

### ZOONOTIC AND OTHER ANIMAL DISEASES OF CONCERN IN MARYLAND

**Table 1. New or Ongoing Morbidity or Mortality Animal or Zoonotic Disease Events**

Estimated first onset	Estimated end date	Jurisdiction affected	Species affected	Diagnosis	Estimated # of cases to date	Lead agency	Comment
March 8, 2013	ongoing	Maryland (1), 20 other states (97)	Human	<i>Salmonella</i>	1	DHMH	See below

**For questions regarding specific disease events, please contact the lead agency noted. This contact information is for use by Maryland veterinarians and health professionals:**

MDA - Maryland Department of Agriculture: [ahops.mda@maryland.gov](mailto:ahops.mda@maryland.gov), 410-841-5810

DHMH - Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Center for Zoonotic and Vector-borne Diseases: [dhmh.czvbd@maryland.gov](mailto:dhmh.czvbd@maryland.gov), 410-767-5649

DNR - Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Fish & Wildlife Health Program, [FWHP@dnr.state.md.us](mailto:FWHP@dnr.state.md.us), 410-226-5193

#### ***Salmonella* Infantis, *Salmonella* Lille, *Salmonella* Newport, or *Salmonella* Mbandaka Outbreak**

As of June 4, 2013, a total of 98 persons infected with the outbreak strains of *Salmonella* Infantis, *Salmonella* Lille, *Salmonella* Newport, or *Salmonella* Mbandaka have been reported from 21 states. There has been a single case identified in Maryland. 27% of ill persons have been hospitalized, and no deaths have been reported; 44% of ill persons are children 10 years of age or younger. Epidemiologic, laboratory, and traceback findings have linked this outbreak of human *Salmonella* infections to contact with chicks, ducklings, and other live baby poultry from Mt. Healthy Hatchery in Ohio.

Recommendations to prevent *Salmonella* infection from live poultry include:

- People should always wash hands thoroughly with soap and water right after touching live poultry or anything in the area where they live and roam. Do not let live poultry inside the house.
- Mail-order hatcheries, agricultural feed stores, and others that sell or display chicks, ducklings, and other live poultry should provide health-related information to owners and potential purchasers of these birds prior to the point of purchase. This should include information about the risk of acquiring a *Salmonella* infection from contact with live poultry.
- Additional recommendations can be viewed at: <http://www.cdc.gov/Features/SalmonellaBabyBirds/> and <http://www.cdc.gov/salmonella/live-poultry-04-13/advice-consumers.html>

To report cases of disease in:	Contact:
<b>Domestic animals</b>	MDA Animal Health Program Office 410-841-5810 <a href="http://mda.maryland.gov/animalHealth/Pages/Diseases.aspx">http://mda.maryland.gov/animalHealth/Pages/Diseases.aspx</a>
<b>Wild animals</b>	MD DNR / USDA Wildlife Service Call Center 1-877-463-6497 <a href="http://www.wher.org">http://www.wher.org</a>
<b>Humans</b>	DHMH Center for Zoonotic and Vector-borne Diseases 410-767-5649 <a href="http://phpa.dhmh.maryland.gov/OIDEOR/CZVBD/SitePages/Home.aspx">http://phpa.dhmh.maryland.gov/OIDEOR/CZVBD/SitePages/Home.aspx</a>

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### Leave Wildlife in the WILD !

It's almost summer and reports of baby birds and mammals are coming in regularly. Here are some facts about wildlife:

#### Did you know?

Did you know that all wildlife have very specific needs for survival? Many people, with the best of intentions, feed wildlife or "rescue" what they think are sick or injured wildlife. You may actually be doing more harm than good by handling wild animals and *it is a violation of Maryland law to keep wildlife captive*. Many species do not respond well to human care and, if they survive, do not assimilate well back into the wild. Wildlife can easily become stressed by interference from people which can ultimately be detrimental to their health. Also, it is important to remember that wild animals of any size can be dangerous, especially a female protecting her young.

#### Fawns - [Think Twice Before Rescuing that Fawn](#)

Marylanders are reminded to "Keep Fawns Wild": [http://www.dnr.state.md.us/wildlife/Plants\\_Wildlife/Deer\\_Fawn\\_FAQ.asp](http://www.dnr.state.md.us/wildlife/Plants_Wildlife/Deer_Fawn_FAQ.asp) ; <http://news.maryland.gov/dnr/2013/05/08/marylanders-reminded-to-keep-fawns-wild/>

- Fawns are routinely left unattended by the doe, sometimes for extended periods of time, while the doe feeds. Does spend extra time feeding to provide for their nutritional needs and in order to produce milk for their fawns. Typically the doe will return to the fawn for brief periods to nurse when there is no disturbance. For this reason, it is important for people to avoid disturbing fawns and to keep their pets away.
- It is inhumane and unsafe to keep a fawn in captivity. As fawns mature into adult deer, they can be extremely dangerous in captive situations and have seriously injured humans, sometimes fatally. Further, fawns not receiving proper care and nutrition will become sick and may eventually die, especially when fed inappropriate foods such as cow's milk.
- Healthy, uninjured fawns removed from the wild should immediately be returned to the location where the fawn was picked-up. The doe is still in the area and will reunite with the fawn. To return a fawn, place the fawn in or next to natural vegetation near the location where it was found to provide cover and protection.
- Rehabilitating an injured adult deer is prohibited due to the potential dangers to humans and the lack of success in trying to confine an adult deer for long term care. Deer can injure humans and should only be handled by professionals. If an injured adult deer is found and it cannot move off on its own, contact the local Police Department or DNR at 1-877-463-6497 for assistance.



#### Reptiles and Amphibians

Whether we find them beautiful and beneficial or frightening - snakes, frogs and turtles hold a certain fascination for most people. All wildlife play an important role in our environment and are best left in the wild. In the heat of summer, events such as "turtle derbies" and "frog jumping contests" can spread disease by congregating animals in one place. Additionally, heat stress and drying conditions can be harmful to these animals.

#### Birds

Many people see young birds on the ground and assume that they are injured and take them inside. Most often it's a young bird learning to fly and the adult is close by. If you think it has fallen out of the nest place the bird back into the nest or on a tree branch. Human scent on a bird will not discourage adult birds from caring for the young. Birds can easily become habituated to people and have very specific needs for survival so it is best to leave them alone.

## ZOONOTIC AND OTHER ANIMAL DISEASES OF CONCERN IN MARYLAND

Leave Wildlife in the WILD ! (continued)

**Do Not Feed or Handle Wildlife** - wild animals need *habitat not handouts*:

- Feeding wildlife can lead to crowding, stress and the spread of disease.
- Some wild animals can be dangerous if approached.
- Supplemental food sources often do not contribute to the well-being of a wildlife population.
- An overabundance of individuals can result in habitat degradation.

Only licensed wildlife rehabilitators are permitted to handle wildlife. State law prohibits the possession of wildlife without a permit. However, if you find an animal that you believe may be **sick or injured** please call **1-877-463-6497** or to find a **licensed wildlife rehabilitator** go to our website: [http://www.dnr.state.md.us/wildlife/Plants\\_Wildlife/w/problems.asp](http://www.dnr.state.md.us/wildlife/Plants_Wildlife/w/problems.asp). To learn more about Maryland's wildlife visit [www.dnr.state.md.us/wildlife](http://www.dnr.state.md.us/wildlife) or call the Wildlife & Heritage Service at 410-260-8540.

**Marine Mammals and Sea Turtles** - *Wanted Dead or Alive*: To report marine mammal and sea turtle strandings call the MD DNR 24/7 toll-free hotline: 1-800-628-9944

### **Solicitation of Comments Regarding Possible Revision to Code of Maryland Regulations (COMAR) 10.06.02 Rabies**

The Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Center for Zoonotic and Vectorborne Diseases, is initiating a review and possible revision of Maryland's regulations regarding rabies: Code of Maryland Regulations 10.06.02 Rabies (which can be reviewed at: [http://www.dsd.state.md.us/comar/SubtitleSearch.aspx?search=10.06.02.\\*](http://www.dsd.state.md.us/comar/SubtitleSearch.aspx?search=10.06.02.*)). We are asking for stakeholder input regarding which regulations may benefit from revision.

If you would like to provide input to this process, please:

1. Send an email to [dhmh.czvbd@maryland.gov](mailto:dhmh.czvbd@maryland.gov)
2. Include in the subject "Rabies regulations"
3. Include your name, affiliation, and best way to contact you in the event there are questions.
4. Indicate the exact regulation about which you have a comment and enter your comment.

**Please submit all comments by June 30, 2013.**

## MARYLAND ANIMAL RABIES CASES, 2013

**Table 2. New (confirmed since the previous Bulletin) and Cumulative Rabies Cases, Week Ending June 22, 2013**

Jurisdiction	Bat Total (New)	Cat Total (New)	Cow Total (New)	Dog Total (New)	Fox Total (New)	Groundhog Total (New)	Raccoon Total (New)	Skunk Total (New)	Other Total (New)	Total (New)
Allegany		1(1)					4(1)			5(2)
Anne Arundel	1(1)					1	16(4)			18(5)
Baltimore		4(2)				2(1)	10(3)			16(6)
Baltimore City	5(4)						7(3)			12(7)
Calvert							3			3
Caroline							4(1)	3(1)		7(2)
Carroll	1(1)	1(1)			1		3(3)			6(5)
Cecil						1(1)	4(2)			5(3)
Charles	1(1)				3(1)		3(2)			7(4)
Dorchester		1					1			2
Frederick		5(1)			4(2)		12(3)	2		23(6)
Garrett									2	2
Harford		1					7(1)			8(1)
Howard							2			2
Kent							1			1
Montgomery	2(2)				1(1)		8(4)			11(7)
Prince George's	2(1)				1		7(1)			10(2)
Queen Anne's	1(1)						5	1		7(1)
Somerset										
St. Mary's						1(1)		3		4(1)
Talbot							1	1(1)		2(1)
Washington		1					1(1)			2(1)
Wicomico							5(2)	1		6(2)
Worcester					3(3)		13(4)			16(7)
<b>Total (New)</b>	<b>13(11)</b>	<b>14(5)</b>			<b>13(7)</b>	<b>5(3)</b>	<b>117(35)</b>	<b>11(2)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>175 (63)</b>

**Other: Horse-1, Goat-1**

**For complete animal rabies data:**

<http://phpa.dhmh.maryland.gov/OIDEOR/CZVBD/SitePages/Home.aspx>

**To view previous issues of the Maryland One Health Bulletin (MOHB):**

<http://mda.maryland.gov/animalHealth/Pages/md-one-health.aspx>

**Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene Weekly Public Health and Emergency Preparedness Bulletin:**

<http://preparedness.dhmh.maryland.gov/SitePages/Public%20Health%20And%20Emergency%20Preparedness%20Bulletins.aspx>

**National Wildlife Health Center New and Ongoing Wildlife Mortality Events Nationwide:**

[http://www.nwhc.usgs.gov/mortality\\_events?ongoing.jsp](http://www.nwhc.usgs.gov/mortality_events?ongoing.jsp)

**U.S. Livestock and Poultry Disease Events and Trends:**

[http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal\\_health](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health)

**Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene Weekly Influenza Report:**

<http://phpa.dhmh.maryland.gov/influenza/fluwatch/SitePages/Home.aspx>