



Zoonotic Diseases

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Zoonotic diseases.

(Special reference briefs ; 97-04)

1. Zoonoses--Bibliography. 2. Animals as carriers of disease--Bibliography.

I. Title.

aS21.D27S64 no. 97-04

Zoonotic Diseases

Zoonoses or zoonotic diseases are those diseases that are communicable to humans from other animals. Examples include rabies, tuberculosis, anthrax, and hantavirus. Many of these diseases are also transmissible from humans to animals. The purpose of this publication is to provide general references to literature about zoonoses. The search strategy below is very general because searching on specific diseases result in thousands of citations that are beyond the scope of this bibliography. The National Agricultural Library call number (NAL Call No.) is given for citations cataloged in the National Agricultural Library and indexed in AGRICOLA.

Zoonotic Diseases is a *Special Reference Brief* containing bibliographic citations from the AGRICOLA and Medline databases. It covers literature from January 1993 through June 30, 1997. It updates *Quick Bibliography 94-31 Zoonoses: Diseases Transmission from Animal to Man* by D'ANna Berry which contains AGRICOLA citations from January 1988 to

January 1994. New and out of print Animal Welfare Information Center (AWIC) publications can be found on the AWIC website at <http://www.nal.usda.gov/awic>.

Search Strategy

Set	Items	Keywords
S1	1292	zoono?
S2	386	#1 in ti,de
S3	289	#3 and py=1993:1997

1 NAL Call No.: RC113.5.P82--no.9

Description, construction and maintenance of some basic laboratory equipment for bacteriology. Algunos equipos basicos del laboratorio de bacteriologia : descripcion, construccion y mantenimiento.

Kantor, I. N. de. Martinez [Argentina?]: Organizacion Panamericana de la Salud, Oficina Sanitaria Panamericana, Oficina Regional de la Organizacion Mundial de la Salud, 1989. 60 p. : ill., Includes bibliographical references (p. 58), an index.

2 NAL Call No.: SF740.T35--1950

Dobutsu no byoki to hito no shikkan to no kankei = Diseases from animal to man.

Takita, J. I.; Anzai, H.; Nagaki, D. I. Tokyo : Sobunkaku, Showa 25 [1950] 1, 2, 259 p., Colophon inserted.

Descriptors: Zoonoses

3 NAL Call No.: TD747.H6--1996

Sixth Hohenheimer Seminar. 6. Hohenheimer Seminar : "Vorbeugemassnahmen bei der Zoonosenbekampfung" : Tagung der DVG-Fachgruppe "Umwelt- und Tierhygiene" in Verbindung mit der Grimminger-Stiftung fur Zoonosenforschung : veranstaltet vom Institut fur Umwelt- und Tierhygiene sowie Tiermedizin mit Tierklinik der Universitat Hohenheim, Stuttgart, 23.-24. September 1996.

Bohm, R.; Hohenheimer Seminar (6th : 1996 : Hohenheim, S. G. Giessen : Deutsche Veterinarmedizinische Gesellschaft, 1996. 278 p. : ill., Includes bibliographical references.

Descriptors: Zoonoses-Congresses; Zoonoses-Control-Congresses

4 NAL Call No.: SF715.V48--1995

Veterinary medicine - impacts on human health and nutrition in Africa : proceedings of an international conference held at International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, August 27 to 31, 1995.

Lindberg, R. R.; Sweden. Styrelsen for internationell utveckling. Uppsala, Sweden : The Committee, [1996?]. 163 p. : ill., maps, "Financed by Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) and Swedish Agency for Research Cooperation with Developing Countries (SAREC)". I. Spread of infectious diseases within livestock and from livestock to man- problem identification of veterinary epidemiology and zoonotic diseases in Africa -- II. Laboratory investigation of livestock diseases related to public health. Current status of diagnostic activities and future demands on laboratories in Africa -- III. Animal health, nutrition and breeding- impacts on human nutrition in Africa -- IV. Food hygiene and safety- implications for human health -- V. Needs for research and education within veterinary sciences in Africa and the roles of donors -- VI. Further actions to support and develop the livestock/animal health sector in sub-Saharan Africa. Conclusions and recommendations.

Descriptors: Veterinary-medicine-Africa-Congresses; Veterinary-public-health-Africa-Congresses; Livestock-productivity-Africa-Congresses

5 NAL Call No.: QR46.J6

Etiological agents of mycobacterioses in pet birds between 1986 and 1995.

Hoop, R. K.; Bottger, E. C.; Pfyffer, G. E. *J-clin-microbiol* v.34(4): p.991-992. (1996 Apr.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: birds; pets; mycobacterium; mycobacterial-diseases; etiology; species; identification; incidence; switzerland

Abstract: Between May 1986 and June 1995, mycobacteriosis was diagnosed by histology and microscopy in 204 (3.8%) of 5,345 necropsied pet birds. The predominant macroscopic changes were enlargement of the liver and spleen and thickening of intestinal walls. Attempts to cultivate mycobacteriawere made in 110 cases. Acid-fast bacilli grew in 66 specimens (60%) only. In 18 cases we failed to obtain subcultures. Therefore, species identification could be performed for only 48 isolates. Identification was carried out by conventional biochemical tests as well as by PCR-mediated sequencing of the 16S rRNA gene. The majority of the isolates were *Mycobacterium genavense* (34 isolates), followed by *M. avium* complex (8) M.

fortuitum (2), *M. tuberculosis* (2), *M. gordonae* (1), and *M. nonchromogenicum* (1). The significance of *M. genavense* as a zoonotic agent remains to be determined.

6 NAL Call No.: QR46.J6

Assessment of genetic markers for species differentiation within the *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex.

Liebana, E.; Aranaz, A.; Francis, B.; Cousins, D. *J-clin-microbiol* v.34(4): p.933-938. (1996 Apr.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: mycobacterium-tuberculosis; genetic-markers; strain-differences; identification; polymerase-chain-reaction; optimization; transposable- elements; nucleotide-sequences; genes; host-range; seals; immunoperoxidase-technique; diagnostic-value; mtp40-gene; is1081-gene; mpb70-gene; 16s-rna-gene

Abstract: It is important to correctly identify species within the *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex because of the zoonotic implications of bovine tuberculosis, especially in developing countries. We assessed the use of various genetic markers for species-specific identification of mycobacteria from the *M. tuberculosis* complex. A multiplex PCR designed for detection of the mtp40 and IS1081 elements was optimized and evaluated in 339 mycobacterial strains from different animal and geographic origins. The host range of the IS6110, MPB70, and 16S rRNA genes was also studied by PCR in all the strains. Finally, the usefulness of the genetic markers was compared by an immunoperoxidase test for specific identification of *Mycobacterium bovis* strains. The mtp40 sequence was detected in 87 of the 91 strains of *M. tuberculosis* and in 9 of the 11 *Mycobacterium africanum* strains but not in any of the *M. bovis* or *Mycobacterium microti* strains, indicating that the mtp40-IS1081 multiplex PCR may be a useful test that could differentiate the accepted human pathogens *M. tuberculosis* and *M. africanum* from the known animal pathogens *M. bovis* and *M. microti*. Interestingly, the mtp40 element was also found in all of the *M. tuberculosis* complex strains isolated from seals. This organism is considered to be a true seal pathogen, but its origin is essentially unknown. The finding of the mtp40 element in the strains from seals suggests a closer relationship of these strains with a human origin than to an animal origin. The mtp40 element was not found in any other mycobacterial species included in the study. As a result of this study, we suggest that biochemical tests or alternate genetic markers are still needed to differentiate *M. tuberculosis* from the identification of *M. bovis* strains. We also report, for the first time, PCR amplification of the repetitive element IS6110 in an isolate of *Mycobacterium ulcerans* and an isolate of *Mycobacterium gilvum*, which emphasizes the need for further investigation of the host range of this sequence.

7 NAL Call No.: 41.8-M69

Managing *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* infections in domestic ruminants.

Rings, D. M.; Rings, M. B. *Vet-med* v.91(12): p.1125-1131. (1996 Dec.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: cattle; sheep; goats; cryptosporidium; giardia; protozoal-infections; symptoms; diagnostic-techniques; treatment; disease-control; life-cycle; physiopathology; zoonoses

8 NAL Call No.: QH547.I55

Vaccination against cestode parasites.

Lightowlers, M. W. *Int-j-parasitol* v.26(8/9): p.819-824. (1996 Aug.-1996 Sept.)

In the special issue: Novel approaches to the control of helminth parasites of livestock / edited by H.S. Gill and L.F. LeJambre. Proceedings of a conference held April 18-21, 1995, Armidale, Australia.

Descriptors: taenia; echinococcus-granulosus; echinococcus-multilocularis; vaccine-development; vaccines; vaccination; immune-response; intermediate-hosts; literature-reviews; antibody-formation

Abstract: Cestode parasites are important because they cause production losses, particularly in the sheep, beef and pig meat industries, and because some species are zoonotic parasites which cause serious disease in humans. Research on the development of vaccines to prevent infection with cestode parasites has concentrated on the taeniid cestodes. Two strategies can be adopted for vaccine research: vaccines against infection in the definitive hosts and vaccines for use in the intermediate hosts. The number and accessibility of definitive hosts would favour these as potential targets for vaccines over intermediate hosts, however little success has been achieved in demonstrating immune-mediated resistance to infection in definitive hosts. In comparison, immunity in the intermediate hosts is a prominent feature of the host-parasite relationship in taeniid cestodes. This has favoured the development of vaccines against *Taenia* and *Echinococcus* species in their intermediate hosts. This paper reviews the progress which has been made in vaccination against cestode parasites and the prospects for practical application of these vaccines.

9 NAL Call No.: 30.98-Ag8

With certain reservations: the American veterinary community's reception of Pasteur's work on rabies.

Blaisdell, J. D. *Agric-hist* v. 70(3): p.503-524. (1996 Summer)

Includes references.

Descriptors: rabies; veterinary-history; diagnosis; etiology; veterinary-profession; public-opinion; immunization;

aujeszky's-disease; zoonoses; dogs; horses

10 NAL Call No.: SF405.5.A3

The sheep.

Adams, D.; McKinley, M. *ANZCCART-news. Glen Osmond, SA : Australian and New Zealand Council for the Care of Animals in Research and Teaching. June 1995. v. 8 (2) 4 p.*

ANZCCART Fact Sheet insert between pages 6 and 7.

Descriptors: sheep; laboratory-animals; animal-nutrition; sheep-housing; animal-husbandry; sheep-diseases; zoonoses; anesthesia; laboratory- methods; animal-physiology

11 NAL Call No.: QR115.I57

Investigation of an outbreak of human salmonellosis caused by *Salmonella enterica* ssp. *enterica* serovar *Infantis* by use of pulsed field gel electrophoresis.

Wegener, H. C.; Baggesen, D. L. *Int-j-food-microbiol* v.32(1/2): p.125-131. (1996 Sept.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: salmonella; salmonellosis; pulsed-field-electrophoresis; abattoirs; pigmeat; beef; epidemiology; outbreaks; classification; denmark

Abstract: Analysis of chromosomal DNA restriction patterns produced by pulsed field gel electrophoresis (PFGE) was used to investigate an outbreak of human salmonellosis caused by *Salmonella enterica* ssp. *enterica* serovar *Infantis* (*S. Infantis*) involving more than 500 registered human cases. The outbreak had been tentatively traced back to a single pig slaughterhouse. A total of 135 isolates from various sources produced 21 different PFGE patterns with the restriction endonuclease *Xba*I. All human isolates from the outbreak belonged to a single type, the 'EPI-type'. whereas human isolates recovered before and after the outbreak belonged to several different types. All isolates investigated from the suspect pig slaughterhouse and its supplier pig herds belonged to the EPI-type. Isolates from pork from the central meat market in Copenhagen, which received most of the carcasses from the suspect slaughterhouse, also belonged to the EPI-type. This was furthermore, the case for isolates from beef from the same market, indicating that cross-contamination had taken place. All isolates from pork and some, but not all, isolates from beef, collected in butchers' shops during the outbreak belonged to the EPI-type. The typing results supported that the outbreak was a common source outbreak, probably originating from a limited number of supplier pig herds supplying animals to a single slaughterhouse.

12 NAL Call No.: DISS--F1995291

Molecular typing of zoonotic salmonellae with particular reference to the discrimination of live vaccine strains from field isolates of the same serovar. Molekularbiologische Typisierung zoonotischer Salmonellen unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Wildstamm-Impfstamm- Differenzierung.

Liebisch, B. Hannover : ill. 1995. 175 p. : ill., Thesis (doctoral)--Tierärztliche Hochschule Hannover, 1995.

13 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Am3A

Abortion and placentitis in pregnant bison (*Bison bison*) induced by the vaccine candidate, *Brucella abortus* strain RB51.

Palmer, M. V.; Olsen, S. C.; Gilsdorf, M. J.; Philo, L. M.; Clarke, P. R.; Cheville, N. F. *Am-j-vet-res* v.57(11): p.1604-1607. (1996 Nov.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: bison; cows; brucella-abortus; strains; live-vaccines; vaccination; subcutaneous-injection; adverse-effects; abortion; placenta; inflammation; pregnancy; montana

14 NAL Call No.: RA639.M44

Frequent isolation of *Francisella tularensis* from *Dermacentor reticulatus* ticks in an enzootic focus of tularaemia.

Hubalek, Z.; Treml, F.; Halouzka, J.; Juricova, Z.; Hunady, M.; Janik, V. *Med-vet-entomol* v.10(3): p.241-246. (1996 July)

Includes references.

Descriptors: dermacentor-reticulatus; haemaphysalis-concinna; aedes; francisella-tularensis; infection; disease-vectors; zoonoses; tularaemia; czech- republic; infection-rate

Abstract: A total of 924 questing *Dermacentor reticulatus* (Fabricius), 504 *Ixodes ricinus* (L.), sixty *Haemaphysalis concinna* Koch and 718 mosquitoes (*Aedes* spp.) were examined in a floodplain forest ecosystem during the 1994-95 outbreak of tularaemia in South Moravia, Czech Republic. *Francisella tularensis* was not isolated from *H. concinna* ticks or *Aedes* spp. mosquitoes, whereas twenty-one isolates were recovered from the other haematophagous arthropods. *Dermacentor reticulatus* revealed a significantly higher infection rate (2.6%) than *I. ricinus* (0.2%). This tick species acts as principal vector for tularaemia in the enzootic focus. Monitoring of *D. reticulatus* for *F. tularensis* thus seems to be a very efficient approach in the surveillance of tularaemia in the flood-plain forest ecosystems of Europe.

15 NAL Call No.: 448.3-Ap5**A molecular marker for the identification of the zoonotic reservoirs of Lyme borreliosis by analysis of the blood meal in its European vector Ixodes ricinus.**

Kirstein, F.; Gray, J. S. *Appl-environ-microbiol* v.62(11): p.4060-4065. (1996 Nov.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: ixodes-ricinus; disease-vectors; reservoir-hosts; identification; blood-meals; polymerase-chain-reaction; cytochrome-b; mitochondrial-dna; structural-genes; wild-animals; restriction-fragment-length-polymorphism; livestock; dogs; larvae; nymphs; midgut

Abstract: The efficacy of the mitochondrially encoded cytochrome b gene as a molecular marker for the discrimination of the reservoir host species of the Lyme borreliosis spirochete, *Borrelia burgdorferi sensu lato* (s.l.), in its European vector *Ixodes ricinus* (Acari: Ixodidae) was determined. Degenerate PCR primers were designed which amplified orthologous regions of the cytochrome b gene in several animal species which act as *B. burgdorferi* s.l. reservoirs and hosts for *I. ricinus*. PCR products were amplified and characterized by hybridization and restriction fragment length polymorphism analysis. Restriction fragment length polymorphism analysis of a 638-bp PCR product with HaeIII and DdeI revealed unique restriction fragment profiles, which allowed the taxonomic identification of animals to the genus level. A system was devised for the detection of the larval host blood meal from the remnants in unfed nymphal *I. ricinus* ticks by nested PCR amplification. An inverse correlation was demonstrated between amplicon size and successful PCR amplification of host DNA from the nymphal stage of the tick. The stability of the cytochrome b product as a marker for the identification of the larval host species in the nymphal instar was demonstrated up to 200 days after larval ingestion (approximately 165 days after molting) by reverse line blotting with a host-specific probe. This assay has the potential for the determination of the reservoir hosts of *B. burgdorferi* s.l. by using extracts from the same individual ticks for both the identification of the host species and the detection of the Lyme borreliosis spirochete.

16 NAL Call No.: QL55.F43-1993**Health and safety in work with laboratory animals.**

Pelkonen, K. H. O. *Welfare and science proceedings of the Fifth Symposium of the Federation of European Laboratory Animal Science Associations, 8-11 June 1993, Brighton, UK / Federation of European Laboratory Animal Science Associations Symposium. London : Royal Society of Medicine Press, 1994.. p. 141-144.*

Includes references.

Descriptors: laboratory-animals; laboratory-workers; allergic-reactions; laboratory-hazards; zoonoses; pressure-groups

17 NAL Call No.: QL55.F43-1993**Disease control in non-human primates.**

Welshman, M. D. *Welfare and science proceedings of the Fifth Symposium of the Federation of European Laboratory Animal Science Associations, 8-11 June 1993, Brighton, UK / Federation of European Laboratory Animal Science Associations Symposium. London : Royal Society of Medicine Press, 1994.. p. 112-114.*

Descriptors: primates; macaca-fascicularis; disease-control; mortality; clinical-examination; tuberculin; delayed-type-hypersensitivity; anthelmintics; screening; serology; animal-welfare; zoonoses

18 NAL Call No.: 410.9-P94**Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay for detection of antibody to lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus in mouse sera, with recombinant nucleoprotein as antigen.**

Homberger, F. R.; Romano, T. P.; Seiler, P.; Hansen, G. M.; Smith, A. L. *Lab-anim-sci* v.45(5): p.493-496. (1995 Oct.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: mice; lymphocytic-choriomeningitis-virus; elisa; blood-serum; immunofluorescence; antibody-formation; antibody-testing; accuracy

Abstract: An enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) was developed for the detection of antibody lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus (LCMV) in mouse sera. This assay is based on recombinant LCMV nucleoprotein generated in a baculovirus system. Sera from experimentally and naturally infected as well as non-infected mice were tested, and the results were compared with those obtained from an established immunofluorescence assay (IFA) that uses infected cells as antigen. An excellent correlation was found; the ELISA specificity and sensitivity were calculated to be 100 and 95% respectively. Unlike the IFA, this ELISA does not require the handling of infective virus. It eliminates the need to work with a zoonotic agent in the laboratory while allowing effective screening of laboratory mouse populations for LCMV antibody.

19 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Am3**Cutaneous larva migrans and enteric hookworm infections.**

Hendrix, C. M.; Bruce, H. S.; Kellman, N. J.; Harrelson, G.; Bruhn, B. F. *J-Am-Vet-Med-Assoc* v.209(10): p.1763-1767. (1996 Nov.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: larva-migrans; ancylostoma-braziliense; hookworms; beaches; zoonoses; man; symptoms; treatment; anthelmintics; case-reports; jamaica

20 NAL Call No.: RC965.A5J68

Use of a priority rating process to sort meatborne zoonotic agents in beef.

Petersen, K. E.; James, W. O.; Thaler, A. M.; Ragland, R. D.; Hogue, A. T. *J-agromed* v.3(1): p.17-36. (1996)

Includes references.

Descriptors: beef; foodborne-diseases; zoonoses; risk-assessment; evaluation; health-hazards; epidemiology; carcasses; meat-inspection; food- safety; usa; pathogen-evaluation-systems

21 NAL Call No.: QR46.J6

Catheter-related bacteremia associated with coagulase-positive *Staphylococcus intermedius*.

Vandenesch, F.; Celard, M.; Arpin, D.; Bes, M.; Greenland, T.; Etienne, J. *J-clin-microbiol* v.33(9): p.2508-2510. (1995 Sept.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: staphylococcus; bacteremia; catheters; zoonoses; dogs; coagulase-test; misidentification; case-reports; men

Abstract: We report a case of catheter-related bacteremia in a 63-year-old patient caused by *Staphylococcus intermedius*. Clinical resolution of the infection was obtained after removal of the intravenous device and antibiotic treatment. This observation emphasizes the risk of confusion between *S. intermedius* and *Staphylococcus aureus* if only a coagulase test is done.

22 NAL Call No.: QR46.J6

Characterization of a 17-kilodalton antigen of *Bartonella henselae* reactive with sera from patients with cat scratch disease.

Anderson, B.; Lu, E.; Jones, D.; Regnery, R. *J-clin-microbiol* v.33(9): p.2358-2365. (1995 Sept.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: bartonella-henselae; human-diseases; zoonoses; bacterial-antigens; characterization; blood-serum; patients; nucleotide-sequences; amino-acid-sequences; genes; diagnostic-value; cats; molecular-sequence-data; genbank; u23447

Abstract: A library of *Bartonella* (*Rochalimaea*) *henselae* DNA was constructed in the cloning vector lambda ZAPII and screened for expression of antigenic proteins by using a pool of sera from patients who had been diagnosed with cat scratch disease (CSD) and had antibodies to *Bartonella* spp., as determined by indirect fluorescent-antibody (IFA) assay. Ten immunoreactive phages were subcloned as recombinant plasmids by *in vivo* excision. All 10 recombinants expressed a protein of approximately 17 kDa when they were examined by immunoblot with the pool of human sera. Restriction endonuclease digestion of each recombinant plasmid indicated seven profiles, suggesting that cloning bias was not the reason for repeated isolation of clones expressing the 17-kDa antigen. The gene coding for the 17-kDa antigen was sequenced and shown to code for an open reading frame of 148 amino acids with a predicted molecular mass of 16,893 Da. The amino terminus of the deduced amino acid sequence was hydrophobic in nature and similar in size and composition to signal peptides found in gram-negative bacteria. The remainder of the deduced amino acid sequence was more hydrophilic and may represent surface-exposed epitopes. Further subcloning of the 17-kDa antigen as a biotinylated fusion protein in the expression vector PinPoint Xa-2 resulted in a 30-kDa protein that was highly reactive on immunoblots with individual serum samples from patients with CSD. The agreement between reactivity with the 30-kDa fusion protein on immunoblot analysis and the results obtained by IFA assay was 92% for IFA-positive sera and 88% for IFA-negative sera. The recombinant- expressed 17-kDa protein should be of value as an. prevent long-term *Bartonella* infection in cats and the potential for further spread of these organisms to humans.

23 NAL Call No.: QR1.I57

Antibody response of the mouse reservoir of *Borrelia burgdorferi* in nature.

Brunet, L. R.; Sellitto, C.; Spielman, A.; Telford, S. R. I. *Infect-immun. Washington, D.C., American Society for Microbiology. Aug 1995. v. 63 (8) p. 3030-3036.*

Includes references.

Descriptors: borrelia-burgdorferi; immune-response; reservoir-hosts; mice; bacterial-antigens; islands; seroprevalence; transmission; ixodes- scapularis; population-density; humoral-immunity; force-of-transmission

Abstract: To determine whether the white-footed mouse reservoir host (*Peromyscus leucopus*) of the agent of Lyme disease (*Borrelia burgdorferi*) naturally mounts an immune response against the full range of antigens expressed by this zoonotic pathogen, we analyzed the pattern of immunoreactivity of these rodents at sites in which the intensity of transmission differs. Although the incidence of seroconversion within the reservoir population relates proportionally to the density of

subadult deer ticks (*Ixodes dammini*), seroprevalence appears constant. About a fifth as many juvenile mice recognize spirochete antigens as do adult mice. Virtually all reservoir mice in nature recognize the p20, p35.5, p39, and p58 antigens, regardless of the intensity of transmission. Seropositive mice retain reactivity to a wide range of spirochetal antigens. Few mice recognize flagellin, OspB, and OspC. Although a third of serum samples include reactivity to a 31-kDa band, this reaction is irregular and may represent an uncharacterized antigen that comigrates with OspA. Mice captured where transmission is intense recognize the same spectrum of antigens as do mice captured where vector ticks are scarce.

24 NAL Call No.: RA639.M44

Seasonal variation of *Leishmania major* infection rates in sandflies from rodent burrows in Isfahan province, Iran.

Yaghoobi Ershadi, M. R.; Javadian, E. *Med-vet-entomol* v.10(2): p.181-184. (1996 Apr.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: phlebotomus; phlebotomus-caucasicus; phlebotomus-papatasi; sergentomyia; leishmania-major; infection; seasonal-variation; cutaneous-leishmaniasis; disease-vectors; animal-burrows; iran; phlebotomus-ansarii; sergentomyia-sintoni

Abstract: In preparation for field trials of killed *Leishmania major* vaccine, natural infections with *Leishmania* promastigotes were monitored in Phlebotomine sandfly vectors from villages of Borkhar rural district, northeast of Isfahan in central Iran, where *L. major* zymodeme MON-26 (=LON-1) has been identified as causing zoonotic cutaneous leishmaniasis (ZCL). Sandflies were collected and dissected weekly, from burrows of rodent colonies, during the 'sandfly season', June-October 1991. Leptomonad infection rates were 12% of 26 *Phlebotomus ansarii*, 8% of 280 *P. caucasicus*, 11% of 1042 *P. papatasi* and none of 126 *Sergentomyia sintoni*, being greatest during late August through September, coinciding with peak activity of the sandflies, 2-3 months before the highest incidence of ZCL human cases in November-December.

25 NAL Call No.: SF601.C66

Advances in feline medicine.

August, J. R. *Compend-contin-educ-pract-vet* v.17(10): p.1195, 1226-1227. (1995 Oct.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: cats; zoonoses; bartonella; toxoplasma-gondii; veterinary-practice; man; veterinary-education; disease-transmission; carrier-state; screening; feline-peritonitis-virus; age-at-weaning; vaccination; helicobacter-pylori; bacterial-diseases; viral-diseases; toxoplasmosis

26 NAL Call No.: QR115.I57

Suggestions for the construction, analysis and use of descriptive epidemiological models for the modernization of meat inspection.

Berends, B. R.; Knapen, F. v.; Snijders, J. M. A. *Int-j-food-microbiol* v.30(1/2): p.27-36. (1996 June)

In the special issue: Risk analysis and production of safe food / edited by S. Notermans.

Descriptors: meat-inspection; food-safety; epidemiology; models; risk; public-health; descriptive-statistics

Abstract: There is consensus that scientifically validated, quantitative assessments of actual public health risks are a prerequisite for any sound modernization of current meat inspection procedures. This article outlines how such analyses could be conducted. Approaches that rely heavily upon extrapolations from theoretical dose-effect relationships are inadequate for the assessment of microbiological health risks associated with the production and consumption of meat. The use of highly structured and very elaborate descriptive epidemiological models covering the entire period from stable to table can be considered a promising solution. Health risks can be quantified by means of incidence rates and the influence of risk factors by means of odds ratios and (population) attributable fractions. A great advantage is that when it is not possible to quantify risks exactly, the descriptive models are detailed enough to be used in a hazard analysis critical control point (HACCP)-like approach and for writing validated codes of good manufacturing practice (GMP). There are, however, several conditions which have to be met before risk assessment can become the foundation of safety assurances for meat, such as active legislative support and the setting up of monitoring systems for zoonoses and other health hazards in animals and humans.

27 NAL Call No.: QR1.F44

Pulsed-field gel electrophoresis for sub-specific differentiation of *Serpulina pilosicoli* (formerly '*Anguillina coli*').

Ateyo, R. F.; Oxberry, S. L.; Hampson, D. J. *FEMS-micro-biol-lett* v.141(1): p.77-81. (1996 July)

Includes references.

Descriptors: spirochaetales; pigs; dogs; chickens; ducks; rhea; zoonoses; diarrhea; bacterial-diseases; differentiation; dna; genetic-analysis; identification; geographical-distribution; polymerase-chain-reaction; pulsed-field-electrophoresis; intestinal-spirochaetosis; subspecies-differentiation

Abstract: Pulsed-field gel electrophoresis (PFGE) was developed for subspecific differentiation of *Serpulina pilosicoli*, and

was applied to 52 isolates recovered from cases of intestinal spirochaetosis (IS) in pigs, dogs, human beings and various avian species. The technique was highly sensitive, differentiating the isolates into 40 groupings. Only six groups contained more than one isolate; in five of these groups isolates with the same banding pattern were either from pigs in the same herds (four groups), or from humans in the same community: the sixth group contained two identical Australian porcine isolates from unrelated herds in different states. Overall *S. pilosicoli* isolates were genetically diverse, but in some cases isolates cultured from the same or different animal species were closely related. This suggested the likelihood of cross-species transmission, including zoonotic spread. PFGE was a powerful tool for epidemiological studies of *S. pilosicoli* and also allowed examination of genetic relationships between isolates.

28 NAL Call No.: 500-N21P

Perpetuation of the agent of human granulocytic ehrlichiosis in a deer tick-rodent cycle.

Telford, S. R. I.; Dawson, J. E.; Katavolos, P.; Warner, C. K.; Kolbert, C. P.; Persing, D. H. *Proc-Natl-Acad-Sci-U-S-A* v.93(12): p.6209-6214. (1996 June)

Includes references.

Descriptors: man; ehrlichia; dna; nucleotide-sequences; bacterial-diseases; granulocytes; leukocytes; infections; ixodes-dammini; nymphs; disease- vectors; disease-transmission; vector-competence; blood-meals; zoonoses; mice; peromyscus-leucopus; xenodiagnosis; salivary-glands; molecular-sequence-data; genbank; u23039; blood-transmission

Abstract: A human-derived strain of the agent of human granulocytic ehrlichiosis, a recently described emerging rickettsial disease, has been established by serial blood passage in mouse hosts. Larval deer ticks acquired infection by feeding upon such mice and efficiently transmitted the ehrlichiae after molting to nymphs, thereby demonstrating vector competence. The agent was detected by demonstrating Feulgen-positive inclusions in the salivary glands of the experimentally infected ticks and from field-derived adult deer ticks. White-footed mice from a field site infected laboratory-reared ticks with the agent of human granulocytic ehrlichiosis, suggesting that these rodents serve as reservoirs for ehrlichiae as well as for Lyme disease spirochetes and the piroplasm that causes human babesiosis. About 10% of host-seeking deer ticks were infected with ehrlichiae, and of these, 20% also contained spirochetes. Cotransmission of diverse pathogens by the aggressively human-biting deer tick may have a unique impact on public health in certain endemic sites.

29 NAL Call No.: SB950.A1V4

The role of predators in the ecology, epidemiology, and surveillance of plague in the United States.

Gage, K. L.; Monteneri, J. A.; Thomas, R. E. *Proc,-Vertebr-Pest-Conf* (16th): p.200-206. (1994 Aug.)

Meeting held on March 1-3, 1994, Santa Clara, California.

Descriptors: plague; predators; rodents; prey; reservoir-hosts; epidemiology; disease-surveys; man; usa; yersinia-pseudotuberculosis-subsp; -pestis; epizootiology

30 NAL Call No.: QR46.J6

Intraerythrocytic presence of Bartonella henselae.

Kordick, D. L.; Breitschwerdt, E. B. *J-clin-microbiol* v.33(6): p.1655-1656. (1995 June)

Includes references.

Descriptors: cats; bartonella; erythrocytes; zoonoses

Abstract: Recent reports in the medical literature emphasize the risk of zoonotic disease and the high degree of prevalence of asymptomatic feline infection with Bartonella (Rochalimaea) henselae. While investigating Bartonella bacteremia in cats, we used transmission electron microscopy to demonstrate B. henselae in the erythrocytes of persistently bacteremic cats.

31 NAL Call No.: 41.9-W64B

Serological evidence for zoonotic hantaviruses in North Carolina rodents.

Weigler, B. J.; Ksiazek, T. G.; Vandenbergh, J. G.; Levin, M.; Sullivan, W. T. *J-wildl-dis* v.32(2): p.354-357. (1996 Apr.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: muridae; peromyscus-leucopus; peromyscus-maniculatus; hantavirus; serological-surveys; risk; public-health; microtus-pennsylvanicus; mus-musculus; sigmodon-hispidus; north-carolina; sin-nombrevirus; microtus-pinctorum; seoul-virus; oryzomys

32 NAL Call No.: QR1.F44

Genotyping human and bovine isolates of Cryptosporidium parvum by polymerase chain reaction-restriction fragment length polymorphism analysis of a repetitive DNA sequence.

Bonnin, A.; Fourmaux, M. N.; Dubremetz, J. F.; Nelson, R. G.; Gobet, P.; Harly, G.; Buisson, M.; Puygauthier Toubas, D.; Gabriel Pospisil, F.; Naciri, M. *FEMS-micro-biol-lett* v.137(2/3): p.207-211. (1996 Apr.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: cryptosporidium-parvum; calves; man; zoonoses; protozoal-infections; disease-transmission; genetic-markers;

repetitive-dna; polymerase-chain-reaction; restriction-fragment-length-polymorphism; genotypes; cryptosporidiosis

Abstract: In order to define transmission routes of cryptosporidiosis and develop markers that distinguish *Cryptosporidium parvum* isolates, we have identified 2 polymorphic restriction enzyme sites in a *C. parvum* repetitive DNA sequence. The target sequence was amplified by polymerase chain reaction from 100 to 500 oocysts and the amplified product was subjected to restriction enzyme digestion. Typing of 23 isolates showed that 10/10 calf isolates had the same profile. In contrast, 2 patterns were observed among human isolates: 7/13 displayed the calf profile, and 6/13 presented another pattern. The PCR-RFLP assay described here is a sensitive tool to distinguish *C. parvum* isolates.

33 NAL Call No.: 41.8-V641

Domiciliary outbreak of psittacosis in dogs: potential for zoonotic infection.

Gresham, A. C. J.; Dixon, C. E.; Bevan, B. J. *Vet-rec* v.138(25): p.622-623. (1996 June)

Includes references.

Descriptors: dogs; psittacosis; chlamydia-psittaci; zoonoses; psittaciformes; symptoms; case-reports

34 NAL Call No.: SF85.A1R32

Assessing the link between rangeland cattle and waterborne *Cryptosporidium parvum* infection in humans.

Atwill, E. R. *Rangelands* v.18(2): p.48-51. (1996 Apr.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: beef-cattle; cryptosporidium-parvum; feces; water-pollution; rangelands; life-cycle; wildlife; waterborne-diseases; zoonoses; surface- water; oocytes; protozoal-infections; cryptosporidiosis

35 NAL Call No.: SF781.W42--1996

Anthropogenic infections in animals. Anthropogene Infektionen bei Tieren : der Mensch als Infektionsquelle für Tiere.

Weber, A. Jena : G. Fischer, 1996. 148 p. : ill., Includes bibliographical references and index.

Descriptors: Communicable-diseases-in-animals; Zoonoses

36 NAL Call No.: SF740.N672

PopMed forum. Population medicine forum.

North Carolina State University. Population Medicine Program. *Raleigh, N.C. : Population Medicine Program, North Carolina State University, College of Veterinary Medicine, v. : ill.*

Description based on: Vol. 3, no. 2, published in 1995?; title from caption.

Descriptors: Veterinary-public-health-Periodicals; Zoonoses-Periodicals; Foodborne-diseases-Periodicals; Animal-industry-Periodicals

37 NAL Call No.: 448.8-J824

Genetic characterization of isolates of *Giardia duodenalis* by enzyme electrophoresis: implications for reproductive biology, population structure, taxonomy, and epidemiology.

Meloni, B. P.; Lymbery, A. J.; Thompson, R. C. A. *J-parasitol* v.81(3): p.368-383. (1995 June)

Includes references.

Descriptors: giardia-lamblia; genetic-variation; geographical-variation; population-structure; characterization; proteinase-inhibitors; zymodemes; asexual-reproduction; taxonomy; epidemiology; zoonoses; hosts; western-australia; australia; usa; canada; poland; switzerland; papua- new-guinea

38 NAL Call No.: 41.8-V641

Prevalence of antibodies to *Rochalimaea* species (cat-scratch disease agent) in cats.

Childs, J. E.; Olson, J. G.; Wolf, A.; Cohen, N.; Fakile, Y.; Rooney, J. A.; Bacellar, F.; Regnery, R. L. *Vet-rec* v.136(20): p.519-520. (1995 May)

Includes references.

Descriptors: cats; rickettsiaceae; antibodies; incidence; species-differences; zoonoses; usa; egypt; portugal

39 NAL Call No.: QR180.F46

Tularemia: association with hunting and farming.

Stewart, S. J. *FEMS-immunol-med-microbiol. Amsterdam : Elsevier Science Publishers, B.V. on behalf of the Federation of European Microbiological Societies, 1993-. Mar 1996. v. 13 (3) p. 197-199.*

Paper presented at the First International Congress on Tularemia, August 23-25, 1995, Umea, Sweden.

Descriptors: francisella-tularensis; zoonoses; human-diseases; hares; rodents; hunting; farming; infection; diagnosis; japan; asia; europe; north- america

40 NAL Call No.: SF601.T7**Studies on helminthosis at the Centre for Tropical Veterinary Medicine (CTVM).**

Harrison, L. J. S.; Hammond, J. A.; Sewell, M. M. H. *Trop-anim-health-prod* v.28(1): p.23-39. (1996 Feb.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: fasciola-hepatica; fasciola-gigantica; taenia-saginata; taenia-solium; vaccine-development; zoonoses; immunochemistry; echinococcus- granulosus; immunity; pathogens; life-cycle; diagnosis; mixed-infections; helminthoses; veterinary-history; tropics; literature-reviews

41 NAL Call No.: SF780.9.S63**Epidemiology of meat-borne zoonoses in Norway.**

Skjerve, E.; Kapperud, G. *Proceedings-of-a-meeting-Society-for-Veterinary-Epidemiology-and-Preventive-Medicine* p. 72-76. (1996)

Meeting held on March 27-29, 1996, Glasgow.

Descriptors: foodborne-diseases; zoonoses; epidemiology; bacterial-diseases; protozoal-infections; norway

42 NAL Call No.: SF780.9.S63**Verotoxigenic Escherichia coli O157 in Scotland.**

Reilly, W. J. *Proceedings-of-a-meeting-Society-for-Veterinary-Epidemiology-and-Preventive-Medicine* p. 60-71. (1996)

Meeting held on March 27-29, 1996, Glasgow.

Descriptors: escherichia-coli; disease-prevalence; zoonoses; scotland

43 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Am3A**Enteric pathogens in intensively reared veal calves.**

McDonough, S. P.; Stull, C. L.; Osburn, B. I. *Am-j-vet-res* v.55(11): p.1516-1520. (1994 Nov.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: veal-calves; intensive-livestock-farming; igg; blood-serum; pathogens; diarrhea; passive-immunity; immunological-deficiency; failure-of-transfer-of-passive-immunity

Abstract: Observations were made on development of diarrhea in special-fed calves (n = 460) on 8 commercial facilities during 2 successive 16- week production cycles at weeks 0, 2, 4, 8, 12, and 16. A total of 23% were affected, with peak number of calves with diarrhea observed at week 0. Suspected enteropathogens were identified in 86% of these calves, most commonly cryptosporidia, coronavirus, and rotavirus. Identified potential zoonotic pathogens included Giardia and Salmonella spp and verotoxigenic Escherichia coli. Noncytopathic bovine viral diarrhea virus was isolated from 6 calves that had repeated bouts of illness. Only 22% of calves entering the veal facilities had adequate transfer of passive immunity. At week 0, serum IgG concentration in calves that subsequently died or had diarrhea was lower (P < 0.001) than that in healthy calves. All calves that died (n = 6) during the first 4 weeks of production had complete failure of transfer of passive immunity.

44 NAL Call No.: RC143.F655--1995**Food and animal borne diseases sourcebook : basic information about diseases that can be spread to humans through the ingestion of contaminated food or water or by contact with infected animals and insects ...**

Bellenir, K.; Dresser, P. D. Detroit, MI : Omnigraphics, c1995. x, 535 p. : ill., maps, Includes bibliographical references and indexes. Food and water borne diseases -- Bacterial diseases -- Viral diseases -- Parasitic diseases -- Preventing foodborne illness -- Food handling information -- Food advice for emergencies -- Food irradiation -- Animal and insect borne diseases -- Hantavirus -- Lyme disease -- Plague -- Rabies -- Rocky Mountain spotted fever -- St. Louis encephalitis -- Disease information of special concern to international travelers -- Hints for the international traveler -- Traveler's diarrhea -- Some diseases encountered by foreign travelers -- Cholera -- Malaria --Schistosomiasis -- Typhoid.

Descriptors: Foodborne-diseases; Waterborne-infection; Zoonoses

45 NAL Call No.: QR360.J6**Sequence variability of Bornavirus open reading frame II found in human peripheral blood mononuclear cells.**

Kishi, M.; Arimura, Y.; Ikuta, K.; Shoya, Y.; Lai, P. K.; Kakinuma, M. *J-virol* v.70(1): p.635-640. (1996 Jan.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: borna-disease-virus; complementary-dna; nucleotide-sequences; amino-acid-sequences; genetic-variation; mutations; isolation; leukocytes; viral-diseases; man; zoonoses; patients; molecular-sequence-data; psychiatric-patients

Abstract: A cDNA fragment of the Bornavirus (BDV) open reading frame II (ORF-II), which encodes a 24-kDa phosphoprotein (p24 [P protein]), was amplified from total RNA of peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) from three psychiatric inpatients. The amplified cDNA fragments were cloned, sequenced, and analyzed. A total of 15 clones, 5 from

each patient, were studied. Inpatient divergencies of the BDV ORF-II nucleotide sequence were 4.2 to 7.3%, 4.8 to 7.3%, and 2.8 to 7.1% for the three patients, leading to differences of 7.7 to 14.5%, 10.3 to 17.1%, and 6.0 to 16.2%, respectively, in the deduced amino acid sequence for BDV p24. Interpatient divergencies among the 15 clones were 5.9 to 12.7% at the nucleotide level and 12.8 to 28.2% at the amino acid level. Thus, in p24, BDV in human PBMC of the patients undergoes mutation at high rates in vivo. Additionally, we found that the nucleotide sequence of the 15 human BDV ORF-II cDNA clones differed from those of the horse strains V and He/80-1 by 4.2 to 9.3%. However, comparison of the consensus amino acid sequence deduced from the 15 human clones with those of the horse strains revealed no human-specific amino acid residue, suggesting that the BDV infecting humans may be related to that infecting horses.

46 NAL Call No.: SF740.Z66-1995

Zoonosis updates from the Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association. 2nd ed. Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association.

American Veterinary Medical Association. Schaumburg, Ill. : The Association, 1995. 163 p. : ill., maps, Includes bibliographical references.

Descriptors: Zoonoses

47 NAL Call No.: SF961.A5

Cryptosporidiosis: cattle production and zoonotic concerns.

Anderson, B. C. *Proc-annu-conv-Am-Assoc-Bovine-Pract,-Conv* (27th): p.12-17. (1995 Jan.)

Meeting held September 22-25, 1994, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Descriptors: cattle; cryptosporidium; zoonoses; performance

48 NAL Call No.: 41.8-V643

Human and bovine tuberculosis in the Monze District of Zambia--a cross-sectional study.

Cook, A. J. C.; Tuchili, L. M.; Buve, A.; Foster, S. D.; Godfrey Faussett, P.; Pandey, G. S.; McAdam, K. P. W. J. *Br-vet-j* v.152(1): p.37-46. (1996 Jan.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: tuberculosis; cattle; man; disease-prevalence; risk; zoonoses; disease-surveys; herds; body-condition; seasonal-variation; age- differences; livestock-numbers; geographical-distribution; zambia

Abstract: One hundred and seventy-six randomly selected rural households in the Monze District of Zambia were interviewed; 103 of these presented cattle for tuberculin testing. Of the 2226 cattle tested, 165 (7.4%) were positive reactors; 33% of herds contained positive animals. Risk of a positive reaction varied with an animal's age and body condition. Cattle in larger herds were more likely to give positive reactions. Ten households reported a human case of tuberculosis (TB) during the preceding 12 months; the herds of these households were six times more likely to have a tuberculin-positive animal than herds in households without a reported human TB case.

49 NAL Call No.: 41.8-V643

Human and bovine tuberculosis--new threats from an old disease.

Grange, J. M. *Br-vet-j* v.152(1): p.3-5. (1996 Jan.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: tuberculosis; cattle; man; zoonoses; mycobacterium-bovis; disease-distribution; human-immunodeficiency-virus

50 NAL Call No.: 41.8-On1

Canine rabies.

Fekadu, M. *Onderstepoort-j-vet-res* v.60(4): p.421-427. (1993 Dec.)

Paper presented at a workshop on "Rabies in Southern and Eastern Africa," May 3-5, 1993, Onderstepoort, South Africa.

Descriptors: dogs; rabies; disease-control; zoonoses

51 NAL Call No.: 410-J823

Causes and consequences of tick (*Ixodes scapularis*) burdens on white-footed mice (*Peromyscus leucopus*).

Ostfeld, R. S.; Miller, M. C.; Hazler, K. R. *J-mammal* v.77(1): p.266-273. (1996 Feb.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: ixodes-scapularis; disease-vectors; borrelia-burgdorferi; peromyscus-leucopus; reservoir-hosts; infestation; population-density; host- parasite-relationships; zoonoses; lyme-disease; new-york

52 NAL Call No.: QL55.A1L3

***Streptobacillus moniliformis*--a zoonotic pathogen. Taxonomic considerations, host species, diagnosis, therapy, geographical distribution.**

Wullenweber, M. *Lab-anim* v.29(1): p.1-15. (1995 Jan.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: streptobacillus; zoonoses; taxonomy; host-range; diagnosis; drug-therapy; geographical-distribution; laboratory-animals; man; occupational-hazards; literature-reviews

Abstract: Streptobacillus moniliformis (Sm), the causative agent of rat-bite fever and Haverhill fever in man, is also a pathogen in certain laboratory and domestic animals. With the introduction of modern maintenance systems, this microorganism seemed to be eradicated from laboratory animal units, but recent reports of Streptobacillus moniliformis (Sm) in colonies of laboratory rodents give evidence that this 'forgotten' bacterium can still be found even behind hygienic barrier systems. Although various national and international recommendations on microbiological screening include Sm, attempts to screen might fail because of insufficient knowledge about this remarkable bacterium. This article highlights these problems. As there is no recent review of Streptobacillus moniliformis, present knowledge of this zoonotic agent is summarized to include: description of the bacterium, its taxonomic position, host spectrum and clinical importance for animals and man, cultivation, diagnosis, antibiotic therapy, risk to laboratory personnel (occupational hazard) and geographical distribution.

53 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Am3

Population medicine and infectious diseases.

Hoskins, J. D. *J-Am-Vet-Med-Assoc* v.208(4): p.510-512. (1996 Feb.)

Paper presented at the "1995 AVMA Animal Welfare Forum: the Welfare of Cats," Nov. 3, 1995, Chicago, Illinois.

Descriptors: cats; veterinary-medicine; infectious-diseases; cat-diseases; zoonoses; disease-prevention

54 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Am3

Advances in feline health research: impact of recent developments in vaccinology on feline welfare.

Richards, J. R. *J-Am-Vet-Med-Assoc* v.208(4): p.505-510. (1996 Feb.)

Paper presented at the "1995 AVMA Animal Welfare Forum: the Welfare of Cats," Nov. 3, 1995, Chicago, Illinois.

Descriptors: cats; cat-diseases; vaccines; adjuvants; disease-prevention; zoonoses; immunity; technology

55 NAL Call No.: SF601.V55

Mycobacteriosis in fish.

Reed, P. A.; Francis Floyd, R. *VM. Gainesville, Fla. : Florida Cooperative Extension Service, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida.*, May 1995. (96) 2 p.

Descriptors: fishes; mycobacterium; fish-diseases; symptoms; diagnosis; disease-transmission; disease-prevention; zoonoses

56 NAL Call No.: 448.3-Ar23

Coding strategy of the S and M genomic segments of a hantavirus representing a new subtype of the Puumala serotype.

Reip, A.; Haring, B.; Sibold, C.; Stohwasser, R.; Bautz, E. K. F.; Darai, G.; Meisel, H.; Kruger, D. H. *Arch-virol* v.140(11): p.2011-2026. (1995)

Includes references.

Descriptors: hantavirus; zoonoses; antigenic-determinants; classification; strain-differences; nucleotide-sequences; amino-acid-sequences; serotypes; genbank; u14137; genbank; u14136

Abstract: The hantavirus strain Vranica was previously reported to have been isolated from a bank vole in Bosnia-Herzegovina and associated with the occurrence of hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome (HRFS) in humans. The complete cDNA nucleotide sequences of the small (S) and medium (M) genomic RNA segments of this virus were determined. Major open reading frames were found in the S and M segment between nucleotide positions 43 and 1341 coding for a polypeptide of 433 amino acid residues and between nucleotide positions 41 and 3 484 coding for 1148 amino acid residues, respectively. The analysis and the alignment of the nucleotide and the derived amino acid sequences with known sequences of other hantavirus strains demonstrate that Vranica resembles Swedish strains and represents a new virus subtype of the Puumala serotype distinct from the subtypes represented by virus strains CG18-20 and Sotkamo.

57 NAL Call No.: SF601.C66

Differentiation of Baylisascaris species, Toxocara canis, and Toxocaris leonina infections in dogs.

Averbeck, G. A.; Vanek, J. A.; Stromberg, B. E.; Laursen, J. R. *Compend-contin-educ-pract-vet* v.17(4): p.475-479, 511. (1995 Apr.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: dogs; ascarididae; differential-diagnosis; larva-migrans; helminth-ova; zoonoses; baglisascaris-procyonis

58 NAL Call No.: 41.8-V641

Feline tuberculosis: a literature review and discussion of 19 cases caused by an unusual mycobacterial variant.

Gunn Moore, D. A.; Jenkins, P. A.; Lucke, V. M. *Vet-rec* v.138(3): p.53-58. (1996 Jan.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: cats; tuberculosis; mycobacterium; atypical-course; symptoms; epidemiology; diagnosis; origin; medical-treatment; zoonoses; literature-reviews; case-reports

59 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Au72**The AK Sutherland oration.**

Hughes, K. L. *Aust-vet-j* v.72(10): p.361-363. (1995 Oct.)

Descriptors: veterinarians; biographies; veterinary-science; journals; public-health; zoonoses; leptospirosis; australia

60 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Am3**Epizootic of Mycobacterium bovis in a zoologic park.**

Stetter, M. D.; Mikota, S. K.; Gutter, A. F.; Monterroso, E. R.; Dalovisio, J. R.; DeGraw, C.; Farley, T. *J-Am-Vet-Med-Assoc* v.207(12): p.1618-1621. (1995 Dec.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: ceratotherium-simum; colobus-guereza; mycobacterium-bovis; zoological-gardens; zoonoses; tuberculosis; case-reports

61 NAL Call No.: SF411.A57**Some consequences of animal domestication for humans.**

Baenninger, R. *Anthrozoos* v.8(2): p.69-77. (1995)

Includes references.

Descriptors: pets; livestock; domestication; zoonoses; man

62 NAL Call No.: QL55.H36-1994**Zoonoses.**

Detmer, A. *Handbook of laboratory animal science / Boca Raton, Fla. : CRC Press, c1994.. p. 71-78.*

Volume I: Selection and handling of animals in biomedical research / edited by P. Svendsen and J. Hau.

Descriptors: zoonoses; laboratory-animals; infectious-diseases; parasitoses

63 NAL Call No.: 436.8-Ad9**Rare, new and emerging helminth zoonoses.**

Smyth, J. D. *Adv-parasitol. London ; New York : Academic Press, 1963-. 1995. v. 36 p. 1-45.*

Includes references.

Descriptors: trematoda; trematode-infections; cestoda; cestode-infections; nematoda; nematode-infections; zoonoses; life-cycle; literature-reviews

64 NAL Call No.: RA639.M44**Incrimination of Phlebotomus papatasi as vector of Leishmania major in the southern Jordan Valley.**

Janini, R.; Saliba, E.; Khoury, S.; Oumeish, O.; Adwan, S.; Kamhawi, S. *Med-vet-entomol* v.9(4): p.420-422. (1995 Oct.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: phlebotomus-papatasi; disease-vectors; leishmania-major; infection; midgut; habitats; housing; psammomys-obesus; animal-burrows; reservoir-hosts; disease-transmission; zoonoses; jordan; domestic-habitats

Abstract: The status of sandflies as vectors of cutaneous leishmaniasis in the southern Jordan Valley was investigated during 1992. Sandflies were collected from domestic habitats and from burrows of *Psammomys obesus*. Of 686 *Phlebotomus papatasi* females collected from burrows, fourteen harboured promastigotes in their guts. On the other hand, none of 1446 *P.papatasi* females collected from domestic habitats were found infected. The highest infection rate (5.5%) was recorded in November at the end of the sandfly season. Six leishmanial stocks isolated from *P.papatasi* females were typed by cellulose acetate electrophoresis using the six enzymes G6PDH, 6PGDH, PGI, PGM, FK and ME. Five of the leishmanial stocks were identical to a *Leishmania major* reference strain (MHOM/SU/73/5-ASKH). The sixth isolate was a 6PGDH variant of *L. major*. These findings present the first direct evidence of the role of *P.papatasi* as a vector of *L.major* in Jordan.

65 NAL Call No.: 448.8-P21**Role of small mammals in the epidemiology of toxocariasis.**

Dubinsky, P.; Havasiova Reiterova, K.; Petko, B.; Hovorka, I.; Tomasovicova, O. *Parasitology* v.110(pt.2): p.187-193. (1995 Feb.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: man; dogs; cats; foxes; small-mammals; toxocara-cati; nematode-infections; epidemiology; zoonoses; disease-

prevalence; serological- surveys; antibodies; urban-areas; mountain-areas; paratenic-hosts; reservoir-hosts; czechoslovakia; slovakia

66 NAL Call No.: SF809.S24S24--1995

The salmonella problem. Das Salmonellen-Problem : Salmonellen als Erreger von Tierseuchen und Zoonosen.

Selbitz, H. J. Jena : G. Fischer, 1995. 196 p. : ill., Includes bibliographical references (p. [184]-192) and index.

Descriptors: Salmonellosis-in-animals

67 NAL Call No.: 448.8-P21

Q fever (Coxiella burnetii) reservoir in wild brown rat (Rattus norvegicus) populations in the UK.

Webster, J. P.; Lloyd, G.; MacDonald, D. W. *Parasitology* v.110(pt.1): p.31-33. (1995 Jan.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: rattus-norvegicus; coxiella-burnetii; incidence; antibodies; bacterial-antigens; populations; farms; reservoir-hosts; zoonoses; q-fever; serological-surveys; england; south-west-england; wild-population; captive-population

68 NAL Call No.: SF781.S44--1995

Epizootic diseases and zoonosis. Tierseuchen und Zoonosen : alte und neue Herausforderungen.

Selbitz, H. J.; Bisping, W. Stuttgart : G. Fischer, c1995. 247 p. : ill., Includes bibliographical references (p. [231]-242) and index.

Descriptors: Communicable-diseases-in-animals; Livestock-Infections

69 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Au72

The presence of Giardia and other zoonotic parasites of urban dogs in Hobart, Tasmania.

Milstein, T. C.; Goldsmid, J. M. *Aust-vet-j* v.72(4): p.154-155. (1995 Apr.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: dogs; giardia; giardiasis; zoonoses; urban-areas; cryptosporidium; toxocara; hookworms; trichuris-vulpis; strongyloides; beaches; parks; incidence; tasmania

70 NAL Call No.: 44.8-Au74

Dairy research in Australia.

Aust-j-dairy-technol v.49(1): p.3-29. (1994 May)

Descriptors: dairy-cows; dairy-research; starters; milk-products; grazing-experiments; leptospirosis; zoonoses; australia

71 NAL Call No.: 275.29-IO9PA

Shared human-animal diseases.

Will, L. A. *PM-Iowa-State-Univ-Coop-Ext-Serv. Ames, Iowa : Iowa State University, Cooperative Extension Service. Nov 1994. (1563h) 2 p.*

In the subseries: Safe Farm.

Descriptors: zoonoses; health-hazards; farms; disease-prevention; safety-at-work; iowa

72 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Am3

Ixodes-borne Borrelia spp infections.

Levine, J. F. *J-Am-Vet-Med-Assoc* v.207(6): p.768-775. (1995 Sept.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: lyme-disease; ixodes; borrelia-burgdorferi; zoonoses; case-reports; connecticut

73 NAL Call No.: S451.M6M582

Safe work practices on dairy farms.

Jacobson, L. D. [*Minnesota Extension Service folders*]. St. Paul, Minn. : The Service, <1983-1990 >. 1989. (AG-FO-0878,rev.) 4 p.

Descriptors: dairy-farms; safety-at-work; animal-behavior; hazards; zoonoses; feeds; safety-devices; protective-clothing; poisoning; electrical-safety; minnesota

74 NAL Call No.: SF604.R37--no.233

Wildlife : the T.G. Hungerford Refresher Course for Veterinarians, 19-23 September 1994, venue: Western Plains Zoo, Dubbo NSW.

Bryden, D. Sydney South NSW, Australia : Post Graduate Committee in Veterinary Science, University of Sydney, [1994] x, 675 p. : ill., Includes bibliographical references and index. Avian surgical sexing / D.J. Schulz -- Handrearing native animals: marsupials / T. Bellamy -- Handrearing native animals: echidnas / T. Bellamy -- Effects and management of feral vertebrates / T. Korn -- Australian wildlife and their role in zoonotic disease / T.J. McManus -- Update and overview on fish

disease in Australia / G.L. Reddacliff -- Artificial reproduction in marsupials / A. Tribe -- Ostrich production & diseases / D. Black -- Veterinary care of wild Australian native birds: husbandry / L. Vogelnest. Vogelnest. -- Pathology registry and some interesting cases / R. Reece, W. Hartley -- Camel immobilisation & diseases / D. Blyde -- Remote drug administration systems / D. Blyde -- Advances in anaesthesia and sedation of native fauna / D. Blyde -- Management and diseases of macropods / D. Blyde -- Applications of clinical pathology in native wildlife / M. Cunningham -- Marine mammals stranding / D. Spielman. orthopaedics / M. Cannon -- Medicine & husbandry: monotremes, wombats and bandicoots / R. Booth -- Medicine & husbandry: dasyurids, possums and bats / R. Booth -- Manual and chemical restraint of macropods / R. Booth -- Role of the veterinarian in wildlife management / W. Gaynor & A. English -- Husbandry & diseases of captive reptiles / H. McCracken -- Medicine & husbandry of koalas / W. Blanshard.

Descriptors: Wildlife-diseases-Australia; Wildlife-rehabilitation-Australia

75 NAL Call No.: 410-J823

Nonviral vector-borne zoonoses associated with mammals in the United States.

Gage, K. L.; Ostfeld, R. S.; Olson, J. G. *J-mammal* v.76(3): p.695-715. (1995 Aug.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: vector-borne-diseases; mammals; zoonoses; epidemiology; disease-prevention; natural-history; literature-reviews; usa

76 NAL Call No.: 410-J823

Rabies--epidemiology, prevention, and future research.

Krebs, J. W.; Wilson, M. L.; Childs, J. E. *J-mammal* v.76(3): p.681-694. (1995 Aug.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: rabies; epidemiology; disease-transmission; reservoir-hosts; wild-animals; mammals; disease-prevention; vaccination; zoonoses; research; usa

77 NAL Call No.: SF95.R47

New feed legislation and its implications for feed manufacturers.

Williams, D. R. *Recent-adv-anim-nutr* p.105-113. (1994)

Paper presented at the 28th University of Nottingham Feed Manufacturers Conference, January 5-7, 1994, Sutton Bonington, UK.

Descriptors: feed-industry; legislation; european-communities; feed-additives; zoonoses

78 NAL Call No.: 41.8-So8

Bovine tuberculosis survey in the Molopo district of the North West Province.

Bakunzi, F. R.; Zyambo, G. C. N.; Morris, S. *J-S-Afr-Vet-Assoc* v.66(1): p.28-29. (1995 Mar.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: cattle; tuberculosis; disease-prevalence; zoonoses; man; south-africa

79 NAL Call No.: 500-N21P

Distribution of the Ixodes ricinus-like ticks of eastern North America.

Rich, S. M.; Caporale, D. A.; Telford, S. E. I.; Kocher, T. D.; Hartl, D. L.; Spielman, A. *Proc-Natl-Acad-Sci-U-S-A* v.92(14): p.6284-6288. (1995 July)

Includes references.

Descriptors: ixodes-ricinus; ribosomal-dna; mitochondrial-dna; nucleotide-sequences; geographical-distribution; phylogeny; california; northeastern-states-of-usa; southern-states-of-usa; illinois; wisconsin; molecular-sequence-data; genbank; u14145; genbank; u14150; genbank; u14151; genbank; u14156; genbank; u14157; genbank; u26600; genbank; u26601; genbank; u26603; genbank; u26604; genbank; u26605; genbank; u26607; genbank; u26608; genbank; u26609; genbank; u26610; genbank; u26611; genbank; u26612; genbank; u26613; genbank; u26615; genbank; u26616; genbank; u26617; genbank; u26618; genbank; u26619; genbank; u26620; genbank; u26622; genbank; u26624; genbank; u26623

Abstract: We analyzed the geographic distribution of the Ixodes ricinus-like ticks in eastern North America by comparing the mitochondrial 16S rDNA sequences of specimens sampled directly from the field during the 1990s. Two distinct lineages are evident. The southern clade includes ticks from the southeastern and middle-eastern regions of the United States. The range of the northern clade, which appears to have been restricted to the northeastern region until the mid-1900s, now extends throughout the northeastern and middle-eastern regions. These phyletic units correspond to northern and southern taxa that have previously been assigned specific status as Ixodes dammini and Ixodes scapularis, respectively. The expanding range of I. dammini appears to drive the present outbreaks of zoonotic disease in eastern North America that include Lyme disease and human babesiosis.

80 NAL Call No.: SF740.H84--1995

Zoonoses : recognition, control, and prevention. 1st ed.

Hugh Jones, M. E.; Hubbert, W. T.; Hagstad, H. V.; Schnurrenberger, P. R. Ames : Iowa State University Press, 1995. xiii, 369 p. : ill., Replaces: An outline of the zoonoses / Paul R. Schnurrenberger. 1981.

Descriptors: Zoonoses-Handbooks,-manuals,-etc

81 NAL Call No.: S411.L55--1995**Dictionary of agriculture : from abaca to zoonosis.**

Lipton, K. L. xi, 345 p., Includes bibliographical references (p.) and index.

Descriptors: Agriculture-Dictionaries; Agriculture-United-States-Dictionaries

82 NAL Call No.: 41.8-V641**Transmission of multi-resistant strains of Salmonella typhimurium from cattle to man.**

Wall, P. G.; Lamden, K.; Griffin, M.; Threlfall, E. J.; Ward, L. R.; Rowe, B. *Vet-rec* v.136(23): p.591-592. (1995 June)

Includes references.

Descriptors: calves; salmonella-typhimurium; disease-transmission; risk; zoonoses; drug-resistance

83 NAL Call No.: SF601.V535**Leptospirosis as a causes of reproductive failure.**

Ellis, W. A. *Vet-clin-North-Am,-Food-anim-pract. Philadelphia, Pa. : W.B. Saunders Company. Nov 1994. v. 10 (3) p. 463-478.*

In the series analytic: Diagnosis of abortion / edited by Richard B. Miller.

Descriptors: cattle; sheep; goats; leptospirosis; leptospira-interrogans; zoonoses; epidemiology; pathogenesis; pathology; reproductive-disorders; diagnosis; treatment; disease-control; literature-reviews

84 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Am3**Bartonellosis.**

Breitschwerdt, E. B.; Kordick, D. L. *J-Am-Vet-Med-Assoc* v.206(12): p.1928-1931. (1995 June)

Includes references.

Descriptors: cats; bartonella; zoonoses; bacterial-diseases; symptoms; diagnosis; treatment; disease-prevalence; man; cat-scratch-fever

85 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Am3**Compendium of chlamydia (psittacosis) control, 1995.**

Eidson, M.; Stobierski, M. G.; Smith, K. A.; Williams, L. P. *J-Am-Vet-Med-Assoc* v.206(12): p.1874-1879. (1995 June)

Includes references.

Descriptors: psittacosis; chlamydia-psittaci; zoonoses; diagnostic-techniques; drug-therapy; import-controls; disease-control; birds; man

86 NAL Call No.: QR46.J6**Abortion associated with Campylobacter upsaliensis.**

Gurgan, T.; Diker, K. S. *J-clin-microbiol* v.32(12): p.3093-3094. (1994 Dec.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: campylobacter; women; cats; spontaneous-abortion; infections; septicemia; pregnancy; case-reports; bacterial-diseases; zoonoses

Abstract: Campylobacter upsaliensis was isolated from the blood and fetoplacental material of an 18-week-pregnant woman who had contact with a household cat. We believe this is the first report of abortion associated with C. upsaliensis infection.

87 NAL Call No.: 410.9-P94**Hantavirus: an overview and update.**

Rand, M. S. *Lab-anim-sci* v.44(4): p.301-304. (1994 Aug.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: hantavirus; viral-diseases; etiology; reservoir-hosts; rodents; disease-transmission; diagnosis; disease-prevention; epidemics; literature-reviews; laboratories; workers; occupational-hazards; zoonoses; hantavirus-pulmonary-syndrome

88 NAL Call No.: QR1.I57**Characterization and genetic complementation of a Brucella abortus high-temperature-requirement A (htrA) deletion mutant.**

Elzer, P. H.; Phillips, R. W.; Kovach, M. E.; Peterson, K. M.; Roop, R. M. II. *Infect-immun. Washington, D.C., American*

Society for Microbiology. Oct 1994. v. 62 (10) p. 4135-4139.

Includes references.

Descriptors: brucella-abortus; mutants; deletions; genes; bacterial-proteins; characterization; virulence; mice; complementation; htra-gene; stress-response-proteins

Abstract: In order to evaluate the biological function of the *Brucella abortus* high-temperature-requirement A (HtrA) stress response protein homolog, the majority of the htrA gene was deleted from the chromosome of *B. abortus* 2308 via gene replacement. In contrast to the parental strain, the resulting htrA deletion mutant, designated PHE1, failed to grow on solid medium at 40 degrees C and demonstrated increased sensitivity to killing by H₂O₂ and O₂(-) in disk sensitivity assays. BALB/c mice were infected with strains 2308 and PHE1 to assess the effect of the htrA mutation on virulence, and significantly fewer brucellae were recovered from the spleens of mice infected with PHE1 than from those of mice infected with 2308 at 1 week postinfection. Genetic complementation studies were performed to confirm the relationship between the htrA mutation and the phenotype observed for PHE1. Plasmid pRIE1 was constructed by inserting a 1.9-kb EcoRI fragment encoding the *B. abortus* htrA gene into the broad-host-range plasmid pBBRIMCS. Introduction of pRIE1 into PHE1 relieved the temperature- and H₂O₂- sensitive phenotypes of this mutant in vitro, and PHE1(pRIE1) colonized the spleens of BALB/c mice at levels equivalent to those of the parental 2308 strain at 1 week postinfection. These results support our previous proposal that the *B. abortus* htrA gene product functions as a stress response protein and further suggest that this protein contributes to virulence. These studies also demonstrate the utility of the broad-host- range plasmid pBBRIMCS for genetic complementation studies in *Brucella* spp., establishing a key reagent for more detailed genetic analysis of this important zoonotic pathogen.

89 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Am3

***Escherichia coli* O157:H7.**

Dorn, C. R. *J-Am-Vet-Med-Assoc* v.206(10): p.1583-1585. (1995 May)

Includes references.

Descriptors: man; diarrhea; zoonoses; escherichia-coli; serotypes; dairy-cattle; food-contamination; microbial-contamination; raw-milk; beef; carrier-state; feces

90 NAL Call No.: 41.8-M69

Helminthic infections of the feline small and large intestines: diagnosis and treatment.

Hendrix, C. M. *Vet-med* v.90(5): p.456-472 (10 p. not consecutive). (1995 May)

Includes references.

Descriptors: cats; helminthoses; small-intestine; large-intestine; diagnosis; eucestoda; trematoda; nematoda; geographical-distribution; helminth- ova; symptoms; pathology; zoonoses; drug-therapy; disease-control

91 NAL Call No.: 41.8-R3224

Caring for pets of immunocompromised persons.

Angulo, F. J.; Glaser, C. A.; Juranek, D. D.; Lappin, M. R.; Regnery, R. L. *Can-vet-j* v.36(4): p.217-222. (1995 Apr.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: pets; animal-health; man; immunocompromised-hosts; zoonoses; disease-prevention; pet-care

92 NAL Call No.: QR46.J6

Utility of complement fixation and microimmunofluorescence assays for detecting serologic responses in patients with clinically diagnosed psittacosis.

Wong, K. H.; Skelton, S. K.; Daugharty, H. *J-clin-microbiol* v.32(10): p.2417-2421. (1994 Oct.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: psittacosis; zoonoses; immunodiagnosis; complement-fixation-tests; immunofluorescence; bacterial-antigens; chlamydia-psittaci; chlamydia; chlamydia-trachomatis; chlamydia-pneumoniae

Abstract: The serodiagnosis of human psittacosis was considerably improved by a microimmunofluorescence (MIF) assay that uses selected strains of *Chlamydia psittaci*, *C. pneumoniae*, and *C. trachomatis* as antigens. The 78 patients examined in the study were clinically diagnosed as having psittacosis on the basis of compatible clinical symptoms following exposure to sick birds. The conventional complement fixation (CF) test identified 36 patients, or 46% (36 of 78) of the total, as positive. Antibody responses to *C. psittaci* were demonstrated by the MIF test in all 36 CF-positive patients. The MIF test also detected antibody responses to *C. psittaci* in 12 patients (15% of the total) whose sera were negative or anticomplementary in the CF test. Seven patients, or 9% (7 of 78) of the total, were identified by the MIF test as having *C. pneumoniae* infections. About 30% of the study patients (23 of 78) showed no serologic evidence of either *C. psittaci* or *C. pneumoniae* infection by both the CF and the MIF tests. Four distinctive serologic reaction patterns were observed in the study patients. Recognition of these reaction patterns and judicious corroboration of serologic responses to the chlamydial species by the MIF test with epidemiologic and clinical information will increase the efficiency and accuracy of serodiagnosis for human

psittacosis.

93 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Am3

Zoonotic hantaviruses: new concerns for the United States.

Weigler, B. J. *J-Am-Vet-Med-Assoc* v.206(7): p.979-986. (1995 Apr.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: hantavirus; viral-diseases; zoonoses; rodents; excreta; epidemiology; pets; disease-prevention; rodent-control; medical-treatment; usa

94 NAL Call No.: 275.29-M58B

Streptococcus suis disease in pigs.

Sanford, S. E.; Schultz, R.; Straw, B. *Ext-bull-Coop-Ext-Serv,-Mich-State-Univ. East Lansing : Michigan State University, Cooperative Extension Service, Apr 1994. (E-2209) 2 p.*

In the subseries: Pork Industry Handbook: Herd Health.

Descriptors: pigs; piglets; streptococcus-suis; symptoms; disease-transmission; medical-treatment; disease-control; control-programs; zoonoses

95 NAL Call No.: RC113.5.C72-1994

Handbook of zoonoses. 2nd ed. CRC handbook series in zoonoses.

Beran, G. W. Boca Raton, Fla. : CRC Press, c1994- v. : ill., Rev. ed. of: CRC handbook series in zoonoses. section A. Bacterial, rickettsial, chlamydial, and mycotic -- section B. Viral.

Descriptors: Zoonoses-Handbooks,-manuals,-etc

96 NAL Call No.: QR115.I57

Application of subtyping by combined allozyme, whole-cell protein and antibiotic resistance analysis in epidemiological investigations of food-borne infections.

Thurm, V.; Dinger, E. *Int-j-food-microbiol* v.24(1/2): p.261-271. (1994 Dec.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: foodborne-diseases; food-microbiology; epidemiology; proteins; antibiotics; resistance; classification; alloenzymes

Abstract: Allozyme pattern, whole-cell protein pattern and antibiotic resistance were used as markers for epidemiological subtyping (below the species level) of food-relevant bacteria. The results of this study confirm the applicability of these patterns as epidemiological markers also for this special purpose. Electrotyping using also a reduced allozyme set seems to be the method with the highest discriminatory power of the three methods evaluated. Several examples demonstrate that complex typing of bacteria based on a combination of these three methods is useful for the analysis of food-borne infections and establishment of their causes but also for zoonotic studies. We see, beyond this, further applications of molecular subtyping methods in food microbiology and food hygiene such as safety checking in food industry or monitoring in biotechnological processes.

97 NAL Call No.: RA641.T5E26-1994

Ecological dynamics of tick-borne zoonoses.

Sonenshine, D. E.; Mather, T. N. New York : Oxford University Press, 1994. xvi, 447 p. : ill., maps, Includes bibliographical references and index.

Descriptors: Ticks-as-carriers-of-disease; Tick-borne-diseases-Epidemiology; Tick-borne-diseases-in-animals-Epidemiology

98 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Au72

Cat scratch disease.

Hughes, K. L.; Faragher, J. T. *Aust-vet-j* v.71(8): p.266. (1994 Aug.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: human-diseases; cats; gram-negative-bacteria; zoonoses

99 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Am3

Hantavirus.

Eidson, M.; Ettestad, P. J. *J-Am-Vet-Med-Assoc* v.206(6): p.851-853. (1995 Mar.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: hantavirus; zoonoses; viral-diseases; rodents; excreta; case-reports; women; northeastern-states-of-usa

100 NAL Call No.: 500-N21P

Induction of an outer surface protein on *Borrelia burgdorferi* during tick feeding.

Schwan, T. G.; Piesman, J.; Golde, W. T.; Dolan, M. C.; Rosa, P. A. *Proc-Natl-Acad-Sci-U-S-A* v.92(7): p.2909-2913. (1995 Mar.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: borrelia-burgdorferi; ixodes-scapularis; bacterial-proteins; protein-synthesis; temperature; midgut; blood-meals; hematophagy

Abstract: Lyme disease spirochetes, *Borrelia burgdorferi* sensu lato, are maintained in zoonotic cycles involving ticks and small mammals. In unfed ticks, the spirochetes produce one outer surface protein, OspA, but not OspC. During infection in mammals, immunological data suggest that the spirochetes have changed their surface, now expressing OspC but little or no OspA. We find by in vitro growth experiments that this change is regulated in part by temperature; OspC is produced by spirochetes at 32-37 degrees C but not at 24 degrees C. Furthermore, spirochetes in the midgut of ticks that have fully engorged on mice now have OspC on their surface. Thus two environmental cues, an increase in temperature and tick feeding, trigger a major alteration of the spirochetal outer membrane. This rapid synthesis of OspC by spirochetes during tick feeding may play an essential role in the capacity of these bacteria to successfully infect mammalian hosts, including humans, when transmitted by ticks.

101 NAL Call No.: 275.29-M58B**Salmonella choleraesuis in pigs.**

Cole, J. R. Jr.; Nietfeld, J. C.; Schwartz, K. J. *Ext-bull-Coop-Ext-Serv,-Mich-State-Univ. East Lansing : Michigan State University, Cooperative Extension Service.*, Apr 1994. (E-2480) 3 p.

In the subseries: Pork Industry Handbook: Herd Health.

Descriptors: pigs; septicemia; enterocolitis; etiology; zoonoses; infection; diagnosis; antibacterial-agents; disease-control; vaccines

102 NAL Call No.: 275.29-M58B**Toxoplasmosis in pigs.**

Dubey, J. P. *Ext-bull-Coop-Ext-Serv,-Mich-State-Univ. East Lansing : Michigan State University, Cooperative Extension Service.*, Apr 1994. (E-2481) 2 p.

In the subseries: Pork Industry Handbook: Herd Health.

Descriptors: pigs; toxoplasma-gondii; toxoplasmosis; rats; man; zoonoses; symptoms; etiology; infection; public-health; disease-control; disease- prevention

103 NAL Call No.: 436.8-J82**Prevalence of *Toxocara canis* ova in public playgrounds in the Dublin area of Ireland.**

O'Lorcain, P. *J-helminthol* v.68(3): p.237-241. (1994 Sept.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: toxocara-canis; ova; density; soil; incidence; playgrounds; zoonoses; public-health; urban-areas

104 NAL Call No.: SF5.B74**Food-borne pathogens: limiting the spread.**

Cooke, E. M. *BSAP-occas-publ* (17): p.31-35. (1993)

In the series analytic: Safety and quality of food from animals / edited by J.D. Wood and T.L.J. Lawrence.

Descriptors: foodborne-diseases; salmonella; campylobacter; zoonoses; chicken-meat; escherichia-coli; listeria; food-safety; food-processing; food- hygiene; uk

105 NAL Call No.: 500-N484**Emergence of eastern encephalitis in Massachusetts.**

Komar, N.; Spielman, A. *Ann-NY-Acad-Sci. New York : New York Academy of Sciences, 1877-. 1994. v. 740 p. 157-168.* Paper presented at the conference, "Disease in Evolution: Global Changes and Emergence of Infectious Diseases," November 7-10, 1993, Woods Hole, Massachusetts.

Descriptors: arboviruses; human-diseases; natural-history; culiseta-melanura; reservoir-hosts; wild-birds; wetlands; zoonoses; massachusetts

106 NAL Call No.: 500-N484**The emergence of lyme disease and human babesiosis in a changing environment.**

Spielman, A. *Ann-NY-Acad-Sci. New York : New York Academy of Sciences, 1877-. 1994. v. 740 p. 146-156.*

Paper presented at the conference, "Disease in Evolution: Global Changes and Emergence of Infectious Diseases," November 7-10, 1993, Woods Hole, Massachusetts.

Descriptors: lyme-disease; borrelia-burgdorferi; oxides; babesia-microti; disease-vectors; zoonoses

107 NAL Call No.: 41.8-V641**Primary cutaneous listeriosis in adults: an occupational disease of veterinarians and farmers.**

McLaughlin, J.; Low, J. C. *Vet-rec* v.135(26): p.615-617. (1994 Dec.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: listeria-monocytogenes; skin-diseases; zoonoses; occupational-hazards; veterinarians; farmers; symptoms

108 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Am3**Caring for pets of immunocompromised persons.**

Angulo, F. J.; Glaser, C. A.; Juranek, D. D.; Lappin, M. R.; Regnery, R. L. *J-Am-Vet-Med-Assoc* v.205(12): p.1711-1718. (1994 Dec.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: pets; pet-care; animal-diseases; disease-prevention; zoonoses; immunocompromised-hosts; man; public-health; guidelines

109 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Am3**Leptospirosis.**

Heath, S. E.; Johnson, R. *J-Am-Vet-Med-Assoc* v.205(11): p.1518-1523. (1994 Dec.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: cattle; leptospirosis; leptospira; disease-prevalence; zoonoses; epidemiology; immunity; symptoms; diagnosis; disease-control

110 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Am3**The veterinarian's role in the AIDS crisis.**

Gill, D. M.; Stone, D. M. *J-Am-Vet-Med-Assoc* v.201(11): p.1683-1684. (1992 Dec.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: pets; zoonoses; acquired-immune-deficiency-syndrome; disease-prevention; guidelines; veterinarians

111 NAL Call No.: SF601.C66**Giardiasis in dogs and cats.**

Barr, S. C.; Bowman, D. D. *Compend-contin-educ-pract-vet* v.16(5): p.603-610, 614. (1994 May)

Includes references.

Descriptors: dogs; cats; giardiasis; giardia; diagnostic-techniques; elisa; life-cycle; pathogenesis; drug-therapy; albendazole; fenbendazole; metronidazole; adverse-effects; mepacrine; anthelmintics; disease-control; zoonoses; literature-reviews; zinc-sulfate-flotation-technique

112 NAL Call No.: QR1.I57**Helicobacter pylori isolated from the domestic cat: public health implications.**

Handt, L. K.; Fox, J. G.; Dewhirst, F. E.; Fraser, G. J.; Paster, B. J.; Yan, L. L.; Rozmiarek, H.; Rufo, R.; Stalis, I. H. *Infect-immun. Washington, D.C., American Society for Microbiology. June 1994. v. 62 (6) p. 2367-2374.*

Includes references.

Descriptors: cats; spirillaceae; isolation; zoonoses; public-health; disease-models; histopathology

Abstract: *Helicobacter pylori* has been directly linked with active chronic gastritis, peptic ulceration, and gastric adenocarcinoma in humans. Although a substantial portion of the human population is colonized with *H. pylori*, the patterns of transmission of the organism remain in doubt, and reservoir hosts have not been identified. This study documents the isolation of *H. pylori* from domestic cats obtained from a commercial vendor. The isolation of *H. pylori* from these cats was confirmed by morphologic and biochemical evaluations, fatty acid analysis, and 16S rRNA sequence analysis. *H. pylori* was cultured from 6 cats and organisms compatible in appearance with *H. pylori* were observed in 15 additional cats by histologic examination. In most animals, *H. pylori* was present in close proximity to mucosal epithelial cells or in mucus layers of the glandular or surface epithelium. Microscopically, *H. pylori*-infected cat stomachs contained a mild to severe diffuse lymphoplasmacytic infiltrate with small numbers of neutrophils and eosinophils in the subglandular and gastric mucosae. Lymphoid follicles were also noted, particularly in the antrum, and often displaced glandular mucosal tissue. Thus, the domestic cat may be a potential model for *H. pylori* disease in humans. Also, the isolation of *H. pylori* from domestic cats raises the possibility that the organism may be a zoonotic pathogen, with transmission occurring from cats to humans.

113 NAL Call No.: QH547.I55**Histochemical and morphological studies on *Trichinella spiralis* larvae treated with high hydrostatic pressure.**

Ohnishi, Y.; Ono, T.; Shigenhisa, T. *Int-j-parasitol* v.24(3): p.425-427. (1994 May)

Includes references.

Descriptors: trichinella-spiralis; pressure; histochemistry; morphology; larvae; nematode-infections; skeletal-muscle; nematode-infections; skeletal- muscle; mice; food-processing; zoonoses; foodborne-diseases

Abstract: Histochemical and morphological observations were made on *Trichinella spiralis* larvae treated with hydrostatic pressures of 100, 150, 200 and 300 MPa using hematoxylin-eosin (HE), periodic acid-Schiff (PAS) and Azan staining. Few histochemical changes were observed in HE and PAS stained larvae after pressurization at 200 MPa and under. However, red staining by Azan changed to blue in the anterior stichosome of larvae and skeletal muscle of mice, when the hydrostatic pressure was raised from 150 to 300 MPa. At 150 and 200 MPa, boundaries among stichocytes were indistinct or irregular, and unstained areas were observed in stichocytes of larvae using Azan staining. At 300 MPa, all tissues of larvae and mouse muscle stained blue with Azan. At the same pressure, decrease in PAS positive staining of stichocytes and dilation of muscular cells were observed in larvae. It is assumed that these histochemical and morphological changes in pressurized larvae might be related to the loss of infectivity of larvae.

114 NAL Call No.: SF623.A64

Cryptosporidium parvum literature review.

Garber, L. *Animal-health-insight* p.3-11. (1993 Fall)

Includes references.

Descriptors: cattle; cryptosporidium-parvum; life-cycle; disease-prevalence; symptoms; colostral-immunity; spread; disease-control; zoonoses; geographical-distribution; diagnostic-techniques; literature-reviews

115 NAL Call No.: 44.8-J824

Epidemiology of viral foodborne disease.

Cliver, D. O. *J-food-prot* v.57(3): p.263-266. (1994 Mar.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: viruses; foodborne-diseases; epidemiology; human-feces; zoonoses

Abstract: Virus transmission via foods begins with fecal shedding of viruses by humans. Foodborne viruses infect perorally: These same agents have alternative fecal-oral routes, including person-to-person transmission and the water vehicle. No zoonotic viruses are transmitted via foods in North America. Viruses rank high among foodborne disease agents in the United States, even though observation, diagnosis, and reporting of foodborne viral disease are inefficient. Risk assessment in developed countries considers viral infection rates and personal hygiene of food handlers, as well as the opportunities for contamination of shellfish and other foods by untreated sewage. Licensing of a vaccine against hepatitis A that could be administered to food handlers in North America would provide an important means of preventing foodborne viral disease. However, the most general concern in preventing all foodborne viral disease is to keep all human fecal contamination out of food.

116 NAL Call No.: SF395.P62

Streptococcus suis disease in pigs.

Sanford, S. E.; Schultz, R.; Straw, B. *Pork industry handbook* -- (118,rev.): p.1-2. (1993 Dec.)

Descriptors: pigs; streptococcus-suis; meningitis; piglets; postweaning-interval; epidemiology; disease-prevention; drug-therapy; antibiotics; zoonoses

117 NAL Call No.: 436.8-J82

A seroepidemiological study of human *Toxocara* infection in the Slovak Republic.

Havasiova, K.; Dubinsky, P.; Stefancikova, A. *J-helminthol* v.67(4): p.291-296. (1993 Dec.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: toxocara-canis; immunodiagnosis; blood-serum; antibodies; nematode-infections; rural-areas; urban-areas; sex-differences; serological- surveys; epidemiological-surveys; zoonoses; human-diseases; animal-parasitic-nematodes; symptomatology; czechoslovakia; toxocarosis

118 NAL Call No.: TRANSL--39496

Zoonosical aspects of contagious viral stomatitis = Aspetti zoonosici della stomatite contagiosa virale. Aspetti zoonosici della stomatite contagiosa virale. Karachi, Pakistan : Muhammad Ali Society, 1989. [1] leaf, Translated from Italian for the OICD, APHIS, USDA by Mrs. Geti Saad, Ag TT 88-4-0077.

119 NAL Call No.: 436.8-Ex7

Dirofilaria repens: cloning and characterization of a repeated DNA sequence for the diagnosis of dirofilariasis in dogs, *Canis familiaris*.

Chandrasekharan, N. V.; Karunanayake, E. H.; Franzen, L.; Abeyewickreme, W.; Pettersson, U. *Exp-parasitol* v.78(3): p.279-286. (1994 May)

Includes references.

Descriptors: dirofilaria-repens; dna-sequencing; nucleotide-sequences; repetitive-dna; cloning; characterization; filariasis; dogs; zoonoses; diagnostic-techniques; molecular-sequence-data

120 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Av5

Serotypes of Salmonella isolated from California turkey flocks and their environment in 1984-1989 and comparison with human isolates.

Hird, D. W.; Kinde, H.; Case, J. T.; Charlton, B. R.; Chin, R.; Walker, R. L. *Avian-dis* v.37(3): p.715-719. (1993 July-1993 Sept.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: turkeys; salmonella; serotypes; flocks; farms; frequency; salmonellosis; zoonoses; man; california

Abstract: Serotypes of Salmonella from turkeys and their environment identified at the California Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory System (CVDLS) between 1984 and 1989 are reported. Between 1988 and 1989, Salmonella serotypes from turkeys were compared from two sources: from routine submissions to the CVDLS (primarily associated with the National Poultry Improvement Plan), and from a random sample of turkey farms conducted by the National Animal Health Monitoring System (NAHMS). Serotype isolation frequencies were very similar under these two systems. Serotypes identified most frequently under both systems were (listed from most to least frequent): Salmonella kentucky, S. anatum, S. heidelberg, S. reading, and S. senftenberg. This isolation pattern was different from that found in humans in California; only S. heidelberg was relatively common in both humans and turkeys during this period.

121 NAL Call No.: QR360.J6

An influenza A (H1N1) virus, closely related to swine influenza virus, responsible for a fatal case of human influenza.

Wentworth, D. E.; Thompson, B. L.; Xu, X.; Regnery, H. L.; Cooley, A. J.; McGregor, M. W.; Cox, N. J.; Hinshaw, V. S. *J-Virol* v.68(4): p.2051-2058. (1994 Apr.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: man; influenzavirus; influenza; structural-genes; viral-hemagglutinins; viral-proteins; nucleotide-sequences; amino-acid-sequences; comparisons; swine-influenzavirus; zoonoses; occupational-hazards; pigs; laboratory-mammals; molecular-sequence-data; genbank; l24362; genbank; l24394; genbank; m63532

Abstract: In July 1991, an influenza A virus, designated A/Maryland/12/91 (A/MD), was isolated from the bronchial secretions of a 27-year-old animal caretaker. He had been admitted to the hospital with bilateral pneumonia and died of acute respiratory distress syndrome 13 days later. Antigenic analyses with postinfection ferret antisera and monoclonal antibodies to recent H1 swine hemagglutinins indicated that the hemagglutinin of this virus was antigenically related to, but distinguishable from, those of other influenza A (H1N1) viruses currently circulating in swine. Oligonucleotide mapping of total viral RNAs revealed differences between A/MD and other contemporary swine viruses. However, partial sequencing of each RNA segment of A/MD demonstrated that all segments were related to those of currently circulating swine viruses. Sequence analysis of the entire hemagglutinin, nucleoprotein, and matrix genes of A/MD revealed a high level of identity with other contemporary swine viruses. Our studies on A/MD emphasize that H1N1 viruses in pigs obviously continue to cross species barriers and infect humans.

122 NAL Call No.: QH75.A1C5

Lyme disease and conservation.

Ginsberg, H. S. *Conserv-biol* v.8(2): p.343-353. (1994 June)

Includes references.

Descriptors: lyme-disease; borrelia-burgdorferi; ixodes; nature-conservation; wild-animals; animal-health; mite-control; pest-management; zoonoses; life-cycle; environmental-impact

123 NAL Call No.: aZ5071.N3

Zoonoses: disease transmission for animal to man: January 1988 - January 1994.

Berry, D. *Quick-bibliogr-ser. Beltsville, Md., National Agricultural Library. May 1994. (94-31) 67 p.*

Updates QB 94-31.

Descriptors: zoonoses; animal-diseases; human-diseases; disease-transmission; bibliographies

124 NAL Call No.: QR46.J6

Campylobacter fetus diarrhea in a Hutterite colony: epidemiological observations and typing of the causative organism.

Rennie, R. P.; Strong, D.; Taylor, D. E.; Salama, S. M.; Davidson, C.; Tabor, H. *J-clin-microbiol* v.32(3): p.721-724. (1994 Mar.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: man; campylobacter-fetus; diarrhea; outbreaks; bacterial-diseases; zoonoses; epidemiology; abattoirs; occupational-hazards; religion; alberta; religious-groups

Abstract: Following a case of *Campylobacter fetus* sepsis and meningitis in a 4-month-old female member of a Hutterite colony, an epidemiological investigation revealed at least 18 cases of diarrhea in other members of the colony. *C. fetus* was isolated from 7 of 15 fecal samples submitted from affected persons. A case control study suggested that persons who worked in the abattoir were 2.03 times more likely to have had diarrhea, but none of the risk factors studied were significant. The epicurve of the outbreak was inconclusive as to the likely mode of spread of *C. fetus*. All of the *C. fetus* strains isolated from the blood of the infant and from the fecal samples were the same by biochemical and antibiotic susceptibility tests. Pulsed-field gel electrophoresis showed that all isolates produced identical restriction endonuclease patterns and differed from other nonepidemiologically related strains of *C. fetus*.

125 NAL Call No.: 421-J826

Rickettsiales-like organisms in the digestive gland of *Bithynia siamensis goniomphalus* (Prosobranchia: Bithyniidae) infected with *Opisthorchis viverrini* (Trematoda: Digenea).

Adam, R.; Pipitgool, V.; Sithithaworn, P.; Hinz, E.; Storch, V. *J-invertebr-pathol* v.63(1): p.26-30. (1994 Jan.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: opisthorchis-viverrini; bithynia; infection; glands-animal; rickettsia-like-organisms; host-parasite-relationships; epidemiology; zoonoses; animal-diseases; coinfection; opisthorchiasis

Abstract: Granular contents were found in the digestible gland of *Bithynia siamensis goniomphalus* infected with the liver fluke *Opisthorchis viverrini* using light microscopy. Electron microscopic investigations revealed infections with Rickettsiales-like organisms (RLO), which measured 1100 nm in length and 450 nm in width and which were surrounded by a plasma membrane. RLO were found exclusively in intracellular vacuoles of the excretory cells of snails infected with the trematode. Two of 3 naturally infected *Bithynia* but none of the 30 examined uninfected control animals harbored RLO.

126 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Am3

Implications of the human/animal bond for human health and veterinary practice.

Glickman, L. T. *J-Am-Vet-Med-Assoc* v.201(6): p.848-851. (1992 Sept.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: pets; man; relationships; public-health; zoonoses; sentinel-animals; veterinarians

127 NAL Call No.: 448.3-Ar23

IgG avidity assay for estimation of the time after onset of hantavirus infection in colonized and wild bank voles.

Gavrilovskaya, I.; Apekina, N.; Okulova, N.; Demina, V.; Bernshtein, A.; Myasnikov, Y. *Arch-virol* v.132(3/4): p.359-367. (1993)

Includes references.

Descriptors: clethrionomys-glareolus; hantavirus; infections; igg; immunofluorescence; zoonoses

Abstract: An immunoglobulin G avidity assay was used to determine recent and past hantavirus infection in bank voles (*Clethrionomys glareolus*). Sera of experimentally infected bank voles were studied at different time intervals. The avidity of specific IgG increased over time after infection. This experimental data were used to estimate the time after onset of hantavirus infection in naturally infected bank voles caught in an endemic area. The possibility to discriminate between recently infected animals and animals infected some time ago is important since the proportion of recently infected bank voles represents the intensity of the epizootic which in turn correlates to the risk of humans to contract the disease.

128 NAL Call No.: 436.8-J82

Some observations on hydatidosis in Jordan.

Abo Shehada, M. N. *J-helminthol* v.67(3): p.248-252. (1993 Sept.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: echinococcus-granulosus; human-diseases; zoonoses; disease-prevalence; immunodiagnosis; age; sex; sheep; slaughter; stray-animals; dogs; disease-transmission; disease-control; public-health; jordan

129 NAL Call No.: 41.8-V641

Bovine immunodeficiency-like-virus: A potential cause of disease in cattle.

Brownlie, J.; Collins, M. E.; Heaton, P. *Vet-rec* v.134(12): p.289-291. (1994 Mar.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: cattle; bovine-immunodeficiency-virus; pathogenicity; zoonoses

130 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Am3

Of worms, dogs, and human hosts: continuing challenges for veterinarians in prevention of human disease.

Schantz, P. M. *J-Am-Vet-Med-Assoc* v.204(7): p.1023-1028. (1994 Apr.)

Descriptors: human-diseases; animal-diseases; zoonoses; disease-prevention; infectious-diseases

131 NAL Call No.: SF601.J65**Sporotrichosis.**

Peaston, A. *J-vet-intern-med. Philadelphia, Pa. : W.B. Saunders Company. Jan/Feb 1993. v. 7 (1) p. 44-45.*

Includes references.

Descriptors: sporotrichosis; skin-diseases; lesions; drug-therapy; iodide; itraconazole; zoonoses

132 NAL Call No.: SF601.J65**Endemic visceral leishmaniasis in a dog from Texas.**

Sellon, R. K.; Menard, M. M.; Meuten, D. J.; Lengerich, E. J.; Steurer, F. J.; Breitschwerdt, E. B. *J-vet-intern-med. Philadelphia, Pa. : W.B. Saunders Company. Jan/Feb 1993. v. 7 (1) p. 16-19.*

Philadelphia, Pa. : W.B. Saunders Company. Jan/Feb 1993. v. 7 (1) p. 16-19.

Includes references.

Descriptors: visceral-leishmaniasis; dogs; leishmania-donovani; medical-treatment; drug-therapy; zoonoses; reservoir-hosts; areas; texas; endemic-areas

133 NAL Call No.: QR46.J6**Population structure of Australian isolates of *Streptococcus suis*.**

Hampson, D. J.; Trott, D. J.; Clarke, I. L.; Mwaniki, C. G.; Robertson, I. D. *J-clin-microbiol* v.31(11): p.2895-2900. (1993 Nov.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: pigs; streptococcus-suis; genetic-differences

Abstract: The genetic diversity of 109 isolates of *Streptococcus suis*, which were recovered mainly from Australian pigs, was examined by multilocus enzyme electrophoresis. The collection was genetically diverse. Sixty-five electrophoretic types (ETs) were recognized, with a mean genetic diversity per enzyme locus of 0.512, or 0.431 when the number of isolates in each ET was considered. Serotype diversity varied, being greatest for isolates of capsular serotype 15 (0.364), and then diminishing in the order of serotypes 9, 1, 4, 1/2, 2, 7, and 3 (0.120). On average, isolates from these eight serotypes represented 4.13 separate clonal groups per serotype. This diversity indicated that serotyping of *S. suis* for subspecific differentiation is not a reliable technique for identifying specific strains and is not a good predictor of the genetic background of a given isolate. No tendency for isolates recovered from healthy pigs to be genetically distinct from those from diseased animals was found, nor were there consistent differences between isolates recovered from animals with different disease syndromes (meningitis, pneumonia, and septicemia). Danish reference strains of serotypes 1, 2, and 7 each belonged to one of the same clonal groupings of these types found in Australia, but Danish strains of serotypes 3, 4, 6, and 8 and a strain of serotype 1 from the United Kingdom were each genetically distinct from the Australian isolates. Generally, isolates in the same ET belonged to the same. 2, which was recovered from a human with meningitis, belonged to the same ET as two isolates of serotype 2 that were recovered from pigs. The human infection was therefore likely to have been zoonotic.

134 NAL Call No.: SF740.T66--1987**Zoonoses. Zoonoze : boli transmisibile de la animale la om.**

Tomescu, V. Bucuresti : Ceres, 1987. 239, [1] p. : ill., Summary in English and Russian.

Descriptors: Zoonoses

135 NAL Call No.: 436.8-Ad9**Giardia and giardiasis.**

Thompson, R. C. A.; Reynoldson, J. A. *Adv-parasitol. London ; New York : Academic Press, 1963-. 1993. v. 32 p. 71-160.*

Includes references.

Descriptors: giardia; giardiasis; animal-diseases; disease-transmission; epidemiology; host-parasite-relationships; human-diseases; zoonoses; biochemistry; genetics; laboratory-methods; life-cycle; metabolism; morphology; nomenclature; taxonomy; ultrastructure; veterinary- parasitology; literature-reviews; medical-parasitology

136 NAL Call No.: SF601.C66**Feline sporotrichosis.**

Werner, A. H.; Werner, B. E. *Compend-contin-educ-pract-vet* v.15(9): p.1189-1197. (1993 Sept.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: cats; sporothrix-schenckii; sporotrichosis; wounds; medical-treatment; potassium-iodide; imidazole-fungicides; zoonoses; disease- transmission; cat-diseases

137 NAL Call No.: RA639.S43-1990**Emerging problems in food-borne parasitic zoonosis : impact on agriculture and public health : proceedings of the 33rd SEAMEO- TROPMED Regional Seminar : Chiang Mai, Thailand 14-17 November 1990. Food-borne parasitic zoonoses.**

Cross, J. H.; SEAMEO Regional Tropical Medicine and Public Health Project. Regional Seminar (33rd : 1990 : Chiang Mai, T. Bangkok : SEAMEO Regional Tropical Medicine and Public Health Project, 1991. 395 p. : ill., maps, "Supported by United States Agency for International Development ... [et al.]."

Descriptors: Zoonoses-Congresses; Medical-parasitology-Congresses

138 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Am3**Rochalimaea henselae infections: newly recognized zoonoses transmitted by domestic cats.**

Groves, M. G.; Harrington, K. S. *J-Am-Vet-Med-Assoc* v.204(2): p.267-271. (1994 Jan.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: cats; rickettsiaceae; zoonoses; bacterial-diseases; literature-reviews; drug-therapy; diagnosis; disease-prevention

139 NAL Call No.: 41.8-V643**HIV/AIDS and its implications for the control of animal tuberculosis.**

Daborn, C. J.; Grange, J. M. *Br-vet-j* v.149(5): p.405-417. (1993 Sept.-1993 Oct.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: animals; man; acquired-immune-deficiency-syndrome; human-immunodeficiency-virus; mycobacterium-avium; mycobacterium-bovis; tuberculosis; zoonoses; disease-control

Abstract: The HIV/AIDS pandemic is associated with a number of opportunist mycobacterial infections, principally tuberculosis and disease due to the avian tubercle bacillus, *Mycobacterium avium*. Tuberculosis occurring early in the course of HIV infection is usually caused by *M. tuberculosis*. However some cases are due to the bovine tubercle bacillus, *M. bovis*, which, in turn, is transmissible from man to animals, principally by the aerogenous route although the majority of cases in man are non-pulmonary. These two mycobacterial species may be differentiated by means of a set of simple tests. The quality and quantity of information on the world-wide distribution and prevalence of bovine and human tuberculosis due to *M. bovis* is not uniform. There is a notable paucity of information from the tropics but available reports suggest that there are significant levels of bovine tuberculosis. If correct, this information has serious public health implications in the light of the current HIV/AIDS epidemic. Urgent investigation is required so that appropriate control measures can be instituted where indicated and possible. The avian tubercle bacillus is a very common opportunistic pathogen in the late stage of AIDS but infection leading to disease is extremely rare in healthy, HIV-negative persons. Because of its widespread environmental distribution, infection by this pathogen cannot be prevented.

140 NAL Call No.: 436.8-J82**Vaccination with hatched but non-activated, non-viable oncospheres of *Taenia taeniaeformis* in rats.**

Ito, A.; Hashimoto, A. *J-helminthol* v.67(2): p.165-168. (1993 June)

Includes references.

Descriptors: taenia-taeniaeformis; oncospheres; rats; vaccination; zoonoses

141 NAL Call No.: SF601.C66**Cat scratch disease: an update.**

Groves, M. G.; Hoskins, J. D.; Harrington, K. S. *Compend-contin-educ-pract-vet* v.15(3): p.441-445, 448-449. (1993 Mar.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: cats; bacteria; zoonoses; disease-course; lymphadenitis; afipia-felis; rochalimaea-henselae

142 NAL Call No.: SF740.S55-1992**Simpozion "Actualitati in Zoonozele Parazitare" : Cluj-Napoca, 1-2 octombie 1992. Symposium "Present Items of Interest in Parasitic Zoonoses."**

International Symposium "Present Items of Interest in Parasitic Zoonoses" (1st : 1992 : Cluj Napoca, R. Cluj-Napoca : Agronomia, [1992?] 281 p. : ill., "First International Symposium Present Items of Interest in Parasitic Zoonoses"--P. [1].

Descriptors: Zoonoses-Congresses

143 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Am3**Food and animal sources of human *Campylobacter jejuni* infection.**

Altekruse, S. F.; Hunt, J. M.; Tollefson, L. K.; Madden, J. M. *J-Am-Vet-Med-Assoc* v.204(1): p.57-61. (1994 Jan.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: campylobacter-jejuni; food-contamination; zoonoses; epidemiology; disease-prevention; sources; literature-

reviews

144 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Am3

Compendium of chlamydiosis (psittacosis) control, 1994.

Satalowich, F. T.; Barrett, L.; Sinclair, C.; Smith, K. A.; Williams, L. P. *J-Am-Vet-Med-Assoc* v.203(12): p.1673-1680. (1993 Dec.)

Descriptors: aviary-birds; chlamydia-psittaci; psittacosis; disease-control; control-programs; diagnostic-techniques; medical-treatment; man; zoonoses- ; usa

145 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Au72

Observations on the endo- and ectoparasites affecting dogs and cats in Aboriginal communities in the north-west of Western Australia.

Thompson, R. C. A.; Meloni, B. P.; Hopkins, R. M.; Deplazes, P.; Reynoldson, J. A. *Aust-vet-j* v.70(7): p.268-270. (1993 July)

Includes references.

Descriptors: dogs; cats; ectoparasites; helminths; disease-prevalence; risk; zoonoses; disease-surveys; western-australia

146 NAL Call No.: SF601.T7

Prevalence of camel brucellosis in Libya.

Gameel, S. E. A. M.; Mohamed, S. O.; Mustafa, A. A.; Azwai, S. M. *Trop-anim-health-prod* v.25(2): p.91-93. (1993 May)

Includes references.

Descriptors: dromedaries; brucella-melitensis; blood-serum; serological-surveys; zoonoses; camel-milk; libya

147. NAL Call No.: Videocassette-no.1661

An Introduction to zoonosis.

Kansas State University. College of Medicine. Manhattan, Kan. : The College, [1991] 1 videocassette (18 min.) : sd., col. "08-05-91."

Descriptors: Zoonoses

Abstract: Defines zoonosis and illustrates transmission vectors. Q-fever from dairy cows and Psittacosis from birds are given as examples of zoonotic diseases with symptoms exhibited by humans. Preventative measures of disease avoidance are discussed.

148 NAL Call No.: SF221.D342

Zoonotic origins of human salmonellosis in Australia.

Murray, C. J. *Dairy-food-enviro-sanit* v. 13(8): p.458-461. (1993 Aug.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: salmonellosis; strains; serotypes; geographical-distribution; zoonoses; cattle; sheep; pigs; chickens; australia

149 NAL Call No.: QR46.J6

Detection of rotavirus serotypes G1, G2, G3, and G11 in feces of diarrheic calves by using polymerase chain reaction-derived cDNA probes.

Hussein, H. A.; Parwani, A. V.; Rosen, B. I.; Lucchelli, A.; Saif, L. J. *J-clin-microbiol* v.31(9): p.2491-2496. (1993 Sept.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: calves; calf-diarrhea-rotavirus; serotypes

Abstract: capsid glycoprotein, at least 14 G serotypes exist for group A rotaviruses. Serotypic diversity exists among bovine rotaviruses (BRV), with serotypes G1, G6, G8, and G10 reported for cattle. Although G1 and G8 rotaviruses were originally described for humans, the recent isolation of G6 and G10 rotaviruses from humans further emphasizes the serotypic similarity between human and bovine rotaviruses and the possible zoonotic potential of rotaviruses. Results of our previous studies have indicated that more than 24% of BRV-positive field samples from diarrheic calves were nonreactive with cDNA probes or monoclonal antibodies to serotypes G6, G8, and G10. In this study, cDNA probes were prepared by polymerase chain reaction amplification of the hyperdivergent regions of the VP7 genes (nucleotides 51 to 392) from human (G1, G2, and G3) and porcine (G4, G5, and G11) rotaviruses. These probes were used in a dot blot hybridization assay to further characterize the G types of 59 BRV strains (fecal samples from diarrheic calves in Ohio, Nebraska, Washington, and South Dakota) that were nonreactive with cDNA probes to G6, G8, and G10. Rotaviruses belonging to serotypes G1 (n = 7), G2 (n = 1), G3 (n = 2), and G11 (n = 3) were identified among the BRV field samples. The BRV associated with these G types accounted for 22% of the samples tested; the other 78% of these samples remained untypeable with these probes. To our knowledge, this is the first report in the United States of the identification among BRV isolates of rotavirus serotypes G1, G2, G3, and G11.

150 NAL Call No.: SF810.H8P63-1992**Echinococcosis/hydatidosis : the problem and its control : case-study : Cyprus.**

Polydorou, K. [Cyprus? : The Author?, 1992] 539 p. : ill., maps, "September, 1992"--Pref.

Descriptors: Echinococcosis; Echinococcosis-Cyprus; Dogs-Diseases; Dogs-Diseases-Cyprus; Zoonoses; Zoonoses-Cyprus

151 NAL Call No.: 41.8-R3224**Zoonotic disease concerns in animal-assisted therapy and animal visitation programs.**

Waltner Toews, D. *Can-vet-j* v.34(9): p.549-551. (1993 Sept.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: zoonoses; programs

152 NAL Call No.: SF395.P62**Toxoplasmosis in pigs.**

Dubey, J. P. *Pork industry handbook. West Lafayette, Ind. : Cooperative Extension Service, Purdue University, [1978? -1990].. 2 p.*

In subseries: Herd Health (PIH-130), June 1993.

Descriptors: pigs; toxoplasma-gondii; toxoplasmosis; cats; zoonoses; hygiene; parasitoses; disease-transmission

153 NAL Call No.: SF601.C66**Food safety issues related to parasitism in swine.**

Harr, J. R.; Brown, E. A. *Compend-Contin-Educ-Pract-Vet* v.14(6): p.831-834, 836-839. (1992 June)

Literature review.

Descriptors: pigmeat; food-safety; parasitism; drug-residues; antiparasitic-agents; carcass-disposal; parasites; zoonoses; trichinella-spiralis; taenia-solium; toxoplasma-gondii; literature-reviews; usa; parasitic-zoonoses

154 NAL Call No.: 41.8-AU72**Chlamydiosis in workers at a duck farm and processing plant.**

Hinton, D. G.; Shipley, A.; Galvin, J. W.; Harkin, J. T.; Brunton, R. A. *Aust-Vet-J* v.70(5): p.174-176. (1990 May)

Includes references.

Descriptors: ducks; chlamydia-psittaci; psittacosis; zoonoses; outbreaks; exposure; risk; occupational-hazards

155 NAL Call No.: 500-N21P**Evasion of protective immunity by *Borrelia burgdorferi* by truncation of outer surface protein B.**

Fikrig, E.; Tao, H.; Kantor, F. S.; Barthold, S. W.; Flavell, R. A. *Proc-Natl-Acad-Sci-U-S-A* v.90(9): p.4092-4096. (1993 May)

Includes references.

Descriptors: borrelia-burgdorferi; bacterial-proteins; immunity; lyme-disease; vaccination; zoonoses; mice; immune-response

Abstract: We analyzed variability in outer surface protein B (OspB) from *Borrelia burgdorferi* (Bb), the causative agent of Lyme disease, to determine how Bb escapes immune destruction. We have shown that vaccination with OspB from Bb strain B31 protected mice from infection with Bb B31 but not against Bb N40. The present study demonstrates that Bb N40 spirochetes which evade vaccination immunity to OspB have a truncated form of OspB, due to a TAA stop codon at nucleotide 577. In contrast, Bb N40 spirochetes that express full-length OspB are unable to infect mice immunized with OspB, analogous to our previous studies with Bb B31. Mapping of the OspB antibody response shows that epitopes in the C terminus of OspB are surface-exposed and bind protective monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies. This suggests that the C terminus of OspB is important for eliciting a protective immune response to OspB. Truncation or modification of outer surface proteins that do not bind protective antibody may be a means by which Bb evades host defenses.

156 NAL Call No.: 10-OU8**Salmonellosis in animals and its control.**

Wray, C. *Outlook-Agric* v.18(3): p.104-109. (1989)

Literature review.

Descriptors: livestock; salmonella; salmonellosis; antibiotics; disease-control; drug-resistance; incidence; public-health; zoonoses; literature-reviews; great-britain

157 NAL Call No.: 41.8-AU72**Intestinal parasites in dogs from an Aboriginal community in New South Wales.**

Jenkins, D. J.; Andrew, P. L. *Aust-Vet-J* v.70(3): p.115-116. (1993 Mar.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: dogs; helminths; protozoa; helminthoses; protozoal-infections; zoonoses; disease-prevalence; disease-surveys; new-south-wales

158 NAL Call No.: SF740.N67-1992

Notes on the role of wildlife in the epidemiology of zoonoses.

Morosetti, G.; Mole, S.; WHO/FAO Collaborating Centre for Research and Training in Veterinary Public Health. Rome, Italy : WHO/FAO Collaborating Centre for Research and Training in Veterinary Public Health : Istituto superiore di sanita, Laboratorio di parassitologia, [1992]. xx, 93 p., Summaries in Arabic, French, Italian, and Spanish.

Descriptors: Zoonoses-Epidemiology; Veterinary-public-health; Wildlife-diseases

159 NAL Call No.: 436.8-EX7

The mucosal and systemic response to phosphorylcholine in mice infected with *Trichinella spiralis*.

DeVos, T.; Dick, T. A. *Exp-Parasitol* v.76(4): p.401-411. (1993 June)

Includes references.

Descriptors: trichinella-spiralis; choline; mice; antibodies; elisa; immune-response; immunoglobulins; oral-vaccination; zoonoses

160 NAL Call No.: 436.8-EX7

***Trichinella spiralis*: the effect of specific antibody on muscle larvae in the small intestines of weaned rats.**

Otubu, O. E.; Carlisle Nowak, M. S.; McGregor, D. D.; Jacobson, R. H.; Appleton, J. A. *Exp-Parasitol* v.76(4): p.394-400. (1993 June)

Includes references.

Descriptors: trichinella-spiralis; veterinary-parasitology; zoonoses; nematode-larvae; rats; immunity; monoclonal-antibodies; small-intestine

161 NAL Call No.: 421-J828

Mosquitoes (Diptera: Culicidae) captured in the Iquitos area of Peru.

Need, J. T.; Rogers, E. J.; Phillips, I. A.; Falcon, R.; Fernandez, R.; Carbajal, F.; Quintana, J. *J-Med-Entomol* v.30(3): p.634-638. maps. (1993 May)

Includes references.

Descriptors: culicidae; disease-vectors; arboviruses; medical-entomology; site-factors; trapping; zoonoses; peru; amazonia

Abstract: A mosquito capture program was initiated to study mosquito species and their potential for arboviral transmission in the Peruvian Amazon. More than 35,000 mosquitoes of 13 different genera and at least 25 species were captured in urban and sylvan sites in the Iquitos area. These findings represent the first published list of Peruvian mosquitoes since 1971 and the first such list from the Peruvian Amazon.

162 NAL Call No.: 421-J828

Isolation of *Leishmania mexicana* (Kinetoplastida: Trypanosomatidae) from *Lutzomyia anthophora* (Diptera: Psychodidae) collected in Texas.

McHugh, C. P.; Grogl, M.; Kreutzer, R. D. *J-Med-Entomol* v.30(3): p.631-633. (1993 May)

Includes references.

Descriptors: lutzomyia-anthophora; disease-vectors; leishmania-mexicana; intermediate-hosts; neotoma; cats; human-diseases; zoonoses; texas; neotoma-micropus

Abstract: Three of 27 female *Lutzomyia anthophora* (Addis) collected in Texas from the nest of a southern plains woodrat, *Neotoma micropus* Baird, during October 1991 were infected with flagellate protozoans. Isolates were grown in Schneider's *Drosophila* medium supplemented with 20% fetal bovine serum, and isozyme analysis of two of the isolates determined the parasites to be *Leishmania mexicana* (Biagi). These are the first isolations of *Leishmania* from field-collected sand flies in North America north of Mexico. Possible reasons for the lack of human cases near the focus are presented.

163 NAL Call No.: 421-J828

Competence of *Peromyscus maniculatus* (Rodentia: Cricetidae) as a reservoir host for *Borelia burgdorferi* (Spirochaetales: Spirochaetaceae) in the wild.

Rand, P. W.; Lacombe, E. H.; Smith, R. P. Jr.; Rich, S. M.; Kilpatrick, C. W.; Dragoni, C. A.; Caporale, D. *J-Med-Entomol* v.30(3): p.614-618. (1993 May)

Includes references.

Descriptors: borrelia-burgdorferi; lyme-disease; medical-entomology; mosquito-borne-diseases; vector-competence; zoonoses; maine

Abstract: Although capable of maintaining and transmitting *Borrelia burgdorferi* Johnson, Schmidt, Hyde, Steigerwalt & Brenner, the causative spirochete of Lyme disease, in the laboratory, the specific ability of deer mice, *Peromyscus maniculatus* Le Conte, to support this zoonosis has not been established. Demonstration that *P. maniculatus* is a competent reservoir host in the wild would indicate that the spread of Lyme disease is not limited to the range of the primary reservoir host, *P. leucopus* Rafinesque. Isle au Haut, an offshore Maine island upon which the vector tick *Ixodes dammini* Spielman, Clifford, Piesman & Corwin has become established, supports an isolated population of mice that are exclusively *P. maniculatus*. We examined the reservoir competence of this species by comparing infection rates of *B. burgdorferi* among juvenile ticks removed from live-trapped mice on this island with those removed from *P. leucopus* obtained at a mainland site endemic for Lyme disease. Equivalent rates of infection among engorged larval ticks, survival of infection through the larval-nymphal molt, and the isolation of *B. burgdorferi* from mice at both sites attest to the reservoir competence of *P. maniculatus*.

164 NAL Call No.: 421-J828

Adhesion to and invasion of cultured tick (Acarina: Ixodidae) cells by *Borrelia burgdorferi* (Spirochaetales: Spirochaetaceae) and maintenance of infectivity.

Kurtti, T. J.; Munderloh, U. G.; Krueger, D. E.; Johnson, R. C.; Schwan, T. G. *J-Med-Entomol* v.30(3): p.586-596. ill. (1993 May)

Includes references.

Descriptors: ixodes-dammini; cell-culture; disease-vectors; borrelia-burgdorferi; adhesion; infectivity; invasion; lyme-disease; tickborne-diseases; zoonoses

Abstract: Lyme disease spirochetes, *Borrelia burgdorferi*, interact with cultured tick cells in ways similar to those reported to occur in the vector *Ixodes dammini* Spielman, Clifford, Piesman & Corwin. Spirochete adhesion and penetration were examined using a cell line from embryos of *Rhipicephalus appendiculatus* Neumann that morphologically resembles tick gut cells, RAE25. Cocultivation of *B. burgdorferi* with these cells permitted prolonged maintenance of infectivity for hamsters. Borrelial adherence to RAE25 cells was time- and density-dependent and increased by 10-15% per h during the first 5.5 h of cocultivation when we used a concentration of 4×10^7 spirochetes/ml. After 6 h, > 90% of the cells bound an average of 3-5 spirochetes per cell. Low passage, hamster-infective strains of *B. burgdorferi* (JMNT and CD16) showed a 2- 3-fold higher rate of adhesion to RAE25 cells than the highly passaged, noninfectious strain B31. Inactivation of CD16 or JMNT by heat, starvation, or treatment with puromycin reduced adherence by 40-60%, whereas pretreatment with monoclonal antibodies to the outer surface proteins had no effect. Spirochetes adhered to young *I. dammini* cell lines to a similar degree as they, did to RAE25, whereas lines from the ticks *Dermacentor variabilis* (Say) (RML15) and *Boophilus microplus* (Canestrini) (BME26) bound 30-60% fewer spirochetes. Electron microscopy revealed epicellular borreliae associated with coated pits and vesicles before endocytosis, and intracellular spirochetes were surrounded by a host cell-derived membrane.

165 NAL Call No.: 421-J828

Temporal and spatial distribution of *Ixodes pacificus* and *Dermacentor occidentalis* (Acari: Ixodidae) and prevalence of *Borrelia burgdorferi* in Contra Costa County, California.

Kramer, V. L.; Beesley, C. *J-Med-Entomol* v.30(3): p.549-554. (1993 May)

Includes references.

Descriptors: dermacentor-occidentalis; ixodes-pacificus; incidence; seasonality; spatial-distribution; temporal-variation; disease-vectors; borrelia-burgdorferi; lyme-disease; rodents; tickborne-diseases; zoonoses; california

Abstract: The seasonal activity and spatial distribution of adult and immature *Ixodes pacificus* Cooley & Kohls and *Dermacentor occidentalis* Marx were determined along trails and on hillsides in two parks in Contra Costa County., CA. *I. pacificus* and *D. occidentalis* adults were most numerous in January and May, respectively. Adult ticks were significantly more abundant along heavily vegetated trails than on open grassy hillsides, and on the uphill versus the downhill side of trails. Five species of rodents were captured, and numbers of *I. pacificus* and *D. occidentalis* larvae per rodent were highest in May-June and July, respectively. Few nymphs were recovered either by flagging or from captured rodents. An average of 2.2 and 2.8% of the *I. pacificus* adults collected from the two parks were infected with the Lyme disease spirochete, *Borrelia burgdorferi* Johnson, Schmid, Hyde, Steigerwalt & Brenner. The greatest risk of contracting Lyme disease from adult *I. pacificus* in these two Contra Costa County parks is during the winter months, especially while hiking near the uphill side of trails.

166 NAL Call No.: 421-J828

Reservoir competence of white-footed mice for *Babesia microti*.

Telford, S. R. I.; Spielman, A. *J-Med-Entomol* v.30(1): p.223-227. (1993 Jan.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: ixodes-dammini; disease-vectors; peromyscus-leucopus; reservoir-hosts; babesia-microti; tickborne-diseases; massachusetts

Abstract: Although the white-footed mouse, *Peromyscus leucopus* Rafinesque, has been incriminated as the main reservoir of the agent of human babesiosis, *Babesia microti* Franca, a quantitative demonstration of reservoir competence has not been presented. Mice captured within an intensely zoonotic site served as host for laboratory-reared larval *Ixodes dammini* Spielman, Clifford, Piesman, and Corwin, and the resulting nymphal ticks were assayed for evidence of salivary gland infection by the piroplasm. Solely 25% of the mice were patently parasitemic on thin blood smears, but virtually all mice infected ticks with *B. microti*. Thus, smear positivity correlates poorly with infectivity. Infection in smear-negative mice, however, was demonstrated by the use of the polymerase chain reaction. White-footed mice may be chronically infected by the piroplasm with parasitemias detectable only by the most sensitive methods, yet efficiently serve as a source of infection. We conclude that *P. leucopus* serves to maintain *B. microti* in the northeastern United States, as it does the spirochetal agent of Lyme disease.

167 NAL Call No.: 421-J828

Host-feeding patterns of *Aedes albopictus* (Diptera: Culicidae) at a temperate North American site.

Savage, H. M.; Niebylski, M. L.; Smith, G. C.; Mitchell, C. J.; Craig, G. B. Jr. *J-Med-Entomol* v.30(1): p.27-34. (1993 Jan.) Includes references.

Descriptors: aedes-albopictus; elisa; feeding-behavior; host-parasite-relationships; mosquito-borne-diseases; arboviruses; domestic-animals; man; wild-animals; zoonoses; missouri

Abstract: Precipitin tests and ELISA, were used to investigate host-feeding patterns of 172 blood-fed *Aedes albopictus* (Skuse) collected at Potosi, MO during the summers of 1989 and 1990. One hundred ten (64.0%) mosquitoes had fed on mammals, 29 (16.9%) on birds, and none on turtles or snakes. Thirty-three (19.2%) mosquitoes failed to react in all tests. Eighty-six (78.2%) of the 110 mammalian feeds were positive for lower taxa as follows: rabbit, 24.5%; deer, 14.5%; dog, 13.6%; human, 8.2%; squirrel, 7.3%; opossum, 4.5%; myomorph rodents other than *Rattus*, 3.6% raccoon, 0.9%; and bovine, 0.9%. Positive feeds were not detected for the following mammals: cat (n = 99), horse (n = 95); *Rattus* (n = 84); and swine (n = 84). Fourteen (48.3%) of the 29 avian feeds were positive for lower taxa as follows; Passeriformes, 24.1%; Columbiformes, 17.2%; Ciconiiformes, 3.4%; and quail, 3.4%. These data, the first on host-feeding patterns for *Ae. albopictus* populations in the New World, indicate that *Ae. albopictus* is an opportunistic feeder that utilizes a wide variety of hosts and, therefore, has the potential to become involved in the transmission cycles of indigenous arboviruses.

168 NAL Call No.: 421-J828

Plague (*Yersinia pestis*) in cats: description of experimentally induced disease.

Gasper, P. W.; Barnes, A. M.; Quan, T. J.; Benziger, J. P.; Carter, L. G.; Beard, M. L.; Maupin, G. O. *J-Med-Entomol* v.30(1): p.20-26. (1993 Jan.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: cats; yersinia-pseudotuberculosis-subsp; -pestis; pathogenesis; public-health; zoonoses; epidemiology; epizootiology

Abstract: Sixteen healthy cats were fed a 6-wk-old laboratory mouse that had died of experimentally induced *Yersinia pestis* infection (strain NM77- 538), to simulate oral exposure to plague. The cats were closely monitored after ingestion. Physical exams were performed and vital signs were recorded daily. Plague antibody titers and cultures of blood, throat, and oral cavity were performed daily. Complete blood counts and biochemical panels were performed every 3 d. Complete necropsies were performed on any cats that died. Cats exhibited one of three responses following ingestion of one plague-infected mouse; they either died (6/16 or 38%), developed transient illness and recovered (7/16 or 44%) or showed no signs of illness (3/16 or 19%). A continual fever greater > 40 degrees C was associated with a poor prognosis. The highest antibody titers developed in the group that shed the plague bacillus over an extended period of time. Blood, throat, and oral cavity cultures were positive in 100% of the fatal cases. Throat cultures were positive in 75% of the exposed cats. In contrast to other carnivores, cats infected with *Y. pestis* exhibit bubo formation and pneumonic lesions similar to those seen in people with plague. Because of the potential transmission of *Y. pestis* from cats to people, development of a plague vaccine for cats may be warranted.

169 NAL Call No.: 41.8-AM3A

Persistence of tissue cysts in edible tissues of cattle fed *Toxoplasma gondii* oocysts.

Dubey, J. P.; Thulliez, P. *Am-J-Vet-Res* v.54(2): p.270-273. (1993 Feb.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: steers; toxoplasma-gondii; oocysts; persistence; animal-tissues; viability; toxoplasmosis; immunodiagnosis; agglutination-tests

Abstract: Four 1-year-old steers were each inoculated orally with 10,000 *Toxoplasma gondii* oocysts of the GT-1 strain and euthanatized on postinoculation days (PID) 350, 539, 1191, and 1201. Samples (500 g) of tongue, heart, semimembranosus

and semitendinosus muscles (roast), intercostal muscles (ribs), longissimus muscles (tenderloin), brain, kidneys, liver, and small intestine were bioassayed for *T. gondii* by feeding to cats and examination of cat feces for shedding of oocysts. *Toxoplasma gondii* was recovered by bioassays in cats from the 3 steers necropsied PID 350, 539, and 1191, but not from the steer euthanatized on PID 1201. Cats shed oocysts after ingesting tongue from 2 steers, heart from 3 steers, liver from 2 steers, and roast, ribs, brain, and intestines from 1 steer each. *Toxoplasma gondii* was not isolated from any of the other bovine tissues. In addition to tissues bioassayed in cats, homogenates of mesenteric lymph nodes, lungs, spinal cord, spleen, and eyes were bioassayed in mice for *T. gondii* infection. *Toxoplasma gondii* was not recovered from the 135 mice inoculated with tissue from each of the 4 steers. All 4 inoculated steers developed high *T. gondii* antibody titers (greater than or equal to 1:8,000) in the agglutination test, using formalin-fixed whole tachyzoites. In the steer euthanatized on PID 1201, agglutinating *T. gondii* antibody titers decreased from 1:4,000 to 1:320 between 2 and 5 months after inoculation and to 1:20 by 19 months after inoculation.

170 NAL Call No.: 41.8-AU72

A case of giardiasis in a dog in Tasmania--a cause of disease or incidental finding.

Davis, N. J.; Harrison, G. C.; Goldsmid, J. M. *Aust-Vet-J* v.70(1): p.32-33. (1993 Jan.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: dogs; giardiasis; giardia; case-reports; zoonoses; tasmania

171 NAL Call No.: QH442.G393

Anthrax outbreak in Zimbabwe: a case of biological warfare.

Genewatch v.8(5/6): p.4. (1993 Mar.)

Descriptors: man; cattle; anthrax; outbreaks; epizootiology; zoonoses; biological-warfare; epidemiology; zimbabwe

172 NAL Call No.: SF774.J68

Erysipelas in caged laying chickens and suspected erysipeloid in animal caretakers.

Mutalib, A. A.; King, J. M.; McDonough, P. L. *J-Vet-Diagn-Invest* v.5(2): p.198-201. (1993 Apr.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: chickens; erysipelothrix-rhusiopathiae;zoonoses

173 NAL Call No.: 41.8-M69

Helping your clients raise healthy potbellied pigs.

Braun, W. Jr. *Vet-Med* v.88(5): p.414, 418-419, 422-423, 426, 428. (1993 May)

Includes references.

Descriptors: miniature-pigs; animal-health; piglets; animal-husbandry; pig-feeding; vaccination; parasites; zoonoses

174 NAL Call No.: RC115.B34-1993

Bacterial zoonoses in animals and humans. Bakterielle Zoonosen bei Tier und Mensch : Epidemiologie, Pathologie, Klinik, Diagnostik und Bekämpfung.

Dedie, K.; Moegle, H. Stuttgart : F. Enke, 1993. xiv, 437 p. : ill., Includes bibliographical references and index.

Descriptors: Bacterial-diseases; Communicable-diseases; Communicable-diseases-in-animals; Zoonoses

175 NAL Call No.: QL496.J68

Parasitism and decreased response to sex pheromones in male *Periplaneta americana* (Dictyoptera: Blattidae).

Carmichael, L. M.; Moore, J.; Bjostad, L. B. *J-Insect-Behav* v.6(1): p.25-32. (1993 Jan.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: periplaneta-americana; responses; sex-pheromones; vectors; moniliformis-moniliformis; rats; zoonoses

176 NAL Call No.: 436.8-EX7

Trichinella spiralis: the effect of oral immunization and the adjuvancy of cholera toxin on the mucosal and systemic immune response of mice.

DeVos, T.; Dick, T. A. *Exp-Parasitol* v.76(2): p.182-191. (1993 Mar.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: trichinella-spiralis; mice; adjuvants; antigens; cholera; oral-administration; toxins; immune-response; nematode-control; zoonoses

177 NAL Call No.: 41.8-M69

Diagnosing and treating chlamydial conjunctivitis in cats.

Dorin, S. E.; Miller, W. W.; Goodwin, J. K. *Vet-Med* v.88(4): p.322, 326, 328-330. (1993 Apr.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: cats; chlamydia-psittaci; conjunctivitis; life-cycle; physiopathology; diagnosis; symptoms; drug-therapy;

zoonoses; immunity

178 NAL Call No.: SF601.V523

Feline zoonotic diseases.

Lappin, M. R. *Vet-Clin-North-Am-Small-Anim-Pract. Philadelphia, Pa. : W.B. Saunders Company. Jan 1993. v. 23 (1) p. 57-78.*

In the series analytic: Feline infectious diseases / edited by J.D. Hoskins and A.S. Loar.

Descriptors: cats; zoonoses; usa

179 NAL Call No.: SF601.V523

Intestinal protozoa infections.

Dubey, J. P. *Vet-Clin-North-Am-Small-Anim-Pract. Philadelphia, Pa. : W.B. Saunders Company. Jan 1993. v. 23 (1) p. 37-55.*

In the series analytic: Feline infectious diseases / edited by J.D. Hoskins and A.S. Loar.

Descriptors: cats; protozoal-infections; intestines

180 NAL Call No.: QR115.F66

Survival of foot-and-mouth disease, African swine fever, and hog cholera viruses in Spanish serrano cured hams and Iberian cured hams, shoulders and loins.

Mebus, C. A.; House, C.; Gonzalvo, F. R.; Pineda, J. M.; Tapiador, J.; Pire, J. J.; Bergada, J.; Yedloutschnig, R. J.; Sahu, S.; Becerra, V. *Food-Microbiol* v.10(2): p.133-143. (1993 Apr.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: pigmeat; viruses; zoonoses

Abstract: The survival of foot-and-mouth disease virus (FMDV), African swine fever virus (ASFV), and hog cholera virus (HCV) was studied in typical Spanish dry cured meat products (Serrano hams and Iberian hams, loins, and shoulders). For each disease, 31 to 35 Iberian black and 31 or 32 white pigs were infected and slaughtered in Spain at the estimated peak of viremia. Cuts from the carcasses were frozen, shipped to the US and used to prepare the meat products tested. Samples taken at the time of slaughter and at intervals during the processing were assayed for virus survival by in vitro and in vivo techniques. The Iberian hams were free of viable FMDV by day 168, free of viable ASFV by day 140, and free of viable HCV by day 252. The Iberian shoulder hams were free of viable FMDV by day 112, ASFV by day 140, and HCV by day 140. The Iberian loins were free of viable FMDV by day 42, ASFV by day 112, and HCV by day 126. The white Serrano hams were free of viable FMDV by day 182, ASFV by day 140, and HCV by day 140. This work tested industrial procedures to assure that importation and commercialization of these dry cured meat products will not pose a risk to US livestock.

181 NAL Call No.: 436.8-J82

Ultrastructure of the spermatid and spermatozoon of *Macracanthorhynchus hirudinaceus*.

Zhao, B.; Liu, B. *J-Helminthol* v.66(4): p.267-272. (1992 Dec.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: pigs; macracanthorhynchus-hirudinaceus; spermatids; spermatozoa; ultrastructure; zoonoses

182 NAL Call No.: TD747.H6-1992

Report of the fourth Hohenheimer Seminar on "Current Zoonoses." Bericht des 4. Hohenheimer Seminars "Aktuelle Zoonosen" : Tagung der Fachgruppe Hygiene in Verbindung mit der Grimminger- Stiftung fur Zoonosenforschung, 16.-17. September 1992.

Bohm, R. R.; Hohenheimer Seminar (4th : 1992 : Hohenheim, S. G. Giessen : Deutsche Veterinarmedizinische Gesellschaft, [1992] 244 p. : ill., Spine title: 4. Hohenheimer Seminar: "Aktuelle Zoonosen."

Descriptors: Zoonoses-Congresses; Communicable-diseases-in-animals-Congresses

183 NAL Call No.: TRANSL-39192

Reportable zoonoses in the Federal Republic of Germany and Berlin (West), 1970-1979 = Die meldepflichtigen Zoonosen in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland einschl. Berlin (West) 1970-1979. Meldpflichtigen Zoonosen in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland einschl.

Weise, H. J. Karachi, Pakistan : Muhammad Ali Society, 1989. 25 leaves (6 folded) : ill., Translated from German for the OICD, APHIS, USDA by Mrs. Geti Saad, Ag TT 86-4-0138.

184 NAL Call No.: SF604.R37-no.194

Zoonoses : Australian veterinarians in public health, May 1992, venue, Adelaide.

Giasecke, R. Sydney South, NSW, Australia : Post Graduate Committee in Veterinary Science, University of Sydney,

[1992] xiv, 370 p. : ill., Includes bibliographical references and index.

Descriptors: Zoonoses-Congresses

185 NAL Call No.: TRANSL-39148

Zoonoses as occupational diseases of personnel in agriculture and food industries = Zoonosen als Berufskrankheiten bei Beschäftigten der Land- und Nahrungsgüterwirtschaft.

Rothbart, J. Karachi, Pakistan : Muhammad Ali Society, 1989. 17 leaves (3 folded) : ill., Translated from German for the OICD, APHIS, USDA by Mrs. Geti Saad, Ag TT 86-4-0333.

186 NAL Call No.: TS1975.T5-1991

Meat hygiene. 9th ed.

Gracey, J. F.; Collins, D. S. London ; Philadelphia : Bailliere Tindall, c1992. x, 549 p., [4] p. of plates : ill. (some col.), Includes bibliographical references and index.

Descriptors: Meat-industry-and-trade-Health-aspects; Meat-Contamination; Meat-inspection; Livestock-Diseases

187 NAL Call No.: QR46.J6

Hemagglutination by a human rotavirus isolate as evidence for transmission of animal rotaviruses to humans.

Nakagomi, O.; Mochizuki, M.; Aboudy, Y.; Shif, I.; Silberstein, I.; Nakagomi, T. *J-Clin-Microbiol* v.30(4): p.1011-1013. (1992 Apr.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: sheep; fowls; guinea-pigs; man; rotavirus; erythrocytes; hemagglutinins; zoonoses; disease-transmission; interspecies-transmission

Abstract: Human rotavirus strain Ro1845, which was isolated in 1985 from an Israeli child with diarrhea, has a hemagglutinin that is capable of agglutinating erythrocytes from guinea pigs, sheep, chickens, and humans (group O). Hemagglutination was inhibited after incubation with hyperimmune sera or in the presence of glycophorin, the erythrocyte receptor for animal rotaviruses. These results suggest that Ro1845 is an animal rotavirus that infected a human child.

188 NAL Call No.: QR46.J6

Examination of whether persistently indeterminate human immunodeficiency virus type 1 Western immunoblot reactions are due to serological reactivity with bovine immunodeficiency-like virus.

Whetstone, C. A.; Sayre, K. R.; Dock, N. L.; VanDerMaaten, M. J.; Miller, J. M.; Lillehoj, E.; Alexander, S. S. *J-Clin-Microbiol* v.30(4): p.764-770. (1992 Apr.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: cattle; lentivirinae; man; human-immunodeficiency-virus; serum; antibodies; viral-antigens; viral-proteins; serological-relationships; zoonoses; cell-cultures

Abstract: The bovine lentivirus, known as bovine immunodeficiency-like virus (BIV), is genetically, structurally, and antigenically related to human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1). It is not known whether sera from persons exposed to BIV proteins would show either positive or indeterminate reactivity on HIV-1 antibody tests. We used a BIV Western blot (immunoblot) analysis to examine human sera characterized as HIV-1 antibody positive, HIV-1 antibody negative, HIV-1 persistently indeterminate, HIV-1 p17 antibody positive only, HIV-1 p24 antibody positive only, human T-cell leukemia virus type 1 (HTLV-1) p19 antibody positive only, or HTLV-1 p24 antibody positive only. None of these sera were positive by Western blot to BIV-specific proteins. Many of these sera, however, displayed strong reactivities to bovine cell culture antigens on blots prepared from both mock-infected and BIV-infected cell cultures. The HIV-1 p17 and p24 antibody-positive and the HTLV-1 p19 and p24 antibody-positive sera were further examined by Western blot to bovine leukemia virus (BLV) and were found to be negative. We examined sera from laboratory personnel at risk for BIV exposure, including two laboratory workers who were exposed to BIV by accidental injection with BIV-infected cell culture material, and found no evidence of seroconversion to BIV-specific proteins. We tested 371 samples of fetal bovine sera, each sample representing serum pooled from one to three fetuses. All samples were negative by BIV Western blot. To date, we have not detected any human sera with antibody to BIV-specific proteins. Our data indicate that persistently indeterminate results on HIV-1 Western blot are not caused by a human antibody response to BIV proteins.

189 NAL Call No.: SF411.A57

Preventing potential health hazards incidental to the use of pets in therapy.

Schantz, P. M. *Anthrozoos* v.4(1): p.14-23. (1990 Summer)

Includes references.

Descriptors: pets; man; mental-health; bites; zoonoses; residential-institutions; allergies

190 NAL Call No.: QL461.I57

An analysis of the growth of African trypanosomiasis research between 1900 and 1985.

Thompson, G. A. *Insect-Sci-Appl* v.13(3): p.399-409. (1992 June)

Literature review.

Descriptors: trypanosomiasis; disease-vectors; glossina; literature-reviews; medical-research; zoonoses; africa

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to elucidate the production dynamics, growth characteristics and trends of African trypanosomiasis research (ATREP) literature between 1900 and 1985 through graphical methods. The data analysed comprised 5139 articles from Tropical Diseases Bulletin and Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Information Quarterly. Counting technique was employed in sorting the articles according to yearly production and respective subject disciplines. The bibliometric ranks of the disciplines were determined based on (1) the total output and (2) the average decennial relative changes (Rc) in publications between 1936 and 1985 using 1936/45 as the base decade. The results show that the growth is neither linear nor logistic but exponential with an average 39.5-year doubling time. A marked feature is the occurrence of high "lepidemic" peaks between 1910-1914 and 1979-1985, a state in which publications were produced at relatively high level probably due to new discoveries or research orientation; and hence capable of quickly infecting a large number of scientists enhancing productivity. There was also a low level of activity from 1914 which lasted for about 22 years. The foundation disciplines for African Trypanosomiasis Research Programme (ATREP) are entomology and parasitology. Entomology had the highest bibliometric rank followed by parasitology. However, the Rc factors indicate that greater attention, as depicted by publication outburst, was given to physiology, immunology, biochemistry, and epidemiology between 1976-1985 than had been before. In spite of its consistently higher output, entomology exhibited the greatest fluctuating growth trend than all the other components. A possible explanation for this behaviour was ventured.

191 NAL Call No.: QL461.I57**Dugbe virus: comparative study on the vectorial capacity of the different stages of *Amblyomma variegatum* Fabricius and *Hyalomma rufipes* Koch after intracoelomic inoculation.**

Okorie, T. G. *Insect-Sci-Appl* v.13(3): p.381-387. (1992 June)

Includes references.

Descriptors: amblyomma-variegatum; hyalomma; developmental-stages; disease-transmission; vectorial-capacity; dugbe-virus; zoonoses; nigeria

Abstract: Larvae, nymphs and adults of *Amblyomma variegatum*, and nymphs and adults of *Hyalomma rufipes* were infected with Dugbe virus by intracoelomic inoculation. Each developmental stage of tick was divided into three groups A, B and C and the three groups were infected respectively with a Dugbe, virus concentration of 4.5 LD50 (log10), 1.5 LD50 (log10) and 0.5 LD50 (log10). The virus multiplied to a high titre in groups A and B and reached a peak which was over 5 (log10) the infective doses of some of the larvae and nymphs. With the exception of group B adult *H. rufipes* (with an infection rate of 65%), all other ticks in groups A and B have an infection rate of between 97 to 100%. The infection rate of group C ticks was below 40%. The 1-5% infection threshold occurred with a dose higher than 0.5 (log10) in larvae of *A. variegatum* and adults of *H. rufipes*, but with a dose lower than 0.5 (log10) in all other stages of the two tick species. The 50% infection threshold occurred with a dose less than 1.5 (log10) in all the developmental stages of the two tick species. All the developmental stages of ticks transmitted Dugbe virus to rabbits during feeding.

192 NAL Call No.: QL392.J68***Sarcocystis felis* sp. n. (Protozoa: Sarcocystidae) from the bobcat (*Felis rufus*).**

Dubey, J. P.; Hamir, A. N.; Kirkpatrick, C. E.; Todd, K. S. Jr.; Rupprecht, C. E. *J-Helminthol-Soc-Wash* v.59(2): p.227-229. (1992 July)

Includes references.

Descriptors: felis-rufus; sarcocystis; taxonomy; new-species; muscles; arkansas

193 NAL Call No.: 500-N484**The role of the veterinarian in hurricanes and other natural disasters.**

Moore, R. M. Jr.; Davis, Y. M.; Kaczmarek, R. G. *Ann-N-Y-Acad-Sci. New York, N.Y. : The Academy. 1992. v. 653 p. 367-375.*

In the series analytic: Tropical veterinary medicine: current issues and perspectives / edited by J.C. Williams, K.M. Kocan, and E.P.J. Gibbs.

Descriptors: veterinarians; hurricanes; natural-disasters; animal-health; infectious-diseases; public-health; zoonoses

194 NAL Call No.: 500-N484**Potential role of immunomodulators for treatment of phlebovirus infections of animals.**

Sidwell, R. W.; Huffman, J. H.; Smee, D. F.; Gilbert, J.; Gessaman, A.; Pease, A.; Warren, R. P.; Huggins, J.; Kende, M. *Ann-N-Y-Acad-Sci. New York, N.Y. : The Academy. 1992. v. 653 p. 344-355.*

In the series analytic: Tropical veterinary medicine: current issues and perspectives / edited by J.C. Williams, K.M. Kocan,

and E.P.J. Gibbs.

Descriptors: cattle; sheep; phlebovirus; zoonoses; immunotherapy; mice; literature-reviews

195 NAL Call No.: 500-N484

Macroepidemiology of the HIVs-AIDS (HAIDS) pandemic: insufficiently considered zoological and geopolitical aspects.

Torres Anjel, M. J. *Ann-N-Y-Acad-Sci. New York, N.Y. : The Academy. 1992. v. 653 p. 257-273.*

In the series analytic: Tropical veterinary medicine: current issues and perspectives / edited by J.C. Williams, K.M. Kocan, and E.P.J. Gibbs.

Descriptors: acquired-immune-deficiency-syndrome; epidemiology; human-immunodeficiency-virus; retroviridae; zoonoses; literature-reviews

196 NAL Call No.: 500-N484

Rift Valley fever: present status and risk to the Western Hemisphere.

House, J. A.; Turell, M. J.; Mebus, C. A. *Ann-N-Y-Acad-Sci. New York, N.Y. : The Academy. 1992. v. 653 p. 233-242.*

In the series analytic: Tropical veterinary medicine: current issues and perspectives / edited by J.C. Williams, K.M. Kocan, and E.P.J. Gibbs.

Descriptors: cattle; sheep; rift-valley-fever-virus; vertebrates; zoonoses; literature-reviews

197 NAL Call No.: 500-N484

Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis and African horse sickness: current status and review.

Walton, T. E.; Holbrook, F. R.; Bolivar Raya, R.; Ferrer Romero, J.; Ortega, M. D. *Ann-N-Y-Acad-Sci. New York, N.Y. : The Academy. 1992. v. 653 p. 217-227.*

In the series analytic: Tropical veterinary medicine: current issues and perspectives / edited by J.C. Williams, K.M. Kocan, and E.P.J. Gibbs.

Descriptors: horses; venezuelan-equine-encephalitis-virus; zoonoses; african-horse-sickness-virus; culicidae; disease-vectors; literature-reviews

198 NAL Call No.: 500-N484

Production of anti-idiotypic antibodies as potential immunoreagents for the serological diagnosis of bovine cysticercosis.

Hayunga, E. G.; Sumner, M. P.; Duncan, J. F. Jr.; Chakrabarti, E. K.; Webert, D. W. *Ann-N-Y-Acad-Sci. New York, N.Y. : The Academy. 1992. v. 653 p. 178-183.*

In the series analytic: Tropical veterinary medicine: current issues and perspectives / edited by J.C. Williams, K.M. Kocan, and E.P.J. Gibbs.

Descriptors: cattle; pigs; taenia-saginata; taenia-solium; antibodies; immunodiagnosis; zoonoses

199 NAL Call No.: 500-N484

Leptospira serology in small ruminants on St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands.

Ahl, A. S.; Miller, D. A.; Bartlet, P. C. *Ann-N-Y-Acad-Sci. New York, N.Y. : The Academy. 1992. v. 653 p. 168-171.*

In the series analytic: Tropical veterinary medicine: current issues and perspectives / edited by J.C. Williams, K.M. Kocan, and E.P.J. Gibbs.

Descriptors: sheep; goats; antibodies; leptospira-interrogans; serology; zoonoses; united-states-virgin-islands

200 NAL Call No.: 500-N484

Impact of zoonoses in tropical America.

Arambulo, P. V. I.; Thakura, A. S. *Ann-N-Y-Acad-Sci. New York, N.Y. : The Academy. 1992. v. 653 p. 6-18.*

In the series analytic: Tropical veterinary medicine: current issues and perspectives / edited by J.C. Williams, K.M. Kocan, and E.P.J. Gibbs.

Descriptors: zoonoses; animal-health; public-health; tropical-america

201 NAL Call No.: QL461.S65

An ectoparasite survey of mammals in Brewster County, Texas, 1982-1985.

Richerson, J. V.; Scudday, J. F.; Tabor, S. P. *Southwest-Entomol v.17(1): p.7-16. (1992 Mar.)*

Includes references.

Descriptors: mammals; small-mammals; wild-animals; ectoparasites; zoonoses; disease-surveys; reservoir-hosts; vectors; texas

202 NAL Call No.: 47.8-AM33P

Colostrum from cows immunized with Eimeria acervulina antigens reduces parasite development in vivo and in

vitro.

Fayer, R.; Jenkins, M. C. *Poult-Sci* v.71(10): p.1637-1645. (1992 Oct.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: chicks; dairy-cows; cow-colostrum; colostrum-immunity; eimeria-acervulina; coccidiosis; feces; oocysts; lesions; immunization

Abstract: Experiments were undertaken to determine whether passive immunization utilizing hyperimmune bovine colostrum (HBC) specific for *Eimeria acervulina* (EA) antigens conferred protection against coccidiosis in chickens. The HBC was produced by immunizing three pregnant, nonmilking Jersey cows with EA antigens administered via one intramuscular injection followed by three intramammary infusions at approximately 10, 8, 6, and 4 wk before parturition. One cow was immunized with sporozoites (SZ), the second with merozoites (MZ), and the third with recombinant merozoite antigen rMZ). A fourth cow, unimmunized, provided normal colostrum (NC) for control purposes. Colostral whey from each cow was tested by ELISA for antibody against SZ, MZ, and rMZ antigens. In all immunized cows, anti-parasite titers were elevated above those of the control. Antibodies from MZ and rMZ-immunized cows recognized both MZ and rMZ antigen. Separate groups of 2-wk-old chickens received two oral doses of anti-SZ, -MZ, or -rMZ HBC or NC or PBS daily from 1 day before through 6 days after oral inoculation (DAI) with EA oocysts. Feces from each group were examined for oocysts. Intestines were examined for lesions 6 DAI. Histologic sections of duodenum were examined for asexual stages and gametocytes utilizing monoclonal antibody and fluorescence microscopy. In Experiments 1 and 2, oocyst production was reduced in all HBC-treated groups, except one treated with rMZ HBC, compared with PBS- or NC-treated groups. In Experiment 2, the severity of lesions was significantly reduced in all HBC-treated groups compared with those that received NC or PBS. Significantly fewer developmental stages were found in histological sections from all chickens treated with anti-SZ and anti-rMZ HBC than from controls. Anti-SZ HBC significantly reduced the number of intracellular SZ found 24 h after their inoculation into cultures of primary chicken kidney cells. These results suggest that HBC specific for certain EA antigens can inhibit parasite development and reduce severity of parasite-related gut lesions.

203 NAL Call No.: TRANSL-39007

Problems of epidemiological geography. VII, Significance of the anthroposphere in the geography of zoonoses agents = Problemy epidemiologicheskoi geografii. VII. Znachenie antroposfery v geografii vzbuditelei zoonozov. Problemy epidemiologicheskoi geografii. VII, Znachenie antroposfery v geografii vzbuditelei zoonozov.

Elkin, I. I. Karachi, Pakistan : Muhammad Ali Society, 1986. 16 leaves, Translated from Russian for the OICD, APHIS, USDA by Mrs. Geti Saad, Ag TT 85-4-1763.

204 NAL Call No.: 448.8-P21

Vegetation structure influences the burden of immature *Ixodes dammini* on its main host, *Peromyscus leucopus*.

Adler, G. H.; Telford, S. R. I.; Wilson, M. L.; Spielman, A. *Parasitology* v.105(pt.1): p.105-110. (1992 Aug.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: peromyscus-leucopus; ixodes-dammini; tickborne-diseases; lyme-disease; zoonoses; vegetation; regression-analysis; usa; massachusetts

205 NAL Call No.: SF955.E6

Sarcocystis neurona cultured in vitro from a horse with equine protozoal myelitis.

Davis, S. W.; Daft, B. N.; Dubey, J. P. *Equine-Vet-J* v.23(4): p.315-317. (1991 July)

Includes references.

Descriptors: horses; encephalitis; sarcocystis; in-vitro; protozoal-infections

206 NAL Call No.: SF774.J68

Porcine *Streptococcus suis* in Minnesota.

Galina, L.; Collins, J. E.; Pijoan, C. *J-Vet-Diagn-Invest* v.4(2): p.195-196. (1992 Apr.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: swine-diseases; pigs; streptococcus-suis; zoonoses; bacteria; bacterial-diseases; minnesota

207 NAL Call No.: 44.8-J824

Nonpoint pollution from animal sources and shellfish sanitation.

Stelma, G. N. Jr.; McCabe, L. J. *J-Food-Prot* v.55(8): p.649-656. (1992 Aug.)

Literature review.

Descriptors: shellfish; food-sanitation; water-pollution; fecal-flora; epidemiology; foodborne-diseases; literature-reviews; zoonoses

Abstract: Many of the microorganisms pathogenic to both animals and man are transmitted via the fecal-oral route. Most of these pathogens could conceivably be transmitted through a shellfish vector. Bacteria potentially transmitted from animal to

man via shellfish include most of the salmonellae. *Yersinia enterocolitica*, *Yersinia pseudotuberculosis*, *Escherichia coli* 0157:H7, *Campylobacter jejuni*, and *Listeria monocytogenes*. The protozoa most likely to be transmitted this way are *Giardia lamblia* and *Cryptosporidium* spp. Because the enteric viruses are highly species-specific, they are not likely to be transmitted from animals to humans. There are environmental data showing that bacterial pathogens shed by both domestic and wild animals have been isolated from shellfish. However, there is little epidemiological evidence that illness outbreaks have been caused by shellfish harvested from waters polluted by animals. Unfortunately, epidemiological observations are of limited value because most illnesses are probably not recorded. In addition, more than half of the recorded outbreaks are of unknown etiology, and more than half of the shellfish implicated in illness outbreaks cannot be traced to their points of origin. More lenient bacteriological standards should not be established for waters affected only by animal pollution until health effects studies have been performed, and an indicator that differentiates between human and nonhuman fecal pollution is available. Most of the pollution that originates from domestic animals could be eliminated by simple and inexpensive measures.

208 NAL Call No.: SF774.J68

Steatitis in a red kangaroo (*Macropus rufus*) associated with a coccidia-like protozoon.

Dubey, J. P.; Hartley, W. J. *J-Vet-Diagn-Invest* v.4(1): p.93-96. (1992 Jan.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: macropus-rufus; adipose-tissue; sarcocystis; parasites; protozoa

209 NAL Call No.: SF774.J68

Congenital sarcocystosis in a two-day-old dog.

Dubey, J. P.; Duncan, D. E.; Speer, C. A.; Brown, C. *J-Vet-Diagn-Invest* v.4(1): p.89-93. (1992 Jan.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: dogs; reproductive-disorders; congenital-abnormalities; case-reports; sarcocystis; sarcocystis-canis

210 NAL Call No.: SF601.V43

The incidence of helminths in stray cats in Egypt and other Mediterranean countries.

Hasslinger, M. A.; Omar, H. M.; Selim, M. K. *V-M-R-Vet-Med-Rev. Leverkusen, W. Ger. : N. G. Elwert. 1988. v. 59 (1) p. 76-81.*

Includes references.

Descriptors: cats; stray-animals; helminths; disease-prevalence; incidence; disease-surveys; zoonoses; egypt; mediterranean-countries

211 NAL Call No.: SF911.S45

Tick-borne zoonoses: Lyme disease, ehrlichiosis, and Rocky Mountain spotted fever.

Hoskins, J. D. *Semin-Vet-Med-Surg-Small-Anim. Philadelphia, Pa. : W.B. Saunders Co. Aug 1991. v. 6 (3) p. 236-243.*

Includes references.

Descriptors: small-animal-practice; dogs; cats; zoonoses; tickborne-diseases; metastigmata; lyme-disease; ehrlichia; ehrlichia-canis; ehrlichia-risticii; rickettsia-rickettsii; diagnosis; medical-treatment; prevention; insect-control; chemical-control; insect-repellents; ehrlichia-platys; ehrlichia-equi

212 NAL Call No.: SF911.S45

Visceral and ocular larva migrans.

Kazacos, K. R. *Semin-Vet-Med-Surg-Small-Anim. Philadelphia, Pa. : W.B. Saunders Co. Aug 1991. v. 6 (3) p. 227-235.*

Includes references.

Descriptors: dogs; larva-migrans; visceral-larva-migrans; toxocara-canis; toxocara-cati; zoonoses; epidemiology; diagnosis; prevention; ascarididae- ; olm

213 NAL Call No.: SF911.S45

Toxoplasmosis.

Fishback, J. L.; Frenkel, J. K. *Semin-Vet-Med-Surg-Small-Anim. Philadelphia, Pa. : W.B. Saunders Co. Aug 1991. v. 6 (3) p. 219-226.*

Includes references.

Descriptors: cats; toxoplasmosis; protozoal-infections; zoonoses; toxoplasma-gondii; life-cycle; vaccination

214 NAL Call No.: SF911.S45

Campylobacter infections and salmonellosis.

Fox, J. G. *Semin-Vet-Med-Surg-Small-Anim. Philadelphia, Pa. : W.B. Saunders Co. Aug 1991. v. 6 (3) p. 212-218.*

Includes references.

Descriptors: small-animal-practice; dogs; cats; ferrets; bacterial-diseases; zoonoses; campylobacter; campylobacter-jejuni;

diarrhea; etiology; diagnosis; epizootiology; treatment; prevention; salmonellosis; salmonella; campylobacter-coli; campylobacter-upsaliensis

215 NAL Call No.: SF911.S45

Rabies.

Robinson, L. E.; Fishbein, D. B. *Semin-Vet-Med-Surg-Small-Anim. Philadelphia, Pa. : W.B. Saunders Co. Aug 1991. v. 6 (3) p. 203-211.*

Includes references.

Descriptors: dogs; cats; wildlife; ferrets; skunks; procyon-lotor; rabies; zoonoses; epidemiology; diagnosis; prevention; vaccination

216 NAL Call No.: SF911.S45

Cat scratch disease: no longer a diagnostic dilemma.

Margileth, A. M. *Semin-Vet-Med-Surg-Small-Anim. Philadelphia, Pa. : W.B. Saunders Co. Aug 1991. v. 6 (3) p. 199-202.*

Includes references.

Descriptors: cats; animal-behavior; diseases; diagnosis; etiology; skin-tests; bacterial-diseases; zoonoses; antibiotics; drug-therapy; prevention

217 NAL Call No.: SF911.S45

Animal bites: behavior modification of the offending animal.

Marder, A. R. *Semin-Vet-Med-Surg-Small-Anim. Philadelphia, Pa. : W.B. Saunders Co. Aug 1991. v. 6 (3) p. 192-198.*

Includes references.

Descriptors: small-animal-practice; dogs; cats; animal-behavior; bites; zoonoses; behavior; modification; diagnosis; treatment

218 NAL Call No.: SF911.S45

The epidemiology and prevention of animal bites.

Beck, A. M. *Semin-Vet-Med-Surg-Small-Anim. Philadelphia, Pa. : W.B. Saunders Co. Aug 1991. v. 6 (3) p. 186-191.*

Includes references.

Descriptors: small-animal-practice; dogs; bites; epidemiology; prevention; animal-behavior; zoonoses

219 NAL Call No.: SF911.S45

Medical-legal aspects of veterinary public health in private practice.

Tannenbaum, J. *Semin-Vet-Med-Surg-Small-Anim. Philadelphia, Pa. : W.B. Saunders Co. Aug 1991. v. 6 (3) p. 175-185.*

Includes references.

Descriptors: small-animal-practice; veterinary-practice; veterinary-jurisprudence; zoonoses; rabies; regulations; legislation

220 NAL Call No.: 470-SCI2

Lyme disease in California: a novel enzootic transmission cycle of *Borrelia burgdorferi*.

Brown, R. N.; Lane, R. S. *Science* v.256(5062): p.1439-1442. (1992 June)

Includes references.

Descriptors: borrelia-burgdorferi; lyme-disease; ixodes-pacificus; ixodes; disease-transmission; disease-vectors; intermediate-hosts; california; ixodes-neotomae; enzootic-cycles

Abstract: Knowledge of zoonotic transmission cycles is essential for the development of effective strategies for disease prevention. The enzootiology of Lyme disease in California differs fundamentally from that reported from the eastern United States. Woodrats, not mice, serve as reservoir hosts, and *Ixodes neotomae*, a nonhuman-biting tick, maintains the agent of Lyme disease, *Borrelia burgdorferi*, in enzootic cycles. The western black-legged tick, *Ixodes pacificus*, is the primary vector to humans, but it appears to be an inefficient maintenance vector. Isolates of *B. burgdorferi* from California exhibit considerable antigenic heterogeneity, and some isolates differ strikingly from isolates recovered from this and other geographic regions.

221 NAL Call No.: SF981.P475

Neglected zoonosis.

Schantz, P. *Pet-Vet. Mount Morris, IL : Watt Pub. Co. Jan/Feb 1992. v. 4 (1) p. 20-21, 24, 26.*

Includes references.

Descriptors: toxocara; zoonoses; disease-prevention

222 NAL Call No.: 49.9-IN23

Diagnosis and treatment of "*Aeromonas hydrophila*" infection of fish.

Swann, L.; White, M. R. *AS-Coop-Ext-Serv-Purdue-Univ. West Lafayette, Ind. : The Service. June 1991. (461) 2 p.*
Descriptors: aeromonas-hydrophila; fish-farms; zoonoses; diagnosis; disease-prevention; drug-therapy

223 NAL Call No.: QH75.A1C5

Tsetse flies in Africa: bane or boon.

Rogers, D. J.; Randolph, S. E. *Conserv-Biol-J-Soc-Conserv-Biol* v.2(1): p.57-65. maps. (1988 Mar.)
 Includes references.

Descriptors: glossina; disease-vectors; mixed-farming; overgrazing; trypanosomiasis; zoonoses;africa

224 NAL Call No.: SF601.C66

Human health in swine veterinary practice.

Lautner, B.; Friendship, R. M. *Compend-Contin-Educ-Pract-Vet* v.14(1): p.99-101, 110. (1992 Jan.)
 Includes references.

Descriptors: health-hazards; veterinarians; large-animal-practice; pigs; zoonoses; noise; respiratory-disorders

225 NAL Call No.: SF601.C66

Bovine leukemia virus. III. Zoonotic potential, molecular epidemiology, and an animal model.

Johnson, R. *Compend-Contin-Educ-Pract-Vet* v.13(10): p.1631-1640. (1991 Oct.)

Literature review.

Descriptors: dairy-cattle; bovine-oncovirus; zoonoses; risk; molecular-biology; epidemiology; disease-models; animal-models; human-diseases; leukemia; literature-reviews

226 NAL Call No.: 436.8-J82

Seroprevalence of Toxocara canis antibodies in humans in northern Jordan.

Abo Shehada, M. N.; Sharif, L.; El Sukhon, S. N.; Abuharfeil, N.; Atmeh, R. F. *J-Helminthol* v.66(1): p.75-78. (1992 Mar.)
 Includes references.

Descriptors: toxocara-canis; zoonoses; epidemiology; human-diseases; incidence; public-health; serology; jordan

227 NAL Call No.: QR46.J6

Sample preparation method for polymerase chain reaction-based semiquantitative detection of Leptospira interrogans serovar hardjo subtype hardjobovis in bovine urine.

Gerritsen, M. J.; Olyhoek, T.; Smits, M. A.; Bokhout, B. A. *J-Clin-Microbiol. Washington, D.C. : American Society for Microbiology. Dec 1991. v 29 (12) p. 2805-2808.*

Includes references.

Descriptors: cows; leptospira-interrogans; serotypes; leptospirosis; experimental-infections; zoonoses; dna; urine; bladder; sampling; nonsterile-sampling

Abstract: An improved method of preparing bovine urine samples was developed for the rapid, specific, and sensitive detection of *Leptospira interrogans serovar hardjo* (subtype *hardjobovis*) DNA by the polymerase chain reaction (PCR). A total of 100 leptospire-free cows, 4 experimentally infected cows, and 2 negative control cows were used. PCR results were improved by (i) using 10-ml urine samples instead of 1- ml samples, (ii) adding 10(8) *Leptospira biflexa serovar patoc* cells as a carrier to each treated sample. (iii) preventing the loss of pelleted leptospire, and (iv) minimizing the presence of PCR-inhibiting factors in the samples. The preparation method enabled us to use the PCR to reproducibly detect as few as 5 to 10 leptospire per ml of urine without the need for dot blot hybridization. In addition, we were able to estimate the number of leptospire shed by experimentally infected cows.

228 NAL Call No.: SF601.V523

Zoonotic diseases of birds.

Harris, J. M. *Vet-Clin-North-Am-Small-Anim-Pract. Philadelphia, Pa. : W.B. Saunders Company. Nov 1991. v. 21 (6) p. 1289-1298.*

In the series analytic: Pet avian medicine / edited by W.J. Roskopf and R.W. Woerpel.

Descriptors: birds; zoonoses; animal-diseases; human-diseases

229 NAL Call No.: QL55.A1L33

Monitoring potential zoonoses in a multifaceted veterinary resource facility: a comprehensive personnel health program.

Matherne, C.; Hill, M.; Keeling, M.; Thomas, G. *Lab-Anim* v.21(4): p.23-29. (1992 Apr.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: zoonoses; laboratory-animals

230 NAL Call No.: aZ5071.N3**Zoonoses: disease transmission from animal to man--January 1987 - January 1992.**

Richardson, D. Y. *Quick-Bibliogr-Ser-U-S-Dep-Agric-Natl-Agric-Libr-U-S. Beltsville, Md. : The Library. Mar 1992. (92-33) 59 p.*

Bibliography.

Descriptors: zoonoses; animal-diseases; human-diseases; bibliographies

231 NAL Call No.: SF985.F4**Feline immunodeficiency virus.**

Childs, J. E.; Witt, C. J.; Glass, G. E.; Bishop, B. D.; Moench, T. R. *Feline-Pract* v.18(2): p.11-14. (1990 July-1990 Aug.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: man; cats; feline-immunodeficiency-virus; disease-surveys; zoonoses; public-health; serological-surveys; risk; incidence; maryland; baltimore,-maryland

232 NAL Call No.: 511-P444AEB**Ultrastructure of adult trematode *Opisthorchis felineus*.**

Kuperman, B. I.; Ginovker, A. G.; Volodin, A. V.; Poddubnaya, L. G.; Krivenko, V. V. *Dokl-Biol-Sci-Akad-Nauk-SSSR* v.317(1/6): p.199-201. ill. (1991 Sept.)

Translated from: *Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR*, v. 317 (2), 1991, p. 462-464. (511 P444.A).

Descriptors: opisthorchis-felineus; medical-research; taxonomy; ultrastructure; zoonoses; ussr

233 NAL Call No.: 421-R322AE**Structure and changes in populations of Acari and Siphonaptera in Burrows of *Ccitellus musicus* in the Central Caucasus.**

Lopatina, YU. V.; Petrova Nikitina, A. D.; Tamarina, N. A. *Entomol-Rev* v.70(2): p.123-132. (1991 Nov.)

Translated from: *Zoologicheskii Zhurnal*, (12), 1990, p. 61-69. (410 R92).

Descriptors: spermophilus; zoonoses; animal-burrows; acari; disease-vectors; population-change; population-structure; siphonaptera; literature- reviews; rsfsr

234 NAL Call No.: 41.8-AM3**Prevalence of *Toxoplasma gondii* infection in raccoons.**

Dubey, J. P.; Hamit, A. N.; Hanlon, C. A.; Rupprecht, C. E. *J-Am-Vet-Med-Assoc* v.200(4): p.534-536. (1992 Feb.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: procyon-lotor; toxoplasma-gondii; disease-prevalence; liver; brain; pennsylvania; new-jersey; south-carolina; virginia; iowa; ohio

235 NAL Call No.: 436.8-EX7***Echinococcus granulosus*: antigen characterization by chemical treatment and enzymatic deglycosylation.**

March, F.; Enrich, C.; Mercader, M.; Sanchez, F.; Munoz, C.; Coll, P.; Prats, G. *Exp-Parasitol* v.73(4): p.433-439. (1991 Nov.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: echinococcus-granulosus; antigens; chemical-composition; carbohydrates; digestion; glycoproteins; glycosidases; immunology; polypeptides; sheep; zoonoses

236 NAL Call No.: 41.8-AM3A**Tumor necrosis factor as a potential mediator of acute metabolic and hormonal responses to endotoxemia in calves.**

Kenison, D. C.; Elsasser, T. H.; Fayer, R. *Am-J-Vet-Res* v.52(8): p.1320-1326. (1991 Aug.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: calves; endotoxins; immunological-factors; symptoms; metabolites; blood-plasma; pituitary-hormones; pancreatic-hormones

Abstract: The effects of coliform endotoxin (E) and recombinant ovine tumor necrosis factor a (TNF) were compared with respect to clinical signs of disease and changes in plasma metabolite and pituitary and pancreatic hormone concentrations in calves. In addition, changes in plasma TNF concentration during each challenge exposure were quantitated by use of radioimmunoassay. Healthy Holstein bull calves with mean body weight of 90 kg were each given, in order, on different days, saline solution (5.0 ml, IV, day 1, n = 4), E (type 055:B5, 1.0 microgram/kg of body weight IV, day 2, n = 4) and TNF (5.0 microgram/kg IV, day 9, n = 3). Jugular venous blood samples, rectal temperature reading, and PCV were obtained at hourly intervals before (2 hours) and after challenge exposure. The PCV increased ($P < 0.05$) after E and TNF administrations for the first 5 hours, then returned to normal in calves given E, but decreased and remained low in calves given TNF through 24 hours. Plasma triglyceride and nonesterified free fatty acids concentrations were increased through 10

hours ($P < 0.05$) after E administration, whereas triglyceride and nonesterified free fatty acids concentrations were not significantly affected by TNF administration. Increase in blood glucose concentration at 1 hour after administration of E and TNF was followed by prolonged hypoglycemia that lasted through 6 hours. Changes in plasma insulin concentration paralleled the observed changes in glucose concentration, initially increased at 2 hours after E and TNF ($P < 0.05$) administrations, but then tended to decrease below control values thereafter. Plasma growth hormone and luteinizing hormone concentrations decreased after E and TNF administrations to almost nondetectable values through 4 hours after dosing, returning to normal values by 8 hours. The data indicate similarities in physiologic response of calves to E and TNF and suggest a role for acute production of TNF as a mediator of E responses.

237 NAL Call No.: 41.8-AM3A

Protective immunity to toxoplasmosis in pigs vaccinated with a nonpersistent strain of *Toxoplasma gondii*.

Dubey, J. P.; Urban, J. F. Jr.; Davis, S. W. *Am-J-Vet-Res* v.52(8): p.1316-1319. (1991 Aug.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: pigs; toxoplasmosis; toxoplasma-gondii; vaccination; immunity; developmental-stages; persistence; disease-prevention; tachyzoites

Abstract: The RH strain of *Toxoplasma gondii* is highly virulent; 1 infective organism is uniformly lethal for mice. Three pigs inoculated sc with 10(3) tachyzoites of the RH strain developed fever, but otherwise remained normal, and *T gondii* was not demonstrated in their tissues by bioassay into mice. To determine whether vaccination with the RH strain could induce protective immunity to oral challenge with *T gondii* oocysts, 12 pigs were divided into 3 groups (A, B, C) of 4 pigs each. Pigs in groups A and B were inoculated IM with 10(6) tachyzoites of the RH strain and 4 pigs in group C served as uninoculated controls. Except for fever, the pigs remained clinically normal after inoculation with the RH strain and *T gondii* was not found by bioassay in mice of tissues from 4 pigs euthanatized 64 days after inoculation. Pigs in groups B and C were challenge-inoculated orally with 10(4) (4 pigs) or 10(5) (4 pigs) *T gondii* oocysts 72 days after vaccination with the RH strain. The previously uninoculated pigs developed fever, anorexia, and diarrhea from 3 to 8 days after the oocyst challenge. One of the 2 pigs given 10(5) oocysts became moribund because of toxoplasmosis and was euthanatized 9 days after inoculation. Pigs vaccinated with the RH strain remained free of clinical signs after challenge with oocysts. Results of the bioassays indicated that fewer tissue cysts developed in the RH strain- vaccinated pigs than in the previously uninoculated control pigs.

238 NAL Call No.: SF780.9.S63

Cryptosporidiosis--a zoonotic problem.

Palmer, S. R. *Proc-Meet-Soc-Vet-Epidemiol-Prev-Med* p.46-52. (1991)

Meeting held on April 17-19, 1991, London.

Descriptors: cryptosporidium; zoonoses

239 NAL Call No.: SF604.P82-No.112

Zoonoses in New Zealand : a combined veterinary and medical perspective.

Blackmore, D. K.; Humble, M. W.; Massey University. Pa lmerston North, N.Z. : Massey University, Veterinary Continuing Education, 1987. viii, 107 p., Includes bibliographical references and index.

Descriptors: Zoonoses-New-Zealand

240 NAL Call No.: 448.9-R813

Leishmania tropica in Morocco: infection in dogs.

Dereure, J.; Rioux, J. A.; Gallego, M.; Perieres, J.; Pratlong, F.; Mahjour, J.; Saddiki, H. *Trans-R-Soc-Trop-Med-Hyg* v.85(5): p.595. (1991 Sept.-1991 Oct.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: dogs; leishmania-tropica; leishmaniasis; zoonoses; morocco

241 NAL Call No.: 10-AG86

Livestock farming and consumer safety.

Johnston, A. M. *Agric-Prog. London : Agricultural Education Association. 1991. v. 66 p. 1-8.*

Descriptors: livestock-farming; zoonoses; animal-health; hygiene; consumer-protection; disease-prevention; disease-transmission; food-inspection; food-safety; public-health; england

242 NAL Call No.: 41.9-W64B

Observation of a polar bear with rabies.

Taylor, M.; Elkin, B.; Maier, N.; Bradley, M. *J-Wildl-Dis* v.27(2): p.337-339. (1991 Apr.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: thalarctos-maritimus; rabies-virus; zoonoses; histopathology; paralysis; diagnosis; rabies; inuit; canadian-

northwest-territories; cape-kendall

243 NAL Call No.: 41.8-V641

Cutaneous salmonellosis in veterinarians.

Visser, I. J. R. *Vet-Rec-J-Br-Vet-Assoc* v.129(16): p.364. (1991 Oct.)

Includes references.

Descriptors: salmonellosis; zoonoses; dermatitis; veterinarians; occupational-hazards; case-reports

244 NAL Call No.: SF5.E96-1986

Biotechnology and its public health implications in zoonotic diseases.

Callis, J.; Bachrach, H.; Bittle, J.; Dalrymple, J.; Gamble, R.; Glosser, J.; Murphy, F.; Thiermann, A.; Thompson, S. *Biotechnology for livestock production / prepared by the Animal Production and Health Division, FAO. New York : Published by arrangement with the FAO of the UN by Plenum Press, 1989.. p. 377-400.*

Paper presented at the "Expert Consultation on the Application of Biotechnology in Livestock Production and Health in Developing Countries," October 6-10, 1986, Rome, Italy.

Descriptors: zoonoses; animal-diseases; human-diseases; infectious-diseases; parasitoses; recombinant-vaccines; live-vaccines; vaccination; immunity; immunodiagnosis; immunoassay; biotechnology; genetic-engineering

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