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**Aplicaciones Prácticas  
para el Manejo  
de Riesgos Biológicos**

Control de la Transmisión  
Zoonótica

Productores de Lácteos

This presentation will review some key points of biological risk management and general prevention steps that can be applied to every farm to decrease the risk of zoonotic disease transmission.

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**Manejo de Riesgos Biológicos (MRB)**

- Proceso general de concientización, evaluación y manejo
- Diseñado para mejorar el control de infecciones/enfermedades
  - Enfermedades exóticas y endémicas
- Proporcionar herramientas para minimizar el riesgo

**Zona de Control de Enfermedades Animales**

Se prohíbe la entrada a vehículos o bicicletas de uso privado más allá de este punto. Está usted a punto de ingresar a una instalación ganadera. Desechen sus objetos.

Favor de tomar un folleto donde aparecen descritos los pasos que estamos tomando para proteger su salud y garantizar su seguridad, así como para preservar la salud de nuestro ganado.

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Biological risk management is the overall process of awareness education regarding the risk of infectious diseases entering or spreading through an animal facility. It also involves evaluating and managing those risks. BRM is designed to help livestock producers understand the need for infection or disease control, not only for foreign animal disease threats but domestic diseases as well. Biological risk management provides the tools to minimize the risk (photo courtesy of: DB Weddle).

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**Manejo de Riesgos Biológicos (MRB)**

- No es posible eliminar totalmente el riesgo de enfermedades
  - El animal, su entorno
  - Disminuir la exposición
  - Interacciones de los agentes infecciosos
- Minimizar la amenaza para animales y humanos
- No existe una misma respuesta para todos los casos



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BRM recognizes that disease risk cannot be eliminated, but that the risk can be managed through effective control measures. As animal caretakers, it is our duty to be knowledgeable of the animal and its environment to minimize the risk of disease and keep the people working with them safe. It may seem hopeless to try to completely eliminate exposure to infectious diseases, especially diseases that are always present (endemic). For nearly all diseases there is a relationship between dose and severity. A threshold dose is required to establish infection, and low doses may cause subclinical or only mild infections. For endemic diseases, reducing the dose of infectious agent the animal is exposed to can positively affect the farm's economic impact and help justify the cost of implementing BRM. Many different solutions exist and because all dairy facilities are different, there is not a one-size-fits-all answer. Photo depicts two dairy employees working in a milking parlor (Photo courtesy of USDA - ARS).

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**Vías de Transmisión**



- Propagación de patógenos
  - Animal ↔ ser humano
- Diferentes modos de transmisión
  - Aerosol
  - Contacto directo
  - Fomites
  - Oral
  - Por vector



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The approach that was taken in the development of the biological risk management tools was to look at diseases based on their route of transmission to the animal, or human in the case of zoonotic diseases. Disease agents can be spread from animals to humans through a variety of transmission modes. Many infectious agents can be transmitted by more than one route of infection. This presentation will focus on how to prevent zoonotic transmission from animals to humans. This photo shows several dairy cows grazing in a pasture (Photo courtesy of USDA - ARS)

## S\_Zoonotic-Dairy

S l i d e 5	<p><b>Enfermedades zoonóticas de bovinos presentes en EE.UU.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Antrax</li><li>• Brucelosis</li><li>• Criptosporidiosis</li><li>• Dermatofiosis</li><li>• E. coli</li><li>• Giardia</li><li>• Leptospiriosis</li><li>• Listeriosis</li><li>• Viruela bovina</li><li>• Fiebre Q</li><li>• Tiña</li><li>• Salmonella</li><li>• Tuberculosis</li><li>• Estomatitis vesicular</li></ul> <p><small>Center for Food Security and Public Health Iowa State Univ only 2008</small></p>	<p>Zoonotic diseases of cattle that are present in the U.S. include anthrax, brucellosis, cryptosporidiosis, dermatophilosis (derm-ATOF-ill-O-sis), <i>E. coli</i>, <i>Giardia</i> (gee-arr-DEE-ah), leptospirosis, listeriosis, pseudocowpox (SUE-doe-cow-pox), Q Fever, ringworm, <i>Salmonella</i>, tuberculosis and vesicular stomatitis.</p>
S l i d e 6	<p><b>Enfermedades zoonóticas de los bovinos Enfermedades animales exóticas</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Encefalopatía espongiforme bovina – Enfermedad de las vacas locas</li><li>• Melioidosis</li><li>• Fiebre del Valle de Rift</li></ul>  <p><small>Center for Food Security and Public Health Iowa State Univ only 2008</small></p>	<p>Zoonotic diseases of cattle that are not found in the U.S. are called foreign animal diseases. Examples include bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) or “mad cow disease”, melioidosis (mel-EE-oid-OH-sis), and Rift Valley Fever (RVF). This is a picture of a cow with BSE which is a disease spread to people through eating BSE contaminated meat (courtesy of USDA APHIS at <a href="http://www.aphis.usda.gov">www.aphis.usda.gov</a>).</p>
S l i d e 7	<p><b>Vías de transmisión</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Atañen a todos los agentes infecciosos</li><li>• Las personas tienen que estar expuestas para contraer la enfermedad</li><li>• Conocer las distintas vías de transmisión = obtener el control</li><li>• Las áreas de riesgo tienen que ser identificadas<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Diseñar protocolos para minimizar la exposición</li></ul></li></ul> <p><small>Center for Food Security and Public Health Iowa State Univ only 2008</small></p>	<p>Every disease has to enter into a person by some route, so looking at disease prevention through the routes of transmission makes sense. One advantage to this approach is that it will also help protect against new or unexpected infectious diseases. This classification system is effective and easy to understand without requiring knowledge about a wide range of diseases, like all those listed at the beginning of this presentation. While disease agents and the infections they produce vary, they all have one thing in common: a person must be exposed to them to develop disease. Once it is understood that different diseases can be acquired by different routes, it is easier to gain control over them. From a management standpoint, it may be easier to identify risk areas, such as fomites, and then design protocols to minimize exposure.</p>
S l i d e 8	<p><b>Interacción entre humanos y animales</b></p>	<p>Animals have been and continue to be a part of human lives. This interaction strengthens the need for a program like biological risk management to minimize the chances of a person working in the cattle industry from acquiring a disease.</p>
S l i d e 9	<p><b>Interacción entre humanos y animales</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Los ganaderos trabajan diariamente con animales<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– La mayoría de ellos están inmunes a ciertas enfermedades</li><li>– NO a las enfermedades exóticas</li></ul></li><li>• Los empleados que no han estado previamente expuestos al ganado corren un mayor riesgo<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Carecen de inmunidad</li></ul></li></ul>  <p><small>Center for Food Security and Public Health Iowa State Univ only 2008</small></p>	<p>Livestock producers have a lot of animal contact on a daily basis and have had for years. In most cases, the farmer has been previously exposed to some zoonotic diseases and has developed some type of immunity. This is not the case with foreign animal diseases however, as people have no immunity to something that they have never been exposed to before. Additionally, employees on farm that have not worked with livestock in the past are more at risk for zoonotic disease because they likely have no immunity to any of the previously listed diseases. Educating this group of people is very important so as to protect their health. The photo shows a herdsman feeding a group of Holstein dairy cattle (courtesy of USDA Agriculture Research Service</p>

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**Factores de riesgo**

- Modificación del estado de salud, conforme avanza la edad
  - Las personas que trabajan en el sector agropecuario son más vulnerables a zoonosis
- La población inmunodeficiente también está en riesgo
  - Jóvenes y personas mayores
  - Quimioterapia
  - Diabetes



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If a farmer's health status changes or through the normal aging process, their immune system is not functioning like it should making them more vulnerable to zoonotic diseases. Another group of people, those that are immunocompromised are also more vulnerable to zoonotic diseases. Immunocompromised individuals include the elderly, children under the age of 5, pregnant women, chemotherapy patients, organ transplant recipients, persons with HIV/AIDS, and people with chronic diseases such as diabetes. This makes disease awareness so much more important for these people. The top photo shows an elderly farmer, while the bottom photo shows another susceptible population, an immunocompromised person in a nursing home (photo sources USDA).

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**Factores de riesgo**

- Mala salud animal
- Higiene animal deficiente
- Higiene personal deficiente
- Producción ganadera intensiva
  - Mayor exposición



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Other risk factors that promote zoonotic disease transmission include poor animal health, poor animal sanitation, and poor personal hygiene. Also, intensive livestock production increases a person's exposure to many animals in a short amount of time which could increase their chances of getting a zoonotic disease. This photo depicts a person petting an Ayrshire calf (courtesy of USDA ARS).

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**Transmisión de enfermedades zoonóticas**

- Los animales pueden no mostrar signos patentes de enfermedad
- Es esencial estar informado acerca de todas las vías de transmisión
  - Desarrollen una estrategia para minimizar el riesgo de enfermedades para ustedes y sus empleados.



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It is important to remember that zoonotic disease transmission can occur without animals showing obvious signs of illness. That is why awareness of the various routes of transmission becomes so essential when assessing and developing a strategy to minimize the risk of zoonotic disease for you and your employees. Photo of Jersey cow's courtesy of USDA Photography Center.

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**Pasos preventivos generales**

- Panorama general
  - Salud animal
  - Concientización
  - Higiene personal
  - Equipo de protección personal

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There are many general prevention steps that every person could implement to prevent a variety of zoonotic diseases. Things such as keeping animals healthy, raising awareness to zoonotic disease risk through educating those that work with animals, promoting personal hygiene like washing hands after handling animals, and wearing personal protective equipment such as gloves and coveralls. This next section will provide some general prevention recommendations for each of these areas.

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**Pasos preventivos generales**

- Salud animal
  - Controlen las enfermedades del hato
    - Tiene sentido desde el punto de vista económico
    - Si la enfermedad no está presente, las personas no pueden resultar expuestas


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One of the key aspects of biological risk management is maintaining a healthy herd. This not only makes good economic sense but it also decreases the risk of getting a zoonotic disease. If the disease is not present in the herd, people cannot be exposed and become ill. For specific recommendations regarding animal health, please view the other BRM presentations that focus on specific routes of disease spread in cattle.

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**Pasos preventivos generales**

- Concientización
- Trabajen con el médico veterinario encargado del hato, con los especialistas de servicios ganaderos de extensión
- Preparen a cualquiera que trabaje con animales para que aprenda acerca de los riesgos de las enfermedades zoonóticas
- Inglés y español




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As mentioned previously, there are certain populations of people that are more at risk for zoonotic diseases. Work with your herd veterinarian and livestock extension specialist to educate your employees and family members about the risks. Due to the diversity on farm, make sure the education is communicated in both English and Spanish so everyone recognizes the risk and how to protect themselves. Photo courtesy of USDA.

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**Pasos preventivos generales**

- Higiene personal
- Lávense las manos después de manipular a los animales
  - Esto elimina al agente infeccioso
- Equipo de protección personal
- Guantes, overoles, botas
- Mascarillas, anteojos protectores



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One of the best protections against a zoonotic disease is personal hygiene- washing your hands. Many zoonotic diseases can be spread from animals to people through direct contact and the oral route. By washing your hands after handling animals, the risk of exposure decreases because you have removed the infectious agent. Additionally, the use of personal protective equipment can reduce a person's exposure to zoonotic diseases. Wearing gloves is important if you have any cuts or abrasions on your hands as this can lead to exposure. Coveralls will help keep your clothes clean and cover your arms to protect from disease exposure when handling tissues or animals. Boots will protect your shoes from contamination and minimize spread to other areas of the farm or into the home if they are removed after working with animals, much like coveralls. Finally, if you are working with known infectious animals, perhaps while treating an animal or performing a necropsy as the photo depicts, wearing a mask over your nose and mouth and goggles to protect your eyes can decrease exposure (courtesy of VMTRC).

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Control del aerosol

Transmisión zoonótica

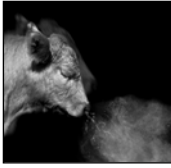
Now we will look specifically at control measures you can apply on your dairy farm to minimize disease spread through the aerosol route.

## S\_Zoonotic-Dairy

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### Transmisión por aerosol

- Las gotas infectadas se transmiten por el aire de un animal a una persona
  - Estornudo/tos
  - Tejidos de la parición
  - Materia fecal
  - Orina
  - Suelos contaminados



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**Aerosol** transmission occurs when infected droplets are passed through the air from an animal (infected) and breathed in by a person. We typically think of aerosol transmission as a sneeze or cough as depicted in this picture. While this can occur, the majority of aerosol transmitted zoonotic diseases actually occur when infected droplets are created from birthing tissues (placenta, birthing fluids), soil contaminated with feces, urine or bacteria and a person breathes in the dust particles. There are various prevention steps that can help decrease potential aerosol transmission and your risk of acquiring a zoonotic disease and we will review those in upcoming slides. Graphic designed by Clint May, ISU.

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### Transmisión por aerosol

- Antrax
- Listeriosis
- Melioidosis\*
- Fiebre Q
- Fiebre del Valle de Rift\*
- Tuberculosis

\* Indica que se trata de una enfermedad animal exótica

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There are many diseases transmitted by the aerosol route, both foreign animal diseases (FADs) and those that are present in the U.S. (endemic). The endemic diseases that can be transmitted by the aerosol route include anthrax, listeriosis, Q Fever and tuberculosis. Zoonotic foreign animal diseases of cattle include melioidosis (mel-EE-oid-OH-sis) and Rift Valley Fever (RVF). The main point to drive home is that they are all transmitted by the same route and prevention practices aimed at one will protect against others.

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### Transmisión por aerosol

- Los pasos preventivos básicos significan
  - Controlar el polvo
  - Ponerse mascarillas en ciertas situaciones



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There are various prevention practices that can help ensure aerosol transmission is minimized, and this section will discuss many of those. One essential step is to control the amount of dust generated in animal housing areas. Notice the large amount of dust in this dairy lot on the left. This can damage the protective cells in the respiratory tract and let contaminated particles in that can cause disease. Second, wear masks in certain situations to prevent inhaling contaminated particles. The employee in the photo on the right is wearing a mask while grading a lot. These basic steps will go a long way in preventing aerosol disease transmission. Photos courtesy of Pat Gordon, DVM.

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### Prácticas preventivas para aerosol

- Controlen el polvo en los corrales secos
  - El suelo contaminado puede constituir una fuente de enfermedad zoonótica
  - Utilicen agua en cantidades limitadas



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Contaminated soil can be a way that a zoonotic disease, such as Q Fever, can infect a person. There are products available to minimize dust in dry lots, as well as water mists that can be applied; however, excessive amounts of water can lead to mud which is not ideal for cattle. Photo depicts a dry lot dairy in the SW U.S. where water is used as a coolant for cows in the heat but must not be used in excess due to mud (courtesy of DB Weddle, ISU).

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### Prácticas preventivas para aerosol

- Pónganse una mascarilla N-95 al
  - Manipular a animales infecciosos o sus tejidos
  - Ayudar a la parición
  - Lavar con equipo mecánico



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If you or your employees are going to be performing a task that may generate a lot of aerosols, use a respiratory protection device, such as an N-95 mask as pictured here. A mask can protect against certain zoonotic diseases that can be inhaled. For instance, when handling infectious animals or their tissues, assisting with calving, or using a power washer to clean animal areas, a mask will help prevent breathing in infectious particles. An N-95 mask will be labeled as such (top photo) and the bottom photo shows that each has 2 straps for a better fit. N-95 means that they are the least resistant to degradation by oil aerosols and are 95% efficient at keeping out particles. They should fit snugly on your face; facial hair will decrease their ability to keep out infectious agents. Photos courtesy of Tru Twedt, DVM.

## S\_Zoonotic-Dairy

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### Transmisión por aerosol resumen

- La transmisión por aerosol podría ocurrir en su explotación
  - Antrax, listeriosis, fiebre Q, tuberculosis
- Las enfermedades animales exóticas también pueden propagarse por la vía de aerosol
  - Melioidosis
- Los pasos preventivos que hemos descrito aquí pueden ayudar a minimizar sus riesgos

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Zoonotic aerosol transmission could occur on farms with diseases that are present in the United States such as anthrax, listeriosis, Q Fever, and tuberculosis. Should a foreign animal disease occur in the U.S., such as melioidosis, this too can be spread through aerosol transmission from cattle to people. Taking some of the basic prevention steps as described in this presentation can help you decrease your risk of acquiring a zoonotic disease.

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### Control del contacto directo y de fomites

Transmisión zoonótica

Now we will look specifically at zoonotic transmission and control measures you can apply on your dairy farm to minimize disease spread through the direct contact and fomite routes.

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### Transmisión por contacto directo

- Patógeno en el animal (sangre, saliva, fluidos corporales) o en el entorno
- Contacto con heridas abiertas, membranas mucosas, piel



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Transmission by **direct contact** requires the presence of an agent or organism in the environment or within an infected animal. A person becomes exposed when the agent directly touches open wounds, mucous membranes, or the skin through blood, saliva, or other body fluids. This photo shows an individual artificially inseminating a cow. Photo courtesy of USDA.

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### Transmisión por fomites

- Objetos inertes contaminados
- Portadores de los patógenos
  - Cepillos, agujas, vestimenta, camas



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A component of direct contact transmission is fomites. A **fomite** is an inanimate object that can carry pathogenic agents from an animal to a person. Examples of fomites include contaminated brushes, needles, clothing, and bedding (straw, shavings). These items must be managed as fomites but they will actually transmit disease through direct contact with a person. Top photo depicts a veterinarian palpating cows with fecal contaminated coveralls and rectal sleeves (photo courtesy of Stacy Holzbauer, DVM). Bottom photo depicts a dairy producer preparing a cow for the show ring by clipping the top line (photo courtesy of DB Weddle, ISU).

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### Transmisión por contacto directo o fomites





- Antrax
- Brucelosis
- Dermatofilosis <sup>F</sup>
- Leptospirosis
- Melioidosis\*
- Viruela bovina <sup>F</sup>
- Fiebre Q
- Rabia
- Tiña <sup>F</sup>
- Fiebre del Valle de Rift\*
- *Salmonella*
- Tuberculosis
- Estomatitis vesicular

\* Indica que se trata de una enfermedad animal exótica  
<sup>F</sup> Indica transmisión por fomites

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There are many diseases transmitted by the direct contact route. The diseases that are already present in the U.S. include anthrax, brucellosis, leptospirosis, Q Fever, rabies, ringworm, *Salmonella*, tuberculosis and vesicular stomatitis. Diseases that can be transmitted by either direct contact or fomites include dermatophilosis, pseudocowpox (SUE-doe-cow-pox) and ringworm. Zoonotic foreign animal diseases of cattle that are transmitted through direct contact include melioidosis (mel-EE-oid-OH-sis) and Rift Valley Fever (RVF). The main point to drive home is that these are all transmitted by the same routes and prevention practices aimed at one will protect against others.

## S\_Zoonotic-Dairy

S l i d e  2 8	<p><b>Prácticas preventivas para contacto directo, fomites</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Los pasos preventivos básicos significan<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Mantener una adecuada higiene personal</li><li>- Llevar puesto equipo de protección personal (PPE, por sus siglas en inglés)</li><li>- Mantener el equipo limpio</li></ul></li></ul>  <p><small>Center for Food Security and Public Health Iowa State University 2008</small></p>	<p>There are various prevention practices that can help ensure direct contact and fomite transmission are minimized, and this section will discuss many of those. Perhaps the most essential step in prevention is to maintain good personal hygiene. Frequent hand washing, especially after contacting animals is one way to prevent harmful organisms from entering your body. Another basic prevention step is to wear the appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) when handling animals or animal tissues. Finally, keep equipment clean to prevent it from becoming a fomite that can transmit disease. These basic steps will go a long way in preventing direct contact and fomite disease transmission. This photo depicts a worker washing equipment after milking (courtesy of DB Weddle, ISU).</p>
S l i d e  2 9	<p><b>Prácticas preventivas para contacto directo, fomites</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Higiene personal</li><li>• Proporcionen instalaciones para lavarse las manos<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Agua tibia corriente, jabón, toallas limpias</li><li>- Localizadas cerca de las áreas de contacto con los animales</li><li>- Coloquen avisos para recordar a las personas que se laven las manos después de manipular a los animales</li><li>- Verifiquen semanalmente que haya jabón y toallas</li></ul></li></ul>  <p><small>Center for Food Security and Public Health Iowa State University 2008</small></p>	<p>Personal hygiene is an important component of preventing zoonotic diseases through direct contact. Healthy human skin provides a natural barrier against most disease causing organisms that people come into contact with, except <i>Leptospira</i> bacteria from the urine of infected animals (can penetrate intact human skin). Make sure to wash your hands after handling animals. Provide hand washing facilities with warm running water, soap and clean towels located near animal contact areas as pictured here (courtesy of DB Weddle, ISU). Post signs to remind people to wash their hands after handling animals. Be sure to check soap and towels weekly. Frequent hand washing, especially after contacting animals is one way to prevent harmful organisms from entering your body.</p>
S l i d e  3 0	<p><b>Prácticas preventivas para contacto directo, fomites</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• PPE - Guantes</li><li>• Pónganse guantes de látex/nitrilo al trabajar con animales<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Frente a animales enfermos o cuyo estado de salud es desconocido, los guantes crean un barrera entre ustedes y la enfermedad</li><li>- Especialmente importante para manos con cortadas, abrasiones, cuarteaduras</li></ul></li><li>• Lávense las manos después de quitarse los guantes</li></ul>  <p><small>Center for Food Security and Public Health Iowa State University 2008</small></p>	<p>Personal protective equipment (PPE) is one way to create a barrier between people and disease agents. Gloves should be worn when working with sick animals or those that you are unaware of their health status (remember that infected animals do not always appear sick). This is especially important if hands have cuts, abrasions or are severely chapped because areas of broken skin provide an entrance for disease agents. Wearing gloves does not replace good hand washing habits- wash hands in warm water and soap after removing gloves. Photo courtesy of Dr. Phil Prater, Morehead State University, KY.</p>
S l i d e  3 1	<p><b>Prácticas preventivas para contacto directo, fomites</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• PPE - overoles</li><li>• Exijan que se lleven puestos overoles limpios en las áreas donde se encuentran los animales</li><li>• Restrinjan el uso de vestimenta de trabajo/de la explotación fuera de sus operaciones<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Eviten que los patógenos "abandonen" la explotación</li><li>- Proporcionen instalaciones de lavado de ropa dentro de la explotación</li></ul></li></ul>  <p><small>Center for Food Security and Public Health Iowa State University 2008</small></p>	<p>Other prevention practices that you can incorporate on your farm are to require or provide personal protective equipment (PPE) such as clean coveralls for everyone entering animal areas. In order to prevent an employee or visitor from carrying potentially infected material off the farm and to their family, restrict work/farm clothing from being worn outside of your operation. Provide laundry facilities on the farm and only use these facilities for work/farm items as pictured here (courtesy of DB Weddle, ISU).</p>

S\_Zoonotic-Dairy

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**Prácticas preventivas para contacto directo, fomites**

- PPE- botas
- Exijan el uso de botas limpias en las áreas donde se encuentran los animales
- Proporcionen tinas para lavar las botas o basureros en la entrada/salida para facilitar la limpieza/eliminación
- Lávense las manos después de quitarse las botas



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Require clean boots for everyone entering your operation to help decrease the risk of a person bringing a zoonotic disease onto your operation. Provide a boot bath or trashcan at the entrance/exit for ease of cleaning/disposing of footwear. Wash hands in warm water and use soap after removing boots. Photo courtesy of: Dr. Sandy Amass, Purdue University.

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**Prácticas preventivas para contacto directo, fomites**

- Mantengan limpio el equipo
  - Laven y desinfecten el equipo de aseo si se utiliza en animales con abrasiones cutáneas
  - Utilicen guardas para atrapar orina y heces
  - Limpie el equipo de las salas que se haya ensuciado de orina, heces



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Various types of equipment can become contaminated and spread disease to humans. Things such as grooming tools can spread ringworm. Direct contact with infected urine can be a source of zoonotic leptospirosis. Installing a splash guard behind cows, as seen in this photo, can help keep feces and urine from splashing on those milking. Wash down the parlor equipment frequently to minimize direct contact with the various fomites that could be contaminated with urine or feces. (Photo courtesy of DB Weddle, ISU).

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**Prácticas preventivas para contacto directo, fomites**

- Algunas enfermedades zoonóticas se propagan durante la parición
  - Lleven puestas prendas exteriores, overoles que sean impermeables
  - Pónganse mangas para palpación rectal y guantes
- Retiren y eliminen de inmediato todos los tejidos de la parición (placenta, membranas fetales)

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Due to the stress at calving, this is a time when certain zoonotic diseases can be spread (Q Fever, brucellosis). When assisting a calving, wear a water-resistant outer garment or coveralls to prevent exposure through skin absorption. Wear rectal sleeves as they will cover the length of your arm and sturdy rubber or plastic gloves because latex or nitrile gloves may tear. Immediately remove all birthing tissues (placenta, fetal membranes) and dispose of properly. Photo courtesy of DB Weddle, ISU.

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**Prácticas preventivas para contacto directo, fomites**

- Eliminen las camas sucias
  - Limpie y laven perfectamente el área
- Limpie el equipo y las prendas de protección personal
- Desinfecten el área y el equipo de parición
- Lávense las manos después de quitarse las prendas exteriores y los guantes

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Since zoonotic agents can be found in animal body fluids, it is important to remove any soiled bedding and thoroughly clean and wash the area before disinfecting. Any equipment used to assist the calving should be thoroughly washed with warm water and soap and disinfected to remove any disease agents. It is important to wear personal protective equipment during cleaning to prevent exposure to any disease agents. The handout title "Fomites – Managing them to Minimize Disease Spread" has more information on cleaning and disinfecting. Wash your hands after removing your protective outerwear and gloves.

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**Transmisión por contacto directo o fomites - Resumen**


- La transmisión por contacto directo y por fomites podría ocurrir en su explotación
  - Brucelosis, leptospirosis, tiña
- Las enfermedades animales exóticas también podrían propagarse por contacto directo
  - Melioidosis, fiebre del Valle de Rift
- Los pasos preventivos que hemos descrito aquí pueden ayudar a minimizar sus riesgos

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Direct contact transmission could occur on your farm with diseases like brucellosis, leptospirosis, and ringworm. Should a foreign animal disease occur in the U.S., such as melioidosis or Rift Valley Fever, they too can be spread through direct contact transmission. Taking some of the basic prevention steps as described in this presentation can help you decrease your risk of acquiring a zoonotic disease.



## S\_Zoonotic-Dairy


S l i d e  3 7	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Control oral y de fomites</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Transmisión zoonótica</p>	<p>Now we will look specifically at zoonotic transmission and control measures you can apply on your dairy farm to minimize disease spread through the oral route.</p>														
S l i d e  3 8	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Transmisión oral, fomites</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ingerir alimentos, agua contaminados<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Heces, orina, leche no pasteurizada, carnes poco cocidas</li></ul></li><li>• Comer o beber después de haber tenido contacto con animales sin lavarse las manos</li></ul>  <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">Center for Food Security and Public Health Iowa State University 2006</p>	<p>Pathogenic agents can also be transmitted from animals to humans <b>orally</b>. This occurs by ingesting food or water contaminated with feces or urine. This can also occur if animal products are not pasteurized or cooked properly. Undercooked meat can transmit diseases such as <i>E. coli</i> and <i>Salmonella</i>. Eating or drinking after handling animals without washing your hands could also lead to oral zoonotic disease transmission. This photo depicts an employee eating while milking (courtesy of DB Weddle, ISU).</p>														
S l i d e  3 9	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Transmisión oral, fomites</b></p> <table border="0"><tr><td>• <i>Giardia</i></td><td>• Antrax</td></tr><tr><td>• Leptospirosis <sup>F</sup></td><td>• Brucelosis</td></tr><tr><td>• Listeriosis</td><td>• Encefalopatía espongiforme bovina (BSE)*</td></tr><tr><td>• Melioidosis*</td><td>• Criptosporidiosis</td></tr><tr><td>• Fiebre Q</td><td>• <i>E. coli</i> <sup>F</sup></td></tr><tr><td>• <i>Salmonella</i> <sup>F</sup></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>• Tuberculosis</td><td></td></tr></table> <p><sup>F</sup> Indica transmisión por fomites</p> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">Center for Food Security and Public Health Iowa State University 2006</p>	• <i>Giardia</i>	• Antrax	• Leptospirosis <sup>F</sup>	• Brucelosis	• Listeriosis	• Encefalopatía espongiforme bovina (BSE)*	• Melioidosis*	• Criptosporidiosis	• Fiebre Q	• <i>E. coli</i> <sup>F</sup>	• <i>Salmonella</i> <sup>F</sup>		• Tuberculosis		<p>There are many diseases transmitted through the oral and fomite route. The diseases that are already present in the U.S. that can be transmitted orally include anthrax, brucellosis, cryptosporidiosis, <i>E. coli</i>, <i>Giardia</i> (gee-arr-DEE-ah), leptospirosis, listeriosis, Q Fever, <i>Salmonella</i> and tuberculosis. Diseases that can be transmitted orally by a fomite include <i>E. coli</i>, leptospirosis and <i>Salmonella</i>. Zoonotic foreign animal diseases of cattle include bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) and melioidosis (mel-EE-oid-OH-sis). The main point to drive home is that they are all transmitted by the same route and prevention practices aimed at one will protect against others.</p>
• <i>Giardia</i>	• Antrax															
• Leptospirosis <sup>F</sup>	• Brucelosis															
• Listeriosis	• Encefalopatía espongiforme bovina (BSE)*															
• Melioidosis*	• Criptosporidiosis															
• Fiebre Q	• <i>E. coli</i> <sup>F</sup>															
• <i>Salmonella</i> <sup>F</sup>																
• Tuberculosis																
S l i d e  4 0	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Prácticas preventivas para vía oral, fomites</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Los pasos preventivos básicos significan<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Evitar la contaminación dentro de la explotación<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Manejar el estiércol</li><li>• Mantener una adecuada higiene personal</li></ul></li><li>– Evitar la contaminación en el hogar<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Manipulación correcta de los alimentos</li></ul></li></ul></li></ul> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">Center for Food Security and Public Health Iowa State University 2006</p>	<p>There are various prevention steps that can help ensure exposure through the oral route are minimized, and this presentation will discuss many of those. Contamination of food can occur at several points along the food chain: on the farm or in the field, at the slaughter plant, during processing, at the point of sale, or in the home. Today we will focus on areas livestock producers can directly control: on the farm and in the home. On the farm, it is important to manage animal manure so that it does not contaminate surface water (ponds, lakes). Also, good personal hygiene such as washing hands after animal contact will prevent ingesting disease organisms. In the home, it is important to handle food properly as it may have been contaminated prior to arriving in your kitchen. These basic steps will go a long way in preventing oral disease transmission.</p>														
S l i d e  4 1	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Prácticas preventivas para vía oral, fomites</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Dentro de la explotación</li><li>• Estiércol correctamente manejado y almacenado<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– No contamina el agua potable</li></ul></li><li>• Prácticas de higiene personal<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Lavarse las manos después de tener contacto con animales y antes de comer, beber, preparar los alimentos</li><li>– Minimizar el contacto con patógenos</li></ul></li></ul> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">Center for Food Security and Public Health Iowa State University 2006</p>	<p>To prevent oral transmission of disease on farm, manure should be properly handled and stored so that it does not contaminate surface water or well water used for drinking. Personal hygiene practices such as hand washing after contact with animals is important to prevent ingesting disease agents. This is especially important before eating, drinking or preparing food. Minimizing contact with disease agents will also decrease your chance of contracting a zoonotic disease.</p>														

## S\_Zoonotic-Dairy

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### Prácticas preventivas para vía oral, fomites

- En casa
  - Beban leche y jugos pasteurizados
  - Laven las frutas y verduras crudas antes de comerlas
  - Descongelen las carnes dentro del refrigerador



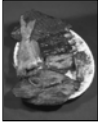
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To prevent oral transmission of disease in the home, drink only pasteurized milk and juices. Pasteurization destroys potentially harmful organisms such as brucellosis and Q Fever. Make sure to wash raw fruits and vegetables before eating and thaw frozen meats in the refrigerator to avoid uneven cooling.

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### Prácticas preventivas para vía oral, fomites

- Después de tocar la carne cruda
  - Lávense las manos y laven los utensilios, tabla de picar, superficies de la cocina con agua caliente jabonosa
- Cuezan perfectamente la carne/ los productos de carne de res
  - Temperatura interna de 160°F
- Coman lo antes posible los alimentos cocinados
- Refrigeren las sobras dentro de las siguientes 2 horas después haber cocinado los alimentos
  - Almacenen los alimentos en envases poco profundos



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Additionally, after contact with raw meat, wash hands, utensils, cutting boards and kitchen surfaces with hot soapy water. Cook beef and beef products thoroughly to an internal temperature of 160°F and eat cooked foods promptly. Refrigerate any leftovers within 2 hours after cooking and store them in shallow containers so that the contents rapidly cool evenly throughout.

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### Transmisión oral, fomites - Resumen

- La transmisión oral y por fomites podría ocurrir en su explotación
  - Cripto, leptospirosis, listeriosis
- Las enfermedades animales exóticas también se propagan por la vía oral
  - BSE, melioidosis
- Los pasos preventivos que hemos descrito aquí pueden ayudar a minimizar sus riesgos

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Oral and fomite disease transmission could occur on your farm with everyday diseases like and cryptosporidiosis (crypto), leptospirosis and listeriosis. Should a foreign animal disease occur in the U.S., such as BSE and melioidosis could be spread through oral transmission. Taking some of the basic prevention steps as described in this presentation can help you decrease your risk of acquiring a zoonotic disease.

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### Control de vectores



Transmisión zoonótica

Now we will look specifically at zoonotic transmission and control measures you can apply on your dairy farm to minimize disease spread through the vector route.

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### Transmisión por vectores

- Insecto
- Adquiere al patógeno a partir de un animal
- Lo transmite a una persona
  - Vectores biológicos
    - Garrapatas, mosquitos
  - Vectores mecánicos
    - Moscas, cucarachas



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**Vector transmission** occurs when an insect acquires a pathogen from one animal and transmits it to a person. Ticks and mosquitoes are common biological vectors of disease, meaning they take the disease agent into their body and then inject it into a person. Flies and cockroaches are a common mechanical vector as they carry the disease agent on their body (legs, feet pads) rather than taking it into their body. The top photo shows a calf with numerous flies (courtesy of DB Weddle, ISU), while the bottom photo shows an adult deer tick, *Ixodes scapularis* (courtesy of USDA).

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**Transmisión por vectores**

- Antrax
  - Moscas
- Fiebre Q
  - Garrapatas
- Fiebre del Valle de Rift\*
  - Mosquitos





\* Indica que se trata de una enfermedad animal exótica

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There are three diseases of cattle that are transmitted by a vector; two that are present in the U.S.: anthrax (spread by flies) and Q Fever (spread by ticks); the third is a foreign animal disease, Rift Valley Fever (spread by mosquitoes). (Photos courtesy of the CDC Public Health Image Library).

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**Prácticas preventivas contra vectores**

- Reducción de fuentes
  - Moscas, mosquitos
- Control de adultos
  - Moscas, mosquitos, garrapatas
- Minimización de la interacción con los insectos
  - Protección personal


Center for Food Security and Public Health  
Iowa State University 2006

Vector control begins with an understanding of the insect's life cycle. Insect life stages vary and so do the specific control measures. For instance, the egg laying grounds for flies are different than that of mosquitoes and one approach does not work for all. We will discuss options in future slides. Controlling adult insects, be it flies, mosquitoes or ticks, often involves the use of insecticides. This is often less effective, so more effort should be focused on controlling egg laying areas. Finally, minimize interaction with insects, such as ticks, through personal protective measures. This would include wearing long sleeves and pants when working outside as well as using insect repellent on exposed skin. Prevention practices for each of the areas will be discussed in the next slides.

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**Prácticas preventivas contra vectores**

- Reducción de fuentes, moscas
  - 4 estadios de vida
    - Huevecillo, larva, pupa, adulto
    - Ciclo tan breve como de 10 días en clima caluroso
  - Ponen sus huevecillos en materia orgánica
    - Estiércol, alimento, camas húmedas
    - Remuevan semanalmente para evitar su desarrollo
  - Limpian el alimento derramado, comederos



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Flies have a four stage life cycle. The adult female fly lays her eggs in organic matter, be it manure, feed or wet bedding. These eggs then develop into larva, which change to pupa and finally emerge as adult flies. This process can be as short as 10 days in warm weather. One way to decrease the prevalence of flies is to minimize areas where they can lay their eggs by disturbing the piles of organic matter weekly. Keep pastures rotated, drag dry lots to break up the fecal pats, clean alleys/pens daily, clean up spilled feed, and clean around feed bunks. The photo depicts an excellent area for flies to lay their eggs- old feed (courtesy of DB Weddle, ISU).

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**Prácticas preventivas contra vectores**

- Reducción de fuentes, larvicidas de moscas
  - Aditivos en el alimento
    - Todos los animales dentro de la explotación, 3 semanas antes de la temporada
  - Avispas parásitas que se alimentan de las pupas de moscas
  - Ácaros, escarabajos depredadores que se alimentan de larvas

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Iowa State University 2006

Feed additives (larvicides) have some effectiveness; the key is to get it in the feed at least 3 weeks before fly season, feed it to ALL animals on farm and maintain it in the feed until the end of fly season. This should be an additive the other hygiene procedures of cleaning yards, barns and feeding areas. Parasitic wasps, predatory mites and beetles feed on pupae/larvae living in manure, bedding, vegetation. Certain insects can only be used in certain areas because they may feed on other beneficial insects, so check with your local extension specialist for recommendations.

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**Prácticas preventivas contra vectores**

- Adulticidas
  - Exterminadores para altas concentraciones
  - Sustancias residuales para paredes, techos de corrales
  - Cebos, trampas de moscas conjuntamente con otros métodos

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Iowa State University 2006

Adulticides such as knockdowns that kill a fly on contact should be applied in areas of high fly concentrations because they do not last long in the environment (1-2 hours). Residual sprays can be applied to shaded surfaces (barn walls, ceilings) where flies rest to kill them through contact. To avoid insecticide resistance, it is a good idea to alternate between area and residual sprays. Baits and fly traps work against house flies but should be part of an integrated pest management system for best efficacy.

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**Prácticas preventivas contra vectores**

- Control de moscas adultas
- Concentrarse en áreas clave de la explotación
  - Salas de ordeño, cobertizos de becerros
  - Establos
  - Animales



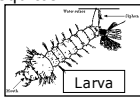
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Target key areas on farm with adult fly insecticides to minimize cost. Areas such as milking parlors (with approved chemicals only) calf hutches (top photo), barns, and sprays approved for food producing animals are a cost effective ways to spend money on insecticides. Bottom photo depicts a heifer barn and feeding area that was recently sprayed for flies (courtesy of DB Weddle, ISU).

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**Prácticas preventivas contra vectores**

- Reducción de fuentes, mosquitos
  - Ponen un solo huevecillo en suelo húmedo
  - Ponen huevecillos en la superficie del agua
- Larvas, pupas viven de cabeza en el agua;
  - Respiran a través de un sifón, trompeta en la superficie del agua
  - Para desarrollarse las larvas necesitan de materia orgánica



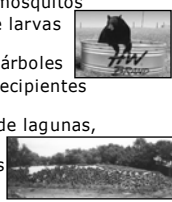
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There are about 200 different species of mosquitoes in the United States, all of which live in specific habitats, exhibit unique behaviors and bite different species of animals. Some lay single eggs on damp soil that is later flooded by water; others lay an egg raft on the water's surface. Eggs hatch to larvae then to pupae, both of which live in the water and come to the surface to breathe by utilizing a siphon tube or trumpet while hanging upside down from the surface of the water. The larva require large amounts of nutrients for maturation and feed on organic matter in the water.

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**Prácticas preventivas contra vectores**

- Reducción de fuentes, mosquitos
- Eliminen los hábitats de larvas de mosquitos
- Rellenen los huecos de árboles
- Vacíen semanalmente recipientes que contienen agua
- Hagan circular el agua de lagunas, tanques de agua
- Perforen los neumáticos desechados o utilicen las mitades para pilas de material ensilado



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Mosquito source reduction consists of eliminating larval habitats or making them unsuitable for larval development. Tree holes can be good breeding grounds for some mosquitoes, so those should be filled. Containers that hold water, like stock tanks or water troughs, should be emptied weekly or agitated weekly them to keep mosquitoes from laying eggs there. By minimizing standing water through circulating lagoons or water tanks, a lot can be done to minimize mosquito egg laying areas. Another problem on farms is containers that hold water or old tires used for silage piles, as pictured on the bottom (courtesy of DB Weddle). Mosquitoes transmit disease to humans and a farm walk through to identify and eliminate trash containers is good prevention.

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**Prácticas preventivas contra vectores**

- Larvicidas de mosquitos
- Utilíenlos cuando la reducción de fuentes y el control biológico no son realizables
- Más eficientes y dirigidos al objetivo
- Menos controvertidos que los adulticidas
- Se aplican en áreas geográficas más pequeñas
  - Las larvas se concentran en lugares específicos


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Larvicides are used when immature mosquito populations become larger than source reduction can manage or biological control can handle. They are often more effective and target-specific than adulticides, making them less controversial. They can be applied to smaller geographic areas than adulticides because larvae are often concentrated in specific locations, such as standing water.

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**Prácticas preventivas contra vectores**

- Adulticidas
- Menos eficiente que la reducción de fuentes
- Requieren que se hagan aplicaciones múltiples
- Requieren contar con condiciones ambientales adecuadas
  - Viento ligero, sin lluvia
- Pequeñas gotas que entren en contacto con los adultos




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Adulticides are often the least efficient control program and often require multiple applications. Effective adult mosquito control with adulticides requires small droplets that drift through mosquito areas and come in contact with adults to kill them as pictured here. Insecticides are applied in a concentrated form at very low volumes such as 1 oz (29.6 mL) per acre. Excessive wind and updrafts reduce control, but a light wind is necessary for drifting spray droplets. This photo depicts a man fogging for mosquitoes.

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**Prácticas preventivas  
contra vectores**

- De ser posible, eviten a los mosquitos
  - Permanezcan en el interior durante la tarde cuando los mosquitos están más activos
  - Lleven puestos pantalones y mangas largas
- Utilicen repelente
  - DEET
  - Sigán las instrucciones de la etiqueta
  - NO los apliquen a mascotas



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People should avoid mosquitoes if possible as they can transmit Rift Valley Fever and other diseases. Stay inside during the evening when mosquitoes are most active. When outside, wear long pants and sleeves and use repellents on exposed skin. Repellent with DEET is the most effective. DEET is an insect repellent that is safe to use on people. Make sure to follow the label directions when using. Do NOT use DEET on pets. This picture depicts a child being sprayed with a mosquito repellent.

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**Prácticas preventivas  
contra vectores**

- Control de garrapatas
  - Inspeccionen a los animales de forma habitual
  - Poden los pastizales
  - Acaricidas
- Protección personal
  - Usen mangas largas
  - Metan la orilla del pantalón dentro de los calcetines
  - Repelente
  - Eliminen de inmediato a las garrapatas




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Tick control involves regular inspection of animals and pastures for ticks. Environmental management such as mowing pastures, as the top picture depicts, can help to reduce tick habitats. Chemical treatments with acaricides (tick killing products) can be used every 2-4 weeks on cattle during tick season. There are personal protection steps you can take to prevent tick-borne diseases. Wear long sleeved shirts and tuck them into pants. Tuck pant legs into socks or boots, as depicted in the bottom photo (courtesy of CDC). This will help keep ticks on the outside of clothing. If you'll be outside for an extended period of time, tape the area where your pants and socks meet to prevent ticks from crawling under your clothes. Use insect repellent with DEET on clothing and skin to prevent tick bites (make sure to follow all product label directions). Inspect your clothing and skin immediately and remove ticks.

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**Transmisión por vectores -  
Resumen**

- La transmisión por vector podría ocurrir en su explotación
  - Ántrax, fiebre Q
- Las enfermedades animales exóticas también pueden propagarlas los vectores
  - Fiebre del Valle de Rift
- Los pasos preventivos que hemos descrito aquí pueden ayudar a minimizar sus riesgos

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Vector-borne transmission could occur on your farm with diseases such as anthrax and Q Fever. Should a foreign animal disease occur in the U.S., such as Rift Valley Fever, it can also be spread through vector-borne transmission. Taking some of the basic prevention steps as described in this presentation can help you decrease your risk of disease introduction and spread on your farm.

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**Enfermedades  
zoonóticas de bovinos**

Now that we have reviewed various prevention steps for zoonotic diseases, let's learn a little more about the diseases that are spread from cattle to humans.

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**El ántrax en los bovinos**

- Bacteria: *Bacillus anthracis*
- Forma esporas
  - Pueden permanecer en el suelo durante décadas
- Enfermedad animal
  - Se propaga a través del cuerpo
  - Muerte rápida



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Anthrax results from infection by *Bacillus anthracis*, a spore forming, Gram positive bacteria. Anthrax can be found as a spore in the soil worldwide; it is particularly common in parts of Africa, Asia and the Middle East. In the United States, foci of infection occur in South Dakota, Nebraska, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana and California, with smaller areas in other states. Spores can remain viable for decades in the soil or animal products such as dried or processed hides and wool. Spores can also survive for 2 years in water, 10 years in milk, and up to 71 years on silk threads. However, the vegetative organisms are thought to be destroyed within a few days during the

decomposition of **unopened** carcasses (exposure to oxygen induces spore formation). In cattle, sudden death may be the only sign as the photo depicts (courtesy of DB Weddle, ISU).

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**El ántrax en las personas**

- Tres formas de la enfermedad
  - Piel (directo, vector)
  - Intestinal (oral)
  - Inhalación (aerosol)
- La mayoría de las lesiones desaparecen solas
- Personas en riesgo
  - Las que manipulan cuero, lana y pelajes infectados



Center for Food Security and Public Health Iowa State University 2008

There are three forms of the disease in humans. 1) Cutaneous (skin) anthrax which develops after skin infections through **direct contact** or a **vector**, such as a biting fly. Most lesions are non-painful and go away on their own. This is a picture of a cutaneous (skin) anthrax lesion, also known as an eschar. (Photo courtesy of the CDC’s Public Health Image Library). 2) Intestinal anthrax develops after ingesting (**oral**) contaminated meat. The initial symptoms may be mild malaise (all over body discomfort) and gastrointestinal symptoms. Severe symptoms can develop and rapidly progress to shock, coma and death. 3) Inhalational anthrax occurs after breathing in (**aerosol**) spores from contaminated dust. Natural infections are mainly seen among workers who handle infected hides, wool, and furs (wool sorter’s disease). Symptoms may include fever, tiredness, and malaise; a nonproductive cough and mild chest pain which develops into a sudden onset of severe respiratory distress with fatal septicemia (blood infection) and shock within one to two days. Fatalities may be prevented if treated early; however, when symptoms are flu-like and non-specific, early treatment is often not sought.

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**La brucelosis en los bovinos**

- Bacteria: *Brucella abortus*
- Abortos al tercer trimestre
  - Hasta el 80%
  - Inflamación de la placenta
- Parición de becerros muertos/enclenques
- Retención placentaria
- Bajo rendimiento de leche
- Esterilidad temporal
- Sueltan las bacterias de por vida



Center for Food Security and Public Health Iowa State University 2008

Brucellosis, or undulant fever, is caused by various species of *Brucella* bacteria. Brucellosis causes abortions in the third trimester of pregnancy when unvaccinated cattle are exposed to the infectious organism. It is stated that greater than 80% of cattle will abort if exposed during this critical time of pregnancy. The organisms enter through the mucous membranes (gums, inside of eyelids, nose) and can cause inflammation of the placenta. Abortion can occur within 2 weeks and up to 5 months following infection. The fetus may look normal if aborted acutely after infection, or decayed if not expelled for a period of time. The pregnancy may end with a stillbirth or a weak calf. Often retained placentas and decreased milk yield follow. The overall appearance of the placenta is a leathery look. Once a cow has aborted from infection, subsequent gestations are normal, after a period of temporary sterility. Only 5% have residual sterility. Most cows will shed the organisms in the milk for life following infection.

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**La brucelosis en las personas**


- Ingestión (oral)
- Inhalación (aerosol)
- Contacto directo
- Fiebre variable (ondulante)
- Dolor de cabeza, debilidad, depresión, pérdida de peso, fatiga, problemas hepáticos



Center for Food Security and Public Health Iowa State University 2008

Transmission of brucellosis can occur by ingestion of infected food or consuming infected unpasteurized milk or dairy products (**oral**). It can also occur by inhaling infectious **aerosols**, which is thought to be means of infection in slaughterhouses, or through **direct contact** with infected tissues through a break in the skin or mucous membranes (gums, eyes, inside of nose). Brucellosis can involve any organ or organ system and have varying signs of illness. The one common sign in all people with brucellosis is an irregular fever for a variable length of time, thus the term “undulant fever”. Other signs and symptoms of brucellosis in people include headache, weakness, joint pain, depression, weight loss, fatigue and liver problems. Illness in people can be very long and painful

and can result in an inability to work and loss of income.


<p>S l i d e  6 5</p>	<p><b>La encefalopatía espongiforme bovina en los bovinos</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• La BSE es ocasionada por priones</li> <li>• Primer caso en el Reino Unido, 1986</li> <li>• Largo período de incubación: 4 a 5 años</li> <li>• Avance rápido hacia la muerte una vez que aparecen los síntomas             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Falta de coordinación de las extremidades traseras, estremecimientos, caídas, cambios de comportamiento</li> <li>– No existe tratamiento</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">Center for Food Security and Public Health Iowa State University 2006</p>	<p>Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) in cattle is thought to have occurred from feeding meat or bone meal from scrapie-infected sheep to cattle, or from spontaneous genetic mutation in a cow then fed to other cows. It is thought to be caused by prions (short for proteinaceous infectious particles). It is considered a foreign animal disease in the U.S. The first cases of BSE appeared in the United Kingdom in 1986. There is a long incubation period with the peak incidence occurring in 4-5 year old cattle. The signs of the disease can be subtle and progress slowly. Once signs of the disease appear, the disease progresses rapidly and is fatal. Signs of BSE in cattle may include hindlimb incoordination, tremors, falling and behavior changes including nervousness and aggression. The mortality rate is 100%. There is no treatment.</p>
<p>S l i d e  6 6</p>	<p><b>La encefalopatía espongiforme bovina en las personas</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ingestión (oral)</li> <li>• 158/185 casos en el Reino Unido</li> <li>• Variante de la enfermedad Creutzfeldt-Jakob             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Edad promedio de los pacientes: 26 años</li> <li>– Cambios de estado de ánimo/comportamiento</li> <li>– Falta de coordinación</li> <li>– Demencia</li> <li>– Mortal</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">Center for Food Security and Public Health Iowa State University 2006</p>	<p>Currently, it is thought that ingestion (<b>oral</b>) of BSE contaminated beef products (prior to the United Kingdom’s specified bovine offal ban in 1989) may be responsible for the disease. From 1996 (when the first suspected cases of vCJD occurred) to November 2005, 158 of the 185 cases worldwide were from the United Kingdom (Britain). In humans, BSE presents itself as variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob (KROITZ-felt YAH-cub) disease. The average age of people who develop this disease is 26 years. The symptoms include changes in mood or behavior, such as depression and schizophrenia, incoordination and involuntary muscle movement. The disease is fatal.</p>
<p>S l i d e  6 7</p>	<p><b>La criptosporidiosis en los bovinos</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protozooario: <i>Cryptosporidium parvum</i></li> <li>• Primavera, finales de otoño/principios de invierno</li> <li>• Diarrea en becerros             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– &lt; 3 semanas de edad</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Pueden estar infectados sin mostrar síntomas de la enfermedad</li> <li>• Se estima que hasta el 50% de las vaquillas sueltan el “cripto”</li> </ul>  <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">Center for Food Security and Public Health Iowa State University 2006</p>	<p><i>Cryptosporidium parvum</i> (also known as “crypto”) is a protozoa that multiplies rapidly and lives in the intestine. These small protozoa are infective immediately upon excretion and found in animals worldwide with peak illness occurring in the spring and late autumn/early winter. Many animals are affected; however, calves are more likely to have profuse watery diarrhea (scours) leading to dehydration and death if not treated. Calves less than 3 weeks of age appear to be the most at risk. They can be infected with crypto and pass it in their feces without showing signs of illness. It is estimated that up to 50% of dairy calves shed crypto</p> <p>(<a href="http://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/Factsheets/pdfs/criptosporidiosis.pdf">http://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/Factsheets/pdfs/criptosporidiosis.pdf</a>). (Photo of Holstein calf courtesy of USDA’s ARS photo library).</p>

S\_Zoonotic-Dairy

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**La criptosporidiosis en las personas**

- Ingestión (oral)
- Inhalación (aerosol)
- Síntomas
  - Diarrea acuosa abundante
  - Dolor abdominal
  - Generalmente auto-limitante
  - Grave en las personas con sistemas inmunes debilitados



Center for Food Security and Public Health  
Iowa State Univ only 2006

Sources of human crypto infections generally come from ingesting (**oral**) contaminated food and water or contact with infected scouring calves. Inhalation (**aerosol**) of the organisms has occurred but it is very rare. Symptoms include profuse, watery diarrhea with cramping and abdominal pain. This disease is usually self-limiting (you will get better on your own) but approximately 10% of human patients require hospitalization for intravenous fluids. Severe, life threatening disease can occur in people with a weak immune system, such as people who are undergoing chemotherapy for cancer and people who are very young or elderly. (Photo courtesy of USDA's ARS photo library).

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**La dermatofilia en los bovinos**

- Bacteria: *Dermatophilus congolensis*
- Portadores de la bacteria sin mostrar síntomas
- Descomposición cutánea
  - Remojo prolongado, elevada humedad
- Escaras, costras



Center for Food Security and Public Health  
Iowa State Univ only 2006

Dermatophilosis is caused by the bacterium *Dermatophilus congolensis* (derm-ATOF-ilus con-go-LEN-sis). This bacteria can be found on the skin of diseased animals and also carrier animals that show no signs. Factors that break-down the natural protective barriers of the skin such as prolonged wetting by rain, high humidity, and high temperature allow the bacteria to spread. Dermatophilosis may occur in animals of any age but is more common in the young. Initially there is matting of the hair that has a "paintbrush" appearance. This leads to scabs or crust formation that may have pus underneath. A few animals may be itchy. (Photo courtesy of DB Weddle, ISU).

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**La dermatofilia en las personas**

- Contacto directo
- Fomites
- Síntomas
  - Pústulas en manos, brazos
  - Llagas, úlceras
  - Formación de cicatrices




Center for Food Security and Public Health  
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People can get dermatophilosis after **direct contact** with an infected animal or by a **fomite**, such as a brush or clippers. Pustules will develop at the site of contact, usually on the hands or arms. These sores will later break down to form shallow red ulcers that heal and leave scars. This photo depicts a 4-Her clipping her Brown Swiss heifer before the show (courtesy USDA ARS).

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**La E. coli O157:H7 en los bovinos**

- Bacteria: *Escherichia coli*
- Los bovinos son portadores
  - Sueltan la bacteria en las heces
  - Sin síntomas de la enfermedad



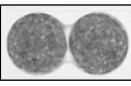
Center for Food Security and Public Health  
Iowa State Univ only 2006

*Escherichia coli* (Esh-e-rik-E-a coe-lie) O157:H7 is a toxin producing bacteria. There are many types of *E. coli* bacteria, some types are normally found in the intestines of people and animals but do not cause illness. However, the specific type O157:H7 is carried in the intestines of some cattle. It is shed in their feces and can be passed to other cattle or people but the cattle do not show signs of illness. This is a picture of *E. coli* under an electron microscope (courtesy of Lawrence Berkeley National Lab).

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**La E. coli O157:H7 en las personas**

- Ingestión (oral)
- Fuentes
  - Hamburguesas poco cocidas o crudas; salami
  - Germinado de alfalfa; lechuga
  - Leche, jugo de manzana, cidra sin pasteurizar
  - Agua de pozo
- Síntomas
  - Diarrea hemorrágica, dolor abdominal
  - Insuficiencia renal en 2-10% de los pacientes




Center for Food Security and Public Health  
Iowa State Univ only 2006

People can get *E. coli* from cattle by ingesting (**oral**) undercooked or raw hamburger. This is the most common way to get *E. coli*. Other products that may be contaminated with *E. coli* O157:H7 include salami, lettuce and alfalfa sprouts. It has also be associated with unpasteurized milk, apple juice or cider, and contaminated well water. Symptoms of *E. coli* illness include watery or bloody diarrhea, abdominal pain, nausea and cramps. They occur about 2-5 days after exposure and can last for 5-10 days. A complication of *E. coli* infection is kidney failure. It is called hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS). It is a life threatening condition, most commonly affecting children under 10 years of age. HUS is the most common cause of sudden onset (acute) kidney failure in children. This happens in 2-10% of patients. The photo of raw hamburger (top courtesy of

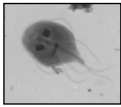


<http://www.otan.us/webfarm/emailproject/rawhamburger.jpg> and lettuce in a grocery store (bottom) courtesy of the USDA Photography Center.

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**La giardiasis en los bovinos**

- Protozooario: *Giardia intestinalis*
- Bovinos adultos
  - En general son asintomáticos
  - Fuente de infección para becerros
- Becerros
  - Diarrea >4 semanas de edad
  - Pueden convertirse en enfermos crónicos y bajar de peso



Center for Food Security and Public Health  
Iowa State University 2006

Giardiasis (gee-are-DYE-uh-sis) is caused by a one-celled, microscopic protozoan called *Giardia intestinalis* (gee-are-DEE-ah in-TES-tin-al-is). Adult cattle infected with this parasite typically do not show any signs of illness. However, they may be a source of infection for calves. Giardia can cause scours in calves at any age, but appears to be more common if they are four weeks or older. It can become a chronic (long-term) disease that causes weight loss or failure to gain weight. This photo of a *Giardia* parasite courtesy of the Japanese National Institute of Health.

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**La giardiasis en las personas**

- Ingestión (oral)
- Síntomas
  - Pueden no sentirse enfermas
  - Otras pueden tener diarrea, gases intestinales, cólicos estomacales, náuseas
  - Generalmente se autolimita a los pocos meses



Center for Food Security and Public Health  
Iowa State University 2006

People can get *Giardia* through ingesting (**oral**) the parasite in contaminated water (like the picture shows) or if there is fecal material on their hands and they eat or drink prior to washing their hands. People with giardiasis may have no signs of illness while others may experience diarrhea, intestinal gas, stomach cramps, and nausea. The disease is self-limiting, usually clearing up on its own in a few months. (Photo courtesy of USDA Photography Center).

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**La leptospirosis en bovinos**

- Bacteria: *Leptospira*
- Bovinos adultos
  - Abortos
  - Fertilidad disminuida
  - Menor rendimiento de leche
  - Retención placentaria
  - Ictericia
- Becerros
  - Fiebre
  - Negativa a comer
  - Ojos enrojecidos
  - Diarrea
  - Ictericia
  - Muerte




Center for Food Security and Public Health  
Iowa State University 2006

Leptospirosis is a disease caused by spiral shaped bacteria. In adult cattle, the most prominent signs of infection are abortions, decreased fertility or decreased milk yield. The placenta is retained in up to 20% of the cows that abort and infertility may occur. Jaundice, or yellowing of the skin, whites of the eyes and gums, may be seen in severely affected animals. In calves, the signs include fever, refusal to eat (anorexia), reddened eyes (conjunctivitis) and diarrhea. In severe cases, jaundice may be seen. Some calves may die within 3 to 5 days, and the survivors can be unthrifty after recovery. This photo depicts an electron micrograph of the *Leptospira* bacteria (courtesy of Noah's Arkive, The University of Georgia).

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**La leptospirosis en las personas**

- Ingestión (oral)
- Inhalación (aerosol)
- Contacto directo
- Síntomas
  - Síntomas parecidos a los de la influenza: fiebre, dolor de cuerpo, de cabeza
  - Debilidad, vómito, confusión mental
  - Ictericia, cuello rígido
  - Daño hepático, renal o del sistema nervioso central



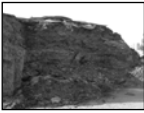
Center for Food Security and Public Health  
Iowa State University 2006

People can get leptospirosis by ingesting (**oral**) contaminated food or water, through inhaling **aerosolized** urine or water, or **direct contact** with the skin. The bacteria enters the body through mucous membranes (gums, eyes) or through cuts or abrasions on the skin. The *Leptospira* bacteria are found in the urine of infected animals and aborted fetuses or afterbirth (placenta, fluids) of cows who gave birth normally. In humans, the disease may range from mild to severe. Symptoms include flu-like illness (fever, body aches, headache), weakness, vomiting, mental confusion, jaundice (yellow skin color, yellow eyes) and a stiff neck. Severe cases can lead to damage of the liver, kidney or central nervous system (brain, spinal cord). Notice the yellowing of the eyes in this picture which is one sign of jaundice. (Photo courtesy of the CDC's

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**La listeriosis en los bovinos**

- Bacteria: *Listeriosis monocytogenes*
- Material ensilado de baja calidad con un pH elevado
- Síntomas de enfermedad
  - Parálisis facial, babeo
  - Falta de coordinación
  - Caminando en círculos, presionando con la cabeza
  - Abortos, parición de fetos muertos
  - Muerte




Center for Food Security and Public Health  
Iowa State University 2006

Listeriosis is caused by the bacterium *Listeriosis monocytogenes*. This bacteria is widespread in the environment in soil, plants, mud and streams. Cattle usually get this disease by eating contaminated corn silage. Poor quality silage with a high pH (low acid content) like the photo depicts, has been involved in most outbreaks because this sets up a favorable environment for the bacteria to grow and multiply. In cattle, *Listeria* can cause encephalitis, or inflammation of the brain. The following signs of illness due to encephalitis are facial paralysis, drooling, lack of coordination, circling to one side and head pressing. Abortions and stillbirths mainly occur late in gestation. The infection can also be localized causing mastitis. Without treatment in animals with encephalitis, death can occur within 4 to 14 days. Animals with severe neurological signs usually die despite treatment. Photo courtesy of DB Weddle, ISU.

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**La listeriosis en las personas**

- Ingestión (oral)
- Inhalación (aerosol)
- Síntomas
  - Mujeres embarazadas: muerte del feto
  - Recién nacidos, personas mayores, personas con sistema inmune debilitado: infección del flujo sanguíneo, inflamación del cerebro



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**La melioidosis en los bovinos**

- Bacteria: *Burkholderia pseudomallei*
- Enfermedad animal exótica
  - La mayoría de los casos ocurren en el sudeste asiático
- Rara en bovinos
  - Neumonía
  - Síntomas neurológicos

Center for Food Security and Public Health  
Iowa State University 2006

Melioidosis (mel-EE-oid-Oh-sis) is caused by the bacterium *Burkholderia pseudomallei*. It is considered a foreign animal disease and is found in tropical or subtropical areas of the world and is associated with heavy rainfall or flooded areas with high temperatures and humidity. Most cases occur in southeast Asia. This disease is rare in cattle, but they may develop pneumonia or neurologic signs.

## S\_Zoonotic-Dairy

S l i d e  8 0	<p><b>La melioidosis en las personas</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ingestión (oral)</li><li>• Inhalación (aerosol)</li><li>• Contacto directo</li><li>• Síntomas<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Neumonía</li><li>- Fiebre</li><li>- Pequeños abscesos en todo el cuerpo</li><li>- Puede convertirse en una enfermedad crónica</li></ul></li></ul>  <p><small>Center for Food Security and Public Health Iowa State University 2006</small></p>	<p>The disease is primarily located in Southeast Asia, in countries such as Thailand. It is thought of as a disease of rice farmers. This is because the bacteria can be found in contaminated water and soil in these areas. Isolated cases have occurred in the United States in Hawaii and Georgia in people who traveled or were from those countries where melioidosis is found. People can get melioidosis by either ingesting (<b>oral</b>) contaminated water, inhaling (<b>aerosol</b>) the bacteria in dust from contaminated soil or through <b>direct contact</b> of the bacteria with cuts or abrasions of the skin. Some people may be infected with the bacteria but do not get sick. Other people who are infected do not show signs of the disease for years. If the disease occurs suddenly, the patient may develop pneumonia and a fever and die after a few days. If it enters the blood stream, the bacteria can spread throughout the body creating many small abscesses. This disease can become chronic and last from months to years. Thailand rice farmer photo; <a href="http://www.escati.com/photos/characters/rice_farmer.jpg">http://www.escati.com/photos/characters/rice_farmer.jpg</a></p>
S l i d e  8 1	<p><b>La viruela bovina en los bovinos</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Virus</li><li>• Síntomas de la enfermedad<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Pequeñas llagas rojas y abultadas en las tetillas/ubres</li><li>- Formación de vesículas, costras, nódulos</li><li>- La llaga puede formar un "anillo" o "herradura"</li><li>- Propagación lenta que afecta a todo el hato</li><li>- La reinfección es común</li></ul></li></ul>  <p><small>Center for Food Security and Public Health Iowa State University 2006</small></p>	<p>Pseudocowpox (SUE-doe-cow-pox) is caused by a virus. The initial signs of pseudocowpox are small, reddish, raised sores on the teats and udders of cows. This is followed by the formation of vesicles (similar to blisters), scabs, and nodules on the udder and teats. The extension of sores often forms a "ring" or "horseshoe" of scabs that are characteristic for pseudocowpox and this occurs over the course of several weeks. Sores can also be seen around the mouth of calves nursing from affected cows. Although the disease spreads slowly through milking herds, it is common for the entire herd to eventually be affected. The length of immunity after infection is usually short and reinfection is common. (Photo of cow teat courtesy of <a href="http://www.countdown.org.au/Teat_Images.htm">http://www.countdown.org.au/Teat_Images.htm</a>).</p>
S l i d e  8 2	<p><b>La viruela bovina en las personas</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Contacto directo</li><li>• Fomites</li><li>• Síntomas<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- "Nódulos del ordeñador"</li><li>- Pequeños puntos rojos, abultados con la coronilla plana</li><li>- Las llagas se convierten en nódulos firmes</li><li>- Sana sin dejar cicatriz</li></ul></li></ul>  <p><small>Center for Food Security and Public Health Iowa State University 2006</small></p>	<p>People can get pseudocowpox by contacting (<b>direct contact</b>) a cow's lesions on her teats or udder or a calf's mouth. People may also get pseudocowpox through contact with a <b>fomite</b>, such as contaminated bedding or equipment. In people the lesions are also called "milker's nodules". Small, red, raised, flat-topped spots show up one to two weeks after exposure on the fingers, hands, and arms of the infected person. Within a week, the sores will become firm nodules that are red-blue in color and slightly tender. The disease is usually mild and generally the sores disappear after several weeks. Unlike cows, immunity after infection seems to develop and protects against reinfection. (Photo courtesy of Swiss Medical Weekly).</p>
S l i d e  8 3	<p><b>La fiebre Q en bovinos</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Bacteria: <i>Coxiella burnetii</i></li><li>• La mayoría de los animales son asintomáticos</li><li>• Puede causar abortos</li><li>• Suelen grandes cantidades de bacterias<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Partición (placenta, fluidos fetales, fetos)</li><li>- Leche</li><li>- Orina</li><li>- Heces</li></ul></li></ul> <p><small>Center for Food Security and Public Health Iowa State University 2006</small></p>	<p>Q (query) Fever in cattle is caused by the bacteria <i>Coxiella burnetii</i>. This bacteria is found worldwide, including in the United States. Many animals that are infected do not show any signs of illness. Abortions are the most common outcome of this disease and they generally occur late in pregnancy. Large numbers of bacteria are shed during calving in the placenta, fetal fluids, the aborted fetus as well as in milk, urine and feces.</p>

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**La fiebre Q en las personas**

- Inhalación (aerosol) • Contacto directo
- Ingestión (oral) • Garrapatas
- Síntomas (vector)
  - Inicio repentino: parecidos a los de la influenza, neumonía, enfermedad hepática
  - A largo plazo: complicaciones cardíacas, inflamación de huesos
  - Mujeres embarazadas: parto prematuro, muerte del feto

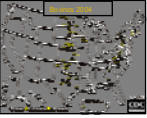
Center for Food Security and Public Health  
Iowa State Univ only 2006

Q Fever describes the symptoms seen in people, “query fever” or “puzzling fever”. People can get Q Fever by inhaling (**aerosol**) contaminated barnyard dust (most common way), ingesting (**oral**) contaminated milk, by **direct contact** with infected animals during calving or through a tick (**vector**) bite (very rare). Q Fever can have a sudden (acute) onset occurring 2-3 weeks after infection. Symptoms of this form include flu-like illness (fever, chills, headache, fatigue), pneumonia and liver disease in severe cases. The disease can become chronic (long term) and can cause bone damage and affect the valves of the heart in people who have pre-existing damage. In pregnant women, infections can cause premature delivery, death of the fetus and infection of the placenta.

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**La rabia en los bovinos**

- Virus
- 100 casos/año
- Síntomas de la enfermedad
  - Parálisis inexplicada
  - Anorexia
  - Nerviosismo, irritabilidad, hiperexcitabilidad, tambaleo
  - Puede haber agresividad
  - Bramidos anormales
  - Muerte en un plazo de 7 a 10 días



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Rabies is a fatal viral disease that can affect all mammals (warm blooded animals that give birth to live young and produce milk). From 2000 to 2004 there were approximately 100 cases of rabies in cattle per year. Cattle usually get rabies from the bite of a rabid (infected) animal, such as a skunk or a raccoon. The virus affects the central nervous system (brain, spinal cord). The signs of rabies in cattle can include unexplained paralysis or behavioral signs such as anorexia (refusal to eat), nervousness, irritability, or becoming overly excited (hyperexcitability). Cattle may also develop an unsteady gait and become aggressive. Abnormal bellowing is common in cattle. Death usually occurs within 7-10 days after signs of the illness begin. The yellow dots in this picture show the cases of confirmed rabies in cattle in the United States during 2004. (Courtesy of the CDC at <http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dvrd/rabies/professional/professi.htm>).

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**La rabia en las personas**

- Contacto directo
  - Mordedura de un animal infectado o a través de cortaduras en la piel
- Síntomas
  - Fiebre, dolor de cabeza
  - Comezón en el lugar de la mordedura
  - Confusión, comportamiento anormal
  - Dificultad para tragar
- Muerte en el plazo de 2 a 10 días después de la aparición de los síntomas
- La vacunación ANTES de que aparezcan los síntomas es sumamente eficaz

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People can get rabies by being bitten (**direct contact**) by an infected animal or if infected saliva comes into contact with broken skin or mucus membranes (gums, inside eyelids, inside the nose). Signs in humans are similar to those in animals. In most cases, signs of illness do not develop for 1-3 months after exposure. Early symptoms include fever, headache, itching at the site of the bite, confusion and abnormal behavior. People will be overstimulated by light and sounds and have difficulty swallowing. Once signs of disease begin, recovery is very rare and death usually occurs within 2-10 days. Fortunately, vaccination before signs develop is highly effective and life-saving. If you have been exposed to a rabid animal and have never been vaccinated against rabies, you will receive a series of 5 injections, typically in the muscle of the arm. These injections do not hurt any more than a flu shot. You will also receive one dose of rabies immune globulin (antibodies from blood donors given rabies vaccine).

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**La tiña en los bovinos**

- Hongo también denominado dermatófito
- Por lo general se desarrolla únicamente en el pelaje, las uñas y la capa exterior de la piel
- Síntomas de la enfermedad
  - Zonas con pérdida de pelo, descamación, costras
  - Lesión en forma de anillo
  - Puede o no dar comezón
  - Aparición desde tan solo en una pequeña zona hasta en el cuerpo completo

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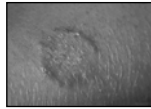
Ringworm is caused by a fungus not a worm. It is also known as a dermatophyte (der-mat-O-fight). This fungus usually grows in the hair, nails and the outer layer of the skin. Animals can get ringworm from infective fungal spores on the hair of an infected animal, in the environment or from a fomite such as a brush or clippers. After exposure, it takes 2-4 weeks before signs begin to show and the signs of illness vary. Usually there are areas of hair loss with the skin scaling and crusting. The skin in the center of the lesion can die leaving a characteristic “ringworm” lesion. These areas may or may not be itchy. There can be small areas affected or the whole body can be involved.

## S\_Zoonotic-Dairy

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### La tiña en las personas

- Contacto directo
- Fomites
- Síntomas
  - Tardan de 1 a 2 semanas en aparecer
  - Provocan comezón
  - Lesión en forma de anillo



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People can get ringworm after **direct contact** with an infected animal or a **fomite** such as a brush or clippers. Infected people can also spread ringworm to other people and animals. Symptoms of ringworm usually occur 1 to 2 weeks after infection. The most common symptom is itchiness and the lesions are most inflamed at the edge with redness, scaling, and occasional blistering. This is a photo of a typical “ringworm” lesion on a person’s arm (courtesy of the CDC’s Public Health Image Library).

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### La fiebre del Valle de Rift en los bovinos

- Virus, enfermedad animal exótica
  - Ocorre en África, Arabia Saudita, Yemen
- Mosquitos
- Abortos en tumulto
- Bovinos adultos
  - Fiebre, debilidad, anorexia, babeo, diarrea, piel amarillenta
  - Tasa de mortalidad del 10%
- Becerros
  - Fiebre, depresión, muerte súbita
  - Tasa de mortalidad: 10-70%



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Rift Valley Fever is caused by a virus. It is a foreign animal disease that occurs in Africa, Saudi Arabia and Yemen (in the Middle East). Mosquitoes are the main way this disease is passed from animal to animal. If an animal infected with Rift Valley Fever came to the U.S., the mosquitoes here could pass it to other animals. The main sign of this disease is an abortion storm (100% could abort). Adult cattle usually appear normal. Signs of illness include fever, weakness, anorexia, drooling and diarrhea. Yellow skin or mucus membranes (jaundice) is also commonly seen. The death rate in adult cattle may be 10%. Calves develop fever, depression and may suddenly die. The death rate in calves can be from 10-70%. (Photo courtesy of Plum Island Animal Disease Center).

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### La fiebre del Valle de Rift en las personas

- Inhalación (aerosol)
- Contacto directo
- Mosquito (vector)
- Ingestión (oral)
- Desde ningún síntoma hasta los parecidos a la influenza
  - Fiebre, dolor de cabeza, dolor muscular y de las articulaciones, náusea, vómito
  - Recuperación en un plazo de 4 a 7 días
- Enfermedad grave en el 1% de los casos



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Rift Valley Fever may be transmitted to people from animals through several ways. The RVF virus may be inhaled (**aerosol**) during slaughter of infected animals (as in an abattoir as the picture shows) or during the birthing process. It may be transmitted by **direct contact** with infected animal tissues, meat, or body fluids with a person’s skin. A person may be bitten by a mosquito (**vector**) infected with RVF. RVF may be transmitted by ingesting (**oral**) unpasteurized milk from an infected animal, although does not occur as common as the others. The majority of humans who have RVF are asymptomatic (do not have signs) or have self-limiting flu-like signs. These signs include fever, headache, muscle and joint pain, and possible nausea and vomiting. Recovery is usually in 4-7 days. In less than 1% of humans infected, severe disease can occur. This can include inflammation of the retina of the eye (retinitis), high fever with a bleeding disorder (hemorrhagic fever) or inflammation of the brain (encephalitis). The death rate in humans may reach 1%. (Photo courtesy of USDA Photography Center). The handout titled “Transmission Routes of Rift Valley Fever” gives a visual explanation of many ways this disease can be transmitted to people.

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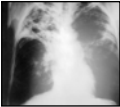
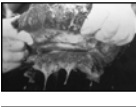
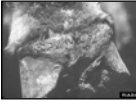
### La salmonelosis en los bovinos

- Bacteria: *Salmonella*
- Infectados pero asintomáticos
  - Sueltan la bacteria bajo condiciones de estrés (transporte, destete, parición)
- Bovinos adultos
  - Diarrea abundante, anorexia, menor producción de leche, pérdida de peso, abortos
- Becerros
  - Diarrea, infecciones en las articulaciones, gangrena en patas, puntas de las orejas, cola

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Salmonellosis is caused by the bacteria *Salmonella* and there are many types. Cattle become infected with *Salmonella* when they eat food or water contaminated with feces. *Salmonella* often infects animals without showing any signs of illness. These animals will shed the bacteria in their feces during times of stress, such as transporting, weaning and giving birth (parturition). The most common sign of illness is diarrhea. Adult cattle can have profuse diarrhea, depression, refusal to eat (anorexia), a sudden decrease in milk production and weight loss. Pregnant cows may abort without showing any other signs of illness. Calves can have scours but may also develop complications such as joint infections, gangrene of the feet, tips of ears and the tail.

## S\_Zoonotic-Dairy

S l i d e  9 2	<h3>La salmonelosis en las personas</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ingestión (oral)</li><li>• Contacto directo</li><li>• Síntomas<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 12-72 horas después de infectarse</li><li>- Náusea, vomito, diarrea</li><li>- Cólicos, dolor abdominal</li><li>- Dolor de cabeza, fiebre, escalofríos</li></ul></li><li>• Grave en niños, personas mayores y personas con sistemas inmunes debilitados</li></ul> <small>Center for Food Security and Public Health Iowa State Univ only 2008</small>	<p>People can get <i>Salmonella</i> by ingesting (<b>oral</b>) contaminated meat or food. You can also get it by handling animals (<b>direct contact</b>) and putting something in your mouth (<b>oral</b>) without washing your hands. Symptoms of salmonellosis begin 12 to 72 hours after infection and include nausea, vomiting, cramping abdominal pain and diarrhea, which may be bloody. Headache, fever, chills and muscle pain may also be seen. This disease is self-limiting (goes away on its own). However, it can be severe and even deadly in young children, the elderly and those with a weak immune system (immunocompromised).</p>
S l i d e  9 3	<h3>La tuberculosis en los bovinos</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Bacteria: <i>Mycobacterium bovis</i></li><li>• 1917: inicio del programa de erradicación en EE.UU.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Menos infecciones, pero sigue presente</li></ul></li><li>• Síntomas de la enfermedad<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Enfermedad lentamente progresiva</li><li>- Etapa temprana: asintomática</li><li>- Etapa tardía: pérdida de peso, anorexia, tos, dificultad para respirar</li></ul></li></ul>  <small>Center for Food Security and Public Health Iowa State Univ only 2008</small>	<p>Tuberculosis in cattle is caused by the bacterium <i>Mycobacterium bovis</i>. In 1917, the Cooperative State-Federal Tuberculosis Eradication Program began. This program includes the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), state animal health agencies, and U.S. livestock producers. Bovine tuberculosis is still present in the U.S. but at a much lower infection rate than before the eradication program began. Bovine tuberculosis is usually a slowly progressive and debilitating disease, but can occasionally have a quick onset and progress rapidly. Early stages of the infection often show no signs. As the disease progresses, weight loss, lack of appetite (anorexia), weakness, and a low-grade fever are common. If the disease involves the lungs, animals will have a cough that is worse in the morning, during cold weather or activity, and they may have difficulty breathing.</p>
S l i d e  9 4	<h3>La tuberculosis en las personas</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ingestión (oral)</li><li>• Inhalación (aerosol)</li><li>• Contacto directo</li><li>• Síntomas<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Pueden no sentirse enfermas</li><li>- Enfermedad pulmonar: fiebre, tos, dolor de pecho</li><li>- La enfermedad puede propagarse: riñones, espina dorsal, cerebro</li></ul></li></ul>  <small>Center for Food Security and Public Health Iowa State Univ only 2008</small>	<p>Bovine tuberculosis can infect humans and the most common route of infection is from ingesting (<b>oral</b>) raw (unpasteurized) milk or eating dairy products made from raw milk. Less commonly, the bacteria can enter the body by inhaling (<b>aerosol</b>) or through breaks in the skin (<b>direct contact</b>). A person can be infected with bovine tuberculosis but not show any signs of illness. It can infect the lungs (pulmonary tuberculosis) causing a fever, chest pain and the person may cough up blood. The disease can also spread throughout the body affecting the kidney, spine and brain. (X-ray of a patient's chest with tuberculosis courtesy of the CDC's Public Health Image Library).</p>
S l i d e  9 5	<h3>La estomatitis vesicular en los bovinos</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Virus</li><li>• Síntomas de la enfermedad<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Vesículas: orales, glándulas mamarias, banda coronaria, región intradactilar</li><li>- Salivación, cojera</li></ul></li><li>• Las vesículas se aíslan en una sola zona del cuerpo<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Boca y patas</li></ul></li><li>• Se recuperan en el transcurso de 2 semanas</li></ul>   <small>Center for Food Security and Public Health Iowa State Univ only 2008</small>	<p>Vesicular stomatitis is caused by a virus. Cattle develop oral vesicles (fluid filled lesions) that cause salivation, vesicles on the mammary gland, coronary band and interdigital (between the toes) region leading to lameness. These vesicles seem to isolate to one area of the body unlike other vesicular diseases. Recovery is within 2 weeks if there is no secondary infection. The top photo depicts the mouth of a cow with vesicular stomatitis. There is extensive ulceration of the dental pad, and severe salivation. (Photo courtesy of Iowa State University, College of Veterinary Medicine, <a href="http://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/DiseaseInfo/ImageDB/imagesVS.htm">http://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/DiseaseInfo/ImageDB/imagesVS.htm</a>). The bottom photo shows the back of a cow's foot. The coronary band at the heels is thickened, eroded, and covered by dried pus (Photo courtesy of Plum Island Animal Disease Center, <a href="http://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/DiseaseInfo/ImageDB/imagesVS.htm">http://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/DiseaseInfo/ImageDB/imagesVS.htm</a>).</p>

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### La estomatitis vesicular en las personas

- Contacto directo
- Período de incubación: 1 a 6 días
- Síntomas parecidos a los de la influenza
  - Dolor de cabeza, fiebre, dolor en la parte trasera de los ojos, malestar, náuseas, dolor de extremidades y espalda, vesículas orales (raramente)
- Enfermedad autolimitante
- Recuperación en el transcurso de 4 a 7 días

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Humans are often infected through **direct contact** with infected tissues, vesicular fluid, or saliva. Following an incubation of 1 to 6 days, humans may display flu-like symptoms. These include headache, fever, pain when moving eyes, malaise (all over body discomfort), nausea, limb and back pain, and rarely, vesicles in the mouth. It is a self-limiting disease (will go away on its own). Recovery usually occurs in 4-7 days.

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### Objetivos clave de aprendizaje

- El manejo de riesgos biológicos es importante
- Todas las enfermedades se transmiten a través de unas cuantas vías comunes
- Los riesgos de enfermedad pueden manejarse
- La concientización es esencial
- ¡Ustedes desempeñan una función esencial!

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Throughout this presentation, we have stressed that biological risk management is important to minimize disease spread. All zoonotic diseases are transmitted by a few common routes and by managing disease in your herd, you will decrease your chance of getting a zoonotic disease. While disease risk cannot be completely eliminated, it can be managed. Awareness education is critical for assessment and response and each of YOU play a critical role!

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### ¿Tienen preguntas?

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### Agradecimientos

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### Agradecimientos

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**Revisora:** Danelle Bickett-Wedde, MVZ, MSP

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