

## Reported Occupationally Acquired Infections (Frogs, Toads, Salamanders) Zoonoses

Disease	Causative Organism	Probable Means of Spread to Man	Prevention
<b>Salmonellosis</b>	<i>Salmonella spp.</i>	Fecal contamination; occupational exposure	Good sanitation, along with good personal hygiene, avoiding stress, and using salmonella free feed, is very important; thoroughly wash hands after animal contact.
<b>Mycobacteriosis</b>	<i>Mycobacterium spp.</i>	Tank water	Good sanitation and personal hygiene. Wear gloves when handling animals and appropriate PPE.
<b>Chrysobacteriosis</b>	<i>Chrysobacterium spp.</i>	Tank water	Good sanitation and personal hygiene. Wear gloves when handling animals and appropriate PPE
<b>Cryptosporidiosis</b>	<i>Cryptosporidium spp.</i>	Tank water	Good sanitation and personal hygiene. Wear gloves when handling animals and appropriate PPE
<b>Campylobacteriosis</b>	<i>Campylobacter spp.</i>	Occupational exposure; fecal contamination; mainly food and waterborne	Use good hygiene practices, handwashing, sanitation; wear protective clothing (gloves) when handling infected animals
<b>Aeromonas</b>	<i>Aeromonas hydrophilia</i>	Tank water; fecal ingestion or contamination	Use good hygiene, handwashing, sanitation; wear protective clothing (gloves) when handling animals
<b>E. coli Klebsiella Serratia</b>	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	Tank water; fecal ingestion or contamination	Use good hygiene, handwashing, sanitation; wear protective clothing (gloves) when handling animals

### Physical hazards:

Some frogs and toads have toxins released from their skin. Wear gloves when handling frogs and toads and wash hands after animal contact. Slips and falls due to wet environment. Shock hazards due to wet environment.