

## 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

**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, 877-463-6497 or 800-628-9944

### Canine Influenza

Infections with canine influenza (CI) virus H3N2 have been confirmed in dogs in six states (FL, GA, KY, TX, NC, and LA), primarily associated with dog movement between American Kennel Club (AKC) dog shows. There has been spillover of this strain into pet dogs; Maryland does not have any known canine cases at this time. H3N2 CI virus has also infected cats, but there is no evidence that it can infect people.

Canine influenza, also known as dog flu, is a highly contagious viral infection. Two strains of CI virus have been identified in the United States: H3N8 (which emerged in the U.S. in 2004) and H3N2 (which emerged in the U.S. in 2015). Common symptoms of dog flu include sneezing, nasal discharge and frequent coughing. CI is transmitted through droplets or aerosols containing respiratory secretions from coughing, sneezing and barking. It can also be spread indirectly through objects (e.g., kennels, food, water bowls, collars and leashes). The virus can remain infectious on surfaces up to 48 hours, on clothing for 24 hours and on hands for 12 hours. Good hygiene and disinfection procedures are essential to preventing the spread of the virus. Dogs are contagious for up to four weeks. There are vaccines available to help protect against both H3N2 and H3N8 CI viruses.

Helpful links regarding canine influenza include:

**American Veterinary Medical Association:**

<https://www.avma.org/KB/Resources/Reference/Pages/Canine-InfluenzaBackgrounder.aspx>

**University of Florida, College of Veterinary Medicine:**

<http://hospitals.vetmed.ufl.edu/canine-influenza/>

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/Pages/Home.aspx">http://phpa.dhmh.maryland.gov/OIDEOR/CZVBD/Pages/Home.aspx</a>

## ZOONOTIC AND OTHER ANIMAL DISEASES OF CONCERN IN MARYLAND

### ***Zika—Update Summary, 2017***

As of June 7, 2017, the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DHMH) no longer considers travel to southern Florida on or after June 2, 2017 as a risk factor for Zika virus infection and will refer Zika test requests for such persons to commercial laboratories. This is in response to the recent travel recommendation issued by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) on June 2, 2017 which lifted the cautionary yellow area designation in Miami-Dade County due to more than three mosquito incubation periods (45 days) having passed with no additional confirmed local transmission cases and no suspected local transmission cases under investigation. We continue to recommend that people traveling to Miami-Dade County protect themselves from mosquito bites.

In addition, India has recently reported its first cases of locally-acquired Zika virus infection to the World Health Organization (WHO). Pregnant women should be counseled to avoid travel to India. Appropriate persons who have recently returned from travel to India should be considered for Zika virus testing through DHMH.

Maryland has identified 202 cases of Zika virus disease and infection since the end of 2015, all of which are associated with travel to a Zika-affected area. Maryland has not detected any locally acquired mosquito-borne Zika cases. Women account for 76% of Maryland's cases, and just under 40% of cases are pregnant women. The average age of cases is 35 years (range 0-84 years).

Approximately 60% of Zika cases are from the National Capital region, 30% are from the Baltimore Metro region, 6% from the Eastern Shore, and the remaining 4% are split evenly between Southern and Western Maryland. The most common regions visited by Marylanders were: the Caribbean (53%), Central America including Mexico (50%), Florida (5%), South America (5%), and Southeast Asia and the Pacific Islands (2%). The most common destinations visited include: El Salvador (20%), Dominican Republic (13%), Guatemala (11%), Puerto Rico (10%), Mexico (9%), Honduras (6%), Jamaica (6%), Trinidad and Tobago (5%), and Florida (5%).

The Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene has enrolled 94 pregnant women into the United States Zika Pregnancy Registry (USZPR) due to laboratory evidence of possible Zika exposure during pregnancy. Maryland has documented instances of fetal demise and miscarriage along with birth defects associated with possible Zika virus infection. DHMH posts the number of pregnant women enrolled in the USZPR to the DHMH Zika website.

Please see these websites for additional information:

**Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene:**

<https://phpa.health.maryland.gov/Pages/Zika.aspx>

**Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:**

<https://www.cdc.gov/zika/intheus/florida-update.html>

**World Health Organization:**

<http://www.who.int/csr/don/26-may-2017-zika-ind/en/>

## MARYLAND ANIMAL RABIES CASES, 2017

**Table 2. New (confirmed since the previous Bulletin) and Cumulative Rabies Cases, Week Ending June 17, 2017**

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										
Anne Arundel		1					2			3
Baltimore	1				1		8(4)			10(4)
Baltimore City		1					6(3)			7(3)
Calvert										
Caroline							1	1		2
Carroll		2					3			5
Cecil		1					1(1)			2(1)
Charles	2(2)	1(1)								3(3)
Dorchester										
Frederick	3(2)	3(2)					8(5)			14(9)
Garrett							1			1
Harford							10(6)			10(6)
Howard						1(1)				1(1)
Kent							1			1
Montgomery					1		6(3)			7(3)
Prince George's	2(1)				1(1)		2			5(2)
Queen Anne's							1(1)	1		2(1)
Saint Mary's										
Somerset										
Talbot							4(2)			4(2)
Washington	2(1)	2			1(1)	1(1)	1(1)			7(4)
Wicomico							1			1
Worcester		1(1)					5(2)		1	7(3)
<b>Total (New)</b>	<b>10(6)</b>	<b>12(4)</b>			<b>4(2)</b>	<b>2(2)</b>	<b>61(28)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>92(42)</b>

**Other: Opossum 1(1)**

**For complete animal rabies data:**

<http://phpa.dhmd.maryland.gov/OIDEOR/CZVBD/Pages/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.dhmd.maryland.gov/Pages/PHPSA.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/wps/portal/banner/help?1dmy&uril=wcm%3apath%3a%2FAPHIS\\_Content\\_Library%2FSA\\_Our\\_Focus%2FSA\\_Animal\\_Health](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/wps/portal/banner/help?1dmy&uril=wcm%3apath%3a%2FAPHIS_Content_Library%2FSA_Our_Focus%2FSA_Animal_Health)

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

<http://phpa.dhmd.maryland.gov/influenza/Pages/home.aspx>