

*REPORT TO:  
NORTH DAKOTA STATE  
BOARD OF ANIMAL HEALTH  
CALL 701-328-2655*

**Any licensed veterinarian, any person operating a diagnostic laboratory, or any person who has been informed, recognizes or should recognize by virtue of education, experience, or occupation, that any animal or animal product is or may be affected by, or has been exposed to, or may be transmitting or carrying any of the following conditions, must report that information.**

**What to Report:**

- Any incidents involving undiagnosed disease conditions causing high morbidity and/or high mortality must be reported immediately.
- **\*Foreign Animal Disease:** A foreign animal disease is a disease which is native to another country, but is not currently found in domestic animals, domestic poultry, wildlife or the environment of the United States.
- **Zoonoses/Zoonotic Diseases:** Diseases and infections that are naturally transmitted between vertebrate animals and humans. (report immediately)

# Voluntary 2025 U.S. National Animal Health Reporting System (NAHRS) Reportable Diseases, Infections, and Infestations List<sup>1</sup>

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## Changes from previous year:<sup>2</sup>

Infection with *Megalocytivirus pagrus 1* has replaced Infection with *red sea bream iridovirus*<sup>†</sup> (RSIV). Infection with *Perkinsus marinus* has been moved from monitored to notifiable. The following have been moved from notifiable to monitored: Infection with *Aphanomyces astaci* (Crayfish plague) and *Epizootic hemorrhagic disease* (EHD). Infection with orthobunyaviruses, Simbu serogroup has replaced Akabane virus.

## Definitions:

### Notifiable Diseases

- Notifiable diseases and conditions consist of emergency incidents, emerging disease incidents, and regulated disease incidents. Immediate reporting by Animal Health Professionals.

### Monitored Diseases

- Monitored diseases are those that are endemic in the United States. Monthly reporting by State Animal Health Officials and Laboratories. Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) uses data gathered to monitor changes in disease occurrence over time.

### Terrestrial

- Animals that live predominantly or entirely on land.

### Aquatic

- Animals which live predominantly or entirely in the water.

### Animal Health Professional

- An Animal Health Professional is an individual, corporate entity, or animal health organization with formal training in the diagnosis or recognition of animal diseases and/or pests of livestock. Examples of animal health professionals include, but are not limited to, veterinary medical professionals, diagnostic laboratorians, biomedical researchers, public health officials, animal health officials, trained technicians, zoo personnel, and wildlife personnel with such training.

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<sup>1</sup> Diseases are organized by primary species affected; however, listed diseases are reportable regardless of host species. Please refer to disease case definitions for additional clarification on reporting criteria.

<sup>2</sup> The pdf version of the NLRAD list is updated annually. For any updates that may occur during the year, please consult our website: [NLRAD Webpage](#)

## Notifiable Diseases: Terrestrial

### Multi-Species

- Anthrax (*Bacillus anthracis*)
- Bluetongue (Serotype 8)
- Brucellosis<sup>†</sup> (*Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis*, *B. suis*)
- Crimean Congo hemorrhagic fever<sup>†</sup>
- Eastern Equine encephalomyelitis
- Foot-and-mouth disease<sup>†</sup> (FMD)
- Heartwater<sup>†</sup>
- Japanese Encephalitis<sup>†</sup>
- Leishmaniasis
- Melioidosis<sup>†</sup> (*Burkholderia pseudomallei*)
- Mycobacterium Tuberculosis Complex<sup>\*</sup> (*M. bovis*, *M. caprae*, *M. tuberculosis*)
- New World screwworm<sup>†</sup> (*Cochliomyia hominivorax*)
- Old World screwworm<sup>†</sup> (*Chrysomya bezziana*)
- Infection with orthobunyaviruses, Simbu serogroup<sup>†</sup> (Akabane virus, Schmallenberg virus)
- Pseudorabies<sup>\*</sup> (Aujeszky's disease)
- Rabies
- Rift Valley fever<sup>†</sup>
- Rinderpest<sup>†</sup>
- SARS-CoV-2<sup>^</sup>
- Surra<sup>†</sup> (*Trypanosoma evansi*)
- Trichinellosis (*Trichinella spp.*)
- Trypanosomiasis<sup>†</sup> (tsetse-transmitted) (*Trypanosoma congolense*, *T. vivax*, *T. brucei*, *T. simiae*)
- Vesicular stomatitis<sup>†</sup>
- West Nile fever/virus

### Avian

- Duck viral hepatitis<sup>†</sup> (Duck hepatitis A virus) (domestic poultry)
- Fowl typhoid<sup>†</sup> (*Salmonella enterica* – *Gallinarum*)
- Highly pathogenic avian influenza<sup>†</sup> (HPAI) (any subtype)
- Low pathogenic avian influenza<sup>\*</sup> (all H5/H7 subtypes or any subtype associated with human illness)
- Pullorum disease (*Salmonella enterica* – *Pullorum*)
- Turkey rhinotracheitis (avian metapneumovirus) (domestic poultry)
- Virulent Newcastle Disease<sup>†</sup> (domestic poultry)

### Honey Bee

- Tropilaelaps infestation of honey bees<sup>†</sup> (infestation with *Tropilaelaps spp.*)

### Bovine

- Bovine babesiosis<sup>†</sup> (*Babesia bovis*, *B. bigemina*, *B. divergens*)
- Bovine spongiform encephalopathy<sup>†</sup> (BSE)
- Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia<sup>†</sup> (*Mycoplasma mycoides mycoides*)
- Hemorrhagic septicemia<sup>†</sup> (*Pasteurella multocida*, serotypes B/Asian or E/African)
- Lumpy skin disease<sup>†</sup>
- Theileriosis (*Theileria annulata*, *T. orientalis*, *T. parva*)
- Trichomoniasis

### Caprine and Ovine

- Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia<sup>†</sup> (*Mycoplasma capricolum capripneumoniae*)
- Mange (*Sarcoptes scabiei var ovis*, *Chorioptes bovis*, *Psoroptes ovis*, *Psoroptes cuniculi*, *Psoregates ovis*)
- Nairobi sheep disease<sup>†</sup>
- Peste des petits ruminants<sup>†</sup>
- Infection with *Theileria lestoquardi*, *T. luwenshuni* or *T. uilenbergi*
- Scrapie<sup>\*</sup>
- Sheep pox and goat pox<sup>†</sup>

### Equine

- African horse sickness<sup>†</sup>
- Contagious equine metritis<sup>†</sup> (CEM, *Taylorella equigenitalis*)
- Dourine<sup>†</sup> (*Trypanosoma equiperdum*)
- Equine infectious anemia<sup>\*</sup> (EIA)
- Equine piroplasmiasis<sup>\*</sup> (babesiosis, *Theileria equi*, *Babesia caballi*)
- Equine rhinopneumonitis/ equine herpesvirus-1 myeloencephalopathy (EHV1-EHM)
- Glanders<sup>†</sup> (*Burkholderia mallei*)
- Hendra<sup>†</sup>
- Venezuelan Equine encephalomyelitis<sup>†</sup> (VEE)
- Western Equine encephalomyelitis<sup>†</sup> (WEE)

### Farmed Cervid

- Chronic wasting disease<sup>\*</sup> (CWD)

### Lagomorph (Rabbits & Hares)

- Myxomatosis<sup>†</sup>
- Rabbit hemorrhagic disease<sup>†</sup>

### Porcine

- African swine fever<sup>†</sup>
- Classical swine fever<sup>†</sup> (hog cholera)
- Nipah virus<sup>†</sup>
- Swine vesicular disease<sup>†</sup>

### Other

- Camel pox<sup>†</sup>
- Infection of dromedary camels with Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus<sup>†</sup>

<sup>†</sup> are emergency incidents. <sup>^</sup> are emerging disease incidents. <sup>\*</sup> are regulated disease incidents.

## Monitored Diseases: Terrestrial

### Multi-Species

- Bluetongue (Serotypes other than 8)
- *Echinococcus granulosus* (Hydatidosis)
- *Echinococcus multilocularis* (Alveolar echinococcosis)
- Epizootic hemorrhagic disease (EHD)
- Paratuberculosis (Johne's disease, *Mycobacterium avium paratuberculosis*)
- Q fever (*Coxiella burnetii*)
- Tularemia (*Francisella tularensis*)

### Avian

- Avian chlamydiosis (psittacosis) (*Chlamydia psittaci*)
- Avian infectious bronchitis
- Avian infectious laryngotracheitis
- Avian mycoplasmosis (*Mycoplasma gallisepticum*)
- Avian mycoplasmosis (*Mycoplasma synoviae*)
- Infectious bursal disease (Gumboro disease)

### Honey Bee

- Acarapisosis of honey bees (infestation with *Acarapis woodi*)
- American foulbrood of honey bees (infection with *Paenibacillus larvae*)
- Deformed Wing Virus, Variant C (DWV-C)
- European foulbrood of honey bees (infection with *Melissococcus plutonius*)
- Slow bee paralysis virus (SBPV)
- Small hive beetle infestation (*Aethina tumida*)
- Varroosis of honey bees (Infestation with *Varroa spp.*)

### Bovine

- Anaplasmosis (*Anaplasma marginale*, *A. central*)
- Bovine genital campylobacteriosis (*Campylobacter fetus venerealis*)
- Bovine viral diarrhea (BVD, mucosal disease)
- Enzootic bovine leucosis (BLV)
- Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis (IBR/IPV)
- Malignant catarrhal fever

### Caprine and Ovine

- Caprine arthritis/encephalitis (CAE)
- Contagious agalactia (*Mycoplasma agalactiae*, *M. capricolum capricolum*, *M. putrefaciens*, *M. mycoides capri*, *M. mycoides mycoides LC*)
- Enzootic abortion of ewes (ovine chlamydiosis, *Chlamydophila abortus*)
- Maedi-visna/ovine progressive pneumonia
- Ovine epididymitis (*Brucella ovis* infection)
- Salmonellosis (*Salmonella abortusovis*)

### Equine

- Equine influenza (virus type A)
- Equine rhinopneumonitis EHV-1 (non-EHM)
- Equine viral arteritis (EVA)
- Pigeon fever (*Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis*, ulcerative lymphangitis)
- Strangles (*Streptococcus equi equi*)

### Farmed Cervid

- None at this time

### Lagomorph (Rabbits & Hares)

- None at this time

### Porcine

- Infection with *Taenia solium* (Porcine cysticercosis)
- Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS)
- Transmissible gastroenteritis (TGE)

### Other

- None at this time

## Notifiable Diseases: Aquatic

### Amphibian

- Infection with *Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans*<sup>†</sup> (*Bsal*)

### Crustacean

- Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease<sup>†</sup> (*Vibrio parahaemolyticus* pVA-1 plasmid)
- Infection with decapod iridescent virus<sup>†</sup> (DIV1)
- Infection with *Enterocytozoon hepatopenaei*<sup>^</sup> (EHP)
- Infection with infectious hypodermal and hematopoietic necrosis<sup>†</sup> (IHHN)
- Infection with infectious myonecrosis virus<sup>†</sup> (IMN)
- Infection with *Hepatobacter penaei* (necrotizing hepatopancreatitis)<sup>†</sup> (NHP)
- Infection with Taura syndrome virus<sup>†</sup> (TS)
- Infection with white spot syndrome virus (WSSV)
- Infection with *Macrobrachium rosenbergii* nodavirus<sup>†</sup> (white tail disease)
- Infection with yellow head virus genotype1<sup>†</sup> (yellow head)

### Fish

- Infection with Epizootic hematopoietic necrosis virus<sup>†</sup> (EHN)
- Infection with *Gyrodactylus salaris*<sup>†</sup>
- Infection with infectious hematopoietic necrosis virus (IHN)
- Infection with HPR- deleted or HPR0 infectious salmon anemia\* (ISA)
- Infection with *Megalocytivirus pagrus* 1 [Infectious Spleen and Kidney Necrosis virus (ISKNV), Turbot reddish body iridovirus (TRBIV) †, red sea bream iridovirus (RSIV) †].
- Infection with salmonid alphavirus<sup>†</sup> (SAV)
- Infection with spring viremia of carp virus\* (SVC)
- Infection with tilapia Lake Virus\* (TiLV)
- Infection with viral hemorrhagic septicemia virus (VHS)

### Mollusk

- Infection with abalone herpesvirus<sup>†</sup>
- Infection with *Bonamia exitiosa*
- Infection with *Bonamia ostreae*
- Infection with *Marteilia refringens*<sup>†</sup>
- Infection with *Marteilioides chungmuensis*<sup>^</sup>
- Infection with Ostreid herpesvirus-1<sup>^</sup>
- Infection with *Perkinsus marinus*
- Infection with *Perkinsus olseni*<sup>†</sup>
- Infection with *Xenohaliotis californiensis*

## Monitored Diseases: Aquatic

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### Amphibian

- Infection with *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis* (*Bd*)
- Infection with Ranavirus (*Ranavirus* species)

### Crustacean

- Infection with *Aphanomyces astaci* (Crayfish plague)

### Fish

- Infection with *Aphanomyces invadans* (epizootic ulcerative syndrome – EUS)
- Infection with koi herpesvirus disease

### Mollusk

- Infection with *Haplosporidian nelsoni* (*Hp*)
- Infection with *Mikrocytos mackini*