

Reported Occupationally Acquired Infections Ovine/Caprine (Sheep/Goats) Zoonoses

Disease	Causative Organism	Probable Means of Spread to Man	Prevention
Anthrax	<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	Occupational exposure; occasionally wounds or insect bites; rarely airborne	If anthrax is suspected, do not necropsy the animal; avoid contact with the animal tissues, wear protective clothing and gloves; wash hands thoroughly; control dust in animal pens
Brucellosis	<i>Brucella spp.</i>	Sheep/goat body fluids; occupational exposure	Wear protective clothing and gloves when handling blood, tissue, urine, and aborted fetuses; avoid contact through cuts or breaks in the skin.
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
Contagious ecthyma	<i>Orf virus</i>	Occupational Exposure	Avoid direct contact with abrasions or mucus membranes of infected animals; good personal hygiene and wash the exposed area with soap and water
Cryptosporidiosis	<i>Cryptosporidium spp.</i>	Fecal contamination	Use care in handling animal feces, and animals with diarrhea
Pasteurellosis	<i>Pasteurella spp.</i>	Wounds, scratches, bites	Promptly cleanse wounds; avoid animal bites and scratches
Q Fever	<i>Coxiella burnetti</i>	Mainly airborne; exposure to placenta; occasionally ticks and milk	Adequate ventilation of animal holding / housing areas; use good personal hygiene, proper disinfection and disposal of animal birth fluids and tissues
Dermatophytosis	<i>Ringworm fungal spp.</i>	Contact with animal hair and dander	Good hygienic practices, especially handwashing; clean and disinfect tools or instruments used on animals; practice good sanitation

Physical Hazards:

- **Includes animal induced injuries:**
 - **Stepped On**
 - **Head Butted**
 - **Trampled**

- **Also may include equipment type injury:**
 - **Gates**

- **Other Farm Equipment**