Rabbit fever

The source of rabbit fever should come as no surprise: You can pick up the bacterium that causes the disease from coming in contact with a sick rabbit. However, rabbits aren't the only source of the infection, which is also known as tularemia. You can also become infected by a tick bite.

Rabbit fever is normally very rare: In the past two decades, there have only been about 125 cases reported each year. However, the CDC reported an uptick in the disease in 2015, when 100 cases were diagnosed in the first nine months of the year.

The symptoms of rabbit fever depend on how a person becomes infected. For example, if a person becomes infected through a cut or a tick bite, they'll develop a wound in that spot. Inhaling the bacteria can lead to pneumonia, which affects the lungs. All of the infections are accompanied by a fever.

Because of the relative rarity of rabbit fever, awareness is important, Barron said. For example, if you live in an area that normally has a lot of rabbits, and then you notice that there aren't any rabbits around, that could be a sign that there's an infection circulating, she said. [10 Deadly Diseases That Hopped Across Species]

To finish up, here's a once-deadly disease that can still be found in the U.S.