

## Psittacosis (Avian Chlamydiosis)

**Cause:** *Chlamydomphila psittaci*, a bacteria.

**Occurrence in Animals:** Wild birds (especially parrots, but also pigeons, doves, sparrows, canaries, mynah birds, shore birds, etc), pet birds (especially parrots, parakeets, cockatiels, canaries, etc) and domestic turkeys and geese (rarely chickens).

**Source of Infection in Animals:** Infected birds shed the bacteria through feces and nasal discharges, which can remain infectious in the environment for several months.

**Transmission:** Infection is acquired by inhaling dried respiratory secretions, feces, or dander (skin flakes) of infected birds. It can also be transmitted via feathers and eggs.

### Observable Signs of Infection:

#### Animals:

- May be asymptomatic (no outward signs), especially in parrots. Stress can induce disease.
- Lethargy, anorexia, ruffled feathers may be observed.
- Difficulty breathing.
- Inflamed eyes, ocular and nasal discharges, (green) diarrhea and death may occur.

#### Humans:

- Fever, chills, headache, malaise, muscle ache, dry cough.
- If not treated, can evolve into severe pneumonia (detected by chest x-ray), heart infection, and liver infection.

### Precautions:

- Good personal hygiene:
  - **WASH HANDS** after handling animals, particularly those **giving birth**,
  - No eating, drinking, smoking, etc., around animals and their environments.
- Healthy birds can shed *C. psittaci*, and organisms can persist in the environment for several months.
- Wear gloves, safety goggles and respirator (e.g. NIOSH certified dust mask) when cleaning potentially contaminated areas.
- If employees/students develop febrile illness/cough after exposure to birds, especially if bird is newly introduced or is a sick bird in the teaching hospital, they should immediately seek medical attention.

**Reference:** <http://www.research.cornell.edu/care/zoonoses.html>

### Additional Information:

<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr4908a1.htm>  
<http://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/Factsheets/pdfs/pstitacosis.pdf>  
<http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/msds-ftss/msds31e.html>