

Disease Prevention for Fairs and Festivals

2019 Report



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Introduction

Fairs and festivals are an important Kansas tradition.

They provide an opportunity for people to explore new areas and connect with their heritage, as well as educate and entertain. Animal exhibits and animal contact areas are often part of fairs and festivals and give some people their only up close and personal look at a variety of different animals, especially those traditionally found on farms. This connection, or human-animal bond, is important especially for children. It is equally important to understand that animals can transmit diseases to people. There were approximately 100 human infectious disease outbreaks involving animals in public settings in the United States from 2010-2015¹. These outbreaks have substantial medical, public health, legal, and economic effects¹.

This toolkit is designed for fair and festival managers and public health officials to understand the considerations that should be made when organizing and operating a fair or festival. This toolkit concentrates primarily on preventing zoonotic diseases, those diseases transmitted between animals and people. It is based on the National Association of State Public Health Veterinarian's Compendium of Measures to Prevent Disease Associated with Animals in Public Settings, 2017¹. In addition, a section on food safety has been included as many foodborne illness outbreaks involve animal-related diseases (e.g. Salmonella from undercooked poultry, Shiga toxin-producing E. coli from undercooked ground beef, etc.).

During the course of your fair or festival, you may be faced with a variety of situations that involve the health and safety of visitors and animals. It is important to have a plan in place prior to your event. This includes obtaining the contact information for local human healthcare facilities (e.g. Urgent Care, Emergency Departments), the local health department, veterinarians and the Kansas Department of Agriculture's Division of Animal Health. These situations are not all-inclusive but should serve to assist you in your plan.

There are three sections in this toolkit: animal contact area facility design, animal care and management, and food safety. At the end of each section there are a list of resources and an accompanying checklist. In addition, we have provided signs that can be printed and used at your fair or festival free of charge.

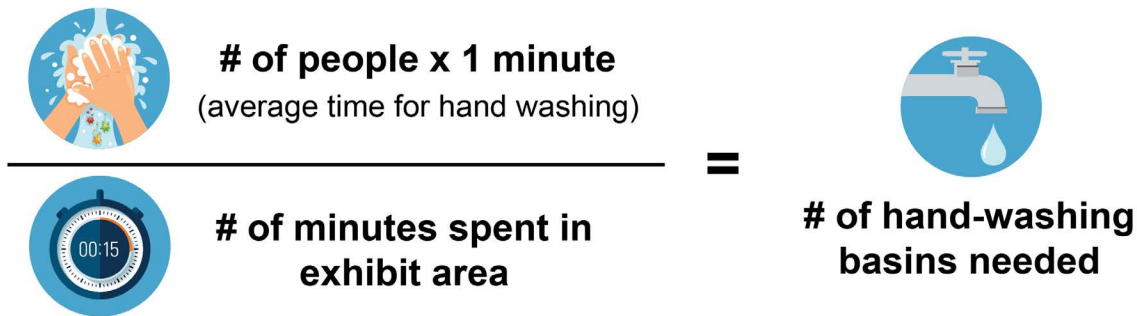
We are proud of our heritage and the tradition of fairs and festivals in our great state. Disease prevention is a team effort and we welcome the opportunity to become part of your team. For questions regarding the information in this toolkit, contact Dr. Ingrid Garrison, State Public Health Veterinarian, at 785-296-2501.



Animal Contact Area Facility Design

Most visitors to animal venues are not aware of some of the health risks associated with animal contact. To ensure the health and safety of visitors, staff, and the animals themselves, it is important to implement prevention measures. Hand washing is the most important way to prevent disease. Design animal contact areas to funnel visitors to hand washing stations. Finally, staff should be educated about the risk for disease and injury associated with animals and to share these messages with visitors.

- 1. Hand washing is the most important way to prevent disease.** Hand washing with warm water and soap is preferred over hand sanitizer for both animal contact and food service settings.
- Ensure an adequate number of hand washing facilities are available for the size of your event. Estimate the number of visitors in the petting zoo at peak hours of operation and the average time spent in the exhibit area. To calculate the number of sink basins needed, use the following:

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \text{# of people} \times 1 \text{ minute} \\ \text{(average time for hand washing)} \end{array}}{\begin{array}{c} \text{# of minutes spent in} \\ \text{exhibit area} \end{array}} = \begin{array}{c} \text{# of hand-washing} \\ \text{basins needed} \end{array}$$


- 2. Animal contact area design is another important factor for disease prevention.** Many diseases are spread through contact with feces or respiratory droplets and secretions and these pathogens can live on inanimate objects, such as strollers, shoes, pacifiers, bottles, cups, etc., for long periods of time. Therefore, it is important to minimize contact with animal feces and keep these items out of the animal contact area.
- Contact with animals should only be allowed over or through barriers, such as fences. Visitors should not be allowed into pens.
 - Do not transport manure or soiled bedding through public places.
 - A transition area should be at the entrance of the animal contact area. Do not allow strollers into the animal contact area. Provide a place for visitors to park strollers and leave their bags.
 - A transition area should be at the exit of the animal contact area where hand washing stations are available so visitors cannot miss them.
 - Food service and eating areas should be kept separate from the animal contact area.
- 3. Staff and visitor education are a third important step to prevent disease transmission from animals to people.** Staff should be educated about the risk for disease and injury associated with animals, how diseases are transmitted from animals to people, and share these messages with visitors.
- Ensure signs with the following information are available at the entrance to the animal contact area:
 - Animals can carry germs that make people sick
 - No food or drink allowed in animal areas
 - No strollers in animal areas
 - No hand-to-mouth activities in the animal contact area (e.g. drinking, eating, bottles, pacifiers)
 - Children under 5 years old, senior citizens, pregnant women, people with chronic health conditions or a weakened immune system should be extra careful around animals

- Ensure signs with the following information are available at the exit of the animal contact area:
 - Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water immediately after visiting the animals
- Staff members should verbally instruct visitors to wash their hands after animal contact and ensure visitors do not bring items, such as strollers and bottles, into the animal contact area.

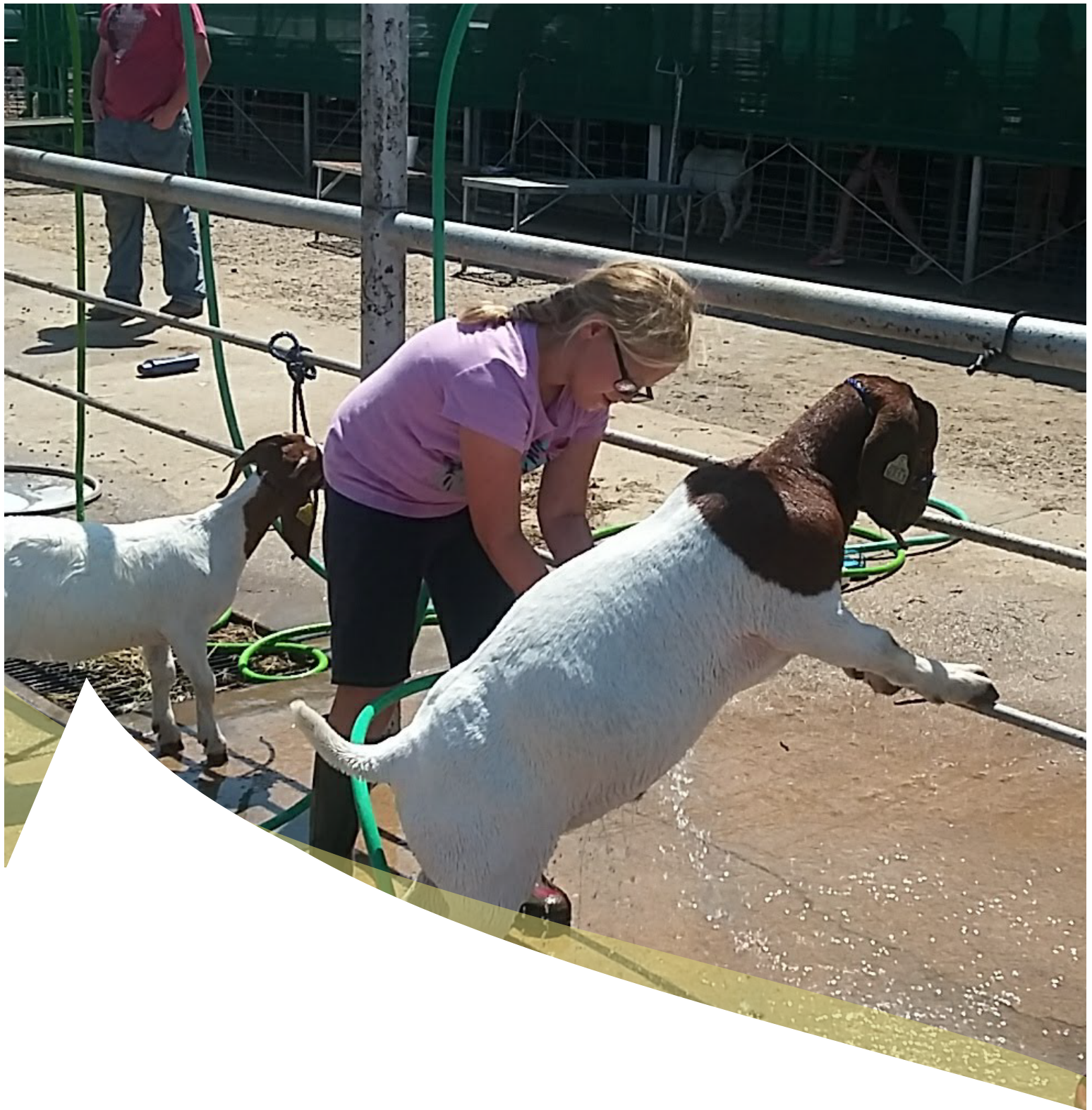
4. Cleaning and disinfection of the animal contact area is a fourth important facility design consideration. All surfaces should be cleaned thoroughly to remove organic matter (e.g. feces, soiled bedding, spilled feed, etc.), before disinfection. A 1:32 dilution of household bleach (e.g. ½ cup of bleach for each gallon of water) is needed for basic disinfection. Leave the disinfectant on the surface for at least 10 minutes for it to work.

Resources

- Kansas Department of Agriculture Animal Disease Reporting Hotline – 785-564-6601
- Compendium of Measures to Prevent Disease Associated with Animals in Public Settings, 2017 [Appendix A] - <http://www.nasphv.org/documentsCompendiumAnimals.html>
- Examples of hand washing signs in English and Spanish [Appendix B]

Checklist

Animal Contact Area Facility Design [Appendix C]



Animal Care and Management

Animals can carry and shed harmful pathogens without signs of illness. Many pathogens that are harmful to humans, such as Shiga-toxin producing *Escherichia coli* (e.g. *E. coli* O157), do not make animals sick. Proper animal care and management are critical for the welfare of the animals and the safety of visitors.

1. **Health certificates** – All animals entering Kansas are required to have a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection signed by a veterinarian. Some types of animals are required to be tested for certain diseases. Visit the Kansas Department of Agriculture's Division of Animal Health website or contact them at 785-564-6601 for more information.
2. **Rabies vaccination** – All dogs and cats, over 3 months of age, entering Kansas are required to be currently vaccinated against rabies. If a dog or cat is from Kansas they may still be required to be vaccinated against rabies; however, each city and county may have a different rabies vaccination requirement. There have been numerous incidents of rabid animals at fairs and petting zoos that sparked a massive nation-wide investigation. A licensed rabies vaccination is available for dogs, cats, ferrets, horses, cattle, and sheep. We recommend all animals in contact areas, for which a licensed rabies vaccine is available, be vaccinated. A veterinarian may use a rabies vaccine off-label if there is not an approved vaccine for that species (e.g. use sheep rabies vaccine to immunize goats). The rabies vaccine must be given by a licensed veterinarian.
3. **Wild animals** – Wild animals should not be included as part of an animal contact area. Wild animals raised in captivity are still wild animals. Their behavior tends to be unpredictable. Exceptions to this recommendation include those instances when the wild animals are presented by a professional who has experience handling wildlife, and the animals are displayed in enclosed cages which prevent contact between the animal and the public. Due to the high incidence of rabies in skunks, raccoons, wild carnivores and bats these animals should not be permitted in animal contact areas under any circumstances. In Kansas it is unlawful to possess skunks, foxes, raccoons, and coyotes as pets (K.A.R. 28-1-14).
4. **Dangerous, aggressive or poisonous animals** – These animals are not recommended for animal contact areas.
5. **Baby poultry** – Baby chicks and ducks pose a high risk for transmitting Salmonella, especially to children. Baby poultry cannot be guaranteed to be 'Salmonella-free' as the bacteria are shed intermittently and the birds do not appear sick. Over the last several years there have been numerous nation-wide outbreaks associated with baby chicks and ducks. We do not recommend baby poultry as part of an animal contact exhibit.
6. **Calves** – Pre-weaned calves, or baby cows, are not recommended to use in animal contact areas. Calves have been the source of numerous outbreaks. They are considered to be high-risk of transmitting diseases such as Campylobacter and Shiga toxin-producing E. coli. Do not allow physical contact by the public.
7. **Reptiles and amphibians** – Reptiles, such as lizards, iguanas, and non-poisonous snakes, and amphibians, such as salamanders and frogs, pose a high risk for transmitting Salmonella, especially to children. Reptiles and amphibians cannot be guaranteed to be 'Salmonella-free' as the bacteria are shed intermittently and the animals do not appear sick. There have been several nation-wide outbreaks associated with reptiles. If reptiles and amphibians are present they should be under the direct responsibility of professionals who have training and experience handling them. They should be kept and displayed in cases which provide a physical barrier between the animal and children.
8. **Psittacine birds** – Psittacine birds, such as parrots, parakeets, budgies, and cockatiels, can carry a zoonotic disease called psittacosis (also known as parrot fever). Birds should be kept in an area where their waste can be contained, such as within a cage, and the waste cleaned. For bird encounter exhibits, refer to the National Association of State Public Health Veterinarian's [psittacosis compendium](#) for recommendations regarding disease prevention and control.

- 9. Swine** – Although rare, influenza A viruses can be spread from pigs to people and from people to pigs. This has happened at different settings including agricultural fairs. Ill swine should be removed from the exhibition immediately. People who work with swine should be vaccinated against seasonal influenza. People with influenza-like illness should stay away from pigs until they are fever-free for at least 24 hours without the use of fever reducing medication. Anyone who is at high risk of serious flu complications planning to attend a fair where pigs will be present should avoid pigs and swine barns at the fair.
- 10. Animal care** – All animals should be provided with clean water, food, and shelter. Animals should be housed in a way that minimizes stress and overcrowding.
- 11. Drinking water** – Only potable water should be used for consumption by animals and humans¹. The use of outdoor hoses should be minimized, and hoses should not be left on the ground¹. Hoses that are accessible to the public should be labeled to indicate the water is not for human consumption¹.
- 12. Sick or injured animals** – If an individual, or group, of animals appears ill the animal should be removed from the animal contact area or exhibit and kept away from other animals and people. A veterinarian should examine the animal(s), provide a diagnosis, and treat the animal(s) appropriately. It is important to communicate with the veterinarian to understand the diagnosis and if the animal's illness is contagious to other animals or people.
- If the veterinarian suspects the animal has a reportable disease they must contact the Kansas Department of Agriculture's Division of Animal Health at 785-564-6601.
 - If the animal has a contagious, reportable disease other animals around it may need to be quarantined. This will be determined by the Kansas Department of Agriculture.
 - If the animal has a disease that is contagious to people the veterinarian should contact the local health department for assistance. The local health department can provide recommendations regarding prevention and control.
- 13. Veterinary care** – A local veterinarian should be identified to provide veterinary care as needed.
- 14. Animal bites** – The primary disease of concern is rabies. Animal bite reporting varies between jurisdictions. Determine what the animal bite reporting requirements are for your area by contacting the local health department. Place the biting animal in a separate area away from visitors and other animals. All animal bites to people should be evaluated for potential of rabies transmission. The local health department or KDHE can provide assistance.
- 15. Sale of animals** – Vendors that sell animals are required to be licensed by the Kansas Department of Agriculture per the Kansas Pet Animal Act. Even vendors who only sell animals one day per year are required to be licensed. See Kansas [Pet Animal Act](#) for more information or call the Kansas Department of Agriculture at 785-564-6601.
- Tiny turtles (those with a shell length of less than 4 inches) are banned from being sold by the Food and Drug Administration. The ban has been in effect in the United States since 1975. Tiny turtles have been the source of numerous outbreaks of Salmonella, especially among children.
- 16. Licensing** – Under the [Animal Welfare Act](#), the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) requires animal exhibitors, including petting zoos, to be licensed through the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). All animal exhibitors must be licensed unless they are exempt from licensing [Appendix D]. Exhibitors in Kansas should contact the APHIS Animal Care Western Region office for more information at 970-494-7461 or acwest@aphis.usda.gov.

17. Livestock Birthing Exhibits – These exhibits provide a unique opportunity for visitors as well as potential for exposure to a disease called Q fever. This bacterial disease is found in infected animal body fluids, particularly placenta, birth fluids, and newborn animals. Goats, sheep, and cows are most often implicated as the source of human infection. Exhibit specific prevention recommendations can be found in the Q fever Safety at Livestock Birthing Exhibits: Information for Operators and Managers factsheet [Appendix E].

Resources

- Kansas Department of Agriculture Animal Disease Reporting Hotline – 785-564-6601
- Requirements for Animal Health Certificates in Kansas - <http://agriculture.ks.gov/divisions-programs/division-of-animal-health/import-and-export-regulations>
- Compendium of Animal Rabies Prevention and Control - <http://www.nasphv.org/Documents/RabiesCompendium.pdf>
- Compendium of Measure to Control Chlamydomphila psittaci Infection Among Humans (Psittacosis) and Pet Birds (Avian Chlamydiosis) - <http://www.nasphv.org/documentsCompendiaPsittacosis.html>
- Measures to Minimize Influenza Transmission at Swine Exhibitions, 2013 - <http://www.nasphv.org/documentsCompendiaZoonoticInfluenza.html>
- Kansas Pet Animal Act – Information on licensing requirements for vendors that sell animals <http://agriculture.ks.gov/docs/default-source/rc-ah-afi-documents/kansas-pet-animal-act-for-website.pdf?sfvrsn=2>
- Animal Welfare Act Guidelines for County and State Fairs – [Appendix D]
- Prevention and Control of Coxiella burnetii Infection among Humans and Animals: Guidance for a Coordinated Public Health and Animal Health Response, 2013 - http://www.nasphv.org/Documents/Q_Fever_2013.pdf
- Q fever Safety at Livestock Birthing Exhibits: Information for Operators and Managers – [Appendix E]

Checklist

- Animal Care and Management [Appendix F]



Food Safety

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimates that each year approximately one in six Americans (or 48 million people) are sickened, 128,000 are hospitalized, and 3,000 die of foodborne diseases. Food safety practices should be the same at fairs and festivals as they are at any other licensed food establishment.

1. **Licensing** – In Kansas, food establishments including temporary food facilities are regulated by the Kansas Department of Agriculture (KDA) under the Kansas Food Code. Facilities must be licensed unless they are specifically exempted from licensing. All food facilities must follow safe food handling practices whether they are exempt from licensing or not. For more information on exemptions, visit KDA's website or call the KDA Food Safety and Lodging Program at (785) 564-6767.
2. **Inspection reports** – Most licensed facilities are inspected at least once annually by the Kansas Department of Agriculture. All inspection reports are available online.
3. **Person in charge** – Each food facility must have a designated Person in Charge, who must be present at the food establishment during all hours of operation. Contact information for the Person in Charge of each food facility should be obtained.
4. **Hand washing sinks** – At least one hand washing sink is required for employees and must not be used for any purpose other than hand washing. Hand washing sinks should be convenient to areas where food and beverages are stored, prepared, served, or consumed. Effective hand hygiene should be performed by all food handlers.
5. **Exclusion of ill food handlers** – To prevent the spread of foodborne disease, individuals should be excluded from handling food if they have certain symptoms, including vomiting or diarrhea, or have been diagnosed with certain diseases, including norovirus, Shigella, enterohemorrhagic or Shiga toxin-producing E. coli, or hepatitis A. (K.A.R. 28-1-6, Kansas Food Code).
6. **Raw milk** – In Kansas, the sale and promotion of raw (unpasteurized) milk and products made from raw milk are prohibited at any location other than on the farm where the milk was produced. Raw (unpasteurized) milk and products made from raw milk may not be sold or advertised at fairs or festivals. (K.S.A. 65-771).
7. **Drinking water** – All drinking water systems should be inspected before use. KDA requires annual testing of non-public water sources for total coliforms, E. coli, and nitrates. Potable water must be used. Backflow prevention devices should be installed between outlets in livestock areas and water lines supplying other areas on the grounds. If the water supply is from a well, adequate distance should be maintained from possible sources of contamination (e.g. animal holding areas and manure piles). Maps of the water distribution system should be available for use in identifying potential or actual problems.

The use of garden hoses should be minimized, and hoses should not be left on the ground. Water supply hoses that are not permanently attached must be clearly labeled. Hoses that are accessible to the public should be labeled to indicate the water is not for human consumption. Operators and managers of settings in which treated municipal water or potable private well water is not available must ensure that a safe water supply (e.g., bottled water) is available.
8. **Reports of illness** – A log of all human illnesses reported to the fair or festival operator or staff should be maintained. This information should be recorded to identify any possible sources of disease and any potential outbreaks. The following information should be collected; name, contact information, symptoms (e.g. diarrhea, vomiting), and date of symptom onset.
 - **Outbreaks** – An outbreak is an occurrence of disease greater than would be expected at a particular time and place. If two or more people experience a similar illness, this constitutes an outbreak. All outbreaks are reportable, by law, to the Kansas Department of Health and Environment. To report an outbreak, call the 24/7 Epidemiology Hotline at (877) 427-7317.

Resources

- How to Wash and When to Wash signs [Appendix G]
- Local Health Department contacts – http://www.kdheks.gov/olrh/download/health_directory.pdf
- Kansas Department of Health and Environment Disease Reporting Hotline – 877-427-7317 (this number is monitored at all times)
- KDA Food Safety and Lodging Program Hotline – 800-915-6163 (call for after-hours concerns about food vendors; this number is not monitored during business hours)
- KDA Foodborne Illness Complaints – 785-564-6767 (this number monitored during business hours only)
- KDHE-KDA Online Foodborne Illness Complaint Form – www.foodsafetykansas.org
- KDA “Focus on Food Safety” Booklet – <http://agriculture.ks.gov/docs/default-source/fsl--handouts/focus-on-food-safety-booklet.pdf>

Checklists

- Food Facilities [Appendix H]
- Human and Animal Health Contacts [Appendix I]



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Appendix A

Compendium of Measures to Prevent Disease Associated with Animals in Public Settings

**Compendium of Measures to Prevent Disease
Associated with Animals in Public Settings, 2017**

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Preface

The Compendium of Measures to Prevent Disease Associated with Animals in Public Settings has been published by the NASPHV and the CDC since 2005.¹⁻³ This compendium provides standardized recommendations for public health officials, veterinarians, animal venue operators, animal exhibitors, visitors to animal venues and exhibits, teachers, camp operators, and others concerned with control of disease and with minimizing health risks associated with animal contact in public settings. The report has undergone several revisions, and this document updates information provided in the 2013 compendium.³

I. Introduction

Contact with animals in public settings (eg, fairs, educational farms, petting zoos, and schools) provides opportunities for entertainment and education. The NASPHV understands the positive benefits of human-animal contact. However, an inadequate un-

derstanding among animal exhibitors and visitors in regard to disease transmission and animal behavior can increase the likelihood of infectious disease exposures, injuries, and other health problems among visitors in these settings. Zoonotic diseases (ie, zoonoses) are diseases shared between animals and humans; many of these diseases are potentially transmitted from animals to people in public animal contact venues (**Appendix I**). Of particular concern are instances in which zoonotic disease outbreaks result in numerous people becoming ill. During 1991 through 2005, the number of enteric disease outbreaks associated with animals in public settings increased.⁴ During 2010 through 2015, approximately 100 human infectious disease outbreaks involving animals in public settings were reported to the CDC (unpublished data, 2017). Such outbreaks have substantial medical, public health, legal, and economic effects.

Although completely eliminating risks from animal contact is not possible, this report provides recommendations for minimizing associated disease and injury. The NASPHV recommends that local and state public health, agricultural, animal health, wildlife, and environmental agencies use these recommendations to establish their own guidelines or regulations for reducing the risk for disease from human-animal contact in public settings. Public contact with ani-

ABBREVIATIONS

NASPHV	National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians
STEC	Shiga toxin-producing <i>Escherichia coli</i>

imals is permitted in numerous types of venues (eg, animal displays, petting zoos, animal swap meets, pet stores, feed stores, zoological institutions, nature parks, circuses, carnivals, educational farms, livestock birthing exhibits, agricultural fairs, childcare facilities or schools, camps, agritourism venues, live animal markets, and wildlife photo opportunity settings). Managers of these venues should use the information in this report in consultation with veterinarians, public health officials, state and local agriculture officials, or other professionals to reduce risks for disease transmission.

Guidelines to reduce risks for disease from animals in health-care facilities, veterinary facilities, and various other occupational settings as well as from service animals (eg, guide dogs) have been developed.⁵⁻¹² Although not specifically addressed here, the general principles and recommendations in this report are applicable to these settings.

II. Methods

The NASPHV periodically updates the recommendations to prevent disease associated with animals in public settings. To revise the 2013 compendium,³ the NASPHV Animal Contact Compendium Committee members and external consultants met in Atlanta from October 4 through 6, 2016. The revision process included reviewing literature pertaining to outbreaks and diseases associated with animals in public settings since the previous compendium was published; examining reports of animal contact-associated enteric and nonenteric disease outbreaks from the CDC National Outbreak Reporting System as well as from CDC subject matter experts and state public health veterinarians; reviewing specific input solicited from NASPHV members and committee consultants; and evaluating publications and presentations from experts on specific topics of relevance to the compendium revision process. A committee consensus was required to add or modify existing language or recommendations. The 2017 recommendations reported here have been updated with new information and data on zoonotic disease outbreaks and prevention measures.

III. Background

A. Infectious diseases associated with animals in public settings

1. Diseases transmitted by direct or indirect animal contact

One of the most common routes of disease transmission from animals to people is direct physical contact with the animal, which includes touching, holding, kissing, being bitten, and being scratched. Disease transmission also occurs through indirect contact with an animal through contact with a surface contaminated by the animal's saliva, blood, urine, nasal secretions, feces, or other bodily fluids.

a. Enteric (intestinal) diseases

In 2012, a group of investigators estimated the burden of enteric illness attributable to animal contact in the United States.¹³ The pathogens included in that study were *Campylobacter* spp, *Cryptosporidium* spp, nontyphoidal *Salmonella enterica*, STEC O157:H7, non-O157 STEC strains, *Listeria monocytogenes*, and *Yersinia enterocolitica*. The investigators estimated that 445,213 illnesses, 4,933 hospitalizations, and 76 deaths caused by these pathogens occurred annually as a result of animal contact in all (ie, private and public) settings. Pathogens with the highest proportion of cases attributable to animal contact were *Campylobacter* spp (17%), *Cryptosporidium* spp (16%), nontyphoidal *S enterica* (11%), non-O157 STEC strains (8%), and STEC O157:H7 (6%).

Enteric bacteria and parasites pose the highest risk for human disease from animals in public settings.¹⁴ Enteric disease outbreaks among visitors to fairs, farms, petting zoos, and other public settings are well documented.¹⁵⁻⁴⁰ Cattle, sheep, or goats^{15,17,20,21,26-28,30,31,34,36,38,40} have typically been identified as sources for infection; however, live poultry,^{16,41-48} rodents,⁴⁹⁻⁵³ reptiles,^{33,54-60} amphibians,⁶¹ and other domestic^{4,62,63} and wild⁴ animals also are established sources. Animals that appear healthy can carry pathogens that cause illness in people. A small number of pathogens is often enough to cause illness.⁶⁴⁻⁶⁸

Outbreaks as well as sporadic infections with nontyphoidal *S enterica* have been associated with animal contact. Animals that present a high risk for human *Salmonella* spp infections and have been implicated as sources of outbreaks of human illness include poultry (eg, chicks, chickens, and ducklings)^{16,41-48,69-72}; reptiles (eg, turtles, snakes, or lizards)^{33,54-60,73-80}; and amphibians, especially frogs.^{61,81-83} From 1990 through 2014, 53 disease outbreaks linked to live poultry in the United States have been documented.^{16,43,69,84} Some of the ill persons in those outbreaks reported contact with live poultry at feed stores,^{16,43,69} schools or daycare facilities,^{16,41,69} fairs,⁶⁹ petting zoos,⁶⁹ and nursing homes (CDC, unpublished data, 2010). Since 2014, an additional 14 outbreaks and approximately 1,200 cases of illness associated with exposure to live poultry have been documented (CDC, unpublished data, 2017). Preventive measures at the hatchery level and in agricultural feed stores, along with proper handling of live poultry by poultry owners, can help prevent salmonellosis.⁴²

Reptiles and amphibians can carry *Salmonella* spp and have been linked to numer-

ous outbreaks of human illness. Despite laws banning their sale or distribution in the United States, small turtles (those with shells that measure < 4 inches long) continue to be distributed. From 2006 through 2014, 15 multi-state outbreaks of salmonellosis, comprising 921 reported illnesses (including a fatal case in an infant), have been linked to contact with small turtles and their habitats.⁵⁶ *Salmonella* Typhimurium infections have been linked to contact with African dwarf frogs (an aquatic amphibian), their habitats, or water from their habitats. Ill people included those who reported acquiring frogs at carnivals, pet stores, and other retail stores.^{61,82} Activities associated with increased risk of zoonotic disease transmission from turtles, frogs, and other aquatic animals include direct and indirect contact with the animal, tank, water, filtration equipment, or other tank contents. These findings have implications for risk of infection from aquatic exhibits (eg, aquariums and aquatic touch tanks).

Other animals associated with outbreaks of *Salmonella* spp infections in people include hedgehogs^{63,85} and rodents such as hamsters, mice, and guinea pigs.⁴⁹⁻⁵³ In all animal species that might harbor *Salmonella* organisms, it is possible for animals that appear healthy and clean to carry and shed the bacteria in their excreta, which can contaminate their fur, hair, feathers, scales, or skin. *Salmonella* spp can also be present in environments where animals or animal excreta, fur, hair, feathers, scales, or skin are present (eg, barns, petting zoos, school classrooms, and pet stores). Pet food and treats, which may be present in public settings such as pet stores, fairs, and school classrooms, have been confirmed as sources of human salmonellosis in several instances.⁸⁶⁻⁹²

Case-control studies^{79,93-96} also have associated sporadic enteric infections (ie, those not linked to an outbreak) with animals including reptiles, amphibians, farm animals, and cats. For example, a study⁹⁵ of sporadic *Escherichia coli* O157:H7 infections in the United States determined that people who became ill were more likely to have visited a farm with cows than were people who did not become ill. Other investigations identified associations between *E coli* O157:H7 infection and visiting a farm⁹⁷ or living in a rural area.⁹⁸ Results of studies^{99,100} of cryptosporidiosis in people found that contact with cattle is a risk factor for infection. Another study¹⁰¹ identified consumption of raw milk and contact with farm animals among the factors associated with *Campylobacter* infection.

(1) Animals shedding enteric pathogens.

Animals carrying human enteric patho-

gens frequently have no signs of illness but can still shed the organisms in feces.¹⁰² Removing ill animals, especially those with diarrhea, from public contact is necessary, but this step alone is not sufficient to protect the health of people and other animals. The fact that some pathogens can be shed intermittently and survive for months or years in the environment,¹⁰³⁻¹⁰⁷ as well as the limitations of laboratory testing, makes attempts to identify and remove infected animals unreliable as means of eliminating the risk for transmission. Antimicrobial treatment cannot reliably eliminate infection or prevent shedding, and it does not protect against reinfection. Antimicrobial use in animals can also prolong shedding and contribute to antimicrobial resistance.¹⁰⁸⁻¹¹⁰

Disease transmission at animal exhibits can be influenced by multiple factors. Stress induced by transportation, confinement, physical crowding, and increased handling increases the likelihood of animals shedding pathogens.¹¹¹⁻¹¹⁷ Commingling increases the probability that the shed pathogens will infect other animals.¹¹⁸ Young animals, which are frequently included in settings such as petting zoos, farm visits, and educational programs for children, have a higher prevalence of shedding enteric pathogens such as *E coli* O157:H7 than do mature animals.¹¹⁹⁻¹²¹ Animal shedding of *E coli* O157:H7 and *Salmonella* organisms is highest in the summer and fall,^{116,121} when traveling animal exhibits, agricultural fairs, and farm or petting zoo visits are commonly scheduled.

(2) Transmission of enteric pathogens to people. Enteric pathogens are primarily transmitted by the fecal-oral route. Because animal fur, hair, feathers, scales, skin, and saliva harbor fecal organisms,¹²² transmission can occur when people pet, touch, feed, or are licked by animals. Exposure to contaminated materials such as animal bedding, environmental surfaces, clothing, and shoes has also been associated with transmission of pathogens.^{29,33,35,82,123,124} In addition, illness has resulted from fecal contamination of food,^{24,125} unpasteurized juice,¹²⁶ unpasteurized milk,^{19,127-130} and drinking water.¹³¹⁻¹³⁴

Young children (ie, < 5 years of age) are considered to be at greater risk for acquiring enteric pathogens from animals than most adults are. One study¹³⁵ found that certain risk behaviors for disease transmission such as physical contact with animals

and hand-to-face contact were more common in children than in adults during petting zoo visits. In addition, young children, elderly adults, and people with weakened immune systems have an increased risk for developing severe illness, compared with healthy individuals outside these groups, when they do become infected.¹³⁶ Finally, attendees or visitors to animal venues are not the only persons potentially exposed to pathogens; livestock exhibitors have also become infected with *E coli* O157:H7 in outbreaks at fairs.³⁵

(3) Environmental exposures to enteric pathogens. Disease transmission can occur in the absence of direct animal contact if a pathogen is present in the environment. Outbreaks of enteric illness have been associated with exposure to environments after animals were removed,¹³⁷ dust in the environment,¹²⁴ touching or stepping in manure,³² and falling down or sitting on the ground in a petting zoo.³² Ill people have also reported having contact with manure on a fence without having touched an animal.²² In an outbreak of *E coli* O157:H7 in 2004, the outbreak strain was isolated from shavings collected from a baby stroller and from the shoes of petting zoo visitors.³²

Enteric pathogens can persist in contaminated environments for long periods. For example, *E coli* O157:H7 can survive in soil for months.^{22,35,102,103,105,107,124,a} In a 2009 *E coli* O157:H7 outbreak associated with rodeo attendance, the outbreak strain was isolated from the rodeo grounds 90 days after the end of the event.²² Other outbreaks have also demonstrated long environmental persistence of pathogens, including *E coli* O157:H7 recovered from sawdust on the floor of an animal barn up to 42 weeks after a fair.¹²⁴

b. Internal parasites

Animal parasites can infect people who ingest materials contaminated with animal feces or who ingest or otherwise come into contact with contaminated soil. Exposure to parasites in public settings has led to outbreaks including toxoplasmosis at a riding stable^{138,139} and cutaneous larva migrans at a children's camp.¹⁴⁰ The presence of *Toxocara* eggs in public parks indicates a potential risk of toxocariasis to people in public settings.¹⁴¹⁻¹⁴³ Exposure to *Baylisascaris procyonis*, raccoon roundworms, in public settings is also possible; a kinkajou purchased from a pet store was found to be infected with *B procyonis*,¹⁴⁴ and antibodies to *B procyonis* were detected in 7% of a sample of wildlife rehabilitators from the United States and Canada.¹⁴⁵

c. Animal bites and scratches

(1) Rabies. People who have contact with rabid mammals can be exposed to rabies virus through a bite or when mucous membranes or open wounds become contaminated with infected saliva or nervous tissue. Although no human deaths due to rabies incurred through animal contact in public settings have been reported in the United States, multiple rabies exposures have occurred, requiring extensive public health investigations and medical follow-up. Thousands of people have received rabies postexposure prophylaxis after being exposed to rabid or potentially rabid animals or animal carcasses. Animals involved in reported exposures have included bats, raccoons, cats, goats, bears, sheep, horses, foxes, and dogs, at various venues: an urban public park,¹⁴⁶ a pet store,¹⁴⁷ a county fair,^{62,148} petting zoos,^{149,150} schools,⁶² rodeo events,⁶² a horse show,¹⁵¹ and summer camps.¹⁵² Important public health and medical care challenges associated with potential mass rabies exposures include difficulty in identifying and contacting individuals who are potentially at risk, correctly assessing exposure risks, and providing timely medical prophylaxis when indicated. Human infection with rabies virus is almost always fatal once clinical signs of rabies appear, and prompt assessment and appropriate treatment are critical.¹⁵³

(2) Other bite-related and scratch-related infections. Infections from animal bites and scratches are common; some may require extensive treatment or hospitalization. Bacterial pathogens associated with animal bites include *Pasteurella* spp, *Francisella tularensis*,^{154,155} *Staphylococcus* spp, *Streptococcus* spp, *Capnocytophaga canimorsus*, *Bartonella henselae* (the etiologic agent of cat scratch disease), and *Streptobacillus moniliformis* (the etiologic agent of rat bite fever).¹⁵⁶ Some monkey species (especially macaques) can be infected with B virus (formerly known as cercopithecine herpesvirus 1). Infected monkeys may have no clinical signs or have mild oral lesions; however, fatal meningoencephalitis has been reported in human patients infected through monkey bites or by exposure to bodily fluids.^{157,158}

d. Skin infections

Skin contact with animals in public settings can also result in human infection. Cases of ringworm have been reported among animal exhibitors.¹⁵⁹ Infection with parapox virus (the causative agent of contagious ecthyma, also described as orf or sore mouth in sheep and goats) has developed in children after con-

tact with sheep in a public setting.¹⁶⁰ Transmission of pox viruses to people in public settings also has been described, including cowpox virus in a circus animal keeper,¹⁶¹ cowpox virus in people who handled pet rats at a pet store,¹⁶² and monkeypox among people who contacted infected prairie dogs at a childcare center.^{163,164} Contact with aquatic animals and their environment has also been implicated in cutaneous infections,¹⁶⁵ such as *Mycobacterium marinum* infections in people who owned or had cleaned fish tanks.^{166,167}

e. External parasites

Ectoparasites and endoparasites can be spread to people who interact with exhibit animals. *Sarcoptes scabiei* is a skin mite with different host-specific variants that infest people and animals, including swine, dogs, cats, foxes, cattle, and coyotes.^{168,169} Although human infestation by animal variants is self-limiting, skin irritation and itching might occur for multiple days and can be difficult to diagnose.^{169,170} Bites from avian mites have also been reported in association with gerbils in schoolrooms.¹⁷¹ Ectoparasite control should be considered in animals in public settings to reduce the risk of human exposure to flea and tick-borne diseases.

2. Diseases transmitted through droplets or aerosols

Generation of infectious droplets or aerosols and subsequent contamination of the environment is an important risk for indirect transmission of disease in public settings. These droplets or aerosols can include infectious agents from animals' respiratory tracts, reproductive fluids, or other sources. Cleaning procedures (eg, pressure washing^{10,172}) or dust raised in animal environments, including dust generated from activities such as sweeping and leaf blowing, can lead to infectious aerosols in the immediate environment and surrounding areas.

a. Influenza

Transmission of influenza A viruses between people and animals has increasingly important implications for human-animal interactions in public settings. Influenza viruses that normally circulate in pigs are called variant viruses when they are found in people.¹⁷³ Although pigs with influenza can become ill, it has also been shown that apparently healthy pigs can carry influenza viruses.¹⁷⁴ Sporadic cases and small clusters of human infections with variant influenza viruses have been reported since the 1970s^{175,176}; most of these cases were associated with direct or indirect exposure to swine at agricultural fairs.¹⁷⁷⁻¹⁷⁹ From July 2011 through October 2012, > 300 confirmed infections with influenza A (H3N2) variant viruses were reported across 10 states.^{174,180-184} Most infections occurred

in children who reported direct contact with swine at agricultural fairs. Although viruses that normally circulate in birds (avian influenza A viruses) usually do not infect humans, rare cases of human infection with these viruses have been reported.¹⁸⁵ Transmission of human influenza viruses from people to swine^{186,187} and other species also has been reported. For example, in 1998, a new strain of influenza A (H3N2) virus derived from human, avian, and classical swine influenza A viruses emerged and became established in swine.¹⁸⁸

b. Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis can be a concern in certain animal settings; however, the risk is primarily for close contacts, including handlers, of certain animal species,¹⁸⁹⁻¹⁹¹ particularly elephants.^{192,193} Guidelines have been developed regarding removal of tuberculosis-infected animals from public settings.¹⁹⁴

c. Q fever

Live-birthing exhibits, usually involving cattle, pigs, goats, or sheep, are popular at agricultural fairs and farm visits. Although members of the public do not typically have direct contact with animals during birthing, contact with newborn animals and their dams may occur afterward. Numerous cases of illness related to Q fever have been linked to viewing of animal births.^{195,b} Leptospirosis, listeriosis, brucellosis, and chlamydiosis are other serious zoonotic diseases that can be acquired through contact with aborted fetuses, newborn animals, reproductive tissues, or associated fluids.⁶⁷

The causative agent of Q fever is the *Coxiella burnetii* bacterium; goats, sheep, and cattle are the most frequently implicated animal sources of human infections in the United States.¹⁹⁶ Although *C. burnetii* infection can cause abortion in animals, it is often subclinical. High numbers of organisms shed in reproductive tissues, and fluids can become aerosolized during birthing, and inhalation of aerosolized organisms can lead to infection in people. Most individuals exposed to *C. burnetii* develop an asymptomatic infection, but clinically apparent illness can range from an acute influenza-like illness to life-threatening endocarditis, as well as premature birth, stillbirth, and miscarriage in pregnant women.¹⁹⁷ In 1999, an outbreak of Q fever involving 95 confirmed cases of the disease and 41 hospitalizations was linked to goats and sheep giving birth at petting zoos in indoor shopping malls in Canada.^b Another Q fever outbreak, in which > 30 human cases were reported in the Netherlands, was associated with public lamb-viewing days at a sheep farm in 2009.¹⁹⁵

d. *Chlamydophila psittaci* infections

Chlamydophila psittaci infections are usually acquired from psittacine birds and cause respiratory disease in people.¹⁹⁸ Cases of human psittacosis have occurred among staff members at a zoological garden,¹⁹⁹ among people exposed to an aviary in a church,²⁰⁰ and among pet store staff and visitors.³⁹ On rare occasions, chlamydial infections acquired from sheep and birds have resulted in human maternal and fetal illness and death.²⁰¹⁻²⁰⁴

3. Factors influencing the risk of zoonotic disease transmission

a. Handwashing

Handwashing following contact with animals has been associated with decreased rates of illness during disease outbreaks associated with animals in public settings. The CDC was prompted to establish recommendations for enteric disease prevention associated with farm animal contact after 2 outbreaks of *E coli* O157:H7 infections in 2000 in Pennsylvania and Washington.²⁰⁵ Risk factors identified in the Pennsylvania outbreak were contact with cattle and inadequate handwashing. It was found that handwashing facilities were limited and not configured for children.³⁶

In 1996, an outbreak of salmonellosis at a Colorado zoo resulted in 65 cases of the disease (primarily among children) associated with touching a wooden barrier around a temporary Komodo dragon exhibit. Children who were not ill were significantly more likely to have washed their hands after visiting the exhibit than children who were ill.³³

In a 2005 Florida outbreak of *E coli* O157:H7 infections,²⁵ both direct animal contact and contact with sawdust or shavings were associated with illness. The likelihood of illness was higher for people who reported feeding animals and lower for those who reported washing their hands before eating or drinking, compared with those who did not. Creating a ladder decreased the likelihood of illness for individuals who used soap and water for handwashing; however, drying hands on clothing increased the likelihood of illness.^c

In 2 outbreaks of infection with multiple enteric pathogens that took place in 2000 through 2001 at a Minnesota children's farm day camp, washing hands with soap after touching a calf and washing hands before going home were associated with decreased likelihood for illness.²⁷ Risk factors for children who became ill included caring for an ill calf and getting a visible amount of manure on their hands.

Interventions that have been shown to improve hand hygiene compliance include having venue staff provide verbal reminders

about hand hygiene to guests before they leave the animal area, use of larger signs with more prominent messages combined with staff actively offering hand sanitizer to visitors,²⁰⁶ and having a staff member present within or at the exit to the animal contact area.²⁰⁷ Although the use of hand sanitizers (with an alcohol concentration of 60% to 95%) can be effective at killing pathogens, it should be noted that washing hands with soap and water is still preferred because hand sanitizers do not work equally well for all classes of pathogens and might not work well when hands are heavily soiled or greasy.²⁰⁸

b. Facility design

The layout and maintenance of facilities and animal exhibits can increase or decrease the risk for infections.²⁰⁹ Factors that increase this risk include inadequate handwashing facilities,⁶² inappropriate flow of visitors, and incomplete separation between animal exhibits and food preparation and consumption areas.^{29,38,210} Other factors include structural deficiencies associated with temporary food service facilities, contaminated or inadequately maintained drinking water systems, and poorly managed sewage or manure containment and disposal processes.^{33,124,132-134,211} In one of the largest waterborne disease outbreaks in the United States (1999),^{132,133} approximately 800 suspected cases of infection with *E coli* O157:H7, *Campylobacter* spp, or both were identified among attendees at a New York county fair. In that outbreak, unchlorinated water supplied by a shallow well was used by food vendors to make beverages and ice.¹³³

Temporary and seasonal animal exhibits and activities are particularly vulnerable to design flaws.^{25,33} Animal displays or petting zoos added to attract visitors to zoos, festivals, roadside attractions, farm stands, farms where people can pick their own produce, feed stores, and Christmas tree lots are examples of these types of exhibits. In 2004 and 2005, separate outbreaks of *E coli* O157 occurred at seasonal state fairs in North Carolina and Florida. Both of these outbreaks involved exposure to vendor-run temporary petting zoos.²⁵ Inadequate handwashing facilities were reported for a temporary exhibit in British Columbia, Canada, where childcare facility and school field trips to a pumpkin patch with a petting zoo resulted in *E coli* O157:H7 infections.³⁸ Running water and signs recommending handwashing were not available, and alcohol-containing hand sanitizers were placed at a height that was unreachable for some children.

Venues not designed for or accustomed to public events, such as working farms, wildlife rehabilitation facilities, animal adoption events, and animal shelters, might be less likely to have facilities adequately designed to accommodate visitors and to reduce the risk of exposure to zoonotic disease agents. Limitations that might lead to increased infection risk include lack of or inadequate handwashing stations and dedicated food service areas and inappropriate traffic flow patterns. Public access to animal waste areas in these venues might also be problematic.¹³⁷

c. Food contamination

Contamination of food products or food preparation areas secondary to animal contact has previously resulted in outbreaks. Food products contaminated with zoonotic pathogens have included unpasteurized apple cider,¹²⁶ produce,²⁴ and raw milk.^{19,62} Contamination from inadequate sanitation (eg, of hands, utensils, or equipment) can occur during food preparation or consumption. Venues in which food contamination contributed to human illness include summer camps²⁴ and an apple orchard.^d Large, multistate foodborne outbreaks of salmonellosis have been attributed to food preparers having had contact with live poultry prior to handling food products and subsequently contaminating those products.^{16,212} Additionally, consumption of food in an animal environment has been associated with illnesses. In a 2015 outbreak of *E coli* O157:H7 infections at a dairy event in Washington, crude attack rates were higher for individuals who were involved in activities where food was served in an animal barn.¹³⁷ Purchase of food at a farm visit²⁰⁵ and the consumption of sticky foods¹²⁵ (eg, ice cream and cotton candy) have also been associated with *E coli* O157:H7-related illnesses.

d. Other factors influencing disease transmission

Events at which people have prolonged close contact with animals, such as day camps and livestock exhibitions, pose a unique challenge with regard to disease prevention. Examples of events where prolonged contact has led to illness include an outbreak of *E coli* O157:H7 infections that occurred at a day camp where prolonged contact with livestock was encouraged.²¹³

Failure to properly implement disease-prevention recommendations has also contributed to recurrent outbreaks. Following an outbreak of cryptosporidiosis with 31 ill students at an educational farm program in Minnesota, specific recommendations (including use of coveralls and rubber boots when handling calves, supervised handwashing, and provision of hand sanitizer) were provided to teachers but were

inadequately implemented.³¹ A subsequent outbreak occurred several months later, with 37 additional illnesses.³¹ Handwashing facilities and procedures were still inadequate, and coveralls and boots that were used were found to be dirty, cleaned infrequently, and handled without subsequent handwashing.

Other disease outbreaks have resulted from contaminated animal products used during school activities. Salmonellosis outbreaks associated with dissection of owl pellets in classes have occurred²¹⁴; in 1 such outbreak, risk factors for infection included inadequate handwashing, use of food service areas for the activity, and improper cleaning of contact surfaces. Students in a middle school science class were among those infected in a multistate salmonellosis outbreak associated with frozen rodents sold as snake food.⁵¹

B. Physical injuries caused by animals in public settings

Although infectious diseases are the most commonly reported health problems associated with animals in public settings, injuries caused by animals are also commonly reported, and these can result in infection as well as trauma. For example, dog bites are an important community problem for which specific guidelines have been written.²¹⁵ Injuries associated with animals in public settings include bites, kicks, falls, scratches, stings, crushing of extremities, and being pinned between an animal and a fixed object. Serious and fatal injuries have been associated with various venues and species including commercial stables (interaction with horses),²¹⁶ animal sanctuaries (tigers),²¹⁷ petting zoos (llamas),²¹⁸ photo opportunities (tigers and bison),^{217,219} schools (snakes),²²⁰ animal safaris (camels),²²¹ and dog parks (dogs).²²²

IV. Recommendations for Disease Prevention

A. Overview

Information, publications, and reports from multiple organizations were used to create the recommendations in this document.^{223–225} Although no US federal laws address the risk for transmission of pathogens at venues where animals and the public come into contact, some states regulate actions such as the provision of handwashing stations in some or all such settings.^{226,227}

Certain federal agencies and associations in the United States have developed standards, recommendations, and guidelines for reducing health risks associated with animal contact by the public. The Association of Zoos and Aquariums has accreditation standards requiring training of staff on the risks of zoonotic diseases, including those associated with public contact.²²⁸ The USDA licenses and inspects

certain animal exhibits in accordance with the Animal Welfare Act²²⁹; although these inspections primarily address humane treatment of animals, they also impact animal health and public safety. In 2001, the CDC issued recommendations to reduce the risk of infection with enteric pathogens associated with farm visits.²⁰⁵ The CDC has also issued recommendations for preventing transmission of *Salmonella* spp from reptiles, amphibians, and live poultry to people^{69,71,74,76,82,230} and provides educational posters in English and other languages online.²³¹ The Association for Professionals in Infection Control and Epidemiology and the Animal-Assisted Interventions Working Group have developed guidelines to address risks associated with the use of animals in health-care settings.^{8,11} The NASPHV has developed guidance and compendia of measures to reduce risks for human exposure to *C psittaci*, rabies virus, *C burnetii*, novel influenza A viruses, and zoonotic pathogens that veterinary personnel might be exposed to in an occupational setting.^{10,198,232-234}

Studies^{135,206,207,235} in multiple localities have suggested that the recommendations provided in the present compendium are not completely implemented by members of the public and managers or employees of animal contact venues. Stakeholders should strive to achieve comprehensive implementation of the recommendations in this compendium, to help ensure that visitors can stay healthy and reduce the risk of zoonotic disease transmission while enjoying animals.

B. Applicable venues

The recommendations in this report were developed for settings in which direct animal contact is possible. These settings include farm visits, agritourism venues, petting zoos, school field trips, camps, agricultural fairs, feed stores, wildlife sanctuaries, animal swap meets, childcare centers and schools, and other settings. Contact with animals in public settings should only occur where measures are in place to reduce the potential for disease transmission or injuries. Incidents or problems should be investigated, documented, and reported.

C. Recommendations for local, state, and federal agencies

Agencies should encourage or require oversight to ensure compliance with recommendations at animal contact venues. The recommendations should be tailored to specific settings and incorporated into best practices, protocols, and regulations developed at the state or local level. Additional research should be conducted regarding the risk factors and effective prevention and control methods for health issues associated with animal contact. Additionally, communication and cooperation to ensure public health and safety extends beyond human, animal, and environmental health agencies and should include additional stakeholders such as professional associations, schools, private companies, and industry groups.

1. Dissemination of recommendations

This compendium should be disseminated to cooperative extension personnel, venue operators, farms that host public events, veterinarians, schools and daycares, associations and industry groups, and others associated with managing animals in public settings. Development of a complete list of public animal contact venues within a jurisdiction is encouraged to facilitate dissemination of these recommendations. Agencies should disseminate educational and training materials to venue operators and other stakeholders. Sample materials are available in a variety of media in the NASPHV Animals in Public Settings Toolkit, which is available electronically (www.nasphv.org/documentsCompendiumAnimals.html and www.cdc.gov/healthypets/specific-groups/contact-animals-public-settings.html).²³⁶

2. Investigating and reporting outbreaks

To evaluate and improve these recommendations, surveillance activities for human infections associated with animal contact should be enhanced. Agencies should take the following steps:

- Conduct thorough epidemiological investigations of outbreaks using a one-health approach across human, animal, and environmental health sectors.
- Follow appropriate protocols for collection and laboratory testing of samples from people, animals, and the environment, including molecular subtyping of pathogen isolates.
- Include questions on disease report forms and outbreak investigation questionnaires about exposure to animals and their environments, products, and feed.
- Report outbreaks to state public health departments.
- Local and state public health departments should also report all outbreaks of enteric infections resulting from animal contact to the CDC through the National Outbreak Reporting System (www.cdc.gov/nors/).

D. Recommendations for animal exhibitors and venue operators

Staff and visitor education, attention to hygiene, and appropriate facility design as well as proper care and monitoring of animals and their enclosures are essential components for reduction of risks associated with animal contact in public settings. It is important to be aware of and follow local, state, and federal regulations regarding animals in public settings.

1. Education

Awareness of zoonotic disease risk is protective against illness in outbreaks.³² Therefore, educating visitors to public animal contact venues about the risk for transmission of diseases from animals to humans is a potential disease-preven-

tion measure. Education is important not only at traditional animal venues like petting zoos, but also at farms and other venues where live animals are sold or distributed to the public. Even in well-designed venues with operators who are aware of the risks for disease, outbreaks and injuries can occur when visitors do not understand the risks and therefore are less likely to apply disease-prevention measures. Mail-order hatcheries, agricultural feed stores, and other venues that sell or display live poultry should provide health-related information to owners and potential owners. This should include information about the risk of acquiring *Salmonella* infection from contact with live poultry and measures to prevent such infections. Other venues that sell live animals, such as pet stores, should also provide educational materials to customers about the risk of illness and prevention of zoonotic infections. This is especially important for animals considered to have a high risk of transmitting disease to humans (eg, reptiles, amphibians, and live poultry). Evidence-based prevention messages and free educational materials are available in multiple formats and in multiple languages on the CDC Healthy Pets, Healthy People website (www.cdc.gov/healthypets/).

a. Operators and staff

Operators and staff should be aware that certain populations are more likely than others to develop serious illness from pathogens transmitted in animal contact settings. The risk of infection leading to serious illness is particularly high in children < 5 years of age. Other groups that have an increased degree of risk include people with waning immunity (eg, individuals ≥ 65 years of age), pregnant women, or people who are immunocompromised (eg, those with HIV-AIDS, without a functioning spleen, or receiving immunosuppressive treatments). Individuals considered to be at high risk for serious illness should take heightened precautions or avoid animal exhibits. In addition to thorough and frequent handwashing, heightened precautions could include avoiding contact with animals and their environments.

Venue operators and staff (all individuals involved with animal contact activity in any public setting) should take the following steps for public health and safety:

- Become familiar with and implement the recommendations in this compendium.
- Consult with veterinarians, state and local agencies, and cooperative extension personnel on implementation of the recommendations.
- Become knowledgeable about the risks for disease and injury associated with animals and be able to explain risk-reduction measures to staff members and visitors.

- Be aware of populations at high risk for disease and injury interacting with animals and of the presence of animals that pose a high risk for causing disease and injury within the venue.

Each of the following aspects should be taken into consideration in facility design and operation, educational messaging, and animal care and management:

- Direct public contact with ill animals is inappropriate for any audience.
- Children < 5 years of age should not have direct contact with animals that are considered likely to carry zoonotic pathogens (eg, preweaned calves, reptiles, amphibians, or live poultry).
- Children < 5 years of age are also at high risk for disease and injury from contact with other animals and should be supervised at all times to discourage hand-to-mouth activities (eg, nail biting and thumb sucking), contact with manure, and contact with soiled bedding.
- Individuals ≥ 65 years of age and those with weakened immune systems (eg, people with HIV-AIDS, without a functioning spleen, or receiving immunosuppressive treatment) also have a high risk of developing serious illness from contact with animals carrying zoonotic diseases.
- Pregnant women are at risk of stillbirth, miscarriage, and preterm delivery from certain pathogens that might be present in animal contact settings.
- Direct contact with venomous or otherwise dangerous animals (eg, venomous reptiles, nonhuman primates, or certain carnivores and other rabies reservoir species) should be completely prohibited (*See the Animal Care and Management section for more information on these species*).
- Live animals, especially reptiles, amphibians, and poultry, should not be given as prizes at fairs, carnivals, or other events.
- Ensure that visitors receive educational messages before entering an exhibit, including information that animals can cause injuries or carry germs that can cause serious illness, along with recommended prevention measures (**Figure 1; Appendix 2¹⁻³**).
- Provide information in a simple and easy-to-understand format that is age appropriate and language appropriate.
- Provide information in multiple formats (eg, signs, stickers, handouts, and verbal information) and languages.
- Provide information to people arranging school field trips or classroom exhibits so they can educate participants and parents before the visit.
- Encourage compliance by the public with risk-reduction recommendations, especially compli-



Figure 1—Suggested sign or handout for use in safety education of visitors entering animal areas of petting zoos or other exhibits (available at www.nasphv.org/documentsCompendiumAnimals.html [accessed Sep 14, 2017]).

ance with handwashing procedures as visitors exit animal areas (**Figure 2; Appendix 3**).^{1-3,237}

- Ensure compliance with licensing and registration requirements under the Animal Welfare Act per USDA guidelines for dealers, exhibitors, transporters, and researchers.²²⁹
- Comply with local and state requirements for reporting animal bites or other injuries.

b. Visitors

Visitors to animal exhibits and those participating in interaction activities of any kind should be presented with effective educational messages aimed at ensuring compliance with the following recommendations:

- Be aware that the risks associated with animal contact are higher among people of certain age groups and health conditions, especially children < 5 years of age, pregnant women, anyone ≥ 65 years of age, and individuals with weakened immune systems, than for others.
- Supervise children properly at all times while in the presence of animals and areas with animal waste; prevent inappropriate contact with animals and sitting or playing on the ground.
- Practice proper hand hygiene, including washing hands immediately upon exit of the animal area and before any hand-to-mouth activity or eating is done.
- Practice proper hand hygiene after any contact with shoes, strollers, or clothing that might have come in contact with animals, their waste, or their bedding.
- Report any animal bites or injuries promptly to the venue operator and to authorities per local or state law.
- Understand that certain diseases shared between animals and people can also pass from people to animals.

2. Facility design and use

Venues should be divided into 3 types of areas: nonanimal areas (where animals are not permitted, with the exception of service animals), transition areas (located at entrances and exits to animal areas), and animal areas (where animal contact is possible or encouraged; **Figure 3**).

a. Layout and traffic patterns

(1) Animal area considerations.

The design of facilities and animal pens should minimize the risk associated with animal contact (**Figure 3**), including limiting direct contact with manure and encouraging handwashing (**Appendix 3**). The design of facilities or contact settings might include double barriers to prevent contact with animals or contaminated surfaces except in specified animal interaction areas. Contact with fecal material or soiled bedding in animal pens increases risk of exposure to pathogens, and facility designs and policies should limit or prevent this type of exposure, especially to individuals who might be at high risk for infection.

Investigations of previous outbreaks have revealed that temporary exhibits are






Wash Hands When Leaving Animal Exhibits

WHO

Everyone, especially young children, older individuals, and people with weakened immune systems







WHEN

Always Wash Hands:

-  After touching animals or their living area
-  After leaving the animal area
-  After taking off dirty clothes or shoes
-  After going to the bathroom
-  Before preparing foods, eating, or drinking



HOW

-  Wet your hands with clean, running water
-  Apply soap
-  Rub hands together to make a lather and scrub well, including backs of hands, between fingers, and under fingernails
-  Rub hands at least 20 seconds. Need a timer? Hum the "Happy Birthday" song from beginning to end twice
-  Rinse hands
-  Dry hands using a clean paper towel or air dry them. Do not dry hands on clothing



For more information, visit CDC's Healthy Pets, Healthy People website (www.cdc.gov/healthypets) and CDC's Handwashing website (www.cdc.gov/handwashing).

Figure 2—Suggested sign to encourage compliance with handwashing procedures as a means of reducing the possible spread of infectious disease (available in several languages at www.cdc.gov/healthypets/publications/index.html#animal-exhibits-and-handwashing [accessed Jun 30, 2017]).

often not designed appropriately. Common problems include inadequate barriers, floors and other surfaces that are difficult to keep clean and disinfect, insufficient plumbing, lack of signs regarding potential health risks and risk prevention measures, and inadequate handwashing facilities.^{25,32,33,125} Specific recommendations might be necessary for certain settings, such as schools and childcare facilities (**Appendix 4**^{1–3}).

Recommendations for animal areas are as follows:

- Do not allow consumption of food or beverages in animal areas.
- Do not allow toys, pacifiers, spill-proof cups, baby bottles, strollers or similar items to enter animal areas.
- Prohibit smoking and other tobacco product use in animal areas.

- Children should not be allowed to sit or play on the ground in animal areas or on manure piles. If hands become soiled, supervise handwashing immediately.
- For areas where animal contact is encouraged, a 1-way flow of visitors is recommended, with separate entrance and exit points (Figure 3).
- Control visitor traffic to prevent overcrowding.
- Ensure that animal feed bowls or bins and water are not accessible to the public.
- Allow the public to feed animals only in circumstances where contact with animals is controlled (eg, with barriers).
- Do not provide animal feed in containers that can be eaten by people (eg, ice cream cones) to decrease the possibility of children eating food that has come into contact with animals.
- Promptly remove manure and soiled animal bedding from exhibit areas.
- Assign trained staff members to encourage appropriate human-animal interactions, to identify and reduce potential risks for patrons, and to process reports of injuries and exposures.
- Ensure that visitors do not have access to animals that are not part of the defined interaction area, especially in on-farm visit situations.
- Store animal waste and specific tools for waste removal (eg, shovels and pitchforks) in designated areas that are restricted from public access.
- Avoid transporting manure and soiled bedding through nonanimal areas or transition areas. If this is unavoidable, take precautions to prevent spillage.
- Where feasible, clean and disinfect the animal area (eg, flooring and railings) as necessary.
- Provide adequate ventilation for animals²³⁸ and people, but avoid creating air movement that distributes dust, which may contain contaminants.
- Minimize the use of animal areas for public activities (eg, weddings and dances). If areas previously used for animals must be used for public events, they should be cleaned and disinfected, particularly if food or beverages are served.
- For bird encounter exhibits, refer to the NASPHV's psittacosis compendium¹⁹⁸ for recommendations regarding disease prevention and control.
- Visitors to aquatic touch tank exhibits should

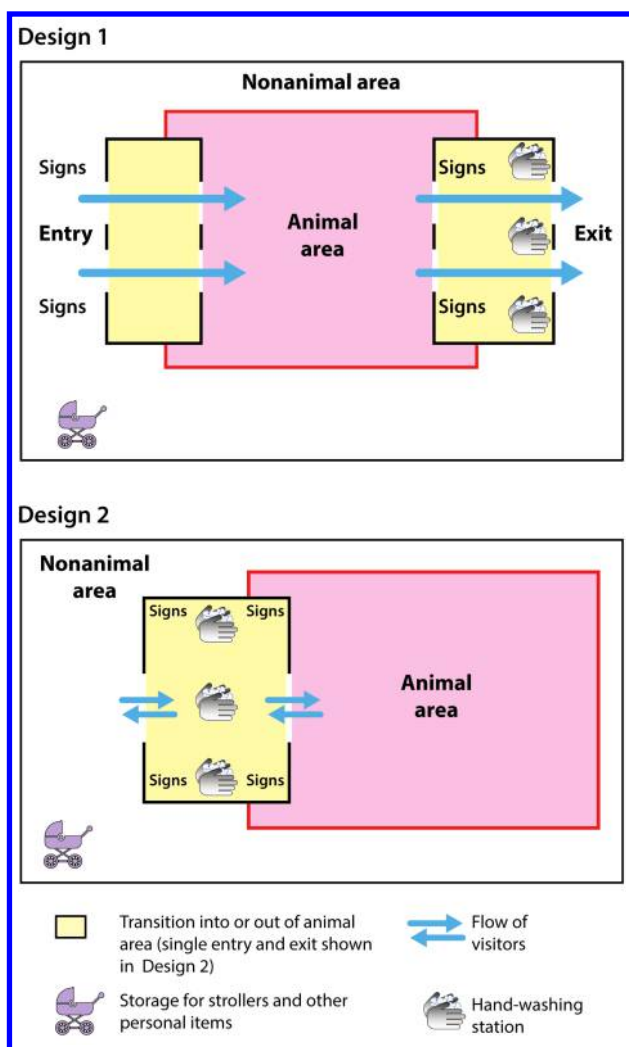


Figure 3—Examples of 2 designs for facilities with animal exhibit areas, including clearly designated animal areas, nonanimal areas, and transition areas with handwashing stations and signs.^{1–3} (Adapted from NASPHV Animal Contact Compendium Committee 2013. Compendium of measures to prevent disease associated with animals in public settings, 2013. *J Am Vet Med Assoc* 2013;243:1270–1288. Reprinted with permission.)

be advised not to participate if they have open wounds. Handwashing stations and signs should be provided as for other venues.

- When using animals or animal products (eg, pelts, fecal material, or owl pellets) for educational purposes, use them only in designated animal areas. Animals and animal products should not be brought into school cafeterias or other areas where food and beverages are stored, prepared, served, or consumed.
- When animals are in school classrooms, specific areas must be designated for animal contact (Appendix 4). These areas must be thoroughly cleaned after use. Parents should be informed of the pres-

ence of animals as well as the benefits and potential risks associated with animals in school classrooms.

- Immersion exhibits (where members of the public enter into the animal space) present additional opportunities for transmission of infectious agents. Entry into these spaces can lead to increased contamination of clothes, shoes, and other items, therefore increasing risk for disease. Lack of barriers between animals and people also increases the risk for injury. These exhibits heighten the need for supervision and awareness by venue operators and attendees.

(2) Transition area considerations. The following steps are recommended for management of transition areas between nonanimal and animal areas. Establishing transition areas through which visitors pass when entering and exiting animal areas is critical. The transition areas should be designated as clearly as possible, even if they are conceptual rather than physical (Figure 3).

Entrance transition areas should be designed to facilitate education:

- Post signs or otherwise notify visitors that they are entering an animal area and that there are risks associated with animal contact (Figure 1).
- Instruct visitors not to eat, drink, smoke, place their hands in their mouth, or use bottles or pacifiers while in the animal area.
- Establish storage or holding areas for strollers and related items (eg, wagons and diaper bags).

Exit transition areas should be designed to facilitate handwashing (Appendix 3):

- Post signs or otherwise instruct visitors to wash their hands when leaving the animal area (Figure 2).
- Provide accessible handwashing stations for all visitors, including children and people with disabilities (Figure 3).
- Position venue staff members near exits to encourage compliance with proper handwashing.
- Post signs or otherwise instruct visitors to exercise proper handwashing when handling shoes, clothing, and strollers that might have come in contact with animal bedding or waste.

(3) Nonanimal area considerations. Recommendations for nonanimal areas are as follows:

- Do not permit animals, except for service animals, in nonanimal areas.
- Restrict storage, preparation, serving, and consumption of food and beverages to nonanimal areas.

- Provide handwashing facilities and display handwashing signs where food or beverages are served (Figure 2; Appendix 3).
- Separation of food from animal contact areas is of particular importance to farm visit venues; this includes food tasting, distribution of food samples, and consumption of beverages, snacks, or meals.

b. Cleaning and disinfection

Cleaning and disinfection practices should be tailored to the specific situation. For example, most parasitic pathogens, such as *Cryptosporidium parvum*, are resistant to most disinfectants. When a particular organism has been identified, additional guidance regarding specific disinfectants can be found in other resources.²³⁹ General recommendations are that all surfaces should be cleaned thoroughly to remove organic matter before disinfection. Prompt, safe removal of fecal matter reduces the risk of infection. Disinfectants, such as bleach and quaternary ammonium, should be used in accordance with the manufacturer label. Most compounds require > 10 minutes of contact time with a contaminated surface to achieve the desired result. Animals should be removed during the cleaning process and should not reenter the area until after disinfected surfaces have been thoroughly rinsed.

Venue operators should strive to develop an integrated pest management program to eliminate or reduce the risk of exposure to pathogens carried by pests. Carriers of concern include flies, mosquitos, ticks, and fleas as well as rodents.

c. Unpasteurized food and products

Unpasteurized or raw dairy products (eg, milk, cheese, and yogurt) and unpasteurized cider or juices are potential sources of food-borne pathogens. Consumption of such products should be prohibited.

d. Drinking water

Local public health authorities should inspect drinking water systems before use. Only potable water should be used for consumption by animals and people. Backflow prevention devices should be installed between outlets in livestock areas and water lines supplying other areas on the grounds. If the water supply is from a well, adequate distance should be maintained from possible sources of contamination (eg, animal holding areas and manure piles). Maps of the water distribution system should be available for use in identifying potential or actual problems. The use of outdoor hoses should be minimized, and hoses should not be left on the ground. Hoses that are accessible to the public should be labeled to indicate the water is not for human consumption. Operators and managers of facilities in

settings where treated municipal water is not available should ensure that a safe water supply (eg, bottled water) is available.

3. Animal care and management

a. Selection of animals for use in public settings

The risk for disease or injury from animal contact can be reduced by carefully managing animal use. The following recommendations should be considered for management of animals in contact with the public:

- Direct contact with some animals is inappropriate in public settings, depending on expected audiences. Use of preweaned calves, reptiles, amphibians, and live poultry (including chicks) is not appropriate in nursing homes, schools, daycares, or other venues where groups at high risk for serious infection are expected to be present; contact with other young ruminants such as lambs or goat kids is also of increased concern in such settings. Animals showing signs of illness are not appropriate for use in public settings. In addition, direct contact with species known to serve as reservoirs for rabies virus (eg, bats, raccoons, skunks, foxes, and coyotes) should not be permitted. Certain nonhuman primates are of particular concern because of the types of pathogens they can transmit to people, such as B virus.²⁴⁰
- Because of their strength, unpredictability, or ability to produce venom, certain domestic, exotic, or wild animals should be prohibited from exhibition settings where a reasonable possibility of animal contact exists. Species of primary concern include certain nonhuman primates, certain carnivores (eg, lions, tigers, ocelots, wolves and wolf hybrids, and bears), and venomous species (eg, some reptiles and invertebrates).

b. Routine animal care

Venue operators and staff should monitor animals daily for signs of illness and ensure that animals receive appropriate veterinary care. Ill animals, animals known to be infected with a zoonotic pathogen, and animals from herds with a recent history of abortion, diarrhea, or respiratory disease should not be exhibited. To decrease shedding of pathogens, animals should be housed in a manner to minimize stress and overcrowding.

c. Veterinary care and animal health

Venue operators should retain and use the services of a licensed veterinarian. Regular herd or flock inspection while animals are present in the venue is a critical component of monitoring health. When necessary, Certificates of Veterinary Inspection from an accredited veterinarian should be up-to-date according to local or state requirements for animals in

public settings. Preventive care, including vaccination and parasite control appropriate for the species, should be provided with appropriate input from the herd or flock veterinarian.

(1) Vaccination against rabies virus. All animals should be housed in a manner that reduces potential exposure to wild animals that may serve as rabies virus reservoirs. Mammals should also be up-to-date for rabies vaccinations according to current recommendations.²³² These steps are particularly critical in areas where rabies is endemic and in venues where human-animal contact is encouraged or possible. Because of the extended incubation period for rabies, unvaccinated mammals should be vaccinated ≥ 1 month before they have contact with the public. If no licensed rabies vaccine exists for a particular species (eg, goat, swine, llama, or camel) that is used in a setting where public contact occurs, consultation with a veterinarian regarding extralabel use of rabies vaccine is recommended. A vaccine administered in an extralabel manner does not provide the same degree of assurance as a vaccine labeled for use in a given species; however, extralabel use of rabies vaccine might provide protection for some animals and thus decrease the probability of rabies transmission.²³² Mammals that are too young to be vaccinated should be used in exhibit settings only if additional restrictive measures are available to reduce risks (eg, using only animals that were born to vaccinated mothers and housed in a manner to avoid rabies exposure). In animal contact settings, rabies testing should be considered for animals that die suddenly.

(2) Vaccination against enteric pathogens. While vaccines against certain enteric pathogens (eg, *Salmonella* spp and *E coli* O157:H7) are available for specific animal species, insufficient evidence currently exists to support the use of these products to reduce transmission of disease to people in public settings.²⁴¹ More research is necessary and encouraged before firm recommendations can be made.

(3) Other considerations for vaccination. Vaccination of slaughter-class animals before displaying them at fairs might not be feasible because of the slaughter withdrawal period that is needed when certain vaccines are used.

(4) Testing for zoonotic pathogens. Routine screening for zoonotic diseases is not recommended, except for *C psittaci* infection in bird encounter exhibits¹⁹⁸ and tuberculosis in elephants¹⁸⁹ and primates.²⁴² Screening tests are available for some en-

teric pathogens (eg, STEC and *Salmonella* spp); however, the interpretation of test results can be problematic. Shedding can be intermittent, and negative results do not indicate an animal was not shedding an organism at an earlier time or will not start shedding in the near future. There is no established guidance for management of animals with positive test results, and inappropriate interpretation might lead to unnecessary treatments, quarantine, or euthanasia.

4. Birthing exhibits

Animal birthing exhibits are increasingly popular. However, it is important for organizers and attendees to understand that animals such as goats, sheep, and cattle giving birth might be shedding pathogens, such as *C burnetii*, *Brucella* spp, *Leptospira* spp, and *L monocytogenes*. Organizers should be aware of the following steps to reduce the risk of disease transmission:

- Ensure that the public has no contact with newly born animals or birthing byproducts (eg, the placenta).
- Ensure that attendees and staff who are particularly vulnerable to zoonotic diseases (eg, pregnant women, people with cardiac valvular disease and other heart conditions, and people with weakened immune systems) and the parents of small children understand the risks of attending or working at these exhibits.
- Thoroughly clean and disinfect the birthing area after each birth, and use appropriate safety precautions and disposal methods for discarding waste products.
- If abortions or stillbirths occur, the exhibit should be closed; operators should work with their veterinarians to determine the cause of abortions or stillbirths.
- Birthing events should be held outdoors or in well-ventilated areas to reduce the risk for human exposure to aerosolized pathogens.

Additional information is available electronically in the CDC fact sheet on Q fever safety at livestock birthing exhibits.²⁴³

5. Considerations regarding variant influenza

In response to the influenza A (H3N2) variant virus outbreaks associated with swine at agricultural fairs in 2011 through 2012, the following prevention strategies have been recommended²⁴⁴:

- All people should take routine preventive actions (eg, practice appropriate hand hygiene) at fairs to reduce potential influenza virus transmission between pigs and people.
- People at high risk of serious influenza-related complications should avoid exposure to pigs at fairs.
- Measures should be taken to reduce the presence of pigs with clinical signs of disease at these events.

Potential strategies to mitigate the risk for intraspecies and interspecies transmission of influenza viruses at agricultural fairs include shortening the swine exhibition period, consulting with a veterinarian to determine whether vaccination of swine against influenza is appropriate, and allowing ≥ 7 days' time between exhibitions before showing a pig or its penmates to reduce the risk of spreading influenza.²⁴⁴ More detailed and current recommendations for fairs can be found at the NASPHV website.²³⁴

V. Summary

Contact and interaction with animals in public settings can be a valuable means of education and entertainment. People who provide these opportunities to the public as well as those attending such venues should be aware of the potential health risks associated with such venues and understand that even apparently healthy animals can transmit pathogens. The recommendations included in this compendium will help venue operators, staff, and attendees reduce the risk for injury and zoonotic disease transmission in these settings.

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Appendix I

Selected Zoonotic Diseases of Importance in Public Settings in the United States, 2017.¹⁰

Disease	Agents	Most common species associated with transmission to people	Most common means of transmission to people	Most common clinical manifestations in people
Acariasis (mite infestation)	<i>Sarcoptes scabiei</i> (species-specific variants), <i>Notedres cati</i> , other species of mites	Dogs, cats, horses, goats, sheep, swine, birds	Direct or indirect contact	Itchy skin lesions
Bartonellosis	<i>Bartonella henselae</i> , other <i>Bartonella</i> spp	Cats	Scratches, bites	Fever, malaise, lymphadenopathy, skin lesions at inoculation site
Brucellosis (cat scratch disease)	<i>Brucella</i> spp	Dogs, cervids, feral swine, bison, marine mammals	Ingestion, droplet or aerosol, contact with mucous membranes	Variable, nonspecific febrile illness
Campylobacteriosis	<i>Campylobacter jejuni</i> , other <i>Campylobacter</i> spp	Poultry, cattle, sheep, goats, swine, dogs, cats, turtles	Fecal-oral contact	Gastroenteritis, fever; usually self-limiting
<i>Capnocytophaga</i> spp infection	<i>Capnocytophaga canimorsus</i> , <i>Capnocytophaga cynodegmi</i>	Dogs, cats	Scratches, bites	Fever, localized infections
Chlamydiosis (mammalian)	<i>Chlamydia abortus</i> , <i>Chlamydia felis</i>	Sheep, goats, llamas, cats, cattle	Aerosol, fecal-oral contact	Miscarriage, septicemia
Contagious pustular dermatitis (orf)	Parapoxvirus	Sheep, goats	Direct or indirect contact	Skin papules, lymphadenopathy, influenza-like illness
Cryptosporidiosis	<i>Cryptosporidium parvum</i>	Cattle (typically calves), sheep, goats	Fecal-oral contact	Gastroenteritis
Cutaneous larva migrans (zoonotic hookworm)	<i>Ancylostoma braziliense</i> , <i>Ancylostoma caninum</i>	Dogs, cats	Direct contact with contaminated soil	Skin lesions
Dermatophytosis (ringworm)	<i>Microsporum</i> spp, <i>Trichophyton</i> spp, <i>Epidermophyton</i> spp	Cats, dogs, cattle, goats, sheep, horses, rabbits, rodents, hedgehogs	Direct or indirect contact	Skin lesions
Giardiasis	<i>Giardia duodenalis</i>	Dogs, cats, livestock	Fecal-oral contact	Gastroenteritis
Herpes B virus infection	Macacine herpesvirus 1	Macaque monkeys	Bites, scratches	Localized skin lesions, influenza-like symptoms, encephalomyelitis
Influenza	Influenza A virus	Swine, poultry	Droplet or aerosol	Fever, malaise, muscle and joint pain
Leptospirosis	<i>Leptospira</i> spp	Swine, cattle, dogs, rodents	Direct or indirect contact, droplet	Fever; other nonspecific signs
Listeriosis	<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>	Cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, dogs, cats	Fecal-oral contact, direct contact	Gastroenteritis, influenza-like symptoms, miscarriage
Monkeypox	Orthopoxvirus	Nonhuman primates, rodents	Direct or indirect contact, bites, aerosol	Influenza-like symptoms followed by skin lesions
Mycobacteriosis (nontuberculous)	<i>Mycobacterium marinum</i>	Aquarium fish	Direct contact with infected fish or contaminated water, aerosol	Skin lesions
Pasteurellosis	<i>Pasteurella multocida</i> and other species	Dogs, cats, rabbits	Bites, scratches, contact with mucous membranes	Wound infections
Pittacosis	<i>Chlamydia psittaci</i>	Pet birds, poultry	Aerosol	Influenza-like symptoms, cough (rare), endocarditis
Q fever	<i>Coxiella burnetii</i>	Goats, sheep, cattle	Aerosol	Acute, progressive neurologic disease
Rabies	Lyssavirus	Domestic and wild mammals	Bites	Fever, severe muscle and joint pain
Rat bite fever	<i>Streptobacillus moniliformis</i> , <i>Spirillum minus</i>	Rats, mice, gerbils	Bites, scratches	Gastroenteritis
Salmonellosis	<i>Salmonella</i> spp	Reptiles, amphibians, poultry, swine, cattle, goats, horses, rodents	Fecal-oral contact	Localized skin and soft tissue infections
Staphylococcosis	<i>Staphylococcus</i> spp	Swine, dogs, cats	Bites, scratches	Gastroenteritis, hemolytic-uremic syndrome
STEC infection	STEC	Cattle, goats, sheep, deer	Fecal-oral contact	Localized skin and soft tissue infections
Streptococcosis	<i>Streptococcus</i> spp	Swine, dogs, cats	Bites, scratches	Localized skin and soft tissue infections
Toxoplasmosis	<i>Toxoplasma gondii</i>	Cats	Fecal-oral contact	Lymphadenopathy, mild influenza-like symptoms
Tuberculosis	<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> complex	Elephants, cattle, nonhuman primates	Aerosol	Respiratory disease
Visceral larva migrans	<i>Toxocara canis</i> , <i>Toxocara cati</i> , <i>Baylisascaris procyonis</i>	Dogs, cats, raccoons	Fecal-oral contact	Various and nonspecific signs (eg, fever, lethargy, cough)

(Adapted from Williams CJ, Scheftel JM, Elchos BL, et al. Compendium of veterinary standard precautions for zoonotic disease prevention in veterinary personnel: National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians: Veterinary Infection Control Committee 2015;247:1252–1277. Reprinted with permission.)

Appendix 2

Animals in Public Settings: Recommendations for Venue Operators, Staff, and Volunteers¹⁻³

All individuals involved with animal contact activity in any public setting should be aware of the following risks for disease and injury associated with animals in public settings:

- Disease and injuries have occurred following contact with animals and their environment.
- Animals that appear healthy can carry harmful germs that can make visitors sick.
- Visitors can pick up harmful germs when they touch animals or animal droppings or enter animal environments (even without directly contacting the animals).
- Visitors can rid themselves of most harmful germs acquired if they wash their hands immediately after leaving an animal area. Visitors should wash their hands even if they did not directly contact the animals.
- The risk for developing serious or life-threatening zoonotic disease from contact with animals is higher for some visitors, especially children < 5 years of age, persons ≥ 65 years of age, pregnant women, and people with weakened immune systems, than for others.
- Direct contact with some animals is inappropriate for some, or all, audiences in public settings.
 - No visitors should have contact with ill animals.
 - Direct contact with preweaned calves, reptiles, amphibians, and live poultry is not appropriate for people at high risk for zoonotic disease transmission, and direct contact with young ruminants of other species (eg, goats and sheep) is of increased concern for these individuals.
 - Dangerous animals (eg, nonhuman primates, certain carnivores, other rabies reservoir species, and venomous reptiles) should be prohibited from having direct contact with the public.
- Live animals, especially reptiles, amphibians, and live poultry, should not be given as prizes at fairs, carnivals, or other events.

Operators and all individuals involved with the animal contact activity should educate visitors (with simple instructions in multiple age-appropriate and language-appropriate formats) about the following before they enter animal areas:

- Risks for disease and injury, including the information that children < 5 years of age, people ≥ 65 years of age, pregnant women, and those with weakened immune systems are at greater risk than others of developing serious zoonotic diseases.
- Handwashing and assisting children with handwashing immediately after visiting an animal area.
- Avoiding eating, drinking, or placing things in their mouths after animal contact or after visiting an animal area, until they have washed their hands.
- Closely supervising children.
- Awareness that objects such as clothing, shoes, and stroller wheels can become soiled and serve as a source of germs after leaving an animal area.

Operators and all individuals involved with the animal contact activity should take the following steps to maintain a safe environment when animals are present in public settings:

- Design the venue with safety in mind by having designated animal areas, nonanimal areas, and transition areas; temporary exhibits and animal interaction areas used in farm visits, agritourism venues, etc may need additional measures to minimize risks of injury or disease transmission.
- Do not permit animals other than service animals in nonanimal areas.
- Assign trained staff members to monitor animal contact areas to ensure visitor safety.
- Exclude food and beverages, toys, pacifiers, spill-proof cups, baby bottles, and smoking and related activities from animal contact areas.
- Keep the animal areas as clean and disinfected as possible, and limit visitor contact with manure and animal bedding.
- Allow feeding of animals only if contact with animals can be controlled (eg, over a barrier), and do not provide feed in containers that might be consumed by persons (eg, ice cream cones).
- Design transition areas for entering and exiting animal areas with appropriate signs or notifications regarding risks associated with animal contact and location of handwashing facilities.
- Maintain handwashing stations that are accessible to children and people with disabilities, and direct visitors to wash their hands immediately upon exiting animal areas.
- Position handwashing stations in places that encourage handwashing when exiting animal areas.
- Maintain handwashing facilities and stations to include routine cleaning and restocking to ensure an adequate supply of paper towels and soap.
- Ensure that animals receive appropriate preventive care, including vaccinations and parasite control appropriate for the species.
- Provide potable water for animals.
- Provide handwashing facilities where food and beverages are stored, prepared, served, or consumed.
- Prohibit consumption of unpasteurized dairy products (eg, raw milk), ciders, and juices.
- Minimize use of animal areas at other times for public activities (eg, weddings, dances, and barbecues).

Handwashing is the most important prevention step for reducing disease transmission associated with animals in public settings.

(Adapted from NASPHV Animal Contact Compendium Committee 2013. Compendium of measures to prevent disease associated with animals in public settings, 2013. *J Am Vet Med Assoc* 2013;243:1270–1288. Reprinted with permission.)

Appendix 3

Handwashing Recommendations to Reduce Disease Transmission From Animals in Public Settings¹⁻³

General Recommendations

Handwashing is the most important prevention step for reducing disease transmission associated with animals in public settings. Hands should always be washed immediately when exiting animal areas, even if direct animal contact was not made; handwashing is also important after removing soiled clothing or shoes and before eating, drinking, or handling food. Venue staff members should encourage visitors to wash hands immediately upon exiting animal areas.

Correct Handwashing Procedure

- Wet hands with clean, running water (warm or cold) and apply soap; rub hands together to make a lather and scrub them well (be sure to scrub the backs of hands, between fingers, and under nails); continue rubbing hands for at least 20 seconds; rinse hands well under running water.
- Dry hands with a clean disposable paper towel or air-dry them. Do not dry hands on clothing.
- Assist young children with washing and drying their hands.

Establishment and Maintenance of Handwashing Facilities or Stations

- The number of handwashing facilities or stations should be sufficient for the maximum anticipated attendance, and facilities should be accessible for children (ie, low enough for children to reach or equipped with a stool) and people with disabilities as well as the general population.
- Handwashing facilities and stations should be conveniently located in transition areas between animal and nonanimal areas and in nonanimal food concession areas.
- Maintenance of handwashing facilities and stations should include routine cleaning and restocking to ensure an adequate supply of paper towels and soap.
- Running water should be of sufficient volume and pressure to remove soil from hands. Volume and pressure might be substantially reduced if the water supply is furnished from a holding tank; therefore, a permanent, pressurized water supply is preferable.
- Handwashing stations should be designed so that both hands are free for handwashing by having operation with a foot pedal or water that stays on after hand faucets are turned on.
- Liquid soap dispensed by a hand pump or foot pump is recommended.
- To increase compliance, water temperature should be set at what is considered comfortable.²³⁷
- Communal basins, in which water is used by more than 1 person at a time, are not adequate handwashing facilities.

Recommendations Regarding Hand-Sanitizing Agents

- Washing hands with soap and water is the best way to reduce the number of germs on them. If soap and water are not available, use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol in the interim until hands can be properly washed.
- Visible contamination and dirt should be removed before using hand sanitizers. Hand sanitizers may not be as effective when hands are visibly dirty or greasy.
- Even when hand sanitizer is used, visitors should always wash hands with soap and water as soon as possible after exiting animal areas; alcohol-based hand sanitizers can quickly reduce the number of germs on hands in some situations, but these products are not effective against all germs.

Correct Use of Hand Sanitizers

- Apply the product to the palm of 1 hand.
- Rub your hands together.
- Rub the product over all surfaces of your hands and fingers until your hands are dry.

Handwashing Sign Recommendations

- At venues where human-animal contact occurs, signs regarding proper handwashing practices are critical to reduce disease transmission.
- Signs that remind visitors to wash hands should be posted at exits from animal areas (ie, exit transition areas) and in nonanimal areas where food is served and consumed.
- Signs should be posted that direct all visitors to handwashing stations when exiting animal areas.
- Signs with proper handwashing instructions should be posted at handwashing stations and in restrooms to encourage proper practices.
- Handwashing signs should be available in multiple age-appropriate and language-appropriate formats.

(Adapted from NASPHV Animal Contact Compendium Committee 2013. Compendium of measures to prevent disease associated with animals in public settings, 2013. *J Am Vet Med Assoc* 2013;243:1270-1288. Reprinted with permission.)

Appendix 4

Guidelines for Exhibition of Animals in School and Childcare Settings¹⁻³

General Recommendations

- Animals are effective and valuable teaching aids, but safeguards are required to reduce the risk for infection and injury. Other groups have developed recommendations similar to those provided here.^{175,204,205}
- Ensure that teachers and staff know which animal species are inappropriate as residents or visitors to the facility and which animals should not be in direct contact with children (**See** animal-specific recommendations in this Appendix).
- Ensure that personnel providing animals for educational purposes are knowledgeable regarding animal handling and zoonotic disease issues. People or facilities that display animals to the public should be licensed by the USDA.
- Inform parents of the presence of animals as well as the benefits and potential risks associated with animals in school classrooms. Consult with parents to determine special considerations needed for children who are immunocompromised, have allergies, or have asthma.
- Educate children about harmful germs that can spread between animals and people and about proper handwashing technique.
- Wash hands right after contact with animals, animal products, or feed or after being around animal environments.
- Supervise human-animal contact, particularly involving children < 5 years of age.
- Display animals in enclosed cages or under appropriate restraints.
- Do not allow animals used in schools or daycares to roam, fly free, or have contact with wild animals.
- Designate specific areas for animal contact. Do not allow food or drink in animal contact areas; do not allow animals in areas where food and drink are stored, prepared, served, or consumed.
- Clean and disinfect all areas where animals and animal products have been present. Children should perform this task only under adult supervision.
- Do not clean animal cages or enclosures in sinks or other areas used to store, prepare, serve, or consume food and drinks.
- Obtain a certificate of veterinary inspection, proof of rabies vaccination, or both according to local or state requirements for the species being exhibited. Also, ensure veterinary care, including preventive health programs for endoparasites and ectoparasites as appropriate for the species.

Animal-Specific Recommendations

Refer to the general guidelines regarding species for which specific recommendations are not provided in this section (eg, nonsittacine birds and domestic dogs, cats, rabbits, and rodents [including mice, rats, hamsters, gerbils, guinea pigs, and chinchillas]).

- Reptiles (eg, turtles, snakes, and lizards): Do not keep reptiles in facilities with children < 5 years of age, and do not allow children of this age group to have direct contact with these animals.
- Amphibians (eg, frogs, toads, salamanders, and newts): Do not keep amphibians in facilities with children < 5 years of age, and do not allow children of this age group to have direct contact with these animals.
- Live poultry (eg, chicks, ducklings, and goslings): Do not keep live poultry in facilities with children < 5 years of age, and do not allow children of this age group to have direct contact with these animals.
- Ferrets: Do not keep ferrets in facilities with children < 5 years of age, and do not allow children of this age group to have direct contact with these animals to avoid bites. Ferrets should be up-to-date for rabies vaccination.
- Farm animals: Certain animals (eg, calves, goats, and sheep) intermittently excrete substantial numbers of germs; therefore, these farm animals are not appropriate in facilities with children < 5 years of age and should not be displayed to older children in school settings unless meticulous attention to personal hygiene can be ensured.
- Guide, hearing assistance, or other service animals and trained animals used in law enforcement: These may be used in accordance with recommendations from the sponsoring organizations when they are under the control of a person familiar with the specific animal.
- Psittacine birds (eg, parrots, parakeets, and cockatiels): Consult the psittacosis compendium¹⁹⁸ and seek veterinary advice.
- Fish: Children < 5 years of age and people with weakened immune systems should not clean aquariums. Wash hands before and after cleaning aquariums, and wear gloves if hands have cuts or wounds or when working with rough rocks or spiny fish. Do not dispose of aquarium water in sinks used for food preparation or for obtaining drinking water.
- Animal products: Assume that products such as owl pellets and frozen rodents used to feed reptiles are contaminated with *Salmonella* organisms. Dissection of owl pellets should not be performed in areas where food is stored, prepared, served, or consumed. Children < 5 years of age should not be allowed to have direct contact with animal products unless the product has been treated to eliminate harmful germs.

Animals Not Recommended in School or Childcare Settings

- Inherently dangerous animals (eg, lions, tigers, cougars, and bears).
- Nonhuman primates (eg, monkeys and apes).
- Mammals that pose a high risk for transmitting rabies (eg, bats, raccoons, skunks, foxes, and coyotes).
- Aggressive or unpredictable wild or domestic animals.
- Stray animals with unknown health and vaccination history.
- Venomous or toxin-producing spiders, insects, reptiles, and amphibians.
- Animals that pose a high risk for zoonotic disease transmission (eg, preweaned calves, reptiles, amphibians, and live poultry) or bites (eg, ferrets).

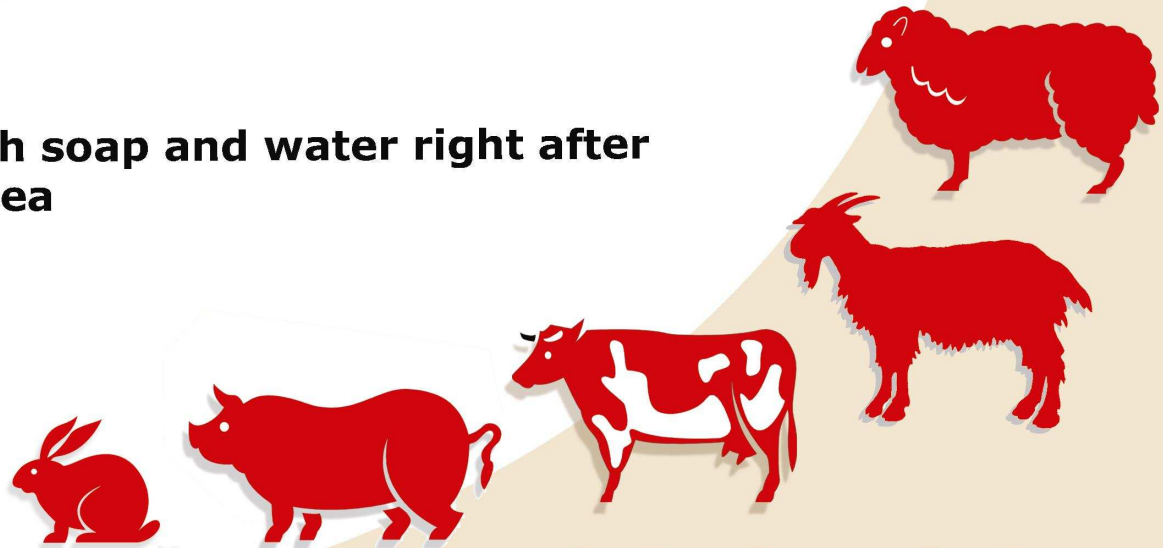
Adapted from NASPHV Animal Contact Compendium Committee 2013. Compendium of measures to prevent disease associated with animals in public settings, 2013. *J Am Vet Med Assoc* 2013;243:1270–1288. Reprinted with permission.)

Know that animals carry germs that can make people sick

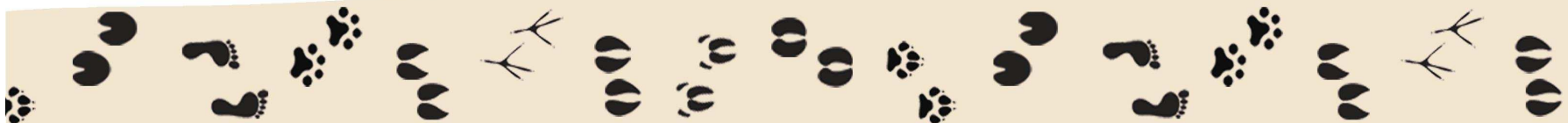
Never eat, drink, or put things into your mouth in animal areas

Older adults, pregnant women, and young children should be extra careful around animals

Wash your hands with soap and water right after visiting the animal area



How to be Safe Around Animals!




Appendix B

Examples of hand washing signs in English and Spanish






Wash Hands When Leaving Animal Exhibits

WHO

 Everyone, especially young children, older individuals, and people with weakened immune systems







WHEN

Always Wash Hands:

-  After touching animals or their living area
-  After leaving the animal area
-  After taking off dirty clothes or shoes
-  After going to the bathroom
-  Before preparing foods, eating, or drinking



HOW

-  Wet your hands with clean, running water
-  Apply soap
-  Rub hands together to make a lather and scrub well, including backs of hands, between fingers, and under fingernails
-  Rub hands at least 20 seconds. Need a timer? Hum the “Happy Birthday” song from beginning to end twice
-  Rinse hands
-  Dry hands using a clean paper towel or air dry them. Do not dry hands on clothing



For more information, visit CDC’s Healthy Pets, Healthy People website (www.cdc.gov/healthypets) and CDC’s Handwashing website (www.cdc.gov/handwashing).

Lávese las manos después de visitar las exhibiciones de animales

QUIÉNES



Todos, en especial niños, ancianos y personas que tienen sistemas inmunitarios debilitados.

CUÁNDO

Lávese las manos siempre:



Después de tocar animales o el área en que habitan.



Después de salir del área de los animales.



Después de quitarse ropa o zapatos sucios.



Después de ir al baño.



Antes de preparar alimentos, comer o beber.



¿Cómo?



Mójese las manos con agua limpia de la llave.



Póngase jabón.



Frótese las manos hasta formar espuma y restriéguelas bien, incluso en el dorso, entre los dedos y debajo de las uñas.



Frótese las manos por lo menos 20 segundos. ¿Necesita medirlos? Tararee la canción del “Feliz cumpleaños” dos veces.



Enjuáguese las manos.



Séquese con una toalla de papel o con el secador. No se seque las manos en la ropa.



Appendix C

Animal Contact Area Facility Design Checklist

Animal Contact Area Facility Design Checklist

Facility Design

- ☐ Handwashing stations
 - Running water
 - Accessible for children and persons with disabilities
 - Plan in place for restocking paper towels, soap, and water
- ☐ Hand sanitizer
 - Should be used only as a supplement to soap and water; **does not replace soap and water for handwashing**
 - Plan in place for restocking sanitizer
- ☐ Petting of animals only allowed over/through barriers (fences); visitors not allowed into pens, strollers not allowed into pens
- ☐ No transport of manure/soiled bedding through public areas
- ☐ Transition area at entrance between non-animal and animal waste areas
 - Stroller and bag storage
 - **No strollers in animal contact area**
- ☐ Transition area at exit as people leave animal space and return to non-animal space
 - Handwashing stations positioned near exit so visitors cannot miss them
 - Food service and eating areas kept separate from animal contact area
- ☐ Surface, especially pen railings, cleaned daily using soap and water
- ☐ Feed provided in containers that won't be confused as human food (e.g. do not use ice cream cones)
- ☐ Other: _____

Animal Contact Area Facility Design Checklist

Staff and Visitor Education

- ☐ Review best practices and recommendations from the Animal Contact Compendium (*Appendix A*)
 - Educate staff about the risk for disease and injury associated with animals
 - Educate staff on how diseases are transmitted from animals to people
 - Educate staff on prevention messages that should be shared with visitors
- ☐ Ensure staff feel comfortable explaining prevention concepts to visitors
- ☐ Explain staff members' role(s) in the animal contact area
 - Teach people about animals
 - Teach people how to enjoy animals safely by following these best practices
- ☐ Signage in transition area at entrance to animal contact areas
 - Animals can carry germs that make people sick
 - No food or drink allowed in animal areas
 - No hand-to-mouth activities allowed in animal areas (drinking, eating, bottles, pacifiers)
 - No strollers allowed in animal contact areas
 - Children under 5 years old, senior citizens, pregnant women, and people with a chronic health condition or a weakened immune system should be extra careful around animals
- ☐ Signage in transition area at exit of animal contact areas
 - Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water immediately after visiting the animals
- ☐ Staff members present to encourage safe animal contact
 - Remind visitors to refrain from risky activities in the animal area (no drinking, no eating, no bottles, no pacifiers, no strollers)
 - Remind visitors to wash their hands after visiting the animal area
 - Remind parents to supervise children when around animals
- ☐ Other: _____

Appendix D

Animal Welfare Act Guidelines for County and State Fairs



Animal Care

www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_welfare

February 2012

Factsheet



Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
APHIS 41-05-013



Animal Welfare Act Guidelines for County and State Fairs

The Animal Welfare Act (AWA) requires those who exhibit animals to the public for compensation (e.g., prizes, stipends, products, or publicity that directly benefits that person's business, including donations) to obtain a license with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). In addition, some businesses—such as zoos—are required to be licensed regardless of whether or not they receive compensation. The AWA excludes certain activities from this requirement, including the exhibition of agricultural animals for the purposes of promoting agricultural arts, sciences, and production. This exemption covers agricultural exhibits at State and county fairs. However, some exhibition activities at these venues do require an AWA license.

■ Regulated Animal Exhibitors

Many people exhibit their animals at events such as county and State fairs. Although APHIS does not license the organizers of such events, the agency does encourage them to verify that those who exhibit animals covered under the AWA hold an AWA license. These entities include those who:

- Allow the public to view animals for compensation;
- Train, handle, or own animals used in film or television;
- Use photographs of live animals in promotional materials such as fliers and other advertisements;
- Operate a traveling, roadside, or stationary zoo;
- Perform with animals such as in a circus or other type of show; and/or
- Use animals in educational presentations.

Examples of regulated activities that often occur at events such as fairs include:

- Exhibition—including photo shoots—of big cats (regardless of animals' ages) and of nonhuman primates;
- Elephant rides;
- Camel rides; and
- Petting zoos.

■ Exempted Animal Exhibitors

The AWA exempts certain animal exhibitors from Federal regulation. Those who solely exhibit farm animals in agricultural events, race animals, or show privately owned pets (e.g., purebred dog and cat shows) are typically exempt.

Other examples of exempted animal exhibitions include:

- Horse races;
- Horse shows and exhibits;
- Rodeos; and
- Animal preserves and sanctuaries that do not use animals for promotional purposes (including in advertising materials), allow public access or viewing, or sell covered animals.

■ State and Local Laws

States are empowered to create and enforce their own humane treatment regulations, which, in many cases, exceed the AWA standards. AWA licensees must follow all State and local laws in addition to AWA standards. APHIS encourages the public to work with Federal, State, and local officials as well as local humane organizations to help eliminate inhumane treatment of animals.

[continued, reverse side]



■ AWA Standards, Compliance, and Inspections

The AWA mandates that licensed exhibitors meet minimum standards of humane care and handling for their animals. The law covers many things, from sanitation and cleanliness to space requirements for animal enclosures and recordkeeping protocols. For the complete list of standards, please refer to the AWA regulations, which can be found on the APHIS Web site at www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_welfare. To ensure that licensed exhibitors maintain AWA standards, licensees are also subject to unannounced compliance inspections of premises and animals covered under the law. (See the "Compliance Inspections" factsheet available at www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_welfare/pubs_reports.shtml).

■ Additional Information

For more information about licensing of animal exhibitors under the AWA, please contact APHIS' Animal Care regional offices at:

Eastern Region

Animal Care, APHIS-USDA
920 Main Campus Drive, Suite 200
Raleigh, NC 27606-5210
Phone: (919) 855-7100
Fax: (919) 855-7125
Email: aceast@aphis.usda.gov

Western Region

Animal Care, APHIS-USDA
Building B, Mailstop #3W11
2150 Centre Avenue
Fort Collins, CO 80526-8117
Phone: (970) 494-7478
Fax: (970) 494-7461
Email: acwest@aphis.usda.gov



Appendix E

Q fever Safety at Livestock Birthing Exhibits: Information for
Operators and Managers

Q fever Safety at Livestock Birthing Exhibits: Information for Operators and Managers

Livestock birthing exhibits can be a meaningful experience for visitors of all ages. However, it is important for organizers and attendees to know that many animals, such as goats, sheep, and cattle, can have diseases that make people sick. Q fever is one of these diseases, making it important for heightened awareness for animal birthing center operators and guests.

What is Q fever?

Q fever is a disease caused by a bacteria that can result in fever, fatigue, chills, muscle pain, pneumonia, and may lead to miscarriages in pregnant women. A small portion of people with Q fever will go on to develop long-term infections, which can be life-threatening if not treated.

How do people get Q fever?

People become exposed when they breathe dust or air particles contaminated by animal waste. People are also exposed when they come in contact with infected animal body fluids, particularly placenta, birth fluids, and newborn animals. Other animal products such as feces, urine, milk, and blood can also serve as sources of Q fever.



Which people are especially vulnerable to Q fever and therefore should avoid working at birthing exhibits?

- Pregnant women
- People with weakened immune systems (such as those with AIDS; cancer and transplant patients who are taking certain immunosuppressive drugs; and those with inherited diseases that affect the immune system)
- People with heart valve disease or other heart problems

In order to decrease the likelihood of Q fever transmission, birthing exhibit staff should:

- Use dedicated clothing and boots for work in birthing areas to prevent bacteria from leaving the exhibit areas on boots or clothing.
- Promptly remove placenta, bedding and any other materials contaminated with birthing fluids from the birthing exhibit area.
 - » Exhibit design should allow disposal of these materials without travel through public areas.
 - » If possible, remove bedding then clean stalls when birthing exhibit is closed for public viewing.



- Wear disposable gloves, plastic arm-length sleeves, goggles, boots, and respiratory protection (N95 recommended) when:
 - » Assisting with animal births.
 - » Cleaning birthing areas.
 - » Disposing of birth products and animal waste from the birthing area.
- Be trained and certified to wear a respirator.*
- Wash hands with soap and water right after working with animals, bedding, feed, or other materials in the birthing area.
- Refrain from bringing food or beverages into the animal area.



Operators and Managers should design and manage birthing exhibits such that:

- Visitors cannot touch any birthing animals including newborn animals, birth products (placenta), or dirty bedding.
- Hand washing stations are readily available and well-stocked at exits.
 - » If hand washing stations are not available, ensure an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol is available.
- No eating, drinking, or smoking is allowed in the animal area.
- Exhibits are located in properly ventilated areas.
 - » If outdoors, protection from wind gusts should be considered.
 - » If indoors, avoid placing exhibits near air ventilation intake ducts as Q fever can spread through contaminated air and dust particles.
 - » Ideally, exhibits should be held in areas permanently designated for animal use. Multi-use facilities should be thoroughly disinfected following use as an animal birthing area.
- Dirty bedding and animal birth products are removed from the exhibit as soon as possible using safe waste disposal methods.
- The exhibit is closed if any abortions or stillbirths are observed.
 - » Operators and managers should work with their veterinarian to determine the cause of abortions or stillbirths.



Operators and Managers should post staff and signage advising visitors to:

- Wash hands immediately upon their exit from the exhibit, even if they did not touch animals.
- Do not eat, drink or smoke in the animal exhibit area.
- Be aware that animals can carry germs that can make people sick.
- Closely monitor children, especially those under 5 years of age, around animal exhibits.
- Be aware of the increased risk of illness for groups such as pregnant women, people with weakened immune systems, and persons with heart valve disease or other heart problems.

***Talk to your doctor first about whether it is safe for you to wear a respirator.**

For more information about Q fever please visit:

www.cdc.gov/qfever, <http://nasphv.org/Documents/AnimalContactCompendium2013.pdf>, or
http://www.nasphv.org/Documents/Q_Fever_2013.pdf

Appendix F

Animal Care and Management Checklist

Animal Care and Management Checklist

Animal Care and Management

- ☐ Out-of-state animals have a certificate of veterinary inspection signed by a licensed veterinarian
- ☐ All dogs, cats, ferrets, horses, cattle, and sheep are vaccinated against rabies. Other animals that are in contact with the public should also be vaccinated against rabies.
- ☐ No physical contact by the public with chicks, ducklings, reptiles, pre-weaned calves, or dangerous or exotic animals (e.g. primates, wolf pups)
- ☐ People who work with swine are vaccinated against seasonal influenza
- ☐ Animals are housed in a way that minimizes stress and overcrowding, and have access to shelter, food, and water
- ☐ Provide animals with potable water; do not leave hoses on the ground. If hoses are in a public place, label 'not for human consumption'
- ☐ Identify veterinarian(s) to call in case of sick or injured animals
 - Veterinarian: _____
 - Veterinarian: _____
- ☐ Immediately remove sick or injured animals, especially if they have diarrhea
 - A veterinarian should examine the animal, provide a diagnosis, and treat the animal
 - If an animal has a reportable disease, contact the Kansas Department of Agriculture, Division of Animal Health at (785) 564-6601
 - If the disease is contagious to people, contact the local health department
- ☐ Identify local animal bite reporting procedure (i.e. who to call if an animal bite occurs). This may be Animal Control, Sheriff, Police Department, or the local health department
 - Animal Bite Contact: _____
- ☐ Animal vendors are licensed by the Kansas Department of Agriculture
 - No turtles (for sale, gifts, or prizes) with a shell length of less than 4 inches
- ☐ Other: _____

Appendix G

How to Wash and When to Wash signs



HOW TO WASH YOUR HANDS PROPERLY

- Use soap and warm, running water.
- Rub your hands vigorously for 20 seconds.
- Wash all surfaces, including:
 - backs of hands*
 - wrists*
 - between fingers*
 - tips of fingers*
 - under fingernails*
- Rinse your hands well.
- Dry your hands with a paper towel, if possible.



Kansas Department of Health and Environment
1000 SW Jackson, Suite 330
Topeka, Kansas 66612
(785) 296-5600
www.kdheks.gov/bch/

Appendix H

Food Facilities Checklist

Food Facilities Checklist

Food Vendors

- ☐ Check license from each food vendor
 - Some licensing exemptions apply; if exempt, vendor should provide evidence of legal exemption
 - All food vendors should comply with food safety regulations and recommendations whether exempt from licensing or not
 - KDA Food Safety and Lodging Program: (785) 564-6767
- ☐ Check inspection reports on the KDA website for past violations:
<https://agriculture.ks.gov/divisions-programs/food-safety-lodging/inspection-results>
- ☐ Identify the official Person in Charge for each food vendor
 - Maintain a log of contact information for each food vendor and each Person in Charge
- ☐ Review food facilities for compliance with regulations and recommendations
- ☐ Provide illness prevention resources to each vendor
 - Safe Food Preparation and Employee Health & Illness Prevention checklists
 - “How to Wash” and “When to Wash” graphics (Appendix E)
- ☐ _____

Facility Design

- ☐ Handwashing sinks
 - Must be available in each food facility
 - Should be convenient to areas where food and beverages are stored, prepared, served, or consumed
- ☐ Hand sanitizer (hand sanitizer should be used as a supplement to soap and water for consumers and does not replace soap and water for handwashing)
 - Plan in place for restocking sanitizer
- ☐ Indoor floors, walls, and ceiling surfaces
 - Should be smooth, durable, and easily cleanable
 - Should be nonabsorbent for areas subject to moisture such as food preparation areas and mobile food establishment servicing areas
 - Easily cleanable anti-slip floor coverings can be used for safety reasons
- ☐ Equipment for cooling, heating, and holding food
 - Must be sufficient in number and capacity to prepare and hold food at appropriate temperatures to prevent illness
 - All equipment must be cleaned thoroughly and maintained in a sanitary condition throughout the event
- ☐ _____

Food Facilities Checklist

Employee Health & Illness Prevention

- ☐ To prevent foodborne illness, individuals may not prepare or handle food when they have been diagnosed with certain conditions, have certain symptoms, or have been exposed to certain conditions or symptoms.
- ☐ Any food handlers are required to report these symptoms and conditions to the Person in Charge, including providing necessary additional information such as the date of symptom onset or date of diagnosis.
- ☐ If a person reports any of the following symptoms, that individual must be excluded from handling food in accordance with the Kansas Food Code.
 - Vomiting
 - Diarrhea
 - Jaundice
 - Sore throat with fever
 - A lesion containing pus such as a boil or infected wound that is open or draining and is on the hands, wrists, exposed portions of the arms, or any other part of the body unless the lesion is protected by an impermeable cover AND (if on hands and wrists) is covered by a single-use glove
- ☐ If a person reports any of the following diagnoses, that individual must be excluded from handling food in accordance with the Kansas Food Code.
 - Norovirus
 - Hepatitis A virus
 - *Shigella*
 - Shiga toxin-producing (or enterohemorrhagic) *E. coli*
 - *Salmonella* Typhi (Typhoid fever)
 - Past history of Typhoid fever is also reportable to the Person in Charge if the diagnosis was within the past 3 months and antibiotic therapy was not received
- ☐ If a person reports any of the following exposures, that individual must be excluded from handling food in accordance with the Kansas Food Code.
 - Norovirus (within past 48 hours of the last exposure)
 - Shiga toxin-producing (or enterohemorrhagic) *E. coli* (within past 3 days of the last exposure)
 - *Salmonella* Typhi (within past 14 days of the last exposure)
 - Hepatitis A virus (within past 50 days of the last exposure)

☐ _____

Food Facilities Checklist

Safe Food Preparation

- ☐ Food handlers must practice frequent and effective handwashing
 - Post “How to Wash” and “When to Wash” graphics (Appendix E) prominently to increase handwashing compliance
- ☐ Food handlers must prevent cross-contamination of foods due to bare-hand contact by properly using suitable utensils such as deli tissue, spatulas, tongs, dispensing equipment, and single-use gloves when handling food
- ☐ Food must be properly prepared and held to prevent foodborne illness
 - Heating and refrigeration equipment should have thermometers to ensure proper temperatures
 - Cold foods must be held at temperatures below 40°F
 - Hot foods must be held at temperatures above 140°F
 - Food temperatures should be monitored frequently
- ☐ Each vendor should maintain a list of names and contact information for all individuals involved in food preparation, food handling, and food serving
- ☐ All food handlers should be properly trained in food safety, including food allergy awareness, as it relates to their assigned duties
- ☐ Persons unnecessary to the operation should not be allowed in the food preparation, food storage, or warewashing areas
- ☐ Any ice used as a food (in drinks) or as a cooling medium for food must be made from drinking water
- ☐ _____

Illness and Outbreak Reporting

- ☐ Immediately report any suspect outbreaks of any disease to the Kansas Department of Health and Environment at (877) 427-7317
- ☐ Any food establishment complaints or concerns should be reported to the Kansas Department of Agriculture at (785) 564-6767
- ☐ _____

Appendix I

Human and Animal Health Contacts Checklist

Human and Animal Health Contacts

☐ Local health department

○ _____

☐ Emergency department and urgent care facilities

○ _____

○ _____

○ _____

○ _____

☐ Veterinarians

○ _____

○ _____

☐ Kansas Department of Agriculture

○ Food Safety and Lodging Hotline:

- Questions and complaints about food facilities or vendors

- During business hours: (785) 564-6767

- After hours: (800) 915-6163

○ Animal Disease Reporting Hotline: (785) 564-6601

- Report a disease or an outbreak of disease among animals

☐ Kansas Department of Health and Environment

○ 24/7 Epidemiology and Disease Reporting Hotline: (877)427-7317

- Report suspected outbreaks of disease (two or more ill persons) or for information on human health concerns

☐ Food facilities

○ Names and contact numbers for each Person in Charge

○ _____

○ _____

○ _____

○ _____

○ _____

○ _____

○ _____

○ _____

○ _____

○ _____

☐ Animal exhibits

○ Names and contact numbers for each Person in Charge

○ _____

○ _____

○ _____

○ _____