Pets and zoonoses

Database: CAB Abstracts <1990 to 2013 Week 32>
Search Strategy:

1     pets/ (9818)
2     "companion animal".mp. [mp=abstract, title, original title, broad terms, heading words] (698)
3     zoonoses/ (23178)
4     "zoonotic disease".mp. [mp=abstract, title, original title, broad terms, heading words] (1238)
5     (1 or 2) and (3 or 4) (1045)
6     from 5 keep 1,8,10-14,21,25-27,29-30,35,42,49,53,59,73,80,85,89,91,94,96-98 (27)

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<1>
Accession Number
20133269602
Author
Williams, B. H.
Title
Zoonoses of small mammals.
Source
NAVC Clinician's Brief; 2013. (July):53-56.
Publisher
Educational Concepts LLC
Location of Publisher
Tulsa
Country of Publication
USA

<2>
Accession Number
20133262024
Author
Title
Zoonotic disease risk perceptions and infection control practices of Australian veterinarians: call for change in work culture.
Source
Publisher
Elsevier B.V.
Location of Publisher
Amsterdam
Country of Publication
Netherlands
Abstract
This study was conducted to determine the perceptions of zoonotic disease risk among Australian veterinarians, the infection control practices they use to protect themselves from zoonotic diseases, and the factors influencing their use of these protective practices. A questionnaire was designed and piloted prior to its administration to veterinarians at the annual Australian Veterinary Association Conference in May 2011. The questionnaire comprised 21 closed, semi-closed and open questions. Data from the questionnaire were analyzed using ordinal logistic regression analyses to determine significant factors for veterinarians' use of personal protective equipment (PPE). A total of 344
veterinarians completed the questionnaire of which 63.7% were women, 63.2% worked in small/companion animal practice, and 79.9% worked in private veterinary practice. Of the respondents, 44.9% reported contracting a zoonosis during their careers with 19.7% reporting a suspected case and 25.2% reporting a confirmed incidence. Around 40-60% of veterinarians perceived exposure to zoonosis likely or very likely in a variety of situations. With reference to current national industry guidelines, the reported use of PPE was less than “adequate” for most scenarios except for performing postmortems, surgery or dental procedures. No PPE was used by 60-70% of veterinarians for treating respiratory and neurological cases and by 40-50% when treating gastrointestinal and dermatological cases. Workplace conditions need improvement as 34.8% of workplaces did not have isolation units for infected animals, 21.1% did not have separate eating areas for staff, and 57.1% did not have complete PPE kits for use. Veterinarians were more likely to use PPE if they had undertaken postgraduate education, perceived that zoonosis exposure from animals and procedures was likely, consciously considered PPE use for every case they dealt with and believed that liability issues and risks encouraged use of PPE. In contrast, those working in private practices, those who tended to ‘just hope for the best’ when trying to avoid zoonotic diseases, and those who were not aware of industry guidelines were less likely to use PPE. The results suggest that veterinarians’ perceptions and workplace policies and culture substantially influence their use of PPE. Efforts should be made to encourage veterinarians and their workplaces to use infection control practices to protect themselves and their staff from zoonotic diseases.
Millions of people throughout the world are bitten by animals each year. About 90% of the bites are caused by dogs and cats, and infections are the most common complications. As children are the most frequently bitten subjects, pediatricians should provide parents with everything they need to know in order to confront the problem. However, this does not seem to be case and, as the treatment of bite wounds is frequently inappropriate and delayed, the risk of acute infection and sequelae is increased. The main aim of this review is to discuss the epidemiology, microbiology, and clinical characteristics of infections due to dog and cat bites in children, and suggest the best approach to their management. Analysis of the published literature shows that prompt treatment is necessary in order to reduce the risk of infection. The therapeutic measures include wound washing, specific prophylaxis (i.e., tetanus and/or rabies), and antibiotics in the case of immunocompromised patients or deep wounds (particularly if there is evidence of edema or crushing), facial bites, or any wound over a tendon or bone.

Accession Number
20133254344
Author
Title
Capnocytophaga canimorsus infection in cats: ABCD guidelines on prevention and management.
(Special Issue: Infectious diseases, Part 2.)
Source
Publisher
Sage Publications
Location of Publisher
Thousand Oaks
Country of Publication
USA
Abstract
Overview: Capnocytophaga canimorsus and Capnocytophaga cynodegmi are part of the normal bacterial flora of the oral cavity of dogs and cats. C. canimorsus is more pathogenic and causes more severe infections in humans. Infection: Disease is less frequently seen after a cat bite, scratch or close contact than after dog contacts. Serious disease has been reported in people, especially associated with immunocompromise and alcoholism. Disease in cats is not well documented; two cases of respiratory infection have been associated with the presence of these bacteria. Diagnosis: Diagnosis is based on culture in specific media, but these are slow growing bacteria; polymerase chain reaction and sequencing may aid in diagnosis and species identification. Treatment: Penicillin or beta-lactams are the treatment options of choice. Zoonotic potential: Based on incidence surveys, the zoonotic potential is low. The risk may be higher for immunocompromised persons, where dog and cat ownership must be discussed.

Accession Number
20133254340
Author
Title
Coxielloisa canimorsus infection in cats: ABCD guidelines on prevention and management. (Special Issue: Infectious diseases, Part 2.)
Source
Publisher
Overview: Q fever is a zoonotic disease caused by Coxiella burnetii. Farm animals and pets are the main reservoirs of infection. Infection: Cats become infected by ingestion or inhalation of organisms from contaminated carcases of farm animals, or tick bites. Infection is common, as shown by several serological studies. Clinical signs: Experimentally, fever, anorexia and lethargy have been noted. In the field, infection usually remains subclinical. Abortion might occur. C. burnetii has been isolated from the placenta of aborting cats, but also from cats experiencing normal parturition. Diagnosis: Infection with C. burnetii can be diagnosed by isolation of the agent or serology. Prevention: Most important is the potential zoonotic risk. Cats suspected of having been exposed to C. burnetii might shed organisms during parturition. Wearing gloves and a mask when attending parturient or aborting cats can minimise the risk of infection. Tick prevention is recommended.

Accession Number
20133254339

Author

Title
Pasteurella multocida infection in cats: ABCD guidelines on prevention and management. (Special Issue: Infectious diseases, Part 2.)

Source

Overview: Pasteurella species are part of the normal oral flora of cats. They are also a common cause of infection in this species and an important zoonotic agent. Infection in cats: Pasteurella species are commonly isolated from subcutaneous abscesses and pyothorax in cats. They may also cause secondary lower respiratory tract infection and have been associated with spinal empyema and meningoencephalomyelitis. Infection in humans: Disease in humans mainly occurs after a cat bite or scratch, but may also be transmitted via respiratory secretions from cats in close contact with a person. Signs of local infection after a cat bite appear in a few hours (3-6 h). Severe disease and a fatal outcome mostly occur in immunocompromised people, but have also been reported in immunocompetent healthy individuals. Cat ownership by immunocompromised people may carry a risk.

Accession Number
20133229806

Author
Pasmans, F.; Boyen, F.; Haesebrouck, F.

Title
Salmonella infections in exotic pets.

Source
Salmonella in domestic animals; 2013. (Ed.2):337-350. many ref.
Publisher

CABI
Location of Publisher Wallingford
Country of Publication UK
Abstract
This chapter discusses the epidemiology, prevalence, transmission, pathogenesis, clinical signs, diagnosis and treatment of salmonellosis in fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds and small mammals kept as pets.

<9>
Accession Number 20133225381
Author Antao, V.
Title One health approaches from the human medical practitioner perspective.
Publisher North American Veterinary Conference
Location of Publisher Gainesville
Country of Publication USA

<10>
Accession Number 20133210386
Author Kuldeep Dhama; Sandip Chakraborty; Ruchi Tiwari; Singh, S. D.
Title Avian chlamydiosis (psittacosis/ornithosis): diagnosis, prevention and control, and its zoonotic concerns.
Source Research Opinions in Animal and Veterinary Sciences; 2013. 3(6):157-169. many ref.
Publisher KPK Publishers
Location of Publisher Peshawar
Country of Publication Pakistan
Abstract Chlamydiosis is a contagious disease of pet birds and poultry, having zoonotic implications caused by a bacterium Chlamyphila psittaci. In domestic and pet birds, Chlamyphila psittaci causes chlamydiosis often referred to as psittacosis or ornithosis or Parrot fever having a significant public health impact. A special feature of Chlamyphila is that it has a biphasic life cycle existing as elementary, reticulate and intermediate bodies. Young birds are generally more susceptible. The organisms are shed in the nasal and ocular secretions. Fecal material or feather dust is resistant to drying and can act as source of infection. Vertical transmission through eggs has been described for ducks and chickens; turkeys and a number of wild birds. Pneumonia is a constant feature and lesions involve multiple organs. A short lived immunity to infection develops. The major outer membrane
protein (MOMP) is immunodominant in nature and has a protective role in immunity. Usual diagnosis is based on the isolation of the organism in chicken embryo and cell lines and staining with special stains like Gimenez; Castaneda or Macchiavello’s. A wide variety of serological techniques including enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA); immunofluorescence and immunoperoxidase; agglutination tests are available. The advent of molecular techniques including polymerase chain reaction (PCR); restriction fragment length polymorphism and deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) sequencing has greatly aided in the diagnosis. Lipopolysaccharide (LPS) and major outer membrane protein (MOMP); OmpA; pmp-gene and Dna-K like protein are the main targets for serological as well as molecular detection techniques. Psittacosis in human is a disease of increasing concern and occurs in both sporadic as well as epidemic forms. Psittacines, pigeons and turkeys mainly transmit the disease. Elementary bodies (EB) are major source of human infection. Inactivated vaccines are used generally as there are chances of carrier infection with live vaccines and require multiple administration. Recently, DNA vaccines and ovotransferrin therapy have gained popularity. Strict hygiene and sanitation along with public awareness are essential to prevent the disease. The present review describes the avian chlamydiosis in detail focusing on the etiological agent, the disease and its epidemiology, and the trends in diagnosis, prevention, treatment and control along with its public health concerns.

<11>
Accession Number
20133204777
Author
Stull, J. W.; Peregrine, A. S.; Sargeant, J. M.; Weese, J.
Title
Pet husbandry and infection control practices related to zoonotic disease risks in Ontario, Canada.
Source
BMC Public Health; 2013. 13(520):(29 May 2013). 63 ref.
Publisher
BioMed Central Ltd
Location of Publisher
London
Country of Publication
UK
Abstract
Background: Many human infections are transmitted through contact with animals (zoonoses), including household pets. Despite this concern, there is limited knowledge of the public's pet husbandry and infection control practices. The objective of this study was to characterize zoonotic disease related-husbandry and infection preventive practices in pet-owning households in Ontario, Canada. Methods: A self-administered questionnaire was distributed to individuals at two multi-physician clinics in Waterloo, Ontario, Canada during 2010. One adult from each household was invited to participate in the study. Results: Four hundred one pet-owners completed the questionnaire. Households reported ownership of dogs (68%), cats (48%), fish (13%), exotic mammals (7%), such as hamsters, and reptiles and birds (each 6%). Across all species, individuals at higher risk of infections (i.e. <5 yrs, >=65 yrs, immunocompromised) were often (46-57%) present in households. Children <16 yrs of age had close pet contact, as households reported dogs (13%) and cats (30%) usually slept in a child's bed and dogs often licked a child's face (24%). Household husbandry practices that increase zoonotic disease risk were frequently identified; some fed high-risk foods (i.e. raw eggs, raw meat, or raw animal product treats) to their dogs (28%) or cats (3%); 14% of reptile-owning households allowed the pet to roam through the kitchen or washed it in the kitchen sink. Reported hand washing by children was high for all species (>76% washed hands sometimes or greater after touching the pet, its feces, or housing), although fewer reported children always washed their hands (3-57%; by species). With a few exceptions, practices were not associated with the presence of higher risk members in the household or recall of having previously received zoonotic disease education. Conclusions: The results suggest there is a need for education on zoonotic disease prevention practices for pet-owning households with individuals at higher risk of infection and those with high-risk species (e.g., reptiles). Further research is needed to determine the role of education in altering higher risk pet practices.
Incidence of rabies in humans and domestic animals and people's awareness in north Gondar zone, Ethiopia.

Background: Rabies is a zoonotic disease that has been prevalent in humans and animals for centuries in Ethiopia and it is often dealt with using traditional practices. There is lack of accurate quantitative information on rabies both in humans and animals in Ethiopia and little is known about the awareness of the people about the disease. In this study, we estimated the incidence of rabies in humans and domestic animals, and assessed the people's awareness about the disease in North Gondar zone, Ethiopia. Methodology/Principal Findings: The incidence of rabies in humans and domestic animals was prospectively followed up for one year period based on clinical observation. A questionnaire was also administered to 120 randomly selected dog owners and 5 traditional healers to assess the knowledge and practices about the disease. We found an annual estimated rabies incidence of 2.33 cases per 100,000 in humans, 412.83 cases per 100,000 in dogs, 19.89 cases per 100,000 in cattle, 67.68 cases per 100,000 in equines, and 14.45 cases per 100,000 in goats. Dog bite was the source of infection for all fatal rabies cases. Ninety eight percent of the questionnaire respondents were familiar with rabies and mentioned dog bite as a means of transmission. But discordant with current scientific knowledge, 84% and 32% of the respondents respectively mentioned any type of contact (irrespective of skin condition) with saliva, and inhalation as a means of transmission of rabies. Eighty four percent of the respondents relied on traditional healers for management of rabies. Conclusions: The study shows high canine rabies burden, and lack of sufficient awareness about the disease and high reliance on traditional treatment that interfere with timely post exposure management. Vaccination of dogs, proper post exposure management, and increasing the awareness of the community are suggested to reduce the disease burden.
parakeets or parrots, are regularly sold at high prices. These animals, however, are potential carriers and/or transmitters of zoonotic diseases. Some of them could have an important impact on human health, like chlamyphiliosis, salmonellosis or even highly pathogenic avian influenza A H5N1. This review paper, although non exhaustive, aims at enlightening, by the description of several cases of bird-human transmission, the risks encountered by bird owners, including children. Public health consequences will be discussed and emphasis will be made on some vector-borne diseases, known to be emergent or which are underestimated, like those transmitted by the red mite Dermanyssus gallinae. Finally, biosecurity and hygiene, as well as prevention guidelines will be developed and perspectives proposed.

Accession Number
20133168122
Author
Villa, P. dalla; Messori, S.; Possenti, L.; Barnard, S.; Cianella, M.; Francesco, C. di
Title
Pet population management and public health: a web service based tool for the improvement of dog traceability.
Source
Publisher
Elsevier B.V.
Location of Publisher
Amsterdam
Country of Publication
Netherlands
Abstract
The risks associated with zoonotic infections transmitted by companion animals are a serious public health concern: the control of zoonoses incidence in domestic dogs, both owned and stray, is hence important to protect human health. Integrated dog population management (DPM) programs, based on the availability of information systems providing reliable data on the structure and composition of the existing dog population in a given area, are fundamental for making realistic plans for any disease surveillance and action system. Traceability systems, based on the compulsory electronic identification of dogs and their registration in a computerised database, are one of the most effective ways to ensure the usefulness of DPM programs. Even if this approach provides many advantages, several areas of improvement have emerged in countries where it has been applied. In Italy, every region hosts its own dog register but these are not compatible with one another. This paper shows the advantages of a web-based-application to improve data management of dog regional registers. The approach used for building this system was inspired by farm animal traceability schemes and it relies on a network of services that allows multi-channel access by different devices and data exchange via the web with other existing applications, without changing the pre-existing platforms. Today the system manages a database for over 300,000 dogs registered in three different Italian regions. By integrating multiple Web Services, this approach could be the solution to gather data at national and international levels at reasonable cost and creating a traceability system on a large scale and across borders that can be used for disease surveillance and development of population management plans.

Accession Number
20133132063
Author
Damborg, P. P.
Title
Multidrug-resistant bacteria in companion animals-impact on animal health and zoonotic aspects.
Source
Publisher
Incidence of leptospirosis in humans and the epidemiological pattern of occurrence.

A total of 725 serum samples obtained over a period of 12 months from human patients with acute, febrile illness were tested to detect an early infection of leptospirosis by employing dark field microscopy as a rapid diagnostic technique. An incidence rate of 53.0% was recorded with livestock and pet owners (72.7%) being predominant risk group. Young people within 0-20 age group (60.5%) and males (59.4%) were found more susceptible to this infection and occurrence was higher in Northeast monsoon (58.2%) of the year.

Clinical signs, therapy and zoonotic risk of pet guinea pigs with dermatophytosis.

Systematic studies about pet guinea pigs with dermatophytosis are rare. The aim of this study was to evaluate clinical signs, therapy and zoonotic risk of pet guinea pigs with dermatophytosis. Questionnaires from both owners (n=74) of pet guinea pigs with dermatophytosis and their veterinarians (n=101) were analysed regarding clinical signs, therapy and data pertinent to zoonotic potential. Trichophyton (T.) mentagrophytes was found in 97% of cases. In the weeks preceding the onset of the clinical signs, a new guinea pig joined the household in 43% of cases. One third of the affected guinea pigs had lived in the household for less than 3 months. Predominant clinical signs were alopecia (83%), scaling (73%) and crusting (70%). The most commonly affected body site was the head (75%). In approximately one quarter of the cases humans showed clinical signs of dermatophytosis, in half the households, only children were affected. Skin lesions were seen most often on the face, the neck and the arms. Pet guinea pigs carrying dermatophytes must be considered
a serious zoonotic risk for their owners, especially for children. A major risk factor for dermatophytosis seems to be a recent acquisition of a new guinea pig.

<18>
Accession Number
20133060772
Author
Gerrard, E.
Title
Worming: key decision factors and ways to improve compliance.
Source
VN Times; 2013. 13(2):7...10. 12 ref.
Publisher
Veterinary Business Development Ltd
Location of Publisher
Peterborough
Country of Publication
UK
Abstract
When choosing appropriate worm treatments and the frequency of administration, it is important to determine which parasites pose a threat to the animal in the area it lives in. An assessment should take place to establish the risk level based on the interactions between the pet, the owner and the environment. Inadequate worming has serious implications for both the animal's health and from the perspective of zoonotic disease. Therefore, it is important to ensure owners understand why they need to regularly treat their pets with an appropriate worming product.

<19>
Accession Number
20133036906
Author
Esch, K. J.; Petersen, C. A.
Title
Transmission and epidemiology of zoonotic protozoal diseases of companion animals.
Source
Publisher
American Society for Microbiology (ASM)
Location of Publisher
Washington
Country of Publication
USA
Abstract
Over 77 million dogs and 93 million cats share our households in the United States. Multiple studies have demonstrated the importance of pets in their owners' physical and mental health. Given the large number of companion animals in the United States and the proximity and bond of these animals with their owners, understanding and preventing the diseases that these companions bring with them are of paramount importance. Zoonotic protozoal parasites, including toxoplasmosis, Chagas' disease, babesiosis, giardiasis, and leishmaniasis, can cause insidious infections, with asymptomatic animals being capable of transmitting disease. Giardia and Toxoplasma gondii, endemic to the United States, have high prevalences in companion animals. Leishmania and Trypanosoma cruzi are found regionally within the United States. These diseases have lower prevalences but are significant sources of human disease globally and are expanding their companion animal distribution. Thankfully, healthy individuals in the United States are protected by intact immune systems and bolstered by good nutrition, sanitation, and hygiene. Immunocompromised individuals, including the growing number of obese and/or diabetic people, are at a much higher risk of developing zoonoses. Awareness of these often neglected diseases in all health communities is important for protecting pets and owners. To
provide this awareness, this review is focused on zoonotic protozoal mechanisms of virulence, epidemiology, and the transmission of pathogens of consequence to pet owners in the United States.

<20>
Accession Number
20133011776
Author
Macpherson, C. N. L.; Meslin, F. X.; Wandeler, A. I.
Title
Dogs, zoonoses and public health.
Source
Dogs, zoonoses and public health; 2013. (Ed.2):x + 277 pp. many ref.
Publisher
CABI
Location of Publisher
Wallingford
Country of Publication
UK
Abstract
Since the first edition of this text was published in 2000, a number of important advances have been made in the fields of genetics, molecular biology and epidemiology, speciation, and immunology that have provided new insights into our understanding of the zoonotic infections humans share with dogs. The scope of the book is expanded to include three new chapters, and all previous chapters are updated and in some instances rewritten. This second edition provides an even more comprehensive account of the changing world and culturally and individually diverse relationships with man's best friend, the domestic dog. The objectives of the second edition book are to review the anthropological aspects of the human-dog relationship and to identify the benefits which may be derived from it and attitudes from different parts of the world, where cultural attitudes towards dogs differ greatly. A new chapter examines the nondisease-related issues posed by dogs, and this is followed by updated reviews on all the major viral, bacterial, protozoan, and helminthic parasitic zoonoses shared by humans and dogs. The final chapters deal with dog and selected disease control and prevention aspects, including current and future methods for effective and humane dog population management. The aim of the second edition of this book is to provide, for those interested in dogs and the world we share with them, a comprehensive updated account of the complex public health aspects of this encounter. It also aims to examine how interaction with dogs in different cultures and socioeconomic conditions facilitates both beneficial and harmful processes, and how the zoonotic diseases are currently being controlled. Topics discussed are the human-dog relationship (a tale of two species); benefits of the human-dog relationship; dog-associated problems affecting public health and community well-being; dogs and rabies; dogs and bacterial zoonoses; dogs and protozoan zoonoses; dogs and trematode zoonoses; dogs and cestode zoonoses; dogs and nematode zoonoses; dogs and ectoparasitic zoonoses; dog population management; zoonoses prevention, control, and elimination in dogs; and fertility control in dogs.

<21>
Accession Number
20123413564
Author
Esch, K. J.; Pontes, N. N.; Arruda, P.; O'Connor, A.; Moraes, L.; Jeronimo, S. M. B.; Petersen, C. A.
Title
Preventing zoonotic canine leishmaniasis in northeastern Brazil: pet attachment and adoption of community Leishmania prevention.
Source
American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene; 2012. 87(5):822-831. 38 ref.
Publisher
American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene
Location of Publisher
Visceral leishmaniasis (VL), caused by Leishmania infantum chagasi (L.i. chagasi syn. infantum) in northeastern Brazil, was responsible for 51,000 new VL cases from 1980 to 2003. Household presence of L. infantum-infected dogs is a major risk factor for human infection. Despite culling of dogs based on seropositivity, canine L. infantum seroprevalence remains near 20%, suggesting that dog culling is ineffective for preventing VL spread. We administered a cross-sectional survey to 224 households within 300 m of the homes of VL human patients diagnosed within the last year. The goal was to develop a model for voluntary preventative use based on characteristics and motivations of dog owners. We identified that owner knowledge deficiencies regarding canine transmission of L. infantum associated with increased risk of dog infection (odds ratio [OR]=3.681, confidence interval [CI]=1.223, 11.08). Higher owner education was associated with decreased levels of dog seropositivity (OR=0.40, CI=0.20, 0.81). Pet attachment (P=0.036) and perception of risk/disease knowledge (P=0.040) were significantly associated with willingness to voluntarily purchase canine VL prevention. These results highlight the importance of owner attachment to their pet in implementing reservoir-targeted zoonotic VL prevention.

Methicillin-resistant Staphylocooccus aureus (MRSA) harboring mecA<sub>LGA251</sub> has been isolated from humans and ruminants. Database screening identified this MRSA variant in cats, dogs, and a guinea pig in Germany during 2008-2011. The novel MRSA variant is not restricted to ruminants or humans, and contact with companion animals might pose a zoonotic risk.

European pet travel: misleading information from veterinarians and government agencies.

Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) harboring mecA<sub>LGA251</sub> has been isolated from humans and ruminants. Database screening identified this MRSA variant in cats, dogs, and a guinea pig in Germany during 2008-2011. The novel MRSA variant is not restricted to ruminants or humans, and contact with companion animals might pose a zoonotic risk.
Abstract

Inter-country travel of companion animals provides an opportunity for introduction of zoonotic pathogens, such as rabies virus and Echinococcus spp. Regulations are in place to control this threat, but Schengen Agreements mean that border controls between some European countries are minimal, and animals may enter countries without any checks that they have been appropriately treated. Veterinarians provide an important source of information for people intending to travel with their pets. We conducted a telephone survey to investigate provision of correct advice to someone intending to travel with their dog to Norway. Mainland Norway is considered free of both rabies and E. multilocularis and is a signatory to the Schengen Agreement. Ten randomly selected veterinary clinics were surveyed in Austria, Belgium (Wallonia), Finland, France, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom. The information provided was scored as correct, incorrect or incomplete. The information provided by secondary information sources (website or government agency), which the clinic had referred the caller to, was also assessed (correct, incorrect, incomplete). Whilst the majority of clinics provided appropriate information regarding rabies, many clinics did not provide correct information regarding treatment for E. multilocularis. Less than one in 10 clinics provided the correct information regarding both pathogens directly at the time of calling. The correct information was obtained, once taking into account secondary sources, just 62% of the time. Countrywise, most clinics in Finland provided correct advice, either directly or indirectly via referring the caller to another source, whilst the majority in Belgium, Germany and France did not. The apparent paucity of readily accessible, correct advice for owners intending to travel with their dogs is concerning. The compulsory treatment regulations are only as good as the checks that ensure compliance, and this is also lacking in some countries.

Accession Number
20123396114
Author
Wright, I.
Title
Parasites of small pet rodents: not just itchy skin and itchy bottoms?
Source
Publisher
UK Vet Publications
Country of Publication
UK
Abstract
Small rodents have followed guinea pigs and chinchillas in gaining popularity as pets in recent years. As a result, an understanding of basic rat, mouse, hamster and gerbil medicine has become increasingly important to companion-animal veterinary surgeons as well as to laboratory and specialist vets. This article discusses the parasites of these pets and the diseases they cause as well as their diagnosis, treatment and control.

Accession Number
20123385911
Author
Loss, L. D.; Mussi, J. M. S.; Mello, I. N. K. de; Leao, M. S.; Franque, M. P.
Title
Responsible pet ownership and dog owners conduct in the county of Alegre-ES. [Portuguese]
Source
Acta Veterinaria Brasilia; 2012. 6(2):105-111. 23 ref.
Discussions about the responsible ownership theme have been increasingly frequent in modern society, mainly due to the increasing number of pets and zoonotic risk between man and his animal. In order to evaluate the perception of dog owners in the municipality of Alegre-ES about responsible ownership, with emphasis on animals care, an interview was conducted with 76 dog owners from Alegre-ES. Of all dog owners, only 12.0% (n=9) searched about animal race characteristics before its acquisition and 74.0% (n=56) of the animals were acquired through friend's or relative's donation. According to the report of owners 30.0% (n=23) of dogs were properly vaccinated, 39.0% (n=30) vermifugated, although 73.0% (n=55) of dogs have accompanying veterinarian. Among the owners, 57.0% (n=26) related collect the feces of their dogs on public places and 83% (n=60) consider the presence of stray animals a problem. The results found reveal the lack of animal's care information, and consequently, exposes the community to risk of zoonotic decease occurrence, besides reinforces the necessity of the veterinarian effective action in the region studied.

Leptospirosis and pasteurellosis: an occupational health hazard for pet owners and a public health issue for urban communities.

This book covers several aspects of leptospirosis and pasteurellosis and highlights their importance as occupational health hazards in pet owners and as a public health issue for urban communities. An introduction to bacterial zoonoses with emergent and reemergent potential is provided in the first part of this book. It discusses the role and importance of the researcher in the society as well as the risk factors in the zoonotic infections caused by Leptospira sp. and Pasteurella sp. The second part of this book deals with the isolation and identification of Leptospira sp. and Pasteurella sp. and includes guidelines on laboratory diagnostic methods, microbiological and epidemiological surveillance circuit in veterinary and human investigations, general characteristics of bacteria belonging to Leptospira and Pasteurella and conventional and innovative methods for detection of Leptospira and Pasteurella. Part 3 of this book covers research concerning clinical and laboratory diagnosis of Leptospira and Pasteurella strains studied. The fourth part focuses on prevention and control of pasteurellosis as well as microbiological and epidemiological surveillance in human leptospirosis investigations.
This article offers guidelines to help make hospital teams and pet owners more aware of the potential risks of infectious disease and ways to prevent disease transmission. Checklist for proper hospital sanitation, proper hand sanitation and proper home sanitation; along with preventing infection in the hospital and in home are highlighted.