Zoonotic infections are those that can be transmitted between animals and humans.

One Health is a collaborative approach between sectors and disciplines with the goal to achieve optimal health outcomes while recognizing the interconnection between people, animals, plants, and their shared environment.

Salmonella bacteria can cause infectious diarrhea, with onset ranging from six hours to six days following exposure.
- Symptoms typically last 4-7 days.
- Salmonella infections have been linked to foodborne outbreaks and are associated with poultry, eggs, unpasteurized dairy products, fruits, and vegetables.
- A diagnosis can be made with a stool culture or nucleic acid amplification tests.
- Adequate hydration is the most important treatment.
- Antibiotics are not recommended for most patients.
- For those with immunocompromise and certain other conditions, consider treatment with ceftriaxone or ciprofloxacin as first-line therapies (click here for more information).
- **Rabies virus** is most common in raccoons, skunks, bats, and foxes in the United States
- If infected with rabies, symptoms may not initially occur. If symptoms occur, they can be similar to influenza but can progress to confusion, seizures, and death
- A two-dose rabies vaccination series (Imovax or RabAvert) is available for prevention in those at high risk
- If exposed to rabies, **post-exposure prophylaxis with rabies immune globulin** (Imogam Rabies-HT, HyperRAB, or Kedrab) and vaccine (Imovax or RabAvert) should be given as soon as possible after the exposure with additional doses of the vaccine on days 3, 7, and 14

- **Lyme disease** is most commonly caused by the bacteria *Borrelia burgdorferi,* which can be transmitted by the blacklegged tick if it is attached to a human for at least 24 hours
- The highest incidence of Lyme disease is in the Northern and Eastern United States
- A single dose of doxycycline can be considered for post-exposure prophylaxis after a high-risk tick bite, but is most effective within 72 hours after tick removal
- Symptoms include fever, headache, fatigue, and a characteristic ‘bullseye’ rash – examples of the cutaneous presentations can be found [here](#)
- **Doxycycline is the recommended antibiotic** for the treatment of Lyme disease, including for children of all ages, with amoxicillin and cefuroxime as alternatives

- **West Nile virus** is the leading cause of mosquito-borne disease in the United States
- The states with the highest incidence as of 2012 include Arizona, New Mexico, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Colorado
- The best way to prevent contracting West Nile virus is to minimize exposure to mosquitos and use repellants
- Most people with West Nile virus don’t have symptoms, but those who do experience general symptoms such as fever, body aches, and vomiting
- Although rare, West Nile virus can cause central nervous system infections
- There are **no vaccines to prevent or medications to treat** West Nile virus