

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
September 2012	Ongoing	Dorchester, Talbot, Eastern Shore	Deer Cattle	Hemorrhagic Disease	Deer (2) Cattle (2)	DNR	See below
July 2012	Ongoing	Montgomery & Worcester	Mosquito Pools	West Nile virus	Montgomery: 9, Worcester: 1	MDA, DoD	See page 2
July 2012	Ongoing	15 counties	Human	West Nile virus	35 (3 fatalities)	DHMH	See page 2

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: dhmh.czvbd@maryland.gov, 410-767-5649

DNR - Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Fish & Wildlife Health Program, FWhp@dnr.state.md.us, 410-226-5193

Hemorrhagic Disease

To date, we have confirmed hemorrhagic disease (HD) in two deer in Maryland, one each from Talbot and Dorchester counties. HD is an endemic, viral disease of deer caused by one of two related orbiviruses: epizootic hemorrhagic disease virus (EHDV) and bluetongue virus (BTV). The clinically identical syndrome known as HD is transmitted by biting midges (*Culicoides*). HD is usually reported in late summer and fall, and DNR continues to receive reports of ill or dead deer. States in the southeast U. S. have historically been affected, though the disease is now reported in northern and western states. Clinical signs in acute cases in white-tailed deer vary depending on multiple factors including duration of the event and virulence of the virus, but can include depression, inability to stand, edema of the head, conjunctiva, neck, or tongue, and respiratory distress. Animals can also simply be found dead, often near a water source. Post-mortem examination reveals ulcerations of the tongue, oral cavity, and teats; hemorrhage and congestion

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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Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease (continued):

of the heart, rumen and reticulum; and edema of respiratory tissues. In more chronic forms found later in the season, growth interruptions or sloughing of hooves is common as well as loss of rumen papillae. Several different serotypes occur, but in Maryland, EHDV-2 is most commonly diagnosed and is the subtype associated with the two confirmed cases this year. To report deer mortalities, please contact the MD DNR/USDA WS Call Center: 1-877-463-6497. Additional information on HD in deer can be found at: http://dnr.maryland.gov/wildlife/hunt_trap/deer/disease/hdfacts.asp

This disease is not transmissible to humans and can cause a disease similar to blue tongue virus infection in cattle. Recently, 2 eastern shore cattle operations were confirmed to have EHDV-2, and a third operation in the same area is a probable case of EHDV-2. Other states, including Nebraska, South Dakota and West Virginia, have reported EHD cases in domestic hoofstock in 2012. Cattle are dead end hosts of EHD and pose little risk to other animals. Cattle infected with EHD may experience weight loss or decreased milk production while symptoms are present. The disease is rarely fatal in cattle.

EHD lesions look very similar to foot and mouth disease in that lesions are seen in the mouth, teats and feet of cattle. **Cattle and other cloven hooved animals with vesicular lesions are reportable to the Maryland Department of Agriculture as soon as possible; please do not assume a case is EHD. Animals with these lesions should be held at the farm, and the veterinarian should call MDA at 410-841-5810 during normal working hours, or 410-841-5971 after hours.**

West Nile Virus

West Nile virus (WNV) infection has been detected in humans and mosquitoes, and now in a horse, in Maryland. As of October 2, 2012, 35 human cases of WNV have been reported in the state, including 3 fatalities. The 35 human cases have occurred in 15 counties. Ten mosquito pools have tested positive for WNV: 9 in Montgomery County and 1 in Worcester County. A one-year old Paint colt in Washington County was reported with WNV infection. Illness onset was September 9, 2012; the horse had no history of WNV vaccination and presented with ataxia, altered mentation, and hyperesthesia, but is alive and recovering.

Because WNV is endemic in Maryland wildlife, birds are no longer routinely tested for WNV in the State; however, sick or injured birds can be reported to a local wildlife rehabilitator, who can be identified on the DNR web site. Detailed instructions on what to do when you find a sick or dead bird can be found on the DHMH web site. Veterinarians are reminded that equine neurologic syndromes and any of the equine encephalitides are reportable to the MDA Animal Health Program and that equine arboviral testing is available at the DHMH Laboratories Administration. Veterinarians are also reminded to vaccinate horses against WNV, Eastern equine encephalitis and rabies.

For additional information on WNV:

Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene: <http://ideha.dhmh.maryland.gov/OIDEOR/CZVBD/SitePages/west-nile.aspx>

Maryland Department of Agriculture for reportable diseases in animals: http://www.mda.state.md.us/animal_health/diseases/reportable.php

Maryland Department of Agriculture for mosquito control: http://www.mda.state.md.us/plants-pests/mosquito_control/index.php

Maryland DNR for wildlife rehabilitators: <http://www.dnr.state.md.us/wildlife/rehab.asp>

MARYLAND ANIMAL RABIES CASES, 2012

Table 2. New (confirmed since the previous Bulletin) and Cumulative Rabies Cases, Week Ending September 29, 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	1							1		1	3
Anne Arundel	9				1			7(1)	1		18(1)
Baltimore	3				1			10(2)			14(2)
Baltimore City	18(3)							3			21(3)
Calvert		1							2		3
Caroline					1			3(1)		1	5(1)
Carroll					2			9(1)	1(1)		12(2)
Cecil		3						7	1		11
Charles	7							6	1		14
Dorchester		1			1(1)			2(1)			4(2)
Frederick		1						20(2)		1	22(2)
Garrett								3	1		4
Harford	1							13(1)			14(1)
Howard								2			2
Kent											0
Montgomery	4(1)	1			1			16(1)			22(2)
Prince George's	8				2			4(2)	2		16(2)
Queen Anne's					1			5	1		7
Somerset		1			1(1)			4			6(1)
St. Mary's		1						6(1)	6(1)		13(2)
Talbot								4	1		5
Washington		1			1			6			8
Wicomico					2			5	1		8
Worcester					1		1(1)	13			15(1)
Total (New)	51(4)	10	0	0	15(2)		1(1)	149(13)	18(2)	3	247(22)

Other: Sheep 1; Opossum 1; Deer 1

For complete animal rabies data:

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

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

http://mda.maryland.gov/animal_health/diseases/bulletin.php

Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene Weekly Biosurveillance Report:

<http://preparedness.dhmv.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/>