



Zoonotic Disease Train the Trainer GLOSSARY

Aerosol/droplet transmission: Droplets containing pathogens travel through the air and are inhaled by another animal or human

Agent: The cause of the disease

Arthropod: Invertebrate animals including ticks, mosquitoes, flies, and other insects

Ascaris: A roundworm that lives in the guts of some animals and can cause illness

Ascariasis: A parasitic infection caused by the roundworm *Ascaris*

Asymptomatic: When a living thing does not show signs of illness

Bacteria: A single-celled germ that cannot be seen with the naked eye and can cause illness

Biosecurity: Practices to prevent the spread of illness

***Campylobacter*:** A germ that lives in the gut of its hosts and can cause diarrhea and vomiting

Campylobacteriosis: An infection caused by *Campylobacter*

Case definition: A set of standard criteria for deciding whether an individual should be classified as having the disease

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): An agency that protects the health, safety, and security of Americans from disease threats

Comb: The fleshy growth on top of the head of chickens and turkeys

Crust: A hard outer covering on the skin

Cryptosporidium: A germ that can cause stomach illness and is often spread through water or animal contact

Cryptosporidiosis: A diarrheal disease caused by *Cryptosporidium*

Cull: The removal or killing of animals done to stop the spread of illness

Dead-end hosts: Hosts that cannot spread the disease to others

Depopulation: Large numbers of animals are destroyed quickly and efficiently

Diagnostic tests: Tests performed to aid in the detection of a disease

Direct contact transmission: Spread of pathogens through contact with an infected human or animal, its tissues, or its fluids by way of open wounds, mucous membranes (such as the lining of the digestive, respiratory, or urinary tracts), or scraped skin

Disease: An illness that affects a person, animal, or plant

Disease Outbreak: When people or animals in one area become sick in numbers higher than normal

E. Coli: A bacterium found in the gut of humans and animals

Edema: Swelling caused by a build-up of fluid

Emerging: A disease that appears in a population for the first time, or that previously existed but is rapidly increasing in incidence or geographic range

Endemic: An illness normally found in a certain area

Enteric Disease: Stomach illnesses caused by germs that enter the body through the mouth

Environment: The surroundings and conditions outside of the host that cause or allow diseases to be transmitted

Epidemiology: The study of the cause, spread, and control of illnesses

Feces/Fecal Matter: Bodily waste or poop

Fomite: A nonliving object that can carry and spread germs

Foodborne Illness: An illness caused by eating or drinking something with harmful germs

Genetic: Relating to genes, the basic units by which traits are passed from parents to offspring

Guillain-Barré Syndrome (GBS): A rare disorder in which a person's own immune system damages their nerve cells, causing muscle weakness and sometimes paralysis

Host: A living animal or plant that provides food or shelter for another

Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome (HUS): A type of kidney failure that typically requires hospitalization

Immunity: The natural ability of a human or animal to prevent illness

Immunocompromised/Immunosuppressed: A person or animal with a weak immune system, making them more likely to get sick

Importation: Bringing goods into the country

Incidence: The number of new cases in a specific time frame

Incubation Period: The time between when a human or animal is first exposed to a germ and when they get sick

Indirect contact transmission: Spread of pathogens by touching surfaces or objects previously touched by an infected human or animal

Infection: When agents such as bacteria or viruses enter the body and cause a disease

Infertile: Not able to have offspring

Influenza: An illness of the lungs that can spread quickly to other humans or animals

Ingestion (oral) transmission: When pathogens enter the body from eating contaminated food, drinking contaminated water, or by licking or chewing contaminated objects

Isolate: Separate from others

Lethargy: A lack of energy

Microscopic: Something that cannot be seen with the naked eye

Mucous membranes: The lining of the digestive, respiratory, or urinary tracts

Mutation: A change to the DNA or RNA

One Health: The concept that human, animal, and environmental health are all connected

Organism: A living plant, animal, or cell

Pandemic: An illness that spreads across the world

Parasite: A germ that lives on or in a host and can cause harm

Pathogens: Germs that can cause illness

Quarantine: Keeping sick animals away from healthy animals to avoid the spread of illness

Reassortment: Process in which two or more influenza viruses infect a single host and the viruses swap genetic information

Rendering plants: Facilities that process animal by-products into different materials

Reportable (notifiable) disease: Disease that must be reported to local, state, or federal health officials when diagnosed

Reservoir: Humans or animals that continuously have the germ and can spread it to others

Salmonella: A germ that can cause stomach illness in humans

Salmonellosis: A diarrhea disease caused by *Salmonella*

Screening tests: Tests performed on a large number of people to identify those who have or are likely to develop a disease

Shiga Toxin-Producing *E. coli* (STEC): A kind of *E. coli* that can cause stomach illness

Sign: Any feeling of illness that can be measured such as a fever

State Veterinarian: The person in charge of animal illnesses for the state

Sterilize: To clean something in a way that kills germs

Surveillance tests: Tests performed to monitor the occurrence of a disease in a population

Symptom: Any feeling of illness such as a sore throat that cannot be measured

Tissues: A group of cells that are close together and have the same function

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA): An agency focused on topics such as food and agriculture

Vaccination: Weak or killed germs given to prevent a specific illness

Variant: Influenza viruses in humans that are normally found in swine or other animals

Vector: A living thing that can spread an illness to others

Vector transmission: Transfer of a pathogen from an infected animal to another animal or a human by an insect

Virus: A small germ that can cause illness and needs a living thing to spread

Wattle: The fold of skin hanging from the neck or throat of chickens and turkeys

Zoonotic Disease: Illnesses that can be spread between animals and people