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USAFE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL CONSULTANT

ZOONOTIC DISEASES ADAPTED FOR USE DURING EPIDEMIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

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This publication is prepared and disseminated for the specific purpose of providing epidemiological information within the general scope of the USAF Aerospace Medicine Program (AFM 161-2, dated 10 October 1962).

The USAF Epidemiological Services are concerned with the relationships of various factors and conditions which contribute to injuries and to the frequency and distribution of all illness among Air Force personnel (AFR 161-12, dated 25 September 1962).

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ABSTRACT

This publication is composed of two major parts—an expanded reference list of zoonotic diseases and a definitive check list adapted for field survey use. In addition, there is a section which divides the diseases into those of major public health significance and those of minor public health significance.

This publication was prepared by Captain Donald R. Bridgewater, USAF, VC, of the USAFE Epidemiological Flight (TUSLOG Detachment 36).

This publication has been reviewed and approved.

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INTRODUCTION

This publication has been prepared to give the reader a reference list of certain zoonotic diseases of medical importance.

This publication is composed of two major parts—an expanded reference list of zoonotic diseases and a definitive check list adapted for field survey use. In addition, there is a section which divides the diseases into those of major public health significance and those of minor public health significance.

The expanded reference list of zoonotic diseases entitled, "A SUMMARY OF SOME ZOONOTIC DISEASES OF MEDICAL IMPORTANCE," was prepared as an aid to enlisted medical service technicians as an adjunct to the definitive check list so that they could familiarize themselves with each disease. This proved to be very helpful not only for the enlisted medical service technician, but also for the veterinarian and physician during the collection of zoonotic data.

The definitive check list published by the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare was modified by retitling it, "DISEASES OF ANIMAL ORIGIN OR COMMON TO MAN AND ANIMALS IN THE UNITED STATES, ALSO PREVAILING DISEASES IN TURKEY," and translating the names of the diseases into Turkish and printing the list bilingually. The list was then used by the veterinarian for gathering information from Turkish veterinarians on zoonotic diseases during epidemiological surveys in Turkey. Each Turkish veterinarian, when possible, gave the number of cases of each disease in his area. This information was placed on the check list under the heading, "Prevalence in Turkey."

The division of the diseases into those of major and minor public health significance was prepared only as a quick guide for categorizing the diseases into their public health significance.

Utilization of the expanded reference list of zoonotic diseases, together with the definitive check list, also enabled the survey
personnel to recognize the diseases and to collect pathological and clinical specimens, in addition to the actual disease prevalence.

This publication should prove beneficial to medical personnel in other overseas areas where diseases transmissible from animal to man hold military importance.

Definitive details of the zoonoses were omitted intentionally since the clinical diagnosis and the clinical specimens collected require examination by qualified medical service officers. In addition, many of the arthropod-associated diseases of a zoonotic nature were intentionally left off the disease list since these are included within the scope of medical entomology in this organization.

PART I

A SUMMARY OF SOME ZOONOTIC DISEASES OF MEDICAL IMPORTANCE

1. ACTINOMYCOSIS.

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:

Actinomyces bovis

b. Common Animal Hosts:

(1) Cows.
(2) Horses.
(3) Sheep.
(4) Hogs.
(5) Goats.
(6) Dogs and Wild Animals.

c. Signs in Animals:
(1) Swelling, especially under the jaw in the bovine.

(2) May be exuding pus or granulomatous in nature.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals:

(1) Make a fresh wet smear of pus and any granules present, and observe for shiny "rosettes."

(2) Prepare smears and stain with Gram-stain. Examine for Gram positive, long slender filaments.

e. Human Effects:

(1) A chronic suppurative or granulomatous process most frequently localized in the jaw, thorax, or abdomen; rarely limited to skin and subcutaneous tissues.

(2) Characterized by firm induration, the granulomata spreading slowly to contiguous tissues and focally breaking down to form multiple draining sinuses which penetrate to the surface.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man: No transfer to man from animal reported. (In doubt)

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Year around.

2. ANCYLOSTOMIASIS (CREEPING ERUPTION).

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:

Ancylostoma braziliense

b. Common Animal Hosts:

(1) Dogs.

(2) Cats.

(3) Cows.

c. Signs in Animals: Dogs and cats have bloody diarrhea and lose weight.
d. Field Diagnosis in Animals: Fecal examination for ova.

e. Human Effects:
   (1) Causes dermatitis in man, especially in children.
   (2) Larva migrate beneath the skin.
   (3) They seldom if ever maturate in man.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man: Through unbroken skin.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Year around, higher in summer months.

3. ANTHRAX.

   a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:
      Bacillus anthracis

   b. Common Animal Hosts:
      (1) Cows.
      (2) Horses.
      (3) Sheep.
      (4) Goats.
      (5) Wild Animals.

   c. Signs in Animals:
      (1) Sudden death.
      (2) Blood exuding from nose, mouth, and anus.
      (3) No blood clotting.
      (4) No rigor mortis.
d. Field Diagnosis in Animals:

(1) Carefully draw a blood sample.

(2) Make smear.

(3) Find Gram positive rods in chains.

(4) Culture on any simple media.

e. Human Effects:

(1) Skin type: An initial papule and vesicle at the site of inoculation develops into a black eschar, commonly followed by hard edematous swelling of deeper and adjacent tissues.

(2) Inhalation and gastrointestinal anthrax: Initial symptoms are mild and nonspecific, resembling common upper respiratory infections, but acute symptoms of respiratory distress and shock follow in 3 to 5 days with death commonly 7 to 25 hours thereafter.

(3) Sporadic cases occur among farmers and veterinarians in enzootic areas.

(4) Industrial anthrax more frequent in certain industries handling hair, wool, and hides.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man: By contact - hair and hides.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Year around, higher during spring and summer months.

4. ANIMAL ASCARIASIS or VISCERAL LARVAE MIGRANS.

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:

Strongyloides stercoralis

b. Common Animal Hosts:

(1) Dogs.
(2) Cats.
(3) Fox and related species.

c. Signs in Animals:
(1) Animal becomes thin and emaciated.
(2) Good appetite.
(3) Blood-streaked diarrhea.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals: Flotation of feces and find ova.

e. Human Effects:
(1) Dermatitis at points where larvae penetrate skin.
(2) Pneumonic signs when worms migrate through lungs.
(3) Abdominal symptoms when the adult females are in the mucosa of the intestine.
(4) Symptoms vary from mild to severe.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man: Through skin, usually when barefooted.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Year around, higher in summer months.

5. BLASTOMYCOSIS.
a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:

Blastomyces dermatitidis

b. Common Animal Hosts:
(1) Dogs.
(2) Horses.
c. Signs in Animals:

(1) Characterized by pulmonary involvement and lesions resembling tuberculosis, the formation of cutaneous abscesses, and in some instances generalized infection with the formation of abscesses in various tissues.

(2) In the dog suppurative, granulomatous lesions are most commonly observed in the lungs and the skin.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals:

(1) Smear pus and find budding, thick-walled spherical bodies.

(2) Culture on Sabouraud's glucose agar at 37°C.

e. Human Effects:

(1) An uncommon cutaneous or systemic disease.

(2) Same as for animals, otherwise.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man:

(1) Uncertain if occurs.

(2) There are no reports of transmission occurring among animals or from animals to man.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Year around, highest during hot, dry summer months.

6. BRUCELLOSIS.

a. Etiological Agents or Primary Etiological Agents:

(1) *Brucella abortus*

(2) *Brucella suis*

(3) *Brucella melitensis*
b. Common Animal Hosts:

(1) Goats.

(2) Cows.

(3) Hogs.

(4) Sheep.

(5) Horses.

(6) Dogs.

c. Signs in Animals:

(1) Cattle, Goats, Swine, and Sheep: Abortion near end of pregnancy.

(2) Horses: Pus exuding from fistulas over withers area.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals:

(1) Blood sample and run Brucella agglutination test.

(2) Placenta-smear and Gram-stain: Gram negative rod.

e. Human Effects: A systemic infection with acute or insidious onset, characterized by continued, intermittent or irregular fever of variable duration, headache, weakness, profuse sweating, chills or chilliness, arthralgia, and generalized aching.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man:

(1) Through milk.

(2) By contact.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Year around.

7. **CAT SCRATCH FEVER.**

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent: (Virus)

c. Signs in Animals: Cats that transmit it usually appear normal.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals: None, animal appears normal.

e. Human Effects:
   (1) Benign infection with some cases having furuncles and lymph node enlargement.
   (2) Fatal meningoencephalitis has occurred.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man:
   (1) Cat scratch.
   (2) Cat bite wound or puncture wound.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Sporadic, year around.

8. COCCIDIOIDOMYCOSIS.

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:

   Coccidiodes immitis

b. Common Animal Hosts:
   (1) Rodents.
   (2) Dogs.
   (3) Cows.
   (4) Sheep.
   (5) Some Fowl.

c. Signs in Animals:
(1) Cattle: Usually not diagnosed while living. Enlarged lymph nodes present in the thorax of dead animal.

(2) Dogs: May appear thin and show signs of pneumonia.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals:

(1) Culture lesion on Sabouraud's agar at room temperature for 24 hours; see round, silver-grey, slightly raised colonies which gradually become white and filamentous.

(2) Smear pus and see large, spherical bodies with a thick double wall.

e. Human Effects:

(1) Primary infection: May be entirely asymptomatic or resemble an acute febrile influenzal illness with fever, chills, cough, and pleural pain.

(2) Coccidioidal granuloma: A progressive highly fatal granulomatous disease characterized by lung lesions and single or aggregated abscesses throughout the body, especially in subcutaneous tissues, skin, bone, peritoneum, testes, thyroid, and central nervous system.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man:

(1) Inhalation.

(2) Through wounds.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Year around, highest during hot, dusty summer months.

9. CRYPTOCOCCOSIS.

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:

Crytococcus neoformans

b. Common Animal Hosts:
(1) **Wild Animals.**

(2) **Horses.**

(3) **Cows.**

(4) **Hogs.**

(5) **Dogs.**

(6) **Cats.**

c. **Signs in Animals:**

(1) General: The disease appears most often in the nasal passage or lungs in the form of granulomatous lesions and abscesses. Meningitis and generalized lesions have been observed.

(2) Dogs and Cats: Show respiratory trouble and central nervous incoordination.

(3) Cattle: Show a viscid, grey, mucoid secretion. Occasionally mastitis.

(4) Horses: Have nodules on the skin of the rear legs around the hock.

d. **Field Diagnosis in Animals:**

(1) Smear pus and find budding, yeast-like, thick-walled spherical bodies.

(2) Culture on Sabouraud's Dextrose agar at 37°C.

e. **Human Effects:**

(1) Chronic meningitis which is almost always fatal,

(2) Also produces an acnelike skin lesion, subcutaneous tumors, pulmonary lesions or generalized infection affecting various organs.

f. **Usual Method of Spread to Man:**
(1) Uncertain.
(2) Presumably by inhalation of spore-laden dust.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Year around, highest during hot, dry summer months.

10. **DIPHYLLOBOTHRIASIS** (*FISH TAPEWORM*).

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:

   **Diphyllobothrium latum**

b. Common Animal Hosts:

   (1) Dogs.
   (2) Cats.
   (3) Wild Carnivores Animals.

c. Signs in Animals: Dogs may have diarrhea and lose weight.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals: See flat segments in the stool or in the matted hair around the anus.

e. Human Effects: The intestinal worm seldom produces any symptoms, although some individuals with massive infective develop severe anemia.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man: Eating infected fish.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Year around.

11. **BALANTIDIASIS**.

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:

   **Balatidium coli**

b. Common Animal Hosts:

   (1) Swine.
(2) Various animals have host specific species.

c. Signs in Animals: None.
d. Field Diagnosis in Animals: None.
e. Human Effects: These diseases all cause diarrhea of varying severity and sometimes ulceration.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man: Probably acquired from contamination of food or drink with pig droppings which contain the encysted organisms.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Year around in warm climates.

12. **DYSENTERY (SHIGELLOSIS)**.

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:

   *Shigella* spp.

b. Common Animal Hosts:

   (1) Dogs.
   (2) Monkeys.

c. Signs in Animals: None significant.
d. Field Diagnosis in Animals: None significant.

e. Human Effects: A diarrhea that ranges from a mild infection with transient diarrhea to severe bloody diarrhea.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man:

   (1) Food.
   (2) Water.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Spring, summer, and early fall.
13. ECHINOCOCCOSIS (TINY DOG TAPEWORM).

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:

Echinococcus granulosis

b. Common Animal Hosts:

(1) Ruminants (Larva).
(2) Swine (Larva).
(3) Carnivores (Adult).

c. Signs in Animals:

(1) Usually no clinical signs unless vital organs involved.
(2) Find large cysts usually involving the liver of Sheep, Goats, Cattle, and Horses.
(3) May see proglottids in feces.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals:

(1) If cyst is found - suspect.
(2) Section and see scolex.
(3) Proglottids in feces of carnivores.

e. Human Effects:

(1) Hydatid cysts develop in various tissues due to the developing larvae of the tapeworm.
(2) Organ or area involved determines and dictates severity of symptoms.
(3) Liver and lungs are most frequently involved.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man:

14
(1) By ingesting contaminated foods and water.

(2) By hand-to-mouth transfer of eggs through contact with objects soiled with dog feces containing eggs.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Year around.

14. ENCEPHALITIS ARTHROPOD BORNE AND VIRAL (EQUINE ENCEPHALOMYELITIS).

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent: (Virus)

b. Common Animal Hosts:

(1) Common infection among wild and domestic birds.

(2) Horses and mules frequently develop the disease.

c. Signs in Animals: In the horse, there is at first high temperature accompanied by viremia, which is followed by typical signs of Encephalomyelitis. These include depression, sleepiness, pharyngeal paralysis, incoordination, paralysis of the lips and legs. Death may occur 3 to 8 days after onset.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals: Observation of signs and high temperature at first.

e. Human Effects: Headache, sweating, drowsiness, mental confusion, and paralysis are usually observed.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man:

(1) The virus *Erra equinus* is eliminated in nasal secretions of infected horses and contact with such secretions may result in transmission of the virus.

(2) The disease is usually thought to be transmitted by blood-sucking arthropods in a majority of cases.

(a) *Erra equinus* has been isolated repeatedly from mosquitoes trapped in endemic areas.
Species of mosquitoes of the genera *Aedes*, *Anopheles*, *Culex*, and *Culiseta* have yielded the virus.

(c) Ticks such as *Dermanyssus andersoni* and mites *Dermanyssus americanus*, *Dermanyssus gallinae* have yielded the virus.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Summer and early fall months.

15. FOOD POISONING AND INFECTIONS.

a. Staphylococcus.

(1) Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:

*Staphylococcus aureus*

(2) Common Animal Hosts:

(a) Domestic Animals.

(b) Wild Animals.

(c) Fowl.

(3) Signs in Animals:

(a) Horses: Seen in many infections and particularly in an infection of the spermatic cord after castration.

(b) In many suppurative processes.

(c) Mastitis.

(4) Field Diagnosis in Animals:

(a) Smear and stain with Gram-stain.

(b) Small, round, Gram positive cocci - usually arranged in grape-like clusters.

(5) Human Effects:

16
(a) Acute gastroenteritis as food poisoning.
(b) Generally suppurative lesions as infection.

(6) Usual Method of Spread to Man:
(a) Contact.
(b) Orally.

(7) Seasonal Prevalence: Year around, more prevalent in the summer months.

b. Botulism

(1) Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:
Clostridium botulinum

(2) Common Animal Hosts: In the intestines of many animals.

(3) Signs in Animals:

(a) Chickens: Weak, muscle incoordination, drooping at the head or "Limber Neck."

(b) Cattle, Horses, Swine, etc. rarely have it. Signs are, however, locomotor paralysis, difficulty in chewing, and general weakness.

(4) Field Diagnosis in Animals:

(a) Inject a filtrate of the suspected material into a series of mice, some that have been injected with specific antitoxins and a same number that have not.

(b) Type of toxin present is known by the particular antitoxin which prevents death of a given mouse.

(5) Human Effects:
(a) A highly fatal afebrile poisoning.

(b) Symptoms develop according to the amount of toxin ingested. (Very potent toxin, takes minute quantities to be fatal)

(c) Headache, weakness, constipation, oculomotor or other paralyses, and absence of diarrhea.

(6) Usual Method of Spread to Man:

(a) Water.

(b) Canned food.

(7) Seasonal Prevalence: Year around.

c. Salmonella.

(1) Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:

Salmonella spp.

(2) Common Animal Hosts:

(a) Cows.

(b) Hogs.

(c) Hens.

(d) Sheep.

(e) Rats.

(f) Dogs.

(g) Cats.

(3) Signs in Animals:

(a) Horses: Abortion and diarrhea.
(1) Have nodules on nasal septum that ulcerate and drain when they heal, leaving a star-shaped scar.

(2) Along the lymph tracts, particularly on the legs, nodules form that ulcerate.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals:

(1) Symptoms and signs. (Farcy-skin and Glanders-generalized)

(2) Can culture on glycerol agar from a nonulcerated lesion, good growth, first slimy and tan then mucoid and darker brown.

(3) Complement fixation test.

(4) Mallein Test.

e. Human Effects:

(1) Disease ranges from a severe generalized entity to inapparent infection.

(2) Skin infection or farcy is characterized by a nodule at the site of inoculation, a surrounding area of lymphangitis and swelling, a generalized papular and sometimes pustular eruption, and bronchopneumonia; highly fatal, often within 8 to 10 days.

(3) Primary infections of nasal mucosa tend to resemble chronic glanders of the horse, but are more often fatal, with ulcers of mucosa, regional lymphangitis and adenitis, and general dissemination of infection including skin lesions and joint manifestations.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man: Contact.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Sporadic, year around.

17. PSEUDO GLANDERS.

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:

Malleomyces pseudomallei
b. Common Animal Hosts:

(1) Rabbits.

(2) Guinea Pigs.

c. Signs in Animals: Similar to glanders in the horse, but it is more acute. In the septicemic form of the disease, the animals live only a few days. In the more chronic form, yellowish nodules are found in the nasal mucous membrane and in the lungs.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals:

(1) Symptoms and signs.

(2) Forms thick, opaque, cream-colored colonies on solid media.

(3) Growth tends to become wrinkled on glycerin.

(4) The organism produces a uniform turbidity and forms a pellicle on broth.

(5) A heavy cream-colored growth forms on potato.

e. Human Effects: A fatal infection, characterized by a generalized distribution of nodules throughout the entire body with the greatest number in the lungs.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man: Contact.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Sporadic, year around.

18. HISTOPLASMOSIS.

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:

Histoplasma capsulatum

b. Common Animal Hosts:

(1) Dogs.
(2) Sheep.
(3) Cows.
(4) Hogs.
(5) Other Animals.

c. Signs in Animals: Only of importance in dogs.
(1) Chronic cough.
(2) Dysentry.
(3) Loss of weight.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals:
(1) Peripherally coccoid, intracytoplasmic, oval intracellular bodies.
(2) Serological tests with the Jilina.

e. Human Ectopic
(1) Meningitis and jaundice.
(2) Agammaglobulinemia.
(3) General rash, vomiting, fever, chills, pains, dry or productive cough.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man: Contact.

Seasonal Prevalence: Year around, more prevalent in the summer months.

19. LEPTOSPIROSI[1]

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:

Leptospira spp.
b. Common Animal Hosts:

(1) Rodents.
(2) Cows.
(3) Dogs.
(4) Fox.
(5) Field Mice.
(6) Hogs.
(7) Horses.
(8) Rats.

c. Signs in Animals:

(1) Cattle:
   (a) Icterus.
   (b) Anemia.
   (c) May abort.
   (d) Mastitis.

(2) Swine:
   (a) Usually abort without any other signs.
   (b) May have icterus, tremors.

(3) Horses: Causes periodic ophthalmia.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals:

(1) Microscopic examination of urine.
(2) Hemagglutination test.
e. Human Effects:

(1) An acute systemic infection with meningeal signs in severe cases.

(2) Jaundice, renal insufficiency and hemolytic anemia appear in terminal cases.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man:

(1) Through skin abrasion.

(2) Close contact.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Year around.

20. LYMPHOCYTIC CHORIONEINGITIS.

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent: (Virus)

b. Common Animal Hosts:

(1) Mice.

(2) Dogs.

c. Signs in Animals: Of primary importance in mice.

(1) Symptomless.

(2) Emaciation, dullness, tremors, and spasms of the legs, and death.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals: None.

e. Human Effects:

(1) A disease of varying symptomatology ranging from influenza-like attacks to meningitis.

(2) Seldom fatal.
21. MONILIASIS.

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:

_**Candidia albicans** or **Monilia albicans**

b. Common Animal Hosts:

(1) Fowl.

(2) Young Animals.

c. Signs in Animals: Domestic Fowl - thickened mucosa and whitish circular ulcer formations usually in the crop, mouth, proventriculus and ventriculus.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals:

(1) Finding lesions.

(2) Culture on Sabouraud's Dextrose agar.

   (a) Find mycelium and yeast-like spore at the end.

   (b) Same on a deep agar stab.

e. Human Effects: Lesions are common to the mucous membranes, but may also appear on the skin.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man: Contact.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Sporadic, year around.
22. **NOCARDIOSIS.**

a. **Etiological Agents or Primary Etiological Agents:***

(1) **Nocardia farcinica.**

(2) **Nocardia caprae.**

b. **Common Animal Hosts:**

(1) Cows.

(2) Dogs.

c. **Signs in Animals:**

(1) Dogs: Signs of pneumonia, lameness, enlarged abdomen, and fluctuating subcutaneous or salivary abscesses which may rupture.

(2) Cattle: Rarely have, but may see nodules that exude pus on the legs. Also causes mastitis.

d. **Field Diagnosis in Animals.**

(1) Smear pus, dry and stain with Gram’s.

   (a) Gram positive.

   (b) Filamentous branching organ (hyphae).

   (c) Many strains are acid-fast (Ziehl-Neelsen stain).

(2) In addition, partially acid-fast branching hyphae may be noted.

(3) Can culture on blood and Sabouraud’s Dextrose agar at 37° C.

   (a) Sputum.

   (b) From biopsy.
e. **Human Effects:**

(1) A chronic fungus infection, frequently initiated in the lungs, with hematogenous spread to produce peritonitis, meningitis, brain abscess, and other pyogenic lesions; highly fatal.

(2) A localized disabling condition of the foot is more common.

f. **Usual Method of Spread to Man:**

(1) Direct contact with contaminated soil through minor traumatic wounds and abrasions.

(2) Pulmonary infections presumably occur through inhalation of organisms suspended in dust.

(3) Through milk harboring the organism.

g. **Seasonal Prevalence:** Sporadic, year around, higher in warm months.

23. **PLAGUE.**

a. **Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:**

*Pasteurella pestis*

b. **Common Animal Hosts:**

(1) Rats.

(2) Other Rodents.

c. **Signs in Animals:** A generalized, occasionally fatal disease of wild rodents and may be passed on to urban rodents.

d. **Field Diagnosis in Animals:** Culture, Gram-stain, and find Gram negative bipolar staining rods.

e. **Human Effects:**

(1) A serious disease characterized by three clinical forms: Bubonic, Pneumonic, and Septicemic.
(2) Pneumonic and Septicemic are usually fatal.

(3) Bubonic is fatal in 25 to 50 percent of the cases.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man: Flea bites.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Year around, but higher in the summer months.

24. PSITTACOSIS (ORNITHOSIS).

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:

*Miyagawasaenia psittaci* or *Miyagawasaenia ornithosis*

b. Common Fowl Hosts:

(1) Parakeets.

(2) Parrots.

(3) Pigeons.

(4) Turkeys.

(5) Finches.

(6) Petrels.

(7) Domestic Fowl.

(8) Other Birds.

c. Signs in Fowls: A common generalized viremia of pigeons, psittacine birds, and some wild birds. Occasionally other pet birds are infected. The virus is widespread among domestic poultry, especially turkeys.

d. Field Diagnosis in Fowl:

(1) Complement fixation test.
In the laboratory, isolation of the virus from sputum, blood, or post-mortem tissues is possible.

e. Human Effects: A pneumonitis of varying intensity. (Fever, headache, cough, etc.)

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man: Air-borne through contact with infected birds.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Year around.

25. BEDSONIA INFECTION.

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent: (Virus)

b. Common Animal Hosts:

(1) Cats.

(2) Goats.

(3) Cattle.

(4) Sheep.

(5) Opossums.

(6) Squirrels.

c. Signs in Animals: Closely related viruses of Psittacosis group and produce pneumonitis in cats and goats, encephalitis in cattle, abortion in sheep, and less specific infections in opossums and squirrels.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals: None.

e. Human Effects: Similar to Ornithosis.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man: Similar to Ornithosis.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Same as for Ornithosis.
26. **Q-FEVER.**

**a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:**

*Coxiella burnetii* or *Rickettsia burnetii*

**b. Common Animal Hosts:**

1. Bandicoots.
2. Rats.
3. Cows.
4. Sheep.
5. Goats.
6. Horses.
7. Dogs.

**c. Signs in Animals:** *Asymptomatic; no clinical signs in cattle, e.g., they can secrete the organism in their milk.*

**d. Field Diagnosis in Animals:**

1. Capillary tube agglutination test.
2. Complement fixation test.

**e. Human Effects:**

1. A mild generalized disease characterized by sudden onset, headache, weakness; pneumonitis most common symptom.
2. Young people seldom have any complications.

**f. Usual Method of Spread to Man:**

1. Milk.
2. Aerosol.
(3) Tick bite.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Year around; an occupational hazard.

27. RABIES.

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent: (Virus)
b. Common Animal Hosts: All animals, wild and domestic.
c. Signs in Animals:
   
   (1) Dogs and Cats:
      
      (a) Furioues Form:
         
         1. Restless, nervous, vicious, snap and bite at objects.
         2. Lower jaw hangs down and saliva drools.
      
      (b) Dumb Form:
         
         1. Paralysis of jaw.
         2. Saliva drools.

   (2) Horses: Bite at site where bitten by rabid animal, become excited and then have paralysis.

   (3) Cattle: May have drooling, have rectal straining, knuckling at fetlock, and different tone to voice.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals: If animal dies within 10 days after showing signs or is destroyed, recover the brain, smear and stain for Negri bodies, inoculate mice with brain tissue.

e. Human Effects: An invariably fatal acute encephalitis.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man: Bite from an infected animal.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Year around, more prevalent in the summer months.
28. **RICKETTSIAL POX.**

a. **Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:**

   *Rickettsia akari*

b. **Common Animal Host:** Mice.

c. **Signs in Animals:** None, asymptomatic.

d. **Field Diagnosis in Animals:** Complement fixation test.

e. **Human Effects:** A mild to severe infection characterized by a varicelliform rash.

f. **Usual Method of Spread to Man:** From mouse to mouse and probably from mouse to man by rodent mite.

g. **Seasonal Prevalence:** Sporadic, year around.

29. **RINGWORM.**

a. **Etiological Agents or Primary Etiological Agents:**

   (1) **Dermatitis.**

   (2) **Mikrosporum.**

   (3) **Trikofiton.**

b. **Common Animal Hosts:**

   (1) Cats.

   (2) Dogs.

   (3) Cows.

   (4) Horses.

   (5) Sheep.
c. Signs in Animals: See in all animals characterized by round areas where the hair has come out and there is a grey, crusty scab formed.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals:

(1) Direct Microscopic Examination:

(a) Scrape periphery at lesion site.

(b) Add drop of 10 percent KOH to material on slide.

(c) Heat gently. (Do not boil.)

(d) See round spores on or in hair shafts.

(2) See fluorescence with Woods Light on Microsporum. (Only cats and dogs)

e. Human Effects:

(1) Disease affects hair causing it to fall out and leave bald areas.

(2) Occasionally suppurative lesions develop.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man: Contact.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Year around, higher when cold and moist.

30. SPOROTRICHOSIS.

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:

Sporotrichichum schenki

b. Common Animal Hosts:

(1) Horses.

(2) Mules.
(3) Dogs.

(4) Cats.

(5) Rats.

c. Signs in Animals: Characterized by nodules and ulcers of the skin and sometimes internal organs.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals: Cultivation of the fungus; rarely through observation in direct smear ("cigar bodies").

e. Human Effects: A localized fungus infection of the skin which begins as a nodule and progresses to an ulcer. Lymphatics draining the area become firm and cordlike with nodules that soften and ulcerate. Disseminated forms also occur.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man: Contact through handling skin lesions.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Year around.

31. STREPTOCOCCUS (SORE THROAT).

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:

Streptococcus spp.

b. Common Animal Hosts (Domestic Animals):

(1) Cows.

(2) Goats.

(3) Sheep.

c. Signs in Animals: Mastitis.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals:

(1) Isolation of Gram positive oval to spheroid organisms (cocci) arranged in chains of various lengths.
(2) **Hotis test:** Five-tenths ml of 0.5 percent bromcresol purple is kept in closed sterile tubes. Nine point five ml of suspected milk is drawn aseptically into the tube and mixed gently. Observe immediately for color; purple is normal. Blue color indicates high pH. Incubate at 37° C. Color usually changes to yellow with golden-yellow flakes when streptococci are present. Rust-colored flakes indicate staphylococci.

e. **Human Effects:**

(1) Group A hemolytic streptococci cause a wide variety of diseases according to the portal of entry and tissue localization.

(2) Groups B, C, D, and E seldom produce disease in man.

f. **Usual Method of Spread to Man:** Through milk harboring the organism.

g. **Seasonal Prevalence:** Year around, higher in late winter months and early spring months.

32. **ERYSIPELAS.**

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:

   *Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae*

b. Common Animal Hosts:

   (1) Calves.

   (2) Sheep.

   (3) Swine.

   (4) Turkeys.

c. Signs in Animals:

   (1) Calves: A non-suppurative arthritis with ulceration of articular cartilages. Polyarthritis is manifested by lameness, recumbency, fluctuating joint capsules, and severe loss of condition.
(2) Sheep: Causes arthritis or laminitis in 2-3 month old lambs.

(3) Swine:

(a) Acute Form: Septicemia and death.

(b) Chronic Form: Become lame, may have "diamond" shaped purple lesions on skin that eventually slough out.

(4) Turkeys:

(a) Skin becomes cyanotic. (Blue)

(b) Diarrhea and riffled feathers.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals:

(1) Lesions of the living animal (lameness and diamond).

(2) Necropsy:

(a) Acute Form: Have swollen red lymph nodes.

(b) Chronic Form: Have a vegetative endocarditis.

(3) Culture fluid from joints that show lameness. (Use gelatin stab.)

(a) Beadlike colonies along line of stab, which coalesce to form a spike. Filaments push out from sides to give the "wash bottle brush" affect.

(b) Stain: Gram positive small slim rod.

e. Human Effects:

(1) Animal erysipelas is occasionally transmitted to man, producing variable skin lesions and abscesses.

(2) Septicemia in man is rare.
f. Usual Method of Spread to Man: Through skin abrasions by contact and rarely by ingestion.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Year around, higher in late winter months and early spring months.

33. STRONGYLOIDIASIS (VISCERAL LARVAE MIGRANS or ANIMAL ASCARIASIS).

Same as number 4, above.

34. TAENIASIS.

a. Etiological Agents or Primary Etiological Agents:

(1) Taenia saginata.

(2) Taenia solium.

(3) Dipyldium caninum.

b. Common Animal Hosts:

(1) Cattle.

(2) Swine.

(3) Dogs.

(4) Cats.

(5) Rats.

c. Signs in Animals:

(1) Usually no apparent infection in living animals except proglottids may be seen in the feces.

(2) Cysts may be evident in the carcass.

(a) Beef Tapeworm: White or grey cysts in the skeletal or in the cardiac muscle.
(b) Pork Tapeworm: See cysts usually in muscles of the neck, cheek, shoulder, and tongue.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals:

(1) See cysts in meat.

(2) Can section the involved area and see scolex.

e. Human Effects:

(1) Taeniasis is manifested in two forms:

(a) The beef and pork tapeworm is a benign intestinal infection.

(b) Cysticercosis is a severe somatic disease of many different tissues arising from the localization of the pork tapeworm larvae.

(2) The dog, cat, and rat tapeworms constitute accidental infections in man.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man: Ingestion.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Year around.

35. TETANUS.

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:

Clostridium tetani

b. Common Animal Hosts: Soil and intestines of wild and domestic animals.

c. Signs in Animals:

(1) Horses are more susceptible, followed by sheep, cattle, swine, and dogs.

(2) Usual Signs:
(a) Clonic or tetanic spasms of the muscles. Many times the face muscles are involved to cause "lockjaw."

(b) The third eyelid may be visible more than usual.

(c) Horses have the "sawhorse" attitude.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals:

(1) Signs.

(2) Can culture wound area with a deep gelatine stab (wash brush growth) and thioglycollate broth.

(3) Stain with Gram-stain - find young Gram positive rods with terminal spores.

e. Human Effects:

(1) An acute disease produced by a powerful toxin, characterized by painful muscular contractions.

(2) Fatality is highest in infants. Averages about 35 percent in older individuals.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man:

(1) Skin abrasion.

(2) Piercing wounds.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Year around.

36. TOXOPLASMOsis.

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:

Toxoplasma gondii

b. Common Animal Hosts:

(1) Dogs.
(2) Cats.

(3) Cattle.

(4) Sheep.

(5) Swine.

(6) Rodents.

(7) Birds.

c. Signs in Animals:

(1) Dogs and Cats:
   (a) Emaciation and lymph node enlargement.
   (b) Tender abdomen.
   (c) Dyspnea and may have a bloody diarrhea and nervous signs.

(2) Cattle and Sheep:
   (a) Muscular tremors.
   (b) Depression.
   (c) Central nervous signs.
   (d) Coughing.
   (e) Sneezing.
   (f) Nasal discharge.

(3) Swine:
   (a) Cough.
   (b) Incoordination.
(c) Muscic tremors.

(d) May have lymph node enlargement.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals:

(1) Lesions of focal necrosis in liver, pneumonia, enlarged lymph nodes.

(2) Collect serum samples and inoculate mice intra-peritoneally and intracerebrally.

(a) Isolate organisms from exudate in body cavity.

(b) Smear exudate and stain with Giemsa: Organisms are crescent, or are shaped with one end pointed and one end rounded.

e. Human Effects:

(1) A protozoan infection which may be acquired prenatally from the mother or any time postnatally.

(2) Prenatal infection may lead to death or to chorioretinitis, hydrocephalus, or convulsions.

(3) Jaundice, rash, hepatomegaly, splenomegaly, and yellowish spinal fluids are also seen.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man: Method uncertain.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Year around.

37. TRICHINOSIS.

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:

Trichinella spiralis

b. Common Animal Hosts:

(1) Hogs.

(2) Rats.
(3) Bears.

(4) Dogs.

(5) Cats.

c. Signs in Animals: Swine usually carry infection without any signs. If a heavy infestation is present, they may have diarrhea, muscular pain, fever, or edema.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals:

(1) History of animal ingesting raw meat.

(2) Signs if present.

(3) Find the cysts in the muscle tissue of the tongue, diaphragm, pectoral and intercostal muscles.

e. Human Effects:

(1) An infection due to the larvae of *T. spiralis*.

(2) All organs may be invaded.

(3) Signs are sudden edema and pain around the eyes followed by varying symptoms.

(4) Death is usually due to myocardial failure.


g. Seasonal Prevalence: Year around.

38. **TUBERCULOSIS.**

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:

   *Mycobacterium spp.*

b. Common Animal Hosts:

(1) Cows.
(2) Hogs.

(3) Dogs.

(4) Goats.

(5) Cats.

(6) Horses.

(7) Avians.

c. Signs in Animals:

(1) No real record of avian TB. infecting man; however, it can cause widespread destructive tuberculosis in swine and sheep.

(2) The organism of cattle tuberculosis is capable of infecting a diversity of species such as swine, cats, dogs, canaries, parrots, and humans.

(3) The human type of the tubercle bacillus is capable of inducing tuberculosis in cattle, swine, dogs, and parrots.

(4) There may be no signs; however, as the disease develops, the following signs may occur: weakness, anorexia, become thin, low grade fever, and cough.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals:

(1) Intradermal tuberculin test.

(2) Find lesions on necropsy.

(3) Smear, stain, and find acid-fast bacteria.

e. Human Effects:

(1) Pulmonary: May go unnoticed to symptoms of cough, fatigue, fever, weight loss, hoarseness, chest pain and hemoptysis, and physical signs of dullness and rales may occur, especially in advanced cases.
(2) Extrapulmonary:

(a) The system involved determines the symptoms so they may go unnoticed clinically, depending on the severity of the involved area.

(b) The organ or system involved dictates the symptoms.

(c) Extrapulmonary tuberculosis is usually a result of hematogenous dissemination of tubercle bacilli during the primary phase, as miliary tuberculosis, tuberculosis of bones and joints, central nervous system (tuberculous meningitis), lymphatic glands, and kidneys; or as a complication of pulmonary tuberculosis involving intestines or larynx.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man: Bovine tuberculosis is transmitted by ingestion of meat and unpasteurized milk or dairy products from tuberculous cows, by air-borne infection in barns, and by handling contaminated animal products.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Year around.

39. TULAREMIA.

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:

Pasterella tularensis

b. Common Animal Hosts:

(1) Rabbits.

(2) Other Animals and Wild Birds.

c. Signs in Animals:

(1) Produces a fatal septicemia in rodents, particularly in rabbits.

(2) The lesions of the disease are most predominant in the liver where numerous areas of focal necrosis are observed. Similar lesions are also found in the spleen, lungs, and bone marrow in some cases.

e. Human Effects:

(1) The ulceroglandular type is characterized by the formation of a papule in the skin which develops into an ulcer and is accompanied by enlargement of the regional lymph nodes.

(2) The oculoglandular type is typified by conjunctivitis accompanied by the enlargement of the regional lymph glands.

(3) The glandular type is not accompanied by skin or eye lesions, but presents enlargement of skeletal lymph glands.

(4) The typhoid type is characterized by a high temperature and evidently represents the septicemic or bacteremic stage of the disease.

(5) The pneumonic type is often an extension of any of the above types and represents the localization of the organism in the lungs. This type is the most fatal.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man:

(1) Through skin abrasions.

(2) Tick or flea bite.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Year around.

40. FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent: (Virus)

b. Common Animal Hosts: Cow and other cloven-footed animals.

c. Signs in Animals: Characterized by the formation of vesicular lesions in the mouth, on the muzzle, in the interdigital space and coronary band of the feet, on the udder and teats of cows, and the snout of swine. The virus may also infect the parenchyma of the mammary gland resulting in complete loss of function.
d. Field Diagnosis in Animals: Observation of signs.

e. Human Effects: Symptoms similar to those in animals; however, disease rarely infects man.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man:

(1) By contact.

(2) Through skin.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Year around.
PART II

Mark a (+) if disease is prevalent in area and a (-) if it is not prevalent in area. Pluses may range from 1 to 4, depending on the severity.

Nombre de la localité DISEASES OF ANIMAL ORIGIN OR COMMON TO MAN AND ANIMALS IN THE UNITED STATES

ALSO PREVAILING DISEASES IN TURKEY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease Agent &amp; Disease</th>
<th>Animal Effects</th>
<th>Human Effects</th>
<th>Prevalence in Turkey</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>(Bükünse her şey görülen vak'aları yarısını) Türküyedeki Mevcudiyeti</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hayvanlara Tesiri</td>
<td>İnsanlara Tesiri</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Actinomyces bovis
   Actinomycosis
   Primarily a disease of cattle, swine, horses, and other animals.
   Basılaşır ve domuzlara, atlara ve diğer hayvanlara ariş olan bir hastalık.
   Occasionally produces disease in man.
   Basen insanlarda görülür.

2. Ancylostoma braziliense
   Ancylostomiasis
   Hookworm disease found only in dogs and cats.
   Talın köpek ve kedilerde bulunan kancalı solucan hastalığı.
   Causes dermatitis in man, especially children. Larva migrate beneath the skin. They seldom if ever maturate in man.
   İnsanlarda ve bilhassa çocuklarda derma iltihabına sebebiyet verir. Sürüler derininde ariş. Beşiklerde nadiren iltihip yapar.
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<td><strong>Hayvanlara Tesiri</strong></td>
<td><strong>İnsanlara Tesiri</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. Bacillus anthracis</strong></td>
<td>Primarily a disease of cattle in enzootic areas. Vaccination is an effective control measure. Hayvan yetiştiren bölgelerde bilhassa kişirlarda bulunur. Ağır miazis bir kontrol vasitasıdır. Sporadic cases occur among farmers and veterinarians in enzootic areas. Industrial anthrax more frequent in certain industries handling hair, wool, and hides. Hayvan yetiştiren bölgelerde çiftçiler ve veterinerler arasında Sporadik vak'alar görülür. Endüstriyel şarbon ise maviyol endüstri bölgelerinde yuin, hayvan kalsi ve hayvan derisyle ıştigal edenler arasında daha sık görülür.**</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>4. Strongyloides stercoralis</strong></td>
<td>Roundworms common in young dogs, cats, and related species. Some other species of animal roundworms may also produce this infection. Genç köpeklerde, kedilerde ve ailekali türlerde bulunan yuvarlak solucan hastalığı. Hayvanlarda bulunan bazı diğer tür yuvarlak solucanlar da bu enfeksiyona sebebiyet verebilirler. Blind migration of animal roundworm larvae cause damage to various internal organs. Larva seldom if ever mature in man. Solucan sırısınınin vücuda girmesi dahili organlarda çeşitli zararlar sebebiyet verir. Sırıf kâhillerde madiren enfeksiyon yapar.**</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blastomyces dermatitidis</td>
<td>Sporadic cases are being found in dogs. A few horse cases have been diagnosed.</td>
<td>An uncommon cutaneous or systemic disease.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blastomycosis</td>
<td>Köpeklerde sporadik vak'aları rastlanmaktadır. Hastalık birkaç atta da teşhis edilmştir.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brucella abortus</td>
<td>Formerly a common disease of cattle. Still remains a problem in swine. Sporadic among goats, sheep, and horses in the U.S.</td>
<td>A general infection that may localize in any organ of the body. Disease may last for days, months, or even occasionally for several years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Bang)</td>
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<td>------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cryptococcus neoformans</td>
<td>Causes mastitis occasionally in cattle. Dogs and cats are susceptible but rarely have disease. Arada bir ineklerde meme iltilahı yapar. kediler ve köpekler de mistaittir. Fakat pek ender hastalamlar.</td>
<td>Chronic meningitis which is almost always fatal. Also produces an acne-like skin lesion, subcutaneous tumors, pulmonary lesions, or generalized infection affecting various organs. Kronik memenjite sebebiyet verebilir ki bu da öldürücü olabilir. Aynı zamanda sıvısalı deri hastalığı (Akne) gibi bir arıza veya deri altı tümörü, akciğerlerde arıza veya muhteşem organlara tesir eden genel enfeksiyon yapabilir.</td>
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| 9. Cryptococcus neoformans | Causes mastitis occasionally in cattle. Dogs and cats are susceptible but rarely have disease. Arada bir ineklerde meme iltilahı yapar. Kediler ve köpekler de mistaittir. Fakat pek ender hastalamlar. | Chronic meningitis which is almost always fatal. Also produces an acne-like skin lesion, subcutaneous tumors, pulmonary lesions, or generalized infection affecting various organs. Kronik memenjite sebebiyet verebilir ki bu da öldürücü olabilir. Aynı zamanda sıvısalı deri hastalığı (Akne) gibi bir arıza veya deri altı tümörü, akciğerlerde arıza veya muhteşem organlara tesir eden genel enfeksiyon yapabilir. |

50
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<tr>
<td>Diphyllobothrium latum</td>
<td>Intestinal infection of various fish-eating animals including dogs, cats, and bears.</td>
<td>The intestinal worm seldom produces any symptoms although some individuals with massive infection develop severe anemia. Bagırsak solusani nadir olup, ırks yapar. Yalnız enfeksiyonun da inanılmaz dağışlı karasinlik (Anemi) getirir.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish Tapeworm</td>
<td>Balık yiyen muhtelif hayvanların bagırsak enfeksiyonu.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>TürkİYE'deki Nevçuliyeti</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| Balatidium coli         | Common infection of swine. Various animals have host specific species. The human type has been found only in swine. | These diseases cause diarrhea in man of varying severity and extent. Ulceration. |
| Dysentry               | Domuzlara arız olan bir enfeksiyon. Muhtelif hayvanlarda kendilerine haysıtlar görülmüştür. İnsan tıpli olan yalnız domuzlarda bulunmuştur. | İnsanlarda muhtelif esas ishal ve gebelik yapan yaparlar. |
| (parasitic)            | (Dizanteri)    |               | TürkİYE'deki Nevçuliyeti |</p>
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<td>İNSANLARA TESIRI</td>
<td>TÜRKİYEDEKİ MEVCUDIYETİ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Shigella spp.</td>
<td>Frequent in monkeys. Has been reported in dogs.</td>
<td>A diarrhea that ranges from mild infection with transient diarrhea to severe bloody diarrhea.</td>
<td>Hafif enfeksiyonlu geçici ıshal ile şiddetli kanlı ıshal arası değişik şekillerde tezahür edebilir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dysentery</td>
<td>Hayvanlarda çok olur.</td>
<td>Köpeklerde de görülmüştür.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(bacillary)</td>
<td>Köpeklerde de görülülmüştür.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Shigellosis</td>
<td>E (Basil Dizanteri)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echinococcus granulosus</td>
<td>The larval forms are found in various animals including ruminants and swine. The adult tapeworms are found in carnivores, e.g., dogs, wolves, coyotes, and foxes.</td>
<td>Hydatid cysts develop in various tissues due to the developing larvae of the tapeworm. Liver and lungs are most frequently involved.</td>
<td>Şerit sürfelерinin büyümesi dolayısıyla muhtelif nesilçlerde hidatit keseler meydana gelir. Karaciğer ve akciğer daha ziyade maruzdur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echinococcosis</td>
<td>Surfevi şekilleri geviş getiren hayvanlar ve domuzlar dahil miteaddit hayvanlarda bulunmuştur. Kâhil şeritler köpeklerde, kurtlarda, çakallarda ve tillkilerde bulunur.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tiny Dog Tapeworm</td>
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52
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<th>Human Effects</th>
<th>Prevalence in Turkey</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Hastalık Ámili ve Hastalık** | **Hayvanlara Tesiri** | **İnsanlara Tesiri** | **(Milk伊斯兰 her ay görülen vak'aları yasınır)**
<p>| <strong>14. (Virus)</strong> | <strong>Common infection among wild and domestic birds.</strong> | <strong>Causes encephalitis of varying intensity in man.</strong> | <strong>Türkiye'deki Mevcudiyeti</strong> |
| <strong>Encephalitis</strong> | <strong>Horses and mules frequently develop disease.</strong> | <strong>The Eastern type causes the greatest mortality.</strong> | <strong>(Beyin ilihabı)</strong> |
| <strong>(Ansefalit)</strong> | <strong>Beledi ve yabancı kuşlarda rastlanan bir enfeksiyon.</strong> | <strong>İnsanlarda da değişik derecelerde ansefalite sebep olur. Şark tipi en fasla ölüm sebebiyet verir.</strong> | <strong>(Beyin ilihabı)</strong> |
| <strong>(Deyin iltihabı)</strong> | <strong>Atlar ve katırılarda da sık sık rastlanır.</strong> | <strong>A poisoning of abrupt and sometimes violent onset.</strong> | <strong>(Beyin ilihabı)</strong> |
| <strong>15. Food Poisoning and Infections</strong> | <strong>Cattle are commonly infected and frequently develop acute mastitis.</strong> | <strong>Poisonings due to milk are rare.</strong> | <strong>(Ünda szehirlèmesi ve enfeksiyonları)</strong> |
| <strong>a. Staphylococcus aureus</strong> | <strong>Enterotoxins in the latter instance may be formed in the milk. In fowl, infection occurs as an acute septicemia or chronic arthritis or synovitis - more frequent in turkeys than in chickens.</strong> | <strong>Ani ve bazı zaman şiddetli sehirlenme. Sütten sehirlenme pek nadir olur.</strong> | <strong>(Ünda szehirlèmesi ve enfeksiyonları)</strong> |
| <strong>Staphylococcus</strong> | <strong>Umumiyetle inekler tutulur ve ekseriyle şiddetli meme</strong> | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease Agent &amp; Disease</th>
<th>Animal Effects</th>
<th>Human Effects</th>
<th>Prevalence in Turkey</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HASTALIK ÂMILÎ VE HASTALIK</td>
<td>HAYVANLARA TESİRİ</td>
<td>İNSANLARA TESİRİ</td>
<td>(HÜLKİMSE HER ÂY GÖRÜLEN VAK'ALARIN YAZINISI) TÜRKİYE'Deki NEVÜDİYETİ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Clostridium botulinum</td>
<td>A common inhabitant of the intestinal tract of animals. When toxins are ingested, it produces fatal poisoning similar to the condition in man. Known as &quot;limber neck&quot; in chickens and forage poisoning in horses. Hayvanların bağırak nahysesinde bulunur. Toksiner müde yoluya vatandaşın insanlarda olduğu gibi olibilecek sehirlemeleri yapabilir. Tavuk ve atlarda yem sehirlemesi olarak taminir.</td>
<td>A highly fatal afebrile poisoning. Symptoms develop according to the amount of toxin ingested. %şek derecede öldürücü, asteas bir sehirleme. Arasında yoluya giren toksine göre gelir.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disease Agent &amp; Disease</td>
<td>Animal Effects</td>
<td>Human Effects</td>
<td>Prevalence in Turkey</td>
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<tr>
<td>c. Salmonella spp.</td>
<td>Common disease of animals especially in poultry and swine. Severe infections are often fatal in newborn animals. Some animals become chronic carriers and shed the organism indefinitely.</td>
<td>Acute gastroenteritis, enteric fever and occasionally localized infections.</td>
<td>(Mıskınse her şey görülen vakaları yaşamın) Türküyedeki Nevşarlığı</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salmonella Infections</td>
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<tr>
<td>16. Malleomyces mallei</td>
<td>A highly communicable disease of horses, mules, and donkeys. Two clinical forms occur, a skin infection and a generalized disease.</td>
<td>Disease ranges from a severe generalized entity to inapparent infection.</td>
<td>(Ruam)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or Actinobacillus mallei</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glanders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(Ruam)</td>
<td>Atlara, katıllara ve merkezler ait çok bulunan bir hastalı. Diki kliniklerin şekli görülür. Birisi deri enfeksiyomu diğer genel hastalık.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Disease Agent & Disease | Animal Effects | Human Effects | Prevalence in Turkey
Prevalence in Turkey (Nüfusunun her ay görülen vak'aları yasınıs)
Türkiyedeki Nevçulliyeti |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malleomyces pseudomallei</td>
<td>Frequent in rats, but may affect other animals including horses, mules, cattle, sheep, and dogs.</td>
<td>A severe generalized infection that is often fatal. Characterized by granulomas in the lungs and other organs.</td>
<td>Ecseriya ölümlü intac eden şiddetli genel enfeksiyon. Akciğerlerde ve diğer organlarda Granuloma yapar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pseudo Glanders Melioidosis (Yalanız Rastın)</td>
<td>Farelerde çok rastlanır, fakat at, katır, sigır, köyun ve köpekler dahil diğer hayvanlarda da görülür.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Histoplasma capsulatum</td>
<td>Common in animals in the endemic areas. Not thought to be transmissible from animals to man.</td>
<td>Most infections are asymptomatic. A generalized fatal form of disease is rare.</td>
<td>Birçok enfeksiyonlar aras güsternmes. Öldürücü şekli pek nadirdir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Histoplasmosis</td>
<td>Endemik bölgelerdeki hayvanlarda görülür. Hayvanlardan insanlara geçtiği zannedilmiyor.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leptospira spp.</td>
<td>An acute generalized infection often causing abortion. Common among cattle, swine, dogs, and rodents. Wild animals are frequently infected with many different types.</td>
<td>An acute systemic infection with meningeal signs in severe cases. Jaundice, renal insufficiency and hemolytic anemia appear in terminal cases.</td>
<td>Şiddetli vak'aları menenjite bensor hâd sistem enfeksiyonu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leptospirosis (Leptospirit)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disease Agent &amp; Disease</td>
<td>Animal Effects</td>
<td>Human Effects</td>
<td>Prevalence in Turkey</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hastalık Trên ve Hastalık</td>
<td>Hayvanlara Tesiri</td>
<td>İnsanlara Tesiri</td>
<td>Türkiedeki Nevçudiyeti</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Cont'd)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Türkiedeki Nevçudiyeti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. (Virus) LYMPHOCYTIC</td>
<td>Widespread dissemination among house mice which are considered the reservoir. Swine, dogs, monkeys, and Guinea pigs are occasionally infected. Ev fareleri arasında çok yaygın bir şekilde farelerin rezervuar olduklarını reddedilmektedir. Domuz, köpek, maymun ve kобaylar da arada bir tutulurlar.</td>
<td>A disease of varying symptomatology ranging from influenza-like attacks to meningitis. Disease is seldom fatal.</td>
<td>Türkiedeki Nevçudiyeti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHORIOENCEPHALITIS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Türkiedeki Nevçudiyeti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. CANDIDIASIS</td>
<td>Common disease of domestic fowl and young animals, characterized by lesions in the mouth, esophagus, and crop of birds and mucous membranes of other animals. Enlı kimes hayvanlarının ve</td>
<td>Lesions are common to the mucous membranes, but may also appear on the skin. Gıçal muhatıye olan zararlardan başka deriya de zararlar yapabilir.</td>
<td>Türkiedeki Nevçudiyeti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or MONILIA ALBICANS</td>
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<td>Türkiedeki Nevçudiyeti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONILIASIS</td>
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<td>Türkiedeki Nevçudiyeti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>HASTALIK ÂMIL VE HASTALIK</td>
<td>HAYVANLARA TESİ</td>
<td>İNSANLARA TESİ</td>
<td>(MİSKİNSE HER ÂY GÖRÜLEN VAK'ALARINI YAZMIS) TÜRKİYEDEKİ MEVCLUDIYETİ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Miyagawanella psittachii</td>
<td>A common generalized viremia of pigeons, psittaciné birds, and some wild birds. Occasionally other pet birds are infected. The virus is widespread among domestic poultry, especially turkeys.</td>
<td>A pneumonitis of varying intensity. The fatality rate has fallen from 15 to 40 percent to less than 1 percent with the advent of the broad spectrum antibiotics.</td>
<td>Dağılık derecelerde suhur eden ağıçğer iltihabı. Antibiyotiklerin indiğiyle ölüm nispeti %15 ila %0 tan % 1 e düşmüştür.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. (Virus) Bedsonia Infections</td>
<td>Closely related viruses of psittacosis group produce pneumonitis in cats and goats, encephalitis in cattle,</td>
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</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease Agent &amp; Disease</th>
<th>Animal Effects</th>
<th>Human Effects</th>
<th>Prevalence in Turkey</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bedsonia Infections</strong></td>
<td>abortion in sheep, and less specific infections in opossums and squirrels. Papagăn familyası grubuya çok aşıklı bir virüs. Kedi ve köpeklerde akciğer ilțihabı, sağırılarda ansefalit, koyunlarda yavru dışırma, torbalı hayvanlarda (Opossum) ve sincaplarda daha az miktarda üsel bir enfeksiyona sebebiyet verir.</td>
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<td>(Cont'd)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Coxiella burnetii or Rickettsia burnetii</strong></td>
<td>Widespread among cattle, sheep, and goats. Does not produce any recognizable clinical signs, although animals may be carriers. Sağır, koyun ve kaçıklar arasında çok yaygın durumda. Hayvanlar mikrop taşdırığı halde belirli klinik kan emare göstermeyebilirler.</td>
<td>A mild generalized disease characterized by sudden onset, headache, weakness, pneumonitis most common symptoms. Young people seldom have any complications. Anı hastalama, baş ağrıısı, sariyet ve akciğer ilțihabı yaşamıyla karakterize edilen bir hastalığ. Gençler nadiren tutulurlar.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

25. Bedsonia Infections (Cont'd)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease Agent &amp; Disease</th>
<th>Animal Effects</th>
<th>Human Effects</th>
<th>Prevalence in Turkey</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>27. (Virus)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Rabies</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>(Kuduz)</strong></td>
<td>An acute disease of the central nervous system which is nearly always fatal. It affects all warm-blooded animals. <strong>Dai̇ma öldürücü olabilen merkezi sinir sistemine ait şiddetli bir hastalik. Sıcak kanlı bütün hayvanlara bulaştı.</strong></td>
<td>An invariably fatal acute encephalitis. <strong>Dai̇ma öldürücü şiddetli damak iltihabı.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>28. Rickettsia akari</strong></td>
<td><strong>Rickettsial Pox</strong></td>
<td>House mice are recognized as the reservoir. Disease is a benign infection in mice. <strong>Varicelliform rash.</strong></td>
<td>A mild to severe infection characterized by a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(Riketseyi çığlığı)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>29. Dermatitis</strong></td>
<td><strong>Mikrosporum</strong></td>
<td>Various species of Microsporum and Trichophyton affect cats, dogs, and other small animals. Trichophyton infections are common among cattle and horses. Lesions vary from small papule to extensive denuded areas.</td>
<td>Disease affects hair causing it to fall out and leave bald areas. Occasionally suppurative lesions develop. <strong>Hastalı̇k dolayısıyla kal ve saçlar düğü̇ltüp kelin yerler bırakır. Arada bir cehat hasil eden sararlar da yapar.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mikrosporum</strong></td>
<td><strong>Trikofiton</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Ringworm</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>(Dermatitis-Mikrosporum Trikofiton)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Disease Agent &amp; Disease</td>
<td>Animal Effects</td>
<td>Human Effects</td>
<td>Prevalence in Turkey</td>
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</table>

<p>| 30. Sporotrichichum schenki | Common infection of horses, mules, dogs, cats, and rats, characterized by nodules and ulcers of the skin and sometimes internal organs. Atlar, katırlar, köpekler, kediler ve farelerde rastlanan deride ve bazen iç organlarda meydana getirdiği yumru ve çiftanın kalerterize edilen bir enfeksiyon. | A localized fungus infection of the skin which begins as a nodule and progresses to an ulcer. Lymphatics draining the area become firm and cordlike with nodules that soften and ulcerate. Disseminated forms also occur. Yumru halinde bağlayıp çiftana çeviren mevzii forıus enfeksiyon. Enfeksiyonun bulunduğu kısımlarda lenfalar hızla gelen yumurular dolayısıyle sırtleşir ve bu yumurlar yumuşayarak çift anın iniklis eder. Hastalığın muhtelif kısımlara yayılan şekilleri de clabilir. | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease Agent &amp; Disease</th>
<th>Animal Effects</th>
<th>Human Effects</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Streptococcus (Sore Throat)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>(Anjin)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>32. Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae</strong></td>
<td>Erysipelas in animals, mainly swine, is caused by Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae. Varies from a mild skin disease to a fatal acute septicemia. Vegetative endocarditis is a pathognomonic lesion in swine. Erysipelothrix Rhusiopathiae hayvanlarda ve bilhassa domuslarda yıllancık yapar.</td>
<td>Animal erysipelas is occasionally transmitted to man producing variable skin lesions and abscesses. Septicemia in man is rare. Hayvan yıllancığı arada bir insanlara geçer ve deri kırılargı ile abselere sebebiyet verir. İnsanlarda septisemi pek nadir görülür.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Erysipelas</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(Yıllancık)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disease Agent &amp; Disease</td>
<td>Animal Effects</td>
<td>Human Effects</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hastağ ve Hastalık</td>
<td>Hayvanlara Tesiri</td>
<td>İnsanlara Tesiri</td>
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</table>

32. Erysipelas
(Cont'd)

33. Strongyloides stercoralis
- Same as number 4, above.

Strongyloidiasis
- Same as number 4 above.

34. Taenia saginata
  - Beef and pork tapeworms form cysticerci in flesh of their hosts. Other species are found in the intestines of dogs, cats, and rats.
  - Taeniasis is manifested in 2 forms: the beef and pork tapeworm is a benign intestinal infection, while cysticercosis is a severe somatic disease of many different tissues arising from the localization of the pork tapeworm larvae. The dog, cat, and rat tapeworms constitute accidental infections in man.
  - Taeniasis is manifested in 2 forms: the beef and pork tapeworm is a benign intestinal infection, while cysticercosis is a severe somatic disease of many different tissues arising from the localization of the pork tapeworm larvae. The dog, cat, and rat tapeworms constitute accidental infections in man.
  - Tenye iki şeklde suhur eder: Birincisi, baikırklarda
## Disease Agent & Disease

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hastalık Amili ve Hastalık</th>
<th>Animal Effects</th>
<th>Human Effects</th>
<th>Prevalence in Turkey</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disease</td>
<td>Effect</td>
<td>Effect</td>
<td>(Mılıkınse her ay görülen vak'aları yasınıs)</td>
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<td>Türkiye'deki Nevroudiyeti</td>
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### 34. Taeniasis

(Cont'd)

- Taenia solium: Meydana gelen ve hafif olan sağar ve domuz tenyesi.
- Taenia sagin: Domuz tenye larvasının genişli dokularda bulunması dolayısıyla kist meydana getiren şiddetli vucut tenyesi. Köpek, kedi ve fare tenyeleri insanlarda tesadüf enfeksiyonlar yapar.

### 35. Clostridium tetani

Tetanus

(Tetanoz)

- Normal inhabitant of the intestinal tract of animals. Infection in all animals is a result of wound infection or of the umbilicus at birth. Horses are most susceptible, dogs the least, birds are not.
- An acute disease produced by toxin, characterized by painful muscle contractions. Fatality is highest in infants, averages about 35 percent in old individuals. Toksinerin sebebiyet verdiği şiddetli bir hastalıkh. İstirap verici adale kasılmasıyle karakterize edilir. Ölüm nispeti çocuklarda en fazla ve yaşlıarda ortalama % 35 tir.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Human Effects</th>
<th>Prevalence in Turkey</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Toxoplasma gondii</td>
<td>Rodents, dogs, cats, swine, cattle, sheep, goats, and other mammals and birds are susceptible. Clinical disease is frequently seen in dogs, characterized by weakness, emaciation, cough, fever, paralysis, skin rash, abortion, myocarditis, and encephalitis. Cattle, swine, sheep, and chickens also have similar signs.</td>
<td>A protozoan infection which may be acquired prenatally from the mother or any time postnatally. Prenatal infection may lead to death or to chorioretinitis, hydrocephalus, or convulsions. Jaundice, rash, hepatomegaly, splenomegaly, and yellowish spinal fluids are also seen. Doğustan evvel veya sonra olabilen protozan bir enfeksiyon. Doğustan evvel muscles gölen enfeksiyon ölüme veya korkununun veya hidrosefale sebebiyet verebilir, Damar, deri kırmızı, hepatomegal, splenomegal ve sıvı belkemliği suyu da görülen vak'alarıdır.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxoplasmosis</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disease Agent &amp; Disease</td>
<td>Animal Effects</td>
<td>Human Effects</td>
<td>Prevalence in Turkey</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trichinella spiralis</td>
<td>Swine acquire the infection with few clinical signs. Likewise other omnivorous and carnivorous animals acquire infection that is seldom clinically manifested.</td>
<td>An infection due to the larvae of T. spiralis. All organs may be invaded. Signs are sudden, edema and pain around the eyes followed by varying symptoms. Death usually due to myocardial failure. Spinal trigeminal lariats from the general encephalitis. All organs may be infected. Symptoms are sudden, edema and pain around the eyes followed by varying symptoms. Death usually due to myocardial failure.</td>
<td>Türküyedeki Mevcudiyeti</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

37. **Trichinosis** (Triginoa) 

38. **Mycobacterium spp.** 

**Tuberculosis** (Verem) 

a. **Bovine** (Sığır tipi) 

Bovine type disease. 

Human health problem. İnsanlar için sağlık problemi.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Prevalence in Turkey</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hastalık &amp; Hastalık</td>
<td>Hayvanlara Tesiri</td>
<td>İnsanlara Tesiri</td>
<td>(Müşakinse her ay görülen vak'aları yazınız) Türkiye'deki Mevcudiyeti</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

38. Tuberculosis
(Verem)
Cont'd)

b. Avian
(Kuş tipli)

Avian type disease.
Kuş tıplı hastalıktır.

Man quite resistant.
Seldom diseased.
İnsanlar bu hastalığı karşı mukavim olup nadiren hastalananlar.

c. Human
(İnsan tipli)

Can produce clinical disease in swine, dogs, and cats.
Domus, köpek ve kedilerde klinik man hastalıktır yapabilir.

Major health problem.
Büyük sağlık problemi.

39. Pasterella tularensis
Tularemia

Widespread primarily vector borne infection among rabbits, water rats, beavers, and rodents in some areas. Also causes disease in sheep, swine, cats, dogs, and birds. Foxes, skunks, coyotes, deer, and snakes have also been found infected.
Tavşanlar, su sıçanları,

Infectious disease with sudden onset; chills, fever and prostration, lymph nodes enlarged, tender and suppurate. Fatalities rare with the use of antibiotics.
Aniden gelisen enfeksiyonlu hastalıktır; üşümme nöbeti,.stage ve derranözilik yapar, lenfalar genişler. Antibiyotiklerin inkılabıyla
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>HASTALIK AMILI VE HASTALIK</td>
<td>HAYVANLARA TESİRI</td>
<td>İNSANLARA TESİRI</td>
<td>TÜRKİYE'DEKİ NEVÜDÜYESİ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. (Virus) Foot &amp; Mouth Disease (Çap)</td>
<td>Infects all cloven-hoofed animals and occasionally other animals. Characterized by formation of vesicular lesions in mouth, on muzzle, in interdigital space and coronary band of the feet, on udder and teats of cows, and the snout of swine. Çatal turnaklı biten hayvanlara ve arada bir diğer hayvanlara ulaşır. Ağırda, burunda, turna arasındal ve turna üstü koroner nahiyesinde, ineklerde meke ve meme uçlarda, domaslarda burunda vesikiller yapmasıyle karakterize edilir.</td>
<td>Rarely infects man. İnsanlara nadiren ulaşır.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PART III

TABLE I

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES OF MAJOR PUBLIC HEALTH
SIGNIFICANCE WHICH MAY BE TRANSMITTED
FROM ANIMALS TO MAN

1. Actinomycosis
2. Anthrax
3. Brucellosis
4. Echinococcosis (Tiny Dog Tapeworm)
5. Encephalitis Athropod-Borne and Viral (Equine
   Encephalomyelitis)
6. Food Poisoning and Infections
   a. Staphylococcus
   b. Botulism
   c. Salmonella Infections
7. Histoplasmosis
8. Leptospirosis
9. Lymphocytic Choriomeningitis
10. Plague
11. Psittacosis (Ornithosis)
12. Q-Fever
13. Rabies
14. Rickettsial Pox
15. Ringworm
16. Streptococcus (Sore Throat)
17. Tetanus
18. Trichinosis
19. Tuberculosis
20. Tularemia
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Diseases of minor public health significance transmitted from animals to man</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Ancylostomiasis (Creeping Eruption)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Animal Ascariasis (Visceral Larvae Migrans)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Blastomycosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Cat Scratch Fever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Coccidiomycosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Cryptococcus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Diphyllobothriasis (Fish Tapeworm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Dysentery (Parasitic) Balantidiasis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Dysentery (Bacillary) Shigellosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Glanders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Pseudoglanders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Moniliasis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Norcardiosis</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Bedsoxenia Infection</td>
</tr>
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<td>15.</td>
<td>Sporotrichosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Erysipelas</td>
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<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Taeniasis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Toxoplasmosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Foot and Mouth Disease</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BIBLIOGRAPHY


