ducks, and pigs are not at all susceptible to SARS-

CoV-2 (329).

Similarly, the National Veterinary Services

Laboratories of the USDA have reported COVID-19

in tigers and lions that exhibited respiratory signs

like dry cough and wheezing. The zoo animals are

suspected to have been infected by an asymptomatic

zookeeper (335). The total number of COVID-19-

positive cases in human beings is increasing at a high

rate, thereby creating ideal conditions for viral

spillover to other species, such as pigs. The evidence

obtained from SARS-CoV suggests that pigs can get

infected with SARS-CoV-2 (336). However,

experimental inoculation with SARS-CoV-2 failed to

infect pigs (329).

Further studies are required to identify the

possible animal reservoirs of SARS-CoV-2 and the

seasonal variation in the circulation of these viruses

in the animal population. Research collaboration

between human and animal health sectors is

becoming a necessity to evaluate and identify the

possible risk factors of transmission between animals

and humans. Such cooperation will help to devise

efficient strategies for the management of emerging

zoonotic diseases (12).