

Infection Control Guidelines: Canine & Feline

Precautions Key

Standard Precautions- Wash hands and/or if hands are not visibly soiled, use waterless hand sanitizer.

Contact- Use gloves, wash hands and/or use waterless hand sanitizer.

Mini isolation- Wear gloves and gown for all patient contact. Keep patient in designated area and limit contact of personnel with the patient. Wash hands after contact with patient. Foot bath may be required for specific cases.

Strict Isolation-Wear gloves and gown. Boots and/or face protection may also be needed. Generally, the patient will be in an isolation room with limited personnel. Wash hands after contact with patient.

Clean Up Key

A Clean, then disinfect with approved product. ** Pay special attention to hand contact surfaces.

B Clean with approved product**, rinse with water, then disinfect with 1:10 bleach for 10 minutes. Disinfection of the environment is difficult, therefore it is necessary to thoroughly clean and scrub the contaminated area.

C Remove all bedding and animal items (leashes, collars, toys) and launder in HOT water. Clean with approved product**. If needed, use animal-safe insecticide in the environment according to manufacturer's directions.

A* Use 1:10 bleach solution on outside areas contaminated with urine

To make 1:10 Bleach Add 380 ml Bleach to 1 gallon water or 1 ml Bleach per 10 ml water. **Good for 24 hours only.**

****NOTE: The University of Minnesota Infection Control Department recommends using quaternary ammonium compounds for routine cleaning and disinfection of hospital environmental surfaces. Follow the manufacturer's suggestion for proper dilution and use.**

Other Symbols

Affects Canines only (Blue bar) **Affects Both species** (Green bar) **Affects Felines only** (Pink bar)

Report to MDA/MDH (Red bar) **Report to MDH (human cases only)** (Red bar with H)

(Z) Zoonotic **(P)** of special concern to pregnant individuals

MDH – Minnesota Department of Health
612-676-5414

Disease	Clinical Signs	Transmission & Precautions	Clean Up	Intra-Hospital Transport	Additional Information
Blastomycosis (<i>Blastomyces dermatitidis</i>) (Z)	Cough, fever, lethargy, anorexia, lameness, weight loss, cutaneous lesions	Inhalation of airborne spores, occasional dog bites	A	Normal	Source is generally moist soil in wooded areas along waterways
Campylobacteriosis (<i>Campylobacter</i> sp.) (Z)	Diarrhea, fever, anorexia	Fecal-oral	A	If patient is incontinent move directly to exam room or cage. Transport on gurney or in carrier.	Many animals are asymptomatic
Canine Corona Virus	Fever, vomiting, diarrhea	Direct contact with feces or contaminated fomites	B	Move patient directly to exam room or cage. Transport on gurney or in carrier. Restrict contact with other canines.	Virus is highly virulent and contagious. Best prevention is vaccination.
Canine Distemper Virus	Coughing, ocular/nasal discharge, vomiting, diarrhea, neurologic signs usually begin 1-3 weeks after recovery from systemic illness	Saliva or tears, urine, contaminated fomites, hands, food or water	A		Vaccination provides good immunity against infection
Canine Parvovirus	Lethargy, anorexia, vomiting, bloody diarrhea	Direct contact with feces or contaminated fomites	B	Move patient directly to exam room or cage. Transport on gurney or in carrier. Restrict contact with other canines.	Virus is highly virulent and contagious. Best prevention is vaccination.
Clostridium difficile (Z)(P)	Asymptomatic or diarrhea (may be bloody or with mucus)	Fecal-oral, contaminated hands or fomites	B	Move patient directly to exam room or cage. Transport on gurney or in carrier.	Risk of disease increases with antibiotic use. Pets are not a common source for human infections.
Cryptosporidiosis (<i>Cryptosporidium parvum</i> , <i>Cryptosporidium</i> sp.) (Z)(P)	Asymptomatic or prolonged watery diarrhea	Fecal-oral or mucous membranes	B	If patient is incontinent move directly to exam room or cage. Transport on gurney or in carrier.	
Feline Calicivirus	Fever, conjunctivitis, stomatitis, oral ulcers, and nasal discharge	Droplets from saliva or nasal discharge, contact with contaminated fomites, hands or clothing	B	Move patient directly to exam room or cage. Transport cat in carrier. Restrict contact and housing with other cats.	
Feline Chlamydiosis (<i>Chlamydia felis</i>) (Z-rare)	Conjunctivitis, nasal discharge, sneezing	Droplets from saliva or nasal discharge, contact with contaminated fomites, hands or clothing	A		Symptoms can be very similar to Calicivirus. If unsure of diagnosis, handle the same as Calicivirus.
Feline Herpesvirus (<i>Feline viral rhinotracheitis</i>)	Conjunctivitis, corneal ulcers, ocular or nasal discharge (mild respiratory tract disease is the most common sign in cats over twelve weeks of age)	Droplets from saliva or nasal discharge, contact with contaminated fomites, hands or clothing	A		
Feline Immuno-deficiency Virus (FIV)	Acute: fever, lymphadenopathy. Immune Deficiency Stage: anorexia, weight loss, depression, abnormalities associated with with specific organ systems.	Bites	A	Avoid direct contact with other cats. Keep in carrier or kennel.	Virus is not stable in environment.
Feline Infectious Peritonitis (FIP)	Fever, unresponsive to antibiotics, weight loss, muffled heart/lung sounds, abdominal distention	Fecal-oral or mucous membranes.	A		
Feline Leukemia Virus (FELV)	Depression, weight loss, anorexia, organ failure	Saliva, tears, urine and feces, cat to cat contact, sharing food/water bowls	A		Virus is not stable in environment.
Feline Panleukopenia Virus (Distemper)	Chronic weight loss, vomiting, diarrhea	Ingested or inhaled, shed in feces, vomit, urine, saliva, secretions, nasal and tears	B	Move patient directly to exam room or cage. Transport cat in a carrier. Avoid other cats.	
Fleas (<i>Ctenocephalides felis</i> , <i>Ctenocephalides canis</i>) (Z)	Pruritis, hair loss, unthrifty appearance, fleas and/or droppings present on animal	Contact with fleas or animals/bedding infested with fleas	C	Avoid direct contact with other patients. No special transport needed.	
Giardiasis (<i>Giardia intestinalis</i>) (Z) (P)	Asymptomatic or diarrhea, vomiting	Fecal-oral, contaminated hands or fomites	A	If patient is incontinent move directly to exam room or cage. Transport on gurney or in carrier.	Mini-isolation is recommended for clinically affected animals
Influenza Virus	Cough, nasal discharge, fever, lethargy	Airborne, direct contact with contaminated fomites, hands or clothing	A	Move patient directly to exam room or cage. Transport on gurney or in carrier. Restrict contact with other animals.	
Kennel Cough (<i>Bordetella bronchiseptica</i>) (Z)	Severe hacking coughing and gagging	Airborne	A	Move patient directly to exam room or cage. Transport on gurney or in carrier. Restrict contact with other canines.	<i>B. bronchiseptica</i> may cause disease in humans with compromised immune systems
Leptospirosis (<i>Leptospira</i> sp.) (Z) (P)	Asymptomatic or anorexia, lethargy, fever, vomiting, diarrhea, kidney or liver disease	Urine-oral, mucous membranes or cuts	A*	If patient is incontinent move directly to exam room or cage. Transport on gurney or in carrier.	Occurs rarely in felines. If handling urine wear face protection.
Multiple Drug Resistant Infections (Z)	Often non-healing wound, diarrhea, urinary tract infection, upper respiratory infection	Contact with infected body fluids, direct contact with contaminated fomites, hands or clothing	A	If patient has wound drainage/incontinence move to exam room or cage and transport on gurney or in carrier.	
Rabies (Z)	Change in behavior, hydrophobia, paralysis	Saliva, nervous tissue. Important to protect against bites	A	House animal in isolation.	Virus is unstable in environment. Human vaccination is recommended when working with animals.
Ringworm (<i>Microsporum canis</i> / <i>trichophyton</i>) (Z)	Cutaneous red lesion with a ring of scale, alopecia.	Direct contact with infected animals, skin, hair or fomites	B/C	Move patient directly into exam room or cage. Avoid direct contact with other animals or humans.	Ringworm can live in the environment and on fomites for an extended period of time.
Salmonellosis (<i>Salmonella</i> sp.) (Z) (P)	Asymptomatic or anorexia, vomiting, diarrhea, fever	Fecal-oral, contaminated hands or fomites	A	If patient is incontinent move directly to exam room or cage. Transport on gurney or in carrier.	Many animals are asymptomatic
Sarcoptic Mange (<i>Sarcoptes scabiei canis</i>) (Z)	Severe pruritis, especially on ear margins, elbows, ventral abdomen/thorax and hocks	Direct contact with infected animal or animal's environment (bedding, cage, etc)	C	Avoid direct contact with other patients. No special transport needed.	Organisms do not survive well in the environment.
Toxoplasmosis (<i>Toxoplasma gondii</i>) (Z) (P)	Asymptomatic or diarrhea, fever, swollen lymph nodes, lethargy	Fecal-oral	A	Normal	Avoid contact if pregnant or immunocompromised avoid contact. Oocytes require 1-5 days to become infective; clean cat box daily.