



Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

Interim Infection Prevention and Control Guidance for Veterinary Clinics During the COVID-19 Response

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CDC guidance for COVID-19 may be **adapted by state and local health departments** to respond to rapidly changing local circumstances.

Key Concepts

- This interim guidance is for veterinarians and their staff who may be treating or advising on companion animal medical care during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Veterinary facilities have unique characteristics that warrant additional infection control considerations.
- At this time, there is no evidence that animals play a significant role in spreading SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19. Based on the limited data available, the risk of animals spreading COVID-19 to people is considered to be low. We are still learning about this virus, and **it appears that in some rare situations, people can spread the virus to animals**. Further studies are needed to understand if and how different animals could be affected by the virus, and the role animals may play in the spread of COVID-19.
- Postpone elective procedures, surgeries, and non-urgent veterinary visits. Make a plan to support sick and injured pets through telemedicine and/or curbside services.
- Proactively communicate to both staff and pet owners the need for them to stay at home if sick.
- Develop a plan for what to do if a pet owner with respiratory symptoms comes into your clinic, or if a pet with a history of exposure to a person with suspected or confirmed COVID-19 becomes sick.

Who this guidance is for: Veterinarians and veterinary staff providing care to companion animals



Purpose: The intent of this guidance is to facilitate preparedness and to ensure practices are in place in a veterinary clinical setting to help people and animals stay safe and healthy.

This interim guidance is based on what is currently known about the transmission and severity of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). This is a rapidly evolving situation. CDC will update this guidance as needed, and as additional information becomes available. States may have their own specific requirements for these circumstances. Please check the [CDC COVID-19 website](#) periodically for updated information as well as interim guidance.

Note: The scientific name of this novel coronavirus is severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). In people, the disease caused by the virus is called Coronavirus Disease 2019, or COVID-19. In the context of animal health, we refer to the disease as SARS-CoV-2.

What do we currently know about animals and COVID-19?

SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19 in humans, [is thought to be spread](#) primarily through respiratory droplets from coughing, sneezing, or talking. Airborne transmission over long distances is unlikely. The virus has been shown to survive in aerosols for hours, on cardboard for up to one day, and on plastic or steel for up to three days. There are also reports that people may be able to spread the virus while pre-symptomatic or asymptomatic. We are still learning about this novel zoonotic virus, and **it appears that in some rare situations, human to animal transmission can occur.**

CDC is aware of a small number animals, including dogs and cats, [reported](#)  to be infected with SARS-CoV-2 after close contact with people with COVID-19. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) recently [reported](#)  a confirmed infection of SARS-CoV-2 in a tiger with a respiratory illness in New York, which is the first confirmed case of SARS-CoV-2 infection in an animal in the United States, as well as the first confirmed infection in a tiger in the world. Several other big cats (tigers and lions) in a neighboring enclosure at the zoo also developed a mild respiratory illness, but all are expected to recover. Officials believe this tiger was likely infected by a zoo employee, suggesting person to tiger spread. Further studies are needed to understand if and how different animals could be affected by SARS-CoV-2.

Limited information is available to characterize the spectrum of clinical illness associated with SARS-CoV-2 infection in animals. Clinical signs thought to be compatible with SARS-CoV-2 infection in animals include fever, coughing, difficulty breathing or shortness of breath, lethargy, sneezing, nasal discharge, vomiting, and diarrhea.

Advise veterinary clinic staff who are sick to stay home

Follow CDC's guidance on [what to do if you are sick](#). Ask staff to stay home if they are sick. Employees who appear to have symptoms (i.e., fever, cough, or shortness of breath) upon arrival at work or who become sick during the day should immediately be separated from other employees, customers, and visitors and sent home. Inform the staff's team members if they have been [exposed to a potential COVID-19 case](#), while maintaining confidentiality as required by the Americans with Disabilities Act. Notify the local health department of the potential exposure as well. Ill staff should **not return to work** until their fever (defined as $\geq 100.4^{\circ}\text{F}$) is absent for at least 72 hours without the use of fever reducing medication, other symptoms have improved, and at least 7 days have passed since symptom onset.

Implement [sick leave policies](#) for veterinary clinic staff that are flexible, nonpunitive, and consistent with public health guidance, allowing employees to stay home if they have symptoms of respiratory infection.

Follow CDC guidelines for [cleaning and disinfecting](#) areas the sick employee visited. If possible, staff should each have their own workspace/equipment and avoid sharing desks/work tools. If these items must be shared, they should be frequently disinfected.


Critical workers, like veterinarians and their staff, can be [permitted to continue to work](#) following a potential exposure to COVID-19, provided they remain asymptomatic and additional precautions are implemented to protect them and the workplace. Consider having everyone who enters the clinic, including employees and visitors, wear a cloth face covering over their nose and mouth to contain respiratory secretions, unless engaged in an activity that requires some form of PPE.




See also: [Interim Guidance for Businesses and Employers to Plan and Respond to COVID-19](#)

Postpone elective procedures, surgeries, and non-urgent veterinary visits

Many jurisdictions recognize veterinary practices as essential and are allowing them to operate during the COVID-19 pandemic, but considerations should be made to protect human and animal health. To protect staff and preserve personal protective equipment (PPE) and supplies during the COVID-19 pandemic, veterinary clinics should postpone elective procedures, surgeries, and non-urgent visits, and prioritize urgent and emergency visits and procedures until regular business operations resume in your community.

The greatest risk of COVID-19 exposure to staff at veterinary clinics comes from person-to-person transmission through respiratory droplets from coughing, sneezing, or talking, which is the main way SARS-CoV-2 spreads. Clinic staff should be screened daily, at the beginning of shifts prior to interacting with staff and clients and should practice social distancing. Clinics should take precautions to minimize staff contact with all pet owners. Examples of actions to take to minimize contact with pet owners or other people include:

- Postponing non-urgent or routine procedures (spays, neuters, elective procedures) and appointments. Veterinarians should use professional judgement when determining whether [a case is urgent or non-urgent](#) .
- Using telemedicine for consults or to help triage patients. Consult your state requirements for telemedicine and veterinary-client-patient relationship (VCPR) requirements.
- Scheduling drop-off appointments or receiving animals from their owners' vehicles (also called curbside).
- Communicating via telephone or video-chat to maintain social distancing.
- Using online payment and billing to reduce handling credit cards or other potential fomites.

Have a plan in place to handle animals with confirmed or suspected COVID-19 exposure, or potentially compatible [clinical signs](#). Veterinarians should contact their [state public health veterinarian](#)   or [state animal health official](#)  for guidance on testing animals for SARS-CoV-2 infection.





Screen pets for exposure to people with COVID-19

Before scheduled appointments or upon arrival, a staff person should ask if the pet has had any exposure to a person with suspected or confirmed COVID-19.

Know actions to take if a pet owner has suspected or confirmed COVID-19

If a pet owner currently has respiratory symptoms or is a suspected or confirmed case of COVID-19, they should **not** visit the veterinary facility. Consider whether a telemedicine consult is appropriate. If possible, a healthy friend or family member from outside their household should bring the animal to the veterinary clinic. The clinic should use all appropriate precautions to minimize contact with the person bringing the animal to the clinic. If there is an emergency with the animal, the animal should not be denied care.

- If a pet owner is suspected or confirmed to have COVID-19 and must bring their pet to the clinic, the following actions may be taken:
 - Communicate via phone call or video chat to maintain social distancing.
 - Retrieve the animal from the owner's vehicle (also called curbside) to prevent the owner from having to enter the clinic or hospital.

- Maintain social distancing and PPE recommendations when interacting with clients.
- Request smaller animals be brought in a plastic carrier to facilitate disinfection after use. Also advise the owner to leave all non-essential items at home to avoid unnecessary opportunities for additional exposure.
- Every effort should be made to prevent ill persons from entering the clinic, without negatively impacting animal welfare
 - If an ill pet owner must enter the clinic, consider the following preventive actions:
 - Ask that the person wear a cloth face covering to cover his or her nose and mouth. Be prepared to provide a face covering to the ill person if they do not have their own.
 - Direct the pet owner and patient to a single exam room or isolation room.
 - Limit the number of veterinary staff that enter the room, handle the animal, or interact with the pet owner and wear [appropriate PPE](#)  as described below.
 - [Clean and disinfect](#) the room, surfaces, supplies, floor, or equipment located within 6 feet of ill pet owners after they leave.
- If you are a mobile or house call veterinarian and are called upon to evaluate a sick or injured animal in the home of a COVID-19 patient:
 - Enter the home only if absolutely necessary. [AVMA](#)  suggests that mobile and house call veterinarians consider examining animals in their vehicle, outside, or seek the assistance of a local clinic. If you must enter the home where someone is sick with COVID-19, wear [appropriate PPE](#).
 - PPE should be donned before entering the home and removed only after leaving the home, [following appropriate donning and doffing procedures](#)  .
 - If there is a sick person in the home, ask the sick person(s) to confine themselves to another room in the house if possible. If not possible, ask them to wear a cloth face covering and maintain a distance of at least 6 feet (2 meters). Be prepared to provide a face covering to the ill person if they do not have their own. Minimize contact with other household members, even if they appear healthy, as person-to-person transmission can occur before symptom onset.
 - [Wash hands immediately](#)  after removing PPE, handling the animal, or interacting with a sick person or household contact. If soap and water are not readily available, use a hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol. Cover all surfaces of your hands and rub them together until they feel dry.
- Critical workers, like veterinarians and their staff, can be [permitted to continue to work](#) following a potential exposure to COVID-19, provided they remain asymptomatic and additional precautions are implemented to protect them and the workplace.

Clinical signs in animals

The clinical spectrum of illness for the SARS-CoV-2 virus remains largely undefined in animals. Animals may present with respiratory or gastrointestinal clinical signs based on the presentation of other coronaviruses more commonly found in animals as well as other emerging coronaviruses, including SARS-CoV-1 infection.

Clinical signs expected to be compatible with possible SARS-CoV-2 infection in mammalian animals may include:

- Fever
- Coughing
- Difficulty breathing or shortness of breath
- Lethargy

- Sneezing
- Nasal/Ocular discharge
- Vomiting
- Diarrhea

Personal protective equipment (PPE)

Given current limitations in knowledge regarding COVID-19 and companion animals, these PPE guidelines use a cautious approach. Recommendations may change over time, as new information becomes available.

- Veterinarians should be aware of the current shortage of PPE due to the high demand for PPE in human healthcare settings. Veterinarians should consider their current PPE supply and [rate of PPE use](#) and review [Strategies for Optimizing the Supply of PPE](#). Consider using [reusable PPE](#) where possible.
- Veterinarians and their staff should review the concepts in the [NASPHV Compendium of Veterinary Standard Precautions for Zoonotic Disease Prevention in Veterinary Personnel](#) [\[\]](#). This document outlines routine infection prevention practices designed to minimize transmission of zoonotic pathogens from animals to veterinary personnel. These guidelines are applicable regardless of ongoing infectious disease outbreaks but are especially important during an outbreak of an emerging infectious disease such as COVID-19.

Minimum Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Recommendations Based on Animal History

Animal History	Facemask	Eye Protection (face shield, goggles)	Gloves	Protective Outerwear (gown or coveralls ³)	N95 Respirator ⁴
Healthy animal without exposure to a person with COVID-19 compatible symptoms ^{1,2}	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Healthy animal with exposure to a person with COVID-19 compatible symptoms	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗
Sick⁵ animal without exposure to a person with COVID-19 compatible symptoms	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Sick⁵ animal with an exposure to a person with COVID-19 compatible symptoms	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗ ⁷
Aerosol generating procedure for any animal without an exposure to a person with COVID-19 compatible symptoms ⁶	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗ ⁷
Aerosol generating procedure for any animal with an exposure to a person with COVID-19 compatible symptoms ⁶	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓

Any procedure where a person with suspected or confirmed COVID-19 will be present	✘	✔	✔	✔	✔
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¹PPE Standard Precautions should be applied in any setting where veterinary care is delivered and may include use of gloves or protective eyewear depending on the type of procedure and if exposure to fluids, exudates, feces, saliva, or other animal fluids is possible.

²A SARS-CoV-2 or COVID-19 exposure in this context refers to the following conditions within the 14 days prior to presenting for veterinary care:

- Being within approximately 6 feet (2 meters) of a person with suspected or confirmed COVID-19; close contact can occur while an animal is living with, being pet, snuggled, giving kisses or licks, and/or sharing food or bedding with a person.
- Having direct contact with infectious secretions from a person with suspected or confirmed COVID-19 (e.g., being coughed, sneezed or spit on, sharing food or consuming an object that was recently contaminated with an infected person's mucous or saliva).

³Reusable (i.e. washable) gowns are typically made of polyester or polyester-cotton fabrics. Gowns of these fabrics can be safely [laundered](#) according to routine procedures and reused.

⁴Respiratory protection that is at least as protective as a fit tested NIOSH-certified disposable N95 filtering facepiece respirator is recommended.

- Please see [CDC's recommendations for alternatives for N95 respirators](#).
- If an N95 respirator is not available, use a combination of a surgical mask and a full face shield.
- Respirator use should be in the context of a complete respiratory protection program in accordance with OSHA Respiratory Protection standard (29 CFR 1910.134), which includes medical evaluations, training, and fit testing.

⁵ Clinical signs expected to be compatible with possible with SARS-CoV-2 infection in mammalian animals may include:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| • Fever | • Sneezing |
| • Coughing | • Nasal/Ocular discharge |
| • Difficulty breathing or shortness of breath | • Vomiting |
| • Lethargy | • Diarrhea |

⁶Aerosol generating procedures, such as suction or bronchoscopy, should be avoided if possible on any animals that have been exposed to or are suspected of being infected with SARS-CoV-2.

⁷An N95 mask may be preferred depending on practitioner's judgement.

Ensure that PPE is donned and doffed correctly

More than one donning method may be acceptable. Training and practice using your clinic's procedure is critical. More information on how to [Put On \(Don\) PPE](#) and how to [Take Off \(Doff\) PPE](#) can be found here.

Facilities implementing reuse or [extended use of PPE](#) will need to adjust their donning and doffing procedures to accommodate those practices.

Cleaning and disinfection

Spills

- Wear appropriate [PPE](#).
- Contain the urine, feces, blood, saliva, or vomit with absorbent material (e.g., paper towels, sawdust, or cat litter).
- Pick up the material and seal it in a leak-proof plastic bag.
- [Clean and disinfect](#) the area with an [EPA-registered, hospital grade disinfectant](#) [↗](#) according to the disinfectant label instructions.
- After disinfection, safely remove and dispose of PPE according to facility/clinic's standard procedures and wash hands.
- Keep other people and animals away from the area until disinfection is completed.

Waste disposal

- [Certain waste](#) produced during the care of animals that may be infected with SARS-CoV-2 should be disposed of as medical waste while other waste may be disposed of in sealed normal trash. Waste that needs to be segregated as medical waste includes animal feces, blood and bodily fluids, and any disposable materials (including PPE) soiled with animal waste, blood or bodily fluids. PPE without visible staining or saturation may be disposed of as normal trash in separate sealed bags. As necessary, refer to state and local requirements on disposal of medical waste.

See also: [Interim guidance on disinfection procedures](#)

Laundering items exposed to SARS-CoV-2

Soft items such as scrubs, gowns, blankets or towels, can be safely [laundered](#) and reused. Remove visible contamination if present (do not shake) and launder with a detergent (or bleach, if appropriate for the item) in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions using the warmest appropriate water setting.




See also: [Guidelines for Environmental Infection Control in Health-Care Facilities \(2003\), Background G. Laundry and Bedding](#)

Evaluating and testing animals for SARS-CoV-2 infection


Routine testing of animals for SARS-CoV-2 is currently not recommended. Animal testing for SARS-CoV-2 is available for mammalian species for certain situations; testing is not currently available for amphibians, reptiles, fish, or birds. Veterinarians are strongly encouraged to rule out other, more common causes of illness before considering SARS-CoV-2 testing, especially among animals without a COVID-19 exposure.

Additional guidance on determining when testing an animal for SARS-CoV-2 is recommended can be found [here](#).

Take a thorough history to assess for likely exposure or risk factors in the 2 weeks prior to symptom onset, such as whether the animal has been in contact with a person diagnosed with COVID-19, a person with COVID-19 compatible symptoms, or had recent exposure to a known high-risk environment, such as a nursing home.

Veterinarians who have evaluated an animal and determined that it is consistent with SARS-CoV-2 testing guidance should contact their [state public health veterinarian](#)   (SPHV) or [state animal health official](#)  to discuss testing options.

What to do if an animal tests positive for SARS-CoV-2

If an animal test is presumptive positive, veterinarians should immediately contact their state public health veterinarian or state veterinarian regarding next steps, and the testing laboratory should contact USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratories for guidance on forwarding samples for confirmatory testing. Confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infections in animals must be reported by USDA to the [World Organisation for Animal Health \(OIE\)](#). 

At this time, there is no evidence that animals play a significant role in spreading the virus that causes COVID-19. Based on the limited data available, the risk of animals spreading COVID-19 to people is considered to be low. We are still learning about this virus, and **it appears that in some rare situations, people can spread the virus to animals**. Further studies are needed to understand if and how different animals could be affected by the virus and the role animals may play in the spread of COVID-19.


Options for animals that test positive for SARS-CoV-2

Veterinarians should assess whether pets infected with SARS-CoV-2 can be [cared for at home](#). [Considerations](#) for home isolation include whether:

- The pet is stable enough to receive care at home.
- The pet owner is able to safely provide care at home.
- There is a separate room where the pet can continue to recover without sharing immediate space with other pets and people, including high-risk individuals.
- The pet owner and other household members have access to appropriate, recommended PPE (at a minimum, gloves and facemask or cloth face covering) and are capable of adhering to precautions recommended as part of home care (e.g., hand hygiene).
- The pet owner or other person who will be the primary caretaker of the pet at home does not have conditions that would put them at [increased risk](#) of complications from COVID-19 infection.
- Based on what we know now, those at high-risk for severe illness from COVID-19 are:
 - People 65 years and older
 - People who live in a nursing home or long-term care facility
 - People of all ages with underlying medical conditions, particularly if not well controlled, including:
 - People with chronic lung disease or moderate to severe asthma
 - People who have serious heart conditions
 - People who are immunocompromised
 - Many conditions can cause a person to be immunocompromised, including cancer treatment, smoking, bone marrow or organ transplantation, immune deficiencies, poorly controlled HIV or AIDS, and prolonged use of corticosteroids and other immune weakening medications
 - People with severe obesity (body mass index [BMI] of 40 or higher)
 - People with diabetes
 - People with chronic kidney disease undergoing dialysis
 - People with liver disease

Home isolation recommendations

If the pet can be isolated at home, advise the pet owner to do the following:


- Have the pet stay in a designated “sick room” (such as a laundry room or extra bathroom) if possible, or otherwise be separated from people and other animals. This is the same way [a COVID-19 positive person would separate from others in their household](#).
- Limit interaction with the isolated pet as much as possible.
- If possible, the pet should use a litterbox or bathroom that is separate from other animals.
 - Dogs in households with access to private areas for elimination (e.g., backyard) should not be taken on walks. When walks are unavoidable, they should be limited to bathroom breaks, and restricted to the immediate vicinity of the dog’s home. Interaction with other people or animals should be avoided.
 - Cats should be kept inside in a designated area away from people and other animals. Do not allow cats positive for SARS-CoV-2 to roam outside.
- At this time, there is no evidence that animals play a significant role in spreading the virus that causes COVID-19, but there are other zoonotic diseases that can spread between animal and people, so it is always a good idea to practice [healthy habits](#) around pets and other animals, including washing hands before and after interacting with them.
 - Provide bedding, bowls or containers, treats, and toys that are separate from those used by other people or animals in the household.
 - Disinfect bowls, toys, and other animal care items with an [EPA-registered disinfectant](#)  and rinse thoroughly with clean water afterwards.
 - Soft items like towels, blankets, and other bedding, can be safely [laundered](#) and reused. Dirty laundry that has been in contact with an ill animal can be washed with other items.
- Avoid taking the pet to human healthcare facilities, schools, dog parks, parks, groomers, and pet daycares, pet stores, boarding facilities, or similar places until the animal is [cleared](#).
- If direct contact with the ill animal cannot be avoided, out of an abundance of caution, follow similar [recommended precautions](#) as for humans caring for other infected humans at home.

Veterinary clinic isolation recommendations:

Veterinary clinics or hospitals caring for ill, test-positive household animals should have:

- A room where SARS-CoV-2 positive animals can be isolated from the rest of the patient population.
 - A planned route for moving the animal from the transport vehicle to an isolation space.
 - Where possible, only SARS-CoV-2 animals being evaluated and treated should be housed in this isolation space.
 - Space for veterinary personnel to don and doff PPE prior to entering the room, and immediately upon exiting. Alcohol-based hand rub, or a sink with soap and water (preferred) should be easily accessible and used before donning and immediately after doffing PPE.
- Availability of an adequate amount of appropriate [PPE](#) for the projected duration of hospitalization. Consider utilizing [reusable PPE](#) when available.
 - Veterinarians and veterinary staff should follow [appropriate PPE guidance](#) when providing care to sick, test positive animals.
- Plans for limiting the number of veterinary clinic staff that have contact with the animal and maintaining a log of all

personnel who have had contact with the animal for occupational health monitoring.

- Ability to clean and disinfect the area with [EPA-registered disinfectants](#)  .
- Rules to limit or prohibit visitors and additional clinic or hospital traffic in the area(s) where sick, test-positive household animals are being housed and treated.

Repeat testing

Where deemed appropriate, repeat testing of pets for SARS-CoV-2 or additional testing (e.g., serology) should be conducted in coordination with a state public health veterinarian and/or state animal health official.

When a pet can resume normal activities

1. If the household animal will not have a follow-up test to determine if they are still SARS-CoV-2 positive, monitoring, isolation, and movement restrictions can end if these two things have happened:
 - At least 72 hours since their clinical signs of illness have resolved without the use of medications intended to relieve symptoms;
AND
 - At least 14 days have passed since their clinical signs first appeared.
2. If the household animal will be tested to determine if they are still SARS-CoV-2 positive, monitoring, isolation, and movement restrictions can end if these two things have happened:
 - Their clinical signs of illness have improved without the use of medications intended to relieve symptoms;
AND
 - They receive a negative test from a lab recognized to perform confirmatory diagnostics,
OR
 - It has been at least 14 days since their last positive test from a lab recognized to perform confirmatory diagnostics.













What to tell pet owners during the COVID-19 outbreak

Informing pet owners on what is known about companion animals and SARS-CoV-2 is important to help them stay safe and healthy around their pets. Below are key messages to share with [pet owners](#):

- At this time, there is no evidence that animals play a significant role in spreading the virus that causes COVID-19. Based on the limited data available, the risk of animals spreading COVID-19 to people is considered to be low. Further studies are needed to understand if and how different animals could be affected by the virus and the role animals may play in the spread of COVID-19.
- We are still learning about this virus, and **it appears that in some rare situations, people can spread the virus to animals.**
- If you are sick with COVID-19 (either suspected or confirmed by a test), you should restrict contact with pets and other animals, just as you would with people.
 - When possible, have another member of your household care for your pets while you are sick.
 - Avoid contact with your pet, including petting, snuggling, being kissed or licked, and sharing food or bedding.
 - If you must care for your pet or be around animals while you are sick, wash your hands before and after you interact with them and wear a [cloth face covering](#).
- Until we know more about how this virus affects animals, treat pets as you would other family members to prevent them from getting infected.

- Although we know certain bacteria and fungi can be carried on fur and hair, there is no evidence that viruses, including the virus that causes COVID-19, can spread to people from the skin, fur, or hair of pets.
- Do not let pets interact with people or other animals outside the household.
- Walk dogs on a leash, maintaining at least 6 feet from other people and animals.
- Avoid dog parks or public places where large numbers of people and dogs gather.
- Keep cats indoors when possible to prevent them from interacting with other people or animals.
- Because all animals can carry germs that can make people sick, it's always a good idea to practice healthy habits around pets and other animals.
 - Wash your hands after handling animals, their food, waste, or supplies.
 - Practice good pet hygiene and clean up after pets properly.
 - Visit CDC's [Healthy Pets, Healthy People](#) website for more information on keeping animals and people safe and healthy.
- At this time, routine testing of animals for this new coronavirus is not recommended.

Additional resources

- [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Novel Coronavirus Frequently Asked Questions and Answers](#)
- [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 2019 Novel Coronavirus](#)
- [CDC Handwashing Guidelines](#)
- [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Healthy Pets Healthy People](#)
- [US Department of Agriculture Novel Coronavirus Frequently Asked Questions and Answers](#) 
- [NASPHV Model Infection Control Plan for Veterinary Practices, 2015](#) 
- [NASPHV Veterinary Standard Precautions](#)  
- [NASPHV State Public Health Veterinarians](#)  
- [Listing of State Animal Health Officials](#) 
- [American Veterinary Medical Association COVID-19 webpage](#) 
- [Occupational Safety and Health Administration Respiratory Protection Standard](#) 
- [World Organisation for Animal Health Questions and Answers on 2019 Novel Coronavirus](#) 
- [World Health Organization Novel Coronavirus \(2019-nCoV\)](#) 
- [World Health Organization Novel Coronavirus Q&A](#) 

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