

# OHIO ANIMAL AND ZOO NOTIC DISEASE REPORTING REFERENCE

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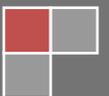
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## ***OHIO ANIMAL AND ZOO NOTIC DISEASE REFERENCE***

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*This reference will be periodically updated. Please direct any comments or suggestions on this document to the [ODH Zoonotic Disease Program](#) or call (614) 752-1029.*

# ANIMAL AND ZONOTIC DISEASE REPORTING REFERENCE

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This document is a reference for 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 of animals in Ohio.

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, sometimes, a follow up investigation and interventions. Timely reporting of an unusual disease event is important so decisions can be made quickly to prevent further transmission.

Identification and reporting of a disease event is the first step. This can be done not only by veterinarians or medical professionals, but also by anyone, including animal owners, veterinary technicians, public health officials, animal control officers or 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 as data collection systems can look at wider geographic areas to identify clusters that might not be apparent to a practitioner or other person who may only see 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/morbidity events.

## DISEASES AFFECTING ANIMALS

- Diseases listed as Dangerously Contagious and Infectious by ODA Division of Animal Industry ([OAC Chapter 901:1-21-02](#)) and diseases that are notifiable to the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) ([Diseases Notifiable to the OIE](#)) should be reported by phone to Ohio Department of Agriculture Division of Animal Industry (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 HUMANS

- Many 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 are to be reported to LHDs. In addition, persons bitten

by mammals must be reported within 24 hours to the [LHD](#) where the bite occurred.

- Other than 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 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, the ODH has experts to help with consultations, reports and referrals on [zoonotic diseases](#).

## 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/morbidity events and work with other state agencies on domestic animal and/or human health concerns when they involve wildlife.

The [Ohio Animal and Zoonotic Disease Reporting Table](#) provides a quick reference on reporting requirements. Each disease and condition has an associated fact sheet that provides a brief overview of the disease in animals and disease in humans, including strategies to prevent human cases during investigation and response efforts. There are also links for more detailed disease information.

## CASE DEFINITIONS

Standardized case definitions are an important tool that epidemiologists use to ensure that reporting is uniform, but they should not be used as the criteria for making a clinical diagnoses. Case definitions may be modified and changed over time, as new information and diagnostics become available. With some of the livestock diseases listed in this document, case definitions are not specifically listed, as 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, current investigations and selected disease surveillance information is highlighted on their respective web pages.

<b>ABBREVIATIONS</b>	
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

<b>DEFINITIONS</b>	
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; 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.
Babesiosis	ODA/USDA - for Equine Piroplasmiasis	LHD	
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. canis</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 Shiga-toxin producing E. coli (STEC)	Not Required	LHD	Voluntary reporting to LHD of lab-confirmed animal cases associated with transmission to humans is encouraged.
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.

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Disease or Condition	Required Reporting		Voluntary Reporting & Comments
	Animal Disease or Illnesses	Human Disease or Illnesses	
Encephalitis - Venezuelan	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)	ODA/USDA	N/A	
Equine Infectious Anemia	ODA/USDA	N/A	
Equine Piroplasmiasis	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 ( <i>S. gallinarum</i> )	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 Hemopoietic 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 cases with H5 / H7 or high morbidity / mortality	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.
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 &	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.

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Disease or Condition	Required Reporting		Voluntary Reporting & Comments
	Animal Disease or Illnesses	Human Disease or Illnesses	
Methicillin-resistant Staph 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.
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-Jacob 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 ( <i>M. bovis</i> , <i>M. tuberculosis</i> )	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	

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Disease or Condition	Required Reporting		Voluntary Reporting & Comments
	Animal Disease or Illnesses	Human Disease or Illnesses	
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	<b>Not Required</b>	<b>LHD</b>	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