**Zoonotic Diseases of Sheep and Goats**

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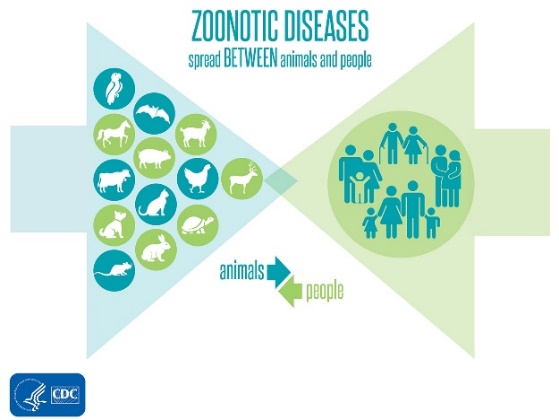
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**Zoonotic Diseases from Sheep/Goats**

**Zoonosis:**

A zoonosis is an infectious disease that can be transmitted between a non-human animal and a human. These zoonotic agents can be viral, bacterial, or parasitic. They can be transmitted via direct contact, food, the environment, or water.



**Campylobacteriosis**

A major cause of enteritis in humans, *Campylobacter spp*. (e.g., *C. jejuni* and *C. coli*) often infects people by the consumption of contaminated or undercooked meat and unpasteurized milk or dairy products (**oral**). People can also be infected by untreated water or contact with infected animals or feces. People infected with campylobacteriosis can have diarrhea, fever, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, headache, and muscle pain. People with compromised immune systems are at higher risk for severe or recurrent infections.

**Salmonellosis**

People most commonly get salmonellosis from eating improperly cooked food, such as meat, eggs, or unpasteurized milk/dairy products (**oral**). People can also get salmonellosis by **direct contact** with feces/diarrhea from infected animals. People with salmonellosis may have diarrhea, fever, and abdominal cramping.

**Listeriosis**

*Listeria monocytogenes* causes listeriosis, a bacterial disease in ruminants and humans. Most infections in people occur by eating raw meat or unpasteurized dairy products (**oral**), but there are additional ways to be infected. Animals can shed *L. monocytogenes* in the feces, milk, and uterine discharges. Pregnant women or immunocompromised people should take special care to avoid unpasteurized dairy products. Unlike other bacteria, *L. monocytogenes* can grow in cold temperatures, including in the refrigerator. A skin infection form of the disease can occur in people who handle sick animals.

***Escherichia coli (E. coli)***

Although most *Escherichia coli* are harmless bacteria and part of the normal intestinal flora, some serotypes such as *E. coli* O157:H7 can cause intestinal disease (food poisoning) in humans, resulting in bloody diarrhea, kidney failure, and death. People can become infected by ingestion following contact with feces of infected animals (and humans) in contaminated food, and water.

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