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## State of Alaska Animal Disease Reporting Requirements August 2021

### 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.legis.state.ak.us/basis/aac.asp#18.36.215>).

#### Report on Day of Discovery

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

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

- (10) contagious caprine pleuropneumonia;
- (11) Crimean Congo hemorrhagic fever;
- (12) dourine (*Trypanosoma equiperdum*);
- (13) enterovirus encephalomyelitis (exotic strains);
- (14) epizootic lymphangitis;
- (15) equine piroplasmosis (*Theileria equi*, *Babesia caballi*);
- (16) virulent (velogenic and mesogenic strains) Newcastle disease;
- (17) foot and mouth disease;
- (18) glanders;
- (19) heartwater;
- (20) Hendra virus disease;
- (21) horse pox;
- (22) Japanese encephalitis;
- (23) leishmaniasis;
- (24) lumpy skin disease;
- (25) malignant catarrhal fever (foreign strain);
- (26) Nairobi sheep disease;
- (27) ovine pulmonary adenomatosis;
- (28) peste des petits ruminants;
- (29) rabbit hemorrhagic disease (RHDV, RHDVa, RHVD2);
- (30) rift valley fever;
- (31) rinderpest;
- (32) *Salmonella abortus ovis*;
- (33) screwworm;
- (34) pox in sheep or goats;
- (35) Seneca Valley virus;
- (36) surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*);
- (37) theileriosis (*Theileria parva*, *T. annulata*, and other foreign species);
- (38) trypanosomiasis (*Trypanosoma congolense*, *T. vivax*, *T. brucei brucei*);
- (39) Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis.
- (40) anthrax;
- (41) bovine babesiosis;
- (42) cattle fever tick (*Boophilus annulatus*, *B. microplus*);
- (43) contagious foot rot;
- (44) duck virus enteritis;
- (45) highly pathogenic avian influenza (fowl plague);
- (46) porcine coronaviruses (PEDv, TGE, Delta);

- (47) low pathogenic avian influenza (H5 and H7 subtypes);
- (48) rabies;
- (49) swine vesicular disease;
- (50) sylvatic plague;
- (51) vesicular stomatitis;
- (52) trichomonosis;
- (40) West Nile virus.

**Report by Next Working Day**

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

- (1) avian infectious laryngotracheitis where there are
  - (A) clinical signs;
  - (B) viral culture; or
  - (C) positive serology;
- (2) brucellosis where there is
  - (A) positive serology;
  - (B) abortion; or
  - (C) bacterial culture;
- (3) chronic wasting disease where there are
  - (A) clinical signs;
  - (B) histopathology; or
  - (C) chemical histopathology;
- (4) contagious ecthyma where there are
  - (A) clinical signs; or
  - (B) virus isolation;
- (5) eastern or western equine encephalitis where there are
  - (A) clinical signs;
  - (B) histopathology; or
  - (C) positive serology with increasing titer;
- (6) fowl typhoid (*Salmonella gallinarum*) where there is
  - (A) bacterial culture; or
  - (B) positive serology;
- (7) infectious coryza where there are
  - (A) clinical signs;
  - (B) bacterial culture; or
  - (C) positive serology;

- (8) Lyme disease where there are
  - (A) clinical signs; or
  - (B) positive serology;
- (9) ornithosis or psittacosis in birds where there is
  - (A) bacterial culture;
  - (B) positive serology; or
  - (C) other positive laboratory diagnostic tests;
- (10) Potomac horse fever where there are
  - (A) clinical signs; or
  - (B) positive serology;
- (11) pseudorabies where there is positive serology;
- (12) pullorum disease (*Salmonella Pullorum*) where there is
  - (A) bacterial culture; or
  - (B) 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) *Cryptococcus gatti*;
- (11) dermatophilosis (*Dermatophilus congolensis*);
- (12) duck viral hepatitis;
- (13) echinococcosis (hydatidosis);
- (14) enzootic abortion of ewes (ovine psittacosis, *Chlamydia psittaci*);
- (15) enzootic bovine leukosis;
- (16) epizootic hemorrhagic disease;
- (17) equine infectious anemia;
- (18) equine influenza (virus type A);
- (19) equine rhinopneumonitis (EHV-1 and EHV-4);
- (20) equine viral arteritis;
- (21) fowl cholera (*Pasteurella multocida*);
- (22) fowl pox;
- (23) hemorrhagic septicemia (*Pasteurella multocida*);
- (24) horse mange;
- (25) infectious bursal disease (Gumboro disease);
- (26) infectious bovine rhinotracheitis or infectious pustular vulvovaginitis;
- (27) leptospirosis;
- (28) maedi-visna virus or ovine progressive pneumonia;
- (29) Marek's disease;
- (30) *Mycoplasma ovipneumonia* in any cloven hoofed species;
- (31) mycoplasmosis (*Mycoplasma gallisepticum*);
- (32) ovine epididymitis (*Brucella ovis*);
- (33) paratuberculosis (Johne's disease);
- (34) porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome;
- (35) Q Fever (*Coxiella burnetti*);
- (36) transmissible gastroenteritis;
- (37) trichomoniasis;
- (38) turkey rhinotracheitis (avian pneumovirus).

### Report by Tenth Working Day of Each Month

(Report the first case with 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) blackleg;
- (3) bovine viral diarrhea;
- (4) botulism;
- (5) campylobacteriosis;
- (6) *Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis* (pigeon fever);
- (7) cryptosporidiosis;
- (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) listeriosis;
- (17) malignant edema in equines or cattle;
- (18) malignant catarrhal fever;
- (19) mycotic stomatitis;
- (20) myxomatosis;
- (21) Newcastle disease (lentogenic or low pathogenic strain);
- (22) 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;
- (23) scabies in swine or other small animals (nonotodectic mange);
- (24) strangles (confirmed *Streptococcus equi*);
- (25) tetanus (*Clostridium tetani*);
- (26) transmissible encephalopathy in mink;
- (27) toxoplasmosis;
- (28) vesicular exanthema.