

**Reported Occupationally Acquired Infections
Wild Mammalian Carnivores/Omnivores Zoonoses**

Disease	Causative Organism	Probable Means of Spread to Man	Prevention
Baylisascariasis (roundworm)	<i>Baylisascariasis procyonis</i>	Fecal contamination	Use good hygienic practices, especially handwashing; use gloves when handling raccoons
Campylobacteriosis	<i>Campylobacter spp.</i>	Occupational exposure; fecal contamination; mainly food and water borne	Use good hygiene practices, handwashing, sanitation; wear protective clothing (gloves) when handling infected animals
Cat scratch fever	<i>Bartonella spp.</i>	Scratches, bites, licks	Avoid cuts, bites, and scratches; wear protective clothing when handling animals
Chagas' disease	<i>Trypanosoma cruzi</i>	Fecal material of insects; contaminated bite wounds, abrasions or mucous membranes	Transmitted by blood sucking insects; wear protective clothing; use insect repellent and good hygienic practices
Echinococcosis (hydatids)	<i>Echinococcus spp.</i>	Fecal contamination; ingestion of tapeworm eggs	Good hygiene practices, especially handwashing
Hantavirus	<i>Sin Nombre virus (SNV)</i>	Inhalation of aerosolized excreta, egesta, or saliva from infected mice in mouse-infested structures.	Good hygiene practices, especially handwashing; avoid infected structures that show evidence of current or prior exposure to rodents until the structure is thoroughly cleaned; handling rodents should be done in the open air with the rodent held away from the face and positioned such that direct wind does not blow aerosolized particles from the rodent towards the individual; traps containing rodents should not be

			<p>transported in the vehicle unless they are securely isolated in intact plastic bags or otherwise placed in an area in which air circulation is separate from that of the driver and all passengers; avoid direct contact with urine, feces, saliva, blood, and internal organs eye protection and rubber, latex, vinyl, or nitrile gloves should be used during invasive procedures; obtain appropriate training to prioritize safe and secure handling to avoid being bitten and scratched; if bitten or scratched the affected area should be washed thoroughly with soap and water, then disinfected with an alcohol-based hand sanitizer or similar disinfectant; individuals should be aware of HPS symptoms and continue to follow updates on CDC website</p>
Leishmaniasis	Leishmania spp.	Wound contamination; bite of infected phlebotomine sandflies	Wear protective clothing like long sleeved shirts; use insect repellent; use good hygiene practices, especially handwashing
Murine typhus	<i>Rickettsia</i> spp.	Occupational and recreational exposure; flea bites	Wear rubber gloves and protective clothing like long sleeved shirts; use insect repellent; use good hygiene practices, especially handwashing; avoid bites of fleas
Pasteurellosis	<i>Pasteurella</i> spp.	Wounds, scratches, bites	Promptly cleanse wounds; avoid animal bites and

			scratches
Plague	<i>Yersinia pestis</i>	Occupational and recreational exposure; aerosols; handling infected animals	Wear rubber gloves and protective clothing like long sleeved shirts; use insect repellent; use good hygiene practices, especially handwashing; avoid bites of fleas
Rabies	<i>Rabies virus</i>	Bites/scratches of diseased animals; aerosols in closed environments	Vaccination for persons working in high risk areas; use respiratory protection in bat caves; use gloves when handling animals; avoid bite wounds; report bites to physician
Tularemia	<i>Francisella tularensis</i>	Occupational and recreational exposure; insect bites; ingestion; inhalation	Wear rubber gloves and protective clothing like long sleeved shirts; use insect repellent; use good hygiene practices, especially handwashing; avoid bites of ticks, flies and fleas

Physical hazards:

- **Animal induced injuries:**
 - **Bite**
 - **Scratch Wounds.**
 - **Contact with the mouth or eyes via human hand.**