

Reported Occupationally Acquired Infections Aves (Birds) Zoonoses

Disease	Causative Organism	Probable Means of Spread to Man	Prevention
Campylobacterosis	<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
Avian Chlamydiosis (Psittacosis)	<i>Chlamydia psittaci.</i>	Inhalation, exposure to aerosolized feces	Good hygienic practices; use good general sanitation; avoid breathing dust from bird droppings without respiratory protection
Cryptococcosis	<i>Cryptococcus neoformans</i>	Environmental exposure, especially pigeon nests; inhalation of aerosolized feces/dust	Good hygienic practices; use good general sanitation; avoid breathing dust from bird droppings without respiratory protection
Histoplasmosis	<i>Histoplasma capsulatum</i>	Inhalation from aerosolized feces	Good hygienic practices; use good general sanitation; avoid breathing dust from bird droppings without respiratory protection
Pseudotuberculosis (turkeys)	<i>Yersinia pseudotuberculosis.</i>	Contact, contaminated food and water, ingestion	Use good hygiene practices, handwashing, sanitation; wear protective clothing (gloves) when handling infected animals
Salmonellosis	<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

Physical Hazards:

- Includes inhalation of dust or fecal material.
- Includes animal induced injuries:
 - Bites
 - Scratches