

**GUIDELINES FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF
ZONOTIC DISEASES AND OUTBREAKS IN DOMESTIC
COMPANION ANIMALS**

**Communicable Disease Service
New Jersey Department of Health**

Updated January 2021

Foreword

Zoonoses (also known as zoonotic diseases) are defined by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention as infectious diseases that are spread between animals and people.

Because zoonotic diseases can seriously impact both human and animal health populations, the investigation and control of zoonoses necessitates a multi-disciplinary approach. Considerable collaboration between human and animal health 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 2019, the population of New Jersey was nearly 9 million. According to the 2017-2018 American Veterinary Medical Association Sourcebook, there are 2 million owned dogs and 2.2 million owned cats housed in New Jersey. Each pet-owning household owns an average of 1.6 dogs and 2.1 cats. Of households in New Jersey, 37% own dogs with an average of 1.6 dogs per household; 30.4% of households own cats with an average of 2.1 cats per household. In addition to owned cats, there are free-roaming and feral cats throughout New Jersey. Birds, reptiles and rodents are also commonly kept as household pets.

Foreign zoonoses can be introduced into the United States naturally (e.g., infected animals crossing borders), inadvertently (e.g., international travel/shipping of animals or animal products), or via purposeful release (e.g. bioterrorism). Zoonotic agents may be considered for purposeful 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 exposure, 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 (NJDA) has authority over livestock and poultry, the Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has authority over wildlife and exotic animals, and the Department of Health (NJDOH) has authority over domestic companion animals such as dogs and cats. These three State agencies collaborate and will respond in a coordinated manner when there is a zoonotic disease concern.

The following guidelines 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.

Table of Contents

Primary Public Health Functions in Relation to Zoonotic Diseases in Domestic Companion
Animals (DCAs)..... 4
Local Department of Health Responsibilities 5
Local Department of Health Responsibilities – Zoonotic Outbreak Investigation 7
Veterinary Practitioner Responsibilities 8
Investigation Protocol for Zoonotic Disease Reports – Flow Chart 9
Appendix I: List of Reportable Animal Diseases in New Jersey Domestic Companion Animals
..... 10
Appendix II: Definitions..... 11
Appendix III: Zoonotic Diseases of Importance in the United States 13
Appendix IV: Excerpts of N.J.A.C. Reportable Animal Diseases..... 16
Appendix V: Copy of “Reporting Requirements for Communicable Disease in Domestic
Companion Animals” Magnet..... 18

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., NJDOH, Communicable Disease Service (CDS), animal control officers (ACOs), and private veterinarians).
- To implement appropriate actions to prevent the spread of disease between infected animals and people or other animals, pursuant to New Jersey Administrative Code (N.J.A.C.) 8:57.

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

1. Systematically collecting and evaluating prevalence and incidence data on reportable zoonotic diseases in both DCAs and humans.
2. Investigating zoonotic disease outbreaks of significant public health concern to determine the causes and extent of such diseases and to formulate prevention and control measures.
3. 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.
4. Monitoring the medical condition of individuals diagnosed with or exposed to zoonotic diseases of significant public health concern.
5. Collecting and/or preparing data concerning the availability and use of vaccines, immune globulins, antibiotics, insecticides and other substances used in disease prevention and control.
6. Collecting and/or preparing data regarding immunity levels in segments of the population and other relevant epidemiologic data.

Local Department of Health Responsibilities

1. LHDs that are aware of or have received reports of zoonotic disease cases/outbreaks in domestic companion animals (DCAs) shall notify the NJDOH CDS via telephone (609-826-4872/ 5964) and fax (609-826-4874) or email (zoonoticrn@doh.nj.gov) the completed [Zoonotic Incident Report Form \(CDS-32\)](#) to CDS. The form is available on the CDS website: <http://www.state.nj.us/health/cd/forms.shtml>.
2. Veterinarians, animal control officers, and animal facility managers, are required to report zoonotic diseases pursuant to N.J.A.C. 8:57-1.8 (b) and (c). The reporting entities shall utilize the [Zoonotic Incident Report Form \(CDS-32\)](#) to report a zoonotic disease case or outbreak to Health Officers. If the received report is not on the Zoonotic Incident Report Form, the LHD shall transcribe the information to this form.
3. For cases of avian chlamydiosis, in addition to the [Zoonotic Incident Report Form \(CDS-32\)](#), reporting entities shall complete the [Report of Known or Suspected Avian Chlamydiosis \(CDS-18\)](#). LHDs shall send completed forms to CDS by email (zoonoticrn@doh.nj.gov) or fax (609-826-4874).
4. Upon receipt of a zoonotic 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). NJDOH CDS staff is available for consultation, if needed.
5. If a bioterrorist event is suspected, the NJDOH 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 and CDS staff to provide instructions and information on how to proceed.
6. If the LHD receives an animal disease report from an animal control officer or animal facility manager, the LHD shall arrange 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 CDS-32 form, if indicated. NJDOH CDS staff is available for consultation, if needed.
7. If during the investigation, the animal case is epidemiologically linked to livestock, poultry, or wildlife species, this information should be referred to the appropriate State agencies (e.g., NJDA, NJDEP).
8. When persons are identified with compatible clinical signs or symptoms and linked to the animal case, the LHD shall open a case in the Communicable Disease Reporting and Surveillance System (CDRSS) and notify the NJDOH. NJDOH is available to assist the LHD with investigations to identify additional human cases, mitigate the source of infection,

provide disease specific information, and refer individuals for medical care. The LHD will serve as lead for updating cases in CDRSS.

9. 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 CDRSS.
10. If additional guidance is needed, contact the NJDOH, CDS at 609-826-4872 or 5964 during working hours and, for emergencies only, 609-392-2020 on nights, weekends, and holidays.

Local Department of Health Responsibilities – Zoonotic 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 NJDOH CDS. 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 exposures or epidemiologically-linked human cases. The NJDOH will consult with the LHD and may take the lead with the investigation and management of the situation, if both parties agree. If multiple jurisdictions are involved, the NJDOH will lead the investigation and coordinate with the involved LHDs.
2. If a bioterrorist event is suspected, the NJDOH 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 those authorities will work closely with health officers.
3. The LHD, in collaboration with the NJDOH, will oversee and direct the outbreak investigation. The LHD shall provide the NJDOH CDS with a line listing of animal cases ([Line List for Domestic Companion Animal Outbreak Investigations](#)) and the [Zoonotic Disease Incident Report Form\(s\)](#).
4. Line listings and report forms can be relayed to the NJDOH by two methods:
 - a. Email the report to zoonoticrn@doh.nj.gov or
 - b. Fax the report form(s) to 609-826-4874.
5. If additional guidance is needed, contact the NJDOH CDS at 609-826-4872 during working hours and, for emergencies, 609-392-2020 on nights, weekends, and holidays.

Veterinary Practitioner Responsibilities

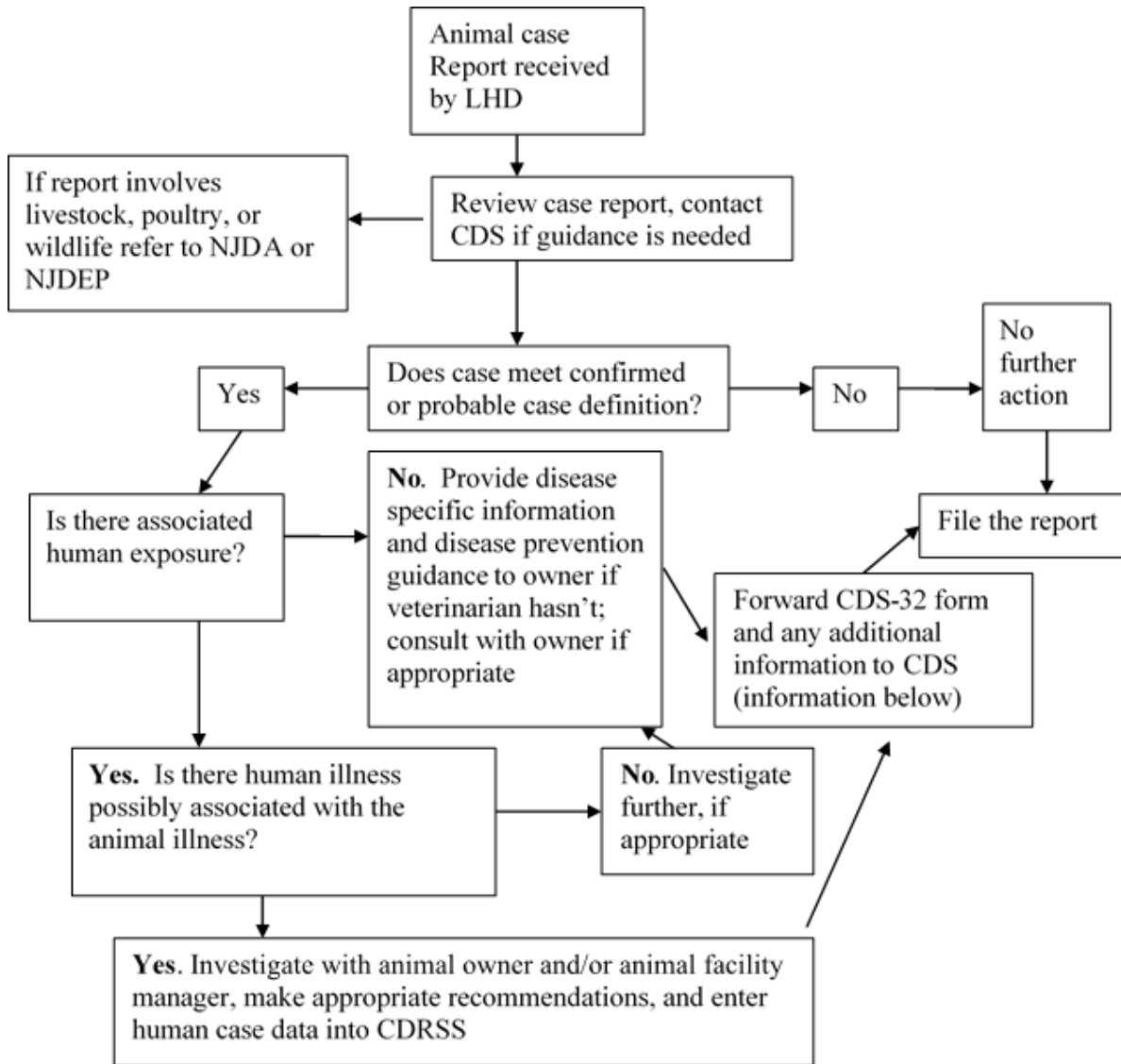
1. N.J.A.C. 8:57-1.8 requires all veterinarians, as well as certified animal control officers and animal facility managers, to report cases of zoonotic diseases, as well as all disease outbreaks, in domestic companion animals to the LHD with jurisdiction over the municipality where the animal is housed.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

Note: All New Jersey municipalities are under the jurisdiction of an 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 of 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 livestock animal, they should make a report to NJDA by calling 609-671-6400.

2. The 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: <https://jerseyvetlab.nj.gov/contact/>. The NJDA Division of Animal Health can assist veterinary practitioners with questions regarding livestock diseases: <https://www.state.nj.us/agriculture/divisions/ah/about/contacts.html>
3. To facilitate reporting, a [Zoonotic Disease Incident Report Form \(CDS- 32\)](#) should be completed with as much information as is known and either faxed or emailed to the LHD. The form is posted on the NJDOH website: <http://www.state.nj.us/health/cd/forms.shtml>). For cases of avian chlamydiosis, in addition to the [Zoonotic Incident Report Form \(CDS-32\)](#), reporting entities shall complete the [Report of Known or Suspected Avian Chlamydiosis \(CDS-18\)](#) form.
4. The LHD, in collaboration with the NJDOH, will oversee and direct a zoonotic disease investigation. The NJDOH CDS is available at 609-826-4872 to consult with veterinary practitioners regarding zoonotic disease and potential transmission to people. The veterinarian or LHD should provide disease prevention guidance to the owners of infected animals.
5. If a bioterrorist event is suspected, the LHD or NJDOH 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 – Flow Chart



Case reports should be sent to: zoonoticrn@doh.nj.gov or faxed to 609-826-4874.
 Contact the NJDOH, CDS for guidance at 609-826-4872

Zoonotic Disease Incident Report Form (CDS-32):
<https://www.nj.gov/health/forms/cds-32.pdf>

For case definitions: <https://www.nj.gov/health/cd/reporting/when/dcard.shtml>

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*);
Rabies (suspect or confirmed cases);
Salmonellosis (*Salmonella spp.*);
Tularemia (*Francisella tularensis*); and
Any outbreak or suspected outbreak occurring in domestic companion animals.

SARS-CoV-2 in animals is reportable to the OIE (World Organization for Animal Health). Any positive cases of SARS-CoV-2 in domestic companion animals should be reported to the NJDOH CDS.

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 ending the life of an individual animal in a way that minimizes or eliminates pain and distress.

"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. 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: 609-671-6400.

"NJDEP" means the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, telephone numbers: North - 908-735-8793, Central/South - 609-259-7955.

"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: Zoonotic Diseases of Importance in the United States

Disease	Agent	Means of transmission to humans	Most common species associated with transmission to humans	Reportable in NJ for human (H) or animal (A) cases	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	No	No
Anthrax	<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	contact, aerosol, vector	cattle, sheep, goats, horses	H, A	No	Yes
Avian Influenza (AI)	Highly Pathogenic AI viruses	contact, aerosol	poultry, pet birds	H, A	No	Yes
Babesiosis	<i>Babesia microti</i> and other species	vector	cattle, rodents	H, A	Yes	Yes
Bartonellosis (cat scratch fever)	<i>Bartonella henselae</i> , other <i>Bartonella</i> spp.		Cats, other species possible	No	Yes	Rare
Baylisascariasis	<i>Baylisascaris procyonis</i>	contact	raccoons	No	No	Yes
<i>Bordetella bronchiseptica</i> infection	<i>Bordetella bronchiseptica</i>	aerosol	dogs, cats, pigs, rabbits, guinea pigs, horses	No	Yes	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	H, A	No	Yes
Campylobacteriosis	<i>Campylobacter jejuni</i> , <i>C. fetus</i> , <i>C. coli</i>	contact	Poultry, cattle, sheep, goats, swine, dogs, cats, mink, ferrets, hamsters, racoons, other wildlife	H, A	No	Yes
<i>Capnocytophaga canimorsus</i> infection	<i>Capnocytophaga canimorsus</i> , <i>C. cynodegmi</i>	contact	dog, cat	No	Yes	Yes
Chlamydiosis (mammalian)	<i>Chlamydomphila abortus</i> , <i>C. felis</i>	aerosol, contact	sheep, goats, llamas, cats, cattle	H	Yes, pregnant women	Yes
Contagious pustular dermatitis (orf, contagious ecthyma)	Parapoxvirus	contact	sheep, goats	No	No	No
Cryptococcosis	<i>Cryptococcus neoformans</i>	aerosol	pigeons, other birds	No	Yes	Yes
Cryptosporidiosis	<i>Cryptosporidium parvum</i>	contact	cattle (typically calves)	H	Yes	Yes
Dermatophilosis	<i>Dermatophilus congolensis</i>	contact, vector	goats, sheep, cattle, horses	No	No	No
Dermatophytosis (Ringworm)	<i>Microsporum</i> spp., <i>Trichophyton</i> spp., <i>Epidermophyton</i> spp.	contact	cats, dogs, cattle, goats, sheep, horses, rabbits, rodents	No	No	No
<i>Dipylidium</i> infection (Tapeworm)	<i>Dipylidium caninum</i>	vector	dogs, cats	No	No	No
<i>E. coli</i> O157:H7 infection	<i>Escherichia coli</i> O157:H7	contact	cattle, goats, sheep, deer	H, A	No	Yes
Echinococcosis	<i>Echinococcus granulosus</i> , <i>E. multilocularis</i>	contact	dogs, wild canids, cats	A	No	Yes
Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis	<i>Ehrlichia</i> and <i>Anaplasma</i> species	vector	deer, rodents, horses, dogs	H	Yes	Yes

GUIDELINES FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF ZOO NOTIC DISEASE IN NEW JERSEY

Disease	Agent	Means of transmission to humans	Most common species associated with transmission to humans	Reportable in NJ for human (H) or animal (A) cases	Severe or prolonged infection associated with immunosuppression	Fatalities reported in humans
Equine encephalomyelitis (WEE, VEE, EEE)	Togaviridae	vector	birds, horses	H, A	No	Yes
Erysipeloid	<i>Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae</i> (multiple subtypes)	contact	pigs, poultry, lambs, calves, birds, fish, crustaceans, and mollusks	A	No	Yes
Giardiasis	<i>Giardia intestinalis</i> (<i>G. lamblia</i>)	contact	Beavers and other wild rodents, dogs, cats, guinea pigs, ferrets, livestock	H	Yes	No
Hantaviral diseases	Hantaviruses	aerosol	rodents	H, A	No	Yes
Herpes B virus	Macacine herpesvirus	contact	macaque monkeys	No	No	Yes
Histoplasmosis	<i>Histoplasma capsulatum</i>	aerosol	Bats, soil enriched with wild bird guano	No	Yes	Yes
Influenza	Influenza A virus	contact, aerosol	poultry, swine, ferrets	H	No	Yes
Larval migrans: cutaneous (hookworm)	<i>Ancylostoma</i> sp.	contact	dogs, cats	No	No	Rare
Larval migrans: visceral, ocular, neuro (roundworm)	<i>Toxocara canis</i> , <i>Toxocara cati</i>	contact	dogs, cats, racoons	No	No	Rare
Leishmaniasis	<i>Leishmania</i> spp	vector	dogs, wild canids	A	No	Yes
Leptospirosis	<i>Leptospira</i> spp	contact, aerosol	rodents, swine, cattle, sheep, goats, horses, dogs,	A	No	Yes
Listeriosis	<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>	contact	cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, birds, dogs, cats	H	Yes, particularly pregnant women	Yes
Lyme disease	<i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i>	vector	small rodents, wild large mammals	H	Yes	Yes
Lymphocytic choriomeningitis	Arenavirus (LCMV)	contact aerosol	mice, hamsters, guinea pigs	A	Yes, particularly pregnant women	Rare
Monkeypox	Orthopoxvirus	contact, aerosol	non-human primates, rodents	A	No	Yes
Mycobacteria, non-tuberculous	<i>Mycobacterium avium</i> complex, <i>Mycobacterium marinum</i> ,	aerosol, contact	poultry, pet birds, aquarium fish, reptiles	A	Yes	Yes
Pasteurellosis	<i>Pasteurella multocida</i> and other species	contact	dogs, cats, rabbits, rodents	No	Yes	Rare
Plague	<i>Yersinia pestis</i>	vector, contact, aerosol	rodents, cats, rabbits	H, A	Yes	Rare
Psittacosis/Chlamydiosis	<i>Chlamydoiphila psittaci</i>	aerosol, contact	pet birds, poultry	H, A	Yes	Yes

GUIDELINES FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF ZOOBOTIC DISEASE IN NEW JERSEY

Disease	Agent	Means of transmission to humans	Most common species associated with transmission to humans	Reportable in NJ for human (H) or animal (A) cases	Severe or prolonged infection associated with immunosuppression	Fatalities reported in humans
Q Fever	<i>Coxiella burnetii</i>	contact, aerosol, vector	goats, sheep, cattle, rodents, rabbits, dogs, cats	H, A	No	Yes
Rabies	Lyssavirus	contact	cats, dogs, cattle and other domestic animals, wild carnivores, raccoons, bats, skunks, foxes	H, A	No	Yes
Rat bite fever	<i>Streptobacillus moniliformis</i> , <i>Spirillum minus</i>	contact	Pet rats, wild rats	No	No	Yes
<i>Rhodococcus equi</i> infection	<i>Rhodococcus equi</i>	aerosol, contact	horses	No	Yes	Yes
Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever	<i>Rickettsia rickettsii</i>	vector	dogs, rabbits, rodents	H	No	Yes
Salmonellosis	<i>Salmonella</i> spp	contact	reptiles, amphibians, poultry, horses, swine, cattle, pocket pets, many species of mammals and birds	H, A	Yes	Yes
Sporotrichosis	<i>Sporothrix schenckii</i>	contact	cats, dogs, horses	No	Yes	Rare
Staphylococcosis	<i>Staphylococcus</i> species	contact	dogs, cats, horses	H (certain drug-resistant strains of <i>S. aureus</i>)	Yes	Yes
Streptococcosis	<i>Streptococcus</i> species	contact, aerosol	swine, other mammals, fish	H (some forms)	No	Yes
Toxoplasmosis	<i>Toxoplasma gondii</i>	contact	cats	No	Yes	Yes
Trichinellosis	<i>Trichinella spiralis</i>	Contact	Feral pigs, swine	H, A	No	Rare
Trichuriasis (whipworm infection)	<i>Trichuris suis</i> , <i>T. trichiura</i> , <i>T. vulpis</i>	contact	dogs, swine	No	No	Rare
Tuberculosis, bovine	<i>Mycobacterium bovis</i>	aerosol, contact	cattle, swine, sheep, goats, bison, elk, deer, reindeer	H, A	No	Yes
Tularemia	<i>Francisella tularensis</i>	vector, contact, aerosol	rabbits, pocket pets, wild aquatic rodents, sheep, cats, horses, dogs	H, A	No	Yes
Vesicular stomatitis	Vesicular stomatitis	vector, contact, aerosol	horses, cattle, swine, sheep, goats	A	No	No
West Nile Virus	West Nile virus	vector	wild birds	H, A	No	Yes
Yersiniosis	<i>Yersinia enterocolitica</i>	contact	Swine, many species of mammals and birds	H	Yes	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; 2015. Available at: <http://www.nasphv.org/Documents/VeterinaryStandardPrecautions.pdf>.

Appendix IV: Excerpts of N.J.A.C. Reportable Animal Diseases

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 V: Copy of “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 (*Chlamydochloa 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