

What You Need to Know About COVID-19 and Pets

Animals, including pets, can be infected with the virus that causes COVID-19

We are still learning about SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19, but it appears that it can spread from people to animals in some situations. A small number of pets worldwide have been reported to be infected with the virus that causes COVID-19, mostly after close contact with people with COVID-19.

Based on the limited information available to date, the risk of pets spreading COVID-19 to people is considered to be low.

There is no vaccine for SARS-CoV-2

There is currently no vaccine to protect pets or people from SARS-CoV-2. There are vaccines for other coronaviruses in animals, but these do not protect against this virus.

Protect your pet from SARS-CoV-2

Because there is a risk that people with COVID-19 could spread the virus to some animals, including pets, CDC recommends that pet owners limit their pet's interaction with people outside their household and people known or suspected to have COVID-19.

- Keep cats indoors when possible and do not let them roam freely outside.
- Walk dogs on a leash at least 6 feet (2 meters) away from others.
- Avoid public places where a large number of people gather.
- Do not put masks on pets. Covering a pet's face could harm them.
- Do not wipe or bathe your pet with chemical disinfectants, alcohol, hydrogen peroxide, or other products not intended or approved for use on animals.

If you get sick with COVID-19, avoid contact with pets and other animals during your illness.

- 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, sharing food, and sleeping in the same bed.
- If you must care for your pet or be around animals while you are sick, wear a mask and wash your hands before and after you interact with them.

Symptoms of SARS-CoV-2 infection in pets

Infected pets might get sick or they might not have any symptoms. Most pets who have gotten sick only had mild illness and fully recovered. Some signs of illness in pets may include fever, coughing, difficulty breathing or shortness of breath, lethargy, sneezing, nose or eye discharge, vomiting, or diarrhea.

Testing pets is usually not necessary

At this time, routine testing of pets for SARS-CoV-2 is not recommended. If you're concerned about your pet's health, work with your veterinarian to ensure that your pet receives appropriate care. If you are concerned your pet is sick after being around a person with COVID-19, talk to your veterinarian. Your veterinarian may want to rule out other more common causes of respiratory illnesses in pets first.

If you think your pet has SARS-CoV-2

If your pet gets sick after contact with a person with COVID-19, call your veterinarian first and let them know the pet was around a person with COVID-19. Some veterinarians may offer telemedicine consultations or other plans for seeing sick pets. Your veterinarian can evaluate your pet and determine the next steps for your pet's treatment and care.

Do not surrender, euthanize, or abandon pets because of SARS-CoV-2

At this time, there is no evidence that animals play a significant role in spreading SARS-CoV-2 to people. COVID-19 is mainly spreading from person to person through close contact. **There is no reason to give up or euthanize pets because of SARS-CoV-2.**



For more information, please visit: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/animals/pets-other-animals.html>

[cdc.gov/coronavirus](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus)