



Caprine Anthrax

JUNE 2015

Cause	<i>Bacillus anthracis</i> bacteria
Risk of Exposure in Illinois	Low
Risk of Transmission to exposed people	High
Mode of Transmission	Ingestion or inhalation of spores; handling contaminated carcass, hide or hair
Incubation Period	Human: Cutaneous form: 3-10 days Inhalation form: 1-5 days Gastrointestinal form: 2-5 days Animal: 3-7 days (can range from 1-20 days)
Clinical Signs- Human	Cutaneous form accounts for most human cases-red, raised lesion; blister Pulmonary form - fever; vague sense of ill-being; muscle pain; cough; respiratory distress, sweating, shock, death Gastrointestinal form - fever, vomiting, bloody diarrhea; general ill-being
Clinical Signs- Animal	Acute form - sudden fever; incoordination; tremors; respiratory distress; blood-tinged diarrhea; blood in urine and milk; convulsions and *death Peracute form - *sudden death *Failure to achieve rigor mortis after death
Control and Prevention	Vaccinate livestock in endemic areas; vaccinate individuals in high risk occupations; deep burial/burn infected carcass
Comments	Reportable disease in Illinois If anthrax is suspected, do NOT perform a necropsy; potential bioterrorist agent
Additional Information	http://emergency.cdc.gov/agent/anthrax/index.asp http://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/Factsheets/pdfs/anthrax.pdf



Caprine Brucellosis

JUNE 2015

Cause	<i>Brucella melitensis</i> bacteria
Risk of Exposure in Illinois	Low (Illinois is currently Brucellosis free)
Risk of Transmission to exposed people	High
Mode of Transmission	Contact with infected animals especially aborted fetuses, fluids or membranes, and urine. Accidental injection with vaccine strain; inhalation or ingestion; contact with objects capable of harboring bacteria
Incubation Period	Human: 1 week – several months after infection Animal: Variable
Clinical Signs-Human	Fever; headache; chills; generalized weakness; nausea; weight loss; enlarged lymph nodes and spleen; Asymptomatic infections can occur. Symptoms may persist for years either intermittently or continuously.
Clinical Signs-Animal	Infection is frequently latent. Abortion at approximately 4 months into gestation; mastitis; inflammation of the epididymis and testis; impaired fertility in bucks
Control and Prevention	Wear protective clothing around suspect animals; use cautious vaccination techniques; avoid unpasteurized dairy products and undercooked meat
Comments	Reportable disease in Illinois; potential bioterrorist agent
Additional Information	<p>http://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/Factsheets/pdfs/brucellosis.pdf</p> <p>http://www.cdc.gov/brucellosis/</p>



Caprine Vibriosis

JUNE 2015

CAPRINE CAMPYLOBACTERIOSIS

Cause	<i>Campylobacter</i> spp. bacteria
Risk of Exposure in Illinois	High
Risk of Transmission to exposed people	Low; increased risk during the summer months
Mode of Transmission	Ingestion (contaminated food/water, raw milk, fecal-oral); Direct contact
Incubation Period	Human: 1-11 days (3-5 days average) Animal: 3-25 days (although most cases are asymptomatic)
Clinical Signs-Human	Systemic form (<i>C. fetus</i>)-chills; sweats; fever; cough; weight loss; anorexia; vomiting; diarrhea; late term abortion Enteric form (<i>C. jejuni</i>)-acute diarrhea +/- blood; abdominal pain; vomiting; headache; vague sense of ill-being
Clinical Signs-Animal	<i>C. fetus</i> and <i>C. jejuni</i> -infertility; late term abortion; stillbirths and weak lambs; metritis; occasional death
Control and Prevention	Dispose of aborted fetuses and placentas promptly; pasteurize milk; good personal hygiene
Comments	Person to person transmission has been observed.
Additional Information	http://www.cdc.gov/nczved/divisions/dfbmd/diseases/campylobacter/ http://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/Factsheets/pdfs/campylobacteriosis.pdf



Caprine Chlamydia

JUNE 2015

ENZOOTIC ABORTION

Cause	<i>Chlamydia</i> spp. bacteria
Risk of Exposure in Illinois	Low
Risk of Transmission to exposed people	Rare
Mode of Transmission	Ingestion (fecal-oral, milk); ocular secretions; inhalation; direct contact with birthing tissues; insect vector; birds
Incubation Period	Human: Unknown Animal: Highly variable; goats may shed bacteria more than 2 weeks prior to aborting
Clinical Signs-Human	Fever; headache; vomiting; abortion; pelvic inflammatory disease; septicemia (blood poisoning); kidney dysfunction
Clinical Signs-Animals	Late term abortions; stillbirths; low birth weight or premature offspring; inflammation of more than one joint; conjunctivitis; pneumonia; inflammation of the testis; cough
Control and Prevention	Wear protective clothing around suspect animals; good personal hygiene
Comments	Person to person transmission unknown
Additional Information	http://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/FastFacts/pdfs/chlamydiosis_F.pdf http://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/Factsheets/pdfs/chlamydiosis.pdf



Caprine Cryptosporidiosis

JUNE 2015

CAPRINE CRYPTPO

Cause	<i>Cryptosporidium</i> spp. protozoa parasite
Risk of Exposure in Illinois	Unknown
Risk of Transmission to exposed people	Moderate
Mode of Transmission	Fecal-Oral route; waterborne; airborne; food borne
Incubation Period	Human: 1-12 days (average is 7 days) Animal: 4-9 days; oocysts shed for up to 10 days
Clinical Signs-Human	Cramping; abdominal pain; profuse watery diarrhea; anorexia; weight loss; vomiting; headache; immunosuppressed patients exhibit more severe illness
Clinical Signs-Animal	Loss of appetite; depression; diarrhea; in outbreaks of diarrhea morbidity/mortality can be very high in goat kids less than 2 weeks of age.
Control and Prevention	Good personal hygiene; avoid contact with animals with diarrhea; proper fecal waste disposal
Comments	Parasite resistant to many disinfectants; person to person transmission has been observed.
Additional Information	http://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/Factsheets/pdfs/cryptosporidiosis.pdf http://www.cdc.gov/parasites/crypto/



Caprine Ringworm

JUNE 2015

DERMATOPHYTOSIS

Cause

Trichophyton spp; *Microsporum* spp. fungi

Risk of
Exposure in
Illinois

Moderate

Risk of
Transmission
to exposed
people

High

Mode of
Transmission

Direct contact with infected animal, or indirect contact with objects capable of harboring the fungi

Incubation
Period

Human: 7-14 days (can last from several days to few weeks)
Animal: 2-4 weeks

Clinical Signs-
Human

Fungi generally grow in keratinized tissue such as hair, nails and outer layer of skin; mucous membranes not affected. Itching; "ringworm" lesion; hair loss; inflammation

Clinical Signs-
Animal

Focal areas of hair loss with raised, circular, non-itching skin lesions of variable size typically on the head and face; occasionally generalized skin involvement. Lesions usually resolve spontaneously in 2-4 months.

Control and
Prevention

Sanitation; good personal hygiene; wear gloves when handling suspect animals or contaminated objects capable of harboring the fungi.

Comments

Person to person transmission has been observed.

Additional
Information

<http://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/Factsheets/pdfs/dermatophytosis.pdf>

<http://coloradodisasterhelp.colostate.edu/prefair/disease/dz/Ringworm.html>



Caprine Giardiasis

JUNE 2015

CAPRINE GIARDIA

Cause	<i>Giardia</i> spp. protozoa parasite
Risk of Exposure in Illinois	Low
Risk of Transmission to exposed people	High
Mode of Transmission	Ingestion (contaminated water, fecal-oral); fly possible vector
Incubation Period	Human: 1-25 days Animal: 5-14 days
Clinical Signs-Human	Sudden onset of diarrhea with foul-smelling stools; abdominal cramps; bloating; flatulence; nausea/vomiting; fatigue; dehydration; chronic infections may occur
Clinical Signs-Animal	Adult animals may be asymptomatic; young animals-diarrhea or soft stools; poor hair coat; flatulence; weight loss or failure to gain weight
Control and Prevention	Good personal hygiene; thoroughly cook food; boil contaminated water; chlorine will not kill cysts. Person to person transmission has been observed.
Comments	
Additional Information	http://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/Factsheets/pdfs/giardiasis.pdf http://www.cdc.gov/parasites/giardia/index.html http://coloradodisasterhelp.colostate.edu/prefair/disease/dz/Giardiasis.html



Caprine Leptospirosis

JUNE 2015

CAPRINE LEPTO

Cause	<i>Leptospira</i> spp. bacterial spirochete
Risk of Exposure in Illinois	Moderate
Risk of Transmission to exposed people	High
Mode of Transmission	Ingestion of contaminated water; inhalation; direct contact with urine or through skin lesions; walking barefoot
Incubation Period	Human: 2 days-4 weeks Animal: 3-7 days (variable)
Clinical Signs-Human	Fever; headache; chills; cough; difficulty breathing; severe muscle pain or tenderness; reddening of the eyes; jaundice; meningitis; acute kidney failure; abortion
Clinical Signs-Animal	Usually asymptomatic; fever; anorexia; abortions or stillbirths; weak kids; infertility; blood in the urine; jaundice
Control and Prevention	Pasture drainage; protect water supply from animal contamination; wear protective clothing.
Comments	Person to person transmission has been observed.
Additional Information	<p>http://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/Factsheets/pdfs/leptospirosis.pdf</p> <p>http://coloradodisasterhelp.colostate.edu/prefair/disease/dz/Leptospirosis.html</p> <p>http://www.cdc.gov/leptospirosis/index.html</p>



Caprine Listeriosis

JUNE 2015

CIRCLING DISEASE

Cause	<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> bacteria
Risk of Exposure in Illinois	Moderate
Risk of Transmission to exposed people	Low (unless foodborne)
Mode of Transmission	Ingestion; direct contact; aerosol
Incubation Period	Human: Uncertain but considered to range from 3-70 days Animal: 10 days-3 weeks
Clinical Signs-Human	Flu-like symptoms: fever; diarrhea; headache; muscle aches; stiff neck; abortion, premature birth or sick newborn; meningitis; asymptomatic fecal carriers common; pregnant women, elderly and immunosuppressed at increased risk
Clinical Signs-Animal	Encephalitis (circling, head tilt, ear droop, excessive salivation, incoordination, depression, etc); abortion; septicemia (blood poisoning); many cases are asymptomatic
Control and Prevention	Use only good quality silage; control rodents; cook meat; pasteurize milk; good sanitation
Comments	Person to person transmission has been observed.
Additional Information	<p>http://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/Factsheets/pdfs/listeriosis.pdf</p> <p>http://www.cdc.gov/listeria/index.html</p>



Caprine Sore Mouth

JUNE 2015

CAPRINE CONTAGIOUS ECTHYMA

Cause	Pox virus
Risk of Exposure in Illinois	Low
Risk of Transmission to exposed people	High if open wounds on skin
Mode of Transmission	Direct contact with lesion or mucous membranes of infected animals; contact with contaminated objects capable of harboring the virus.
Incubation Period	Human: 3-7 days Animal: 2-3 days
Clinical Signs-Human	Most infected people develop a single lesion although generalized infections have been reported. Small, firm papule at site of inoculation progressing to a weeping (can be painful) nodule that develops into a thick crust; low-grade fever; enlarged lymph nodes; secondary bacterial infection may occur.
Clinical Signs-Animal	Nodule, pustule, or blister which may develop into thick crusts on lips, nose, ears, eyelids, occasionally feet, perineal region, inside mouth; doe nursing infected kids may develop lesions on teats and udder; uncomplicated infections usually resolve in 3-4 weeks.
Control and Prevention	Good personal hygiene; wear gloves if lesions are seen.
Comments	Human to human transmission is nonexistent or very rare.
Additional Information	http://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/Factsheets/pdfs/contagious_ecthyma.pdf http://coloradodisasterhelp.colostate.edu/prefair/disease/dz/Sore%20Mouth.html



Caprine Pasteurellosis

JUNE 2015

PASTEURELLA

Cause	<i>Pasteurella</i> spp. bacteria
Risk of Exposure in Illinois	High
Risk of Transmission to exposed people	Low
Mode of Transmission	Wound contamination; inhalation; ingestion
Incubation Period	Human: Via wound-less than 24 hours (up to 14 days) Animal: Approx. 1-3 weeks after being introduced to stressful situation
Clinical Signs-Human	Local redness; swelling; skin infection and abscess; less commonly chronic pneumonia, meningitis and generalized illness
Clinical Signs-Animal	Symptoms start out vague with slight depression, anorexia and fever; labored breathing and cough may be present; thick nasal discharge; generalized illness
Control and Prevention	Vaccinate livestock; minimize stress; good personal hygiene; avoid scratches/bites
Comments	None
Additional Information	http://www.bu.edu/rohpf/files/2010/01/zoonosis_domestic-table.pdf http://cmr.asm.org/content/26/3/631.full



Caprine Q-Fever

JUNE 2015

Cause	<i>Coxiella burnetii</i> rickettsial bacteria
Risk of Exposure in Illinois	Moderate
Risk of Transmission to exposed people	High
Mode of Transmission	Inhalation (aerosol); ingestion; direct contact- organism is shed in placenta, vaginal secretions, urine, feces, milk; can be spread by ticks.
Incubation Period	Human: 2-5 weeks Animal: Variable
Clinical Signs- Human	Most cases are asymptomatic; sudden onset of fever; chills; frontal headache; weakness; muscle spasms; profuse sweating. Less commonly, hepatitis, endocarditis (inflammation of the innermost covering of the heart); premature birth, stillbirth, abortion, nonproductive cough; chest pain.
Clinical Signs- Animal	Most infections are asymptomatic; reproductive failure may be the only symptom; abortions late in pregnancy; stillbirths; retained placenta; uterine infection; infertility; It has been reported that goats may have a decreased appetite and are depressed 24-48 hours prior to aborting.
Control and Prevention	Wear protective clothing/gloves when assisting with kidding or milking if infection is suspected in herd; appropriately dispose of placenta and birthing tissues; drink only pasteurized milk; good personal hygiene
Comments	Reportable disease in Illinois; potential bioterrorist agent; person to person transmission has been observed
Additional Information	<p>http://www.cdc.gov/qfever/</p> <p>http://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/Factsheets/pdfs/q_fever.pdf</p>



Caprine Rabies

JUNE 2015

Cause	Rhabdovirus
Risk of Exposure in Illinois	Low
Risk of Transmission to exposed people	High
Mode of Transmission	Direct contact with infected saliva into break in skin or mucous membranes; animal bite
Incubation Period	Human: 10 days-3months (up to years; depends on location of bite/exposure) Animal: 10 days-6 months
Clinical Signs-Human	Headache; fever; general ill-being; abnormal behavior; weakness or paralysis; difficulty swallowing; delirium; convulsions; death
Clinical Signs-Animal	Restlessness; anorexia or increased appetite; any abnormal behavior or neurological signs (ataxia, incoordination, aggression, paralysis, etc); fever; death
Control and Prevention	Wear gloves when handling suspect animals; vaccination program for animals and individuals at high risk.
Comments	Reportable disease in Illinois; seek medical attention immediately if exposure is suspected; person to person transmission has been observed.
Additional Information	<p>http://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/Factsheets/pdfs/rabies.pdf</p> <p>http://coloradodisasterhelp.colostate.edu/prefair/disease/dz/Rabies.html</p> <p>http://www.cdc.gov/rabies/</p>



Caprine Salmonellosis

JUNE 2015

Cause	<i>Salmonella</i> spp. bacteria
Risk of Exposure in Illinois	High
Risk of Transmission to exposed people	Moderate
Mode of Transmission	Ingestion (fecal-oral); contaminated food and water; direct contact
Incubation Period	Human: 12 hours-3 days Animal: Highly variable; often symptoms do not appear until the animal is stressed; common 1-5 days
Clinical Signs-Human	Varies from self-limiting gastroenteritis to general illness; vomiting; watery diarrhea; low grade fever; abdominal pain
Clinical Signs-Animal	Diarrhea; dehydration and generalized illness which may lead to death; abortion and uterine infection with temporary infertility; asymptomatic infections common
Control and Prevention	Wash hands after contact with animal feces; wear protective clothing when working with diarrheic goats; do not consume raw or unpasteurized dairy products; cook meat thoroughly.
Comments	Person to person transmission has been reported.
Additional Information	<p>http://www.cdc.gov/salmonella/</p> <p>http://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/Factsheets/pdfs/nontyphoidal_salmonellosis.pdf</p> <p>http://coloradodisasterhelp.colostate.edu/prefair/disease/dz/Salmonellosis.html</p>



Caprine Tetanus

JUNE 2015

Cause	<i>Clostridium tetani</i> bacteria
Risk of Exposure in Illinois	Low
Risk of Transmission to exposed people	High if open wounds on skin
Mode of Transmission	Direct contact; penetrating wound
Incubation Period	Human: 8 days (ranges from 3 days 21 days) Animal: Variable (3 days to 3 weeks)
Clinical Signs-Human	Headache; muscle stiffness in jaw (lock jaw) followed by stiffness in neck; difficulty swallowing; rigidity of abdominal muscles; spasms; sweating; fever; death
Clinical Signs-Animal	Muscle stiffness; lack of coordination; inability to eat or drink; bloat; death
Control and Prevention	Immunization; appropriate treatment of wounds; wear gloves when working with affected animals.
Comments	Tetanus vaccination is recommended for farm workers.
Additional Information	<p>http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/yellowbook/2012/chapter-3-infectious-diseases-related-to-travel/tetanus.htm</p> <p>http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/pinkbook/downloads/tetanus.pdf</p>



Caprine Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathy

JUNE 2015

TSE

Cause

Prion

Risk of Exposure in Illinois

Negligible

Risk of Transmission to exposed people

Low

Mode of Transmission

Ingestion

Incubation Period

Human: Several years (for Transmissible Spongiform encephalopathy)
Animal: 3-8 years

Clinical Signs-Human

Confusion; personality changes; behavioral changes; weakness; muscle spasms; changes in vision; death

Clinical Signs-Animal

Behavioral disturbances; neurological signs; wasting and paralysis; death

Control and Prevention

Slaughtered animals may be tested prior to release for consumption; necropsy goats with neurological signs

Comments

Reportable disease in Illinois; person to person transmission has been observed; potential bioterrorist agent

Additional Information

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/animal_diseases/scrapie/downloads/fs_ahscrapie.pdf

http://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/Factsheets/pdfs/transmissible_spongiform_encephalopathy.pdf

<http://coloradodisasterhelp.colostate.edu/prefair/disease/dz/Scrapie.html>



Caprine Yersiniosis

JUNE 2015

YERSINIA/PSEUDOTUBERCULOSIS

Cause	<i>Yersinia</i> spp. bacteria
Risk of Exposure in Illinois	Low
Risk of Transmission to exposed people	High
Mode of Transmission	Ingestion of food, milk, or water contaminated by intestinal carriers; infection of rodents transmitted to humans by bite of infected fleas; direct contact with infected blood or tissues
Incubation Period	Human: 2-8 days Animal: Uncertain
Clinical Signs-Human	Mimics clinical signs similar to appendicitis; fever; abdominal tenderness; anorexia; vomiting; enteritis with diarrhea; respiratory illness
Clinical Signs-Animal	Acute septicemia; enteritis with diarrhea; abortion; possible death within 2 weeks-3 months
Control and Prevention	Prevent fecal contamination of food and drinking water; pasteurize milk; good personal hygiene
Comments	Potential bioterrorist agent; Person to person transmission has been observed.
Additional Information	<p>https://www.avma.org/News/Journals/Collections/Documents/javma_222_4_444.pdf</p> <p>http://www.cdc.gov/nczved/divisions/dfbmd/diseases/yersinia/</p>