

### 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
May 19	September 10	6 jurisdictions	human	WNV	6	DHMH	See page 2
July 2016	October 2016	5 jurisdictions	Mosquito	WNV EEE	6 WNV, 2 EEE	MDA	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@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

### *November 3 has been declared One Health Day*

One Health is not a new idea, but it has become more important in recent years. The One Health approach recognizes that the health of people is connected to the health of animals and the environment. For the inaugural recognition of One Health Day, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA), American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP), and US Department of Agriculture (USDA) are all promoting One Health in state and local communities.

There are many examples that show how the health of people relates to the health of animals and the environment. For instance, some diseases can be shared between animals and people. These are known as zoonotic diseases. Every year, tens of thousands of Americans will get sick from diseases spread between animals and people. Just this year, eight multistate outbreaks of human Salmonella infections were linked to backyard chickens.

**CDC**—First One Health Day highlights connection between health of people, animals, and environment.

The CDC uses a One Health <http://www.cdc.gov/onehealth/index.html> approach by working with physicians, veterinarians, ecologists, and many others to monitor and control public health threats and to learn about how diseases spread between people, animals, and the environment.

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>

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### *November 3 has been declared One Health Day*

**AVMA and AAP**—announced the adoption of a joint statement: The Value of Professional Collaboration in Protecting the Health of People and Animals. The statement outlines potential opportunities for collaboration that would benefit patients, families, and communities. For more information go to: AVMA - <https://www.avma.org/KB/Resources/Reference/Pages/One-Health.aspx>, AAP - <https://www.aap.org/en-us/Pages/Default.aspx>

**USDA APHIS**—United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) says it is a day to explore connections between people, other animals, and our environment that affect our health, animal health, and the viability of our ecosystems. For more information about USDA and APHIS engagement in One Health issues, go to: <http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?navid=onehealth>.

You can do your part to support One Health Day through the following steps:

- Keeping it connected: Interactions between people, animals, and our environment are changing. These changes have led to the emergence and reemergence of diseases of public health importance. A One Health approach is important because six out of every ten infectious diseases in people are spread from animals.
- Healthier pets make healthier people: It is important for people to know how to enjoy their pets without getting sick from zoonotic diseases. The Zoonoses Education Coalition (ZEC) <http://www.cdc.gov/onehealth/domestic-activities/index.html> was formed to develop a set of evidence-based, plain language recommendations, which can be used by everyone involved in promoting healthy pets and healthy people.
- Promote professional wellness: The physical and mental demands placed on physicians and veterinarians as they care for their patients can be considerable, and the wellness of the professionals directly impacts the care of their patients. As members of the healing professions, veterinarians and physicians need to care for not only their patients, but also themselves.
- Get involved with the first One Health Day: <https://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2016/a1102-one-health-day.html>. Tweet this message or create one of your own: Ever thought about how your animals & health connect? Learn about One Health Day & what you should know by following @CDC\_NCEZID.

### ***Maryland Arbovirus Surveillance Summary, 2016***

Mosquito surveillance and control activities conducted out of concern for arbovirus transmission, including the mosquito responses required to prevent local transmission of Zika, dengue, and chikungunya viruses, ended on October 31.

As of October 31, 2016, 6 (3 confirmed and 3 probable) human WNV cases were reported in six jurisdictions: Anne Arundel (1), Baltimore City (1), Harford (1), Montgomery (1), Prince George's (1), and Washington (1). All of the case-patients were classified as having neuroinvasive disease (meningitis or encephalitis), and none of the cases were fatal. Dates of illness onset ranged from May 19<sup>th</sup> to September 10<sup>th</sup>. Age ranged from 58–72 years, with a median age of 68.5 years. The number of human WNV cases in 2016 was much lower than the number of cases reported in 2015 (46), but has returned to the reported numbers prior to 2015. In addition to WNV, 107 human Zika cases, all travel-associated, were reported in Maryland as of November 2, 2016.

The Maryland Department of Agriculture Mosquito Control Program submitted mosquito pools from trap sites throughout the state to DHMH for testing for West Nile virus (WNV), Eastern equine encephalitis (EEE) virus, and St. Louis encephalitis virus. A total of six pools of *Culex* species mosquitoes from three jurisdictions tested positive for WNV infection in 2016: Anne Arundel (1), Montgomery (3), and Prince George's (2) counties. Four of these WNV-positive mosquito pools were reported by the Department of Defense (DoD) in Anne Arundel and Montgomery counties. In addition, three pools tested positive for EEE in Wicomico (1) and Worcester (2) counties in 2016.

No equine or avian WNV or other arboviral cases were reported in Maryland in 2016.

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### *Maryland Arbovirus Surveillance Summary, 2016 (continued)*

Please see these websites for additional information:

Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene West Nile Virus Page:

<http://phpa.dhmh.maryland.gov/OIDEOR/CZVBD/Pages/west-nile-virus.aspx>

Maryland Department of Agriculture for mosquito control and reportable diseases in animals:

[http://mda.maryland.gov/plants-pests/Pages/mosquito\\_control.aspx](http://mda.maryland.gov/plants-pests/Pages/mosquito_control.aspx)

## MARYLAND ANIMAL RABIES CASES, 2016

**Table 2. New (confirmed since the previous Bulletin) and Cumulative Rabies Cases, Week Ending October 22, 2016**

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)	2(1)			1		2	1		7(2)
Anne Arundel	10	2					3			15
Baltimore	10	3	1		2	1	17(4)			34(4)
Baltimore City	27(1)	1			1	1	19(1)			49(2)
Calvert						1	2(1)			3(1)
Caroline							7(1)	1		8(1)
Carroll	1	2(1)			1		3(1)	1		8(2)
Cecil	1				1		1(1)	2(1)		5(2)
Charles	1				2(1)		1	1		5(1)
Dorchester							6(4)	1		7(4)
Frederick	17(2)	2			1		10(2)	3(2)		33(6)
Garrett							3			3
Harford	5	2			2(1)		10(2)			19(3)
Howard	3						1			4
Kent	1	1(1)					2			4(1)
Montgomery	15	1			2(1)		8(1)		1	27(2)
Prince George's	10(1)	1					1			12(1)
Queen Anne's	1						6	1		8
Saint Mary's		1				1	6	4(1)		12(1)
Somerset		1					3			4
Talbot							6	2		8
Washington		4(2)					3(1)			7(3)
Wicomico					2		6(2)			8(2)
Worcester		1				1	10(1)	1		13(1)
<b>Total (New)</b>	<b>103(5)</b>	<b>24(5)</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>15(3)</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>136(22)</b>	<b>18(4)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>303(39)</b>

**Other (1): Beaver (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>