

GUIDELINES FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF ZONOTIC DISEASE IN DOMESTIC COMPANION ANIMALS

**Infectious and Zoonotic Disease Program
Communicable Disease Service
New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services**

**Developed in collaboration with the
Regional Epidemiologist Zoonotic Surveillance Working Group**

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Foreword

Zoonoses are defined by the World Health Organization as “diseases and infections which are naturally transmitted between vertebrate animals and man.” There are approximately 300 zoonoses recognized worldwide, 150 of which are considered to be of public health significance, and about 50 found in the northeastern United States (US). Of the 175 pathogens considered to be “emerging” (i.e., a newly discovered disease or an established disease occurring in new places, in new populations or with a new clinical presentation), 75% are zoonotic, with wildlife serving as the reservoir for most.

Because zoonotic diseases and infections can seriously impact both human and animal health populations, the investigation and control of zoonoses necessitates a multi-disciplinary approach. Considerable liaison and collaboration between human and animal health agencies and professionals is essential.

The bond between people and domestic animals (i.e., the human-animal bond) and the value placed on animals in American society is well established. In the US, about 60% of households own at least one pet (i.e., domestic companion animal). Each pet-owning household owns an average of 1.5 dogs and 2.0 cats. Based on national demographic data, there are approximately 2.20 million owned dogs and 2.48 million owned cats in New Jersey. Birds, reptiles and rodents are also commonly kept as household pets.

Foreign zoonoses can be introduced into the US naturally, inadvertently (e.g., international travel/shipping), or via purposeful release. Zoonotic agents may be considered for intentional release because they target the health of both humans and animals and may have a serious socioeconomic impact. Because animals may be sentinels of zoonotic infections and have been predictive of human risk (e.g., bird deaths from West Nile virus as an indicator of subsequent identification of human cases), integrated zoonotic disease surveillance is vital for rapid detection and response.

In New Jersey, jurisdiction over animal diseases is divided among three state agencies: the Department of Agriculture has authority over livestock and poultry, the Department of Environmental Protection has authority over wildlife and exotic animals, and the Department of Health and Senior Services has authority over domestic companion animals (i.e., dogs, cats and other pets).

These guidelines, developed by the New Jersey DHSS/Regional Epidemiologists Domestic Companion Animal Surveillance Working Group, are intended to describe the roles and responsibilities of the local health departments in investigating zoonotic disease reports in domestic companion animals and implementing control measures.

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Primary Public Health Functions in Relation to Zoonotic Diseases in Domestic Companion Animals (DCAs)

- To investigate and control zoonotic disease within the jurisdiction covered by the local health department (LHD) in collaboration with other relevant agencies, individuals and groups (e.g., New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services (NJDHSS), Infectious and Zoonotic Disease Program (IZDP), private veterinarians, and animal control officers), and
- To take all necessary actions to prevent the spread of disease from infected animals to humans, animals to animals and/or humans to humans, pursuant to New Jersey Administrative Code (N.J.A.C.) 8:57.

Local Department of Health Responsibilities

1. LHDs will receive reports of zoonotic disease cases/outbreaks in domestic companion animals (DCAs) via telephone, fax or mail as established in N.J.A.C. 8:57-1.8(e) from veterinarians, animal control officers, and animal facility managers, pursuant to N.J.A.C. 8:57-1.8 (b) and (c). The reporting entities shall utilize the **Zoonotic Incident Report Form** (CDS-31, <http://www.state.nj.us/health/cd/forms.shtml>) to report a zoonotic disease case or outbreak. If the received report is not on the Zoonotic Incident Report Form, the LHD will transcribe the information to this form.
2. Upon receipt of a report, the LHD will review the report and investigate to confirm the diagnosis and identify any human exposure or potential illness epidemiologically linked to the animal case(s). NJDHSS, IZDP staff is available for consultation, if needed.
3. If a bioterrorist event is suspected, the NJDHSS should be notified immediately at 609-826-4872 during working hours and 609-392-2020 on nights, weekends, and holidays. In such situations, the emergency operations plan may be activated, at which time State emergency response personnel will work closely with health officers to provide instructions and information on how to proceed.
4. If the LHD receives an animal disease report from an animal control officer or animal facility manager, the reporting entity should be instructed to have the animal examined by a licensed veterinary practitioner as soon as possible, if this has not already occurred. The LHD shall consult with the veterinarian to determine the nature of the illness and complete a case report form, if indicated. NJDHSS, IZDP staff is available for consultation, if needed.

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5. If the LHD receives a report of any disease involving livestock, poultry, or wildlife species, the reporting entity should be referred to the NJDHSS, IZDP at 609-826-4872 for appropriate referral to other State agencies.
6. If during the course of the investigation, the animal case is epidemiologically linked to a livestock, poultry, or wildlife species, this information should be relayed to the NJDHSS, IZDP at 609-826-4872 for appropriate referral.
7. When persons are identified with compatible clinical signs or symptoms and linked to the animal case, the LHD in collaboration with the NJDHSS shall investigate to identify additional human cases, mitigate the source of infection, provide disease specific information, and refer ill individuals for medical care (please refer to Appendix III for the epidemiologic investigation protocol). The LHD will serve as point of information for the reporting entity, the treating veterinarian and the animal owner.
8. If laboratory testing is performed for any persons epidemiologically linked to the animal case, the LHD shall follow its normal investigative protocol under N.J.A.C. 8:57. Note: information on the human contacts with sick animals should be detailed in the “comments” section of the CDRSS.
9. Upon suspecting or determining that an animal case of a reportable zoonotic disease or disease outbreak exists, the LHD shall relay a completed Zoonotic Incident Report Form (CDS- 31, <http://www.state.nj.us/health/cd/forms.shtml>) to the NJDHSS, IZDP.
10. Report forms can be relayed to the NJDHSS by two methods:
 - Email the report to zoonoticrn@doh.state.nj.us or
 - Call NJHDSS, IZDP at 609-826-4872 and follow instructions for faxing the report form to this office (fax number: 609-826-4874).
11. If additional guidance is needed, contact the NJDHSS, IZDP at 609-826-4872 during working hours and, for emergencies only, 609-392-2020 on nights, weekends, and holidays.

Local Department of Health Responsibilities – Outbreak Investigation

1. If an unusual number of cases or an illness cluster is reported in animals, this may be indicative of an outbreak situation and should be investigated by the LHD in collaboration with NJDHSS, IZDP. The LHD will be the lead agency and coordinate the investigation and management of zoonotic disease outbreaks, as well as instituting control measures when there are human cases or human exposures epidemiologically linked to the animal case to the zoonotic agent. The NJDHSS will consult with the LHD and may take the lead with the investigation and management of the situation, if both parties agree. In the event that multiple jurisdictions are involved, the NJDHSS will lead the investigation and coordinate with the involved LHDs.
2. If a bioterrorist event is suspected, the NJDHSS should be notified immediately at 609-826-4872 during working hours and 609-392-202 on nights, weekends, and holidays. In such situations, the emergency operations plan may be activated, at which time those authorities will work closely with health officers to provide instructions and information on how to proceed.
3. The LHD in collaboration with the NJDHSS will oversee and direct the outbreak investigation. The LHD shall provide the NJDHSS, IZDP with a line listing of animal cases and the Zoonotic Disease Incident Report(s).
4. Line listings and report forms can be relayed to the NJDHSS by two methods:
 - Email the report to zoonoticrn@doh.state.nj.us or
 - Call NJHDSS, IZDP at 609-826-4872 and follow instructions for faxing the report form to this office (fax number: 609-826-4874).
5. If additional guidance is needed, contact the NJDHSS, IZDP at 609-826-4872 during working hours and, for emergencies, 609-392-202 on nights, weekends, and holidays.

Veterinary Practitioner Responsibilities

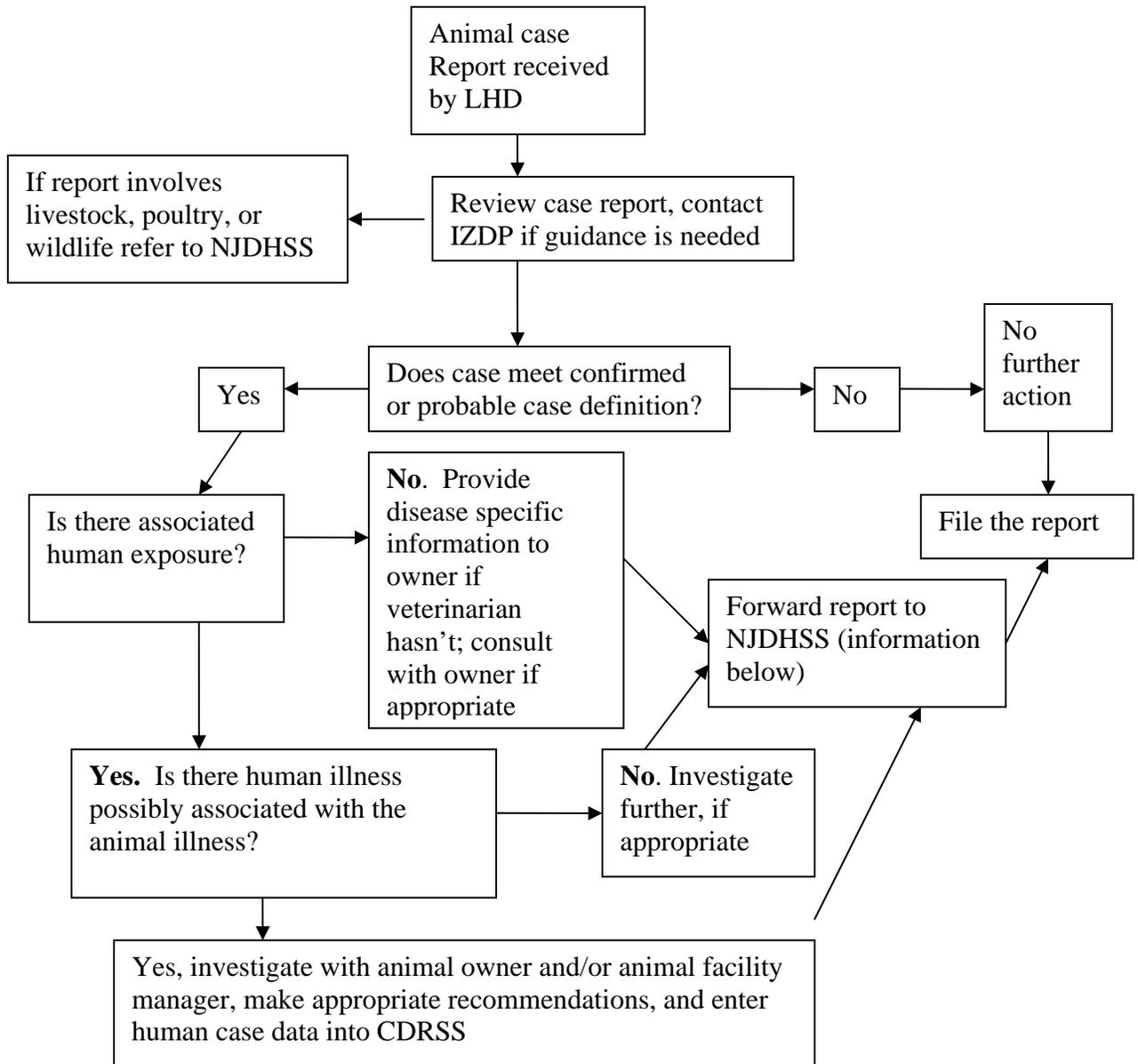
1. N.J.A.C. 8:57-1.8 requires all veterinarians, as well as certified animal control officers and animal facility managers, to report cases of zoonotic diseases, as well as all disease outbreaks, in domestic companion animals to the LHD with jurisdiction over the municipality where the animal is housed. The specific zoonotic diseases and outbreaks that are reportable are listed in Appendix 1 of this document.

Note: All New Jersey municipalities are under the jurisdiction of a LHD, managed by a health officer. LHDs may cover one town, several towns or an entire county. Health Officers are licensed professionals with trained staff capable of addressing a wide-variety of public health situations. They have many years experience dealing with rabies situations, as well as inspecting licensed animal facilities. A listing of LHDs in New Jersey with contact information is available at this site: www.localhealth.nj.gov.

When veterinary practitioners suspect or diagnose a zoonotic disease in a domestic companion animal, they should make a report to the LHD where the animal is housed. To assist practitioners with classification of cases, **case definitions** for each reportable disease are posted on the NJDHSS website (<http://www.state.nj.us/health/cd/reporting.shtml>).

2. The New Jersey Department of Agriculture (NJDA) Animal Health Diagnostic Laboratory offers a wide variety of diagnostic services to assist veterinary practitioners. Information on the Animal Health Diagnostic Laboratory is available on the NJDA website: <http://www.nj.gov/agriculture/divisions/ah/prog/lab.html>.
3. To facilitate reporting, a Zoonotic Disease Incident Report Form (CDS- 31) should be completed with as much information as is known and either faxed or emailed to the LHD. The form is posted on the NJDHSS website: <http://www.state.nj.us/health/cd/forms.shtml>.
4. The LHD, in collaboration with the NJDHSS, will oversee and direct a zoonotic disease investigation, if necessary. The NJDHSS, IZDP is available at 609-826-4872 to consult with veterinary practitioners regarding zoonotic disease and potential transmission to people.
5. If a bioterrorist event is suspected, the LHD or NJDHSS should be notified immediately. Public health emergencies can be reported on nights, weekends, and holidays by calling 609-392-2020. In such situations, the emergency operations plan may be activated, at which time those authorities will work closely with health officers to provide instructions on how to proceed.

Investigation Protocol for Zoonotic Disease Reports



Case reports should be sent to: zoonoticrn@doh.state.nj.us or faxed to 609-826-4874

Zoonotic Disease Incident Report Form (CDS-31):
<http://www.state.nj.us/health/cd/forms.shtml>

Contact the NJDHSS, IZDP for guidance at 609-826-4872

Appendix I: List of Reportable Animal Diseases in New Jersey Domestic Companion Animals

A veterinarian, certified animal control officer or manager of an animal facility shall report any case of a domestic companion animal that is ill or infected with the following zoonotic diseases to the **local health department** with jurisdiction over the location where the animal is housed*:

Anthrax (*Bacillus anthracis*);

Avian Chlamydiosis (*Chlamydophila psittaci*);

Brucella canis;

Campylobacteriosis (*Campylobacter* spp.);

Escherichia coli shiga toxin producing strains (STEC) only;

Leishmaniasis;

Leptospirosis;

Lymphocytic choriomeningitis;

Mycobacterium tuberculosis;

Plague (*Yersinia pestis*);

Q Fever (*Coxiella burnetti*);

Salmonellosis (*Salmonella* spp.);

Tularemia (*Francisella tularensis*); and

Any outbreak or suspected outbreak occurring in domestic companion animals.

Pursuant to N.J.A.C. 8:23A-1.9, the veterinarian responsible for disease control at an animal facility shall report the diagnosis of any zoonotic disease diagnosed in any animal housed at such facility.

Pursuant to N.J.A.C. 8:23-1.2 a veterinarian, certified animal control officer or manager of an animal facility shall report any animal affected with rabies or suspected of being affected with rabies.

*The contact information for local health departments are listed in the blue pages of the telephone book and listed here: www.localhealth.nj.gov.

Appendix II: Definitions

"Animal facility" shall mean any kennel, pet shop, shelter or pound subject to *N.J.S.A. 4:19-15.1 et seq.* and N.J.A.C. 8:23A-1.1.

"Certified animal control officer" shall mean a person 18 years of age or older who has satisfactorily completed a course of study on the control of animals approved by the Commissioner of Health and Senior Services or who has satisfactorily completed the National Animal Control Association Level I and Level II curriculum and has received a minimum passing score of 75 percent on a written examination of New Jersey animal and rabies control laws and rules as established at N.J.A.C. 8:23A-2.1.

"Domestic companion animal" shall mean any domestic dog, cat, ferret, bird, reptile, rodent, rabbit not raised for food or fiber, or other animal kept primarily as a household pet for personal appreciation and companionship.

1. Domestic companion animal includes feral and free-roaming dogs and cats.
2. Domestic companion animal does not include:
 - i. Livestock and aquaculture as defined at N.J.A.C. 2:2-1.1 and regulated by the New Jersey Department of Agriculture; and
 - ii. Animals regulated under the Animal Welfare Act, [7 U.S.C. §§2131](#) et seq., and the regulations promulgated thereunder at [9 CFR §§1.1](#) through [4.11](#) as research animals.

"Euthanasia" is the act of inducing painless death.

"Infectious and Zoonotic Disease Program" or "IZDP" shall mean the Infectious and Zoonotic Disease Program of the Communicable Disease Service of the Division of Epidemiology, Environmental and Occupational Health of the Department of Health and Senior Services. The mailing address of the IZDP is PO Box 369, Trenton, NJ 08625-0369.

"Kennel" means any establishment wherein or whereupon the business of boarding or selling dogs or breeding dogs for sale is carried on, except a pet shop as established at N.J.A.C. 8:23A-1.1.

"Outbreak" means any unusual occurrence of disease or any disease above background or enzootic levels.

1. "Enzootic level" means the usual prevalence of a given disease within a geographic area.
2. "Suspected outbreak" means an outbreak, which appears to meet the definition of an outbreak, but has not yet been confirmed.

"NJDA" means the New Jersey Department of Agriculture, telephone number: 609-292-3965.

"NJDEP" means the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, telephone numbers: North-908-735-7040, Central-609-259-7954, South-856-629-7334.

"Owner" when applied to the proprietorship of a dog means every person having a right of property in that dog and every person who has that dog in his or her keeping, and when applied to the proprietorship of any other animal, including, but not limited to, a cat, means every person having a right of property in that animal and every person who has that animal in his or her keeping.

"Pet Shop" means any place of business which is not part of a kennel, wherein animals, including, but not limited to, dogs, cats, birds, fish, reptiles, rabbits, hamsters or gerbils, are kept or displayed chiefly for the purpose of sale to individuals for personal appreciation and companionship rather than for business or research purposes as established at N.J.A.C. 8:23A-1.1.

"Pound" means any establishment for the confinement of dogs or other animals seized either under the provisions of *N.J.S.A. 4:19-15.16* or otherwise as established at N.J.A.C. 8:23A-1.1.

"Animal Shelter" means any establishment where dogs or other animals are received, housed and distributed as established at N.J.A.C. 8:23A-1.1.

"Veterinarian" shall mean a person licensed by the State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners to engage in the practice of veterinary medicine, surgery and dentistry, pursuant to N.J.A.C. 13:44.

"Zoonotic Disease" shall mean a communicable disease transmissible from vertebrate animals to humans, and may include transmission by intermediate vectors, such as mosquitoes or ticks.

Appendix III: Surveillance and Control of Zoonotic Disease Cases/Outbreaks Affecting Humans

The NJDHSS and LHDs are authorized to conduct the public health surveillance activities necessary for the surveillance, investigation, monitoring, control and prevention of zoonotic diseases dangerous to the public health importance. Such activities shall include, but need not be limited to:

- (A) Systematic collection and evaluation of prevalence and incidence data on reportable zoonotic diseases in both DCAs and humans.
- (B) Investigation into the existence of zoonotic disease outbreaks of significant public health concern in order to determine the causes and extent of such diseases and to formulate prevention and control measures.
- (C) Identification of human cases and contacts; entering data into CDRSS.
- (D) Counseling and interviewing individuals as appropriate to assist in positive identification of exposed individuals and to develop information relating to the source and spread of illness.
- (E) Monitoring the medical condition of individuals diagnosed with or exposed to zoonotic diseases of significant public health concern.
- (F) Collection and/or preparation of data concerning the availability and use of vaccines, immune globulins, antibiotics, insecticides and other substances used in disease prevention and control.
- (G) Collection and/or preparation of data regarding immunity levels in segments of the population and other relevant epidemiologic data.

Appendix IV: Zoonotic Diseases of Importance in the United States

Disease	Agent	Means of transmission to humans	Most common species associated with transmission to humans	Severe or prolonged infection associated with immunosuppression	Fatalities reported in humans
Acariasis (Mange)	<i>Sarcoptes scabiei</i> , <i>Notoedres cati</i> and other species of mites	contact	dogs, cats, horses, goats, sheep, swine, birds		No
Anthrax	<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	contact, aerosol, vector	cattle, sheep, goats, horses		Yes
Avian Influenza	Highly Pathogenic AI viruses	contact, aerosol	poultry, pet birds		Yes
Babesiosis	<i>Babesia microti</i> and other species	vector	cattle, rodents	✓	Yes
Baylisascariasis	<i>Baylisascaris procyonis</i>	contact	raccoons		Yes
<i>Bordetella bronchiseptica</i> infection	<i>Bordetella bronchiseptica</i>	aerosol	dogs, pigs, rabbits, guinea pigs	✓	No
Brucellosis	<i>Brucella melitensis</i> , <i>B. abortus</i> , <i>B. suis</i> , <i>B. canis</i>	contact, aerosol	goats, cattle, swine, dogs, horses		Yes
Campylobacteriosis	<i>Campylobacter jejuni</i> , <i>C. fetus</i> , <i>C. coli</i>	contact	cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, dogs, cats, birds, mink, ferrets, hamsters		Rare
<i>Capnocytophaga canimorsus</i> infection	<i>Capnocytophaga canimorsus</i> , <i>C. cynodegmi</i>	contact	dog, cat	✓	Yes
Cat scratch disease	<i>Bartonella henselae</i>	contact	cats	✓	Rare
Chlamydiosis (mammalian)	<i>Chlamydia abortus</i> , <i>C. felis</i>	aerosol, contact	sheep, goats, llamas, cats, cattle		Yes
Contagious pustular dermatitis (orf, contagious ecthyma)	Parapoxvirus	contact	sheep, goats		No
Cryptococcosis	<i>Cryptococcus neoformans</i>	aerosol	pigeons, other birds	✓	Yes
Cryptosporidiosis	<i>Cryptosporidium parvum</i>	contact	cattle, typically calves	✓	Yes
Dermatophilosis	<i>Dermatophilus congolensis</i>	contact, vector	goats, sheep, cattle, horses		No
Dermatophytosis (Ringworm)	<i>Microsporum</i> sp., <i>Trichophyton</i> sp., <i>Epidermophyton</i> sp.	contact	cats, dogs, cattle, goats, sheep, horses, lagomorphs, rodents	✓	No
<i>Dipylidium</i> infection (Tapeworms)	<i>Dipylidium caninum</i>	vector	dog, cat		No
<i>E. coli</i> O157:H7 infection	<i>Escherichia coli</i> O157:H7	contact	cattle, goats, sheep, deer		Yes

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Disease	Agent	Means of transmission to humans	Most common species associated with transmission to humans	Severe disease usually associated with immune suppression	Fatalities reported in humans
Echinococcosis	<i>Echinococcus granulosus</i> , <i>E. multilocularis</i>	contact	dogs, wild canids, cats		Yes
Ehrlichiosis/ Anaplasmosis	<i>Ehrlichia</i> and <i>Anaplasma</i> species	vector	deer, rodents, horses, dogs	✓	Yes
Equine encephalomyelitis (WEE, VEE, EEE)	Togaviridae	vector	birds, horses		Yes
Erysipeloid	<i>Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae</i>	contact	pigs, fish, crustaceans, and mollusks		Yes
Giardiasis	<i>Giardia intestinalis</i> (<i>G. Lamblia</i>)	contact	Thought to be highly species-specific and rarely transmitted from animals to humans	✓	No
Hantaviral diseases	Hantaviruses	aerosol	rodents		Yes
Herpes B virus	Cercopithecine herpesvirus 1	contact	macaque monkeys		Yes
Influenza A	Influenza A virus	contact, aerosol	poultry, swine		Yes
Larval migrans: cutaneous (hookworm)	<i>Ancylostoma</i> sp.	contact	dogs, cats		Rare
Larval migrans: visceral, ocular, neuro (roundworm)	<i>Toxocara canis</i> , <i>Toxocara cati</i>	contact	dogs, cats		Rare
Leishmaniasis	<i>Leishmania</i> species	vector	dogs, wild canids		Yes
Leptospirosis	<i>Leptospira</i> species	contact, aerosol	rodents, pigs, cattle, sheep, goats, horses, dogs,		Yes
Listeriosis	<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>	contact	cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, birds, dogs, cats	✓	Yes
Lyme disease	<i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i>	vector	small rodents, wild mammals		No
Lymphocytic choriomeningitis	Arenavirus (LCMV)	contact aerosol	mice, hamsters, guinea pigs	✓	Yes
Monkeypox	Orthopoxvirus	contact, aerosol	non-human primates, rodents		Yes
Mycobacteria, non- tuberculous	<i>Mycobacterium avium</i> complex, <i>Mycobacterium marinum</i> ,	aerosol, contact	poultry, birds, aquarium fish, reptiles	✓	Yes
Pasteurellosis	<i>Pasteurella multocida</i> and other species	contact	dogs, cats, rabbits, rodents	✓	No

Zoonotic Diseases of Importance in the United States

Disease	Agent	Means of transmission to humans	Most common species associated with transmission to humans	Severe disease usually associated with immune suppression	Fatalities reported in humans
Plague	<i>Yersinia pestis</i>	vector, contact, aerosol	rodents, cats, lagomorphs		Yes
Psittacosis/Chlamydiosis	<i>Chlamydophila psittaci</i>	aerosol, contact	pet birds, poultry	✓	Yes
Q Fever	<i>Coxiella burnetii</i>	contact, aerosol, vector	goats, sheep, cattle, rodents, lagomorphs, dogs, cats		Yes
Rabies	Lyssavirus	contact	cats, dogs, cattle and other domestic animals, wild carnivores, raccoons, bats, skunks, foxes		Yes
Rat bite fever	<i>Streptobacillus moniliformis</i> , <i>Spirillum minus</i>	contact	rodents	✓	Yes
Rhodococcus equi infection	<i>Rhodococcus equi</i>	aerosol, contact	horses	✓	Yes
Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever	Rickettsia rickettsii	vector	dogs, rabbits, rodents		Yes
Salmonellosis	various <i>Salmonella</i> species	contact	reptiles, amphibians, poultry, horses, swine, cattle, pocket pets, many species of mammals and birds	✓	Yes
Sporotrichosis	<i>Sporothrix schenckii</i>	contact	cats, dogs, horses	✓	Rare
Staphylococcosis	<i>Staphylococcus</i> species	contact	dogs, cats, horses	✓	Yes (some forms)
Streptococcosis	<i>Streptococcus</i> species	contact, aerosol	swine, other mammals, fish		Yes (some forms)
Toxoplasmosis	<i>Toxoplasma gondii</i>	contact	cats	✓	Yes
Trichuriasis (whipworm infection)	<i>Trichuris suis</i> , <i>T. trichiura</i> , <i>T. vulpis</i>	contact	dogs, swine		Rare
Tuberculosis, bovine	<i>Mycobacterium bovis</i>	aerosol, contact	cattle, swine, sheep, goats		Yes
Tularemia	<i>Francisella tularensis</i>	vector, contact, aerosol	lagomorphs, pocket pets, wild aquatic rodents, sheep, cats, horses, dogs		Yes
Vesicular stomatitis	Vesicular stomatitis	vector, contact, aerosol	horses, cattle, swine, sheep, goats		No
West Nile Virus	Flaviviridae	vector	wild birds		Yes
Yersiniosis	<i>Yersinia enterocolitica</i>	contact	swine, various animal and bird species		No

This table is adapted from the Compendium of Veterinary Standard Precautions: Zoonotic Disease Prevention in Veterinary Personnel; The National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians, Veterinary Infection Control Committee; 2006. Available at: <http://www.nasphv.org/Documents/VeterinaryPrecautions.pdf>.

Appendix V: N.J.A.C. 8:57 Reportable Animal Diseases (excerpts), Adopted 2009

N.J.A.C. 8:57-1.8 Reporting of zoonotic diseases and any disease outbreaks in domestic companion animals by veterinarians, certified animal control officers, and animal facility management

(a) A veterinarian, certified animal control officer or manager of an animal facility shall report any case of a domestic companion animal that is ill or infected with the following zoonotic diseases, as set forth in (d) and (e) below:

Anthrax (*Bacillus anthracis*);

Avian Chlamydiosis (*Chlamydophila psittaci*);

Brucella canis;

Campylobacteriosis (*Campylobacter* spp.);

Escherichia coli shiga toxin producing strains (STEC) only;

Leishmaniasis;

Leptospirosis;

Lymphocytic choriomeningitis;

Mycobacterium tuberculosis;

Plague (*Yersinia pestis*);

Q Fever (*Coxiella burnetti*);

Salmonellosis (*Salmonella* spp.); and

Tularemia (*Francisella tularensis*).

(b) A veterinarian, certified animal control officer or manager of an animal facility shall report an animal affected with rabies or suspected of being affected with rabies in the manner set forth at N.J.A.C. 8:23-1.2.

(c) A veterinarian, certified animal control officer, or manager of an animal facility shall report any outbreak or suspected outbreak occurring in domestic companion animals as set forth in (d) and (e) below.

(d) A veterinarian, certified animal control officer, or animal facility manager providing care for any domestic companion animal, which is ill or infected with any disease listed in (a) above or any outbreak as stated in (c) above, shall within 24 hours of diagnosis or the next working day after diagnosis make a report via mail, telephone, telefacsimile, or electronic reporting as set forth in (e) below to the health officer having jurisdiction over the locality in which the animal or animal facility is located.

1. If the health officer is unavailable, the veterinarian, certified animal control officer, or animal facility manager shall make the report to the Department by telephone to 609-826-4872, between 8:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. on non-holiday weekdays.

2. Veterinarians, certified animal control officers, and animal facility managers may use the Directory of Local Health Departments in New Jersey to locate health officers and local health departments in New Jersey.

(e) The report shall include the name, address and telephone number of the animal owner, if the animal is owned; the name, address and telephone number of the animal facility, if the animal is housed in an animal facility; the name of the disease or suspected disease; the number of animals housed on the premises; the species of animal(s) housed on the premises; the species and number that are ill; date of onset; date purchased or acquired and origin of animals; symptomology; pertinent medical history; and diagnostic test results.

(f) Animal facility staff shall immediately report any suspected zoonotic disease or suspected outbreak of any illness in animals currently or recently housed at that animal facility to the veterinarian responsible for disease control at that animal facility.

(g) A veterinarian, certified animal control officer or animal facility manager may delegate the reporting activities set forth at (d) and (e) above to a member of the staff, but this delegation does not relieve the veterinarian, certified animal control officer, or animal facility manager of the ultimate reporting responsibility.

(h) The Department shall notify the Department of Environmental Protection or Secretary of Agriculture of any report made pursuant to this section, where the Commissioner suspects or detects conditions that could potentially affect animals, plants or crops under the jurisdiction of the Department of Environmental Protection or Department of Agriculture.

Appendix VI: Reporting Requirements for Communicable Disease in Domestic Companion Animals Magnet



Reporting Requirements for Communicable Diseases in Domestic Companion Animals*



To protect public health, certain diseases and conditions are required to be reported in a timely manner by specific individuals (see New Jersey Administrative Code Title 8, Chapter 57)

People required to report: veterinarians, certified animal control officers, and managers of animal facilities.

1. **Report to the local health department** in which the animal or animal facility is located. To find the local health department, go to:
<http://nj.gov/health/lh/directory/lhdselectcounty.shtml>
 2. If unable to reach the local health department, contact the NJ Department of Health and Senior Services at: **609-826-4872** (regular business hours). The emergency number is **609-392-2020** (holidays/off hours).
- * "Domestic companion animal" means any domestic dog, cat, ferret, bird, reptile, rodent, rabbit not raised for food or fur, or other animal kept primarily as a household pet for personal appreciation and companionship; excluding livestock, wildlife, and research animals.

Reportable Diseases

- Anthrax (*Bacillus anthracis*)
- Avian Chlamydiosis (*Chlamydophila psittaci*)
- *Brucella canis*
- Campylobacteriosis (*Campylobacter spp.*)
- *Escherichia coli*
shiga toxin producing strains (STEC) only
- Leishmaniasis
- Leptospirosis
- Lymphocytic choriomeningitis
- *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*
- Plague (*Yersinia pestis*)
- Q Fever (*Coxiella burnetti*)
- Rabies, suspected or confirmed
- Salmonellosis (*Salmonella spp.*)
- Tularemia (*Francisella tularensis*)
- Any outbreak or suspected outbreak

