

## 1. Zoonotic Risks

Animal	Zoonotic diseases	Collection Requirements	Notes
Bats	<p><a href="#">Qld Health</a> Zoonotic diseases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Lyssavirus (ABLV)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Hendra Virus</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Nipah virus</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Histoplasmosis</a> in bat faeces.</li> <li>• <a href="#">Leptospirosis</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Salmonella</a></li> </ul> <p>Parasitic diseases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Toxoplasmosis</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rabies virus vaccination</li> <li>• Dampen potentially contaminated soil to minimise dust exposure</li> <li>• Cover all cuts, grazes and abrasions with waterproof dressings</li> <li>• Use a respirator with a HEPA filter.</li> <li>• Wear dry, full-cover boots or shoes, aprons and long sleeve shirts when handling animals or soil that is contaminated</li> <li>• Wear thick protective gloves and rubber or plastic gloves</li> <li>• Wash hands thoroughly on a regular basis, and shower after work</li> </ul>	<p>The prevalence of ABLV in bats is rare in healthy bats, and more common in sick, injured or orphaned bats.</p>
Birds	<p>Zoonotic diseases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Avian influenza (Bird Flu)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Avian paramyxovirus</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Campylobacteriosis</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Psittacosis</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Salmonella enteritidis</a></li> </ul> <p>Parasitic diseases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Toxoplasmosis</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Control dust when working in areas contaminated with bird faeces and discharges</li> <li>• Use rubber or plastic gloves</li> <li>• P2 respiratory masks</li> <li>• Thorough cleaning and disinfection of clothes, self and equipment.</li> <li>• Wash hands after handling birds, especially parrots</li> <li>• Wash hands regularly with soap and running water or use an alcohol-based hand rub and avoid touching one's eyes, nose and mouth</li> </ul>	<p>Birds infected with avian influenza can shed the virus in their saliva, nasal secretions or faeces. Avian influenza is a notifiable disease.</p>

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<p>Stock animals - horses, cattle, sheep, goats</p>	<p>Zoonotic diseases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Anthrax</a> also <a href="#">Qld Health</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Brucellosis</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Melioidosis</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Leptospirosis</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Salmonella</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Tetanus</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Q Fever</a></li> </ul> <p>Parasitic diseases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Toxoplasmosis</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Q Fever vaccination or wear P2 respiratory mask</li> <li>• Tetanus vaccination</li> <li>• Cover all cuts and abrasions with waterproof dressings</li> <li>• Immediately and thoroughly clean any abrasions, cuts and burns that have been contaminated with soil or surface water</li> <li>• Avoid exposure to water and soil in periods of high rainfall, particularly in tropical areas</li> <li>• Wearing boots</li> <li>• Use rubber or plastic gloves</li> <li>• Wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li> <li>• PPE and contaminated clothing to be removed at the site, bagged and washed on site</li> </ul>	<p>People usually catch Q-Fever by breathing in droplets or dust contaminated by birth fluids, faeces, or urine from infected animals. Q-Fever is a notifiable disease.</p>
<p>Pigs</p>	<p>Zoonotic diseases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Anthrax</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Brucellosis</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Leptospirosis</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Salmonella</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Tetanus</a></li> </ul> <p>Parasitic diseases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Toxoplasmosis</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tetanus vaccination</li> <li>• Cover all cuts and abrasions with waterproof dressings</li> <li>• Wear boots</li> <li>• Use plastic or rubber gloves</li> <li>• Wash hands with soap and water after handling</li> <li>• Immediately and thoroughly clean any abrasions, cuts and burns that have been contaminated with soil or surface water</li> </ul>	<p>Anthrax may form spores that contaminate soil for 50 years.</p> <p>The most common source of human Brucellosis infection in Qld is feral pigs.</p>
<p>Dogs and cats and rodents</p>	<p>Zoonotic diseases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Hydatid</a> (dogs)</li> <li>• <a href="#">Brucellosis</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Leptospirosis</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Salmonellosis</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Tetanus</a></li> </ul> <p>Parasitic diseases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Toxocariasis</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Toxoplasmosis</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tetanus vaccination</li> <li>• Avoid contact with animal faeces</li> <li>• Covering cuts and abrasions with waterproof dressings</li> <li>• Use rubber or plastic gloves</li> <li>• Wash hands after handling animals and before handling and eating food and before smoking</li> <li>• Immediately and thoroughly clean any abrasions, cuts and burns that have been contaminated with soil or surface water</li> </ul>	

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Reptiles and Snakes	Zoonotic diseases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Tetanus</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tetanus vaccination</li> <li>• Covering cuts and abrasions with waterproof dressings</li> <li>• Use rubber or plastic gloves</li> <li>• Wash hands after handling animals and before handling and eating food and before smoking</li> <li>• Immediately and thoroughly clean any abrasions, cuts and burns that have been contaminated with soil or surface water</li> </ul>	Snakes that are alive must not be received and may only be handled by licensed snake handlers.
Marsupials	Zoonotic diseases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Q Fever</a></li> </ul> Parasitic diseases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Toxoplasmosis</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Q Fever vaccination or wear P2 respiratory mask if handling kangaroos.</li> <li>• Use rubber or plastic gloves</li> <li>• Wash hands after handling animals and before handling and eating food and before smoking</li> </ul>	Kangaroo carcass and faeces present the risk of Q-Fever.
Turtles	Zoonotic Disease: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Campylobacteriosis</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Salmonellosis</a></li> </ul> Parasitic diseases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Toxoplasmosis</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use rubber or plastic gloves</li> <li>• Wash hands after handling animals and before handling and eating food and before smoking</li> </ul>	
Fish, Jellyfish, and amphibians	Zoonotic disease: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mycobacteriosis</li> <li>• Nocardiosis</li> </ul> Parasitic diseases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anisakis nematodes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use thick protective gloves</li> <li>• Double glove when receiving jellyfish</li> <li>• Wear thick boots when wading</li> </ul>	Box jellyfish presents serious risk if handled.

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Shellfish	Infections: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Vibrio Vulnificus</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Covering cuts and abrasions with waterproof dressings</li> <li>• Use rubber or plastic gloves</li> <li>• Wash hands after handling animals and before handling and eating food and before smoking</li> <li>• Immediately and thoroughly clean any abrasions, cuts and burns that have been contaminated with soil or surface water</li> <li>• Wear thick boots when wading</li> </ul>	In FY 2010/2011 there were 16 hospitalisations associated with Vibrio vulnificus infections in Queensland.
Ticks	Zoonotic diseases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Q Fever</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Q Fever vaccination or wear P2 respiratory mask if handling ticks</li> <li>• Use rubber or plastic gloves</li> <li>• Wash hands after handling with soap and running water or use an alcohol-based hand rub and avoid touching one's eyes, nose and mouth</li> </ul>	
Plants and mushrooms	Stinging plants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Gympie-Gympie stinging tree</a></li> <li>• Nettle family</li> </ul> Poisonous mushrooms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Green-spored parasol</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use rubber or plastic gloves</li> <li>• Wash hands after handling and before handling and eating food and before smoking</li> </ul>	Soil contamination may also present risk of illness.
Artifacts	Orthopoxviruses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Smallpox</li> <li>• Variola virus</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wear gloves, gown, eye protection, and a fitted respirator</li> <li>• Inspect artifacts for contamination by skin lesions (human, cats, rodents, camels, cattle, sheep). These might include scabs contained within envelopes, clothing, blankets, medical memorabilia (e.g., vaccination kits), or zoological specimens (e.g., hides and mounted animals)</li> </ul>	