



## RINGWORM

SHEEP, CATTLE, GOATS, PIGS, HORSES, DOGS, AND CATS CAN GET THIS. THIS IS A COMMON INFECTION OF THE SKIN CAUSED BY A FUNGUS, NOT A WORM!

### SYMPTOMS

It is called ringworm because it causes an itchy, red, circular rash. The patches are hairless and can be crusty or scabbed.

### HOW CAN I GET IT?

By touching an infected animal's skin or fur or by touching things that are infected with the fungus, like blankets and towels.

### HOW CAN I AVOID IT?

Do not interact with animals that have ringworm. If you have to handle animals, wear gloves and long sleeves. Wash your hands with soap and water afterward. Take animals with ringworm to the veterinarian so treatment can be started.



## CRYPTOSPORIDIUM

CATTLE ARE THE MOST COMMON ANIMAL TO HAVE CRYPTO IN THEIR STOMACHS. ESPECIALLY CALVES. CRYPTO WILL MAKE CALVES SICK WITH DIARRHEA/SCOURS BUT USUALLY DOESN'T MAKE ADULT ANIMALS SICK. THIS GERM IS FOUND IN THE ANIMAL'S POOP.

### SYMPTOMS IN PEOPLE

Watery diarrhea, stomach cramps, dehydration, weight loss

### HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO GET SICK?

2 to 10 days

### HOW CAN I GET IT?

You get *Cryptosporidium* by accidentally eating the germ, which is in the animal's poop. Poop can get onto an animal's fur and in its environment. When you touch an animal or its environment the germs can get on your hands and then into your mouth. Many dairy cattle have this as calves, and once recovered they may shed *Cryptosporidium* on and off throughout their life.

*Cryptosporidium* isn't killed by common disinfectants but chlorine dioxide (ClO<sub>2</sub>) is effective.

### HOW CAN I AVOID IT?

*Cryptosporidium* is a parasite with a hard outer shell so hand sanitizer and other common disinfectants can't kill it. That's why it's so important to wash your hands with soap and water after touching cattle or being in their environment and before eating any food. Leave food and drink outside of animal areas and keep your hands out of your mouth.



## SALMONELLA

CATTLE, CHICKENS, PIGS, HORSES, AND REPTILES CAN HAVE *SALMONELLA* IN THEIR STOMACHS EVEN IF THEY AREN'T SICK. THIS GERM IS FOUND IN THE ANIMAL'S POOP.

### SYMPTOMS IN PEOPLE

Diarrhea, stomach cramps, and fever

### HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO GET SICK?

12 to 72 hours

### HOW CAN I GET IT?

You get *Salmonella* by accidentally eating the germ, which is in the animal's poop. Poop can get onto an animal's fur and in its environment.

When you touch an animal or its environment the germs can get on your hands and then into your mouth. Reptiles and baby chicks are especially likely to have *Salmonella*.

### HOW CAN I AVOID IT?

Wash your hands with soap and water after touching animals or being in their environment and before eating any food. Leave food and drink outside of animal areas and keep your hands out of your mouth. Kids less than 5 years old shouldn't handle reptiles or baby poultry because they are at higher risk of getting sick.



## HAND WASHING

### DESCRIPTION

Handwashing is the best way to keep yourself and your animals healthy. Remember to wash your hands for 20 seconds (or sing the happy birthday song 2 times) with soap and water after being with the animals.



## INFLUENZA

PEOPLE, PIGS, AND POULTRY CAN GET SICK WITH THE FLU.

### SYMPTOMS IN PEOPLE

Fever, headache and body aches, cough, sore throat, and feeling tired. These symptoms come on suddenly.

### HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO GET SICK?

1 to 4 days

### HOW CAN I GET IT?

People most commonly get flu from other people who are sick with the flu. This happens from being near someone sick with the flu who is coughing and sneezing or from touching an object, like a doorknob, that has the flu virus on it. People can get sick from pigs and poultry with the flu, but it's very rare.

### HOW CAN I AVOID IT?

The best way to avoid the flu is to get your yearly flu vaccine. You can also stay away from people who are sick with the flu, wash your hands with soap and water, and don't touch your eyes, nose, or mouth. Germs spread this way.

### HOW CAN ANIMALS GET IT?

Both pigs and poultry get sick from other pigs or poultry through close contact and from objects with flu virus on them that are shared. Pigs commonly have a barking cough and stop eating but they may have no signs at all and usually recover. Poultry may show no signs of illness or may get very sick and die quickly depending on the type of flu.



## CAMPYLOBACTER

CATTLE, CHICKENS, PIGS, DOGS, AND CATS CAN HAVE CAMPY IN THEIR STOMACHS EVEN IF THEY AREN'T SICK. THIS GERM IS FOUND IN THE ANIMAL'S POOP.

### SYMPTOMS IN PEOPLE

Diarrhea, fever, and stomach cramps

### HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO GET SICK?

2 to 5 days

### HOW CAN I GET IT?

You get campy by accidentally eating the germ, which is in the animal's poop. Poop can get onto an animal's fur and in its environment. When you touch an animal or its environment the germs can get on your hands and then into your mouth.

### HOW CAN I AVOID IT?

Wash your hands with soap and water after touching animals or being in their environment and before eating any food. Leave food and drink outside of animal areas and keep your hands out of your mouth.



## E. COLI

CATTLE AND OTHER RUMINANT ANIMALS LIKE GOATS, SHEEP, AND DEER CAN HAVE *E. COLI* IN THEIR STOMACHS EVEN IF THEY AREN'T SICK. THIS GERM IS FOUND IN THE ANIMAL'S POOP

### SYMPTOMS IN PEOPLE

Severe stomach cramps, diarrhea (often bloody), and fever

### HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO GET SICK?

2 to 5 days

### HOW CAN I GET IT?

You get *E. coli* by accidentally eating the germ, which is in the animal's poop. Poop can get onto an animal's fur and in its environment. When you touch an animal or its environment the germs can get on your hands and then into your mouth. Cattle are especially likely to have *E. coli*. It doesn't make them sick but can make people very sick, especially kids under 5 years of age.

### HOW CAN I AVOID IT?

Wash your hands with soap and water after touching animals or being in their environment and before eating any food. Leave food and drink outside of animal areas and keep your hands out of your mouth. Kids less than 5 years old shouldn't have direct contact with cattle because they are at higher risk of getting severely ill.



## BARN CLOTHES

### DESCRIPTION

Wearing special barn clothes that you change out of keeps germs out of the house and keeps you from spreading germs between barns.



## BARN BOOTS

### DESCRIPTION

Wearing special barn boots that you change out of keeps germs out of the house and keeps you from spreading germs between barns.

# PATHOGEN PAIR MEMORY GAME

2-4 PLAYERS | AGES: 5+

There are many ways that you can choose to use these cards. Feel free to use the memory game option below or make your own spin-off. We recommend that you go through each description card and talk about which animals can share these germs with us, what illness looks like, how we can get sick from these germs, and how to stay healthy. For most of these germs there are many ways people can get sick; from animal contact, to drinking untreated water, to eating undercooked or contaminated food. For this game, we focused on how animals and people could share these germs.

## MEMORY

Mix up the cards.

Lay them out, face down.

Turn over any two cards.

If the two cards match, keep them and have players review the pathogen/item on the card. Refer to the definitions and descriptions on the reverse of this insert.

If the cards don't match, turn them back over in the same location and move to the next player.

Try to remember what was on each card and where it was.

Watch and remember the location of cards during other players' turns.

If a match is made, the player takes another turn.

The game is over when all the cards have been matched.

The player with the most matches wins!



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**EXTENSION**

