



003

## Measures to combat Rocky Mountain spotted fever from the point of view of health law

Gustavo Felipe Berça Ogata<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Universidade Estadual de Maringá, Maringá, PR, Brazil.

**Category:** Infection

**DOI:** 10.31744/einstein\_journal/2023ABS\_EISIC\_MV0003

Gustavo Felipe Berça Ogata- <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1926-065X>

**Corresponding author**

e-mail: [g.yoshiyukiogata@gmail.com](mailto:g.yoshiyukiogata@gmail.com)

**Introduction:** Although it is a compulsory communication disease, Rocky Mountain spotted fever is of great concern from the point of view of health law when analyzing the incidence in conjunction with the mortality rate along with the difficulty of diagnosis and the period of about 15 days for the real compatibility confirmation.<sup>(1)</sup> Thus, there is a need to create coping protocols that aim to reduce contact with the tick that transmits the disease, as well as to reduce its population.<sup>(2)</sup>

**Objective:** The objective is to bring sanitary proposals for the preventive confrontation of Rocky Mountain spotted fever in order to reduce the number of infected with Rocky Mountain spotted fever based on sanitary measures in light of what was done during the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Methods:** The research is ex-post facto, using, in addition to facts arising from the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic, bibliographical references, and statistical research. The used approach is qualitative, being, the study, of applied nature with an explanatory objective.

**Results:** Analyzing the sanitary measures adopted to face COVID-19 and adapting them according to the transmission, pathogenesis, and prophylaxis, the possible

measures to face it have arrived at a) requirement of a certificate of non-occurrence of spotted fever in the region that will be carried out event/ecological tourism for issuing a permit and/or authorization for activity; b) notification and inspection of rural producers and/or residents of the contagion region, in order to identify and combat the etiological agent; c) mandatory notification of outbreaks in animals, for isolation and combating the tick (through the collection and chemical products); d) mandatory specific examination for spotted fever for the commercialization of products of animal origin, in order to draw a map of contamination and confrontation.<sup>(3)</sup>

**Conclusion:** Although there is no prophylactic drug for the disease, there is a need for regulation to deal with cases of Rocky Mountain spotted fever, in order to reduce contact with the etiological agent as well as reduce the acarological population. With the adoption of sanitary measures such as those mentioned above, it is observed that there is the possibility of reducing cases of Rocky Mountain spotted fever in humans being.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am immensely grateful to *Hospital Israelita Albert Einstein* for the opportunity to share this research and for the initiative to invest in the training and dissemination of science.

### REFERENCES

1. Del Fiol FS, Junqueira FM, Rocha MC, Toledo MI, Barberato Filho S. A febre maculosa no Brasil. *Rev Panam Salud Publica*. 2010;27(6):461–6.
2. Brasil. Ministério da Saúde. Secretaria de Vigilância em Saúde. Guia de vigilância epidemiológica/Ministério da Saúde. 6a ed. Brasília (DF): Ministério da Saúde; 2005.
3. Brasil. Casa Civil. Medidas adotadas pelo Governo Federal no combate ao coronavírus – 29 de abril. Brasília (DF): Casa Civil; [publicado em 30/04/2020] [citado 2023 Jun 18]. Disponível em: <https://www.gov.br/casacivil/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2020/abril/medidas-adotadas-pelo-governo-federal-no-combate-ao-coronavirus-29-de-abril>

**SGPP number:** Not applicable.

**CAAE:** Not applicable.

**Research funding:** No financial support.