**Do animals’ contaminated with SARS-Cov-2 pose a risk to humans?**

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**Abstract**

While coronaviruses have taken center stage with Covid-19, this family of viruses has long been known specially for multitude animal diseases. These are clinically varied but mainly affect the respiratory and digestive systems. Over the past twenty years, coronaviruses have been responsible in humans for three epidemics with severe acute respiratory syndromes: Sars-CoVS in 2003, Mers-CoV in 2012 and finally Sars-Cov2 in 2019. These three emerging viruses have all for ancestor of viruses isolated from different species of bats. They likely crossed the interspecies barrier, first passing by another mammal and then humans. The potential transmission of Covid-19 disease via domestic animals Wild animals do not play any epidemiological role in the maintenance and spread of SARS-CoV-2, where the spread of the virus today is the result of human-to-human respiratory transmission. Certain specific situations, such as a high concentration of animals receptive to SARS-CoV-2, however call for vigilance so as not to constitute, in the future, an animal reservoir favorable to the spread of the virus. Recent news from Denmark and Netherlands have indeed shown cases of human contamination from large mink farms. With regard to companion animals, people affected by COVID-19 are recommended to respect barrier gestures in order to limit the risk of infection from humans to animals, without compromising their well-being.

**Key words:** Coronaviruses, Domestic Animals, SARS-CoV-2, Virus transmission, Wild Animals