



# Communicable Diseases (CD) Quarterly Report 2025 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter

## CD Control Program, San Mateo County Health

Provider Reporting: 650.573.2346 (phone) 650.573.2919 (fax) · Issue No. 62 · Data to December 31, 2025  
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Selected Communicable Disease Cases Reported in San Mateo County				
Disease	2025		2024	
	4 <sup>th</sup> Qtr	YTD	4 <sup>th</sup> Qtr	YTD
Coccidioidomycosis*	9	55	10	43
Dengue	1	10	8	16
Legionellosis <sup>§</sup>	4	9	1	7
Listeriosis	0	0	2	2
Malaria*	0	2	1	8
Meningitis/Encephalitis <sup>§</sup>	7	26	6	26
Bacterial <sup>†</sup>	1	9	2	4
Fungal <sup>§</sup>	0	3	1	3
Viral <sup>†</sup>	6	12	3	12
Not Otherwise Specified	0	2	0	7
Meningococcal Disease	1	3	0	1

\*Includes confirmed cases only <sup>§</sup>Includes confirmed, probable, and suspect cases  
<sup>†</sup>Excluding meningococcal meningitis <sup>§</sup>Excluding coccidioidomycosis <sup>†</sup>Excluding West Nile Virus

Selected Gastrointestinal Illnesses Reported in San Mateo County				
Disease	2025		2024	
	4 <sup>th</sup> Qtr	YTD	4 <sup>th</sup> Qtr	YTD
Campylobacteriosis	90	426	77	357
Cryptosporidiosis	7	31	5	35
Cyclosporiasis	1	10	1	3
Giardiasis	17	100	25	106
Salmonellosis (non-typhoid)	48	181	49	202
Shigellosis <sup>†</sup>	20	84	16	113
Typhoid Fever	0	0	0	2
STEC <sup>†</sup> with HUS <sup>*</sup>	0	1	0	0
STEC <sup>†</sup> without HUS	23	120	34	123
Vibriosis (non-cholera)	7	17	2	12
Yersiniosis	8	34	6	35

\*Includes confirmed cases only <sup>†</sup>Shiga toxin-producing *Escherichia coli* <sup>†</sup>Includes all shigella groups (A,B,C,D & unspecified)

Selected Vaccine Preventable Diseases Reported in San Mateo County				
Disease	2025		2024	
	4 <sup>th</sup> Qtr	YTD	4 <sup>th</sup> Qtr	YTD
Hepatitis A <sup>*</sup>	1	2	0	5
Hepatitis E <sup>*</sup> (Acute)	1	3	1	3
Measles <sup>*</sup>	0	1	0	0
Pertussis	8	58	55	109

<sup>\*</sup>Invasive disease, less than 5 years old <sup>†</sup>Includes confirmed cases only

Highlight – Animal Rabies Testing				
Species	2025		2024	
	# positive / # tested	4 <sup>th</sup> Qtr	YTD	4 <sup>th</sup> Qtr
Bat	6/13	6/43	0/1	0/37
Cat	0/8	0/43	0/5	0/34
Dog	0/4	0/30	0/11	0/39
Skunk	0/0	0/3	0/0	0/2
Other <sup>†</sup>	0/7	0/21	0/4	0/26

<sup>\*</sup>Rabies testing was completed at the San Mateo County Public Health Laboratory. <sup>†</sup> 2025 4th Qtr: 4 opossum, 1 raccoon, 1 squirrel, 1 unknown; 2024 4th Qtr: 1 raccoon, 1 rat, 2 squirrels

**About the Communicable Disease Control Program**  
The Communicable Disease Control Program is available to help meet the reporting needs and answer the questions of San Mateo County providers. To report a disease or outbreak, please call 650-573-2346 Monday through Friday, 8:00 am to 5:00 pm, or fax a Confidential Morbidity Report (CMR) to 650-573-2919. You may download an electronic copy of the CMR at [smchealth.org/communicablediseasereporting](https://smchealth.org/communicablediseasereporting). Web-based reporting via CalREDIE is also available. Please contact us if you would like to know more about, and sign up for, web-based reporting. Non-urgent questions and/or general inquiries may be directed to [SMCCDControl@smcgov.org](mailto:SMCCDControl@smcgov.org).

### Focus on: Animal Rabies

Rabies is a preventable zoonotic disease, usually transmitted when the rabies virus is introduced into a bite wound, open cuts in skin or onto mucous membranes. In developed countries, rabies is usually a disease of wild carnivores, with sporadic spillover infection to domestic animals. In 2013, a young dog was surrendered to the San Mateo County Peninsula Humane Society and SPCA for euthanasia because of its aggressive behavior. The animal's brain tested positive for rabies and 8 people received rabies post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP).

Four major animal reservoirs for rabies have been identified in the United States: bats, raccoons, skunks, and foxes. Rabid bats are found in all U.S. states, except for Hawaii. While certain bats are more frequently diagnosed with rabies, all bat species are susceptible to rabies. Raccoons are a rabies reservoir in the eastern United States, extending from Canada to Florida and as far west as the Appalachian Mountain range. Within these areas, 10% of raccoons that expose people or pets have rabies. However, raccoons are rarely reported outside of the eastern United States. Skunks are a rabies reservoir across most states in the Midwest and Western parts of the United States. More than 20% of skunks that expose people or pets have rabies. Foxes are a reservoir for rabies in the Southwestern United States (gray foxes) and Alaska (Arctic foxes). Like skunks, more than 20% of foxes that bite or scratch people or pets have rabies. Mongooses are a common rabies reservoir in Puerto Rico and often infect unvaccinated dogs. More than 80% of mongooses that expose people or pets have rabies.

According to national rabies surveillance data, in 2022, 54 US states and territories reported 3,579 animal rabies cases. More than 50% of the reported rabies cases occurred in six states: Texas, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, North Carolina, and California. Out of the total reported rabies animal cases, 3,234 (90.4%) were attributed to wildlife, with bats (1,218 [34.0%]), raccoons (1,014 [28.3%]), skunks (660 [18.4%]), and foxes (269 [7.5%]) representing the primary hosts confirmed with rabies. Rabid cats (222 [6.2%]), cattle (42 [1.2%]), and dogs (50 [1.4%]) constituted > 90% of reported domestic animal rabies cases. According to California Department of Public Health (CDPH) data, in 2022, rabies was confirmed in 241 animals, with 189 rabid bats, 40 rabid skunks, 9 rabid foxes, 1 rabid bobcat, 1 rabid domestic cat and 1 rabid domestic dog. In San Mateo County, 2 bats tested positive for rabies. More recently, according to CDPH data, 169 animals tested positive for rabies in 2024: 153 bats, 13 skunks, 2 foxes and 1 cat. None of the animals that were tested in San Mateo County in 2024 tested positive for rabies. However, in 2025, 6 of the bats that were tested in San Mateo County came back positive for rabies.

Since the 1980s, bat variant rabies viruses have emerged as the dominant source associated with indigenous human deaths in the United States. Of the 34 naturally acquired bat-associated human cases of rabies in the United States between 1990 and 2007, 8 reported confirmed or probable bat bite, 15 reported physical contact with a bat but no bite was documented and 11 did not report a bat encounter. Since 2000, bats have been the most frequently reported rabid animal in California. During the last 20 years bats have accounted for 62 to 95 percent of all rabid animals identified in California. According to California Department of Public Health data, 1,190 rabid bats were identified in California from 2015 to 2020, with 16 rabid bats identified in San Mateo County during that time period. Bats are considered a high-risk species as they can harbor and transmit the rabies virus, often without people even knowing they were exposed. Bite marks from bats are very small and often go unnoticed. Individuals who find a bat in their room when they awake or see a bat in the room of an unattended child, mentally impaired or intoxicated person, should seek medical advice and have the bat tested, if possible, even in the absence of an obvious bite wound. Many local bat species are small and can inflict tiny bites that heal quickly. Such small bites can still transmit rabies. Therefore, never assume that the lack of a visible bite wound rules out a bat bite. It is crucial that any bats found indoors in a home, or in areas where people or pets could have had contact or were sleeping, are not discarded, or released. This includes bats that could have been around children or individuals with disabilities. Any bat in this scenario should be reported to the Peninsula Humane Society at 650-340-7022 so the bat can be retrieved and tested for rabies. If the bat is released or discarded, the opportunity to test it is lost. Patients who develop bat-associated rabies usually present with atypical features, including neuropathic pain, sensory or motor deficits, choreiform movements of the bitten limb, cranial nerve palsies, myoclonus, and seizures.

Data: California Reportable Disease Information Exchange (CalREDIE); data pulled 1/20/2026. Notes: For individual diseases, morbidity is based on the date the case was received by the CD Control Program. Totals for past quarters may change due to delays in reporting from laboratories and providers, the use of different reporting systems, and changes to the resolution statuses of cases based on subsequent information received. All totals are for confirmed and probable cases, unless noted otherwise.  
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