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OHIO ANIMAL AND ZOO NOTIC DISEASE REPORTING REFERENCE

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OHIO ANIMAL AND ZOO NOTIC DISEASE REFERENCE

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This reference will be periodically updated. Please direct any comments or suggestions to this document to the [document editor](#) or call (614) 752-1029.

ANIMAL AND ZONOTIC DISEASE REPORTING REFERENCE

This document is a reference for Ohio veterinarians, animal health professionals, human healthcare providers and public health officials to provide information about the recognition and proper reporting of infectious and zoonotic diseases in animals.

Protecting the health of animal and human populations against infectious diseases is a process that includes: recognition of the disease or condition, reporting to the appropriate agency, and, if necessary, a follow up investigation and intervention. Timely reporting of an unusual disease event is vitally important so decisions can be made quickly to prevent further transmission.

Identifying and reporting a disease event is the first step. This can be done not only by veterinarians or medical professionals, but by anyone else, including animal owners, veterinary technicians, public health officials, animal control officers and wildlife workers. Both clinically suspected and laboratory confirmed cases should be reported. This is especially important for diseases that are highly contagious or when exposure is particularly hazardous to humans. Reporting individual cases is important and allows data collection systems to look at wider geographic areas to identify clusters that might not be apparent to a practitioner or other person who may see only one or two individuals.

Both the Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA) and the Ohio Department of Health (ODH) have lists of reportable diseases and conditions. The Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) also has interest in receiving notifications of diseases that can cause significant wildlife mortality or morbidity.

DISEASES AFFECTING DOMESTIC ANIMALS

- Diseases listed as Dangerously Contagious and Infectious by ODA Division of Animal Health ([OAC Chapter 901:1-21-02](#)), diseases that are notifiable to the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) ([Diseases Notifiable to the OIE](#)), and any suspected foreign animal disease (FAD) should be reported by phone to ODA's Division of Animal Health (ODA) or to the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal Plant Health and Inspection Service, Veterinary Services (USDA APHIS VS).
- Veterinarians, public health officials and the general public are strongly encouraged to report any unusual disease condition in domestic animals for diagnostic assistance and consultation.
- Human cases of zoonotic diseases that present a threat to agriculture are encouraged to be reported to ODA if the affected person(s) has recent or regular contact with farm animals.

DISEASES AFFECTING WILDLIFE

- [ODNR](#) has legal authority over game animals native to Ohio and also works with other agencies to protect migratory and federally protected wildlife. They enforce hunting and trapping regulations and investigate unusual wildlife health events that may impact

Ohio wildlife. Although they do not have a mandatory disease reporting list, they do encourage reporting of wildlife mortality and morbidity events and work with other state agencies on domestic animal and/or human health concerns when they involve wildlife.

DISEASES AFFECTING HUMANS

- Some of the human diseases legally required to be reported to public health agencies ([OAC Chapter 3701-3-02](#)) are zoonotic. Only human cases of these diseases are required to be reported to LHDs, with the exception of rabies. Animals as well as humans with suspected rabies should be reported to LHDs. In addition, in a situation where a person is bitten by a mammal, the event must be reported within 24 hours to the [local health department](#) (LHD) where the bite occurred.
- Except for animal bites, human reportable diseases are reported to the LHD where the person resides. Reporting is required not only by medical professionals and labs but by “anyone having knowledge,” which includes veterinarians.
- Public health officials recognize that animals may transmit pathogens to humans and serve as valuable sentinels for many vector-borne diseases and bioterrorism agents. Therefore, zoonotic diseases in animals should be voluntarily reported to public health if, in the judgment of the veterinarian or animal care professional, there is further opportunity for people to be affected (e.g. recent purchase from a pet store, exposure during a public venue, etc).
- In addition to the LHD, ODH has experts to help with consultations, reports and referrals on [zoonotic diseases](#).

The [Ohio Animal and Zoonotic Disease Reporting Table](#) provides a quick reference on reporting requirements. Each disease and condition is linked to a fact sheet that provides a brief overview of the disease in animals and humans. In addition to reporting recommendations, the fact sheets include some key strategies to minimize human transmission during investigation and response efforts. References are included for more detailed disease information.

CASE DEFINITIONS

Standardized case definitions are an important tool that epidemiologists use to ensure that reporting is uniform. They should not be used as strict criteria for making a clinical diagnosis. Case definitions can change. For some of the livestock diseases in this document, case definitions are not specifically listed because they cannot be standardized and applied by the practitioner. For these diseases, clinically suspect cases are reported and the final status is determined by ODA.

DISEASE STATISTICS

Human reportable disease statistics are updated quarterly and published on the [ODH website](#). Although [ODA](#) and [ODNR](#) do not regularly publish statistics, current investigations and selected disease surveillance information are highlighted on their respective web pages.

| ABBREVIATIONS | |
|----------------------|---|
| AGID | agar gel immunodiffusion |
| AVMA | American Veterinary Medicine Association |
| BT | bioterrorism |
| CDC | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA |
| CF | complement fixation |
| CIDRAP | Center for Infectious Disease Research and Policy, University of Minnesota. |
| CSF | cerebrospinal fluid |
| ELISA | enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay / enzyme immunoassay (antigen or antibody) |
| FA | fluorescent antibody |
| FAD | foreign animal disease |
| IFA | indirect immunofluorescent antibody |
| LHD | local health department, includes city, county, & combined health districts in Ohio |
| MAT | microimmunofluorescence antibody test |
| NASPHV | National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians |
| MLVA | multiple loci variable number tandem repeat analysis |
| ODA | Ohio Department of Agriculture |
| ODH | Ohio Department of Health |
| ODNR | Ohio Department of Natural Resources |
| OIE | World Organization for Animal Health |
| PCR | polymerase chain reaction |
| PPE | personal protection equipment |
| RT-PCR | reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction |
| USDA APHIS, VS | United States Department of Agriculture, Animal Plant Health & Inspection Service, Veterinary Service |

| DEFINITIONS | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| acute serum | First specimen collected for serological testing; generally obtained within 7 days of onset of illness; specific times noted under each disease |
| case definition | Case definitions are standardized criteria for classifying an animal or human with a disease or condition according to history, clinical signs, and diagnostic results to establish uniform reporting |
| confirmed case | An animal or human case that meets stringent criteria for a disease or condition that includes positive laboratory result using "gold standard" diagnostic test or tests |
| convalescent serum | Second specimen collected for serological testing; generally collected 2-4 weeks after the acute serum; specific times vary by disease |
| epidemiologically linked case | A case which has had contact with another case or another similar point source of infection, and transmission of the agent by the usual modes of transmission is plausible. A case may be considered epidemiologically linked if at least one case in the chain of transmission is laboratory confirmed. |
| outbreak | An unusual incidence of a disease. This can be as few as two cases that have potential to be epidemiologically linked in time or place or by a shared exposure. |
| paired sera | Acute and convalescent sera used for serological testing to prove seroconversion; usually taken 2-4 weeks apart |
| probable case | An animal or person who meets case criteria of a clinically compatible case with either an exposure to a confirmed case or some laboratory evidence of infection to the agent (e.g. non-validated or screening test) |
| required reporting | A disease or condition that is legally required to be reported in Ohio to an agency. Suspected as well as laboratory confirmed cases must be reported. |
| suspected case | An animal or person having clinical signs compatible with a disease agent but no laboratory testing done to confirm the diagnosis. |
| voluntary reporting | A disease or condition that is not legally required to be reported, but is encouraged to be reported due to potential human or animal health concerns |

Table of Ohio Reportable Animal and Zoonotic Diseases

Click on disease name to open Fact Sheet; Use browser back button to return to this table

| Disease or Condition | Required Reporting | | Voluntary Reporting & Comments |
|---|--|----------------------------|--|
| | Animal Disease or Illnesses | Human Disease or Illnesses | |
| Unusual Mortality or Morbidity: Cause Unknown | ODA/USDA | LHD | If a zoonotic animal disease is associated with possible human illness, contact LHD. Voluntarily report outbreaks in wildlife to ODNR. |
| Anaplasmosis | Not Required | LHD | Because ticks are the vectors of both human and animal diseases, lab-confirmed cases in animals can be voluntarily reported to LHD and to ODA/USDA. |
| Anthrax | ODA/USDA | LHD | Voluntary reporting to ODA/USDA of confirmed human cases is encouraged. |
| Bites - dog, cat or ferret exposed to wild/exotic mammal or bat | LHD see comment | see below | Animals bitten by a wild/exotic mammal or bat are required to be reported to LHD. |
| Bites - person bitten or having rabies exposure to a mammal | Not Required | LHD | |
| Blastomycosis | Not Required | LHD - outbreaks | Confirmed clusters of animal cases may be a sentinel event and reporting to LHD is encouraged. |
| Bluetongue | ODA/USDA - in sheep & goats | N/A | Voluntary reporting of lab-confirmed cases in other livestock to ODA/USDA is encouraged. |
| Botulism | Not Required | LHD | Ascending flaccid paralysis of birds or other animals in public areas is encouraged to be reported to LHD and ODNR |
| Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy | ODA/USDA | LHD | Human cases are usually reported as Creutzfeldt-Jacob Disease (CJD) |
| Brucellosis | ODA/USDA - for <i>B. abortus</i> , <i>B. melitensis</i> and <i>B. suis</i> in any animal | LHD | Voluntary reporting of lab-confirmed small animal cases to LHD is encouraged, especially where potentially infected animals may enter the pet market. Voluntary reporting of human cases to ODA/USDA is encouraged when there is exposure to livestock. |
| Campylobacter | Not Required | LHD | Voluntary reporting to LHD of lab-confirmed animal cases associated with compatible illness in humans is encouraged. |
| Ceratomyxosis | ODA/USDA | N/A | |
| Chlamydiosis (Psittacosis or Ornithosis) | ODA/USDA - in poultry | LHD | Voluntary reporting to ODA of other avian (non-poultry) cases is encouraged. Notify LHD if a recently acquired pet bird has a laboratory confirmed infection. Voluntary reporting of any human illness associated with any non-avian animal with chlamydiosis is encouraged. |
| Chronic Wasting Disease | ODA/USDA | LHD | Sick or suspect deer or other free-ranging cervids should be reported to ODNR. Human cases are usually reported as Creutzfeldt-Jacob Disease (CJD) |
| Classical Swine Fever (Hog Cholera) | ODA/USDA | N/A | |
| Contagious Ecthyma (ORF) | Not Required | N/A | Voluntary reporting to LHD of lab-confirmed animal cases associated with transmission to humans is encouraged. |
| Contagious Equine Metritis | ODA/USDA | N/A | |
| Cryptosporidium | Not Required | LHD | Voluntary reporting to LHD of lab-confirmed animal cases associated with transmission to humans is encouraged. |
| E. coli O157:H7 and Shigatoxin-producing E. coli (STEC) | Not Required | LHD | Voluntary reporting to LHD of lab-confirmed animal cases associated with transmission to humans is encouraged. |

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| Disease or Condition | Required Reporting | | Voluntary Reporting & Comments |
|---|--|----------------------------|---|
| | Animal Disease or Illnesses | Human Disease or Illnesses | |
| Ehrlichiosis | Not Required | LHD | Because ticks are the vectors of both human and animal disease, lab-confirmed cases in animals can be voluntarily reported to LHD. |
| Encephalitis - Eastern Equine | ODA/USDA | LHD | Virus is spread through mosquito vectors to humans; voluntary reporting of lab-confirmed animal cases to the LHD is encouraged. |
| Encephalitis - Venezuelan Equine | ODA/USDA | LHD | Virus is spread through mosquito vectors to humans; voluntary reporting of lab-confirmed animal cases to the LHD is encouraged. |
| Encephalitis - West Nile Virus | Not Required | LHD | Virus is spread through mosquito vectors to humans; voluntary reporting of lab-confirmed animal cases to the LHD and ODA/USDA is encouraged. |
| Equine Herpesvirus Myeloencephalopathy (EHV1) | Not Required | N/A | Voluntary reporting to ODA/USDA of suspect and lab-confirmed animal cases with neurologic signs is encouraged. |
| Equine Infectious Anemia | ODA/USDA | N/A | |
| Equine Viral Arteritis | Not Required | N/A | Voluntary reporting to ODA/USDA of lab-confirmed animal cases is encouraged; the reporting requirement for this disease is currently under review. |
| Foot & Mouth Disease | ODA/USDA | N/A | See Vesicular Diseases |
| Foreign Animal Disease Suspect | ODA/USDA | N/A | |
| Fowl Typhoid (S. gallinarum) | ODA/USDA | Not Required | Voluntary reporting to LHD of animal cases associated with transmission to humans is encouraged. |
| Harmful Algal Bloom Toxicity | Not Required | LHD - outbreaks in humans | Voluntary reporting to ODA/USDA & LHD of animal cases is encouraged. |
| Hantavirus | Not Required | LHD | Lab-confirmed animal cases are encouraged to be reported to LHD as a sentinel event. |
| Histoplasmosis | Not Required | LHD - outbreaks in humans | Lab-confirmed animal cases are encouraged to be reported to LHD as a sentinel event. |
| Infectious Avian Encephalomyelitis | ODA/USDA | N/A | |
| Infectious Hematopoietic Necrosis | ODA/USDA | N/A | |
| Infectious Laryngotracheitis | ODA/USDA - avian, other than vaccine induced | N/A | |
| Infectious Pancreatic Necrosis | ODA/USDA | N/A | |
| Infectious Salmon Anemia | ODA/USDA | N/A | |
| Influenza | ODA/USDA-avian high morbidity/mortality or any H5 / H7 | LHD | Reporting to LHD of human cases of laboratory-confirmed influenza A associated with exposure to animals with respiratory disease is required as it may indicate human novel influenza A infection. Reporting animal influenzas to ODA/USDA other than H5, H7 or highly pathogenic is voluntary, but encouraged. |
| Lead & Heavy Metal Poisoning | Not Required | LHD | The source of lead & heavy metal poisoning in animals may also pose a threat to humans, especially children. Reporting to LHD is encouraged. |

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| Disease or Condition | Required Reporting | | Voluntary Reporting & Comments |
|--|---|------------------------------|--|
| | Animal Disease or Illnesses | Human Disease or Illnesses | |
| Leptospirosis | Not Required | LHD | Voluntary reporting to ODA/USDA of animal cases is encouraged. Voluntary reporting to LHD of lab-confirmed animal cases associated with transmission to humans is also encouraged. |
| Listeriosis | Not Required | LHD | Voluntary reporting to LHD of lab-confirmed animal cases associated with transmission to humans is encouraged. |
| Lyme Disease | Not Required | LHD | Reporting of lab-confirmed animal cases to the LHD is encouraged, as information may be valuable for identifying areas where infected ticks may be present. |
| Lymphocytic Choriomeningitis | ODA/USDA | Reported as Viral Meningitis | Voluntary reporting to LHD of lab-confirmed animal cases where there could be transmission to humans is encouraged. |
| Mange | ODA/USDA - Psoroptic cattle & sheep scabies | LHD - outbreaks | Voluntary reporting to LHD of animal cases recently acquired from a commercial source or from a public venue, or linked to a human case is encouraged. |
| Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA) | Not Required | LHD - outbreaks in humans | Notify LHD if a recently acquired animal from a commercial source or from a public venue has a lab-confirmed infection, or if an animal is linked to human infection. |
| Monkeypox | ODA/USDA | LHD-Outbreaks | Voluntary reporting to LHD of lab-confirmed animal cases associated with transmission to humans is encouraged. |
| Mycobacterial Disease, other than Tuberculosis | Not Required | LHD | Movement of ruminants infected with <i>M. paratuberculosis</i> is regulated by ODA. |
| Mycoplasma gallisepticum | ODA/USDA - in turkeys | N/A | |
| Newcastle Disease (Exotic) | ODA/USDA | N/A | |
| Paramyxovirus & Newcastle Disease | ODA/USDA - in poultry | N/A | |
| Plague | Not Required | LHD | It is highly encouraged that any suspected clinical case in animals be reported to the ODA & LHD. Suspect cases in wild mammals should also be reported to ODNR. |
| Proliferative Kidney Disease | ODA/USDA | N/A | |
| Pseudorabies (Aujeszky's disease) | ODA/USDA | N/A | |
| Q Fever | Not Required | LHD | Voluntary reporting to ODA/USDA of animal cases is encouraged. Voluntary reporting to LHD of lab-confirmed animal cases associated with transmission to humans is also encouraged. |
| Rabies | ODA/USDA and LHD | LHD | Suspect animals should be reported ASAP. Hold body of any rabies suspect animal until it is certain there were no human exposures. |
| Ringworm | Not Required | LHD-Outbreaks | Voluntary reporting to LHD of animal cases recently acquired from a commercial source or from a public venue, or linked to a humans case is encouraged. |
| Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever | Not Required | LHD | Because ticks are the vectors of both human and animal disease, lab-confirmed cases in animals can be voluntarily reported to LHD. |
| Salmonella | ODA/USDA - <i>S. pullorum</i> & <i>gallinarum</i> | LHD | Voluntary reporting to LHD of animal cases associated with transmission to humans is encouraged. Voluntary reporting of <i>S. abortus ovis</i> to ODA/USDA is encouraged. |

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|---|---|-----------------------------|--|
| | Animal Disease or Illnesses | Human Disease or Illnesses | |
| Scabies | ODA/USDA - Psoroptic cattle & sheep scabies | LHD - outbreaks | Voluntary reporting to LHD of animal cases recently acquired from a commercial source or from a public venue, or linked to a human case is encouraged. |
| Scrapie | ODA/USDA | N/A | See transmissible spongiform encephalopathies |
| Spring Viremia of Carp | ODA/USDA | N/A | |
| Toxoplasmosis | Not Required | LHD - congenital /outbreaks | Voluntary reporting to LHD of lab-confirmed animal cases associated with transmission to humans is encouraged. |
| Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies | ODA/USDA | LHD | Human cases are usually reported as Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (CJD) |
| Trichinosis | Not Required | LHD | Voluntary reporting of animal cases and human cases linked to livestock to ODA/USDA. Voluntary reporting to LHD of animal cases associated with transmission to humans is encouraged. |
| Tuberculosis (M. bovis, M. tuberculosis) | ODA/USDA | LHD | TB in pets may raise zoonotic concerns, please contact LHD. Voluntary reporting of human cases to ODA/USDA is encouraged when there is exposure to livestock or animal products. |
| Tularemia | Not Required | LHD | Voluntary reporting of suspected clinical case in animals to ODA/USDA and the LHD is encouraged. Wildlife die-offs can also be reported to ODNR. |
| Vesicular diseases | ODA/USDA | N/A | |
| Vesicular exanthema | ODA/USDA | N/A | See vesicular diseases |
| Viral Hemorrhagic Fevers | ODA/USDA | LHD | |
| Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia | ODA/USDA | N/A | |
| Whirling Disease | ODA/USDA | N/A | |
| Yersiniosis | Not Required | LHD | Voluntary reporting of animal cases to ODA/USDA. Voluntary reporting to LHD of lab-confirmed animal cases associated with transmission to humans is encouraged. |
| Zoonotic disease outbreaks in humans | Not Required | LHD | Two or more related human cases are required to be reported to the LHD. Voluntary reporting of human outbreaks to ODA or ODNR is encouraged when there is a link to livestock or wildlife, or illness in animals |