SUMMER SAFETY GUIDE

Clinton County Health Department
Summer 2020

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COVID-19 (Sars-CoV2) is an illness caused by a virus that can spread from person-to-person, also known as a communicable disease. The virus that causes COVID-19 is a novel (new) coronavirus not previously seen in humans. COVID-19 has spread throughout the world.

People with COVID-19 have had a wide range of symptoms reported – ranging from mild symptoms to severe illness.

Symptoms, appearing 2-14 days after exposure to the virus, may include:
- cough,
- shortness of breath or difficulty breathing,
- fever,
- chills,
- muscle pain,
- sore throat, or
- new loss of taste or smell.

Other less commonly reported symptoms include gastrointestinal symptoms, such as nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea.

For more information visit the CDC (https://bit.ly/36vY4U) or NYSDOH (https://on.ny.gov/2XtBzil) websites.

If you are experiencing symptoms or believe you have been exposed to COVID-19, contact your health care provider.

How to protect yourself & others

Wear cloth face coverings
- Everyone should wear cloth face coverings when they have to go out in public where other social distancing steps are hard to maintain.
- Continue to keep about 6 feet between yourself and others. The cloth face cover is not a substitute for social distancing.
- Do NOT use a facemask meant for a healthcare worker.

Note: Cloth face coverings should not be placed on young children under age 2, anyone who has trouble breathing, or is unconscious, incapacitated or otherwise unable to remove the mask without assistance.

Wash your hands often
- Wash hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds frequently, especially after going to the bathroom, before eating, and after blowing your nose, coughing, or sneezing.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands.
- If soap and water are not readily available, use a hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol.

Practice physical distancing
- Avoid close contact with people who are sick, even inside your home. If possible, maintain 6 feet between the person who is sick and other household members.
- Put distance between yourself and other people outside of your home. Stay at least 6 feet (about 2 arms’ length) from other people. Do not gather in groups and stay out of crowded places.
- Keeping distance from others is especially important for people who are at higher risk of getting very sick.

Cover coughs and sneezes
- Always cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze or use the inside of your elbow. Throw used tissues in the trash and immediately wash your hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds.

Clean and disinfect
- Clean and disinfect frequently touched surfaces daily. This includes tables, doorknobs, light switches, countertops, handles, desks, phones, keyboards, toilets, faucets, and sinks.
- Use a household disinfectant. Most common EPA-registered household disinfectants will work. For a list of EPA-registered products visit https://bit.ly/2Zh8G1K.
SUMMER RECREATION DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Getting outdoors is a healthy way to stay active, spend time with your immediate household family members, and reduce stress and anxiety while practicing physical distancing. However, during the COVID-19 pandemic, additional safety considerations must be in place. State and local authorities will determine which spaces are open, including parks, natural bodies of water, beaches, and swim areas.

If a park, beach, or other recreational facility is not open for public use, residents can be fined or ticketed for disobeying regulations.

The general recommendations below may not be appropriate for all people. If an individual is at higher risk, they should avoid visiting outdoor public spaces at this time. They are encouraged to remain indoors or spend time in their backyard or other personal outdoor space.

Recreate Safely

- **Read and follow all posted guidance** at the park or space you are visiting.
- **Stay at least six feet from others at all times.** Maintain distance from others while in places people tend to congregate, such as parking lots, trailheads, and scenic overlooks. Do not visit areas where you cannot stay at least 6 feet away from others at all times.
- **Visit in small groups limited to immediate household members** and avoid gathering with others outside your household.
- **Wash hands often** with soap and water for at least 20 seconds, especially after going to the bathroom, before eating, and after blowing your nose, coughing, or sneezing. Bring hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol to use if soap and water are not available.
- **Visit parks that are close to your home.** Traveling long distances to visit a park may contribute to the spread of COVID-19.
- **Avoid playground equipment** like slides and swings, outdoor exercise equipment, and other frequently touched surfaces. Refrain from games and activities that require close contact, such as basketball, football, or soccer. Do not share equipment, such as bicycles, helmets, balls, or Frisbees.
- **If you are sick with COVID-19, were recently exposed (within 14 days) to someone with COVID-19, or just don’t feel well, do not visit public areas including parks or recreational facilities.**


Note: information and guidance included in this insert is up-to-date as of June 1, 2020.
There is more to worry about with mosquitoes than just an itchy bite—mosquitoes can spread diseases that can make you very sick. While mosquitoes can spread many different diseases, West Nile Virus (WNV) and Eastern Equine Encephalitis (EEE) are two of the diseases that can be found in our region.

Most people infected with WNV or EEE will show no symptoms or only have a mild illness, but some people will get very sick. There are no human vaccines, specific treatments or medicines for these diseases, but you CAN protect yourself from mosquitoes. When used as directed, insect repellents are the BEST protection. For tips on protecting yourself and reducing mosquitoes around your home, flip to pages 4 and 5 of this guide.

**How serious are WNV & EEE?**

About 1 in 150 people with WNV will develop severe illness. Most people recover completely from even severe WNV.

EEE is very rare but serious. About 1 in 3 people who develop symptoms of EEE will die of the illness, and of those who survive, many have lifelong to severe brain damage.

**West Nile Virus (WNV)**

*Symptoms* may appear 3-14 days after a bite from an infected mosquito.

*Mild symptoms*: fever, headache, body aches, nausea, and vomiting. Sometimes, swollen lymph nodes or a skin rash on the chest, stomach or back are seen.

*Severe symptoms*: high fever, headache, neck stiffness, stupor, disorientation, coma, tremors, convulsions, muscle weakness, vision loss, numbness and paralysis. Seek immediate medical attention if you develop symptoms of severe WNV.

**Eastern Equine Encephalitis (EEE)**

*Symptoms* may appear 4-10 days after a bite from an infected mosquito.

*Severe cases begin with* headache, high fever, chills and vomiting. The illness may progress into disorientation, seizures or coma.
**Ticks**

Ticks can also spread diseases that can make you very sick. **Lyme disease**, carried by the **deer** (black-legged) **tick**, is the most common disease spread by ticks in our region. For more information on Lyme disease and other diseases spread by ticks, flip to *page 6* of this guide.

**Deer ticks** are found most often in shady, moist areas at ground level. They cling to tall grass, brush and shrubs, usually no more than 18-24 inches off the ground. They also live in lawns and gardens, especially at the edges of woods and around old stone walls. Turn to *page 5* for tips on reducing the number of ticks around your home.

Deer ticks can’t jump or fly, and don’t drop onto passing people or animals. So how do they get on you? Through **direct contact**, such as when your leg brushes up against grass. Once a tick gets on the skin, it will usually climb upwards until it reaches a hiding spot.

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**Spotting a tick**

- Ticks often hide in the armpit, groin, hair, or behind the knees.
- Young deer ticks, called nymphs, are **brown** and the size of **poppy seeds** (~1 mm).
- Adult female deer ticks are **red and black**, while males are **black**. Adult deer ticks are about the size of a **sesame seed** (~3-4 mm).
- Daily tick checks are an important step to keep you and your family healthy. Turn to *page 4* for more tips on preventing tick bites.

**Tick Check**

1. **Found a Tick? Don’t Panic.** Not all ticks are infected. Your risk of Lyme disease decreases if the tick is removed within the first 24-36 hours.
2. Use **fine-tipped tweezers** to grasp the tick at the surface of your skin.
3. Pull the tick straight up and out. Don’t twist or jerk the tick—this can cause the mouth parts to break off and stay in the skin. If this happens, remove the mouth parts with tweezers, if you can. If not, leave them alone and let your skin heal.
4. Clean the bite and your hands with rubbing alcohol, an iodine scrub, or soap and water. You may get a small bump or redness that goes away in 1-2 days, like a mosquito bite. This is not a sign that you have Lyme disease.
5. Call your doctor if you have a fever, get a rash, are very tired, or have joint pain within **30 days** of a tick bite.

*NOTE:* Do not put hot matches, nail polish, or petroleum jelly on the tick to try to make it pull away from the skin.
MOSQUITOES & TICKS

Prevent the bite

Take a few easy steps to prevent bites from ticks and mosquitoes to lower your chances of getting sick from tick- or mosquito-borne diseases. Prevention is your best defense!

Before you go outdoors:

Apply an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-registered insect repellent that contains DEET, picaridin, IR3535, oil of lemon, eucalyptus or 2-undecanone.

Cover your skin as much as possible. Wear enclosed shoes, long pants and a long-sleeved shirt. Tuck pant legs into socks or boots and shirt into pants.

Wear light-colored clothing with a tight weave to spot ticks easily.

Treat clothing and gear (such as boots, pants, socks, and tents) with permethrin or purchase permethrin-treated clothing and gear. Treated clothing remains protective after multiple washings; see product information for details. If treating items yourself, follow the product instructions carefully. Do NOT use permethrin products, intended to treat clothing, directly on skin.

Cover baby carriers and strollers with mosquito netting.

After spending time outdoors:

Look for ticks on your body. Use a mirror to view all parts of your body.

Take a shower as soon as you can to wash away unattached ticks.

Put your clothes in the dryer on high heat for at least 10 minutes up to 60 minutes to kill any ticks. The clothes should be warm and completely dry. If clothing is washed first, use hot water.

Don’t forget to check your pets for ticks.

Using insect repellent safely

• Always follow the product label instructions.
• Reapply insect repellent as directed, usually every few hours depending on which product and strength you choose.
• Do not spray repellent on the skin under clothing.
• If you are using sunscreen, apply sunscreen first and insect repellent second.
• Store out of the reach of children. Do not allow children to apply repellents themselves.
• Do not use insect repellent on babies younger than 2 months of age.
• When applying repellents to children, apply to your own hands and then put it on the child. Avoid the child’s hands, as repellent may end up in their eyes or mouth.

The effectiveness of non-EPA-registered insect repellents, including some natural repellents, is not known. EPA-registered insect repellents are proven safe and effective, even for pregnant and breastfeeding women.

Use the EPA’s helpful search tool to find the product that best suits your needs at: www.epa.gov/insect-repellents/find-repellent-right-you.

Hide & seek!

Ticks often hide in and around the:

- hair,  
- ears,  
- armpits,  
- belly button,  
- waist, and  
- groin.
Reducing Mosquitoes and Ticks Around Your Home

You don’t have to be deep in the woods to be bitten by mosquitoes and ticks—your own backyard is a prime spot for bites. Follow these simple techniques to make your home and yard less attractive to mosquitoes and ticks.

### Keeping ticks away

Ticks often enter your yard through woods, tall grass, or on animals. These techniques can decrease the number of ticks entering your yard and eliminate their hiding places.

- Keep lawns mowed and edges trimmed.
- Clear brush, leaf litter and tall grass around the house, and at the edges of gardens, lawns, and stone walls.
- Stack woodpiles neatly in a dry area away from the house, preferably off the ground.
- Keep the ground under bird feeders clean.
- Locate playground equipment, swing sets, decks, and patios away from yard edges and trees. Place them in a sunny, dry location, if possible.
- Place a 3-ft wide barrier of wood chips or gravel between lawns and wooded areas, and around patios and play equipment.

### Did you know?

Mosquitoes lay their eggs in or near water, and their offspring “grow up” in water before emerging as adults that fly and bite. This process usually takes about one week. By checking for and eliminating standing water weekly, you can control the number of mosquitoes in and around your home.

**Empty and scrub, turn over, cover, or throw out items that hold water,** such tires, buckets, planters, toys, pools, birdbaths, flowerpots, or trash containers.

**Make sure roof gutters drain properly,** and clean clogged gutters in the spring and fall.

**Tightly cover water storage containers** (including buckets, cisterns, and rain barrels). For containers without lids, use wire mesh with holes smaller than an adult mosquito.

**If you have a septic tank, repair cracks or gaps.** Cover open vent or plumbing pipes. Use wire mesh with holes smaller than an adult mosquito.

**Drill holes** in the bottom of recycling containers that are kept outdoors.

In addition, install or repair screens on windows and doors to keep mosquitoes out of your home. Use air conditioning when available.
A Little on Lyme Disease

Lyme disease is a bacterial infection spread by the bite of an infected deer tick. It is the most common disease spread by ticks in our region. Untreated, Lyme disease can result in health problems. Patients treated with antibiotics in the early stage of the infection usually recover quickly and completely. Early symptoms of Lyme disease may be mild and easily missed.

Call your doctor if you develop any of the following within 30 days of a tick bite:

- fever or chills,
- headache,
- rash,
- severe fatigue,
- muscle or joint pain,
- swollen glands (lymph nodes).

If a rash occurs, it is usually at the site of the tick bite and is a “bulls-eye” circular patch or solid red patch that grows larger. The rash typically isn’t painful or itchy, and may or may not be warm to the touch.

Treatment includes antibiotics, often for 2 - 3 weeks. Without treatment, you may develop severe arthritis and problems with nerves, spinal cord, brain or heart.

Allow yourself plenty of rest. You may feel tired while you are recovering, even though the infection is cured.

Some people wonder if there is a test to confirm that they are cured. Your body remembers an infection long after it has cleared, so additional blood tests might be positive for months or years. This doesn’t mean you are still infected.

Don’t forget to tell your doctor about your tick bite!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tick-related Illnesses in Clinton County</th>
<th>Number of cases by year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anaplasmosis</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babesiosis</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyme disease</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Be on the lookout for symptoms for 30 days after your tick bite!

Classic “bulls-eye” rash?

Only 3 to 4 of every 5 people (60-80%) with Lyme disease will have the typical “bulls-eye” rash where the bite was. This usually happens 3-30 days after the tick bite.

Other diseases spread by ticks

A few of the other serious diseases spread by ticks include Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever, Babesiosis, Anaplasmosis and Powassan virus. These diseases are less common but still a concern.

The most common symptoms of tick-related illnesses include:

- fever and/ or chills,
- aches and pains, and
- rash.

Read more on preventing tick bites on page 4.
**Food Safety**

While summer is an ideal time for outdoor picnics and barbecues, it’s also a time when foodborne illnesses spike. Be prepared for any scenario and always clean, chill, separate, and cook your food properly for a food safe summer.

### Clean
- Clean surfaces and utensils with soap and water.
- Wash hands for at least 20 seconds with soap and water before, during, and after preparing food and before eating.
- Wash all fruits and vegetables under plain running water before eating, cutting or cooking, even if you plan to peel them.

### Chill
- Chill raw and prepared foods as soon as possible if you’re not eating them right away.
- Foods that need to be kept cold include: raw meat, poultry, and seafood; luncheon and deli meats or sandwiches; summer salads (tuna, chicken, egg, pasta, or seafood); cut up fruit and vegetables; and perishable dairy products.
- Don’t leave food at room temperature for longer than 2 hours (or 1 hour if it’s above 90°F). If you are planning a picnic, keep perishable food in an insulated cooler packed with ice or ice packs.
- A full cooler will maintain its cold temperature longer than a partially filled one. Keep your food colder longer by placing coolers out of the direct sun and limit how often you’re opening them.
- Thaw frozen food safely in the refrigerator, in cold water, or in the microwave. Never thaw foods on the counter, because bacteria multiply quickly in the parts of the food that reach room temperature.

### Separate
- Use separate cutting boards and utensils for raw meat and poultry, cooked meat and poultry, and ready-to-eat items like vegetables or bread.
- Always use a fresh, clean plate and tongs for serving cooked food. Never reuse items that touched raw meat or poultry to serve the food once its cooked.

### Cook
- Use a food thermometer to see if your food is the right temperature. Food is safely cooked when the internal temperature gets high enough to kill germs that can make you sick. You can’t tell if food is safely cooked by checking its color and texture. Just because your burger is brown, not pink, doesn’t mean it’s safe to eat!

### Cook all meat and poultry to recommended internal temperatures

- **145°F** for whole cuts of beef, pork, veal, and lamb (then allow the meat to rest for 3 minutes before carving or eating)
- **160°F** for ground meats (such as beef and pork)
- **165°F** for all poultry (including ground chicken and turkey)

### Danger Zone
Bacteria can multiply quickly if left at room temperature or in the “Danger Zone” between 40°F and 140°F. Never leave perishable food out for more than 2 hours.
**Water Smarts**

Local lakes, pools, and swimming holes offer both physical activity and a chance to cool off from the heat of the summer months. However, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), drownings are a leading cause of injury death for young children ages 1 to 14. Drowning is not the violent, splashing call for help that most people expect. Knowing this and being attentive can save a life. In addition to swimming accidents, recreational water illnesses (RWIs) may lurk behind the fun that public pools and beaches provide. Whether you plan on being on the water or in it, follow these tips to keep the focus on fun and fitness.

**Water Safety**

Be attentive while supervising children in or near water—drowning happens quickly and quietly. Do not do any other activities, such as reading or talking on the phone, even if lifeguards are present.

Use the “buddy system.” Never swim alone.

Learn to swim. Enroll your child in swimming lessons to reduce the risk of drowning.

Do not use toys, like water wings or foam noodles, in the place of life jackets—they are not designed to keep swimmers safe.

Secure your at-home pool with appropriate barriers, including a fence with a self-latching gate. Place a safety cover on the pool and remove any ladders or steps used for access. Store pool toys out of sight when not in use, as these may attract younger children.

Use U.S. Coast Guard approved life jackets.

Know the local weather conditions and forecast before swimming or boating. Strong winds and thunderstorms with lightning strikes are dangerous.

Learn CPR. In the time it takes for help to arrive, your CPR skills could save a life.

**Water Illnesses**

Recreational water illnesses (RWIs) are spread by swallowing, breathing in mists of, or having contact with contaminated water. They usually result in a gastrointestinal illness or “stomach bug.”

- Don’t swallow water in pools, hot tubs, or lakes.
- Shower before swimming to protect others from germs you may have.
- Take lots of bathroom breaks while swimming—and make sure your children do too.
- Stay out of the water if you or your children have diarrhea.

**Swimmer’s Itch**

Swimmer’s itch, a type of dermatitis or skin rash, is caused by an allergic reaction to certain microscopic parasites that infect some birds and mammals. The parasites are released from infected snails into fresh and salt water, such as lakes, ponds and oceans. They can burrow into the skin causing the allergic reaction and rash.

To reduce your risk of developing swimmer’s itch:

- Towel dry or shower as soon as you leave the water.
- Don’t swim in areas where swimmer’s itch is a known problem or where signs have been posted about unsafe water.
- Don’t swim near or wade in marshy areas where snails are commonly found.
- Don’t attract birds (i.e. by feeding them) to areas where people are swimming.
Longer days and summer sun are welcome guests in Clinton County, but with them comes a greater risk for sunburns and heat-related illnesses. The sun’s rays can damage your skin in as little as 15 minutes and can cause skin cancer over time. Make the most of your summer days preventing sunburns and staying cool, hydrated and informed when temperatures soar.

**Prevent the Burn**

People of all skin types should apply sunscreen with an SPF 15 or greater that protects against both types of sun radiation (look for “UVA and UVB protection” or “broad spectrum” on the label).

Apply sunscreen 15 to 30 minutes before going outside and reapply every two hours or after swimming, sweating or toweling off.

Wear sunglasses to protect your eyes from UV rays which can cause cataracts later in life. Look for glasses that state “100% UV ray protection” on the label.

Wear hats, long sleeve shirts and other cover-ups for additional protection from the sun.

Check the date. Sunscreen becomes less effective over time, increasing your chances of a burn. For sunscreen that does not have an expiration date, a guideline is to throw it away after three years. Leaving your sunscreen in hot temperatures, like cars, can also reduce its effectiveness more quickly.

Avoid outdoor activities (or stay in the shade) when the sun’s rays are the strongest—usually late morning through mid-afternoon.

**Beat the Heat**

Dress in lightweight, light-colored, loose-fitting clothing to help keep cool.

Drink plenty of fluids before you are thirsty, regardless of how active you are. Avoid alcohol, caffeine and sugary drinks as they will cause you to lose more body fluid. As you sweat you will need to replenish the fluids your body loses.

Stay out of the sun as much as possible. People and pets should limit outdoor activities to the times of the day that are typically cooler (i.e., early morning or evening). Rest often in shady areas.

Stay in air-conditioned areas as much as possible. If your home does not have air conditioning, visit a shopping mall or public library—even a few hours spent in air conditioning can help your body stay cooler when you go back into the heat.

Never leave children or pets inside a parked car, even briefly. Even with the windows cracked a car will quickly heat up to dangerous temperatures.

LOOK before you LOCK.

Check on your neighbors, friends and family members, especially the elderly and those without air conditioning.

**At Risk Groups**

Certain populations should be extra cautious of extreme temperatures. These groups include: older adults (65+), infants and children, those with chronic medical conditions, athletes, those without air conditioning, and outdoor workers.

**Forgot your SPF?**

Dispensers offering free sunscreen recently popped up in parks, playgrounds, beaches and trails throughout Clinton County. CCHD partnered with communities across the County to place 20 dispensers at various locations. To find a location near you visit [www.clintonhealth.org/sunsafety](http://www.clintonhealth.org/sunsafety).
ANIMALS AND THE RABIES VIRUS

Rabies is a deadly disease. Once symptoms appear in people or pets, there is no cure. Any person or pet that comes into contact with an infected animal is at risk of getting rabies. People are usually exposed to the rabies virus when an infected animal bites them, or when saliva from a rabid animal enters an open cut or mucous membrane (eye, nose or mouth).

The good news is, if you seek medical care immediately after an animal bite, treatment is very successful. Knowing how to protect yourself from rabies and what to do if a bite occurs will help you react quickly.

Protect Yourself From Rabies

Rabies is most often seen among wild animals such as raccoons, bats, skunks and foxes, but any mammal can be infected with rabies.

Don’t feed, touch or adopt wild animals, stray dogs or cats.

Teach children not to touch any animal they do not know and to tell an adult immediately if they are bitten.

Vaccinate your pet dogs, cats and ferrets, as well as horses and livestock animals. Pets too young to be vaccinated should be kept indoors and only allowed outside while you are watching them.

Feed pets indoors.

Keep family pets indoors at night. Don’t leave them outside unattended or let them roam free.

Keep your property free of stored bird seed or other foods that may attract wild animals.

Tightly cap or put away garbage cans.

Board up any openings to your attic, basement, porch or garage. If your home has a chimney, make sure it is capped with a screen.

If a wild animal is living in a garage, shed or other part of your home, contact a wild animal control expert to have them removed. You can find wildlife control experts who work on a fee-for-service basis in your telephone directory under pest control.

If a wild animal is on your property, let it wander away.

Bring children and pets indoors and alert neighbors.

If your pet has been injured by a wild animal, contact your veterinarian to get medical care. Even if your pet has been vaccinated, a booster dose of rabies vaccine may be needed.

Report all animal bites or contact with wild animals that are acting unusual to your local health department. In Clinton County, call CCHD at 518-565-4870. Try to keep track of the animal so it can be captured safely.

Signs of Rabies Virus in Animals:

A change in an animal’s behavior is usually the first sign. It may act unusually aggressive or tame. A wild animal may be affectionate and friendly, losing its fear of people and natural enemies. It may also become excited or irritable and attack anything in its path.

Other symptoms that are sometimes seen include: staggering, convulsions, choking, frothing at the mouth, and paralysis.

Many animals will make very unusual sounds.
“I found a bat inside my house. What should I do?”

Bats are known to carry rabies. If you see one enter your home, open windows so the bat can escape. Often, people don’t know how or when the bat got in. This can be a problem because a person can be bitten by a bat and not know it, especially if a bat is found in a room where a person was sleeping. In most cases, bats found indoors should be captured and sent for testing.

What happens when you call CCHD after a bite?

CCHD staff:
- Use the information you give to contact the animal owner and make sure the animal did not have rabies at the time it bit you. They do not search for or catch animals.
- Verify the rabies vaccination status of the animal.
- Track the animal’s health. If it is alive and well 10 days after it bit you, it did not have rabies when it bit you.

What should you do if an animal bites you?

1. Get the animal owner’s name, address and phone number—this is important!
2. Note where and when the bite happened.
3. Note the animal’s color, condition, size and temperament.
4. Thoroughly wash the wound with soap and water. Seek medical attention for your wound immediately—animal bites can be infected with many diseases besides rabies.
5. Report the incident to the Clinton County Health Department Rabies Officer by calling 518-565-4870. CCHD will determine if treatment is necessary. Treatment may consist of one or multiple shots.

Get your pets vaccinated today!

Contact your veterinarian or attend a FREE vaccination clinic offered by the Clinton County Health Department. For more information visit www.clintonhealth.org/rabiesclinics.

“How do I capture the bat?”

- Avoid direct contact. Try not to squash the bat—brain tissue is needed for testing.
- Close windows, room doors, and closet doors.
- Turn the lights on in the room and wait for the bat to land.
- Wearing gloves, cover the bat with a canister or container.
- Slide a piece of cardboard under the container to trap the bat.
- Tape the cardboard tightly to the container.
- Immediately call the Health Department at 518-565-4870.
Information in this guide was adapted from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC, www.cdc.gov); the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH, www.health.ny.gov); the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services FoodSafety.gov (www.foodsafety.gov); and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA, www.epa.gov).

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