

Naperville Council Meeting

1/21/20

Humane Ordinance

Nikki Ormsby

Is playing with a puppy at the pet store really innocent?

Imagine going into a pet store with your family in hopes of purchasing your new family member. You see the little American Staffordshire terrier puppy and ask to play with it. You and your kids play with the dog named Kingston for 20 minutes, and absolutely fall in love, but cannot take home the dog right now. So you go home to talk it over. A couple days later you, one of your family members, or all, suddenly feel ill with an upset stomach, fever and stomach cramps. Then comes the worse part, the horrible diarrhea. You weren't around anyone that was sick. And everyone in your house has felt fine for months. Why all of a sudden is this happening???? THIS IS **Campylobacter!**

Reports of humans affected with *Campylobacter* have been inclining according to the Centers of Disease Control & Prevention.

But what is CDC? *Campylobacter* is a bacteria that can spread to people through contact with feces of infected animals and contaminated food or water. Puppies and dogs can carry *Campylobacter* germs that can make people sick, even while appearing healthy and clean. So everyone that visits a pet store to play with a puppy and/or to purchase them are in risk of being contaminated with *Campylobacter*

What happens when a human contracts *Campylobacter*? People who contract it usually have diarrhea (that can be bloody), fever, and stomach cramps. Because *Campylobacter* mimics the stomach flu, many people who are infected with the disease never seek treatment from a doctor or hospital. The reported cases are the worse-case scenarios for the disease and those are your neighbors and constituents who were affected.

How many people have been infected? A total of 113 people with laboratory-confirmed infections or symptoms consistent with *Campylobacter*

Who and when have been infected? Illnesses started on dates ranging from January 12, 2016 to January 7, 2018. Ill people ranged in age from less than 1 year to 86, with a median age of 27.

When do the symptoms start? These symptoms usually start within 2–5 days after exposure and last about a week.

Is it treatable? Most people recover without antibiotic treatment.

Has anyone been hospitalized for this? 23 people have been hospitalized but no deaths have been reported.

But how many states has it really hit? Center for Disease Control & Prevention and public health officials in several states are investigating an outbreak of multidrug-resistant *Campylobacter jejuni* infections that has sickened people in 17 states. Illinois has had **11 cases**

***Laboratory evidence indicates that bacteria from ill people in this outbreak are closely related genetically to bacteria from ill people in the 2016–2018 outbreak of multidrug-resistant *Campylobacter* infections linked to pet store puppies.**

***Interviews with ill people and laboratory evidence indicate that contact with puppies, especially those from pet stores, is the source of this outbreak. This investigation is ongoing**

Among 24 people interviewed,

- 21 (88%) of the 24 people reported contact with a puppy.
- 15 (71%) of these 21 people reported contact with a puppy from a pet store.
- 12 (80%) of these 15 people were linked to Petland, a national pet store chain.
- 5 (42%) of these 12 people were Petland employees.
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The CDC and public health officials in several states are investigating a multistate outbreak of multidrug-resistant *Campylobacter jejuni* infections linked to puppies purchased from pet stores.

References:

<https://www.cdc.gov/campylobacter/outbreaks/puppies-12-19/index.html>

<https://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2019/s1218-resistant-campylobacter-infections-linked-to-pet-store.html>

<https://www.cdc.gov/campylobacter/outbreaks/puppies-9-17/index.html>

Campylobacter (Campylobacteriosis)

Outbreak of Multidrug-resistant *Campylobacter* Infections Linked to Contact with Pet Store Puppies



Investigation Notice

Published on December 17, 2019 at 5:00 PM ET

CDC and public health officials in several states are investigating a multistate outbreak of multidrug-resistant *Campylobacter jejuni* infections linked to puppies purchased from pet stores.

Latest Outbreak Information

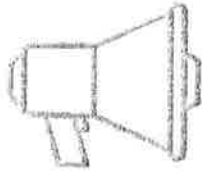


At A Glance

- Reported Cases: 30
 - States: 13
 - Hospitalizations: 4
 - Deaths: 0
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- 30 people infected with the outbreak strain of *Campylobacter jejuni*, which causes diarrheal illness, have been reported from 13 states.
 - 4 hospitalizations have been reported. No deaths have been reported.
 - Epidemiologic and laboratory evidence indicate that contact with puppies, especially those at pet stores, is the likely source of this outbreak.
 - Among 24 people interviewed,
 - 21 (88%) of the 24 people reported contact with a puppy.
 - 15 (71%) of these 21 people reported contact with a puppy from a pet store.
 - 12 (80%) of these 15 people were linked to Petland, a national pet store chain.
 - 5 (42%) of these 12 people were Petland employees.
 - Laboratory evidence indicates that bacteria from ill people in this outbreak are closely related genetically to bacteria from ill people in the 2016–2018 outbreak of multidrug-resistant *Campylobacter* infections linked to pet store puppies.
 - *Campylobacter* bacteria isolated from clinical samples from ill people in this outbreak are resistant to commonly recommended, first-line antibiotics. For more information, see CDC's Advice to Clinicians.

- The investigation is ongoing. CDC will provide updates when more information is available.

Advice to Pet Owners and Pet Store Workers



Advice to Pet Owners

Puppies and dogs can carry *Campylobacter* germs that can make people sick, even while appearing healthy and clean. People who own or come in contact with puppies or dogs should take steps to stay healthy around their pet.

Always wash your hands thoroughly with soap and water after touching your puppy or dog, after handling their food, and after cleaning up after them.

- Adults should supervise handwashing for young children.
- If soap and water are not readily available, use hand sanitizer until you are able to wash your hands with soap and water.
- Wash your hands after cleaning up urine (pee), feces (poop), or vomit from your puppy or dog. Clean up any pee, poop, or vomit inside the house immediately. Then disinfect the area using a water and bleach solution.
- Don't let dogs lick around your mouth and face.
- Don't let dogs lick your open wound or areas with broken skin.
- Take your dog to the veterinarian regularly to keep it healthy and to help prevent the spread of disease.

Within a few days after getting a new puppy or dog, take it to a veterinarian for a health check-up.

- When choosing a pet dog, pick a puppy or dog that is bright, alert, and playful.
- Signs of illness include appearing lethargic (sluggish or tired), not eating, having diarrhea, and breathing abnormally. However, even a dog that appears healthy can spread germs to people and other animals.
- If your dog becomes sick soon after purchase or adoption, take your dog to a veterinarian promptly and inform the pet store, breeder, or rescue organization about the pet's illness. Thoroughly clean the area occupied by your pet by using a water and bleach solution.

Advice to Pet Store Workers

Puppies and dogs can carry *Campylobacter* germs that can make people sick, even while appearing healthy and clean. People who handle puppies or dogs should take steps to stay healthy around these animals.

Ask store management for training about handwashing, clean-up procedures, and other illness prevention measures.

Wash your hands with soap and water after handling puppies or dogs.

- Wash your hands thoroughly with soap and water every time you handle dogs or anything in the area where they live and roam, including their food, treats, and food and water containers. Even a dog that appears healthy can spread germs to people and other animals.
- Wash your hands immediately after cleaning up dog pee, poop, or vomit.
- Dry hands using a clean paper towel or air-dry them. Do not dry hands on clothing.

Eat and store your food safely.

- Always eat and drink in designated areas away from places where animals are kept and exercised.

- Keep your food away from areas where pet food and treats are stored, and away from areas where animals are kept or exercised.
- If there isn't a separate refrigerator for pet food, store food for people on top shelves, above food, treats, and other supplies for pets.

Clean up messes safely.

- Clean up any pee, poop, or vomit immediately, and disinfect the area according to store protocols.
- Use disposable gloves for clean-ups and wash your hands thoroughly afterwards.
- Wash work shoes or boots, clothes, and equipment regularly, and do so in an area that is not used to store or prepare food for people.
- Have shoes or boots that are only worn and stored at the workplace.

Follow store protocols for identifying and reporting sick or injured animals.

Let your employer know if you or other employees become ill, especially with diarrhea or vomiting.

Practice responsible use of antibiotics in pet stores.

- Only give antibiotics to animals under the direct supervision of a veterinarian.
- Veterinarians should use appropriate diagnostic tests to ensure that animals receive the right treatment.
- Monitor and document antibiotic use in pet stores.
- Educate breeders, brokers, and transporters who supply animals to pet stores about responsible use of antibiotics and the benefit of veterinary supervision of antibiotic use.

Symptoms of *Campylobacter* Infection in People



- Most people infected with *Campylobacter* infection develop diarrhea (often bloody), fever, and stomach cramps 2 to 5 days after being exposed to the bacteria.
- The illness usually lasts about a week and most people recover without antibiotic treatment.
- Antibiotics are needed only for patients who are very ill or at high risk for severe disease, such as people with severely weakened immune systems.

Investigation Details

December 17, 2019

CDC and public health officials in several states are investigating a multistate outbreak of multidrug-resistant human *Campylobacter jejuni* infections linked to contact with puppies from pet stores.

Public health investigators are using the PulseNet system to identify illnesses that may be part of this outbreak. PulseNet is the national subtyping network of public health and food regulatory agency laboratories coordinated by CDC. DNA fingerprinting is performed on *Campylobacter* bacteria isolated from ill people by using a standardized laboratory and data analysis method called whole genome sequencing (WGS). CDC PulseNet manages a national database of these sequences that are used to identify possible outbreaks. WGS gives investigators detailed information about the bacteria causing illness. In this investigation, WGS showed that bacteria from people infected with *Campylobacter* were related genetically to each other. This means that people in the outbreak are more likely to

share a common source of infection. WGS also showed that bacteria from people infected with *Campylobacter* in the current outbreak are related genetically to a 2016–2018 outbreak of multidrug-resistant *Campylobacter* infections linked to pet store puppies.

As of December 17, 2019, a total of 30 people infected with *Campylobacter* have been reported from 13 states. A list of the states and the number of confirmed cases in each state can be found on the Map of Reported Cases page.

Illnesses started on dates ranging from January 6, 2019, through November 10, 2019. Ill people range in age from 8 months to 70 years, with a median age of 34; 52% of ill people are female. Of 26 people with information available, 4 hospitalizations have been reported. No deaths have been reported.

Illnesses might not yet be reported due to the time it takes between when a person becomes ill and when the illness is reported.

WGS analysis of 26 isolates from ill people predicted antibiotic resistance to tetracycline (26 isolates), ciprofloxacin (25), nalidixic acid (25), azithromycin (23), erythromycin (23), clindamycin (23), telithromycin (23), and gentamicin (18). Testing of one outbreak isolate using standard antibiotic susceptibility testing methods by CDC's National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring System (NARMS) laboratory confirmed these results.

Investigation of the Outbreak

Epidemiologic and laboratory evidence indicate that puppies purchased from pet stores are the likely source of this outbreak. Many of the cases had contact with puppies or were employees at pet stores, including Petland.

CDC included ill people in this outbreak if

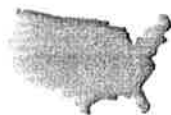
- their stool (poop) sample grew *Campylobacter jejuni* in the laboratory (called a culture-confirmed infection) and they also had a link to puppies, or
- they had a culture-confirmed *Campylobacter jejuni* infection that was closely related genetically to a confirmed puppy-linked case by WGS.

In interviews, ill people answered questions about dog, puppy, and other exposures they had in the week before they became ill. Of 24 people interviewed, 21 (88%) reported contact with a puppy in the week before illness started, and 15 (71%) of those 21 people reported contact with a puppy from a pet store. When asked about the specific pet store, 12 (80%) of those 15 people reported either having contact with a puppy or working at a Petland store.

Investigators reported eight more ill people who had contact with a puppy at Petland and had a diagnostic test showing they were infected with *Campylobacter* bacteria. However, CDC did not include these people in the outbreak case count because no bacterial samples were available for WGS. Public health investigators use WGS to identify illnesses that are part of multistate outbreaks.

A single, common supplier of puppies has not been identified. This investigation is ongoing. CDC will provide updates if more information becomes available.

Outbreak By the Numbers



Map of Reported Cases

CDC Newsroom

CDC Investigation Notice – Outbreak of Multidrug – Resistant *Campylobacter* Infections Linked to Pet Store P

Media Statement

For Immediate Release: Wednesday, December 18, 2019

Contact: Media Relations

(404) 639-3286

A CDC investigation announcement of a multistate outbreak of *Campylobacter jejuni* infections linked to puppies purchased from pet stores has been posted: <https://www.cdc.gov/campylobacter/outbreaks/puppies-12-19/index.html>

Key points:

- CDC and public health officials in several states are investigating an outbreak of multidrug-resistant *Campylobacter jejuni* infections that has sickened 30 people in 13 states.
- Four people have been hospitalized. No deaths have been reported.
- Interviews with ill people and laboratory evidence indicate that contact with puppies, especially those from pet stores, is the source of this outbreak.
- This investigation is ongoing. CDC will provide updates when more information becomes available.
- A single, common supplier of puppies has not been identified.
- Puppies and dogs can carry *Campylobacter* germs that can make people sick, even while appearing healthy and clean. People who own, work with, or come in contact with puppies or dogs should take steps to stay healthy.

Advice to pet owners:

- Always wash your hands thoroughly with soap and water after touching your puppy or dog, after handling their food, and after cleaning up after them.
- Adults should supervise handwashing for young children.
- If soap and water are not readily available, use hand sanitizer until you are able to wash your hands with soap and water.
- Pick up and dispose of dog poop, especially in areas where children might play.
- Contact your veterinarian if you notice any signs of illness in your puppy or dog.
- Within a few days after getting a new puppy or dog, take it to a veterinarian for a health check-up.

Advice to pet store workers:

- Ask store management for training about handwashing, clean-up procedures, and other illness prevention measures.
- Wash your hands thoroughly with soap and water every time you handle dogs or anything in the area where they live and roam, including their food, treats, or food and water containers.
- Follow store protocols for identifying and reporting sick or injured animals.
- Report any illness, especially diarrhea or vomiting, to your employer.

- Practice responsible use of antibiotics in pet stores.

About *Campylobacter*:

- *Campylobacter* bacteria can spread to people through contact with poop of infected animals and contaminated food or water.
- People with a *Campylobacter* infection usually have diarrhea (that can be bloody), fever, and stomach cramps.
- These symptoms usually start within 2–5 days after exposure and last about a week.
- Most people recover without antibiotic treatment.
- More information can be found at <https://www.cdc.gov/campylobacter.html>.

If you have questions about cases in a particular state, please call that state's health department.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES 

CDC works 24/7 protecting America's health, safety and security. Whether disease start at home or abroad, are curable or preventable, chronic or acute, or from human activity or deliberate attack, CDC responds to America's most pressing health threats. CDC is headquartered in Atlanta and has experts located throughout the United States and the world.

Campylobacter (Campylobacteriosis)

Multistate Outbreak of Multidrug-Resistant *Campylobacter* Infections Linked to Contact with Pet Store Puppies

Final Update

Posted January 30, 2018 3:45 PM ET

This outbreak investigation is over. Illnesses could continue because people may be unaware of the risk of *Campylobacter* infections from puppies and dogs. Information about how to prevent illness when handling puppies and dogs is available for pet owners.

Final Outbreak Advisory (January 30, 2018)

17 23 0 113

States Hospitalizations Deaths Cases

CDC, several states, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA-APHIS) investigated a multistate outbreak of multidrug-resistant *Campylobacter* infections. Epidemiologic and laboratory evidence indicated that contact with puppies sold through Petland stores were a likely source of this outbreak. This outbreak investigation is over. Illnesses could continue to occur because people may be unaware of the risk of *Campylobacter* infections from puppies and dogs.

A total of 113 people with laboratory-confirmed infections or symptoms consistent with *Campylobacter* infection were linked to this outbreak. Illnesses were reported from 17 states. Illnesses started on dates ranging from January 12, 2016 to January 7, 2018. Ill people ranged in age from less than 1 year to 86, with a median age of 27. Sixty-three percent of ill people were female. Of 103 people with available information, 23 (22%) were hospitalized. No deaths were reported. Whole genome sequencing (WGS) showed that isolates from people infected with *Campylobacter* were closely related genetically. This close genetic relationship means that people in this outbreak were more likely to share a common source of infection.

Campylobacter bacteria isolated from clinical samples from people sickened in this outbreak were resistant to commonly recommended, first-line antibiotics. This means it may be difficult to treat these infections with the antibiotics usually prescribed for *Campylobacter* infections. Antibiotic resistance may be associated with increased risk of hospitalization, development of a bloodstream infection, or treatment failure in patients. Using WGS, we identified multiple antimicrobial resistance genes and mutations in most isolates from 38 ill people and 10 puppies in this outbreak. This finding matched results from standard antibiotic susceptibility testing methods used by CDC's National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring System laboratory on isolates from five ill people and seven puppies in this outbreak. The 12 isolates tested by standard methods were resistant to azithromycin, ciprofloxacin, clindamycin, erythromycin, nalidixic acid, telithromycin, and tetracycline. In addition, 10 were resistant to gentamicin, and 2 were resistant to florfenicol.

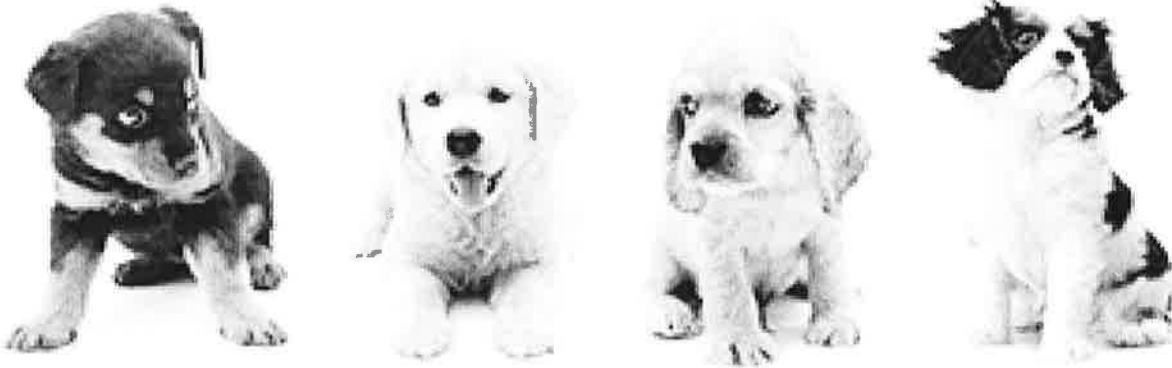
In interviews, ill people answered questions about the foods they ate and any animal contact in the week before they became ill. Ninety-nine percent of people reported contact with a puppy in the week before illness started, and 87% reported they had contact with a puppy from Petland stores, or had contact with a person who became sick after contact with a puppy from a Petland store. Twenty-five ill people worked at Petland stores.

During the investigation, officials collected samples from pet store puppies for laboratory testing and identified the outbreak strain of *Campylobacter* in the samples. WGS showed that the *Campylobacter* isolates from sick people in this outbreak and isolates from pet store puppies were closely related genetically, providing additional evidence that people got sick from contact with pet store puppies.

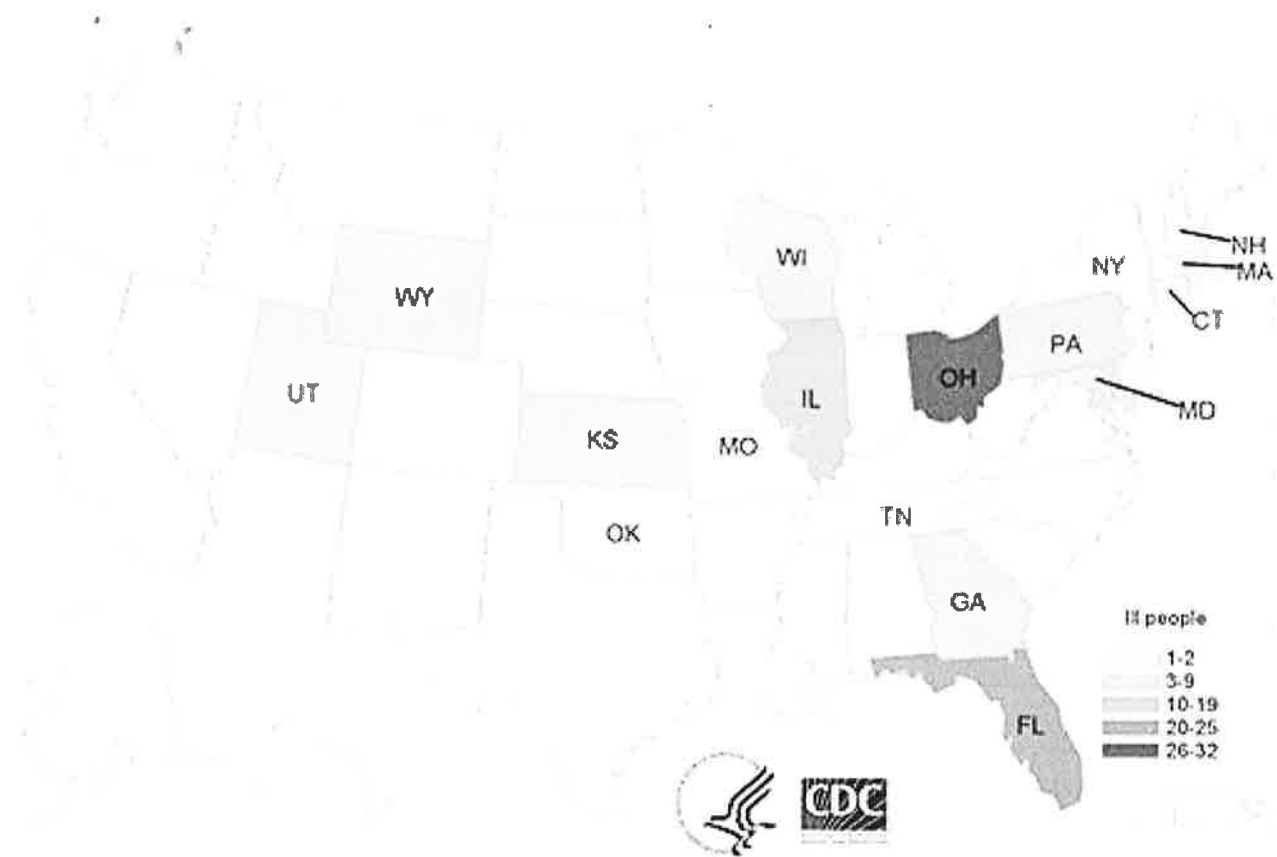
Ill people reported contact with different breeds of puppies at different store locations in several states. The investigation did not identify a common breeder where puppies infected with the outbreak strain of *Campylobacter* originated. Puppies in this outbreak may have become infected at various points along the distribution chain when they had contact with infected puppies from other breeders or distributors during transport to pet store locations. Enhanced infection prevention measures throughout the distribution chain may help reduce the spread of *Campylobacter* infections among puppies.

This multidrug-resistant outbreak highlights the need for responsible use of antibiotics in pets. Education about best practices for *Campylobacter* disease prevention, diarrhea management in puppies, and responsible antibiotic use is essential throughout the distribution chain to help prevent the emergence and spread of antibiotic resistance. Pet owners should be aware that any puppy or dog, regardless of where it is purchased or adopted, may carry germs like *Campylobacter* that can make people sick. Always wash your hands thoroughly with soap and water right after touching puppies and dogs or after picking up their poop. Work with your veterinarian to keep your animal healthy to prevent disease. More information about how to prevent illness when handling puppies and dogs is available for pet owners.

[CLICK FOR ADVICE FOR PET OWNERS](#)

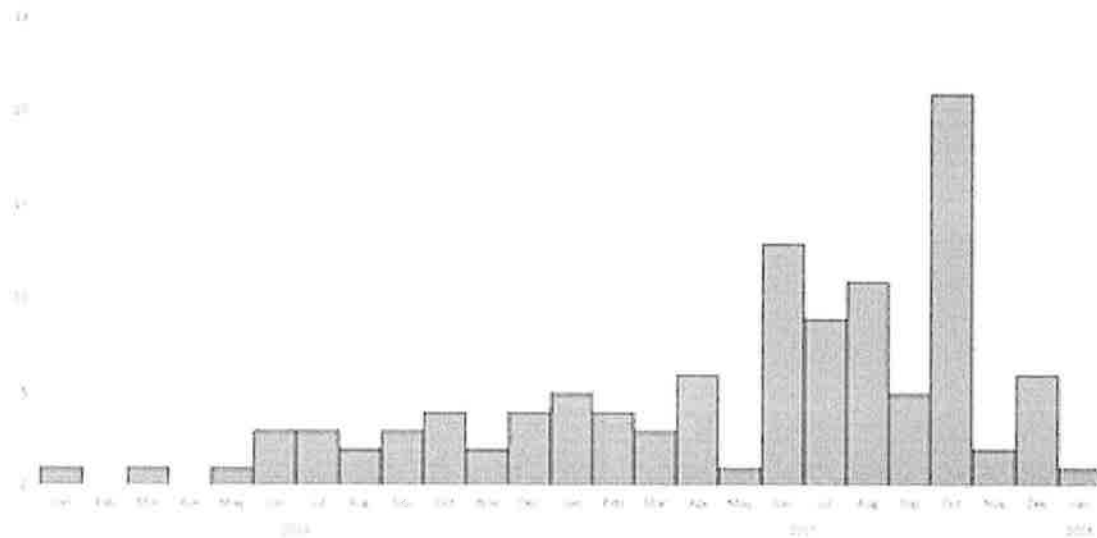


[CLICK TO VIEW CASE COUNT MAPS](#)



[CLICK TO VIEW EPI CURVES](#)

Number of People



Date of Illness Onset



Advice

Advice to Pet Owners

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