<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISEASE</th>
<th>Agent</th>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>Etiologic agent</th>
<th>Primary species affected</th>
<th>Transmission</th>
<th>Zoonotic</th>
<th>FAD (Cat I - immediate reporting)</th>
<th>Program Disease (Cat I)</th>
<th>(Cat II) Monthly reporting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>African horse sickness</td>
<td>Virus</td>
<td>AHS, Perdesiekte, Pestis Equorum, La Peste Equina</td>
<td>African horse sickness virus (AHHSV), genus Orbivirus, family Reoviridae</td>
<td>Equids (horses, mules, donkeys, zebra); zebras are likely reservoir; canids; Ab have been found in camels, African elephants, black and white rhinoceros</td>
<td>Insect vector (midges); ingestion of infected horse meat (canids); virus found in viscera, blood, nearly all secretions, excretions during viremia but role in transmission unknown</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African swine fever</td>
<td>Virus</td>
<td>ASF</td>
<td>ASFV, genus Asfavirus, family Asfaviiridae</td>
<td>All swine; inapparent infections in wart hogs and bush pigs</td>
<td>Tick (Ornithodoros sp.); direct contact or ingestion of infected pig tissues</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anaplasmosis</td>
<td>Bacteria</td>
<td>gall sickness</td>
<td>Anaplasma spp.</td>
<td>Ruminants</td>
<td>Tick-borne; blood contamination</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthrax</td>
<td>Bacteria</td>
<td>Gall sickness</td>
<td>Bacillus anthracis</td>
<td>All mammals and some avians susceptible</td>
<td>Ingestion; inhalation; direct contact; entry via skin wounds</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aujeszky's disease</td>
<td>Virus</td>
<td>Pseudorabies</td>
<td>Aujeszky's disease virus, genus Varicellovirus, family Herpesvirida</td>
<td>Primarily suids; most mammals susceptible (bovids, canids, caprids, felids, ovids)</td>
<td>Direct contact; inhalation; ingestion; fomites; vertical transmission possible</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avian influenza -high pathogenicity (HP)</td>
<td>Virus</td>
<td>Fowl plague</td>
<td>Avian influenza virus, genus Influenzavirus A, H5 and H7 subtypes, family Orthomyxovirida</td>
<td>Avian; infrequent infections documented in canids, felids, equids, suids, marine mammals, mustelids, viverrids; reported in both domestic and exotic species</td>
<td>Contact with infectious secretions, feces; inhalation; ingestion (infected birds, contaminated water, etc); fomites</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avian influenza -low pathogenicity (H5/H7)</td>
<td>Virus</td>
<td>Fowl plague</td>
<td>Avian influenza virus, genus Influenzavirus A, H5 and H7 subtypes, family Orthomyxovirida</td>
<td>Avian;</td>
<td>Contact with infectious secretions, feces; inhalation; ingestion (infected birds, contaminated water, etc); fomites</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babesiosis (Bovine)</td>
<td>Parasite</td>
<td>Pirolasmosis, Texas fever, redwater, tick fever, cattle fever, cattle tick fever</td>
<td>primarily Babesia bovis, B. bigemina, B. divergens</td>
<td>Bovids (documented in cattle, Asian water buffalo, African buffalo); cervids (documented in white tailed deer, reindeer); Mongolian gerbils; experimentally in splenectomised ungulates</td>
<td>Insect vector (ticks); blood contaminated instruments</td>
<td>Y - (all cases were in people who had prior splenectomy)</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babesiosis (Equine)</td>
<td>Parasite</td>
<td>Equine piroplasmosis, biliary fever</td>
<td>Theileria equi, Babesia caballi</td>
<td>Equids</td>
<td>Insect vector (ticks)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluetongue</td>
<td>Virus</td>
<td>BT, Sore muzzle, ovine catarrhal fever</td>
<td>Bluetongue virus, genus Orbiviridae, family Reoviridae</td>
<td>Many artiodactyls (documented in bovids, caprids, cervids, ovids); elephants; rhinoceros; canids</td>
<td>Insect vector (midges); blood and semen are infectious</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y - (non-domestic strains)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine spongiform encephalopathy</td>
<td>Prion</td>
<td>BSE, mad cow disease, vaca loca</td>
<td>abnormal cellular protein PrP^plex</td>
<td>Bovids; felids; primates; experimentally in sheep, goats, mice, pigs, mink</td>
<td>Ingestion</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brucellosis</td>
<td>Bacteria</td>
<td>Undulant fever, enzootic abortion, contagious abortion, ovine epididymitis</td>
<td>Brucella abortus, B. canis, B. ovis, B. suis, B. melitensis, etc.</td>
<td>Bovids; camelids; caprids; cervids; ovids; suids; marine mammals; species preference often demonstrated</td>
<td>Direct contact with infectious fluids; ingestion; fomites; sexual and aerosol transmission possible</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Bovine genital) campylobacteriosis</td>
<td>Bacteria</td>
<td>Vibrio</td>
<td>Campylobacter fetus venerealis</td>
<td>Bovids</td>
<td>Sexually transmitted disease; live mating or contaminated artificial insemination</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caprine Arthritis-Encephalitis Virus</td>
<td>Virus</td>
<td>Caprine arthritis - encephalitis virus, genus Lentivirus, family Retroviridae</td>
<td>Caprine, ovine</td>
<td>Direct contact, fomites, oral via milk.</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlamydiosis (avian)</td>
<td>Bacteria</td>
<td>Psittacosis, Ornithosis, Parrot fever</td>
<td>Chlamydophila psittaci</td>
<td>Avian</td>
<td>Contact with infectious material; inhalation; ingestion; insect vectors may play a role; vertical transmission possible</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic wasting disease</td>
<td>Prion</td>
<td>CWD</td>
<td>abnormal cellular protein PrP^plex</td>
<td>Cervids</td>
<td>Direct contact (blood, saliva); environmental contamination</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contagious agalactia</td>
<td>Bacteria</td>
<td>Mycoplasmosis</td>
<td><em>Mycoplasma agalactiae</em>, <em>M capricolum capricolum</em> (Mcc), <em>M mycoides mycoides</em> LC (Mmm LC), and <em>M putrefaciens</em></td>
<td>Ruminants, camelds</td>
<td>Ingestion, aerosol. May persist for &gt; 1 yr in recovered animals</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classical swine fever</td>
<td>Virus</td>
<td>Hog cholera, peste du porc, Virusschweinepest</td>
<td>Classical swine fever virus, genus <em>Pestivirus</em>, family <em>Flaviviridae</em></td>
<td>Suids</td>
<td>Direct contact with infectious secretions, excretions, blood, semen; fomites; inhalation (short distances); ingestion (contaminated feed); transplacental and mechanical spread possible</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contagious bovine pleuroneumonia</td>
<td>Bacteria</td>
<td>CBPP</td>
<td><em>Mycoplasma mycoides</em> subspecies mycoides small-colony or bovine type</td>
<td>Bovids (cattle, Asian buffalo, bison, yak); infection without clearly associated pathology noted in white-tailed deer; sheep, goats</td>
<td>Direct contact with infectious secretions; inhalation; transplacental; fomites anecdotally</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contagious Caprine Pleuroneumonia</td>
<td>Bacteria</td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Mycoplasma biotype F38</em> (also <em>M mycoides capri</em>, and <em>M mycoides mycoides</em> large colony type)</td>
<td>Ruminants</td>
<td>Aerosol</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contagious equine metritis</td>
<td>Bacteria</td>
<td>CEM</td>
<td><em>Taylorella equigenitalis</em></td>
<td>Equids</td>
<td>Sexual transmission; contaminated equipment and instruments</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever</td>
<td>Virus</td>
<td>CCHF</td>
<td><em>CCHF virus</em> (genus <em>Nairovirus</em>, family <em>Bunyaviridae</em> (RNA virus))</td>
<td>Humans, domestic livestock, wild rodents, birds (probably all vertebrates to some extent)</td>
<td>Hyalomia ticks, exposure to infected tissue</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cysticercosis</td>
<td>Parasite</td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Taenia solium</em>, <em>T. saginata</em>, <em>T. crassiceps</em>, <em>T. ovis</em>, <em>T. taeniaeformis</em>, <em>T. hydatigena</em></td>
<td>Bovids, suids, canids, sheep, goats</td>
<td>Ingestion; fomites; entry via skin wounds</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dourine</td>
<td>Protozoa</td>
<td></td>
<td><em>T equiperdum</em></td>
<td>Equids</td>
<td>Sexually transmitted</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Duck viral hepatitis</strong></td>
<td>Virus</td>
<td>DHV</td>
<td>DHV Type I, family <strong>Picornaviridae</strong>; DHV Type II, family <strong>Astroviridae</strong></td>
<td>Domestic and wild ducks, goslings, turkey poults, young pheasants, quail, and guinea fowl.</td>
<td><strong>Direct, fomites</strong></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Enzootic abortion of ewes</strong></td>
<td>Bacteria</td>
<td>Chlamydiosis, chlamydophilosis</td>
<td><strong>Chlamydophila abortus</strong></td>
<td>Ruminants</td>
<td>Oral,aerosol, sexually transmitted</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eastern equine encephalomyelitis</strong></td>
<td>Virus</td>
<td>EEE</td>
<td><strong>EEE virus, genus Alphavirus, family Togaviridae</strong></td>
<td>Equids; reported in camels, reptiles, birds, pigs, cattle, deer, sheep, goats, dogs, rodents, amphibians</td>
<td>Insect vector (mosquitoes)</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ecchinococcus</strong></td>
<td>Parasite</td>
<td>Hydatidosis</td>
<td><strong>Echinococcus granulosus, E. multilocularis, E. vogeli, E. oligarthrus, E. shiquicus</strong></td>
<td>Carnivores (definitive hosts); intermediate hosts include bovids, caprids, cervids, equids, felids, ovids, suids, rodents, avian</td>
<td>Ingestion</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Enzootic Bovine Leukosis</strong></td>
<td>Virus</td>
<td>Bovine leucosarcoma, Leukemia, Malignant lymphoma</td>
<td>BLV, an exogenous C-type oncovirus, family Retroviridae</td>
<td>Cattle (possibly other ruminants, horses, and pigs)</td>
<td>By contact with infected blood, congenital, and via milk</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease</strong></td>
<td>Virus</td>
<td>EHDV</td>
<td>EHDV, genus <strong>Orbivirus</strong>, family <strong>Reoviridae</strong></td>
<td>Cervids</td>
<td>Insect vector (midges)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Equine infectious anemia</strong></td>
<td>Virus</td>
<td>Coggins disease, EIA, Swamp fever, Mountain fever, Slow fever</td>
<td>EIA virus, genus <strong>Lentivirus</strong>, family <strong>Retroviridae</strong></td>
<td>Equids</td>
<td>Insect vector; use of contaminated equipment</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Equine piroplasmosis</strong></td>
<td>Parasite</td>
<td>Equine babesiosis, biliary fever</td>
<td><strong>Theileria equi, Babesia caballi</strong></td>
<td>Equids</td>
<td>Insect vector (ticks)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Equine viral arteritis</strong></td>
<td>Virus</td>
<td>EVA, Equine typhoid</td>
<td>Equine arteritis virus, genus <strong>Arterivirus</strong>, family <strong>Arteriviridae</strong></td>
<td>Equids</td>
<td>Direct contact with infectious secretions, excretions; inhalation; sexual transmission; fomites</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Equine viral rhinopneumonitis</strong></td>
<td>Virus</td>
<td>Equine herpesvirus infection</td>
<td>Equine herpesvirus (EHV) strains 1-4, mainly EHV-1 and EHV-4, genus <strong>Varicellovirus</strong>, family <strong>Herpesviridae</strong></td>
<td>Equids; gazelles, polar bears reported</td>
<td>Direct contact with infectious secretions, reproductive tissues and fluids; inhalation</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disease</td>
<td>Organism</td>
<td>Pathogen</td>
<td>Vectors</td>
<td>Animals at Risk</td>
<td>Transmission Routes</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Foot and mouth disease</td>
<td>Virus</td>
<td>FMD</td>
<td>All cloven hoofed animals are susceptible</td>
<td>Direct contact with infected animals; fomites; ingestion (contaminated milk, meat); inhalation; virus found in all bodily secretions, excretions, exhaled air</td>
<td>N - (though there are rare reports of infections of little consequence)</td>
<td>Y N N N</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fowl cholera</td>
<td>Bacteria</td>
<td>Pasteurellosis</td>
<td><em>Pasteurella multocida</em></td>
<td>All birds</td>
<td>Direct contact with excretions</td>
<td>N N N Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fowl typhoid</td>
<td>Bacteria</td>
<td>Salmonella Gallinarum</td>
<td><em>Salmonella Gallinarum</em></td>
<td>Birds</td>
<td>Via egg and direct contact</td>
<td>Y N Y N</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Glanders</td>
<td>Bacteria</td>
<td>Farcy</td>
<td><em>Burkholderia (Pseudomonas) mallei</em></td>
<td>Equids</td>
<td>Ingestion; direct contact</td>
<td>N Y N N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Heartwater</td>
<td>Bacteria</td>
<td>pasturellosis</td>
<td><em>Ehrlichia ruminantium</em> (previously <em>Cowdria ruminantium</em>)</td>
<td>Ruminants</td>
<td>Tick-borne (genus Amblyomma)</td>
<td>N Y N N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemorrhagic Septicemia</td>
<td>Bacteria</td>
<td>acute pasturellosis</td>
<td><em>Pasteurella multocida</em></td>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>Direct or indirect contact with carrier animals</td>
<td>N Y N N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis/ Infectious Pustlar Vulvovaginitis</td>
<td>Virus</td>
<td>BVH-1, subfamily <em>Alphaherpesvirinae</em>, family <em>Herpesviridae</em></td>
<td>*Cattle and water buffalo, primarily: also swine, sheep and goats, bison, camels, elephants, horses, and donkeys, yak, and probably all ruminants</td>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>Direct and indirect contact, aerosol, sexually transmitted (including via artificial insemination)</td>
<td>N N N Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infectious bronchitis (avian)</td>
<td>Virus</td>
<td>Avian Infectious Bronchitis Virus (IBV), genus <em>Gammarcoronavirus</em>, family <em>Coronaviridae</em></td>
<td><em>Chickens</em></td>
<td>Highly infectious; aerosol, ingestion,fomites</td>
<td></td>
<td>N N N Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Infectious bursal disease</td>
<td>Virus</td>
<td>Gumboro disease, Infectious Bursitis, Infectious Avian Nephrosis</td>
<td>*Infectious bursal disease virus (IBDV), genus <em>Avibirnavirus</em>, family <em>Birnaviridae</em></td>
<td><em>Chickens</em></td>
<td>Fomites, fecal/oral; highly resistant in the environment</td>
<td>N N N Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infectious laryngotracheitis</td>
<td>Virus</td>
<td>ILT</td>
<td>*Laryngotracheitis virus, genus <em>Iltovirus</em>, family <em>Herpesviridae</em></td>
<td><em>Avian</em></td>
<td>Contact with infectious secretions; inhalation; ingestion; fomites</td>
<td>N N N Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disease</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Vector/Source</td>
<td>Hosts</td>
<td>Route of Infection</td>
<td>No. of Vectors</td>
<td>No. of Hosts</td>
<td>No. of Reservoirs</td>
<td>No. of Direct Contact</td>
<td>No. of Infection</td>
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<tr>
<td>Japanese Encephalitis Virus</td>
<td>Virus</td>
<td>Japanese encephalitis virus, genus <em>Flavivirus</em>, family <em>Flaviviridae</em></td>
<td>Horses; pigs (amplifier host); herons and egrets (reservoir); subclinical infections in cattle, sheep, goats, dogs, cats, chickens, ducks, wild mammals, reptiles, amphibians</td>
<td>Insect vector (mosquitos); direct contact</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leptospirosis</td>
<td>Bacteria</td>
<td><em>Leptospira</em> spp., multiple serovars</td>
<td>All domestic mammals and wildlife; possibly some amphibians and other vertebrates may be carriers</td>
<td>Urinary excretion and ingestion</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumpy Skin Disease</td>
<td>Virus</td>
<td>LSD virus, genus <em>Capripoxvirus</em>, family <em>Poxviridae</em></td>
<td>Cattle; Ab found in many bovids and giraffes</td>
<td>Insect vector; possible via direct contact with infectious secretions</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malignant Catarrhal Fever</td>
<td>Virus</td>
<td>Ruminant gammaherpesviruses of the Rhadinovirus genus; sheep (ovine herpesvirus-2), wildebeest (alcelaphine herpesvirus-1), and goats (caprine herpesvirus-2)</td>
<td>Likely all ruminants to some degree are either carriers or susceptible</td>
<td>Direct contact, possibly fomites; nasal secretions in sheep, birthing products in wildebeest</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marek’s Disease</td>
<td>Virus</td>
<td>MDV/Gallid herpesvirus 2 (GaHV-2), subfamily <em>Alphaherpesvirinae</em>, family <em>Herpesviridae</em></td>
<td>Chicken, quail, turkeys</td>
<td>Highly contagious; primarily by feather dander</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mycobacteriosis</td>
<td>Bacteria</td>
<td><em>Mycobacterium</em> spp.</td>
<td>Most mammals are susceptible; avian; fish; reptiles; amphibian</td>
<td>Direct contact with infectious secretions; ingestion; inhalation; entry via skin wound</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mycoplasmosis (<em>M. gallisepticum</em> or <em>M. synoviae</em>)</td>
<td>Bacteria</td>
<td><em>Mycoplasma gallisepticum</em>, <em>M. synoviae</em></td>
<td>Avian</td>
<td>Direct contact; fomites; inhalation</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nairobi Sheep Disease</td>
<td>Virus</td>
<td>genus <em>Nairovirus</em>, family <em>Bunyaviridae</em></td>
<td>Sheep and goats</td>
<td>Tick-borne; <em>Rhipicephalus</em> spp and <em>Amblyomma</em> variegatum ticks</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disease</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Risk Factors</td>
<td>Host(s)</td>
<td>Transmission</td>
<td>Direct or Indirect Contact with Infectious Excretions, Excretions; Ingestion; Inhalation; Fomites</td>
<td>Year of Disease</td>
<td>Nipah Virus Encephalitis</td>
<td>Nipah Virus Encephalitis</td>
<td>Nipah Virus Encephalitis</td>
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<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newcastle Disease</td>
<td>Virus</td>
<td>Exotic Newcastle disease, avian pneumoencephalitis, VVND</td>
<td>Newcastle disease virus, genus Avulavirus, family Paramyxoviridae</td>
<td>Avian</td>
<td>Direct contact with infectious secretions, excretions, ingestion; inhalation; fomites</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nipah Virus Encephalitis</td>
<td>Virus</td>
<td>Nipah virus, genus Henipavirus, family Paramyxoviridae</td>
<td>Swine, bats (Pteropus sp.), humans</td>
<td>Close contact (not fully understood)</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovine epididymitis</td>
<td>Bacterial</td>
<td>brucellosis</td>
<td>Brucella ovis</td>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>Direct contact</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovine Progressive Pneumonia/ Maedi-Visna</td>
<td>Virus</td>
<td>Maedi, Zwoegersiekte, La bouhite, Graaff-Reinet disease, Marsh's progressive pneumonia</td>
<td>similar to CAEV, genus Lentivirus, family Herpesvirida</td>
<td>Sheep and goats</td>
<td>Ingestion via milk or colostrum, aerosol, in utero</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paratuberculosis</td>
<td>Bacteria</td>
<td>Johne's Disease</td>
<td>Mycobacterium avium spp. paratuberculosis</td>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>Direct contact with infectious secretions, excretions, ingestion; fomites; insect vector; vertical transmission possible</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peste des Petits Ruminants</td>
<td>Virus</td>
<td>PPR, goat plague, pseudorinderpest</td>
<td>Peste des petits ruminants virus, genus Morbillivirus, family Paramyxoviridae</td>
<td>Sheep and goats</td>
<td>Direct contact with infectious secretions, excretions, ingestion; inhalation; fomites</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porcine Circovirus Type 1 and 2</td>
<td>Virus</td>
<td>A variety of disease (see below)</td>
<td>PCV, genus Circovirus, family Circoviridae</td>
<td>Swine</td>
<td>Not yet determined</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porcine Dermatitis and Nephropathy Syndrome</td>
<td>Virus</td>
<td>probably PCV2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Swine</td>
<td>Not yet determined</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porcine enterovirus type I/agent X</td>
<td>Virus</td>
<td>Teschen disease, Talfan disease, Porcine polioencephalomyelitis</td>
<td>Teschovirus (family Picornaviridae)</td>
<td>Swine</td>
<td>Direct or indirect contact with infected pigs.</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome</td>
<td>Virus</td>
<td>PRRSV, genus Arterivirus, family Arteriridae</td>
<td>Swine</td>
<td>Not yet determined</td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porcine Multisystemic Wasting Syndrome</td>
<td>Virus</td>
<td>probably PCV2</td>
<td>Swine</td>
<td>Not yet determined</td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disease</td>
<td>Class</td>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Hosts</td>
<td>Mode of Transmission</td>
<td>Transmission Routes</td>
<td>Can Disperse Nymphs</td>
<td>Can Disperse Larvae</td>
<td>Can Disperse Adult Flies</td>
<td>Can Disperse Pupa</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pullorum disease</td>
<td>Bacteria</td>
<td>Pullorum</td>
<td><em>Salmonella Pullorum</em></td>
<td>Ingestion, inhalation, direct contact; vertical transmission</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q Fever</td>
<td>Bacteria</td>
<td>coxiellosis</td>
<td><em>Coxiella burnetii</em></td>
<td>Inhalation, ingestion, or direct contact with birth fluids or placenta. Also shed in milk, urine, and feces. Possibly ticks.</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabies</td>
<td>Virus</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rabies virus, genus <em>Lyssavirus</em>, family <em>Rhabdoviridae</em></td>
<td>Direct contact with infectious saliva primarily via bites; inhalation</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rift Valley fever</td>
<td>Virus</td>
<td>Enzootic hepatitis</td>
<td>Rift Valley fever virus, genus <em>Phlebovirus</em>, family <em>Bunyaviridae</em></td>
<td>Insect vector; ingestion (raw milk); direct contact with infectious tissues; inhalation (blood)</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rinderpest</td>
<td>Virus</td>
<td>Cattle plague</td>
<td>Rinderpest virus, genus <em>Morbillivirus</em>, family <em>Paramyxoviridae</em></td>
<td>Likely all cloven-hoofed animals susceptible; bovids, suids and giraffe most susceptible</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salmonellosis</td>
<td>Bacteria</td>
<td>Pullorum, Paratyphoid, etc.</td>
<td><em>Salmonella enterica</em> multiple serotypes</td>
<td>Ingestion (contaminated food, water, meat); fomites; insect vector; vertical transmission in birds (ovarian); inhalation</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scabies</td>
<td>Parasite</td>
<td>Mange</td>
<td><em>Sarcopetas scabei var. bovis</em> (also ovis); <em>Choriopes bovis</em>, <em>Psoroptes ovis</em>, <em>Psorergates ovis</em></td>
<td>Cattle, sheep, goats</td>
<td>Direct contact</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scrapie</td>
<td>Prion</td>
<td></td>
<td>abnormal cellular protein PrPSc, Nor98</td>
<td>Sheep, goats</td>
<td>Direct contact with infectious fluid, tissues; fomites</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screwwrom (New and Old World)</td>
<td>Parasite</td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Cochliomyia hominivorax</em> (New World); <em>Chrysomyia bezziana</em> (Old World)</td>
<td>All vertebrates</td>
<td>Insect vector (fly)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Species/Genus</td>
<td>Hosts</td>
<td>Transmission Routes</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
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<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep and Goat Pox</td>
<td>Virus</td>
<td>SGP</td>
<td></td>
<td>Inhalation; direct contact with infectious secretions; insect vector; fomites</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surra</td>
<td>Protozoa</td>
<td><em>Trypanosoma evansi</em></td>
<td></td>
<td>Camels, horses, and to some extent all animals</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swine vesicular disease</td>
<td>Virus</td>
<td>SVD</td>
<td></td>
<td>Swine vesicular disease virus, genus <em>Enterovirus</em>, family <em>Picornaviridae</em></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theileriosis</td>
<td>Protozoa</td>
<td><em>Theileria sp.</em> (many)</td>
<td></td>
<td>All ruminants</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmissible Gastroenteritis</td>
<td>Virus</td>
<td>TGE</td>
<td></td>
<td>TGEV, genus <em>Coronavirus</em>, family <em>Coronaviridae</em></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichinella</td>
<td>Parasite</td>
<td>trichinosis</td>
<td></td>
<td>Most mammals, but especially carnivores</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichomoniasis</td>
<td>Parasite</td>
<td>Trichomonias</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ingestion of infected uncooked meat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trypanosomiasis Bovine (Protozoa)</td>
<td>Protozoa</td>
<td>T. congolense , T. vivax , T. brucei brucei , and T. simiae</td>
<td>Cattle, all mammals to a lesser extent</td>
<td>Tsetse flies</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tularemia</td>
<td>Bacteria</td>
<td><em>Franciscella tularensis</em></td>
<td></td>
<td>Aerosol, direct contact, ingestion, or arthropods</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey rhinotracheitis</td>
<td>Virus</td>
<td>Avian pneumovirus, avian rhinotracheitis, Swollen head syndrome</td>
<td>Chickens and turkeys</td>
<td>Direct and aerosol</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis</td>
<td>Virus</td>
<td>VEE, Venezuelan encephalitis</td>
<td></td>
<td>Horses; reported in cattle, swine, dogs, chickens, rabbits, goats, sheep; isolated from rats, opossums, bats, birds</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disease</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Virus Name, Genus, Family</td>
<td>Hosts and Reservoirs</td>
<td>Mode of Transmission</td>
<td>Lab Infections</td>
<td>Y - (Non-Domestic Strains)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vesicular exanthema of swine</td>
<td>Virus</td>
<td>VES</td>
<td>VES virus, genus Vesivirus, family Calicivirida&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Suids; reservoirs are marine mammals and opaleye fish; related viruses found in snakes, toads, skunks, cattle, primates</td>
<td>Ingestion (contaminated meat); direct contact with infectious fluid from ruptured vesicles</td>
<td>N - (though lab infections reported)</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vesicular stomatitis</td>
<td>Virus</td>
<td>VS</td>
<td>Vesicular stomatitis virus, genus Vesiculovirus, family Rhabdoviridae&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Equids; suids; bovids; camels, white tailed deer; reported in various others (bats, rodents, birds, non-human primates, goats, sheep, raccoons)</td>
<td>Insect vectors; direct contact with infectious fluid from ruptured vesicles; fomites</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y - (non-domestic strains)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Nile Virus</td>
<td>Virus</td>
<td>WNV, West Nile fever</td>
<td>West Nile virus, genus Arbovirus, family Flaviviridae&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Avian; equids; reported in some reptiles, camels, marine mammals, sheep, cervids, Indian rhinoceros; Ab found in many other species</td>
<td>Insect vector (mosquitoes); ingestion (infectious tissue)</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Equine Encephalomyelitis</td>
<td>Virus</td>
<td>WEE</td>
<td>WEE virus, genus Alphavirus, family Togaviridae&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Equids; birds; asymptomatic infection in squirrels, snakes, frogs, tortoises</td>
<td>Insect vector, mosquitoes</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>