Resources, and Events. While there isn’t always a completely objective way of classifying content, we have created this framework based on a wide range of input, and we believe that this framework will help us organize the content in a way that is most meaningful for website visitors, who represent a wide range of use cases.

Core Content

Core content is content that is “Evergreen” and should not change that often. In many cases, core content serves to “introduce” other content objects such as a set of web pages, updates, or resources.

Examples of Core Content include:

- Who we are
- What we do
- Mission, Vision, and Values
- Contact Us

Generally speaking, most core content has a short description field (1-2 sentences), and an opportunity for expanded content.

Updates

Updates are “timely” pieces of content that provide information that is important for people to receive. Updates have a taxonomy that classifies them in a meaningful way, which will allow us to populate them into the website:

- **Type:**
 - Alert
 - Advisory
 - News
 - Health Order
- **Topic :**
 - Can be assigned any number of potential topics that the update relates to
- **Date:**
 - The date of the update
- **Audience:**
 - For Providers
 - For everyone else
- **Department**
 - Department the update is coming from

Updates have a short (1-2 sentence) content area where you can describe the resource.

The easiest way to think about “Updates” is that they are like blog posts that have certain classifications on them. Once we generate an initial list of updates, we can work on classifying them later. Updates are content only, and not file-based, although an update can include hyperlinks.

Resources

Resources are materials that are useful to website visitors and are curated at key places in the website. While they do have a date associated with them, they are not primarily defined as being time-dependent, but are more defined by their title, topic, type, and other associations.

Resources have a short (1 sentence) content area where you can describe the resource.

Resources can come in a variety of formats:

- PDF
- External Link
- Self-Hosted (HTML)
- Video
- File (PPT, Word, ZIP)

Resources have the following taxonomy:

- **Type:**
 - Applications
 - Meeting Materials
 - Presentations
 - Training Tools
 - Reports
 - Handbooks
 - Templates
 - Regulations
 - Data & Dashboards
 - RFP
 - Form
 - Toolkits / Flyers
 - Policy
- **Topic:**

- TBD
- **Audience:**
 - For Providers
 - For Non-Providers

Events

We will focus on event creation once we get closer to the launch, which can be added directly into the website closer to launch.

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Redirects

URL	Destination	Notes

Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division (Gateway) (Division)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Public Health Services Public Health Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page gives a high-level introduction to the division, and serves as a gateway into the programs associated with the Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division. It also includes recent updates associated with the division. Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division The Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division works in partnership with the community to promote health and quality of life and to protect the public from the spread of communicable diseases and the health impact of emergencies. Feature Item: Report a Disease Medical providers can report a disease by phone or fax. [Button - Learn More: For Providers] Feature Item: Communicable Diseases Local health departments are required to report some 80 communicable diseases to the California Department of Public Health as part of the disease surveillance and investigation efforts. [Button - Learn More]	

Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Programs	
Public Health Laboratory The Public Health Laboratory provides testing services for the identification of microorganisms that cause disease, including bacteria, fungi, viruses, and parasites. [Button - Learn More]	Chronic Hepatitis Program A team of dedicated professionals who work with medical providers, community clinics, and nonprofits to assist residents in the screening, testing, and treatment of Hepatitis C. [Button - Learn More]
Immunization Program Provides information about vaccine recommendations for people of all ages, school and child care requirements, and offers support to schools and child care providers, medical providers, and community outreach organizations. [Button - Learn More]	Perinatal Hepatitis B Program The Perinatal Hepatitis B Program aims to stop the transmission of the Hepatitis B virus to newborn infants whose mothers are chronically infected. [Button - Learn More]
Acute Communicable Diseases The Acute Communicable Diseases Program works to promptly identify, prevent, and control infectious diseases that pose a threat to Alameda County's public health, including vaccine-preventable agents, bacterial toxins, bioterrorism, and pandemics. [Button - Learn More]	

Communicable Diseases	
Avian Flu H5N1 Avian Influenza or "bird flu" is a type of influenza virus that primarily affects birds. H5N1 has been detected in wild and farmed birds in the US since 2022, including in Alameda County. Human infections are rare but can occur, especially in people with prolonged contact with infected animals. [Button - Learn More]	Carbapenem-Resistant Organisms (CROs) Carbapenem-resistant organisms, or CROs, are a type of multidrug-resistant organism that can cause both infection and colonization in health care settings. [Button - Learn More]
COVID-19 Find the latest COVID-19 information and ways to protect yourself against COVID-19. [Button - Learn More]	Ebola The last Ebola outbreak in Uganda was declared over in January 2023. For more information on Ebola disease, please visit the CDPH webpage. [Button - Learn More]
Enterovirus D68 According to the CDC, infants, children, and teenagers are most likely to get infected with enteroviruses and become ill because they do not yet have immunity (protection) from previous exposures to these viruses. Adults can get infected with enteroviruses, but they are more likely to have no symptoms or mild symptoms. [Button - Learn More]	Hantavirus Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome (HPS) is an uncommon respiratory disease caused by hantaviruses. Though rare, HPS can be fatal. Deer mice are the primary carriers for the virus though other rodents can carry the virus as well. Humans can become infected when they inhale the virus, which can get into the air when rodent droppings, urine, or nesting materials are agitated. [Button - Learn More]

Hepatitis A Hepatitis A is a vaccine-preventable contagious disease caused by the Hepatitis A virus. It causes acute inflammation of the liver and does not become a chronic condition unlike other Hepatitis infections such as B, C, or D. [Button - Learn More]	Hepatitis B Hepatitis B (HBV) is a virus that infects the liver. There are two categories of disease due to HBV infection: acute Hepatitis B and chronic Hepatitis B. Acute HBV is a short term illness that occurs within the first six months of infection, and then may be cleared by the immune system. If it is not cleared by the immune system, it may lead to chronic Hepatitis B infection. [Button - Learn More]
HIV / AIDS The Office of HIV Care and Prevention funds HIV care services including core medical and support services in order to increase access to high-quality HIV services for people with HIV and improve viral load suppression rates. [Button - Learn More]	Measles Measles, also called rubeola, is a highly contagious illness caused by a virus. It starts with fever that gets worse over several days with cough, runny nose, and watery, red eyes. After a few days a rash develops and lasts up to a week. Some people get a more serious case of measles which can cause diarrhea, middle ear infection, pneumonia (lung infection), or encephalitis (brain infection). [Button - Learn More]
MPox Mpox — <i>pronounced /m·pox/</i> — is formerly known as Monkeypox. Mpox is a rare disease that is caused by infection with the Mpox virus. Mpox can cause fever, headache, body aches, swollen lymph nodes, and a rash. [Button - Learn More]	MRSA Methicillin-resistant <i>S. Aureus</i> (MRSA or 'mersa') are staph bacteria commonly found on the skin and in the nose of healthy people. MRSA can cause minor skin infections that can be treated by a healthcare provider without antibiotics. If not treated properly, MRSA can cause more serious infections such as pneumonia and bloodstream infections. [Button - Learn More]

		Norovirus Coming soon. [Button - Learn More]	Pertussis Pertussis (whooping cough) is a very contagious disease of the lungs and respiratory system caused by bacteria. Infants are the most vulnerable to serious complications such as hospitalizations or death. It is spread by wet droplets produced when an infected person coughs, sneezes, or talks. [Button - Learn More]	
		Rabies Rabies is a serious infection of the nervous system caused by the Rabies virus. The virus is usually transmitted to humans by a bite or scratch from a wild infected animal, most commonly a bat or a skunk. Vaccination of animals against rabies and not feeding or handling wild or stray animals are the primary methods of rabies prevention. [Button - Learn More]	Seasonal Influenza Influenza (the Flu) is a serious disease caused by influenza A or B viruses, mainly during the Fall and Winter. It can cause mild to severe illness and, at times, can lead to death. The Flu virus spreads through the tiny droplets produced when an infected person coughs, sneezes, or talks. [Button - Learn More]	
		Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) The STD Unit aims to reduce the number of new sexually transmitted disease occurrences in Alameda County through surveillance, outreach, sexual health education, and capacity-building. [Button - Learn More]	Shigellosis Shigellosis is an intestinal illness caused by a group of bacteria called Shigella. Shigella is very infectious and spreads easily. Thorough and frequent hand washing with soap and water can help prevent shigellosis and spreading it to others. [Button - Learn More]	
		Tuberculosis (TB) Program staff assist clients and families in understanding TB, ensuring access to appropriate care, medication adherence, contact tracing, and providing support for various needs such as Medi-Cal, housing, food, transportation, and more. [Button - Learn More]	West Nile Virus West Nile Virus (WNV) is transmitted to humans and animals through a mosquito bite and is a potentially serious illness. WNV has been established as a seasonal epidemic that generally runs June 1 to Nov. 1. It is the most common and serious vector-borne disease in California. [Button - Learn More]	

	Zika Zika virus is mostly transmitted to people by Aedes aegypti and Aedes albopictus mosquitoes. It can also be spread through unprotected sexual contact or mother-to-baby during pregnancy. [Button - Learn More]	
	Recent Updates about Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division [Featured Updates Block - Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division]	

[About \(Division\)](#)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: Details Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page provides some basic contact information for the Acute Communicable Disease Program and provides a gateway into the subsections of the Contact area. About Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Mission The mission of the Division of Communicable Disease Control & Prevention (DCDCP) is to work in partnership with the community to promote health and quality of life and to protect the public from the spread of communicable diseases and the health impact of emergencies. Alameda County Health, Public Health Department has a number of programs and campaigns devoted to the prevention of communicable and sexually transmitted diseases. Major Division Components • Surveillance: Collect and analyze data on cases of communicable disease (including but not limited to HIV, STDs, and Hepatitis) and investigate those that pose the highest risk to the public. • Immunization: Distribute state-supplied vaccines to health care providers, assess immunization status of children, sponsor immunization clinics, and maintain a small computerized registry of immunization records for children from birth to 18 years old. • Public Health Laboratory: Provide testing, isolation, and identification of harmful	

		microorganisms that may be present in humans, animals, and the environment to aid in the diagnosis and control of communicable diseases. ● Education and Prevention: Provide STD, HIV, and Hepatitis education and counseling to high-risk populations and community agencies, screening of high-risk individuals and making referrals to health care providers for evaluation, treatment, and follow-up when appropriate. ● Public Health Emergency Preparedness: Coordinate with health care and emergency medical service providers on preventing, detecting, quickly responding to, and recovering from any type of emergency that impacts health, particularly those emergencies whose scale, timing, or unpredictability threatens to overwhelm routine capabilities. About Communicable Disease What is a communicable disease? A communicable disease is one that is spread from one person to another through various means, including contact with blood and bodily fluids, breathing in an airborne virus, or being bitten by an insect. Reporting of cases of communicable disease is important in the planning and evaluation of disease prevention and control programs, in the assurance of appropriate medical therapy, and in the detection of common-source outbreaks. California law mandates healthcare providers and laboratories to report over 80 diseases or conditions to their local health department. Some examples of reportable communicable diseases include Hepatitis A, B & C, influenza, measles, and salmonella and other food-borne illnesses. Reportable Diseases in California How do these communicable diseases spread? How these diseases spread depends on the specific disease or infectious agent. Some ways in which communicable diseases spread are:	
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		1. Physical contact with an infected person, such as touch (staphylococcus), sexual intercourse (gonorrhea, HIV), fecal/oral transmission (hepatitis A), or droplets (influenza, TB). 2. Contact with a contaminated surface or object (Norwalk virus), food (salmonella, E. coli), blood (HIV, hepatitis B), or water (cholera) 3. Bites from insects or animals capable of transmitting the disease (mosquito: malaria and yellow fever; flea: plague) 4. Travel through the air, such as tuberculosis or measles	
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Who We Are (Division)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: Who We Are Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page provides some basic contact information for the Acute Communicable Disease Program and provides a gateway into the subsections of the Contact area. Who We Are [People Block - All People associated with Division Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division] Division of Communicable Disease Organization Chart »	

[Contact Us \(Division\)](#)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: Contact Us Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page provides some basic contact information for the Acute Communicable Disease Program and provides a gateway into the subsections of the Contact area. Contact Division of Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Director: Darlene Fujii 1100 San Leandro Boulevard, San Leandro, CA 94577 Phone: (510) 267-3200	

Resource Library (Division)

Page ID	URL	Content
		Title Tag: Resource Library Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Gateway Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This is an area intended to express key data resources that help to express how CDCP is using data to constantly learn about the needs of the community, and how to measure the effectiveness of its approach. It also should contain a block of Data and Dashboard resources. Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Resource Library See below for resources related to the Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division. Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Gateway Resource Library Division of Communicable Disease Organization Chart

[For Providers \(Division\)](#)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: For Providers Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page provides some basic contact information for the Acute Communicable Disease Program and provides a gateway into the subsections of the Contact area. For Providers Disease Reporting and Control 24/7 Communicable Disease Reporting For Clinicians The Division of Communicable Disease Control & Prevention responds to reports of communicable diseases in Alameda County. Physicians and health care providers are legally required by Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations to report suspected, lab-confirmed, and clinical diagnoses of specific diseases and conditions within specified time frames to the client's county of residence. Reportable Diseases and Conditions Our Communicable Disease Team will investigate disease reports. In certain circumstances, testing at the Alameda County Health, Public Health Department Lab will be arranged. The Communicable Disease Team provides guidelines for treatment, prophylaxis, and infection control. Reporting of certain diseases may activate state and federal emergency response systems.	

		[Resources Block - Collection = Reportable Diseases and Conditions] Communicable Disease Control Reporting Forms [Resources Block - Collection = Communicable Disease Control Reporting Forms] Contact Us Please report cases to us. We will provide guidelines for treatment, prophylaxis, and infection control of reportable diseases and, if appropriate, can facilitate specialized lab testing. Alameda County Health, Public Health Department Division of Communicable Disease Control & Prevention 1100 San Leandro Blvd. San Leandro, CA 94577 Acute Communicable Disease Program Email: AcuteCD@acgov.org Business Hours 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Phone: (510) 267-3250 Fax: (510) 273-3744 After Hours Phone: (925) 422-7595 Fax: (510) 273-3744 Note: Faxes received after hours are reviewed the next business day. Communicable Disease Information for Providers	
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		Avian Flu [Button - Learn More - Links directly to Provider Page of Avian Flu] Carbapenem-Resistant Organisms (CROs) [Button - Learn More - Links directly to Provider Page of Carbapenem-Resistant Organisms (CROs)] COVID-19 [Button - Learn More - Links directly to Provider Page of COVID-19] Ebola [Button - Learn More - Links directly to Provider Page of Ebola] Enterovirus D68 [Button - Learn More - Links directly to Provider Page of Enterovirus D68] Seasonal Influenza [Button - Learn More - Links directly to Provider Page of Seasonal Influenza] Hantavirus [Button - Learn More - Links directly to Provider Page of Hantavirus] Hepatitis A [Button - Learn More - Links directly to Provider Page of Hepatitis A] Hepatitis B [Button - Learn More - Links directly to Provider Page of Hepatitis B]	
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		HIV / AIDS [Button - Learn More - Links directly to Provider Page of Office of HIV Care] Measles [Button - Learn More - Links directly to Provider Page of Measles] MPox [Button - Learn More - Links directly to Provider Page of Seasonal Influenza] MRSA [Button - Learn More - Links directly to Provider Page of MRSA] Norovirus [Button - Learn More - Links directly to Provider Page of Norovirus] Pertussis [Button - Learn More - Links directly to Provider Page of Pertussis] Rabies [Button - Learn More - Links directly to Provider Page of Rabies] Shigellosis [Button - Learn More - Links directly to Provider Page of Shigellosis] Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) [Button - Learn More - Links directly to Provider Page of Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) Control & Prevention Unit]	
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		West Nile Virus [Button - Learn More - Links directly to Provider Page of West Nile Virus] Zika [Button - Learn More - Links directly to Provider Page of Zika]	
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Chronic Hepatitis Program (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: Chronic Hepatitis Program Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Programs Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page gives a high-level introduction to the Chronic Hepatitis Program, and introduces the main areas of the Chronic Hepatitis Program Website. It may have one or more feature items. Chronic Hepatitis Program The Alameda County Chronic Hepatitis Program is comprised of a team of dedicated professionals who work with medical providers, community clinics, and nonprofit organizations to assist residents in the screening, testing, and treatment of Hepatitis C (HCV). Hepatitis C is a serious, preventable public health threat that puts those infected at increased risk for liver disease, cancer, and death. The Chronic Hepatitis Program aims to prevent new infections, improve access to medical care and treatment, and improve patient outcomes. The Chronic Hepatitis Program conducts high-impact prevention work by focusing on populations most impacted by HCV: youth and young adults (age 14 – 39), people of child-bearing age, people who inject/use/consume drugs, people who have recently been justice-involved, and people who are currently houseless. Current Hepatitis C treatment options (which usually last between 8 and 12 weeks) have proven to cure over 90% of chronic infections. [Gateway Block]	

		Find Alameda County Chronic Hepatitis Services [Button - Learn More] Partners [Button - Learn More] Contact Us [Button - Learn More] How Hepatitis C is Transmitted • Those who have ever injected/used/consumed drugs. Most people become infected with HCV through sharing needles, syringes, or any other equipment to inject drugs. • Those who may have had a transplant or blood transfusion prior to widespread screening of the blood supply in 1992. • Vertical (pregnant person to baby) transmission happens about 5% of the time a pregnant person infected with HCV gives birth to their child. • Sexual transmission of HCV is rare, but there appears to be an increased risk of sexual transmission among people living with HIV, and, in particular, men with HIV who have sex with men. Testing for Hepatitis C HCV infection is diagnosed in 2 steps: 1. Testing for HCV antibodies (HCV ab) to identify people who have been infected with the virus. 2. If the HCV antibody (HCV ab) test provides a reactive or positive result, an RNA test is needed to confirm a current infection. a. About 30% of people infected with HCV can spontaneously clear the virus with a strong immune response without the need for treatment.	
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		b. Although you may have been cured of HCV, the HCV antibody (HCV ab) test will continue to test positive. Treatment for Hepatitis C Almost everyone living with HCV can now be cured with oral medication consisting of 1 – 3 tablets, once a day regimen that lasts only 8 to 12 weeks. View the Chronic Hepatitis Testing Resource Guide.	
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[Find Alameda County Chronic Hepatitis Services \(Program\)](#)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: Find Alameda County Chronic Hepatitis Services Chronic Hepatitis Program Community Health Services Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page provides some basic contact information for the Chronic Hepatitis Program and provides a gateway into the subsections of the Contact area. Find Alameda County Chronic Hepatitis Services There are services available throughout the county. [Embedded map object]	

Partners (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: Partners Chronic Hepatitis Program Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Programs Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page provides some basic information for the Chronic Hepatitis Program and featured items. Bay Area HCV Collaborative & Partners Bay Area HCV Collaborative Alameda County initiated the innovative Bay Area HCV Collaborative in 2022 to bring together Bay Area county health departments that receive funding from the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) specific to HCV and Chronic Hepatitis. Several participating local health departments meet to build community and our collective capacity to develop best practices in utilizing existing HCV funding. The Collaborative meets quarterly. For more information about the Collaborative or to request an invitation, please contact Catherine Toyooka at Catherine.toyooka@acgov.org. Our Community Partners • Bay Area Community Health (BACH) https://bach.health/home • HIV Education and Prevention Project of Alameda County (HEPPAC) https://heppac.org/hiv-hcv-screening-and-health-care-access/ • Lifelong Medical Care https://lifelongmedical.org/ • Roots Community Health Centers https://rootsclinic.org/	

Contact Us (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: Contact Us Chronic Hepatitis Program Community Health Services Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page provides some basic contact information for the Chronic Hepatitis Program and provides a gateway into the subsections of the Contact area. Contact Program Catherine Toyooka Director of Chronic Hepatitis catherine.toyooka@acgov.org Public Health Investigator Chronic Hepatitis HCVinfo@acgov.org Alameda County Health, Public Health Department 1100 San Leandro Blvd San Leandro, CA 94577 (510) 208-105	

Public Health Laboratory Home

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: Public Health Laboratory Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Programs Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page gives a high-level introduction to Public Health Laboratory, and introduces the main areas of the Public Health Laboratory Website. It may have one or more feature items. Public Health Laboratory  The Public Health Laboratory provides testing services for the identification of microorganisms that cause disease, including bacteria, fungi, viruses, and parasites. These services aid in the prevention and control of communicable diseases. [Gateway Block] For Providers [Button - Learn More]	

		Contact Us [Button - Learn More] Our goals: ● Interrupt the spread of communicable diseases by rapid identification of human microorganisms in human specimens. ● Assure the food and water are free from microbial contaminants. ● Assure that food handlers and day-care workers who have salmonella or other intestinal diseases are clear before they return to work. ● Prevent the spread of rabies to humans by testing high-risk animals that have human contact or are found in the environment. The Public Health Laboratory tests for: ● Tuberculosis (including the QuantiFeron blood test for screening) ● Reference testing for fungal diseases ● HIV screening and confirmation testing ● Syphilis confirmation testing ● Enteric bacteriology for Salmonella, Shigella, and E. coli O157 ● Malaria confirmation by blood smear examination ● Bordetella pertussis (Whooping Cough) detection by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) ● Influenza detection and sub-typing by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) ● Norovirus outbreak detection by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) ● Carbapenem-Resistant Organisms (CRO) identification through whole genome sequencing ● Candida auris detection by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) ● Respiratory pathogen panel (RSV/FluA/FluB/SARS CoV-2) detection by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) ● Unknown bacteria identification through whole genome sequencing Additional tests include: ● Water for microbial contamination. ● Rabies virus testing for animals that have had human contact and are at risk for carrying the rabies virus.	
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		Diagnostic tests for communicable disease agents are available on site or through the National Laboratory Network consisting of the California State Laboratory and Center for Disease Control Laboratories.	
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For Providers (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: For Providers Public Health Laboratory Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Programs Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page provides some basic information for the Public Health Laboratory and featured items. For Providers Program Eligibility: Clinicians and hospital laboratories may submit specimens for Sars-CoV-2 sequencing by using the Sars-CoV-2 sequencing submittal form. For information regarding specimen submission, contact the laboratory at (510) 382-4300. Clinicians may submit specimens for communicable disease testing. For information regarding specimen submission, contact the laboratory at (510) 382-4300. Clinicians and hospital laboratories may submit specimens for communicable disease testing by using the Specimen Submittal Form. For information regarding specimen submission, contact the laboratory at (510) 382-4300. Submission of animals for rabies testing must be requested from your local animal control service or Alameda County Vector Control at (510) 567-6800. Water testing must be requested from Alameda County Environmental Health at (510) 567-6700. Please use this laboratory specimen submission form for Influenza viral tests, including novel strains. Select Agent Assistance:	

		Are you a clinical laboratory in Alameda County that requires guidance for the testing of a possible Select Agent? Please see this document. Resources • The California Association of Public Health Laboratory Directors (www.caphld.org) provides information on addresses, test menus, job opportunities, and upcoming meetings for local public health laboratories in the state. • The Association of Public Health Laboratories (www.aphl.org) is the national version of CAPHLD. Its members are Laboratory Directors of State and Territorial Laboratories. In addition to laboratory locations, this site contains federal policy information, new tests, standards, protocols, training availability and a schedule of upcoming meetings. • The Center for Disease Control and Prevention (www.cdc.gov) is the national public health laboratory. Information on the Laboratory Reference Network (LRN) is available on their website.	
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[Contact Us \(Program\)](#)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: Contact Us Public Health Laboratory Community Health Services Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Contact Alameda County Public Health Laboratory Acting Laboratory Director: Vici Varghese, PhD, PHM 2901 Peralta Oaks Court - 2nd Floor Oakland, CA 94605 Phone: (510) 382-4300 Fax: (510) 382-4333	

Perinatal Hepatitis B Program (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: Perinatal Hepatitis B Program Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Programs Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page gives a high-level introduction to the Perinatal Hepatitis B Program , and introduces the main areas of the Perinatal Hepatitis B Program Website. It may have one or more feature items. Perinatal Hepatitis B Program The Perinatal Hepatitis B Prevention Program aims to stop the transmission of the Hepatitis B virus to newborn infants whose mothers are chronically infected.  [Gateway Block] About [Button - Learn More] Eligibility [Button - Learn More] Resource Library [Button - Learn More]	

		Contact Us [Button - Learn More] For Providers [Button - Learn More] Our program aims to: ● Prevent the spread of the Hepatitis B virus to newborns. ● Provide health education to pregnant women who are chronically infected with Hepatitis B and their families. ● Identify household contacts and provide referrals for Hepatitis B medical screening and evaluation ● Maintain contact with mothers and physicians to ensure the Hepatitis B vaccine series is given and that post-vaccine serology (a laboratory test that determines if an individual is protected from the virus after receiving the vaccine) is completed in a timely manner to protect the infant and household contacts.	
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About (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: About Perinatal Hepatitis B Program Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Programs Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page provides some basic information for the Perinatal Hepatitis B Program and featured items. About Perinatal Hepatitis B Hepatitis B Basics Hepatitis B virus (HBV) is a virus that infects the liver and can be categorized into two types of infection: acute or chronic. People with acute HBV usually experience symptoms for about 6 months and usually clear the virus completely, meaning they are no longer contagious and are immune from future infection. Those with chronic HBV will experience a lifelong infection that, without treatment, can lead to serious or life-threatening diseases such as liver cancer or cirrhosis. Monitoring and medical treatment can slow or prevent damage to the liver, but an HBV-positive individual will be contagious for the rest of their lives. The virus is present in an infected person's blood and semen and can be transmitted through contact with blood, unprotected sex, or through the sharing of IV drug needles. There is also vertical transmission from mother to child during childbirth. HBV cannot be transmitted through saliva, sneezing, coughing, or casual contact, such as hugging or kissing. There is an excellent vaccine available to prevent infection with Hepatitis B virus which requires 2-3 doses to be most effective. It is recommended for all infants and is given as part of a child's routine vaccination series, starting with the first dose at birth. Some adults who were not vaccinated as children may benefit from the vaccine as well. 	

For more information about Hepatitis B, those who are particularly at risk for contracting the disease, and tips on preventing the disease, visit the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention page on HBV.

Hepatitis B and Childbirth

A woman who is chronically infected with hepatitis B cannot infect her baby in the womb during gestation. The Hepatitis B virus also cannot be spread through breastfeeding or saliva. However, during labor, the newborn will come into contact with the mother's blood and be exposed to the virus, risking infection. Precautions do exist to help protect these babies from contracting the virus at this time, with great results.



Every year in the United States, over 24,000 infants are born to mothers who are chronically infected. If measures are not taken to protect these newborns, 10% of them will contract the virus. Because of their undeveloped immune systems, only 10% of those infected will be able to clear the disease, meaning approximately 90% may become chronically infected and be put at lifelong risk for liver cancer or cirrhosis, making it vitally important to prevent infection during childbirth. In comparison, only about 2-6% of adults who contract the virus will develop a chronic infection. The others will suffer from the acute disease and its symptoms for up to six months and then will clear the virus and gain immunity. At the Perinatal Hepatitis B Program, we make sure that all babies born to HBV-positive mothers are given the proper treatments to prevent infection from exposure to the virus during birth.

As part of the recommended immunization schedule for infants, most babies born in the United States are routinely given a dose of the Hepatitis B vaccine the day they are born and will receive 2-3 more doses throughout infancy. This is enough to ensure lifelong protection from the virus. For babies born to HBV-positive mothers, it is especially important that babies receive their first dose within 12 hours of birth. Additionally, these babies will receive a shot of Hepatitis B Immunoglobulin (also called HBIG), which provides the infant with immediate protection from the virus by helping their immune system prevent infection. Our program ensures that both mothers and the birthing hospitals they visit know about these safety measures and implement them in a timely manner to protect the baby.

	We work with all of the birthing hospitals in Alameda County, two of which, Eden Medical Center and St. Rose Hospital, are even highlighted on the Hepatitis B Birth Dose Honor Roll put forth by the Immunization Action Coalition. Useful Information for a Safe Pregnancy and Delivery During Pregnancy • If you are unsure of your HBV status, make an appointment with your physician and make a request for a blood test to check for HBV antibodies. • If you are at risk for disease and test negative for the virus, go to your physician's office and get the vaccine. • Avoid the consumption of alcohol. It is harmful to the liver and to the baby's fetal development. Alcohol can also increase the rate at which your liver is damaged. • Follow any and all other prenatal care steps instructed by your primary physician. During Delivery • Inform your physician of your positive HBV status by bringing this Birthing Hospital Letter. • Advise the physician that your newborn must receive the first dose of HBV vaccine as well as the HBIG, a shot that provides immediate protection from the virus, within 12 hours of birth. After Delivery • Be sure to complete your child's full HBV vaccine series by visiting their pediatric care doctor's office on a regular basis. Try to have their hepatitis B series completed by age 6 months. • After the HBV vaccine series is completed, request a blood test in order to be sure that the child has developed protection from the virus. The pediatrician will request a surface antigen and a surface antibody test. • If a baby does not show sufficient levels of protection, it will be recommended that the series of three vaccinations be repeated. • While over 90% of infections in the Perinatal Hepatitis B Program are prevented, sometimes a baby is found to be chronically infected too. When that happens, it is important for everyone to know the lifelong precautions, monitoring, care, and treatment that the child will need.	
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		Perinatal Hepatitis B Resources [Resources Block - Collection = Hepatitis B Resources]	
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Eligibility (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: Eligibility Perinatal Hepatitis B Program Communicable Disease Control and Prevention Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page provides eligibility information for the Perinatal Hepatitis B Program. Perinatal Hepatitis B Program Eligibility Eligibility for the Program includes: All pregnant women living in Alameda County who test positive for the Hepatitis B virus are eligible for our program. We communicate with physicians to find the families that need our help. We support: • Pregnant women diagnosed positive for Hepatitis B • Babies born to moms who have tested positive for Hepatitis B • Household contacts and sexual partners of pregnant women who have tested positive for Hepatitis B • Hospital staff where the baby is delivered • Medical providers for serving chronically infected pregnant women and pediatric providers serving their babies • Laboratories that perform Hepatitis B testing	

Resource Library (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content
		Title Tag: Resource Library Perinatal Hepatitis B Program Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Programs Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This is an area intended to express key data resources that help to express how the Perinatal Hepatitis B Program is using data to constantly learn about the needs of the community, and how to measure the effectiveness of its approach. It also should contain a block of Data and Dashboard resources. Perinatal Hepatitis B Program Resources [Resources Block - All Resources from All Collections Associated with Perinatal Hepatitis B Program] [Filters] [Collections - Default - All] [Audience - Default - All] • Free/Low-cost Pregnancy Care Clinics in Alameda County

Contact Us (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: Contact Us Perinatal Hepatitis B Program Community Health Services Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page provides some basic contact information for the Perinatal Hepatitis B program and provides a gateway into the subsections of the Contact area. Contact Program Perinatal Hepatitis B Prevention Program Alameda County Health, Public Health Department Division of Communicable Disease Control & Prevention 1100 San Leandro Blvd. San Leandro, CA 94577 Phone: (510) 267-3250 FAX: (510) 667-7978 We are here to help our community. Please call us if you need help understanding any of this information or have questions about Hepatitis B or our program.	

For Providers (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: For Providers Perinatal Hepatitis B Program Communicable Disease Control and Prevention Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page provides eligibility information for the Perinatal Hepatitis B Program. For Providers [Featured item] How to Report a Case to the Perinatal Hep B Prevention Program [Button - Learn More] Perinatal Hepatitis B Resources for Primary Care Providers of Chronically Infected Adults [Resources Block - Collection = Perinatal Hepatitis B Resource for Primary Care Providers of Chronically Infected Adults] Perinatal Hepatitis B Resources for Pediatric Providers Born to Chronically Infected Women [Resources Block - Collection = Perinatal Hepatitis B Resources for Pediatric Providers Born to Chronically Infected Women] Perinatal Hepatitis B Forms [Resources Block - Collection = Perinatal Hepatitis B Forms]	

		Hepatitis B Resources for Birthing Hospitals [Resources Block - Collection = Hepatitis B Resources for Birthing Hospitals]	
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Immunization Program (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: Immunization Program Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Programs Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page gives a high-level introduction to the Immunization Program, and introduces the main areas of the Immunization Program Website. It may have one or more feature items. Immunization Program The Alameda County Health Immunization program is committed to providing access to vaccination against all vaccine-preventable diseases so our residents can live healthy and prosperous lives. We are committed to working closely with our community members, schools, childcare programs, healthcare providers, and community-based organizations to enhance vaccination education and access to immunization. Many medical facilities in Alameda County keep records of vaccinations given to their clients in this secure online database. Schools and childcare providers that would like read-only access to this database should contact us. [Feature Item] Excellent Vaccination Rates for Alameda County Child Care Facilities! Each year in California, child care facilities report their students' vaccination rates for required vaccines to the state. The most recent annual child care report from the California Department of Public Health shows that 95.8% of California child care facilities reported they have received all required vaccines.	

	[Gateway Block] FAQs [Button - Learn More] Resource Library [Button - Learn More] For Providers [Button - Learn More] For Schools [Button - Learn More] Contact Us [Button - Learn More] Vaccine recommendation for people of all ages: • Children ages Birth–15 months, and 18 months to 18 years: https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/hcp/imz/child-adolescent.html#table-1 • Adults 19 – 64 years, and 65+: https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/hcp/imz/adult.html • Pregnant person: ○ Before: https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pregnancy/vacc-before.html ○ During: https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pregnancy/vacc-during-after.html ○ After: https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pregnancy/vacc-during-after.html Back-to-School Vaccinations According to California Law, all children need to receive certain immunizations in order to attend all public and private schools, including child care centers, family day care homes, nursery schools, day nurseries, and developmental	
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centers (pre-kindergarten facilities).

List of required immunizations:

<https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CID/DCDC/CDPH%20Document%20Library/Immunization/IMM-231.pdf>

Tdap Project



The Immunization Program has partnered with the Alameda Alliance for Health to increase Tdap (tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis) vaccination for pregnant women in their third trimester. Women getting immunized between 27 to 36 weeks gestation of every pregnancy is the best way to protect vulnerable newborns from dangerous pertussis (whooping cough) disease. Please click the link to learn more about [best practices for raising Tdap vaccination rates among pregnant women](#). Also, visit our [resources](#) page for free immunization materials.

Flu Vaccine Distribution

At the start of each flu season, we distribute flu vaccines to providers in our community who serve uninsured and underinsured populations. Flu-related complications can become serious and lead to hospitalizations and even death, particularly among infants and the elderly. Vaccinating against the flu protects not just the person who has been vaccinated but the whole community. If you are a medical provider interested in our flu vaccine distribution program, click the link to [learn more](#).

FAQs (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: Immunization Program Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Programs Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page gives a high-level introduction to the Immunization Program, and introduces the main areas of the Immunization Program Website. It may have one or more feature items. FAQs General Vaccine Information Infectious diseases are spread from one person to another, usually through very small organisms called bacteria or viruses (“micro”-organisms). These microorganisms reproduce in their host, often making them sick, and then spread to the next unlucky person. The first time someone's immune system meets a new bacteria or virus, it works very hard to create the best possible tools to destroy that particular microorganism. Generally, these tools are called antibodies and copies of them are kept stored away in the body so if the immune system ever sees that bacteria or virus again, it's much easier to fight off. This is called gaining immunity, and it's the reason a person who has already been sick with a particular disease usually won't get sick from it again. Vaccination, or immunization, offers us a way to create immunity and prevent serious illness without ever being exposed to the real microorganism. A vaccine contains pieces of bacteria or viruses, or whole but non-functional bacteria or viruses. A person can't catch the disease from the vaccine, but their immune system doesn't know that. It responds to the vaccine the same way it responds to a real threat, and it makes antibodies just like it would if it encountered the real bacteria or virus. The important difference is that the person doesn't get sick and can't spread a disease to anyone else.	

	Are vaccines safe? Yes! All vaccines have been rigorously tested for safety and effectiveness by doctors and scientists around the world. Read more about vaccine safety testing. Will vaccines make me sick? While a vaccine cannot make you sick with the bacteria or virus it contains, some people may experience some flu-like symptoms due to the immune response caused by the vaccine. These are typically mild and go away after a few days. Read more about specific vaccine side effects. Also, it takes the immune system a couple of weeks to create immunity after vaccination, and it is still possible to contract the disease during that time. Who needs vaccines? While infants and children are at the greatest risk from infectious diseases and, therefore, need them the most, people of all ages can benefit from the protection vaccines offer. See our Resources for Children, Adults and Pregnant Women page for more information. Where do my family and I get vaccinated? The best place to get immunized is at your doctor's office so they can maintain your immunization history. If you have health insurance (such as Medi-Cal, Alameda Alliance, Kaiser, Blue Shield, Blue Cross, United Health Care, etc.), call your doctor's office in advance about availability. They often have same-day appointments. At your doctor's office, immunizations will be free because they will likely be covered by your insurance. If you do not have a regular doctor's office, immunizations are available at most pharmacy chains or local pharmacies. Call your nearest pharmacy to determine the cost and insurance coverage. There are limited free or low-cost immunization clinics within Alameda County. It is always a good idea to call in advance to ensure that the vaccine you are seeking is available. Back-to-school clinics usually take place right before the start of the school year so that children meet school requirements. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends that pregnant women receive the whooping cough vaccine for adolescents and adults (called Tdap vaccine) during the third trimester of each pregnancy. For more information about which pharmacies offer Tdap to pregnant women, please see Alameda County Pharmacy Directory.	
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	How do I locate my vaccination records? Immunization records are often needed for entry into childcare, kindergarten, school, summer camp, and college or other post-high school training, as well as for future employment and international travel. There is no national organization that maintains this information. If you need official copies of vaccination records, or if you need to update your personal records, there are several places you can look: 1. All previous healthcare providers 2. Your parents or other caregivers, if they have records 3. Local immunization registry or public health department For more ways to locate old immunization records please visit CDC or Immunize.org.	
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Resource Library (Resources)

Page ID	URL	Content
		Title Tag: Resource Library Immunization Program Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Programs Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This is an area intended to express key data resources that help to express how Acute Communicable Disease is using data to constantly learn about the needs of the community, and how to measure the effectiveness of its approach. It also should contain a block of Data and Dashboard resources. Immunization Program - Materials Ordering Form Our Materials Order Form is now available online! This is a free service distributing useful materials for schools, child care and medical providers, and community outreach organizations in Alameda County. Immunization Program Resources for Children, Adults and Pregnant Women Recommendations on how to use vaccines to stop dangerous diseases in the United States are made by a group of medical and public health professionals called the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP). The ACIP makes different recommendations for vaccines depending on age and risk factors. Before it is licensed, a vaccine must go through a rigorous process with scientists and medical professionals to ensure that it is safe and effective. General Vaccination Questions Answered For Children • Immunization Schedule, Birth to 6 years • Immunization Schedule 7-18 years old

		• School Immunization Requirements California law requires all students attending public or private schools to be vaccinated against certain infectious diseases to keep themselves and their classmates safe. The school must have a copy of each student's vaccination record on file. Which vaccines are required varies by the student's age and grade; information can be found below. The best place to get vaccinated is at your doctor's office, but for people without a doctor or insurance, free vaccination clinics are available in Alameda County. State law says, "No Shots, No Records, No School!" For Pregnant Women • Immunizations for a Healthy Pregnancy • Alameda County Pharmacy Directory – Pharmacies offering Tdap to pregnant women • Quick Guide -- Vaccinations for Pregnant Women • How Vaccinating Families Protects Newborns from Whooping Cough and Flu • Perinatal Hepatitis B Program
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For Providers (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: Contact Us Immunization Program Community Health Services Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page provides some basic contact information for the program and provides a gateway into the subsections of the Contact area. For Providers [Feature Item] Alameda County-Sponsored Educational Events Sign Up! Free Immunization Skills Trainings for Medical Assistants The Immunization Skills Trainings for Medical Assistants class offers hands-on training on vaccine preparation and administration, storage and handling, and patient entry into the California Immunization Registry (CAIR). Please add yourself to our email list to be notified of our future MA Trainings here. For Provider Resources - Free and Useful Immunization Materials from ACPHD We provide helpful immunization materials, such as yellow cards, reminder postcards for your practice, and informational pamphlets, free of charge. Order online, and we'll mail them to you. Order Online. - Vaccination Schedules Links to recommended U.S. childhood, adolescent, and adult vaccination schedules, formatted	



		for use by providers or the general public. Visit CDC site for schedules • Vaccines for Healthcare Professionals Information from the CDC discussing the vaccines recommended and required for healthcare professionals. Visit CDC site • Vaccine Information Statements (VISs) Links to the Vaccine Information Statements for all vaccines used in the U.S. in several languages. Patients should always be given the opportunity to read these before being vaccinated. Get Statements • ACIP Statements The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices is the group of medical and public health experts that develop recommendations on how to use vaccines and control disease in the United States. This link provides the ACIP recommendations for all vaccines in use in the United States. Get ACIP Statements • Vaccine Package Inserts View and print the package inserts from all formulations of vaccines used in the United States. View and print the package inserts • Comprehensive Vaccine Storage and Handling Information View and print refrigerator and freezer setup, storage, and handling guidelines required by the VFC program in California and recommended for all providers using vaccines. Get Guidelines Flu Vaccine Distribution We distribute flu vaccines only to providers who agree to certain guidelines about to whom they will administer the vaccine and how and when to report usage. Please review the Program Guidelines below for all information on participation and if you are interested in joining our program, call us at (510) 267-3230. For providers who have already been contacted by us with their allocation information, please follow the links below to review the participation guidelines.	
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		For online form submission, follow these links: • Program Guidelines and Usage Agreement - Due August 25, 2023 Clinic Schedule Form - Due September 22, 2023 Simple Inventory - Due November 17, 2023 First Usage Report - Due January 19, 2024 Second Usage Report - Due June 7, 2024 Additional Useful Forms not for submission: • Vaccine Screening Form English Spanish Chinese Vaccine Management Template Refrigerator Temperature Log Refrigerator Vaccine Transport Log Transporting Refrigerated Vaccines Refrigerator Set-Up for Vaccine Storage Injectable Flu Vaccine Information Statement (VIS): English Spanish	
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For Schools (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: For Schools Immunization Program Community Health Services Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page provides some basic contact information for the program and provides a gateway into the subsections of the Contact area. For Schools Excellent Vaccination Rates for Alameda County Child Care Facilities! The most recent annual childcare report from the California Department of Public Health shows that 95.8% of California child care facilities reported they have received all required vaccines. 95.4% of Alameda County child care facilities were up-to-date! California Law requires certain vaccinations for children in childcare, elementary school, middle school, and some colleges. The links below outline these requirements and offer support for child care and schools to enforce these requirements. Immunization Requirements • CA State Child Care and School Immunization Requirements These requirements keep all public, private and charter schools, as well as in-home and	

		center-based child care programs in California, safe from vaccine-preventable diseases. Students who do not meet the requirements for their grade/age may be denied entry to school until they are brought up-to-date. As of January 1, 2021, all medical exemptions will be submitted electronically directly into the California Immunization Registry Medical Exemption (CAIR-ME). All California health care providers (MD and DO) are required to submit new immunization-related medical exemptions (ME) on behalf of children enrolled at California's K-12 schools and childcare agencies electronically via the CDPH CAIR Medical Exemptions from Immunizations for School and Child Care web portal: CDPH CAIR ME. Physicians licensed in California can register to use CAIR-ME at any time to issue a medical exemption. Schools and childcare facilities can monitor and get updates for medical exemptions issued for children in attendance. We also have a comprehensive handout with links to all of the most important needed documents for checking immunization records for both Child Care and School personnel. Other Resources • Free and Useful Immunization Materials from ACPHD We provide immunization materials like Blue Cards, Tdap stickers, and informational pamphlets free of charge. Order online and we'll drop them in the mail for you. • Preventing the Spread of Illness in Child Care or School Information from the American Academy of Pediatrics about maintaining a healthy childcare program. • California Immunization Registry (CAIR)	
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Contact Us (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: Contact Us Immunization Program Community Health Services Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page provides some basic contact information for the program and provides a gateway into the subsections of the Contact area. Contact Program Alameda County Health, Public Health Department Immunization Program 1100 San Leandro Blvd. San Leandro, CA 94577 (510) 267-3230 Questions about Immunization or Health Education? Email: immunize@acgov.org	

Acute Communicable Diseases (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: Acute Communicable Diseases Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Programs Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page gives a high-level introduction to Acute Communicable Diseases, and introduces the main areas of the Acute Communicable Disease Website. It may have one or more feature items. Acute Communicable Diseases Acute Communicable Diseases works to promptly identify, prevent, and control infectious diseases that pose a threat to Alameda County's public health, including emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases, vaccine-preventable agents, bacterial toxins, bioterrorism, and pandemics. Local health departments are required to report some 80 communicable diseases to the California Department of Public Health as part of the disease surveillance and investigation efforts. [Gateway Block] For Providers [Button - Learn More]	

	Contact Us [Button - Learn More] What is a communicable disease? A communicable disease is one that is spread from one person to another through various means, including contact with blood and bodily fluids, breathing in an airborne virus, or being bitten by an insect. Reporting of cases of communicable disease is important in the planning and evaluation of disease prevention and control programs, in the assurance of appropriate medical therapy, and in the detection of common-source outbreaks. California law mandates healthcare providers and laboratories to report over 80 diseases or conditions to their local health department. In addition, Alameda County requires reporting of all carbapenem-resistant Enterobacterales, including those identified as non-carbapenemase-producing. Some examples of reportable communicable diseases include Hepatitis A, B & C, influenza, measles, and Salmonella and other food-borne illnesses. How do these communicable diseases spread? How these diseases spread depends on the specific disease or infectious agent. Some ways in which communicable diseases spread are: 1. Physical contact with an infected person, such as through touch (Staphylococcus), sexual intercourse (gonorrhea, HIV), fecal/oral transmission (Hepatitis A), or droplets (influenza, Tuberculosis) 2. Contact with a contaminated surface or object (norovirus), food (Salmonella, E. coli), blood (HIV, Hepatitis B), or water (cholera) 3. Bites from insects or animals capable of transmitting the disease (mosquito: malaria and yellow fever; flea: plague; bats, raccoons, skunks: rabies) 4. Travel through the air, such as tuberculosis or measles	
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For Providers (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: For Providers Acute Communicable Diseases Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Programs Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page provides some basic information for the Acute Communicable Disease and featured items. Acute Communicable Disease For Providers DISEASE REPORTING NUMBERS We will provide guidelines for treatment, prophylaxis, and infection control of reportable diseases and, if appropriate, can facilitate specialized lab testing. During Business hours 8:30 a.m. – 5 p.m. Phone (510) 267-3250 Fax: (510) 273-3744 After hours Phone: (925) 422-7595 Fax: (510) 273-3744 Note: Faxes received after hours are reviewed next business day.	

	Disease Reporting and Control 24/7 Communicable Disease Reporting For Clinicians The Division of Communicable Disease Control & Prevention responds to reports of communicable diseases in Alameda County. Physicians and health care providers are legally required by Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations to report suspected, lab-confirmed, and clinical diagnoses of specific diseases and conditions within specified time frames to the client's county of residence. Reportable Diseases and Conditions Our Communicable Disease Team will investigate disease reports. In certain circumstances, testing at the Alameda County Health, Public Health Department Lab will be arranged. The Communicable Disease Team provides guidelines for treatment, prophylaxis, and infection control. Reporting of certain diseases may activate state and federal emergency response systems. [Resources Block - Collection = Reportable Diseases and Conditions] Communicable Disease Control Reporting Forms [Resources Block - Collection = Communicable Disease Control Reporting Forms]	
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Contact Us (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: Contact Us Acute Communicable Diseases Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Programs Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page provides some basic contact information for the program and provides a gateway into the subsections of the Contact area. Contact Us Clinicians: Call immediately if you have a potential or suspect case of a reportable disease or condition. During Business Hours 8:30 a.m. – 5 p.m., Monday–Friday Acute Communicable Disease Unit Phone: (510) 267-3250 After Hours Alameda County Health, Public Health Department Duty Officer Phone: (925) 422-7595 We will provide guidance and recommendations for suspect case assessment, isolation, infection control, testing, and next steps if needed. Alameda County Health, Public Health Department Acute Communicable Disease 1100 San Leandro Blvd. San Leandro, CA 94577	

		AcuteCD@acgov.org For Media Inquiries Alameda County Health, Public Health Department Office of the Director 1100 San Leandro Blvd. San Leandro, CA 94577 Phone: (510) 267-8001 ACHealth-PIO@acgov.org	
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Communicable Diseases (Unit)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: Communicable Diseases Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Public Health Services Public Health Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page gives a high-level introduction to the division, and serves as a gateway into the programs associated with the Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division. It also includes recent updates associated with the division. Communicable Diseases Local health departments are required to report some 80 communicable diseases to the California Department of Public Health as part of the disease surveillance and investigation efforts. The diseases linked below are among them. Avian Flu H5N1 Avian Influenza or "bird flu" is a type of influenza virus that primarily affects birds. H5N1 has been detected in wild and farmed birds in the US since 2022, including in Alameda County. Human infections are rare but can occur, especially in people with prolonged contact with infected animals. [Button - Learn More] Carbapenem-Resistant Organisms (CROs) Carbapenem-resistant organisms, or CROs, are a type of multidrug-resistant organism that can cause both infection and colonization in health care settings. [Button - Learn More]	

		COVID-19 Find the latest COVID-19 information and ways to protect yourself against COVID-19. [Button - Learn More]	Ebola The last Ebola outbreak, in Uganda, was declared over in January 2023. For more information on Ebola disease, please visit the CDPH webpage. [Button - Learn More]	
		Enterovirus D68 According to the CDC, infants, children, and teenagers are most likely to get infected with enteroviruses and become ill because they do not yet have immunity (protection) from previous exposures to these viruses. Adults can get infected with enteroviruses, but they are more likely to have no symptoms or mild symptoms. [Button - Learn More]	Hantavirus Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome (HPS) is an uncommon respiratory disease caused by hantaviruses. Though rare, HPS can be fatal. Deer mice are the primary carriers for the virus though other rodents can carry the virus as well. Humans can become infected when they inhale the virus, which can get into the air when rodent droppings, urine, or nesting materials are agitated. [Button - Learn More]	
		Hepatitis A Hepatitis A is a vaccine-preventable contagious disease caused by the Hepatitis A virus. It causes acute inflammation of the liver and does not become a chronic condition, unlike other Hepatitis infections such as B, C, or D. [Button - Learn More]	Hepatitis B Hepatitis B (HBV) is a virus that infects the liver. There are two categories of disease due to HBV infection: acute Hepatitis B and chronic Hepatitis B. Acute HBV is a short-term illness that occurs within the first six months of infection and then may be cleared by the immune system. If it is not cleared by the immune system, it may lead to chronic Hepatitis B infection. [Button - Learn More]	
		HIV / AIDS The Office of HIV Care and Prevention funds HIV care services, including core medical and support services, in order to increase access to high-quality HIV services for	Measles Measles, also called rubeola, is a highly contagious illness caused by a virus. It starts with a fever that gets worse over several days with a cough, runny nose, and watery,	

		people with HIV and improve viral load suppression rates. [Button - Learn More]	red eyes. After a few days a rash develops and lasts up to a week. Some people get a more serious case of measles which can cause diarrhea, middle ear infection, pneumonia (lung infection), or encephalitis (brain infection). [Button - Learn More]	
		MPox Mpox — <i>pronounced /m-pox/</i> — is formerly known as Monkeypox. Mpox is a rare disease that is caused by infection with the Mpox virus. Mpox can cause fever, headache, body aches, swollen lymph nodes, and a rash. [Button - Learn More]	MRSA Methicillin-resistant <i>S. Aureus</i> (MRSA or 'mersa') are staph bacteria commonly found on the skin and in the nose of healthy people. MRSA can cause minor skin infections that can be treated by a healthcare provider without antibiotics. If not treated properly, MRSA can cause more serious infections such as pneumonia and bloodstream infections. [Button - Learn More]	
		Norovirus Coming soon. [Button - Learn More]	Pertussis Pertussis (whooping cough) is a very contagious disease of the lungs and respiratory system caused by bacteria. Infants are the most vulnerable to serious complications such as hospitalizations or death. It is spread by wet droplets produced when an infected person coughs, sneezes, or talks. [Button - Learn More]	
		Rabies Rabies is a serious infection of the nervous system caused by the Rabies virus. The virus is usually transmitted to humans by a bite or scratch from a wild infected animal, most commonly a bat or a skunk. Vaccination of animals against rabies and not feeding or handling wild or stray animals are the primary	Seasonal Influenza Influenza (the Flu) is a serious disease caused by influenza A or B viruses, mainly during the Fall and Winter. It can cause mild to severe illness and at times can lead to death. The Flu virus spreads through the tiny droplets produced when an infected person coughs, sneezes, or talks.	

		methods of rabies prevention. [Button - Learn More]	[Button - Learn More]	
		Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) The STD Unit aims to reduce the number of new sexually transmitted disease occurrences in Alameda County through surveillance, outreach, sexual health education, and capacity-building. [Button - Learn More]	Shigellosis Shigellosis is an intestinal illness caused by a group of bacteria called Shigella. Shigella is very infectious and spreads easily. Thorough and frequent hand washing with soap and water can help prevent shigellosis and spreading it to others. [Button - Learn More]	
		Tuberculosis (TB) Program staff assist clients and families in understanding TB, ensuring access to appropriate care, medication adherence, contact tracing, and providing support for various needs such as Medi-Cal, housing, food, transportation, and more. [Button - Learn More]	West Nile Virus West Nile Virus (WNV) is transmitted to humans and animals through a mosquito bite and is a potentially serious illness. WNV has been established as a seasonal epidemic that generally runs June 1 to Nov. 1. It is the most common and serious vector-borne disease in California. [Button - Learn More]	
		Zika Zika virus is mostly transmitted to people by Aedes aegypti and Aedes albopictus mosquitoes. It can also be spread through unprotected sexual contact or mother-to-baby during pregnancy. [Button - Learn More]		

Avian Influenza (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: Avian Influenza Acute Communicable Diseases Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: July 26, 2024 Avian Influenza H5N1 Avian Influenza or "bird flu" is a type of influenza virus that primarily affects birds. H5N1 is also called highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI), based on the disease severity in poultry. H5N1 has been detected in wild and farmed birds in the US since 2022, including in Alameda County. H5N1 bird flu can also infect mammals such as cats, raccoons and skunks. Human infections are rare but can occur, especially in people with prolonged contact with infected animals. The Alameda County Health, Public Health Department is monitoring a multi-state outbreak of H5N1 bird flu in dairy cows in the United States. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has reported four confirmed cases of human infection in dairy workers in Texas and Michigan related to this outbreak. There have been no reported cases of H5N1 in cows or humans in California, and there are no commercial dairy cattle herds in Alameda County. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) have indicated that the commercial milk supply is safe, based on recent laboratory testing. The pasteurization process kills disease-causing germs in milk and milk products. However, the FDA does not know at this	

	time if H5N1 can be transmitted through the consumption of unpasteurized (raw) milk and products (such as cheese) made from raw milk from infected cows. For more information about how raw milk can make you sick, visit the CDC's Raw Milk webpage. The USDA is confident that the meat supply is safe. In addition to the cases in dairy workers, there have been nine cases in poultry workers on two farms in Colorado in July. All nine individuals who were exposed to infected poultry reported mild symptoms and were offered treatment. According to the CDC, the current risk to the general public from H5N1 bird flu remains low. Please visit the CDC website for information about worker protection and personal protective equipment (PPE) for poultry or livestock farmers and other workers who could be exposed to H5N1. CDPH also has flyers about using PPE in English and Spanish. ACPHD has offered PPE to employers whose workers have contact with poultry and other wildlife. Backyard flock owners (and other Alameda County residents who may come into contact with sick, dead or infected animals, animal feces, litter, raw milk, and other materials the animal has come in contact with) can follow these instructions to order PPE. How to protect yourself from potentially infected birds • Infected birds spread the virus through mucus, saliva, and feces. • Do not handle wild birds that are sick or found dead. • Practice good biosecurity for backyard flocks: ○ Keep visitors to a minimum. ○ Do not share equipment between flocks. ○ Disinfect equipment and tools.	
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		○ Avoid contact between non-domestic or wild birds and backyard flocks. ● Wash your hands before and after coming into contact with poultry. ● Do not kiss or snuggle your pet poultry. ● Keep household pets away from wild birds and their droppings. ● Wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE). ● Please see CDC website for information for backyard flock owners. *Note: the seasonal flu vaccine does not protect against avian influenza.	
		If you are exposed to sick/dead birds	
		● If you were exposed to saliva, mucus, or feces from sick birds or handled any carcasses of dead birds without the use of PPE and have developed illness, seek medical attention right away. ● Tell your healthcare about any exposures to sick/dead birds. ○ Testing is recommended within the first 7 days of illness onset. ● Stay home while sick or waiting for test results. ● Treatment is available but must be started soon after illness's onset. ● Please see additional information from the CDC.	
		If you find a sick or dead bird	

	• DO NOT HANDLE SICK OR DEAD WILDLIFE. • To report an unusual number of sick/dead birds, call the State Bird Hotline: (866) 922-BIRD (2473). • If a dead bird is found, contact Alameda County Vector Control at (510) 567-6800. • The City of Berkeley has its own Vector Control services: (510) 981-5310. • For orphaned or injured live wild birds, contact your local wildlife rehabilitation center for advice. • For stray or feral domestic or semi-domestic birds (e.g., peafowl, chickens, racing pigeons), please contact your local animal control or animal services for assistance. For more information • CDFA Avian Influenza • USDA APHIS Avian Influenza • CDC Information on Bird Flu [Gateway Block] For Providers [Button - Learn More]	
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For Providers (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: For Providers Avian Influenza Communicable Diseases Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page provides some basic contact information for the program and provides a gateway into the subsections of the Contact area. For Providers Resources • CDPH Avian and Novel Influenza Quicksheet (For clinicians) Contact Us Clinicians: Call immediately if you have a potential or suspect case. During Business Hours 8:30 a.m. - 5 p.m. Monday-Friday Acute Communicable Disease Unit Phone: (510) 267-3250 After Hours Alameda County Health, Public Health Department Duty Officer Phone: (925) 422-7595	

		We will provide guidance and recommendations for suspect case assessment, isolation, infection control, testing, and next steps, if needed. Alameda County Health, Public Health Department Acute Communicable Disease 1100 San Leandro Blvd. San Leandro, CA 94577 AcuteCD@acgov.org Please reach out to acutecd@acgov.org to introduce yourself and ensure we have your contact information in the event that we need to reach you and your healthcare facility. We look forward to working with you to limit the development and transmission of all communicable diseases in Alameda County.	
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Carbapenem-Resistant Organisms (CROs) (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: CROs Acute Communicable Disease Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page provides some basic information for the Program and featured items. Carbapenem-Resistant Organisms (CROs) Carbapenem-resistant organisms, or CROs, are a type of multidrug-resistant (MDRO) organism that can cause both infection and colonization in healthcare settings. CROs include carbapenem-resistant <i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i> (CRAB) and carbapenem-resistant <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> (CRPA) both of which have been identified in Alameda County. When Enterobacterales, a group of Gram-negative, non-spore forming bacteria, develop resistance to carbapenems, they are referred to as carbapenem-resistant Enterobacterales (CRE). [Gateway Block] For Providers [Button - Learn More]	

For Providers (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: For Providers CROs Communicable Diseases Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page provides some basic information for the Program and featured items. Carbapenem-Resistant Organisms (CROs) Carbapenem-resistant organisms, or CROs, are a type of multidrug-resistant (MDRO) organism that can cause both infection and colonization in healthcare settings. CROs include carbapenem-resistant <i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i> (CRAB) and carbapenem-resistant <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> (CRPA) both of which have been identified in Alameda County. When Enterobacterales, a group of Gram-negative, non-spore forming bacteria, develop resistance to carbapenems, they are referred to as carbapenem-resistant Enterobacterales (CRE). The 2019 CDC Antibiotic Resistance Threats Report lists CROs as Urgent Threats, which is the highest level of concern. Since the COVID-19 pandemic, the threat of antimicrobial resistance has only become more dire, with hospital-acquired antibiotic-resistant infections increasing by at least 15% in the first year of the pandemic. There are many reasons for this increase in antibiotic resistance including changed healthcare-seeking behaviors allowing undiagnosed and untreated infections to spread, increasing chances of developing resistance; from March to October of 2020, more than 80% of patients hospitalized with COVID-19 received unnecessary antibiotic therapy due to difficulty of distinguishing COVID-19 pneumonia from community-acquired pneumonia, increasing ability of bacteria to develop resistance. CROs can be classified by their mechanism of resistance, non-carbapenemase producing organisms (non-CP), and carbapenemase-producing organisms (CPO). Carbapenemases are enzymes that break down antibiotics and render	

	them ineffective. These enzymes are categorized into Class A, B, and D. Some common carbapenemases are <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> carbapenemase (KPC), imipenemase (IMP), Verona integron-encoded metallo-β-lactamase (VIM), New Delhi metallo-β-lactamase (NDM), and oxacillinase (OXA). CPOs are of special public health concern because of their ability to easily spread resistance between many species of bacteria in healthcare settings. Risk factors for CRO colonization or infection include prolonged inpatient stays, severe illness and/or comorbid conditions, invasive medical devices (such as catheters, endotracheal tubes, and feeding tubes), and treatment with certain antibiotics. Because patient populations in long-term care facilities (LTCF) and skilled nursing facilities (SNF) tend to have many of these risk factors, healthcare teams in these facilities should be especially cognizant of CROs. The spread of CROs is mediated by patient transfer between facilities and inconsistently applied infection control measures. This highlights the importance of using the Infection Control Transfer Form and ensuring your facility is prepared for a patient with CRO, such as implementing appropriate infection control practices and environmental cleaning. In addition, California Department of Public Health (CDPH) advocates that all residents of SNFs be on Enhanced Standard Precautions which is a resident-centered activity-based approach to help limit the spread of resistant organisms. As of April 1, 2024 Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) now requires all residents of SNFs with chronic wounds or indwelling medical devices during high-contact resident care activities be on Enhanced Barrier Precautions which is very similar to Enhanced Standard Precautions. In 2017, the Alameda County Health, Public Health Department (ACPHD) issued a Health Officer Order for reporting CRE and submitting CRE isolates to the Alameda County Health, Public Health Department Laboratory. CDPH began to require laboratory reporting of CPOs as of September 2022. Of note, the CDPH requirement does not supercede the local Health Officer Order. Cases and outbreaks of CPOs have been increasingly recognized in California including Alameda County. From mid-2019 to mid-2021 there were 452 CRO cases reported to Alameda County; 107 (24%) were identified as CPOs. In 2022, there were 380 cases of CROs in Alameda County and 122 (32%) of those cases were confirmed as CPOs. In 2022 the most commonly isolated organism was <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>, and the most commonly identified carbapenemase gene was KPC. To read more about epidemiology of CROs in Alameda County, please refer to Epidemiology of carbapenem-resistant organisms in Alameda County, California, 2019–2021 Antimicrobial Stewardship & Healthcare Epidemiology Cambridge Core published on April 29, 2024. ACPHD takes CRO infection control and prevention very seriously. We have provided links to resources below. Further questions can be directed to acuteecd@acgov.org	
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	If you have a CRO outbreak • CDPH MDRO Patient Cohorting • CDPH MDRO Patient Cohorting for SNFs Important documents • ACPHD CRE Recommendation for Long-Term Care Facilities • ACPHD CRE Recommendations for Acute Care Facilities • ACPHD Public Health Laboratory Specimen Submittal Instructions • ACPHD Public Health Laboratory Requisition Form for Bacterial Isolates • ACPHD Interfacility Infection Control Transfer Form Resources • CDC MDRO Guides • CDC CRE in Healthcare Settings website • CDPH CRO for Healthcare Providers website New Infection Preventionist Guidance For Acute Care Hospitals and Long-Term Care Facilities The Acute Communicable Diseases Program from the Division of Communicable Disease and Prevention works closely with Alameda healthcare facilities to prevent the transmission of communicable diseases. We encourage you to join the following two monthly Microsoft Teams calls: 1. Public Health and Provider Calls (to receive an invitation, send an email to Paulyn Bello at paulyn.bello@acgov.org) Held monthly on the third Thursday of the month from 12:15 – 1 p.m. The objectives of these calls are to: ○ Inform clinicians regarding infectious diseases topics that public health staff are working on. ○ Promote collaboration between clinicians and public health staff. ○ Increase awareness among public health staff regarding initiatives clinical colleagues are implementing regarding diagnosis, treatment, or prevention of infectious diseases.	
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		2. Multidrug-Resistant Organism (MDRO) Collaborative Calls (to receive an invitation, send an email to Anna Davies at anna.davies@acgov.org). Held on the last Thursday of the month from 12 – 1 p.m. The objectives of these calls are to: ○ Foster open dialogue among the Alameda County healthcare continuum ○ Share experiences around infection control ○ Foster peer-to-peer learning and partnerships ○ Build partnership with Alameda County Health, Public Health Department beyond outbreak management ○ Highlight successes and challenges in infection control and prevention efforts ○ Share data and resources to support efforts as available Resource List As a resource list for new Infection Preventionists, we recommend reviewing the following: ● Alameda County Health, Public Health Department's Health Officer Order requiring reporting of CRE and isolate submittal ● Interfacility Transfer Form that is required for patients/residents with Carbapenem-Resistant Enterobacterales (CRE) colonization/infection but should be used for all patient/resident transfers ● CDPH Carbapenem-Resistant Enterobacterales (CRE) Quicksheet ● CDPH Carbapenemase-Producing Carbapenem-Resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CP-CRE): Updated Laboratory Reporting Requirements and Recommendations for Healthcare: Slides and recorded webinar Of note, this does not supersede Alameda's Health Officer Order ● CDPH Prevention of <i>Candida auris</i> and Other Novel Multidrug-resistant Organisms in Healthcare Facilities: Slides and recorded webinar ● Alameda County Health, Public Health Department's Carbapenem-resistant <i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i> Health Advisory ● CDPH <i>Candida auris</i> Quicksheet ● CDPH Enhanced Standard Precautions for Skilled Nursing Facilities (SNF), 2022	
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	• Alameda County Health, Public Health Department's Emergence of <i>Candida auris</i> in Healthcare Facilities in Northern California and Increase in Incidence of Carbapenemase-Producing Organisms • CDPH Cohorting Guidance for Residents Infected or Colonized with MDROs for SNFs, 2023 • CDPH Adherence Monitoring Tools Additional Training Resources • CDPH-HAI Program • Learn About Infection Control in Health Care Project Firstline CDC • Nursing Home Infection Preventionist Training Course - CDC TRAIN - an affiliate of the TRAIN Learning Network powered by the Public Health Foundation • Infection Prevention Online Course Training for SNFs (ca.gov) • Health Services Advisory Group (HSAG): Training resources for Infection Prevention Reporting In 2017, the Alameda County Health, Public Health Department (ACPHD) issued a Health Officer Order for reporting CRE and submitting CRE isolates to the Alameda County Health, Public Health Department Laboratory. CDPH began to require laboratory reporting of CPOs as of September 2022. Of note, the CDPH requirement does not supersede the local Health Officer Order. Healthcare providers are required to report by either securely emailing acutecd@acgov.org or faxing a CMR to (510) 273-3744 within one working day of receiving the laboratory diagnosis with a copy of the laboratory test results. Laboratories are required to report CRE cases within one working day of identification. Additionally, any laboratory that isolates CRE from a patient specimen must submit a culture to the Alameda County Health, Public Health Department Laboratory if the patient resides in Alameda County; or if the patient's residence is unknown, of the healthcare facility; or if the provider's office is located in Alameda County.	
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	Contact Us Clinicians: Call immediately if you have a potential or suspect case. During Business Hours 8:30 a.m. – 5 p.m., Monday–Friday Acute Communicable Disease Unit Phone: (510) 267-3250 After Hours Alameda County Health, Public Health Department Duty Officer Phone: (925) 422-7595 We will provide guidance and recommendations for suspect case assessment, isolation, infection control, testing, and next steps, if needed. Alameda County Health, Public Health Department Acute Communicable Disease 1100 San Leandro Blvd. San Leandro, CA 94577 AcuteCD@acgov.org Please reach out to acutecd@acgov.org to introduce yourself and ensure we have your contact information in the event that we need to reach you and your healthcare facility. We look forward to working with you to limit the development and transmission of all communicable diseases in Alameda County.	
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Enterovirus D68 (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: Enterovirus D68 Communicable Diseases Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page provides some basic information for the Program and featured items. Enterovirus D68 Overall, an estimated 10-15 million enterovirus infections occur in the U.S. each year. Most occur seasonally during the summer and fall. There are over 100 types of enteroviruses; other common enterovirus infections include Hand Foot Mouth disease and viral meningitis. Enterovirus D68 is one of these types of enterovirus which was first detected in 1962 in California. It is not a new disease, but it is not frequently seen circulating in the community. Outbreaks of enterovirus are similar to outbreaks of other illnesses such as cold and flu, but EV-D68 is less common. For the latest update on Enterovirus D68 activity nationally, click here. Who is at risk? According to the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC), infants, children, and teenagers are most likely to get infected with enteroviruses and become ill because they do not yet have immunity (protection) from previous exposures to these viruses. Adults can get infected with enteroviruses, but they are more likely to have no symptoms or mild symptoms. Children with asthma may have a higher risk for severe respiratory illness caused by EV-D68 infection. CDC website	

		Frequently Asked Questions What are the symptoms? EV-D68 causes symptoms that are similar to the symptoms of a cold or flu, such as cough, sneezing, runny nose, body aches, or fever. EV-D68 infection may be mild, but in children with a prior history of asthma, it can cause serious problems such as wheezing or difficulty breathing. As always, if your child has difficulty breathing or wheezing, please seek immediate medical care. Signs that your child is having trouble breathing can include wheezing, difficulty speaking or eating, blueness around the lips, or the belly pulling in with breaths. How is it spread? Enterovirus D68 is thought to spread from person to person when an infected person coughs, sneezes, or contaminates a surface with their respiratory secretions. Enteroviruses, in general, can also be spread in the stool. Is there a treatment? As for colds, there is no specific treatment for enterovirus infection. However, there are treatments available for the resulting breathing problems. How can I prevent infection with Enterovirus D68? • To prevent enterovirus and other infections, wash your hands often with soap and water for 20 seconds, especially after changing diapers. • Hand hygiene with soap and water is preferred, as alcohol-based hand sanitizers have limited effectiveness against enteroviruses. • Avoid touching eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands.	
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	• Avoid kissing, hugging, and sharing cups or eating utensils with people who are sick. • Disinfect frequently touched surfaces such as toys and doorknobs, especially if someone is sick. Is there any special kind of cleaning needed to get rid of Enterovirus D68? EV-D68 is a non-enveloped virus. Thus, bleach or another hospital-grade disinfectant with an EPA label claim for non-enveloped viruses (e.g. norovirus, poliovirus, rhinovirus) should be used for environmental disinfection of surfaces. Is there a vaccine? There is no vaccine to prevent it. How do we test for EV D68? EV D68 can only be detected by specialized testing at a small number of public health laboratories around the country, including the California Department of Public Health lab. Currently, only hospitalized patients <18 years of age with severe respiratory illness without another cause identified are being tested. It takes at least 2-3 weeks for test results.	
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Hantavirus (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: Hantavirus Communicable Diseases Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Hantavirus  Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome (HPS) is an uncommon respiratory disease caused by hantaviruses, most often the Sin Nombre virus. Though rare, HPS can be fatal. Deer mice are the primary carriers for the virus though other rodents can carry the virus as well. The virus is shed in the droppings, urine, and saliva of rodents. Humans can become infected when they inhale the virus, which can get into the air when rodent droppings, urine, or nesting materials are agitated. Humans cannot transmit the virus to one another (e.g. close contact with or providing healthcare to someone who is infected).	

	Frequently Asked Questions What are Hantavirus and HPS? According to the California State Department of Public Health (CDPH), Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome, or HPS, (sometimes referred to as Hantavirus Cardiopulmonary Syndrome or HCPS) is an uncommon, potentially severe disease of the lungs which was first recognized in 1993 in the "Four Corners" area (where Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico meet) of the southwestern United States. The disease is caused by a virus called Sin Nombre that is carried by wild mice and shed in their feces, urine, and saliva. HPS is a rare but often fatal disease. Hantavirus overview » Where is Hantavirus found? Hantavirus is found in all regions of the United States. Deer mice are the primary carriers, along with cotton rats and rice rats in the southeastern states and the white-footed mouse in the Northeast. Potential sites where people may be exposed include areas that offer a habitat for rodents: rural areas, forests, fields, farms, barns, outbuildings, and sheds. How do you get HPS? The virus is shed in the droppings, urine, and saliva of rodents. Humans can become infected when they inhale the virus, which can get into the air when rodent droppings, urine, or nesting materials are agitated. Humans cannot transmit the virus to one another (e.g. close contact with or providing healthcare to someone who is infected). According to the CDC, there are several other ways rodents may spread Hantavirus to people: • If a rodent with the virus bites someone, the virus may be spread to that person, but this type of transmission is rare. • Researchers believe that people may be able to get the virus if they touch something that has been contaminated with rodent urine, droppings, or saliva and then touch their nose or mouth. • Researchers also suspect people can become sick if they eat food contaminated by urine, droppings, or saliva from an infected rodent.	
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	The types of Hantavirus that cause HPS in the United States cannot be transmitted from one person to another. For example, you cannot get the virus from touching or kissing a person who has HPS or from a health care worker who has treated someone with the disease. You also cannot get the virus from a blood transfusion in which the blood came from a person who became ill with HPS and survived. What is Alameda County doing to control the spread of Hantavirus? According to Alameda County Vector Control Services District (ACVCSD), Deer mice, the reservoir animals of the Sin Nombre virus that causes human Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome (HPS), are abundant and widely distributed in Alameda County, especially in rural communities and in housing developments that are built adjacent to wild, open areas. ACVCSD staff has conducted hantavirus surveillance in Anthony Chabot, Del Valle, Redwood, Sunol, and Tilden Regional Parks, as well as in different locations in Oakland, Dublin, Fremont, Pleasanton, and Livermore. Positive antibodies of the Sin Nombre virus have been identified in deer mice. Any person exposed to rodent urine, droppings or nesting material when cleaning an abandoned outhouse, dilapidated barn and horse stable, cabin, or storage shed should take precautions and follow the Rodent Clean Up recommendations. https://www.cdc.gov/healthy-pets/rodent-control/clean-up.html?CDC_AAref_Val=https://www.cdc.gov/healthypets/pets/wildlife/clean-up.html Useful Information • California Department of Public Health • Hantavirus in Yosemite	
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Hepatitis A (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: Hepatitis A Communicable Diseases Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page provides some basic information for the Program and featured items. Hepatitis A What is Hepatitis A? Hepatitis A is a vaccine-preventable contagious disease caused by the Hepatitis A virus. It causes acute inflammation of the liver (hepatitis means inflamed liver) and does not become a chronic condition, unlike other Hepatitis infections such as B, C or D. After an individual is infected with Hepatitis A, they cannot catch it again as the body develops antibodies to protect against future exposures. Signs and symptoms may include: • Fatigue • Loss of appetite • Nausea • Vomiting • Abdominal pain • Dark urine • Clay-colored bowel movements	

	• Joint pain • Jaundice (yellowing of skin or eyes) How is Hepatitis A spread? The hepatitis A virus is usually spread by putting something in your mouth that is contaminated by the stool (poop) of another person who is infected with hepatitis A. Hepatitis A is contracted through: • Household contact with an infected person • Sexual contact with an infected person • Eating or drinking contaminated food or water • Sharing eating utensils that are contaminated • Touching contaminated surfaces and then placing your hands near or in the mouth Who is at risk for Hepatitis A infection: 2-dose vaccine series Administer the Hepatitis A vaccine to any person exposed to a case of Hepatitis A (household/sexual contact) and continue to vaccinate all persons in the following risk groups: • Persons with chronic liver disease • Men who have sex with men • Injection or non-injection drug use • Persons currently experiencing homelessness • Persons traveling to or working in countries where hepatitis A is common What can I do to protect myself? Immunization is the best protection. It is recommended that children 12 months through 18 years of age be given the two-dose vaccine series. A single-dose vaccine is effective protection for most healthy adults and is especially recommended for those traveling to an area where Hepatitis A is endemic.	
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	Practice good hand hygiene Because so many cases of Hepatitis A are due to close contact with an infected person, you should always practice good personal hygiene. The simple act of washing your hands can protect you against Hepatitis A and other diseases. What should I do if I think I have been exposed to Hepatitis A? If you believe you were exposed to Hepatitis A, contact your health care provider or local health department. If you were recently exposed to the Hepatitis A virus and have not been vaccinated against it, an injection of the Hepatitis A vaccine may be recommended and needs to be given within the first two weeks after exposure to be effective. Consult with your health care provider to collaborate on making the best decision for you and your family. Resources • CDPH Hepatitis A Web Page	
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Hepatitis B (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: Hepatitis B Acute Communicable Disease Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page provides some basic information for the Program and featured items. Hepatitis B Infection with Hepatitis B virus (HBV) can lead to acute or chronic Hepatitis B disease, both of which cause damage to the liver. A vigorous immune response to infection leads to the eventual clearing of the virus from the body; this is called an acute infection. [Gateway Block] For Providers [Button - Learn More] Contact Us [Button - Learn More] Hepatitis B in the United States. In the United States, there are between 70,000-1.4 million people who are chronically infected and thousands of new cases each year, some of which will lead to chronic infection. The incidence of new infections has been on the decline since the inclusion of the Hepatitis B vaccine to the list of vaccine recommendations in 1991. This safe and effective vaccine is recommended for all	

	infants, starting at birth. Additionally, if an unvaccinated individual seeks medical attention immediately after exposure, it may still be possible to prevent infection with a shot called Hepatitis B immunoglobulin (HBIG) and completion of the 3-shot vaccine series. Because of these safety measures, outbreaks of Hepatitis B are rare and small in the United States. That being said, people infected with the Hepatitis B virus are at risk of developing serious health complications (cirrhosis, or scarring, of the liver, premature death from liver cancer or liver failure), and should seek care from their medical provider to monitor their health. Hepatitis B Globally Hepatitis B is most common in certain areas of Africa, Asia, the Pacific Islands, Eastern Europe, the Middle East, South America, and the Caribbean. Please see this map of the prevalence of chronic hepatitis B infection for more details. Perinatal Hepatitis B Programs Hepatitis B virus can be spread from a mother to an infant during childbirth if certain medical steps are not taken. These steps are very safe, and when they are taken immediately after birth, the chance of a mother passing Hepatitis B virus to her child is extremely low. Find out about the Alameda County Health, Public Health Department's Perinatal Hepatitis B Program, which works with Hepatitis B-positive pregnant women, their babies, and their doctors to keep both mothers and babies healthy. Learn More. Other Hepatitis Viruses The word "hepatitis" comes from the words meaning "liver" and "inflammation." There are many diseases that can lead to liver inflammation, several of which have the word "hepatitis" in their names. Despite their similar-sounding names and their often similar symptoms, these diseases are caused by different viruses, have different modes of transmission, and different methods of treatment and prevention. The most common of these hepatitis diseases, in addition to Hepatitis B, are Hepatitis A and Hepatitis C. Compare these three diseases with the ABCs of Hepatitis Factsheet. Additionally, Hepatitis D and Hepatitis E viruses are also causes of human disease worldwide but are much less common than the others. Hepatitis B Basics What is Hepatitis B? Hepatitis B (HBV) is a virus that infects the liver. There are two categories of disease due to HBV infection: acute Hepatitis B and chronic Hepatitis B. Acute HBV is a short-term illness that occurs within the first 6 months of infection and then may be cleared by the immune system. If it is not cleared by the immune system, it may lead to chronic Hepatitis B infection. Chronic Hepatitis B infection may be symptomless for decades but can ultimately lead to life-threatening complications, such as cirrhosis or liver cancer. How is Hepatitis B spread?	
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	Hepatitis B is transmitted through the blood and bodily fluids of an infected individual. This can take place during sexual contact, sharing of needles, or from mother to baby during birth. HBV can remain infectious outside the body for more than 7 days, so it is important for infected individuals to maintain their personal hygiene and a level of cleanliness in their surroundings. This means cleaning and covering wounds and sores, and cleaning up spilled blood and other bodily fluids with a mixture of 1 part bleach to 10 parts water. Sharing toothbrushes and razors should be avoided. Hepatitis B is not spread through food, water, sharing eating utensils, hugging, kissing, hand holding, coughing, or sneezing. It is also not spread by breastfeeding, but as it may be spread through blood, breastfeeding should be stopped if the baby is biting the mother. Why do some infected individuals develop a chronic infection while others clear the virus at the acute stage? The risk of developing chronic Hepatitis B disease is related to the strength of the immune response to the infection. A stronger immune response means that the virus is more likely to be cleared. As babies and young children have weaker immune systems than adults, the age at which an individual first contracts the virus plays a significant role in the progression of the disease. Approximately 90% of infected infants will become chronically infected, compared to only 2%–6% of adults. This also means that people who have compromised immune systems, for example, due to certain medical conditions or treatments, may be at higher risk of developing chronic infection after exposure. What are the signs and symptoms of Hepatitis B? Many individuals who are acutely infected with Hepatitis B virus may not experience any signs or symptoms of their infection. Most others may experience very mild symptoms that can be mistaken for the flu, such as fever, fatigue, loss of appetite, and nausea and vomiting. More severe symptoms include abdominal pain, dark urine, joint pain, jaundice (yellowing of the skin), and clay-colored bowel movements. These symptoms usually occur within the first six months of infection. Individuals who become chronically infected with Hepatitis B may be asymptomatic for many years or decades. However, damage may be occurring to their livers, which could ultimately lead to cirrhosis or liver cancer. Is Hepatitis B dangerous? Acute HBV infection may be very uncomfortable or painful, but the disease is not usually fatal. Chronic HBV infection that leads to liver cirrhosis or liver cancer can be fatal. However, regular monitoring and treatment, such as with antiviral medication, can minimize liver damage in chronically infected individuals. The damage done by HBV infection can also be worsened by the consumption of alcohol, so this should be avoided by all infected individuals. Who is at risk for Hepatitis B?	
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	• Infants born to infected mothers • Sex partners of infected individuals • Injection drug users • Household contacts of persons with chronic HBV infection • Health care and public safety workers at risk for occupational exposure to blood or blood-contaminated body fluids • Residents and staff of facilities for developmentally disabled individuals • Travelers to countries with intermediate or high prevalence of HBV infection • Men who have sex with men • Individuals with multiple sex partners Hepatitis B Prevention How can I protect myself and my family? • Through vaccination – Vaccination is the best way to protect yourself and your family from HBV infection. Talk to your healthcare provider about which members of your family should be vaccinated • Use a condom or dental dam during sex acts • Do not share needles – utilize needle exchange services • Do not share toothbrushes or razors • Wear latex or plastic gloves when in contact with blood, and clean spills with a solution of 1 part household bleach to 10 parts water • Only get tattooed and pierced by licensed body art practitioners who properly sterilize their needles – find out more about California’s laws on safe body art practices. Please reference the Alameda County Environmental Health Department section for more information. Who should get vaccinated? The U.S. recommends three doses of HBV vaccine to ensure full protection. Specific vaccination schedules are recommended by the CDC for babies and children, for preteens and teens, and for adults. For babies, the first dose is typically given at birth, the second at 1-2 months of age, and the third at 6-18 months of age. These shots are part of the normal schedule of vaccines that a child’s pediatrician will administer, and that will be administered at the time of birth. Additionally, anyone through 18 years of age who has not started the vaccine series should be vaccinated. In addition to the above recommendations, California state law requires that children who attend childcare or K-12 school (excluding home school) have received specific numbers of several vaccines, including Hepatitis B vaccine. Many colleges also require evidence of Hepatitis B vaccination. Some adults should also be vaccinated if they do not have a history of vaccination, especially if they are at higher risk of infection.	
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		Adults who are unsure of their immune status to HBV should speak to their doctor about getting vaccinated. Because infection can be asymptomatic for so long, some people may be advised to get tested for infection before they are vaccinated – especially those who were born in countries where Hepatitis B is endemic. In brief: • Infants and Children ○ The vaccination schedule used for recommendations in the US includes vaccination with at least 3 doses of HBV vaccine starting at birth ○ If these doses are not administered when a child is a baby, they are recommended to follow a “catch up” schedule and get them through age 18 • Students in California ○ California law dictates that HBV vaccination is required for school entry into childcare and K-12 education ○ Some colleges may also require vaccination • Adults: Some adults are recommended to receive the Hepatitis B vaccine How safe is the Hepatitis B vaccine? The HBV vaccine is very safe. Side effects with this vaccine are uncommon but may include soreness where the shot was given and fever. Fever after vaccination is a common side effect for most vaccines and is due to the immune system mounting a response against the vaccine, which is the desired result of vaccination. This fever is low-grade and will resolve on its own. Because of how the vaccine is made, people with severe yeast allergies are not recommended to get the HBV vaccine. Where do I go to get myself or my family vaccinated? The best place to receive an HBV vaccine is at your doctor’s office. Many pharmacies can also administer many vaccines, including those for Hepatitis B. For people without insurance, there are many vaccination clinics in Alameda County. Any time you receive a vaccine, be sure to keep your Immunization Record. Resources For Screening, Vaccination, and Treatment • Your doctor’s office • Asian Liver Center at Stanford • Adolescent and Adult Vaccine Quiz Perinatal Hepatitis B • Visit the Perinatal Hepatitis B Program	
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		For Child Care Providers and Schools • Visit the ACPHD Immunization Program’s Resources for Child Care Providers and Schools Hepatitis B Virus Information from other health departments • California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Hepatitis B Page • Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Hepatitis B Page	
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For Providers (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: For Providers Hepatitis B Acute Communicative Disease Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page provides some basic information for the Breastfeeding Program and featured items. For Providers Hepatitis B Reporting Requirements Under California Code of Regulations, Title 17 (Sec 2500), all healthcare providers are required to report known or suspected Hepatitis B cases (acute or chronic) to the local health officer for the jurisdiction where the patient resides. When filing a report, please specify whether it is an acute or chronic case. Please visit our Disease Reporting & Control page for more information. Immunization Schedules • Birth-18 Years and "Catch-up" Immunization Schedules • Adult Immunization Schedules Recommendations for Healthcare workers • Healthcare workers have specific immunization recommendations Healthcare providers should know their hepatitis B status at all times. • Recommended Vaccines for Healthcare Workers (CDC Website) • Healthcare Personnel Vaccination Recommendations (Flyer from ACIP) Hepatitis B Vaccine Administration	

- HBV vaccine is an inactivated vaccine that should be refrigerated between 36 and 40 ° Fahrenheit (2 to 8 ° Celsius) [CDC information on vaccine storage and handling](#)
- HBV vaccine is administered in the intramuscular tissue with a 1-inch needle.
- [Hepatitis B Vaccine – 2 or 3 doses?](#)

Resources and Materials

- [Health Update Chronic Hepatitis B Infection – March 29, 2019](#)
- [Hepatitis B Information for Healthcare Professionals](#) (CDC)
- [Hepatitis B in The Epidemiology and Prevention of Vaccine-Preventable Diseases: Chapter on Hepatitis B \(the Pink Book\)](#)
- [Hepatitis B Vaccine Information Statements](#) (VISs)
- [Free and Useful Immunization Materials from ACPHD](#)

Hep B Free Alameda County Collaborative

Hep B Free Alameda County is a community collaborative to end Hepatitis B through testing, educating, and treating. Hep B Free Alameda County Collaborative is a partnership between the Alameda County Health, Public Health Department, Alameda Health Consortium, Alameda Health System, San Francisco Hep B Free-Bay Area, and Sutter Health.

We've created a Hep B Free Clinician Honor Roll, acknowledging clinicians who have signed a pledge to improve the detection and management of Hepatitis B in the community. The Clinician Honor Roll will be publicized among peers, patients and the general public. As an Honor Roll Member, you will have opportunities to become more involved in community outreach and education.

		• You will gain access to support and additional resources, including educational materials and presentations by HBV experts at your practice. • You will be a part of a coordinated, multidisciplinary effort that will elevate the quality of HBV care in your practice and in Alameda County. Physician participation in our cause is vital to fighting the advancement of Hepatitis B. This effort brings together physicians, public health officials and community leaders to reduce the completely preventable complications of Hepatitis B. • Health Update Chronic Hepatitis B Infection – March 29, 2019 • Alameda Hep B Free Provider Pledge • Clinician Honor Roll	
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Contact Us (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: Contact Us Hepatitis B Acute Communicable Disease Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page provides some basic contact information for the program and provides a gateway into the subsections of the Contact area. Contact Us For the General Public Contact your health care provider if you have symptoms or have questions about the Hepatitis B vaccine. For questions for the Alameda County Health, Public Health Department, you may contact Acute Communicable Diseases or the Perinatal Hepatitis B Program at (510) 267-3250. For Clinicians Hepatitis B infection is a reportable disease and acute and chronic cases must be reported by phone, fax, or mail within 7 calendar days: Alameda County Health, Public Health Department Acute Communicable Disease 1100 San Leandro Blvd. San Leandro, CA 94577 Phone: (510) 267-3250 AcuteCD@acgov.org	

		For Information about Hep B Free Alameda County Collaborative Email: HepB@acgov.org	
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HIV /AIDS (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: HIV / AIDS Communicable Diseases Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page gives a high-level introduction to Offices of HIV Care and Prevention, and introduces the main areas of the Offices of HIV Care and Prevention Website. It may have one or more feature items. HIV / AIDS The Offices of HIV Care and Prevention's mission is to reduce the rates of new HIV infections, increase the number of county residents who know their HIV status earlier through HIV testing, and link individuals who are positive into care. As advocates for those living with, affected by, or at risk for HIV, the Offices of HIV Care and Prevention provides leadership, resources, and guidance in collaboration with community members and organizations to coordinate Alameda County Health, Public Health Department's delivery of HIV/AIDS health services throughout the 17 cities which make up Alameda County—Alameda, Albany, Berkeley, Castro Valley, Dublin, Emeryville, Fremont, Hayward, Livermore, Newark, Oakland, Piedmont, Pleasanton, San Lorenzo, San Leandro, Sunol, and Union City.	

		 8% NOT AT ALL KNOWLEDGEABLE 35% SOMEWHAT KNOWLEDGEABLE 57% VERY KNOWLEDGEABLE HOW KNOWLEDGEABLE ARE YOU ABOUT PrEP? [Gateway block] Protect Yourself [Button - Learn More] FAQs [Button - Learn More] Details [Button - Learn More] Who We Are [Button - Learn More]	
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		Testing [Button - Learn More] Resource Library [Button - Learn More] Service Providers & Partners [Button - Learn More] For Providers [Button - Learn More] Contact Us [Button - Learn More]	
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[Protect Yourself \(Program\)](#)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: Protect Yourself Offices of HIV Care Communicable Diseases Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page provides some basic information for the Offices of HIV Care and featured items. Protect Yourself  The only way to be 100% sure you won't get HIV/AIDS is to abstain from sex and intravenous drug use. If you're sexually active, using condoms correctly each and every time you have anal or vaginal sex provides the best protection against HIV transmission. While there is not enough scientific evidence available yet to be certain, there are many individuals who also state that they have gotten HIV from participating in oral sex (as givers to infected men). It is advisable to consider using condoms for oral sex as well, especially because other STDs like syphilis and gonorrhea, which can increase your risk of getting HIV, can be transmitted via oral sex. How can I protect myself?	

		It is critical that Americans get educated, learn their HIV status as well as that of their sex and injection drug use partners, and do their best to avoid risky behaviors. Condoms are a very effective means of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV, and using clean needles to inject drugs also prevents transmission. Also, people living with HIV are much less likely to transmit it to anyone else if they are on effective medical treatment. The goal of all HIV “treatment as prevention” strategies is to reduce transmission by helping as many people living with HIV as possible to access treatment. Although HIV treatment can be expensive, there are programs to help people without other resources access care, medications, and other support services. In order for people living with HIV to experience the full benefits of HIV treatment on their health and to prevent transmission of the virus, it is very important that they work closely with a care provider and take medications regularly. Skipping medications can prevent the realization of these benefits and may make the virus more difficult to treat. Contact the Alameda County Offices of HIV Care and Prevention for more information and assistance accessing HIV care and services.	
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FAQs (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: FAQs Offices of HIV Care Community Health Services Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page provides some basic contact information for the Offices of HIV Care and Prevention program and provides a gateway into the subsections of the Contact area. FAQs What is HIV/AIDS? The Human Immunodeficiency Virus, or HIV, is the virus that causes AIDS, the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome. Over 1.1 million people in the United States are living with HIV, and almost a fifth (18.1%) of HIV-infected Americans are unaware of their status. Although there have been major advances in the prevention and treatment of HIV, we continue to see too many new HIV infections and too many AIDS deaths. For these reasons, a general understanding of HIV is essential to public health. How do people get HIV? It is important to recognize the main modes of HIV transmission. HIV can be passed from one person to another through bodily fluids such as blood, semen, vaginal fluids, and breast milk. Unprotected sex with an HIV-infected person and direct contact with HIV-infected blood through shared injection equipment, open wounds, or mucous membranes (eyes, mouth, rectum, vagina) may lead to transmission. It is extremely unlikely for HIV infection to happen simply through brief contact between infectious bodily fluids and intact skin. The risk of HIV	

		infection from any single sexual exposure is generally low, but receptive anal intercourse is the highest-risk sexual activity, followed by receptive vaginal intercourse. Oral sex is very low risk, and HIV cannot be transmitted through saliva, sweat, or tears. What are the symptoms? You might not know if you are infected with HIV. Some people get flu-like symptoms such as fever, headache, sore muscles and joints, stomach ache, swollen lymph glands, or a skin rash four to six weeks after exposure to the virus. Most people have no symptoms at all. How is HIV/AIDS treated? As mentioned earlier, there is no cure for AIDS. There are antiretroviral drugs now available that can slow down the virus, and slow down the damage to your immune system. These drugs have also helped reduce the overall rates of opportunistic infections in people with AIDS. The drug regime is severe, however—many expensive pills have to be taken regularly on a daily basis—and there can be side effects when the pills are taken for a long period of time. Many people who are able to, though, choose to go on antiretroviral therapy once they are diagnosed HIV+ to stem any potential illness and keep their quality of life high as long as possible. For more detailed and current information about treatment, visit www.hivinsite.org. What can I do if I have HIV/AIDS? The best thing you can do is to stay healthy — keep your stress levels low, eat well, exercise regularly, get lots of rest, and if you're sexually active, have protected sex with your partners. You also need to work closely with a medical provider to monitor your health and determine the best course of continued treatment over time. There are resources available to help HIV+ people in the U.S. get treatment and regular medical services, sometimes at low cost or reduced fees. In order to avoid transmission of the virus to your sex partners, as well as to protect yourself from getting other bacterial and viral STDs, we advise discussing your HIV status with a	
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		prospective partner before having sex. Communication is one of the keys to keeping our community sexually healthy. How can I learn my HIV status? HIV is primarily spread by those unaware they have HIV, as they are less likely to take measures to protect their sex and injection drug use partners. Since many people feel healthy for years after contracting HIV, the only definitive way to know one's HIV status is to get tested. In Alameda County, testing can be done by a medical provider or through various HIV testing programs. Home test kits are now available, as well. There are many very good HIV tests available that detect HIV-specific antibodies (part of the body's response to many infections) or, in some cases, the virus itself. With advancements in the field of rapid HIV testing, it is possible to obtain preliminary results in as little as 20 minutes or less. Although HIV tests are very accurate, all HIV-positive results must be confirmed by another test before a final diagnosis can be made. How is HIV/AIDS treated? There is presently no cure for HIV, but the virus can be treated safely and effectively with medication. Since 1987, over 30 anti-HIV medications (also called antiretrovirals or ARVs) have been developed and approved. There are five different classes of ARVs, and each one controls the virus in a different way. Because HIV can mutate and develop resistance, it is necessary to take three ARVs from at least two different classes. Because ARVs are prescribed in groups of three, they are often collectively referred to as a drug "Cocktail," Combination Therapy, Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy (HAART), or just Antiretroviral Therapy (ART). Almost everyone infected with HIV will eventually become ill and die from the infection if they do not receive treatment. With treatment, HIV-infected persons live near-normal lives. There is currently no cure for HIV and no effective commercially available vaccine. However, there are a few case reports and some important research that show promise in these areas. What impact does the virus have on world populations?	
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		Almost every HIV-infected person will eventually develop and die from AIDS if the virus is untreated. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that 70 million people have been infected with HIV and 35 million people have died of AIDS since the beginning of the pandemic. Currently, about 0.8% of adults between 15 and 49 years of age worldwide are living with HIV. Sub-Saharan Africa continues to be the most affected region, reporting an average of 1 in 20 adults living with HIV. In the United States, the widespread availability of medications that treat HIV has meant that many fewer people with HIV progress to AIDS, but in less economically developed parts of the world, many people still die of the disease. Are there different types of HIV? How does HIV affect the body? There are two types of HIV, HIV-1 and HIV-2, as well as several related viruses that infect certain monkeys or great apes. HIV-1 can be found throughout the world, but HIV-2 is almost exclusively limited to West Africa. HIV-1 is transmitted more easily than HIV-2, and HIV-1 infection progresses more rapidly to AIDS. HIV infects cells of the human immune system, particularly a kind of white blood cell called the CD4 T-cell. These cells help in identifying and destroying harmful material in the body, including bacteria, viruses, parasites, and even some cancer cells. Over time, HIV infection destroys the CD4 cells, leading to a weakened immune system, certain kinds of infections, severe illness, and death. The infections are often called “opportunistic infections” (OIs) because they are rare or mild in healthy people but can take advantage of the opportunity provided by the HIV-weakened immune system and can be life-threatening. The HIV virus can also damage tissue directly, causing neurologic disease, heart disease, and other problems. The CD4 cell count (sometimes called a T-cell count) is a measure of the number of CD4 cells in one microliter of blood. People with HIV and their health care providers use the CD4 count to monitor the infection over time. What are the stages of HIV? How long until progression to AIDS if left untreated? The first stage of HIV infection is known as acute or primary infection. Most people will experience flu-like symptoms (fever, sore throat, rash, swollen glands) within a few weeks of	
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		contracting HIV, but sometimes these can be quite mild. In this stage, the virus spreads rapidly to immune cells throughout the body, especially in the lining of the gut. Large amounts of HIV can be detected in the blood initially, but eventually, the immune system responds and partially suppresses the virus. It can be difficult to detect HIV by blood tests in the first week or two of infection. Following acute HIV infection, most people enter a period of clinical latency in which they have few or no symptoms. This period may last decades or only a few months, but most infected persons will progress to AIDS over several years. During clinical latency, the amount of virus in the blood often remains stable but detectable, and the CD4 count slowly declines from normal levels (above 500). In rare cases, the infected person's immune system keeps the viral levels very low, and the CD4 count does not drop, even without the use of medications. If the CD4 count drops below 200 or if an HIV-infected person develops one of several AIDS-defining conditions, this indicates progression to AIDS. The immune system is weakened and increasingly susceptible to OIs. Without any treatment, those persons with CD4 counts below 200 have a life expectancy of months to a few years. Once an OI is present in an AIDS patient, overall life expectancy without treatment drops to less than a year. Where can I find support with disclosure? Deciding whether or not to disclose one's HIV-positive status can be scary and isolating for almost anyone faced with the situation. Disclosing one's HIV status is a personal decision. The pros and cons should be carefully weighed for each individual before they make the decision to disclose their status. If you or someone you know is facing this situation, there are trained disclosure counselors who are available to assist you in weighing your options. For more information on disclosure options or assistance, call (510) 268-7630.	
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Details (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: Details HIV / AIDS Communicable Diseases Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page provides some basic information for the Offices of HIV Care and Prevention and featured items. HIV / AIDS Details  Service Providers Alameda County HIV Care Service Providers can be found at https://oaklandtga.org/ HIV Support Groups	

		For Women				

	1st Thursday	HIV+ Gay Men's Support Group	Kaiser - Oakland	6:30 - 8 p.m.	James Taylor, CHOW, (510) 437-8505
	2nd Tuesday	Patients, Family, Friends & Lovers Support Group	Kaiser - Oakland	6:30 - 8 p.m.	Jeannifer Key, LCSW, (510) 752-6344
	4th Wednesday	Perinatal Support Group (<i>expectant fathers welcome</i>)	Kaiser - Oakland	6:30 - 8 p.m.	Jeannifer Key, LCSW, (510) 752-6344
	Thursday Nights	Brutha's Connexion	APEB	7:30 - 9:30 p.m.	David Williams, (510) 663-7975, dwilliams@apeb.org
	Twice a month, Wednesdays & Thursdays	Living Within (<i>for children and youth ages 3 - 18</i>)	PediatricCare	6:30 - 8 p.m.	Jazz Feury for intake, (510) 531-7551
	3rd Friday	Amor Latino	La Clinica de la Raza Casa	6 - 9 p.m.	Ricardo Alvarado, (510) 302-7222
	Last Sunday	Grupo Fremont	Casa Fremont	1 - 5 p.m.	Antonio, (510) 943-2557, or Ron, (510) 593-1045
	Two Thursdays a month	HIV Peer Support Group	Tri-City Health Center	6:30 - 8 p.m.	Elias Arroyo, (925) 606-1451

		Every Friday	HIV Peer Support / Education Group	Tri-City Health Center	1:30 - 3 p.m.	Luis Frias, 713-6690 x6106	
		2nd or 3rd Wednesday	HIV/AIDS Support and Ed. Workshops for Men	EBAC	6:30 - 8 p.m.	Joseph Delgado, (510) 869-8496	
		2nd and 4th Thursday	HIV+ Men focus	Volunteers of America	6 - 8 p.m.	Jaylen Warren, (510) 844-1040	
		1st and 3rd Monday	HIV+ Long Term Survivor Support and Self Help Group	Lighthouse Community	5:30 - 6:30 p.m.	Jim Paramore, (510) 427-7180	
		Tuesdays	HIV/AIDS Support Group in Spanish	La Clinica de la Raza Casa Del Sol	5 - 6:30 p.m.	Gerardo Vidal or Alicia Diaz MFT, (510) 535-6200	
		Office of HIV Prevention Grievance Process & Procedures The Offices of HIV Care and Prevention recognizes that not all client grievances or complaints may be resolved at the service provider level and therefore has implemented a neutral third party mediation option in hopes of facilitating an amicable resolution between the client and the service provider. Clients who have not reached a reasonable and timely resolution to their grievance after going through the provider's internal grievance procedure may be eligible for third party mediation. Each service provider funded through the Offices of HIV Care and Prevention is required to have its own written grievance policies and procedures and provide a written copy to all clients to whom they providers to.					

		Each Office of HIV Care and Prevention funded provider is required to: ● Compose its Grievance Policy and the Patient Rights and Responsibilities statement in clear and simple terms so that it is easy for the participant to understand. ● Distribute copies of grievance documents to every new participant and display them in a public area. ● Offer various dispute prevention measures such as: ○ Inform participants whom they can approach with concerns. ○ Listen and get the facts before jumping to conclusions. ○ Be tactful and never humiliate or embarrass anyone. ○ Admit mistakes. ○ Explain the reason for the decisions made. ○ Provide opportunities for participant feedback such as: ■ Open forums or town hall meetings ■ Hotlines ■ Suggestions boxes ■ Client satisfaction surveys ■ Focus groups ■ Consumer advisory boards ● Specify timelines with each step of the grievance process and provide prompt follow through with the decision. ● Ensure the participant that no retaliatory action will be taken against them that will affect their service. ● Review the Grievance Policy periodically with program administrators and revise it as needed. Office of HIV Care Grievance Process and Procedures can be found at https://oaklandtga.org/grievances.	
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Who We Are (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: Who We Are HIV / AIDS Communicable Diseases Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page presents the people who are part of Offices of HIV Care and Prevention, grouped and filterable according to organizational structure. This area should also capture names, titles, and bios of each person who is featured. Who We Are Offices of HIV Care and Prevention Staff Directory [People Block - All people associated with Office of HIV / AIDS Care] Georgia Schreiber, MPH Program Specialist - HIV Care (510) 268-7650 Georgia.schreiber@acgov.org	

Testing (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: Testing HIV / AIDS Communicable Diseases Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page presents the people who are part of Offices of HIV Care and Prevention, grouped and filterable according to organizational structure. This area should also capture names, titles, and bios of each person who is featured. Testing HIV Testing Sites in Alameda County Berkeley Berkeley Free Clinic 2339 Durant Avenue Berkeley CA 94714 (510) 548-2570 Dublin Santa Rita Jail 5325 Broder Blvd. Dublin, CA 94568 (925) 272-6878	

	Fremont Tri-City Health Center 39184 State St. Fremont, CA 94538 (510) 713-6690 Hayward Kaiser-Hayward 27400 Hesperian Blvd. Hayward, CA 94545 (510) 784-2766 Oakland AIDS Health Care Foundation 411 30th St. Oakland, CA 94609 (510) 628-0949 AHF/Out of the Closet 238 18th Street Oakland, CA 94606 (510) 251-8671 AIDS Project East Bay 1320 Webster Street Oakland, CA 94612 (510) 663-7979 Asian Health Services 818 Webster Street Oakland, CA 94607	
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	(510) 986-6830 Cal-PEP 2811 Adeline Oakland, CA 94608 (510) 874-7850 East Bay AIDS Center 3100 Summit Street, 2nd Floor Oakland, CA 94609 (510) 869-8400 East Bay Community Recovery Project 2551 San Pablo Ave, Suite 222 Oakland, CA 94612 (510) 446-7120 HEPPAC 5323 Foothill Blvd. Oakland, CA 94601 (510) 434-0307 Highland Hospital (AIC Clinic) 1411 E. 31st St. Oakland, CA 94602 (510) 473-4800 Kaiser Oakland 280 W. Mac Arthur Blvd. Oakland, CA 94611 (510) 752-1000 La Clinica De La Raza 1515 Fruitville Ave. Oakland, CA 94601	
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		(510) 535-6416 Lifelong Medical-Foothill Square 10700 MacArthur Blvd. Oakland, CA 94605 (510) 563-4300 WORLD 389 - 30th Street Oakland, CA 94609 (510) 986-0340	
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Resource Library (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content
		Title Tag: Resource Library HIV / AIDS Communicable Diseases Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This is an area intended to express key data resources that help to express how Offices of HIV Care and Prevention is using data to constantly learn about the needs of the community, and how to measure the effectiveness of its approach. It also should contain a block of Data and Dashboard resources. HIV / AIDS Resources See below for resources related to the HIV / AIDS Program. HIV / AIDS Resource Library Offices of HIV Care and Prevention References and Reports Summary – HIV in Alameda County, 2019-2021 https://acphd-web-media.s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/media/data-reports/communicable-disease/docs/hiv-ac-2019-21.pdf Published March 2023 This summary, produced by the HIV Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit, includes data on persons living with HIV, new diagnoses by selected characteristics, and the HIV care continuum. Resources

	Whether you are HIV positive or negative there are a number of local and national resources to help you find specific and factual information on HIV/AIDS. The links below are just a few of the many online resources available. Alameda County The Collaborative Community Planning Council https://oaklandtga.org/planningcouncil/ The Collaborative Community Planning Council (CCPC) of the Oakland Transitional Grant Area (TGA) has the mission to act as a catalyst to provide a continuum of high quality services for all people living with and affected by HIV disease and those at great risk for exposure to HIV/AIDS by empowering our communities, providing responsible stewardship and planning and advocating on our communities' behalf. Berkeley Free Clinic http://www.berkeleyfreeclinic.org/ The Berkeley Free Clinic is a clinic run almost exclusively by volunteers, with an emphasis on education, self-knowledge, and awareness of available public resources. The clinic's website has information about all of the services provided, appointment information, resources, as well as ways to volunteer and get involved. City of Berkeley, CA http://www.ci.berkeley.ca.us The City of Berkeley's website provides links to the City's resources and services, including health services accessible to the community.
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Service Providers & Partners (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag For Providers HIV / AIDS Community Health Services Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page provides some basic contact information for the Offices of HIV Care and Prevention program and provides a gateway into the subsections of the Contact area. Alameda County HIV/AIDS Service Providers The Office of AIDS Administration provides funding to more than 30 Alameda County HIV/AIDS services agencies to provide a variety of compressive HIV/AIDS-related services to address the health and well-being of those living with and affected by HIV/AIDS throughout the county. Services and eligibility provided at each agency may vary. Please make sure to contact the agencies directly for additional information regarding eligibility and services. AIDS Healthcare Foundation (Magic Johnson Clinic) (AHF) AHF's mission is to provide cutting-edge medicine and advocacy regardless of ability to pay. It is through this mission we are striving to reach 30 countries and save over 100,000 lives. Some see it as an impossible goal. We see it as a necessary one. AHF pledges to fight this disease no matter whom it afflicts or where it is found. We will not rest until AIDS is eradicated from the globe. Address: 400 30th Street Suite 300, Oakland, CA 94609 Phone: (510) 628-0949 Fax: (510) 628-0947	

		Web: www.aidshealth.org Alameda County Health System formerly Alameda County Medical Center (ACMC) ACMC was the first organization in the East Bay to open a clinic specifically for people with HIV/AIDS. Our goal is to help people with HIV live healthier and longer. We are an experienced team of doctors, nurses, case managers, and counselors who put you in charge of your own health decisions and work with you and your family to keep you healthy. Address: 1411 East 31st Street, Oakland, CA 94602 Phone: (510) 437-4800 Web: acmedctr.org Alameda County Offices of HIV Care and Prevention Our mission is to work in partnership with the community to promote health and quality of life and to protect the public from the spread of communicable diseases and the health impact of emergencies. Address: 1000 Broadway, Suite 310, Oakland, CA 94607 Phone: (510) 268-7630 Fax: (510) 268-7631 Web: acphd.org Alameda Health Consortium	
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		The Alameda Health Consortium is the association of community health centers based in Alameda County, California, that works together and supports the involvement of our communities in achieving comprehensive, accessible health care and improved outcomes for everyone in the County. All people have the right to accessible and affordable high-quality health care that prevents illness, promotes wellness, and is sensitive to the unique needs of particular communities and cultures. Address: 101 Callan Avenue, Suite 300, Oakland, CA 94577 Phone: (510) 297-0230 Fax: (510) 297-0239 Web: www.alamedahealthconsortium.org Allen Temple Baptist Church The Allen Temple Baptist Church AIDS Ministry seeks to combat the fear and prejudice surrounding HIV/AIDS by providing medical and social services, as well as prevention education. Our efforts focus deeply and solely on East Oakland, California. Address: 8501 International Blvd., Oakland, CA 94621 Phone: (510) 544-3342 Web: www.allentempleaidsministry.org APEB (AIDS Project of the East Bay) APEB is a community-based organization dedicated to preventing the spread of HIV and supporting individuals infected with the virus through programs targeted at some of the most	
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		vulnerable and marginalized individuals in Alameda County. APEB ensures that individuals and communities beyond the reach of other agencies receive professional services of the highest standard. APEB programs focus on prevention education, counseling, primary medical care, research collaborations, and advocacy. As the scope of the HIV/AIDS epidemic changes, APEB will continue to evolve to ensure access to compassionate and exceptional care for those in greatest need. Address: 1320 Webster Street, Oakland, CA 94607 Phone: (510) 663-7979 Fax: (510) 663-7973 Web: apeb.org Ark of Refuge Inc. (City of Refuge San Francisco, CA) The mission of the Ark of Refuge is to challenge and overcome the individual and institutional barriers that discourage or prevent underserved populations from accessing vital services. This agency is dedicated to creating culturally sensitive programs that holistically address the complex life circumstances of persons in need of basic health, educational, and psychosocial services. Address: 1025 Howard Street, San Francisco, CA 94103 Phone: (510) 663-7979 Fax: (510) 663-7973 Web: arkofrefuge.org Asian Health Care Services	
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		To serve and advocate for the Asian community regarding its health rights, and to assure access to health care services regardless of income, insurance status, language, or culture. Address: 818 Webster Street, Oakland, CA 94607 Phone: (510) 986-6830 Fax: (510) 986-6890 Web: ahschc.org CAL-PEP (California Prevention Education Project) CAL-PEP is committed to preventing the spread of HIV and reducing substance abuse among youth and adults by delivering innovative services and programs in a confidential, sex-friendly environment. Address: 1504 Franklin Street #302, Oakland, CA 94607 Phone: (510) 874-7850 Fax: (510) 839-6775 Web: calpep.org Catholic Charities Directed by our Faith, Catholic Charities lifts people out of poverty by promoting self-sufficiency, strengthening families, and supporting safe and just communities. Since 1935, Catholic Charities of the East Bay has served people in need in Alameda and Contra Costa counties regardless of their religious affiliation. Address: 433 Jefferson Street, Oakland, CA 94607	
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		Phone: (510) 768-3100 Fax: (510) 451-6998 Web: cceb.org Children's Hospital The mission of Children's Hospital Oakland is to ensure: • The highest quality pediatric care for all children through regional primary and subspecialty networks. • Strong medical education and teaching programs. • A diverse workforce. • State-of-the-art research programs and facilities. • Nationally-recognized child advocacy efforts. Address: 1747 52nd Street, Oakland, CA 94609 Phone: (510) 428-3000 Web: childrenshospitaloakland.org HIV Education and Prevention Project of Alameda County (HEPPAC) Address: PO BOX 7522, Oakland, CA 94601 Phone: (510) 434-0307 Fax: (510) 261-8365	
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		Web: casasegura.org La Clínica de La Raza The mission of La Clínica is to improve the quality of life of the diverse communities we serve by providing culturally appropriate, high-quality, and accessible health care for all. Dedicated to serving the entire needs of the family, La Clínica provides a comprehensive array of services at eighteen sites: La Clínica de La Raza, Family Optical, five school-based clinics, and the Pediatric clinic. Also, La Clínica operates medical and dental clinics in Contra Costa County, Vallejo, Concord, and Pittsburgh. Address: 1450 Fruitvale Avenue, 3rd Floor, Oakland, CA 94601 Phone: (510) 535-4000 Fax: (510) 535-4189 Web: laclinica.org LifeLong Medical Center Provides high-quality health and social services for individuals with limited income, as well as those who face significant barriers to attaining better health, with a positive, caring environment. Address: 10700 MacArthur Blvd, Oakland, CA 94605 Address: 2031 Sixth Street, Berkeley, CA 94607 Phone: (510) 981-4100	
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		Web: lifelongmedical.org Pacific Center The Pacific Center is an award winning, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender (LGBT) community center based in Berkeley, CA serving the East Bay and Greater Bay Area. Through professional counseling, groups, community events, and advocacy, Pacific Center works to foster and enhance the well-being and self-respect of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender individuals. Pacific Center provides high-quality, LGBT sensitive, mental health services at affordable sliding scale fees. Medi-Cal payments are accepted. Our services include: Our counselors can help you with coming out, anxiety, depression, and other mental health needs. We also provide referrals for other providers as appropriate. Address: 2712 Telegraph Avenue, Berkeley, CA 94705 Phone: (510) 548-8283 Fax: (510) 548-2938 Web: pacificcenter.org Tri-City Health Center The HIV Services Department provides prevention outreach and education, anonymous testing, as well as primary care and support services for HIV+ clients. Address: 39184 State Street, Fremont, CA 94538 Phone: Appointments: (510) 770-8040 Medical Advice: (510) 770-8040	
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		Web: tri-cityhealth.org WORLD (Women Organized to Respond to Life-threatening Disease) WORLD connects HIV-positive women, their families, allies, and communities to one another through peer-based education, support, advocacy, and leadership development. WORLD is a diverse organization for, by, and about women living with, and at risk for, HIV/AIDS. Address: 414 - 13th Street, 2nd Floor, Oakland, CA 94612 Phone: (510) 986-0340 Fax: (510) 986-0341 Web: womenhiv.org	
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For Providers (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag For Providers HIV / AIDS Community Health Services Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page provides some basic contact information for the Offices of HIV Care and Prevention program and provides a gateway into the subsections of the Contact area. For Providers For reports from the Office of HIV Care and Prevention, please contact us for more information at HIVInfo@acgov.org.	

Contact Us (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: Contact Us HIV / AIDS Community Health Services Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page provides some basic contact information for the Offices of HIV Care and Prevention program and provides a gateway into the subsections of the Contact area. Contact Alameda County Health, Public Health Department Offices of HIV Care and Prevention 1100 San Leandro Boulevard, San Leandro, CA 94577 Phone: (510) 268-7630 Fax: (510) 268-7631 HIVInfo@acgov.org HOURS: 8:30 a.m. - 5 p.m. Monday - Friday Closed from 12 - 1 p.m.	

Measles (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: Measles Communicable Diseases Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page provides some basic information for the Program and featured items. Measles Measles, also called rubeola, is a highly contagious illness caused by a virus. It starts with fever that gets worse over several days, with cough, runny nose, and watery, red eyes. After a few days a rash develops and lasts up to a week. Then it gets better by itself. Some people get a more serious case of measles which can cause diarrhea, middle ear infection, pneumonia (lung infection), or encephalitis (brain infection). Measles illness during pregnancy can cause early labor, miscarriage, and low birth weight infants. Measles in people with AIDS or weak immune systems can be very severe. In the United States, two out of 1000 people who get measles will die from it, usually from the complications of the pneumonia or encephalitis caused by the infection. Measles is prevented through vaccination. [Feature Item] Plan for Travel Measles is still common in other countries! Two doses of MMR vaccine are recommended for all international travelers over 12 months of age at least two weeks before planned travel. Infants 6-11 months can receive one dose before travel. Please see Plan for Travel - Measles (CDC) for more information or watch this video. Call your doctor or find travel clinics that serve uninsured or underinsured community members on our Immunization Clinics list.	

		[Gateway Block] For Providers [Button - Learn More] FAQs [Button - Learn More] Resources [Button - Learn More] Contact Us [Button - Learn More] Health Advisories and Media Releases • March 29, 2024 Press Release: Bay Area Health Officials Urge Vigilance as Measles Cases Rise in the US • March 2024 Health Alert: Measles cases are on the rise! • March 2024: CDC Health Advisory: Increase in Global and Domestic Measles Cases and Outbreaks: Ensure Children in the United States and Those Traveling Internationally 6 Months and Older are Current on MMR Vaccination State and Federal Measles Virus General Information • California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Measles Page • Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Measles Page Prevention Measles/Mumps/Rubella (MMR) Vaccine	
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		Measles is prevented through vaccination. Before there was a vaccine, it is estimated that there were over 3 million measles cases every year in the US, and 500 deaths due to measles. The vaccine that we use today, called MMR, for measles, mumps and rubella, is highly effective. Measles vaccination protects not just the person being vaccinated, but the community around them, including babies less than 12 months old, who are too young to be vaccinated. What is the vaccine schedule? • The US recommends two doses of MMR vaccine, separated by at least 28 days. • Two doses of MMR vaccine are more than 97% effective at preventing measles. • Vaccine schedules (CDC). English Spanish Who should get vaccinated? Everyone should be protected from measles. • Children; first dose is typically given at 12—15 months old, with the second dose at 4 years old. • Additional dose for infants 6-12 months prior to international travel. • Students; California law dictates that 2 doses of MMR vaccine are required for school entry. Colleges and trade schools also require vaccine history or proof of immunity. • Adults born after 1956 without evidence of immunity should receive at least one dose of MMR vaccine. ○ 2 doses are recommended for adults who plan to travel internationally and in many colleges. ○ 2 doses are also advised if you work with babies, children, pregnant women, or people with weak immune systems. • Healthcare personnel have specific immunization recommendations. How safe is the measles vaccine? The measles vaccine is very safe. The most common side effects are soreness where the shot was given and fever. Sometimes there is a mild rash or swollen glands in the cheeks or neck. Where do I go to receive a vaccine? The best place to receive an MMR vaccine is at your doctor's office, but there are also other options such as local clinics, pharmacies, or sites found on this vaccine locator website. Any time you receive a vaccine, be sure to keep your record. If you are unsure of your vaccine history, here are some tips.	
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FAQs (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: FAQs Measles Acute Communicative Disease Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page provides some basic contact information for the program and provides a gateway into the subsections of the Contact area. FAQs What is measles? Measles, also called rubeola, is a highly contagious illness caused by a virus. It starts with fever that gets worse over several days, cough, runny nose, and watery, red eyes. After a few days a rash develops and lasts up to a week. Then it gets better by itself. Some people get a more serious case of measles which can cause diarrhea, middle ear infection, pneumonia (lung infection) or encephalitis (brain infection). Measles illness during pregnancy can cause early labor, miscarriage, and low birth weight infants. Measles in people with AIDS or weak immune systems can be very severe. In the United States, 2 out of 1000 people who get measles will die from it, usually from the complications of pneumonia or encephalitis caused by the infection. How is measles spread? Measles is spread person-to-person when an infected person coughs, sneezes, or shares food or drinks. The virus travels easily through the air. It can live in the air and on surfaces for up to two hours. An infected person can pass the virus during the four days before the rash appears and for four days after the rash begins. A person who is exposed to measles and is not protected by immunization will probably become sick 7 to 21 days after exposure. What are the symptoms of measles? People usually do not show signs of measles until 7-14 days after being exposed to someone with	

		measles. Measles can seem like a cold the first few days with a fever (103-105°), cough, sore throat, red watery eyes, and runny nose. About 2-4 days later a red blotchy rash appears that can last from 5-7 days. The rash starts on the face and neck and moves down the body. Is measles dangerous? Measles can be a dangerous or even deadly disease. Measles can lead to ear infections, diarrhea, pneumonia, seizures and meningitis, and encephalitis (swelling of the brain). Symptoms of measles usually appear 7 to 14 days after a person is infected, but can occur as late as 21 days later. Who is at risk for serious illness from measles? • Infants less than 12 months are most at risk for getting measles and for serious illness • Children less than 5 years old • Pregnant women • People with weak immune systems (due to disease or medicines) • Anyone without immunity Who is at risk for spreading measles to those vulnerable to serious illness? All people who do not have immunity (have not been infected before and recovered or have not had two doses of measles vaccine) are at risk for spreading measles to others. • Unvaccinated young children • Healthcare providers who do not have immunity • Child care providers who do not have immunity • International travelers who do not have immunity • Any other person in the community without immunity. Measles Immunization for Adults How can I protect myself and my family? • Through vaccination. • Make sure you and all household members have been vaccinated properly. • More than 97% of those who receive two doses of the vaccine are protected from measles. Insist that persons who have close contact with or care for your children have had the vaccine. • Contact your health care provider immediately if you or anyone in your family develops measles symptoms. Let your healthcare provider know you have measles symptoms BEFORE going to their medical office so they can work to avoid exposing others to the virus. General reminders about staying healthy	
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		● Receiving the measles vaccine is the most effective method of protection. ● Cover your nose and mouth with a tissue or your elbow when you cough or sneeze, then wash your hands. ● Try to avoid close contact with sick people. ● If you are sick with flu-like illness, stay home for at least 24 hours after your fever is gone. ● While sick, limit contact with others and contact your health care provider by phone immediately.	
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Resources (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: Resources Measles Acute Communicative Disease Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page provides some basic contact information for the program and provides a gateway into the subsections of the Contact area. Resources Key Measles Resources • Measles Frequently Asked Questions (CDC) • Measles Vaccination for Adults (ACPHD) • Tips for Locating Old Immunization Records (Immunization Action Coalition) • How Well Vaccinated is Your Child's School (CDPH) State and Federal Measles Virus General Information • California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Measles Page • Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Measles Page For Travelers • Measles Information for Travelers (CDC) • Infographic: Protect Your Child from Measles for International Travelers (CDC) For Parents • Measles Educational Resources (CDC) English Spanish • Vaccine Safety: Answers to Parents Top Questions (CDPH) • How Well Vaccinated is Your Child's School (CDPH)	

		For Child Care Providers Child care staff play an important role in assuring safe and healthy environment for California youth by complying with the vaccination requirements under California law. • Requirements for Employees and Volunteers at Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes (Shots for School) • Preventing the Spread of Illness in Child Care (Am. Academy of Pediatrics) For Schools School staff play an important role in assuring safe and healthy futures for California youth by ensuring that all students in attendance are fully immunized. If a confirmed measles exposure occurs at a school or in a childcare setting, Alameda County Health, Public Health Department will exclude any unimmunized individuals from that setting from 7-21 days after the exposure. • California Immunization Requirements for Schools (CDPH) • Helpful tools for California Schools (CDPH) • How Well Vaccinated is Your Child's School (CDPH) • Immunization Materials Order Form (ACPHD) – Alameda County schools needing Blue Cards or other immunization materials can order them for free using this link	
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For Providers (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: For Clinicians Measles Acute Communicable Disease Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page provides some basic information for the Breastfeeding Program and featured items. For Clinicians Clinicians are requested to: 1. Consider/suspect measles in patients with a rash and fever $\geq 101^{\circ}\text{F}$ (38.3°C) regardless of travel history. 2. Report suspected measles cases immediately, while the patient is still in your office to ACPHD Acute Communicable Disease Section by phone at (510) 267-3250; after hours call (925) 422-7595 and ask for the Public Health On-call Duty Officer. CALL, DO NOT FAX. Measles Situation Update <i>April 17, 2024</i> Alameda County: • A case of measles was confirmed in an Alameda County resident the week of 3/11/24.	

		● ACPHD sent out a Health Alert on 3/18/24 urging all healthcare facilities and clinicians to consider measles in persons presenting with a febrile rash illness AND to report any suspect case of measles immediately by telephone. ● The Association of Bay Area Health Officials sent out a press release on 3/29/24. ● ACPHD continues to work with the health care community to be alert for new cases in the county and is prepared to quickly respond to any new exposures or cases. California & U.S.: ● CDPH sent out a Health Advisory on 3/14/24 and the CDC sent an Advisory on 3/18/24. ● The United States has had more measles cases in the first 3 months of 2024 than in all of 2023. For more information, including guidance updates and California case counts, visit the CDPH measles website Actions Requested of Clinicians 1. Consider measles in any patient presenting with a febrile rash illness, especially if unvaccinated for measles or traveled internationally in the last 21 days. The AMA/CDC Be on Alert for Travel-Related Measles webinar may be a helpful resource. 2. If you suspect measles in a patient, please follow the steps listed in this infographic. 3. Patients with suspected measles should be placed in an Airborne Infection Isolation Room immediately, if possible. Detailed infection control guidance can be found here. 4. Suspect measles cases should be reported to ACPHD by phone immediately, and while the patient is still present if possible. M-F 8:30 a.m. – 5 p.m., (510) 267-3250. After-hours: (925) 422-7595. 5. Collect Respiratory swabs (NP and OP) and urine for measles PCR testing at the Alameda	
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		County Public Health Lab with approval from ACPHD. When directed, serum samples for Measles IgM/IgG should be collected and routed to the California Department of Public Health-Viral and Rickettsial Disease Lab (VRDL). Do NOT use commercial laboratories for suspect measles cases. For detailed instructions, please see ACPHD's Measles Testing & Specimen Routing Procedures document. 6. Ensure patients with suspected measles understand that they must isolate pending test results. Additional Resources: • Measles One-Pager (aap.org) • Plan for Travel - Measles CDC • Measles Healthcare Exposure Quicksheet – June 2022 (CDPH) • Measles Education Resources (CDPH) • Measles information for Healthcare Professionals (CDC) • Measles Outbreak Toolkit for Healthcare Providers (CDC)	
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Contact Us (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: Contact Us Measles Acute Communicative Disease Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page provides some basic contact information for the program and provides a gateway into the subsections of the Contact area. Contact Us Alameda County Health, Public Health Department Acute Communicable Disease 1100 San Leandro Blvd. San Leandro, CA 94577 Phone: (510) 267-3250 AcuteCD@acgov.org For Media Inquiries Alameda County Health, Public Health Department Office of the Director 1100 San Leandro Blvd. San Leandro, CA 94577 Phone: (510) 267-8001 ACHealth-PIO@acgov.org	

MPox (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: MPox Communicable Diseases Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page provides some basic information for the Program and featured items. MPox Mpox — <i>pronounced /m·pox/</i> — is formerly known as Monkeypox. Mpox is a rare disease that is caused by infection with the Mpox virus. Mpox can cause fever, headache, body aches, swollen lymph nodes, and a rash.	

MRSA (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: MRSA Communicable Diseases Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page provides some basic information for the Program and featured items. MRSA  Methicillin-resistant <i>S. Aureus</i> (MRSA or 'mersa') are staph bacteria commonly found on the skin and in the nose of healthy people. MRSA can cause minor skin infections that can be treated by a healthcare provider without antibiotics. If not treated properly, MRSA can cause more serious infections such as pneumonia and bloodstream	

		infections. [Gateway Block] For Providers [Button - Learn More]	
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For Providers (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: For Providers MRSA Acute Communicative Disease Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page provides some basic information for the Breastfeeding Program and featured items. For Providers ‘Staph’ bacteria (Staphylococcus aureus or S. Aureus) are commonly found on the skin and in the nose of healthy people. It is the most common cause of skin infections. Most of these skin infections are minor (such as pimples and boils or abscesses) and can be treated by a healthcare provider without antibiotics (drugs used to kill bacteria). However, staph bacteria can also cause serious infections (such as surgical wound infections and bloodstream infections). Methicillin-resistant S. aureus (MRSA or ‘mersa’) is a staph that has developed resistance to a commonly used class antibiotics called ‘beta-lactams’ (i.e. penicillins - methicillin, nafcillin, amoxicillin, oxacillin, among others). MRSA can cause minor skin infections and, if not treated properly, more serious infections such as pneumonia and bloodstream infections. MRSA infections are more difficult to treat, but usually respond to draining of wounds and/or antibiotics. Drainage of skin boils or abscesses should only be done by a healthcare provider. How is MRSA Spread? MRSA is usually spread through direct physical contact with an infected person, but may be spread through contact with contaminated objects or surfaces. It is not spread by coughing unless the infected person has MRSA pneumonia. Control Activities in Alameda County Preventing the spread of MRSA primarily depends on the habits of individuals and facilities. Alameda County Health, Public Health Department provides education and recommendations for the public and many types of facilities, such as schools, prisons, and healthcare facilities, among others, on how to prevent and to manage persons with an MRSA infection.	

		More Information MRSA Information Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) California Department of Public Health - MRSA	
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Norovirus (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: Norovirus Communicable Diseases Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page provides some basic information for the Program and featured items. Norovirus More information coming soon.	

Pertussis (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: Pertussis Communicable Diseases Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page provides some basic information for the Programand featured items. Pertussis  [Gateway Block]	

	About Pertussis What is Pertussis? Pertussis (whooping cough) is a very contagious disease of the lungs and respiratory system caused by bacteria. Infants are the most vulnerable to serious complications such as hospitalizations or death. How is Pertussis Spread? Pertussis or “whooping cough” is spread by wet droplets produced when an infected person coughs, sneezes, or talks. People with whooping cough can spread the disease from the time they get a runny nose until three weeks after their cough starts. Good to Know Pertussis is cyclical, with peak cases every 3-5 years. California’s last epidemic was in 2014 with 11,209 cases reported, including two infant deaths and hundreds of hospitalizations. What are the Symptoms of Pertussis? Early symptoms are like the common cold: ● Runny nose ● Low or no fever ● Sneezing ● Mild cough Symptoms after 1-2 weeks: ● Vomiting ● Red or blue face ● Problems breathing ● Extreme tiredness ● A “whoop” sound ● Sweating spells Symptoms in infants are different. Infants younger than six months old often do not have a typical cough. In the early stages, infants may: ● Gasp or gag ● Get very tired	
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	• Stop breathing • Seizures Prevention Vaccine Recommendations To protect young children from pertussis there is a five-dose vaccine called DTaP (Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis). Children should receive this vaccine at 2, 4 and 6 months of age, as well as between 15 to 18 months and 4-6 years. All children should receive the full series of shots on time. A vaccine called Tdap is similar to DTaP. Children age 7 or older and all adults should also receive at least one Tdap vaccine. People who did not get Tdap at that age should get it as soon as possible. Tdap is especially important for health care professionals and anyone having close contact with a baby younger than 12 months. Pregnant women should get a dose of Tdap during every pregnancy, preferably between the early part of gestational weeks 27–36, to protect the newborn from pertussis. Immunizing when the mom is pregnant not only protects the mom, but also gives baby protection until they are old enough to start the vaccine series (usually two months old). Infants are most at risk for severe, life-threatening complications from pertussis. Another vaccine, called Td, protects against tetanus and diphtheria, but not pertussis. It is recommended every 10 years. How Can I Protect My Family? • Make sure you and all household members are up to date with the pertussis vaccine. • Insist that persons who have close contact with or care for your infant have had a pertussis Tdap booster (tetanus, diphtheria and pertussis). • Keep people with coughs away from your child. • Wash hands frequently. • See your health care provider if you have a persistent cough. Learn More • Alameda County Immunization Clinics	
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		• CDC Pertussis • CDPH Pertussis (Whooping Cough) For Providers [Button - Learn More]	
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For Providers (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: For Providers Pertussis Acute Communicable Disease Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page provides some basic information for the Breastfeeding Program and featured items. For Providers IMMEDIATELY report the outbreaks of any disease by calling the Alameda County Health, Public Health Department, in accordance with the California Code of Regulations, Title 17 (Section 2500). Click here for reporting instructions and forms » Updates and Useful Information • Order free health education materials	

Rabies (Providers)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: Rabies Communicable Diseases Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page provides some basic information for the Program and featured items. Rabies  About Rabies Rabies is a serious infection of the nervous system caused by a virus, known as Rabies virus. The virus is usually transmitted to humans by a bite or scratch from a wild infected animal, most commonly, a bat or a skunk. Rabies almost always results in death if a bite or scratch from a rabid animal (an animal infected with rabies) is not treated at the time of exposure and symptoms of an infection develop.	

		Of 112 animals tested for rabies in 2022, only 2 bats tested positive for rabies in Alameda County. However, skunks, raccoons, foxes, dogs, and cats also can be infected with rabies. A few cases of rabies have been reported in wolves, coyotes, bobcats, ferrets, cattle, horses, goats, and sheep. Small rodents such as hamsters, squirrels, chipmunks, mice, and rabbits are very rarely infected with rabies. How is Rabies spread to humans? Rabies is transmitted to humans and other animals through close contact with saliva from infected animals (i.e. bites, scratches, licks on broken skin and mucous membranes). Person-to-person spread is very rare. Vaccination of animals against rabies and not feeding or handling wild or stray animals are the primary methods of rabies prevention. California regulations (H&SC §121690, CCR Title 17 §2606.4) require all dogs to be licensed and vaccinated against rabies. It is strongly recommended that all cats, ferrets, and, in some cases, livestock, be vaccinated as well. Alameda County Vector Control - Rabies [Gateway Block] For Providers [Button - Learn More]	
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For Providers (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: For Providers Rabies Communicable Diseases Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page provides some basic information for the Breastfeeding Program and featured items. For Providers What You and Your Physician Should Know About Rabies [Resource Block - Collection = Rabies Provider Resources] Control Activities in Alameda County Alameda County Health, Public Health Department (ACPHD) helps health care providers determine potential risk of rabies exposure, tests animals for rabies, and advises on management of human rabies exposures. The Alameda County Vector Control Services District leads activities related to wildlife management and domestic animals rabies control, such as trapping, investigating, quarantining of both wild and domestic animals suspected of having rabies, educating the public on preventing rabies, approving pet rabies vaccination exemptions, and monitoring local animal control agency activities.	

Seasonal Influenza (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: Seasonal Influenza Communicable Diseases Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Seasonal Influenza What is the Flu? Influenza (the Flu) is a serious disease caused by influenza A or B viruses, mainly during the Fall and Winter. It can cause mild to severe illness and at times can lead to death. Symptoms include: • Fever • Cough • Headache • Muscle aches • Weakness • Sore throat • Runny nose How is the Flu spreading? • The Flu virus spreads through the tiny droplets produced when an infected person coughs, sneezes, or talks. • A person can get infected by breathing in these droplets, or by touching surfaces covered with these drops, and then touching their mouth, nose, or eyes. • People who have the flu may spread it to others up to 5-7 days after first feeling sick.	

	Anyone can get sick with flu, even healthy people, and serious problems related to flu can happen to anyone at any age, but some people are at higher risk of developing serious flu-related complications if they get sick. This includes people 65 years and older, people of any age with certain chronic medical conditions (such as asthma, diabetes, or heart disease), immunocompromised persons, pregnant people, and children younger than five years, especially those younger than two years. Protect Yourself and Your Family The Alameda County Health, Public Health Department (ACPHD), along with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), recommends a yearly Flu vaccine for everyone 6 months of age and older. The vaccine is typically available starting in September. For additional information on Flu vaccination: • Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Flu Website • California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Flu Website • Summary of the 2023-24 influenza recommendations by the CDC's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices. Contact Us For Influenza Reporting Acute Communicable Disease Phone: (510) 267-3250 Fax: (510) 273-3744 Email: AcuteCD@acgov.org For Flu Vaccine Information Immunization Program Phone: (510) 267-3230 Fax: (510) 268-2333 Email: Immunize@acgov.org Alameda County Health, Public Health Department Acute Communicable Disease 1100 San Leandro Blvd. San Leandro, CA 94577	
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Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) Communicable Diseases Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page gives a high-level introduction to Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) Control & Prevention Unit , and introduces the main areas of the Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) Control & Prevention Unit Website. It may have one or more feature items. Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) The STD Control & Prevention Unit aims to reduce the number of new STD occurrences and congenital syphilis cases in Alameda County each year through disease surveillance, case investigation, outreach and sexual health education, condom/safer-sex supply distribution, and capacity-building service provision. STD Control and Prevention Unit The Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) Control & Prevention Unit aims to reduce the number of new sexually transmitted disease (STD) occurrences and congenital syphilis cases in Alameda County each year through disease surveillance, case investigation, outreach and sexual health education, condom/safer-sex supply distribution, and capacity-building service provision. The Unit works to normalize sexual health by increasing individual, community, and health care provider awareness—including the risk for and impact of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). The STD Control & Prevention	

	Unit conducts high-impact prevention work by focusing on populations most impacted by STDs: youth (persons aged 14-24), sexual and gender minorities, racial and ethnic minorities, pregnant persons, persons experiencing homelessness, and justice-involved persons. Sexual Health and Wellness Sexual health is a big part of life! It can affect, and is affected by, other aspects of health, including physical, mental, emotional, and social well-being. Sexual health requires a positive and respectful approach to sexuality and sexual relationships, as well as the possibility of having pleasurable and safe sexual experiences free of coercion, discrimination, and violence. The ability for people to achieve Sexual Health and Wellness depends on their level of: • Protection from stigma, discrimination, and violence • Social protections and economic security • Physical and emotional safety • Exposure to comprehensive, good-quality information about sex and sexuality • Awareness of one's vulnerability to adverse sexual health outcomes* • Knowledge about and comfort with one's body, senses of pleasure, and desires • Ability to access culturally competent, critically conscious, sex-positive sexual health services • Connection to an environment that affirms and promotes one's sexual health *Note: adverse sexual health outcomes include but are not limited to HIV/STDs, viral hepatitis, unintended pregnancies (i.e., unwanted or mistimed), sexual violence, sexual dysfunction, and cancers of the reproductive system. [Gateway Block] About [Button - Learn More]	
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		FAQs [Button - Learn More] Testing [Button - Learn More] For Providers [Button - Learn More] Contact Us [Button - Learn More]	
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About (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: About Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) Communicable Diseases Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page provides some basic information for the Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) Control & Prevention Unit and featured items. About the Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) Control & Prevention Unit Chlamydia Screening Project (ClaSP) In partnership between the Alameda County Health, Public Health Department(ACPHD), STD Prevention & Control Unit and the Alameda County Juvenile Justice Center, the Chlamydia Screening Project (ClaSP) provides routine chlamydia screening, treatment, referral, and health education for all eligible youth booked into local juvenile justice facilities. The long-term goal of ClaSP is to decrease the prevalence of chlamydia infections among the juvenile justice population by 20%. The project is supported in part by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the California Department of Public Health, STD Control Branch. Don't Think, Know (I Know Alameda) Many people do not know they have chlamydia or gonorrhea until they get tested. The FREE I Know Alameda home test kit program is a simple and confidential way for young women, girls, transmen, and any person with a vagina to test for chlamydia and gonorrhea in the privacy of their own home—or wherever they feel comfortable! Resource: https://alameda.dontthinkknow.org/ reference info re: Order a Free I Know Home Test Kit, Learn More About I Know Alameda, Get I Know Test Results	

		Public Health Investigation (PHI) The ACPHD, STD Prevention & Control Unit is responsible for Public Health Investigation (PHI)—also known as disease intervention—for chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis. PHI activities are intended to intervene in the spread of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) through follow-up to encourage timely testing and/or treatment for individuals who are infected with or exposed to chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis. Public Health Investigation efforts may also assist individuals with informing their sexual partner(s) of the need to seek counseling, testing, treatment, and/or other related sexual health services. Sexual Health Capacity Building (SHCB) The ACPHD, STD Prevention & Control Unit provides free, customized sexual health capacity-building for community-based organizations, academic institutions, correctional facilities, hospitals/clinics, and other government entities. Request Capacity-Building Services Contact the STD Prevention & Control Unit What methods of capacity-building are available? STD Prevention & Control capacity-building service provision activities include, but are not limited to: ● Advisory and assistance service ● Community outreach and engagement (e.g., health fairs, panel discussions) ● Safer sex kit dissemination (e.g., condoms, lube, brochures) ● Strategic planning ● Training workshop (in-person or virtual) ● Webinar (live or on-demand/prerecorded) For which topics is capacity-building available? STD Prevention & Control capacity-building content areas include, but are not limited to: ● Equity, inclusion, and sexual health ● Normalizing sexual health: Let's Talk About Sex ● Pregnancy and sexual health ● Provider bias and its impact on sexual health ● Safer sex and harm reduction ● Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) 101	
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		• Science, treatment, and sexual health • Older adults (50+) and sexual health • Youth and sexual health How can I request capacity-building services? If you are based in Alameda County and would like to request sexual health capacity-building services (including safer sex supply dissemination), please complete the form below. https://acphd.org/sexualhealth/programs/shcb/	
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FAQs (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: FAQs Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) Communicable Diseases Community Health Services Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: Sexually Transmitted Disease (STDs) FAQs What is an STD? A Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD), also known as a Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI), is a pathogen* most commonly spread during vaginal, anal, and oral sex. STDs are common—especially among young people—and include infections such as Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, Syphilis, Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV), Hepatitis B Virus (HBV), Human Papillomavirus (HPV), and Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). It is important to remember that anyone who is sexually active can get an STD and that some infections, such as Syphilis, Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV), and Human Papillomavirus (HPV), are spread via skin-to-skin contact. *Pathogen: an infectious agent that can cause disease (e.g., virus, bacteria, or parasite). Can sexually transmitted infections be cured? Bacterial infections, such as Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, and Syphilis, can be cured via prescribed antibiotics. It is important that all infected or exposed sex partners are treated before resuming sexual relations. Otherwise, the cycle of infection will continue. Viral infections, on the other hand, are treatable, though not curable. While there is vaccination available to prevent Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) and Human Papillomavirus (HPV)—and while the immune system can often remove these two infections on its own—there is currently no medical cure for HBV or	

		HPV. As for Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV) and Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), these sexually transmitted infections are considered incurable (i.e., unable to be cured). It is important to know that antiviral and antiretroviral medications are available to treat people living with HSV or HIV, respectively. How would I know if I have an STD? In many cases, sexually transmitted diseases/infections are asymptomatic, which means that they do not show signs or symptoms of infection. For this reason, the only sure way to know if you have a sexually transmitted infection (STI) is to get tested. Talk to your medical provider about your personal risk for sexually transmitted infections. Generally, it is recommended that you get screened for sexually transmitted infections if you: • Are experiencing signs or symptoms of an STI • Gained a new sex partner since your last STI screening • Have more than one sex partner • Have a sex partner who has more than one sex partner For a list of sites that provide STD testing and treatment services, visit https://alameda.dontthinkknow.org/testing-and-treatment-centers List of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) Chlamydia Chlamydia is a common sexually transmitted disease caused by a bacterium called Chlamydia trachomatis. Infection often causes no symptoms and, if not treated, can lead to serious reproductive health problems such as pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) and infertility. Chlamydia also can cause infections in newborn babies. Tests and effective treatments are available. Source: California Department of Public Health, Sexually Transmitted Diseases Control Branch (Chlamydia)	
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		Gonorrhea Gonorrhea is a common sexually transmitted infection caused by a bacterium called <i>Neisseria Gonorrhoeae</i>. If left untreated, infection can lead to serious reproductive health problems, such as pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) and infertility. Gonorrhea also can cause infections in newborn babies. Tests and effective treatments are available. Disseminated Gonococcal Infection (DGI) Disseminated Gonococcal Infection, or DGI, is an uncommon, but severe, complication of untreated gonorrhea. DGI occurs when the sexually transmitted pathogen <i>Neisseria Gonorrhoeae</i> invades the bloodstream and spreads to distant sites in the body, leading to clinical manifestations such as septic arthritis, polyarthralgia, tenosynovitis, petechial/pustular skin lesions, bacteremia, or, on rare occasions, endocarditis or meningitis. Source: California Department of Public Health, Sexually Transmitted Diseases Control Branch (Gonorrhea) Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV) Genital Herpes—caused by the Herpes Simplex Virus type 1 (HSV-1) and type 2 (HSV-2)—is a common sexually transmitted infection that any sexually active person can get. Most people with HSV do not know they are infected. This lifelong infection can cause painful blisters and lead to infections in newborn babies. There is no cure for HSV, but medication is available to reduce symptoms and reduce the chance of spreading herpes to a sex partner. Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of STD Prevention (HSV) Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) Hepatitis B is a vaccine-preventable liver infection caused by the Hepatitis B Virus (HBV). Hepatitis B is spread when blood, semen, or other body fluids from a person infected with the virus enter the body of someone who is not infected. For many people, Hepatitis B is a short-term illness. For others, it can become a long-term, chronic infection that can lead to serious or even life-threatening health issues like cirrhosis (scarring), liver cancer, liver failure, and death. Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Viral Hepatitis (HBV) Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Human Papillomavirus, or HPV, is the most common sexually transmitted infection (STI) in the United States. HPV is transmitted through skin-to-skin contact during vaginal, anal, or oral sex with someone who has the virus. Most people who become infected with HPV will not have any symptoms and will	
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		clear the infection on their own. Nevertheless, when HPV infections persist, they can lead to abnormal Pap tests, genital warts, or cancer. There are many different strains of HPV, which are classified into two main groups: high-risk and low-risk. High-risk HPV can cause cancer of the cervix, vagina, vulva, penis, anus, and throat. Low-risk HPV can cause genital and anal warts. Some health effects caused by HPV can be prevented by the HPV vaccines. Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of STD Prevention (HPV) Syphilis Syphilis is a sexually transmitted infection caused by the bacterium <i>Treponema Pallidum</i>. Untreated infection can lead to long-term health problems, including brain disease. Syphilis increases both transmission and acquisition of HIV. Tests and treatment are available. Congenital Syphilis Congenital syphilis is an infection transmitted from a pregnant person to a child during pregnancy and/or delivery caused by the bacterium <i>Treponema Pallidum</i>. Congenital syphilis can cause severe illness in infants, including premature birth, low birth weight, birth defects, blindness, and hearing loss. It can also lead to stillbirth and infant death. Tests and treatment for pregnant people are readily available. Source: California Department of Public Health, Sexually Transmitted Diseases Control Branch Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Human Immunodeficiency Virus, or HIV, is a virus that attacks the body's immune system. If left untreated, HIV can lead to AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome). There is currently no cure for HIV, but with proper medical care, HIV can be controlled. People living with HIV who get effective HIV treatment can live long, healthy lives. For more information about HIV/AIDS—including testing, prevention, and linkage to care—visit Alameda County Offices of HIV Care and Prevention.	
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Testing (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: Get Tested Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) Communicable Diseases Community Health Services Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: STD Testing In many cases, sexually transmitted diseases/infections are asymptomatic, which means that they do not show signs or symptoms of infection. For this reason, the only sure way to know if you have a sexually transmitted infection (STI) is to get tested. [Feature Item] Find STD Testing and Treatment Visit Site Generally, it is recommended that you get screened for sexually transmitted infections if you: • Are experiencing signs or symptoms of an STI • Gained a new sex partner since your last STI screening • Have more than one sex partner • Have a sex partner who has more than one sex partner Attention: Please contact your medical provider to discuss your personal risk for sexually transmitted infections. Testing for Chlamydia and Gonorrhea When do I need sexually transmitted infection (STI) testing? In accordance with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), it is recommended	

		that sexually active women and transmen under age 25 be tested for chlamydia and gonorrhea every year. CDC also recommends getting tested for sexually transmitted infections if you have: • Symptoms of an STI • A new sex partner since your last STI screening • More than one sex partner • A sex partner who has more than one sex partner Attention: If you are experiencing STI symptoms, do not order an I Know Alameda home test kit. Instead, contact your health care provider or visit I Know Alameda: Testing and Treatment to locate an in-person testing site. How do I order a home test kit? To order a free home test kit for chlamydia and gonorrhea, complete the I Know Alameda: Home Test Kit Order Form or call us at (510) 268-2110. How will I receive the home test kit? The home test kit will be mailed to you at an address of your choice (e.g., your home, a friend's home, or your work). You decide where. You will receive the home test kit in a plain white envelope within 3-5 days after placing your order. How do I use the home test kit? To use the home test kit, you swirl the cotton swab in your vagina for several seconds, place the swab in the tube, and mail it back in the pre-paid envelope provided—the postage is already paid! For more details, visit I Know Alameda: Testing Instructions. How do I get my test results? To get your confidential test results, log in to the I Know Alameda: Test Results or by phone one week after mailing back the kit. If you need STI treatment, visit I Know Alameda: Care Near You to find free or low-cost treatment. For more details, visit I Know Alameda: Getting Your Results.	
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		How do I learn more about Don't Think Know (I Know Alameda)? To learn more about I Know Alameda, see I Know Alameda Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs), email us at alameda@dontthinkknow.org, or call us at (510) 268-2110.	
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For Providers (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: For Providers Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) Communicable Diseases Community Health Services Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: For Providers: STD Resources STD Control and Prevention Unit - Provider Resources (collection) AlCo Reactor History Request Form This form is designed for providers to request Alameda County (AlCo) patient reactor history. Once this form is completed, a response will be securely emailed or faxed within 24 business hours. California Reportable Disease Information Exchange (CalREDIE) Provider Portal The CalREDIE Provider Portal provides secure access for healthcare providers to electronically submit Confidential Morbidity Reports (CMRs), required by California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 17, Section 2500, directly to Local Health Departments (LHD). To register for CalREDIE Provider Portal access, return a completed CalREDIE Provider Portal User Account Authorization Form to SexualHealth@acgov.org. Confidential Morbidity Report (CMR) In the State of California, health care providers who have diagnosed, or suspect the presence of, a sexually transmitted disease (STD) in their patient are legally required to report that information to the local health department. This form is designed for health care providers to report those diseases mandated by Title 17, California Code Regulation (CCR).	

		Confidential Morbidity Report (CMR) Instructions This document provides guidance on how to report a sexually transmitted disease (STD) via the Confidential Morbidity Report (CMR). National Provider Tools and Recommendations The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) provides tools (e.g., wallcharts, pocket guides, and social media graphics) and recommendations to help healthcare settings improve STD care services. National Network of STD Clinical Prevention Training Centers (NNPTC) The National Network of STD Clinical Prevention Training Centers (NNPTC) is funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to assist clinicians in the United States with the skills, knowledge and experience they need to address and prevent STDs in their patients. Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) Treatment Guidelines (2021 Update) The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has updated their STI Treatment Guidelines to provide current evidence-based prevention, diagnostic, and treatment recommendations that replace the 2015 guidance. The recommendations are intended to be a source of clinical guidance; healthcare providers should always assess patients based on their clinical circumstances and local burden. STD Clinical Consultation Network (STDCCN) The Clinical Consultation Network is intended to support licensed healthcare professionals and STD program staff with clinical decision support. Advisory consultations are based on information provided by the caller without the benefit of a direct evaluation/examination of the patient and, as such, do not constitute medical advice and are intended to be used only as a guide.	
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Contact Us (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: Contact Us Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) Communicable Diseases Community Health Services Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page provides some basic contact information for the program and provides a gateway into the subsections of the Contact area. Contact the Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) Control & Prevention Unit Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) Control & Prevention Unit 1100 San Leandro Blvd San Leandro, CA 94577 Phone: (510) 267-3220 For general inquiries about sexual health and wellness, email us at SexualHealth@acgov.org. If your organization is based in Alameda County and you would like to request sexual health capacity-building services (e.g., workshops, safer sex supplies, etc.), please complete our Capacity-Building Services Request Form.	

Shigellosis (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: Shigellosis Communicable Diseases Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Shigellosis About Shigellosis What is shigellosis? Shigellosis is an intestinal illness caused by a group of bacteria called Shigella. Common symptoms include diarrhea (sometimes bloody), abdominal cramps, nausea, and fever. Symptoms usually begin within two days after exposure to Shigella and typically last for five to 7 days. Many people may have mild disease that gets better without medical treatment and will recover fully. However, some people, especially young children, older adults, and persons with weakened immune systems, may have severe disease that requires hospitalization. A small number of people can develop complications such as bloodstream infections, seizures, kidney failure, or arthritis. How does Shigella spread? Shigella is very infectious and spreads easily. An infected person sheds Shigella bacteria in their stool while they are sick and often for more than a week afterwards, and can spread the bacteria if they do not wash their hands well after using the toilet. Shigella spreads from person to person through close personal contact (such as contact with infected diapered children) or exposure to the feces of an infected person during sexual contact. It also spreads by eating foods or liquids contaminated by an infected person or swallowing	

	untreated recreational water (such as lakes or water park play fountains) contaminated with Shigella. Health care providers are required by law to report cases of shigellosis to the local health department. To prevent the spread of Shigella, local health departments are required to restrict the activities of people with shigellosis who work in certain settings, such as daycare, food-related businesses, and health care workers who have direct patient contact until they are no longer infectious. Prevention How can shigellosis be prevented? Please keep the following guidance in mind: • Thorough, frequent handwashing with soap and water, or, if this is not available, hand sanitizer. Wash hands after using the bathroom, after changing diapers, and before preparing food or drinks or eating. • Help toddlers and small children wash their hands properly. • Keep children with diarrhea out of child care settings. • Do not prepare food for others or participate in recreational water activities (like swimming) if you have diarrhea. • Avoid unprotected direct oral-anal contact and wash hands, areas of the body, or objects that may have had contact with fecal material. • Thoroughly wash fruit and vegetables that will be eaten raw. • If traveling to developing countries, drink only boiled or treated water and eat only cooked hot foods or fruits and vegetables that you peel yourself after thorough washing with treated/boiled water. Testing How is shigellosis diagnosed and treated? A health care provider diagnoses shigellosis by collecting a sample of stool and sending it to a microbiology	
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		laboratory. Shigella may also be found in the blood, but this is not common. Although some patients do not require medical treatment, more severely ill patients may need intravenous rehydration and antibiotics. Learn More For additional information, visit these websites. • CDC Shigellosis General Information • California Department of Public Health Shigellosis	
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Tuberculosis (TB) (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: Tuberculosis (TB) Communicable Diseases Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page gives a high-level introduction to Tuberculosis (TB) Control Program , and introduces the main areas of the Tuberculosis (TB) Control Program Website. It may have one or more feature items. Tuberculosis (TB) The TB program team aids clients in understanding their disease, ensuring they receive proper care, medication adherence, contact tracing, and assistance with various other health needs. They also provide consultations and monitor TB cases to control its spread in Alameda County. [Gateway Block] Prevention [Button - Learn More] Contact Us [Button - Learn More] The TB program staff includes public health nurses, public health investigators, medical social workers, physicians, and administrative staff. Their job is to:	

- Help clients and their families understand their disease.
- Make sure clients have a physician and are receiving appropriate care.
- Make sure clients take all of their medicine.
- Get the names of friends, family, and other individuals the client has been in close contact with so they can be checked for Tuberculosis and offered medicine if needed.
- Assist TB clients with other needs such as referrals for Medi-Cal, housing, food, transportation to medical appointments, and linkages to other services as needed.

TB staff also consults with physicians, schools, hospital nurses, and others in the community on Tuberculosis. Additionally, they monitor the number of TB cases yearly and determine other steps that need to be taken to control Tuberculosis in Alameda County.

**What is tuberculosis?**

Tuberculosis (TB) is a communicable disease that is caused by bacteria (germs) that attack the lungs or other parts of the body, such as the kidney, spine, or brain. If not treated properly, TB can be fatal. Approximately one-third of the world's population—over two billion people—is infected with tuberculosis bacteria. More than nine million become sick with TB disease annually.

How is it spread?

TB is spread person-to-person through the air. When a person with active TB coughs or sneezes, TB bacteria get in the air. Anyone who has close and frequent contact with a person with active TB disease can breathe in the bacteria and become infected. It generally takes several exposures over several hours in order to become infected. TB is not spread by shaking someone's hand, sharing food or drink, touching bed linens or toilet seats, sharing toothbrushes, or kissing.

TB infection vs. TB disease

There is a difference between TB infection and TB disease. When a person has been exposed to someone with TB disease and has breathed in the TB germs, that person may become infected with TB. In most cases, people with healthy immune systems can contain the infection at that point and not become ill with TB disease. A person with TB infection only (positive TB skin test but normal chest X-ray) is not sick and is not contagious to others. TB medicine can help kill the bacteria and prevent the development of TB disease in the future.

	However, if a person with TB infection does not take preventive medicine, the bacteria may grow and cause active TB disease. TB symptoms may include a constant cough that lasts two or more weeks, chest pain, weakness, and loss of appetite. When a person has active TB disease, the individual may be contagious and cause infection in other people, particularly those with whom they spend the most time. Someone with active TB disease will need to take several TB medicines for many months in order to become well and not infect others. However, they may no longer be infectious after a few weeks of medicine and would be able, once cleared by the Health Department, to return to work and normal activities while they are completing their TB treatment. People can have active TB in any organ of the body, but it is only infectious to others when it is in the lungs or larynx. Learn More: • Tuberculosis Fact Sheet, 2022	
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Prevention (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: Prevention Tuberculosis (TB) Communicable Diseases Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page provides some basic information for the Tuberculosis (TB) Control Program and featured items. Prevention What can I do to protect myself? If you have TB symptoms, seek treatment immediately. Someone with active TB disease will need to take several TB medicines for many months in order to become well and not infect others. By law, Tuberculosis must be reported by doctors, hospitals, and laboratories to the TB Control Program in the health department. This is necessary to make sure persons with active Tuberculosis are receiving proper medical care. We can prevent the spread of TB in the community by ensuring that the contacts of persons with TB are screened and have an opportunity to take preventive treatment if indicated. Symptoms & Treatment TB Symptoms With TB infection, a person may have no symptoms, may not feel sick and is not contagious. The person may have a positive TB skin test but a negative chest X-ray. With TB disease, there are many symptoms, including: • A bad cough that lasts weeks • Chest pain	

	● Coughing up blood ● Fatigue ● Weight loss ● No appetite ● Chills ● Fever ● Night sweats Persons with active TB disease can spread TB to others. Treatment involves several drugs taken over several months in order to fully treat TB and reduce the risk of exposing others. Treatment TB disease can be treated by taking several drugs for six to 12 months. It is very important that people who have TB disease finish the medicine and take the drugs exactly as prescribed. If they stop taking the drugs too soon, they can become sick again. If they do not take the drugs correctly, the germs that are still alive may become resistant to those drugs. TB that is resistant to drugs is harder and more expensive to treat. Testing TB Screening Alameda County Health, Public Health Department (ACPHD) does not have TB clinics. People who have been diagnosed with TB—or think they may have TB—need to see their doctor. If you have health insurance, the doctor will bill the insurance for the care. TB Control can help persons with active TB disease and their close contacts get medical care and complete treatment. TB Screening Test Sites »	
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Contact Us (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: Contact Us Tuberculosis Community Health Services Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page provides some basic contact information for the program and provides a gateway into the subsections of the Contact area. Contact Program TB Control: (510) 667-3096 TB reporting fax number for medical providers: (510) 273-3916 Alameda County Health, Public Health Department Division of Communicable Disease Control & Prevention 1100 San Leandro Blvd. San Leandro, CA 94577 Main Phone: (510) 667-3096 For media inquiries: Alameda County Health, Public Health Department Office of the Director 1100 San Leandro Blvd. San Leandro, CA 94577	

West Nile Virus (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: West Nile Virus Acute Communicable Disease Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page provides some basic information for the Program and featured items. West Nile Virus  About West Nile Virus West Nile Virus (WNV) is a potentially serious illness. It is the most common and serious vector-borne disease in California. There have been more than 7,000 human cases and over 300 deaths reported in California since 2003. Mosquitoes that spread WNV are found throughout California. WNV has been established as a seasonal epidemic that generally runs from June 1 to Nov. 1. Click on this interactive map to view	

	reported WNV cases across California. To report a dead bird or squirrel, call the West Nile Virus Dead Bird Hotline at (877) WNV-BIRD (877-968-2473). The Hotline is staffed with live operators. You may also use this online reporting form. How WNV is Spread to Humans WNV is transmitted to humans and animals through a mosquito bite. Mosquitoes become infected when they feed on infected birds. Human-to-human transmission of WNV does not occur. However, human WNV infections have been associated with blood transfusions and organ transplants. Prevention Control Activities in Alameda County As of January 23, 2023, California reported 186 dead birds and 3,165 mosquito pools that tested positive for West Nile Virus in 27 counties. There also were 170 human cases statewide of WNV and no human deaths. In Alameda County, 17 dead birds and 15 mosquito pools tested positive for WNV, with no human cases. No WNV activity was detected in 2022 in Alameda County, but Alameda County Vector Control Services (ACVCS) has confirmed the detection of WNV-positive mosquitos as of January 31, 2023. During WNV season, Alameda County's Mosquito Abatement program works to limit risks to residents by monitoring ponds and other possible mosquito breeding sites, trapping to detect high numbers of mosquitoes, treating sewer catch-basins to prevent breeding, collecting birds for testing, and educating residents and owners about removing standing water from private property to limit mosquito breeding and mosquito bites. Testing The rationale for West Nile Virus testing: While there is no specific treatment for WNV, there are a number of critical reasons to test patients with symptoms compatible with WNV disease, including: • Differentiating WNV from other conditions such as enterovirus and other arboviral diseases. • Both WNV neuroinvasive disease and WNV fever patients can have lingering symptoms and identification of the underlying etiology is helpful for the patient and family members. • A febrile WNV patient may have another family member who is at risk for an invasive WNV disease (since it is often acquired near the place of residence). A positive patient may function as a local sentinel, indicating infected mosquitoes are in the area.	
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	• Mosquito control and public health agencies can institute proper control measures to prevent further cases. Mosquito Control Alameda County Mosquito Abatement District (510) 783-7744 provides testing and surveillance of potentially disease-bearing mosquitoes in all parts of Alameda County. The Abatement District offers a variety of health education and mosquito control services designed to protect to County residents from the spread of communicable diseases like West Nile Virus. Resources Prevent West Nile Virus Source: Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) The State reminds physicians to "Think West Nile." Our lab does not do West Nile testing but will forward specimens to the State. Alameda County Mosquito Abatement District Website Animal Health Horses (Equine) Animal Health & Food Safety Services Source: California Department of Food and Agriculture West Nile Virus & Horses - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	
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Contact Us (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: Contact Us Communicable Diseases Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page provides some basic contact information for the program and provides a gateway into the subsections of the Contact area. Contact Us Alameda County Health, Public Health Department Acute Communicable Disease 1100 San Leandro Blvd. San Leandro, CA 94577 Phone: (510) 267-3250 AcuteCD@acgov.org Environmental Health Department Vector Control (WNV surveillance for Albany only) 1131 Harbor Bay Parkway, Suite 166 Alameda, CA 94502 Phone: (510) 567-6800 Contact Environmental Health Dept: http://acvczd.org/contact-us-2/ For Media Inquiries Alameda County Health, Public Health Department Office of the Director 1100 San Leandro Blvd. San Leandro, CA 94577	

		Phone: (510) 267-8001 ACHealth-PIO@acgov.org	
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Zika (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: Zika Communicable Diseases Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page provides some basic information for the Program and featured items. Zika Currently, there is no mosquito-borne spread of Zika virus in Alameda County, and all cases that have been reported in the county have been travel-associated or spread sexually. For the number of cases in California by county visit: CDPH Case Numbers for Zika Virus in CA. California Department of Public Health (CDPH) has declared Alameda County at "extremely low risk" for mosquito-borne Zika transmission because the mosquitoes that spread Zika are not found in our county. In order to avoid infection with Zika virus, the Alameda County Health, Public Health Department advises pregnant women, those considering pregnancy, and their partners to avoid travel to areas with risk of Zika virus transmission. For the most up to date information about Zika risk areas, visit the CDC's Zika Risk page. [Gateway Block] For Providers [Button - Learn More]	

		Contact Us [Button - Learn More] Zika Basics Top 5 Things to Know About Zika English Spanish Chinese Vietnamese Tagalog Travelers Can Protect Themselves from Zika What is Zika? • Zika virus is mostly transmitted to people by Aedes aegypti and Aedes albopictus mosquitoes. It can also be spread through unprotected sexual contact or mother-to-baby during pregnancy. • Only 20% – 25% of people infected with Zika virus develop symptoms. For those who do, symptoms develop 3-12 days after being exposed to the Zika virus and include fever, rash, joint pain, conjunctivitis (eye redness), muscle pain, and headache. • There is currently no vaccine to prevent Zika Virus infection or specific medicine to treat it. People who think they may be infected with the Zika virus should talk to their healthcare provider. • Once someone has been infected with Zika, it's very likely they'll be protected from future infections. Why is Zika a Concern? • Zika virus can be passed from a pregnant mother to her unborn baby during pregnancy. This can cause severe brain defects, including microcephaly (abnormally small head and brain) and other serious nervous system defects, such as hearing and vision problems. • Guillain-Barré Syndrome (GBS) is a rare but serious illness that may be more common in people who have been infected with Zika Virus. Find out more by visiting the CDC's page on Zika and Guillain-Barré Syndrome. Who is at Risk for Zika Virus Infection? • People who live in or travel to areas where mosquitoes are actively spreading Zika are most at risk of infection. The CDC has up-to-date information on areas with risk of Zika transmission. • Zika virus can also be spread sexually, so people who have unprotected sexual contact (vaginal, oral, anal, or by sharing sex toys) with a partner who traveled to an area with Zika virus transmission are at increased risk of infection.	
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		How can Zika Virus Infection be Prevented? Zika virus can be prevented by avoiding mosquito bites and by practicing safe sex with people who have recently traveled to areas where the Zika virus is actively circulating. Visit our Travel and Prevention page to find out more about preventing mosquito bites and safe sex practices. Travel and Prevention Pack Like a Champ. Pack to Prevent Zika. Watch Video Empaca como un campeón. Empaca para prevenir el Zika (Español) Ver vídeo Plan for Travel All people who travel to areas where the Zika virus is actively circulating should plan ahead to prevent Zika infection. Before your trip, check for Zika travel notices for the area(s) you are traveling to. During your stay and after your return, protect yourself from mosquito bites and practice safe sex. Preventing Mosquito Bites • Wear long-sleeved shirts and long pants. • Use EPA-registered insect repellent containing DEET, picaridin, IR3535, oil of lemon eucalyptus or para-menthane-diol, or 2 undecanone. • Empty standing water from containers such as flowerpots or buckets. Preventing Sexual Transmission • Zika can be passed through oral, vaginal, anal sex, and the sharing of sex toys, even if the infected person does not have symptoms at the time. It can be passed from a person with Zika before their symptoms start, while they have symptoms, and after their symptoms end. • People with a partner who traveled to an area with Zika should use the following precautions: ○ If the traveler is female: Use condoms or do not have sex for at least two months after traveling to an area with Zika or for at least two months from the start of symptoms. ○ If the traveler is male: Use condoms or do not have sex for at least three months after traveling to an area with Zika or for at least three months from the start of symptoms. This extended period is because Zika stays in semen longer than in other body fluids. Prevention During Pregnancy • Until we know more, the CDC recommends special precautions for pregnant women. Pregnant women are advised not	
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		to travel to areas with Zika. See the CDC's Areas with Risk of Zika page for up-to-date recommendations. ○ If you must travel, talk to your doctor or other healthcare provider first and take steps to plan for travel. ○ If your sex partner travels to an area with Zika, be sure to follow safe sex practices for the appropriate amount of time after their return. Visit the CDC's Protect Yourself During Sex page for more information. ● Pregnant women who have traveled to areas with Zika should talk to their doctors about whether they should be tested for Zika infection. Visit the CDC's Testing for Zika page for more information. Zika and Pregnancy Risks to Infected Unborn Babies ● Zika infection of unborn babies (called congenital infection) can lead to severe brain defects, including microcephaly (abnormally small head and brain) and other serious nervous system defects, such as problems with vision or hearing. Zika virus infection of unborn babies has also been linked to miscarriage and stillbirth. Many babies born to women infected with Zika virus during pregnancy do not have microcephaly. ● It is unknown if perinatal infections (when a woman is infected within two weeks of delivering her baby and the virus passes to the infant at the time of delivery) can lead to developmental problems. ● There is no evidence that past Zika infection poses an increased risk of birth defects in future pregnancies. Prevention During Pregnancy ● Until we know more, the CDC recommends special precautions for pregnant women. Pregnant women are advised not to travel to areas with Zika. See the CDC's Areas with Risk of Zika page for up-to-date recommendations. ○ If you must travel, talk to your doctor or other healthcare provider first and take steps to plan for travel. ○ If a pregnant woman or her partner travels to an area with a risk of Zika, the couple should use condoms from start to finish every time they have sex or not have sex for the entire pregnancy, even if the traveler does not have symptoms of Zika or feels sick. ○ Pregnant women who have traveled to areas with Zika should talk to their doctors about whether they should be tested for Zika infection. Complete the Zika Virus Exposure Patient Self-Assessment Form from the California Department of Public Health: English Spanish How Zika Passes from Mother to Baby ● There are two different ways a pregnant woman can pass Zika to her baby: ○ Congenital transmission of Zika virus occurs when a woman is infected during her pregnancy but before delivery. The virus is passed from the woman to her unborn baby. ○ Perinatal transmission of the Zika virus occurs when a woman is infected within two weeks of delivering her baby, and the virus passes to the infant at the time of delivery. Infants infected perinatally may develop	
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	symptoms like joint pain, eye redness, fever, or rash. We do not know if a newborn who becomes infected with Zika at birth will develop microcephaly after birth (acquired microcephaly). • Zika virus has been detected in breast milk, but there have been no reports of transmission through breast milk. For this reason, CDC encourages mothers infected with Zika to continue breastfeeding because the benefits outweigh the risks. Resources Updated: 8/10/18 General Zika Information • Basics of Zika: English Spanish Chinese Vietnamese Tagalog • Zika Virus Exposure Patient Self-Assessment Form: English Spanish For Families Affected by Zika • Zika Care Connect is an organization in collaboration with the March of Dimes that helps families affected by Zika find information and specialty healthcare professionals who have agreed to care for families affected by Zika. • Roadmap for Parents of Babies Infected with Zika Who Appear Healthy: English • Roadmap for Parents of Babies with Congenital Zika Syndrome: English Sexual Transmission • Zika & Sex Fact Sheet (CDPH): English Spanish • Zika and Sexual Transmission (CDC) English Spanish Zika Virus General Information from State and Federal Agencies • Travel Associated Cases of Zika Virus in California (Updated monthly) • CDC Case Counts in the U.S. (States and Territories) • California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Zika Page • CDC Zika Page Find more resources on our Patient Education Tools page	
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For Providers (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: For Clinicians Acute Communicative Disease Communicable Disease Control & Prevention Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page provides some basic information for the Breastfeeding Program and featured items. For Clinicians Local Case Counts Currently, there is no mosquito-borne spread of the Zika virus in Alameda County or California, and all Zika cases that have been reported have been travel-associated or spread sexually. For the total number of cases in California by county, visit CDPH Case Numbers for Zika Virus in CA. Areas with Risk for Mosquito-Borne Zika Transmission For information on areas of the world, including parts of the United States, with risk of Zika virus transmission, please visit the CDC's Areas with Zika page. Clinician Guidance Pregnant Women • Congenital Infection can occur at any time during pregnancy and in the 8 weeks prior to conception, which can lead to Congenital Zika Syndrome. • Pregnant women should be encouraged not to travel to areas with a risk of Zika Virus transmission. • Currently, there is no evidence suggesting past Zika virus infection poses an increased risk of birth defects for subsequent pregnancies once the virus has completely cleared a woman's body. • Although the Zika virus has been detected in breast milk, transmission of the Zika virus infection through breastfeeding has not been documented. CDC encourages mothers infected with Zika to continue breastfeeding.	

		Zika Laboratory Testing & Blood Center Information • CDPH: Zika Laboratory & Blood Center Information • ACPHD: Zika Virus Testing Guidance for Health Care Providers If in doubt about the appropriate testing route to use, physicians should contact Alameda County Acute Communicable Disease and/or submit a Testing Request Form. https://www.cdc.gov/west-nile-virus/prevention/?CDC_AAref_Val=https://www.cdc.gov/westnile/prevention/index.html Which Laboratory to Use for Zika Testing • ACPHD: Zika Virus Testing Guidance for Health Care Providers (1/23/18) PDF Specimen Submittal to the Public Health Lab • ACPHD Zika Virus Testing Request Form (1/26/18) Word Document For Laboratories • CDC: Instructions for completing the CDC Arbovirus Diagnostic Laboratory submission form	
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Contact Us (Program)

Page ID	URL	Content	Status
		Title Tag: Contact Us Acute Communicable Disease Community Health Services Division Public Health Services Public Health Department Alameda County Health Meta Description: Mini Brief: This page provides some basic contact information for the Acute Communicable Disease Program and provides a gateway into the subsections of the Contact area. Contact Program Zika Disease Reporting Numbers REPORT suspected or confirmed cases of dengue, chikungunya, or Zika virus disease to the Public Health Acute Communicable Disease Unit (ACD) by faxing a Confidential Morbidity Report form to (510) 273-3744. FAX the ACPHD ZIKA VIRUS TESTING REQUEST FORM to PUBLIC HEALTH at (510) 273-3744 to obtain approval prior to sending specimens. During Business Hours (8:30 a.m. – 5 p.m., Monday–Friday) Acute Communicable Disease Phone: (510) 267-3250 For Media Inquiries Alameda County Health, Public Health Department Office of the Director 1100 San Leandro Blvd. San Leandro, CA 94577 Phone: (510) 267-8001	

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