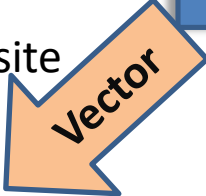


# When to suspect? Febrile illness beyond 5 days, especially with multi-organ involvement



Adult mite on a pinhead:  
CDC website

## Vector borne disease



Trombiculid mite (adult does not bite)  
Larva (chiggers): bites humans  
Chiggers: In grasses and low lying vegetation  
Attach to exposed skin for blood meal



Bamboo bush: preferred site of chiggers in tropical areas



- **Orientia tsutsugamushi**
- **Gram negative intracellular organism**
- **Five major serotypes**



Field rodents: natural reservoirs

Incubation period: 7–10 days

### Symptoms:

- Fever, rash
- Lymphadenopathy
- Headache
- Myalgia
- Encephalitis
- Hepatitis
- AKI, ARDS

**Scrub Typhus:  
The new Epidemic**  
Rudrajit Paul and Prof Jyotirmoy Pal  
Issued in public interest by JIMA

### Diagnosis:

- IgM antibody (IFA)
- Weil-Felix test (Titer >1:320)
- Cell culture (4 weeks)
- PCR

## No Vaccine



Eschar: The clue to diagnosis

More in rainy season but may occur throughout the year

### Treatment:

Doxycycline: 100 mg BD (oral or iv) at least 7 days...may be used in all ages, avoid in pregnancy

Azithromycin: 500 mg OD for 5 days..avoid in CNS disease

Chloramphenicol, Rifampicin



CXR: ARDS in scrub typhus

**Control of vector: -**  
Clearing of vegetation  
Clothes smeared with insect repellent, especially in lower limbs  
Spraying of residual insecticides