



Animal Health Notes

June 9, 2017

BOVINE TB IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Number of Herds Identified with Infected Cows	3
Number of adjacent Herds Quarantined	1
Number of adjacent Herds Released from Quarantine	19
Number of Trace Out Investigation Herds in SD	105
Number of Trace Out States	12
Total Cattle Tested in SD (June 07, 2017)	10,774

RABIES PREVENTION

There are several steps pet owners and livestock producers can take to decrease the risk of rabies exposure for domestic animals.

- Maintain current rabies vaccination for dogs, cats, ferrets, and horses
- Vaccinate cattle and sheep if feasible
- Keep strays and wildlife (especially skunks and bats) away from pets and livestock
- Do not approach unfamiliar or wild animals
- Do not keep wild animals as pets
- Report stray animals or animals acting unusual to local animal control
- Bat-proof your home
- Do not attract wild or stray animals to your home or yard

Contact the AIB for questions or concerns regarding pet and livestock exposure. For questions regarding human exposure contact the South Dakota Department of Health at 605.773.3737

For more information see the *Compendium of Animal Rabies Prevention and Control, 2016* which can be found on the National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians website <http://www.nasphv.org>.

While there is no state law requiring rabies vaccination for domestic animals in South Dakota, local municipalities may have requirements for rabies vaccination. Dogs and cats traveling from other states into South Dakota must be currently vaccinated for rabies.

CANINE INFLUENZA VIRUS

H3N2 Canine Influenza virus (CIV) has recently been reported in multiple states. The disease was initially identified in the Chicago area in 2015, and was subsequently detected in the canine population of multiple states, including South Dakota. No cases have been reported in 2017 in South Dakota; however the



recent occurrence of the disease in the southeastern United States is a reminder to be

alert to possible cases and to review veterinary hospital biosecurity and biocontainment protocols.

CIV is not highly fatal, but can cause significant illness including coughing, sneezing, nasal discharge, ocular discharge, lethargy, anorexia and fever. It spreads rapidly among dogs in commingling situations, such as boarding and training facilities or exhibitions. Commercial vaccines for H3N2 and H3N8 Canine Influenza virus are available and may be recommended for dogs that frequently commingle.

Current strains of CIV are not known to be of public health significance. Testing for CIV is available at the South Dakota State University Animal Disease Research and Diagnostic Laboratory (ADRDL). As the virus is still considered an emerging disease, veterinarians are encouraged to report suspicious or confirmed cases to the state veterinarian.