



## 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