

Anthrax Information Sheet- (Full Treatment)

(Updated 01/09/02)

On the basis of current public health information, your physician has determined that you have experienced an exposure to anthrax. You have been given a prescription for medication to prevent symptomatic anthrax. You should continue to take this medication for a full 60 day course.

We believe that the antibiotics prescribed to you for anthrax prevention should be effective if you take them as directed. However, during this period of time, you should be watchful for symptoms of anthrax. You should see go to the Emergency Department if you experience shortness of breath, fever/chills, severe muscle aches, nausea, vomiting or abdominal cramps, or other health symptom of significant concern. You should also go the Emergency Department if you develop a new skin rash in the next two weeks. Skin infection with anthrax develops over days to weeks. It starts with a red spot, then raised bump, followed by formation of a blister which eventually turns black in the center.

For more information on anthrax and current guidelines, see the following websites: CDC website at www.bt.cdc.gov/; Stanford University Medical Centers website at www.bioterrorism.stanfordhospital.com/; or Lucile Packard Children's Hospital Website at www.bioterrorism.lpch.org/; or Santa Clara County Public Health Department at www.sccphd.org/

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