

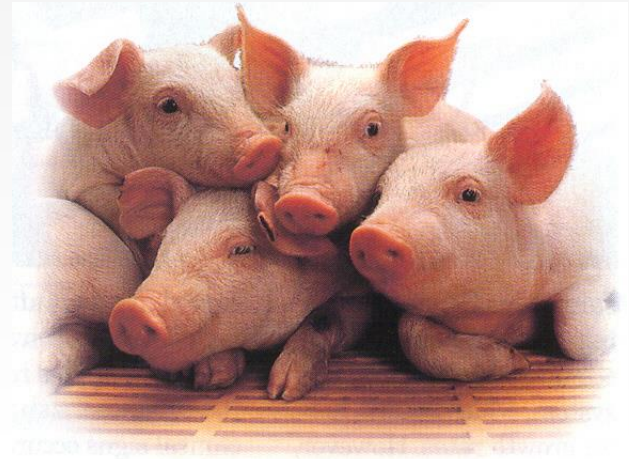
Can Pigs Fly & Other Zoonotic Questions

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Agenda

- Handwashing
- Background
- Zoonoses
- Disease Transmission
 - Aeroslization Demo
 - Mucus Swap Demo
- Disease Prevention
 - So You're Going to the Fair
- Post Test
- Review



So....Can pigs fly?



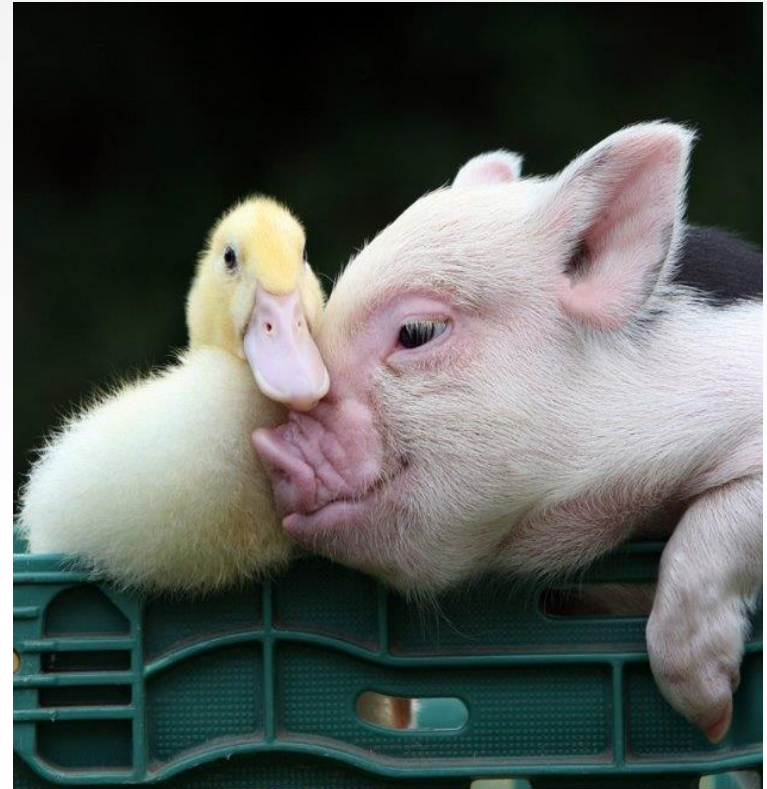
No, but they can get Swine Flu!



That is what we are here to discuss today

Background

- Influenza: A **virus** that causes respiratory illness in humans, animals , pigs, dogs, poultry, horses and other mammals
- Swine flu viruses can change over time and they can also be infected with other flu viruses such as avian and human causing a re-assortment of the virus
- Scientists believe pandemic flu's will come from swine this way & the 1918 pandemic flu started with pigs (Kansas) (CDC)



连志影像 www.qqnews.com 未经允许 禁止转载

Swine Flu

- Symptoms: Fever, depression, coughing, discharge from the eyes, nose, poor eating
 - (Similar to people!)
- Not all pigs show illness
- H1N1 & H3N2 are common in swine
- Is a vaccine available for pigs (Like people?)



Yes! You can vaccinate pigs against Swine Flu!

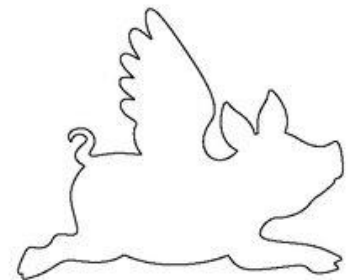
Good news Wilbur...
We can get vaccinated
Against the Flu Virus!



You need a shot every year!

Why Do We Care?

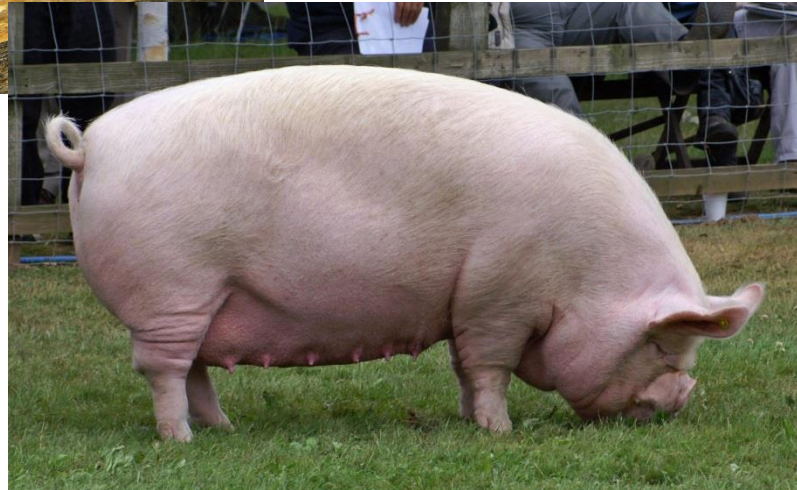
- People, especially kids, have gotten ill at Fairs (and other places where animals are...)
- 2016: 18 Human outbreaks associated with people from influenza-infected swine at 7 agricultural fairs in Ohio & Michigan
- 2017: Maryland (20) & Ohio (11)
- Those are known cases
- Many benefits to have pigs at fairs



Benefits of Pigs at Fairs



- Responsibilities to kids
- Animal human bonds
- Introduce swine to others
- Teach about swine
- Animal husbandry



Zoonoses



**Zoonosis:
It's not an actual
Animal nose!**

Diseases that are transmissible from animals to people

Examples: Swine Flu, Enteric Diseases (Salmonella, Campylobacter), Rabies, Toxoplasmosis, Brucellosis, Parasites

Zoonosis

- Kids are disproportionately affected by zoonotic diseases
 - Immature immunity
 - More likely to touch animals & surroundings
 - Less likely to have good handwashing
 - More likely to put hands, objects in mouths
- Includes Petting zoo's, fairs & farms



Disease Transmission

- Animals do not always appear ill
- Germs enter the body: mouth, breathing, open sores
- Touch animals or surroundings:
 - Touch your mouth, rub your eyes
 - Eat Food
 - Use a pacifier
 - Thumb sucking
- Breath in aerosolized germs: sneezing, coughing

Disease Transmission Games

- 1. Mucus Swap
- 2. Aerosolization



Swine Flu Spread

- Snout to Snout
- Snout to Nose



- Aerosolize



A sneeze can travel over 6 feet!!!

Disease Prevention



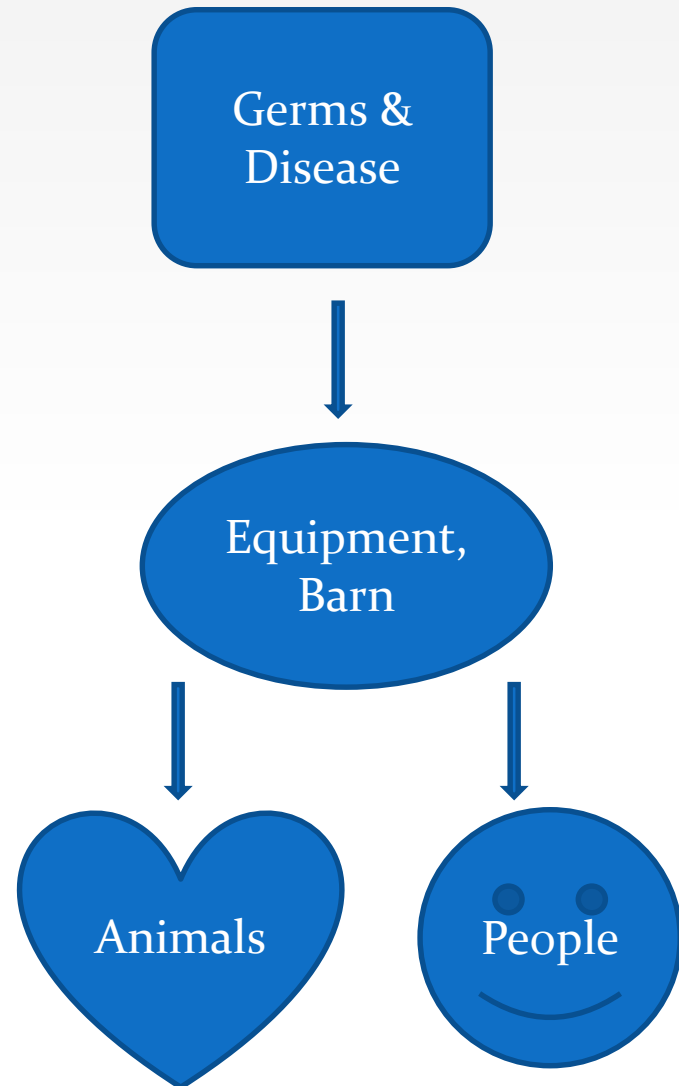
Prevention

- No Eating in animals areas
- Wash hands after petting or being around animals
- Wash hands before you eat or drink
- No strollers in animal areas
- Supervise young children
- Clean equipment
- Do not sleep in animal areas



Fomites

- Germs along with their diseases can pass from animal to equipment
- Equipment to other animals
- Equipment to people



Hand Washing



One of the
single most
Important
things you
Can do &
teach to
prevent
illness

So You're Going to the Fair...

- Take only healthy animals to the fair
 - Fever, normal behavior, normal stools
- Report any illness during the fair
- Clean & disinfect equipment:
 - Home & after the fair
 - Do not share equipment
- Isolate animals after the fair: 7 days, watch for signs of illness (Quarantine)





Teach your 4-H students how to stay healthy at the Fair!

Have fun & enjoy your animals without getting ill!

Questions?

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