Annex 16

Chapter 8.X.  
  
Infection with *Coxiella* *burnetii* (q fever)

Article 8.X.1.

General provisions

Various animal species and humans can be affected by Q fever, but many of them, including *wild* and *feral* animals are considered not to~~, do not~~ play ~~an epidemiologically~~ a significant role in the epidemiology of the disease. For the purposes of the *Terrestrial Code*, Q fever is defined as an *infection* of domestic and *captive wild* ruminants, dogs, and cats (hereafter ‘susceptible animal’) with *Coxiella burnetii*.

The following defines the occurrence of *infection* with *C. burnetii*:

1) *C. burnetii* has been isolated and identified as such in a sample from a susceptible animal; or

2) nucleic acid specific to *C. burnetii* has been detected in a sample from a susceptible animal showing clinical signs or pathological lesions consistent with *infection* with *C.* *burnetii*, or ~~that is~~ epidemiologically linked to a confirmed or suspected *case*; or

3) antibodies specific to *C. burnetii*, that are not the consequence of *vaccination*, have been detected in a sample from a susceptible animal showing clinical signs or pathological lesions consistent with *infection* with *C.* *burnetii*, or ~~that is~~ epidemiologically linked to a confirmed or suspected *case*.

Standards for diagnosis ~~diagnostic tests~~ and vaccines, as well as information on the epidemiology, are described in the *Terrestrial Manual*.

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