**Excellence in Exhibition:   
Preventing Disease in Animals and People**

**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

**Asymptomatic**: does not show signs of illness

**Biosecurity**: A series of practices designed to prevent the introduction and spread of diseases

**Case definition**: A set of standard criteria for deciding whether an individual should be classified as having the disease

**Clinical signs**: Changes in an animal or person that may happen when they have a certain disease

**Comb**: The fleshy growth on top of the head of chickens and turkeys

**Crust**: A hard outer covering on the skin

**Cull**: Remove from the flock or herd

**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 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**: When the body is damaged as the result of an infection and clinical signs and symptoms occur

**Edema**: Swelling caused by a build-up of fluid

**Emerging**: A disease that has appeared in a population for the first time, or that had previously existed but is rapidly increasing in incidence or geographic range

**Endemic**: A disease regularly found among a particular population or in a certain area

**Environment**: The surroundings and conditions outside of the host that cause or allow diseases to be transmitted

**Epidemiology**: The study of causes, distribution, and control of diseases in populations

**Fomites**: Objects or surfaces that may become contaminated with pathogens

**Genetic**: Relating to genes, the basic units by which traits are passed from parents to offspring

**Host**: The animal or human that is exposed to and carries the disease

**Importation**: Bringing of goods into the country

**Incidence**: The number of new cases

**Indirect contact transmission**: Spread of pathogens through coming into contact with areas where animals live and roam, or objects or surfaces contaminated by an infected animal

**Infection**: When agents such as bacteria or viruses enter the body

**Infertile**: Not able to have offspring

**Ingestion (oral) transmission**: Ingestion of pathogens from contaminated food, water, or by licking or chewing contaminated objects in the environment

**Isolate**: Separate from others

**Median:** The middle number in a given sequence of numbers

**Mortality rate:** Death rate

**Mucous membranes**: The lining of the digestive, respiratory, or urinary tracts

**One Health**: An approach that recognizes that the health of humans is connected to the health of animals and the environment; its goal is to encourage the collaborative efforts of multiple disciplines locally, nationally, and globally to achieve the best health for people, animals, and our environment

**Pandemic**: Disease outbreak that occurs over a wide area and affects a large number of people

**Pathogens**: Disease-causing agents

**Quarantine**: Put an animal in a separate area to prevent the spread of disease, even if the new animal appears healthy

**Reassortment**: Process in which two or more influenza viruses infect a single host and the viruses swap genetic information

**Rendering plants**: Plants 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**: Animals that continuously have the disease-causing agent and can spread it to others

**Screening tests**: Tests performed on a large number of people to identify those who have or are likely to develop a disease

**Surveillance tests**: Tests performed to monitor the occurrence of a disease in a population

**Tissues**: A group of cells that are close together and have the same function

**Variant**: Influenza viruses in humans that are normally found in swine

**Vector transmission**: Transfer of a pathogen from an infected animal to another animal or a human by an insect

**Wattle**: The fold of skin hanging from the neck or throat of chickens and turkeys

**Zoonoses**: Diseases that can be spread among animals and between animals and people