

YOUR PET CAN GET PLAGUE.

- Any animal that gets fleas can become infected with plague bacteria.
- The pets most likely to get plague are cats, dogs, rabbits, and small rodents—including mice and rats.
- You could be at risk for bubonic plague if you are bitten by the same fleas that bite your animal.

IF YOU SUSPECT YOUR PET HAS PLAGUE:

***AVOID CLOSE OR CONSTANT CONTACT
WITH THE ANIMAL AND CALL YOUR
VETERINARIAN***

YOU CAN GET PLAGUE FROM YOUR PET.

- You can get plague from your pet. If your pet has been infected by plague, you can also become infected.
- The risk of getting pneumonic plague is especially important if you have close contact with an infected cat.
- Animals infected by plague can transmit the disease through:
 - fleas
 - coughing and sneezing
 - saliva

PLAGUE CAN BE DIAGNOSED AND TREATED IN ANIMALS.

- Signs that an animal has plague include:
 - fever
 - sneezing
 - coughing
 - the appearance of lumps, called “buboes” around the head and neck
- A blood test can be taken to find out if an animal has plague.
- Animals may be treated for plague with antibiotics and draining their lymph nodes.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

KY Cabinet for Health and Family Services
Frankfort, KY

<http://chfs.ky.gov/dph/preparedness>

KY Regional Poison Center Louisville, KY

EMERGENCY: 1-800-222-1222

<http://www.krpc.com/>

Lake Cumberland District Health Dept.
(606) 678 – 4761

The Centers for Disease Control and
Prevention (CDC) Atlanta, GA

Toll free: 1-800-311-3435

[http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dvbid/
plague/index.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dvbid/plague/index.htm)