



State of Alaska  
Department of Environmental Conservation  
Division of Environmental Health  
Office of the State Veterinarian (OSV)  
5251 Dr. MLK Jr. Avenue,  
Anchorage, AK 99507  
Phone: (907) 375-8215 Fax: (907) 929-7335



## State of Alaska Animal Disease Reporting Requirements March 2017

### REPORTABLE ANIMAL DISEASES

Certain disease conditions pose or may pose significant threats to animal health, public health, the environment, or the food supply. Any veterinarian, animal owner, or designated representative of a laboratory that conducts animal disease testing is responsible for reporting diseases observed within animals in the State of Alaska to the State Veterinarian by telephone, e-mail or FAX, as outlined below.

It is recommended that any animal disease not known to exist in the United States, any disease for which a control program already exists, or any unexplained increase in the morbidity or mortality of any animal population also be reported, as should any conditions caused by exposure to toxic substances that have or may have the potential to be an animal health, public health, or food safety threat.

More information regarding reportable diseases can be found in the State of Alaska Animal Health Regulations (18 AAC 36.215. Disease identification and reporting):  
<http://www.akleg.gov/basis/aac.asp#18.36.215>.

#### Report on Day of Discovery

(Report the discovery of, existence of, or suspected existence of disease.)

- (1) African horse sickness;
- (2) African swine fever;
- (3) bovine spongiform encephalopathy;
- (4) caprine and ovine brucellosis;
- (5) classical swine fever (hog cholera);
- (6) contagious bovine pleuropneumonia;
- (7) contagious equine metritis;
- (8) contagious agalactia;
- (9) contagious caprine pleuropneumonia;

- (10) dourine;
- (11) enterovirus encephalomyelitis (exotic strains);
- (12) epizootic lymphangitis;
- (13) equine piroplasmiasis;
- (14) exotic (velogenic and mesogenic strains) Newcastle disease;
- (15) foot and mouth disease;
- (16) glanders;
- (17) heartwater;
- (18) horse pox;
- (19) Japanese encephalitis;
- (20) lumpy skin disease;
- (21) malignant catarrhal fever (foreign strain);
- (22) Nairobi sheep disease;
- (23) ovine pulmonary adenomatosis;
- (24) peste des petits ruminants;
- (25) rift valley fever;
- (26) rinderpest;
- (27) salmonellosis (*Salmonella abortus ovis*);
- (28) screwworm;
- (29) pox in sheep or goats;
- (30) surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*);
- (31) theileriasis (*Theileria parva*, *T. annulata*, and other foreign species);
- (32) trypanosomiasis (*Trypanosoma congolense*, *T. vivax*, *T. brucei brucei*);
- (33) Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis.
- (34) anthrax;
- (35) fowl plague (highly pathogenic avian influenza);
- (36) rabies;
- (37) swine vesicular disease;
- (38) sylvatic plague;
- (39) vesicular stomatitis;
- (40) West Nile virus.

### Report by Next Working Day

(Report the discovery of, existence of, or suspected existence of disease.)

- (1) brucellosis where there is
  - (A) positive serology;
  - (B) abortion; or
  - (C) bacterial culture;
- (2) contagious ecthyma where there are
  - (A) clinical signs; or
  - (B) virus isolation;
- (3) chronic wasting disease where there are
  - (A) clinical signs;
  - (B) histopathology; or
  - (C) chemical histopathology;
- (4) eastern or western equine encephalitis where there are
  - (A) clinical signs;
  - (B) histopathology; or
  - (C) positive serology with increasing titer;
- (5) fowl typhoid where there is
  - (A) bacterial culture; or
  - (B) positive serology;
- (6) infectious coryza where there are
  - (A) clinical signs;
  - (B) bacterial culture; or
  - (C) positive serology;
- (7) laryngotracheitis where there are
  - (A) clinical signs;
  - (B) viral culture; or
  - (C) positive serology;
- (8) Lyme disease where there are
  - (A) clinical signs; or
  - (B) positive serology;
- (9) ornithosis, psittacosis, *Chlamydia psittaci* in birds where there is
  - (A) bacterial culture;
  - (B) positive serology; or
  - (C) other positive laboratory diagnostic tests;
- (10) pullorum disease (*Salmonella Pullorum*) where there is

- (A) bacterial culture; or
- (B) positive serology;
- (11) Potomac horse fever where there are
  - (A) clinical signs; or
  - (B) positive serology;
- (12) pseudorabies where there is positive serology;
- (13) scrapie where there are
  - (A) clinical signs;
  - (B) histopathology; or
  - (C) chemical histopathology;
- (14) tuberculosis where there are
  - (A) clinical signs or history of exposure;
  - (B) responses to a tuberculin test;
  - (C) granuloma submitted to a laboratory as a possible tuberculosis lesion;
  - (D) acid fast organisms not identified as Johne's or benign types;
  - (E) bacterial culture positive for *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, *M. bovis*, or *M. avium* in a mammal; or
  - (F) other laboratory tests positive for *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, *M. bovis*, or *M. avium* in a mammal;
- (15) tularemia where there are
  - (A) clinical signs;
  - (B) serology; or
  - (C) bacterial culture.

**Report by Fifth Working Day of Each Month**

(Report the first case as diagnosed by a laboratory performing testing or diagnostic procedures on any animal during the previous month.)

- (1) anaplasmosis;
- (2) atrophic rhinitis;
- (3) avian infectious bronchitis;
- (4) avian tuberculosis;
- (5) babesiosis;
- (6) blue tongue;
- (7) bovine genital campylobacteriosis;
- (8) caprine arthritis encephalitis;
- (9) cysticercosis;
- (10) dermatophilosis (*Dermatophilus congolensis*);

- (11) duck viral enteritis;
- (12) duck viral hepatitis;
- (13) echinococcosis (hydatidosis);
- (14) enzootic abortion of ewes (ovine psittacosis, *Chlamydia psittaci*);
- (15) enzootic bovine leukosis;
- (16) equine infectious anemia;
- (17) equine influenza (virus type A);
- (18) equine rhinopneumonitis (1 and 4);
- (19) equine viral arteritis;
- (20) fowl cholera (*Pasteurella multocida*);
- (21) fowl pox;
- (22) hemorrhagic septicemia (*Pasteurella multocida*);
- (23) horse mange;
- (24) infectious bursal disease (gumboro disease);
- (25) infectious bovine rhinotracheitis or infectious pustular vulvovaginitis;
- (26) infectious hematopoietic necrosis;
- (27) leptospirosis;
- (28) maedi-visna virus or ovine progressive pneumonia;
- (29) Marek's disease;
- (30) mycoplasmosis (*Mycoplasma gallisepticum*);
- (31) ovine epididymitis (*Brucella ovis*);
- (32) paratuberculosis (Johne's disease);
- (33) porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome;
- (34) Q Fever (*Coxiella burnetti*);
- (35) transmissible gastroenteritis;
- (36) trichomoniasis.

#### **Report by Tenth Working Day of Each Month**

(Report the first case where there are clinical signs, or as diagnosed by a laboratory performing testing or diagnostic procedures on any animal during the previous month.)

- (1) Aleutian disease in mink;
- (2) atrophic rhinitis;
- (3) blackleg;
- (4) bovine viral diarrhea;
- (5) botulism;
- (6) campylobacteriosis;
- (7) cryptosporidiosis (clinical cases only);

- (8) distemper in dogs or mink;
- (9) edema disease;
- (10) equine protozoal myeloencephalitis;
- (11) equine viral rhinopneumonia;
- (12) erysipelas;
- (13) heartworm;
- (14) histoplasmosis;
- (15) influenza in swine or equines;
- (16) leptospirosis;
- (17) bovine leukosis;
- (18) listeriosis;
- (19) malignant edema in equines or cattle;
- (20) malignant catarrhal fever;
- (21) mycotic stomatitis;
- (22) infectious mastitis in cattle or goats;
- (23) Newcastle disease (lentogenic or low pathogenic strain);
- (24) salmonellosis, including
  - (A) *Salmonella paratyphi*, *S. enteritidis*, and *S. typhimurium* in poultry;
  - (B) DT 104, *S. dublin*, and *S. newport* in cattle; and
  - (C) any salmonella outbreaks in equines;
- (25) scabies in swine or other small animals (nonotodectic mange);
- (26) strangles (confirmed *Streptococcus equi*);
- (27) tetanus (*Clostridium tetani*);
- (28) transmissible encephalopathy in mink;
- (29) toxoplasmosis.