

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	Counties affected	Species affected	Diagnosis	Estimated # of cases to date	Lead agency	Comment
March 1, 2012	Ongoing	Maryland & other states	Human	<i>Salmonella</i>	Maryland (1) Other states (122)	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.state.md.us, 410-841-5810
- DHMH - Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Center for Zoonotic and Vector-borne Diseases: czvbd@dhmh.state.md.us, 410-767-5649
- DNR - Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Fish & Wildlife Health Program, FWHP@dnr.state.md.us, 410-226-5193

***Salmonella* in Humans Linked to Baby Poultry, Maryland and Nationwide**

One case of *Salmonella* infection associated with exposure to live chicks or ducklings has been confirmed in a Maryland resident. The Maryland patient is part of a nationwide outbreak involving 123 human salmonellosis cases in 25 states that is linked to exposure to live chicks and ducklings. *Salmonella* species implicated in the outbreak are *S. Infantis*, *S. Newport* and *S. Lille*. The Maryland Departments of Health and Mental Hygiene and Agriculture are working with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the U.S. Department of Agriculture and other state health departments to investigate this outbreak. Traceback investigations of live chicks and ducklings from homes of ill persons have identified a single mail-order hatchery in Ohio as the source of these chicks and ducklings. This is the same mail-order hatchery that was associated with the 2011 outbreak of *Salmonella* Altona and *Salmonella* Johannesburg infections in humans. In May 2012, veterinarians from the Ohio Department of Agriculture inspected the mail-order hatchery and made recommendations for improvement. A summary of the current outbreak investigation may be found on the CDC website: <http://www.cdc.gov/salmonella/live-poultry-05-12/index.html>.

Live baby poultry can carry *Salmonella* and not appear sick, but can spread the bacteria to people. People can be exposed to *Salmonella* by holding, cuddling, or kissing the birds and by touching things where the bird lives, such as cages or feed and water bowls. Young children are especially at risk for illness because their immune systems are still developing and because they are more likely than others to put their fingers or other items into their mouths.

(continued on next page)

To report cases of disease in:	Contact:
Domestic animals	MDA Animal Health Program Office 410-841-5810 www.mda.state.md.us/animal_health/diseases/reportable.php
Wild animals	MD DNR / USDA Wildlife Service Call Center 1-877-463-6497 http://www.whmn.org/wher/
Humans	DHMH Center for Zoonotic and Vector-borne Diseases 410-767-5649 http://ideha.dhmh.maryland.gov/OIDEOR/CZVBD/SitePages/Home.aspx

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***Salmonella* in Humans Linked to Baby Poultry, Maryland and Nationwide (continued):**

Salmonella can make people sick with diarrhea, vomiting, fever, and/or abdominal cramps. Sometimes, people can become so sick from *Salmonella* that they have to go to the hospital. Infants, elderly persons, and those with weakened immune systems are more likely than others to develop severe illness. When severe infection occurs, *Salmonella* may spread from the intestines to the bloodstream and then to other body sites and can cause death unless the person is treated promptly with antibiotics.

Owners should be educated regarding the health risks of handling live poultry or hatching eggs and preventive measures. It is always a good idea to wash hands thoroughly with soap and water immediately after touching live baby poultry or anything in the area where they live and roam. Hand sanitizer is an acceptable alternative if soap and water are not readily available. Information to provide clients about how to reduce the risk of *Salmonella* infection from contact with live baby poultry may be found on the CDC website: <http://www.cdc.gov/Features/SalmonellaBabyBirds/>.

We also encourage you to view and pass on to clients the following new website from USDA on poultry biosecurity: http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/birdbiosecurity/.

Marine Mammal and Sea Turtle Strandings

Early summer is the time that most marine mammal and sea turtle strandings occur. The Maryland Department of Natural Resources investigates reports of marine mammal and sea turtle strandings.

**Please call this toll-free number to report marine mammal and sea turtle strandings:
1-800-628-9944**

MARYLAND ANIMAL RABIES CASES, 2012

Table 2. New (confirmed within the last four weeks) and Cumulative Rabies Cases, Week Ending June 2, 2012

Jurisdiction	Bat Total (New)	Cat Total (New)	Cow Total (New)	Dog Total (New)	Fox Total (New)	Total	Groundhog Total (New)	Raccoon Total (New)	Skunk Total (New)	Other Total (New)	Total (New)
Allegany											0
Anne Arundel	3(2)				1			5(1)	1		10(3)
Baltimore	1(1)				1(1)			8(1)			10(3)
Baltimore City	1(1)										1(1)
Calvert		1							1		2
Caroline								2		1	3
Carroll					1			5(1)			6(1)
Cecil		1						5	1		7
Charles	2(1)							4			6(1)
Dorchester		1									1
Frederick								12(2)		1	13(2)
Garrett								2			2
Harford								11(3)			11(3)
Howard								1			1
Kent											0
Montgomery	3(2)				1(1)			8(2)			12(5)
Prince George's	2(2)				1			1(1)	2(1)		6(4)
Queen Anne's					1			4	1		6
Somerset		1						1			2
St. Mary's								2(1)	1		3(1)
Talbot								3			3
Washington		1			1(1)			2(1)			4(2)
Wicomico								3	1		4
Worcester								11(3)			11(3)
Total (New)	12(9)	5	0	0	7(3)	0	0	90(16)	8(1)	2	124(29)

Other: Sheep 1; Opossum 1

For complete animal rabies and other human zoonotic and vector-borne disease case counts, please visit:

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

To review additional disease reports:

Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene Weekly Biosurveillance Report:

<http://preparedness.dhmh.maryland.gov/Pages/Programs/Biosurveillance>

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

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

Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene Weekly Influenza Report:

<http://www.marylandfluwatch.org/>