

## ZONOTIC AGENTS OF CONCERN IN DOGS, CATS AND FERRETS NOT BRED FOR RESEARCH (RANDOM SOURCE)

Zoonotic Disease and Agent	Host	Transmission	Incubation Period (Time from exposure to onset of symptoms).	Signs/Symptoms
<b>Brucellosis</b> <i>Brucella</i> spp.	Dogs	Direct contact of contaminated materials with skin or mucous membranes or by inhalation.	1 week to several months	Characterized by fever, headache, chills, generalized weakness, nausea and weight loss. Subclinical and asymptomatic infections can occur.
<b>Campylobacteriosis (Vibriosis)</b> <i>Campylobacter jejuni</i> <i>Campylobacter fetus</i>	Many animal species	Fecal–oral.	<i>C. jejuni</i> 1 – 10 days <i>C. fetus</i> unknown	<i>C. jejuni</i> – Watery diarrhea, may be with mucus and blood, abdominal pain, fever, nausea and vomiting, usually brief and self-limiting. <i>C. fetus</i> – Chills, sweats, fever, cough, headache, weight loss and abortion in the latter half of pregnancy.
<b>Cat Scratch Fever</b> <i>Bartonella henselae</i>	Cats, others implicated, including the dog	Usually associated with a bite or scratch from a young animal. Fleas can serve as a vector.	3 – 14 days	Several days following exposure, a small, reddened, raised area appears at the site of inoculation. This is followed by vesicle and scab formation. Within a few days to a week, the lesion resolves. Weeks later regional lymph nodes can enlarge and stay enlarged for months. Fever, anorexia and headache can be present. Severe disease can occur in immunocompromised hosts.
<b>Cryptosporidiosis</b> <i>Cryptosporidium</i> spp.	Many animal species	Fecal–oral route. May involve contaminated air.	3 – 7 days	Characterized by cramping, abdominal pain, profuse watery diarrhea, anorexia, weight loss and generalized weakness. Immunosuppressed people may develop severe disease.
<b>Dermatomycosis</b> Ringworm <i>Microsporum canis</i> , <i>Trichophyton</i> spp.	Many animal species	Direct skin–to–skin contact with infected animals or indirect contact with contaminated equipment or materials.	4 – 14 days	Dermatophytes grow in keratinized tissue (skin, hair, nails, horns and feathers), characterized by focal, flat, spreading circular lesions that are clear in the center and crusted, scaly and reddened at the periphery. Invasive, systemic infections have been reported in immunocompromised people.
<b>Erysipeloidosis</b> <i>Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae</i>	Cats, Dogs	Direct contact with pharyngeal or intestinal lymphoid tissue, feces of carrier animals, lesions (especially skin), or contaminated fomites including soil.	1 – 7 days	If localized, usually on the hands, a slightly raised, nonpitting dark reddened cutaneous zone slowly progressing peripherally, severe burning pain, sometimes intense itching, occasionally forming vesicles. If generalized, fever, generalized weakness, muscle aches and headache.
<b>Giardiasis</b> <i>Giardia</i> spp.	Many animal species	Fecal – oral route.	1 – 4 weeks	Anorexia, nausea, abdominal cramps, bloating and chronic, intermittent diarrhea are often seen.
<b>Leptospirosis</b> <i>Leptospira interrogans</i>	Many animal species	Through non-intact skin and mucous membranes. Often related to direct contact with urine or tissues of infected animals. Inhalation and ingestion may be possible routes.	2 – 30 days, usually 7 – 12 days	Fever with sudden onset, headache, chills, generalized weakness, and conjunctival suffusion (reddened, watery eyes).

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<b>Lymphocytic Choriomeningitis Virus (LCMV)</b> , Arenaviridae family	Dogs	Parenteral inoculation, inhalation, contamination of mucous membranes or nonintact skin and aerosol transmission. May occur <i>in utero</i> and potentially by bite of an infected ectoparasite.	1 – 3 weeks.	Influenza – like illness characterized by fever, generalized weakness, and headache. In severe cases, a discolored skin rash and enlarged lymph nodes can develop.
<b>Pastuerellosis</b> <i>Pasteurella</i> spp.	Many animal species	Animal bite or scratch, inhalation, nonintact skin contamination from infected material, and ingestion.	For a wound infection – more than 24 hours. Unknown for other routes.	Wound infection – local redness, swelling, severe pain, occasionally mild fever and regional lymph node swelling. Upper and lower respiratory tract infections and abdominal/pelvic infection are possible with signs related to the area that is affected. Septicemia – infrequent form of infection with fever and generalized signs.
<b>Plague</b> <i>Yersinia pestis</i>	Many animal species	Bite from an infected flea or bites, scratches from infected animals, or ingestion of infected tissues.	2 – 6 days	Bubonic (localized) form – fever and large, swollen, inflamed and tender lymph nodes. Can progress to septicemic form with dissemination of the agent to other parts of the body. Vaccines are available for personnel in high – risk categories
<b>Psittacosis</b> <i>Chlamydia psittaci</i>	Cats, Ferrets	Direct contact or inhalation of infectious materials from exudates, secretions or desiccated feces.	4 – 15 days, usually 10 days	Fever, headache, generalized weakness, chills and upper or lower respiratory tract disease. May see extensive pneumonia and inflammation of the liver in serious infections.
<b>Rabies</b>	<i>Please refer to Rabies Facts Sheet</i>			
<b>Salmonellosis</b> <i>Salmonella</i> spp.	Many animal species	Fecal–oral route.	6 – 72 hours, usually 12 – 36 hours	Infection causes a sudden onset of headache, abdominal pain, diarrhea and sometimes vomiting. Focal infections can be localized in any tissue of the body with signs related to the area of infection. Immunosuppressed people are at extra risk.
<b>Tetanus</b>	<i>Please refer to Tetanus Facts Sheet</i>			
<b>Toxoplasmosis</b>	<i>Please refer to Toxoplasmosis Facts Sheet</i>			
<b>Tuberculosis</b> <i>Mycobacterium</i> spp.	Many animal species	Transmitted via aerosols from infected animals or tissues, ingestion or wound contamination.	4 – 12 weeks	Most common form reflects involvement of the pulmonary system and is characterized by cough, sputum production and eventually coughing up blood. Extrapulmonary forms of the disease can involve any tissue or organ system. General symptoms as the disease progresses include weight loss, fatigue, fever, chills and wasting.

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### References:

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