

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
9/14/2017	ongoing	National Capital Region	Human	WNV	1	MDH	none

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, 410-841-5810

MDH - Maryland Department of Health, Center for Zoonotic and Vector-borne Diseases: mdh.czvbd@maryland.gov, 410-767-5649

DNR - Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Fish & Wildlife Health Program, 410-226-5193

Maryland Zika Epi Summary, October 2017

The Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC) have deactivated their emergency response for Zika virus as of September 29, 2017. The CDC continues to recommend that pregnant women should not travel to areas with risk of Zika and that those who travel to areas with risk of Zika, take prevention measures to avoid mosquito bites and sexual transmission of the virus. Zika virus surveillance for infection in pregnant women and infants in Maryland will remain a priority as emergency deactivation does not mean that people are no longer at risk for Zika virus infection.

As of September 28, 2017, there have been a total of 228 Zika cases detected in Maryland, all of which are travel-associated cases. Among these, there are a few congenital and sexually-transmitted Zika cases in Maryland. Women account for 78% of Maryland's cases, while men account for 22%.

The majority (59%) of Maryland Zika cases are from the National Capital region, 31% are from the Baltimore Metropolitan region, 6% are from the Eastern Shore, 2% are from Southern Maryland, and 2% are from Western Maryland. The most common Zika-affected regions visited by Marylanders were: Central America (53%), Caribbean (51%), South America (5%), North America (4%), and Southeast Asia and the Pacific Islands (2%). The most common destinations visited include: El Salvador (21%), Dominican Republic (13%), Guatemala (11%), Mexico (10%), Puerto Rico (9%), Florida (9%), Honduras (7%), Jamaica (5%), Trinidad & Tobago (5%), and Haiti (4%).

The Maryland Department of Health (MDH) has enrolled 113 women into the United States Zika Pregnancy Registry (USZPR) due to laboratory evidence of possible Zika exposure during pregnancy.

October 31, 2017 will mark the end of the 2017 Mosquito Surveillance season in Maryland. Maryland has not detected any local mosquito transmission to date. MDH will continue to offer Zika testing through the Laboratories Administration as needed.

Guidance for the public and clinicians, case counts, and other Zika-related information can be found on the MDH website <https://phpa.health.maryland.gov/pages/zika.aspx>.

To report cases of disease in:	Contact:
Domestic animals	MDA Animal Health Program Office 410-841-5810 http://mda.maryland.gov/animalHealth/Pages/Diseases.aspx
Humans	MDH Center for Zoonotic and Vector-borne Diseases 410-767-5649 https://phpa.health.maryland.gov/OIDEOR/CZVBD/pages/Home.aspx
Wildlife	877-463-6497 or 800-628-9944

ZOONOTIC AND OTHER ANIMAL DISEASES OF CONCERN IN MARYLAND

It's fall - GO OUTSIDE!! - But take precautions!

Disease awareness and prevention for outdoor enthusiasts

Maryland temperatures are cooling down, leaves are starting to turn, and everyone is enjoying our wonderful state during the fall months. Outdoor activities, including hiking, camping, bird watching, and hunting, can result in close contact with wild animals and exposure to diseases transmitted through direct contact, by arthropod vectors, and contaminated soil and water. Anyone enjoying the Maryland great outdoors may be at an increased risk of zoonotic diseases.

Outdoor enthusiasts are especially vulnerable to tick-borne diseases because of time spent in tick habitat. Preventing tick bites is the single most important step in preventing tick-borne diseases. For information related to tick-borne disease prevention, tick identification, and proper removal of ticks, visit:

<https://phpa.health.maryland.gov/OIDEOR/CZVBD/pages/Home.aspx>

In general, wildlife should be enjoyed from a distance. Wild animals can be dangerous and orphaned, sick or injured wildlife should only be dealt with by trained professionals. In situations where contact with wild animals cannot be avoided, individuals should take the necessary precautions. For example, any dead animals brought home by household pets should be handled with gloves and disposed of properly.

For questions regarding wildlife, contact a Maryland licensed wildlife rehabilitator or nuisance wildlife cooperator by consulting the Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MD DNR) website: http://dnr.maryland.gov/Wildlife/Pages/plants_wildlife/wildlifeproblems.aspx or by calling the MD DNR/USDA hotline at 1-877-463-6497.

Hunters/trappers handling harvested wildlife and their tissues should follow ***The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommendations for safety:***

- Do not handle or harvest wildlife that are obviously sick or found dead.
- Field dress and prepare game outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- Wear rubber or disposable latex gloves while handling and cleaning game.
- When done handling game, wash hands thoroughly with soap or disinfectant and clean knives, equipment, and surfaces that came in contact with game.
- Do not eat, drink, or smoke while handling animals.
- All game should be thoroughly cooked to an internal temperature of 165 degrees Fahrenheit.
- Avoid cross-contamination. Keep uncooked game in a separate container, away from cooked or ready-to-eat foods.

Resources:

Maryland Department of Agriculture (MDA)

Tick Identification Service: <http://www.mda.state.md.us/plants-pests/Documents/tickid.pdf>

Maryland Department of Health (MDH), Center for Zoonotic and Vector-borne Diseases (CZVBD)

Educational Materials: <https://phpa.health.maryland.gov/OIDEOR/CZVBD/pages/educational-material.aspx>

Fact Sheets: <https://phpa.health.maryland.gov/Pages/fact-sheets.aspx>

Maryland Department of Natural Resources (DNR)

Wildlife & Heritage Service website: <http://dnr.maryland.gov/wildlife/Pages/default.aspx>

USDA Wildlife Services https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/wildlifedamage/SA_Program_Overview

A New One Health Publication

Every year, tens of thousands of Americans will get sick from diseases spread between animals and people. The Centers for Diseases Control and Prevention's One Health Office recognizes that human health is interconnected with animal health and the shared environment. To learn more about their work and check out their newest fact sheet visit:

<https://www.cdc.gov/nceid/what-we-do/recent-work.html#topic4sept2017>.

One Health Day will be held on **November 3, 2017**. To learn more about One Health Day activities, visit:

https://www.onehealthcommission.org/en/eventscalendar/one_health_day/event_listing_2017/

MARYLAND ANIMAL RABIES CASES, 2017

Table 2. New (confirmed since the previous Bulletin) and Cumulative Rabies Cases, Week Ending October 21, 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	1						1			2
Anne Arundel	3	1				1	3			8
Baltimore	3(1)				1		10			14(1)
Baltimore City	5(3)	1				3	7			16(3)
Calvert										
Caroline	1						1	1		3
Carroll	1	4	1				6(1)	1		13(1)
Cecil	2	3					6(1)			11(1)
Charles	3	2(1)					2			7(1)
Dorchester	1						2	1	1	5
Frederick	7(1)	6					15	1(1)		29(2)
Garrett							2	1		3
Harford	1					1	15			17
Howard	1				1	1	3(1)			6(1)
Kent							1			1
Montgomery	2(1)				2	1(1)	17(3)			22(5)
Prince George's	4(1)	3(1)			1		2			10(2)
Queen Anne's							1	1		2
Saint Mary's										
Somerset							3(1)			3(1)
Talbot							5			5
Washington	2	2			3	1	4	1(1)		13(1)
Wicomico	1	1			1		2			5
Worcester		1					7(2)		1	9(2)
Total (New)	38(7)	24(2)	1		9	8(1)	115(9)	7(2)	2	204(21)

Other: Opossum 2

For complete animal rabies data:

<https://phpa.health.maryland.gov/OIDEOR/CZVBD/Pages/rabies.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 Weekly Public Health and Emergency Preparedness Bulletin:

<https://preparedness.health.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

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

<https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/animal-disease-information>

Maryland Department of Health Weekly Influenza Report:

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