



# Infectious Disease Fast Facts

Pathogen	Disease names (if different)	Primary species affected	Illness	Spread	Zoonotic	Effective prevention/management strategies	Incubation period (time between exposure and)	Risk assessment and mitigating spread within the shelter
<b>Parvovirus (CPV, FPV)</b>	Parvo, Parvleukopenia (cats), Feline Distemper	Dogs, cats	Vomiting, anorexia, diarrhea, lethargy, sudden death, failure to thrive	Hardy in environment- direct contact, or contact with contaminated environment/objects (fomites)	No	Vaccination (especially at intake) Effective sanitation/biosecurity	Up to 14 days (3-7 typical)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Parvo snap test (fecal antigen test), in-house; suspect animals)</li> <li>Titer testing (in-house or send-out; risk assessment of exposed)</li> </ul>
<b>Canine Distemper Virus (CDV)</b>		Dogs, ferrets	"Kennel cough," (mild or severe) pneumonia, diarrhea, lethargy, sometimes neurologic signs, death	Not hardy in environment Direct contact Aerosolization	No	Vaccination (especially at intake) Facility Design/Housing (good ventilation) Capacity for Care, Length of Stay, prevent crowding and random comingling	Up to 6 weeks (1-2 weeks typical)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PCR testing (send-out; suspect animals)</li> <li>Titer testing (in-house or send-out; risk assessment of exposed animals)</li> <li>Clean Break</li> <li>Address Capacity for Care issues</li> </ul>
<b>Feline Calicivirus (FCV)</b>	Feline upper respiratory infection (URI), Virulent Systemic Calicivirus	Cats	Mild to severe URI/pneumonia, conjunctivitis, oral ulceration  * Rare mutation to Virulent Systemic form: pneumonia, facial/limb swelling (edema), skin ulceration, death	Hardy in environment- direct contact, or contact with contaminated environment/objects	No	Effective sanitation/biosecurity Capacity for Care, Length of Stay, prevent crowding Vaccination	2-6 days  *Many infected cats are asymptomatic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PCR testing (send-out; suspect animals. Detects calicivirus, tests cannot differentiate typical strains from virulent systemic strains).</li> <li>Titer testing (in-house or send-out; risk assessment of exposed animals)</li> <li>Clean Break (protect newly admitted animals from exposure)</li> <li>Address Capacity for Care issues</li> <li>Evaluate sanitation and biosecurity protocols</li> </ul>
<b>Feline Herpesvirus (FHV, FVR)</b>	Endemic Feline Upper Respiratory Infection (URI), Feline Rhinotracheitis	Cats	Mild to severe URI/pneumonia, conjunctivitis, corneal ulcers, oral ulceration, rarely skin lesions. Acute, chronic, and/or recurrent (with stress)	Not hardy in environment Direct contact (reactivation of dormant virus)	No	Double compartment housing Stress mitigation Capacity for Care, Length of Stay, prevent crowding Vaccination	2-5 days (new infection); 4-11 days (recrudescence of latent virus following stress)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess for and mitigate sources of stress for shelter cats</li> <li>Address Capacity for Care issues</li> </ul>
<b>Kennel Cough</b>	Canine Infectious Respiratory Disease Complex (CIRD)  *Variety of pathogens can cause signs: Bordetella, Adenovirus, Parainfluenza, Influenza, Respiratory Coronavirus, Distemper, Herpesvirus, Strep zoonotic, Mycoplasma spp.	Dogs	Mild to severe URI/pneumonia, coughing, sneezing, conjunctivitis	Most not hardy in environment Direct contact Aerosolization Fomites	No (rarely from Bordetella)	Vaccination Facility Design/Housing (good ventilation) Capacity for Care, Length of Stay, prevent crowding	Varies by pathogen, most 2-10 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PCR testing (send-out; suspect animals. Not routinely indicated unless unusually severe cases or more animals than usual affected.)</li> <li>Clean Break (protect newly admitted animals from exposure)</li> <li>Assess ventilation and correct deficiencies</li> <li>Address Capacity for Care issues</li> </ul>
<b>Streptococcus equi subsp. zoonotic</b>	"Strep Zoo"	Dogs	Mild upper respiratory signs (nasal discharge, coughing, sneezing), fever, often progresses to hemorrhagic pneumonia, nose bleeds, respiratory distress, death	Crowding Persists in moist environments Direct contact Fomites Aerosolization	No (rarely, primarily from horses)	Capacity for Care, Length of Stay, prevent crowding Effective sanitation/biosecurity (effective drying)	Up to 1 week	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PCR testing (send-out; suspect animals. Not routinely indicated unless unusually severe cases or more animals than usual affected)</li> <li>Rapid administration of appropriate empiric antibiotics for exposed animals</li> <li>Clean Break (protect newly admitted animals from exposure)</li> <li>Address Capacity for Care issues</li> </ul>
<b>Feline Coronavirus (FeCoV)/Feline Infectious Peritonitis (FIP)</b>		Cats	May be completely asymptomatic; transient mild diarrhea, mild URI  * Uncommon mutation to FIP: vague initial signs (lethargy, decreased appetite, weight loss, fever). Late fluid accumulation in chest and/or abdomen, inflammation in eyes, neurologic signs, or other internal organs. Death.	Spread of FeCoV is considered ubiquitous in shelters. Direct contact (shared litterboxes) Fomites  * FIP is not contagious (mutation to FIP from FeCoV develops in individual animals). Outbreaks or clusters of FIP cases in shelters are associated with crowding/stress.	No	Double compartment housing Stress management Capacity for Care, Length of Stay, prevent crowding Do not mix kittens and limit group housing to 3-4 cats max, ideally all in-all-out.	Feline Coronavirus: Up to 1 week  FIP: Highly variable (weeks to years, typically 4-6 weeks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PCR and/or titer testing (send-out; FIP suspect animals. Detects feline coronavirus, tests cannot differentiate typical coronavirus strains from strains that cause FIP.)</li> <li>Address Capacity for Care issues</li> </ul>
<b>Feline Leukemia Virus (FeLV)</b>		Cats	Rough haircoat, fevers, secondary infections, cancer in young cats, anorexia, rough coat, enlarged lymph nodes, lethargy.  * Highly variable progression and often non-specific presenting signs. Some cats remain asymptomatic.	Direct contact, "friendly cat disease." Viremic cats shed infectious virus in saliva, nasal secretions, feces, milk, and urine Younger cats (kittens) more susceptible	No	Vaccination Judicious testing protocol Spay/neuter (TNR)	Time to onset of illness is highly variable; infected cats typically test positive within 30 days of infection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Antigen tests (in-house; suspect animals)</li> <li>Avoid indiscriminate mixing of cats in group housing, have variety of housing options available.</li> </ul>
<b>Feline Immunodeficiency Virus (FIV)</b>		Cats	Rough haircoat, fevers, secondary infections (often recurrent), cancer in young cats, anorexia, rough coat, enlarged lymph nodes, lethargy, neurologic disease.  *Highly variable progression and often non-specific presenting signs. Some cats remain asymptomatic.	Direct contact "fighting cat disease," high viral load in saliva	No	Judicious testing protocols Spay/neuter (TNR)	Time to onset of illness is highly variable; infected cats may not test positive for up to 6 months following infection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Antibody tests (in-house; suspect animals)</li> <li>Avoid indiscriminate mixing of cats in group housing, have variety of housing options available.</li> </ul>
<b>Rabbit Hemorrhagic Disease Virus (RHDV)</b>	Rabbit Calicivirus, RHDV-2	Rabbits	Sudden death (where multiple rabbits live on the same premises, death rates can reach 100%), bleeding from nose or other orifices, neurologic, respiratory, and/or gastrointestinal signs.	Hardy in environment, direct contact, or contact with contaminated environment/objects	No	Vaccination Effective sanitation/biosecurity Capacity for Care, Length of Stay, prevent crowding	1-5 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PCR or antibody test (send-out; suspect animals, usually post-mortem)</li> <li>Judicious use of intake quarantines in areas with known cases</li> </ul>
<b>Ringworm</b>	Dermatophytosis	Cats, dogs, rabbits, other mammals	Small to large areas of hair loss with crusting or redness of skin, broken whiskers.	Direct contact	Yes	Effective sanitation/biosecurity Capacity for Care, Length of Stay, prevent crowding	1-4 weeks (1-2 typical)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fungal culture (in-house or send-out), PCR testing (send-out; suspect animals); intake screening of intake animals with visual and Wood's lamp examinations</li> <li>Clean Break (protect newly admitted animals from exposure)</li> <li>Address Capacity for Care issues</li> </ul>

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