

POSSIBLE ZONOOSES OF SWINE

Wearing the recommended personal protective equipment will make the transmission of diseases less likely.

PATHOGEN	TRANSMISSION	ANIMAL DISEASE	HUMAN DISEASE
<i>Dermatophytosis</i> “ringworm”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct contact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • papular dermatitis, circular alopecia • keratinizing, crusting, inflammation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • superficial infection of skin • keratinizing, crusting, inflammation
<i>Acariasis (Sarcoptes scabiei)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • direct contact with infected material / skin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pruritic dermatitis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pruritic dermatitis
<i>Leptospirosis</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exposure to the urine of infected animal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gastrointestinal upset, abortion, weak litters, meningitis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • headache, myalgia, conjunctivitis, hepatomegaly, renal insufficiency, jaundice (<i>L. icterohemorrhagiae</i>) • gastrointestinal dyscrasias, diarrhea, nausea, vomiting
<i>Salmonellosis</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fecal/oral 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>S. enteritis</i>, <i>S. typhimurium</i>, and <i>S. cholerae suis</i> can cause severe GI disease in swine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • severe gastroenteritis
<i>Streptococcosis (Streptococcus suis)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contamination of infected food products • direct contact (person-to-person, animal-to-person) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lymphadenopathy, fever, polyserositis in swine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • arthritis, fever, meningitis, hearing loss
<i>Campylobacteriosis (Campylobacter jejuni)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • direct contact, ingestion of infected animal products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gastroenteritis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gastroenteritis
<i>Cryptosporidiosis (Cryptosporidium parvum)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • direct contact, fecal/oral 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • subclinical infection, diarrhea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • immunocompromised patients are highly susceptible to severe, persistent diarrhea
<i>Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae</i> “Erysipeloid” (swine)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • direct contact with infected material 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • diamond skin disease 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dermatitis
<i>Tetanus (Clostridium tetani)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • spore inoculated into tissue via puncture, bite, penetrating wound • not truly “zoonotic”, but contributes to disease via 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lock jaw • difficulty swallowing • muscle spasms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • spasms and stiffness in jaw • difficulty swallowing • stiff neck • stiffness of abdominal muscles

	fecal transmission of spores		
Yersiniosis (<i>Yersinia enterocolitica</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> fecal/oral 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> usually asymptomatic, can cause diarrhea in weanling swine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> diarrhea joint pain
Balantidiasis (<i>Balantidium coli</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> fecal/oral 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> usually asymptomatic, diarrhea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Usually asymptomatic, risk is higher in immunocompromised persons; signs include persistent diarrhea, abdominal pain, and sometimes a perforated colon
Rabies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> saliva, cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), aerosols created from brain, spinal cord or CSF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> rare in domestic swine, signs of incoordination, altered mentation, neurologic disease, hypersalivation, paralysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> initial signs resemble flu-like illness, progresses to hypersalivation, anxiety, confusion, slight or partial paralysis, excitation, hallucinations, agitation, difficulty swallowing

ALLERGENS OF SWINE

Swine: Asthma and other signs of respiratory disease have been attributed to pig exposures especially in confinement operations. It should be noted that these symptoms have been related more to high nitrogen levels than allergens, but occupational asthma has also been attributed to sensitivity to swine urine proteins.

References

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