

APPENDIX G TO SC EBOLA PLAN

MANAGEMENT OF ANIMALS

- I. The SC Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC), State Animal Health Officials and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) will collaborate to manage protocols for animals based on guidance from the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) Working Group as described below. **The guidance was developed based on information extrapolated from scientific knowledge of EVD in humans and non-human primates (apes and monkeys), and describes management of dog and cat pets. Management of other animal species will be handled on a case by case basis.**
- II. Guidance
- A. *Interim Guidance for Public Health Officials on Pets of Ebola Virus Disease Contacts and Interim Guidance for Dog or Cat Quarantine after Exposure to a Human with Confirmed Ebola Virus Disease* was released on 10 November 2014, from the AVMA Ebola Companion Animal Response Plan Working Group: <http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/pdf/pets-of-ebola-contacts.pdf> and <http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/pdf/dog-cat-quarantine.pdf>.
- B. Summary
- Information on EVD and animals**
 - There have been no reports of dogs or cats becoming sick with or spreading EVD. Some exotic pets (such as monkeys, apes, or pigs) are believed to have a higher risk. There is no evidence that EVD can infect birds, reptiles, amphibians, or fish.
 - More information on EVD and animals is available on CDC's website: <http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/transmission/qas-pets.html>.
 - Guidance regarding animals and EVD contacts and EVD patients.** In management of animals and EVD, human and animal health officials share the goals of prevention of animal transmission of EVD due to exposure to either human or animal EVD cases, and prevention of the need for quarantine of animals due to contact with EVD patients.
 - Persons under *Active Monitoring* by public health officials do not need to limit exposure to animals *if they are asymptomatic*. People under *Direct Active Monitoring* by public health officials should avoid contact with animals out of an abundance of caution. **It is important to keep animals away from blood or body fluids of a person with symptoms of EVD.**
- III. SCDHEC and SC State Animal Health Officials will work with the CDC to perform risk assessments of animals suspected of having had exposure to PUI or Confirmed EVD cases. If an assessment warrants, a mandatory 21-day quarantine period will be instituted.

- A secure facility, transporter, and veterinary care professionals will be determined.
- All people providing animal care will follow strict biosecurity protocols to prevent exposure and will self-monitor for symptoms and report to public health officials.
- A public health or animal health official will be designated prior to the start of the quarantine period to oversee all necessary activities during the quarantine.
- The animal's health status will be monitored consistently during the quarantine period.
- If testing is indicated per CDC recommendations, laboratory samples from the animal will be submitted for EVD testing to a diagnostic laboratory as determined by the CDC.
- In the event the animal tests positive for EVD, the animal will be euthanized and its body incinerated.
- The animal will be considered releasable from quarantine after either:
 - The PUI to whom the animal was exposed has been ruled-out as an EVD case, or
 - 21 days from the date of exposure to a confirmed EVD case. Release at the end of a 21-day quarantine period will be contingent upon the animal remaining healthy and testing negative for EVD (if testing was indicated).

IV. Primary contacts in SC

- SCDHEC Public Health Veterinarian - 803-667-1268 or (803) 898-4042
- Clemson Livestock-Poultry Health c/o Emergency Preparedness Veterinarian - 843-709-2472