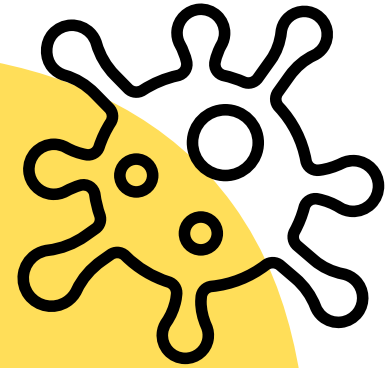
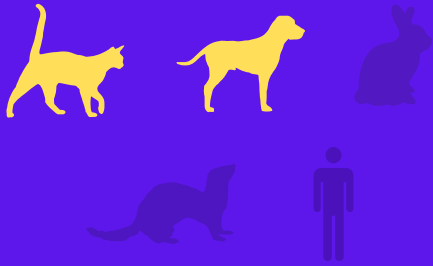


PARVOVIRUS

Parvo, Panleukopenia (cats), Feline Distemper
CPV, FPV



AFFECTED SPECIES



SYMPTOMS

- Vomiting
- Anorexia
- Diarrhea
- Lethargy
- Sudden death
- Failure to thrive

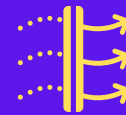
PREVENTION

- Vaccination
- Double Compartment Housing
- Sanitation/Biosecurity
- Capacity for Care, Length of Stay, prevent crowding

TRANSMISSION



Direct Contact



Contaminated
Surfaces/Environment

INCUBATION PERIOD

up to
14
days

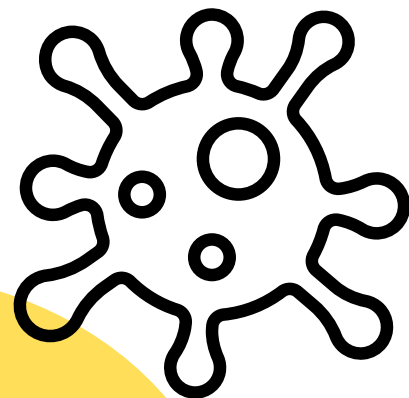
(3-7 typical)

MITIGATE SPREAD

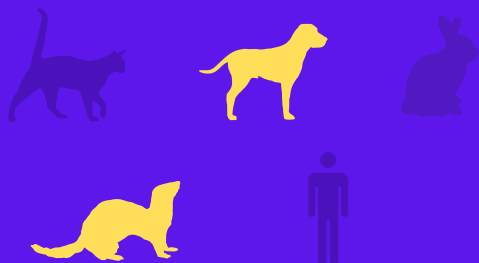
- Parvo snap test (fecal antigen test), in-house; suspect animals
- Titer testing (in-house or send out; Risk assessment of exposed animals)
- Clean break (protect newly admitted animals from exposure)
- Address Capacity for Care issues
- Evaluate sanitation and biosecurity protocols

CANINE DISTEMPER VIRUS

CDV








AFFECTED SPECIES



SYMPTOMS

- Kennel cough
- Pneumonia
- Diarrhea
- Lethargy
- Neurologic signs
- Death

PREVENTION

-  Vaccination
-  Housing (ventilation)
-  Sanitation/Biosecurity
-  Prevent crowding/comingling
-  Capacity for Care, Length of Stay

TRANSMISSION



Direct Contact



Aerosolization

INCUBATION PERIOD

up to
6
weeks

(1-2 weeks typical)

MITIGATE SPREAD

- PCR testing (send-out; suspect animals)
- Titer testing (in-house or send out; risk assessment of exposed animals)
- Clean break (protect newly admitted animals from exposure)
- Address Capacity for Care issues

FELINE CALICIVIRUS

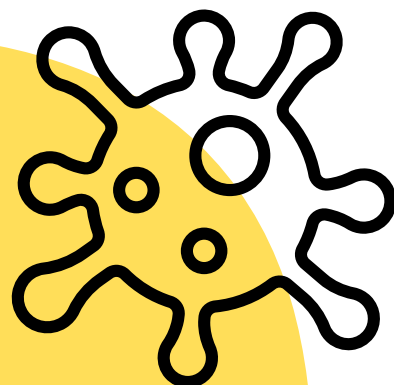
Feline Upper Respiratory Infection (URI), Virulent Systemic Calicivirus, FCV

AFFECTED SPECIES







SYMPTOMS

- Mild to severe URI/pneumonia
- Conjunctivitis
- Oral ulceration
- Rare mutation to Virulent Systemic form: Pneumonia, facial/limb swelling (edema), skin ulceration, death



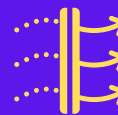
PREVENTION

-  Vaccination
-  Sanitation/Biosecurity
-  Prevent crowding
-  Capacity for Care, Length of Stay

TRANSMISSION



Direct Contact



Contaminated Surfaces/Environment

INCUBATION PERIOD

2-6
days

*Many cats are asymptomatic

MITIGATE SPREAD

- PCR testing (send-out; suspect animals), detects calicivirus, tests cannot differentiate typical strains from virulent systemic strains).
- Clean Break (protect newly admitted animals from exposure)
- Address Capacity for Care issues
- Evaluate sanitation and biosecurity protocols

FELINE HERPESVIRUS

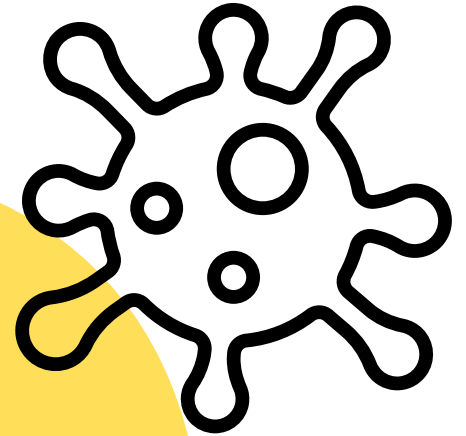
Endemic Feline Upper Respiratory Infection (URI), Feline Rhinotracheitis
FHV, FVR

AFFECTED SPECIES



SYMPTOMS

- Mild to severe URI/pneumonia
- Conjunctivitis
- Corneal ulcers
- Oral ulceration
- Skin lesions (rare)
- Can be recurrent with stress



PREVENTION

- Double Compartment Housing
- Stress Mitigation
- Vaccination
- Prevent crowding
- Capacity for Care, Length of Stay

TRANSMISSION



Direct Contact



Reactivation of
dormant virus

INCUBATION PERIOD



MITIGATE SPREAD

- Assess for and mitigate sources of stress for shelter cats
- Address Capacity for Care issues

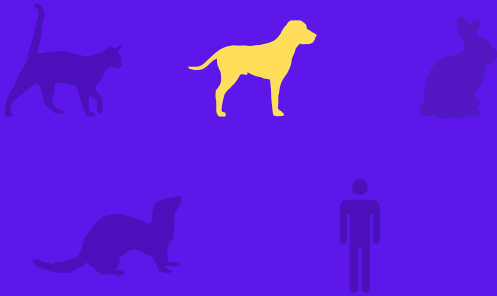
*4-11 days for recurrence following stress

KENNEL COUGH

Canine Infectious Respiratory Disease Complex (CIRCD)

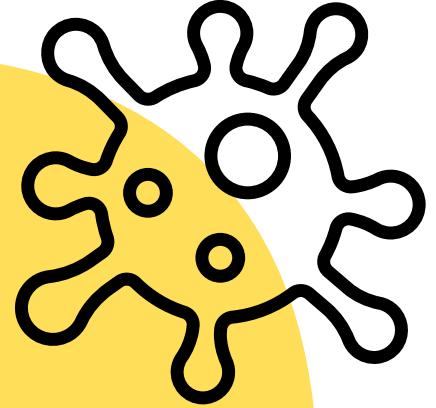
A variety of pathogens can cause Kennel Cough: Bordetella, Adenovirus, Parainfluenza, Influenza, Respiratory Coronavirus, Distemper, Herpesvirus, Streptococcus zooepidemicus, Mycoplasma

AFFECTED SPECIES







SYMPTOMS

- Mild to severe URI/pneumonia
- Coughing
- Sneezing
- Conjunctivitis



PREVENTION

-  Housing (good ventilation)
-  Prevent crowding
-  Capacity for Care, Length of Stay
-  Vaccination

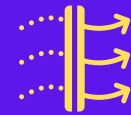
TRANSMISSION



Direct Contact



Aerosolization



Contaminated
Surfaces/Environment

INCUBATION PERIOD

2-10
days

*varies by pathogens

MITIGATE SPREAD

- Protect newly admitted animals from exposure
- Assess ventilation and correct deficiencies
- Address Capacity for Care issues
- PCR testing (send-out; suspect animals, not routinely indicated unless unusually severe cases or more animals than usual affected)

STREPTOCOCCUS ZOOEPIDEMICUS

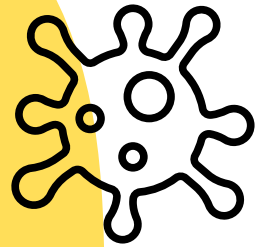
"Strep Zoo"

AFFECTED SPECIES








SYMPTOMS

- Mild upper respiratory signs (nasal discharge, coughing, sneezing)
- Fever
- Often progresses to hemorrhagic pneumonia
- Nose bleeds
- Respiratory distress
- Death



PREVENTION

-  Sanitation/Biosecurity
-  Reduce Length of Stay
-  Reduce Crowding
-  Capacity for Care
-  Effective Drying

TRANSMISSION



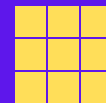
Direct Contact



Moist Environments



Aerosolization



Crowding



Contaminated Surfaces/Environment

INCUBATION PERIOD

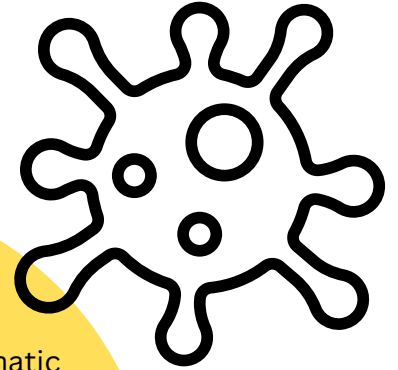
up to
1
week

MITIGATE SPREAD

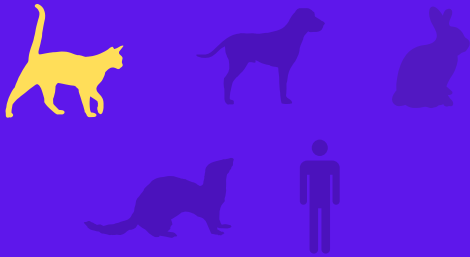
- PCR testing (send-out; suspect animals. Not routinely indicated unless unusually severe cases or more animals than usual affected)
- Rapid administration of appropriate antibiotics for exposed animals
- Protect newly admitted animals from exposure
- Address Capacity for Care issues

FELINE CORONAVIRUS/ FELINE INFECTIOUS PERITONITIS

FeCoV, FIP



AFFECTED SPECIES



SYMPTOMS

- Mild diarrhea
- Mild URI
- May be completely asymptomatic
- Uncommon FIP mutation: vague initial signs (lethargy, decreased appetite, weight loss, fever). Late fluid accumulation in the chest and/or abdomen, inflammation in eyes, neurologic signs, or other internal organs. Death.

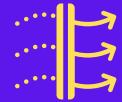
PREVENTION

- Double Compartment Housing
- Stress Management
- Do not mix kittens
- Limit group housing to 3-4 cats
- Prevent crowding
- Capacity for Care, Length of Stay

TRANSMISSION

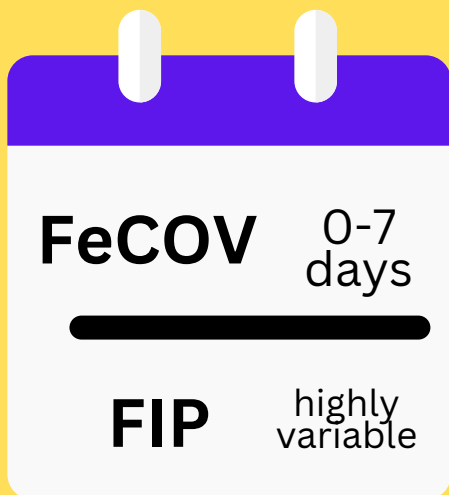


Direct Contact



Contaminated
Surfaces/Environment

INCUBATION PERIOD

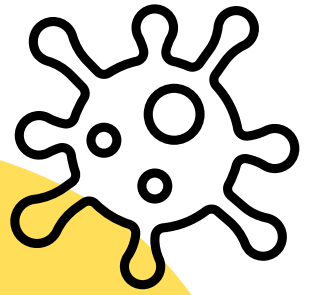


MITIGATE SPREAD

- PCR testing (send-out; FIP suspect animals), detects feline coronavirus, tests cannot differentiate typical coronavirus strains from strains that cause FIP
- Address Capacity for Care issues

FELINE IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS

(FIV)



AFFECTED SPECIES



SYMPTOMS

Highly variable progression and often non-specific presenting signs. Some cats remain asymptomatic.

- Rough haircoat
- Fevers
- Secondary infections (often recurrent),
- Cancer (young cats)
- Anorexia
- Rough coat
- Enlarged lymph nodes
- Lethargy
- Neurologic disease

PREVENTION

 Spay/Neuter(TNR)

 Testing

TRANSMISSION



Direct Contact



Saliva

INCUBATION PERIOD

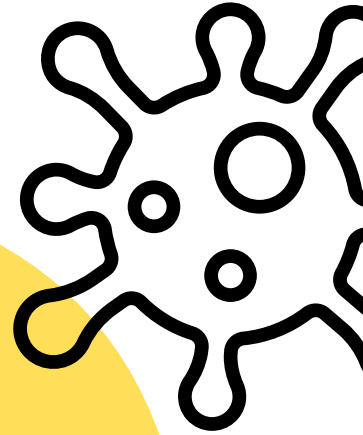
Up to 6
months
(highly variable)

MITIGATE SPREAD

- Antibody tests (in-house; suspect animals)
- Avoid indiscriminate mixing of unhealthy cats in group housing, and have a variety of housing options available

RABBIT HEMORRHAGIC DISEASE VIRUS

Rabbit Calicivirus, RHDV-2, RHDV







AFFECTED SPECIES



SYMPTOMS

- 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

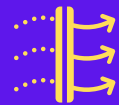
PREVENTION

-  Vaccination
-  Sanitation/Biosecurity
-  Prevent crowding
-  Capacity for Care, Length of Stay

TRANSMISSION

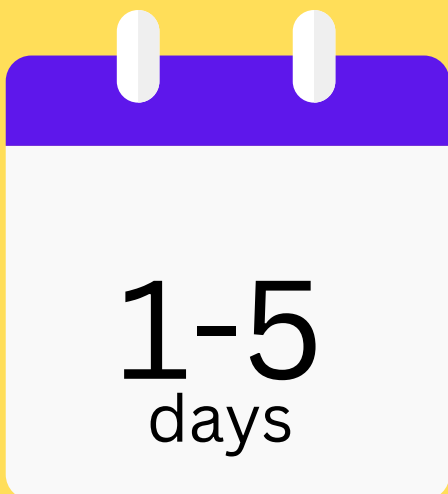


Direct Contact



Contaminated Surfaces/Environment

INCUBATION PERIOD

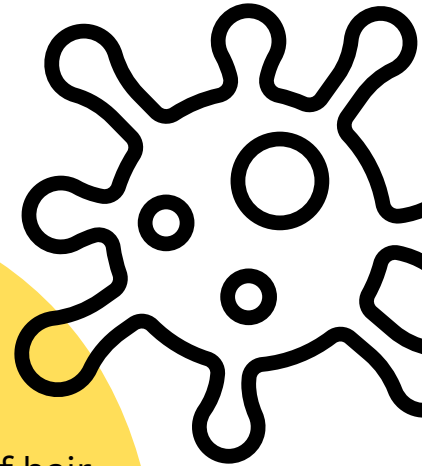


MITIGATE SPREAD

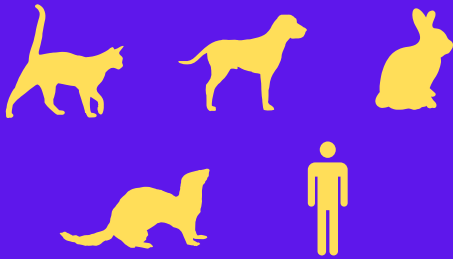
- PCR or antibody test (send-out; suspect animals, usually post-mortem)
- Intake quarantines in areas with known cases

RINGWORM

Dermatophytosis



AFFECTED SPECIES



SYMPTOMS

- Small to large areas of hair loss with crusting or redness of the skin
- Broken whiskers

PREVENTION

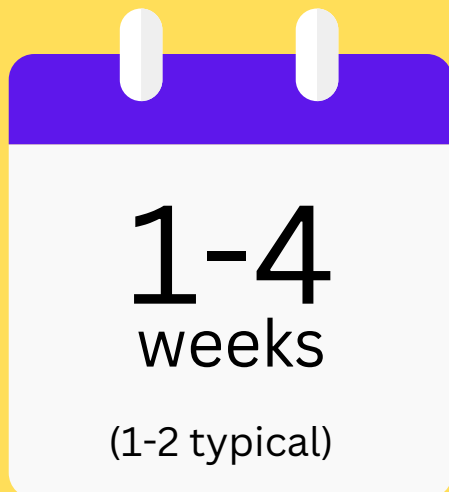
- 🧴 Sanitation/Biosecurity
- 🚫 Prevent crowding
- ⬇️ Capacity for Care, Length of Stay

TRANSMISSION



Direct Contact

INCUBATION PERIOD



MITIGATE SPREAD

- Fungal culture (in-house or send-out)
- PCR testing (send-out; suspect animals)
- Intake screening - visual and Wood's lamp examinations
- Clean Break (protect newly admitted animals from exposure)
- Address Capacity for Care issues