

Reported Occupationally Acquired Infections Porcine (Swine) Zoonoses

Disease	Causative Organism	Probable Means of Spread to Man	Prevention
Brucellosis	<i>Brucella spp.</i>	Swine 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
Erysipelas	<i>Erysipelothrix Rhusiopathiae</i>	Occupational and recreational exposure	Prevent skin wounds; wear protective clothing (gloves) while handling infected animals; cleanse skin wounds promptly with soap and water
Leptospirosis	<i>Leptospira spp.</i>	Occupational and recreational exposure to urine; waterborne	Use protective equipment (gloves), avoid skin or mucus membrane contact with urine, or moist soil or vegetation that may be contaminated with animal urine
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
Yersiniosis	<i>Yersinia spp.</i>	Ingestion; recreational exposure	Use good hygienic practices, especially handwashing
Pseudorabies	<i>Herpes virus</i>	Direct contact Rare in man	Good sanitation; Quarterly testing is done to maintain PRV and Brucellosis free
Influenza	<i>Influenza virus</i>	Aerosolized; Man can spread to pigs also	Good sanitation; Virus is killed rapidly by disinfectants or when exposed to the environment; Vaccinate pigs

Physical hazards:

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

- **Also may include equipment type:**
 - **Gates**
 - **Other Farm Equipment.**