

| <b>DISEASE</b>                     | <b>CAUSED BY</b>  | <b>INFECTION BY</b>  | <b>PREVENTION</b>  |   |
|------------------------------------|---|--|--|---|
| Anthrax                            | Bacteria <i>anthracis bacillus</i>                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enters skin through cuts</li> <li>Inhalation</li> <li>Eating infected meat</li> <li>Drinking raw milk from infected cow</li> </ul>                            | Vaccination of animals.<br>Don't open suspect carcasses<br>Don't eat suspect meat.<br>Cooking and pasteurising   | Notifiable Disease<br>Often fatal in man  |
| Rabies                             | Virus   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bite of rabid animal</li> <li>Through cuts</li> <li>Through mucous membranes</li> <li>Carried in saliva of infected animal</li> </ul>                         | Vaccination of dogs compulsory by law<br>Vaccination of sheep and cattle in high-risk areas<br>Vaccination of humans in high-risk jobs.                            | Notifiable<br>100% Fatal once symptoms show.  |
| Rift Valley Fever                  | Virus   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mosquito</li> <li>Direct contact e.g. during post mortem, abattoirs</li> </ul>  | Vaccination of sheep and cattle<br>Protective clothing when conducting post mortem.  | May be fatal in humans  |
| Toxoplasmosis                      | Protozoa <i>Toxoplasma gondii</i>                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contact with soil containing infected cat faeces</li> <li>Eating raw or undercooked meat containing cysts esp. lamb and mutton</li> </ul>                     | Washing vegetables<br>Hygiene<br>Well cooked meat, or freezing below -20°C<br>Collection and disposal of cat faeces<br>Pregnant women should be especially careful | Unborn babies can get the infection in utero – can die, abort, or show severe handicaps at birth                  |
| Contagious Abortion/Undulant Fever | Bacteria <i>Brucella abortus</i>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drinking raw milk from infected cow</li> <li>Contact with infected tissue e.g. afterbirth</li> <li>Accidental injection of live vaccine</li> </ul>            | Pasteurisation of milk<br>Protective clothing, boots, gloves when assisting birth<br>Disposal of afterbirth by burning<br>Vaccination of all female cattle by law  | Notifiable<br>Not fatal in man.<br>Highly infectious  |
| Tuberculosis                       | Bacteria <i>Mycobacterium bovis, mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drinking raw milk from infected cows</li> <li>Inhalation</li> </ul>   | Pasteurisation of milk<br>Testing and culling of positive cows   | Can be spread from animals to man and also from man to animals  |
| Tapeworm – 'measles,               | Bladderworm of <i>Taenia Solium</i>                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eating raw or undercooked beef or pork containing measles</li> <li>Man can become self-infected</li> </ul>  | Treatment of tapeworm in pigs, cattle and humans<br>Using proper toilet facilities<br>Meat inspection at slaughter<br>Well cooked beef and pork                    | Can be very dangerous in man if the larvae migrate to the brain.  |
| Sandworm                           | Larvae of dog hookworm  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Walking in damp contaminated sand or soil barefoot</li> </ul>   | Wearing shoes<br>Not letting dogs and cats defecate in public areas or sand pits.<br>Collection and disposal of animal species                                     | Although not dangerous, sandworm can be extremely irritating and painful.   |
| Plague                             | Bacteria <i>Yersinia pestis</i>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bite from an infected flea (associated with rodents)</li> <li>Possibly from handling infected animals</li> </ul>  | Rodent control   | The plague can be fatal in humans – without treatment 50%-90% of those infected will die.                         |
| Leptospirosis                      | Bacteria <i>Leptospira Sp</i>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contact with urine from infected rat</li> <li>Contact with infected blood (vets, abattoir workers)</li> <li>Long immersion in water (swimmers etc)</li> </ul> | Hygiene<br>Not entering water with open wounds etc   | Although seldom fatal in man the disease is difficult to diagnose and treat and may lead to secondary infections. |
| Tick Bite Fever                    | Bacteria <i>Rickettsia africae</i> transmitted by <i>amblyomma tick</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bite from infected tick</li> </ul>  | Tick control on animals and man.   | The disease is not fatal but can become recurrent   |