




## Healthy Swimming/Recreational Water

### Healthy Swimming & Recreational Water Home

#### Pools & Hot Tubs

#### For Swimmers and Hot Tub Users

#### Animals and Pools

#### ► Raccoons and Pools

Finding a Dead Animal in the Pool

Birds and Pools

#### Model Aquatic Health Code

#### Design and Operation

#### Disinfection and Remediation

#### Regulation and Inspection

#### Certification, Training, & Education for Professionals

#### Oceans, Lakes, & Rivers

#### Injury & Skin Cancer

#### Recreational Water Illnesses (RWIs)

#### Outbreak Response Toolkits

#### Resources & Publications

#### CDC Programs & Projects

#### Data & Statistics

#### Frequently Asked Questions

#### Browse Healthy Swimming Topics

#### Fast Facts

#### Information for Specific Groups

#### Newsroom

### Healthy Water Home

#### Drinking Water

#### Healthy Swimming / Recreational Water

#### Global Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene

#### Other Uses of Water

#### Water-related Emergencies & Outbreaks

#### Water-related Hygiene

#### Water-related Data & Statistics

#### Diseases, Contaminants, & Injuries

[More»](#)

[CDC.gov](#) > [Healthy Water Home](#) > [Healthy Swimming & Recreational Water Home](#) > [Pools & Hot Tubs](#) > [Animals and Pools](#)

## Raccoons and Pools

Raccoons can be pests and can spread germs to humans. It is important to keep raccoons out of your pool and watch for raccoon feces (poop) in and around your pool. **Raccoon feces can sometimes contain the eggs of a worm called *Baylisascaris procyonis***, which can infect humans, particularly children, and cause severe neurologic illness.



### What is *Baylisascaris*?

*Baylisascaris* is a roundworm parasite that commonly infects raccoons. Raccoons infected with *Baylisascaris* can be found in all parts of the United States [\(1-13\)](#). When people are exposed to *Baylisascaris* eggs they can become ill.

### What illness does *Baylisascaris* cause?

*Baylisascaris* infections in people are very rarely diagnosed. Swallowing a few *Baylisascaris* eggs can result in no or few symptoms. However, swallowing a large number of eggs can result in severe disease that affects the nervous system or eyes [\(14-16\)](#).

### How is *Baylisascaris* spread?

The parasite is spread by swallowing *Baylisascaris* eggs, which are found in the feces of raccoons that are infected with *Baylisascaris*. People can be exposed to *Baylisascaris* eggs in soil, water, or on objects that have been contaminated with feces from an infected raccoon [\(14-16\)](#).

Additional information on the disease can be found on the CDC [Baylisascaris Website](#).

### If I find raccoon feces or a dead raccoon in my swimming pool, is it safe to swim in the water?

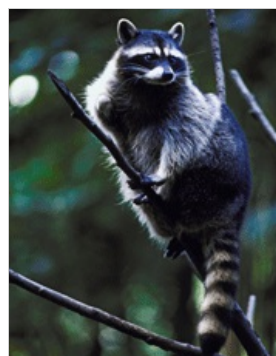
Not if the raccoon was infected with *Baylisascaris*. Although chlorine in pools will kill most germs that a raccoon could carry into the water, it does not kill *Baylisascaris* eggs. If raccoon feces or a dead raccoon are found in the pool:

Close the pool to swimmers.

- If you plan to test the raccoon or its feces for *Baylisascaris*, follow the directions below.
- If you do not want to test the raccoon feces, clean the pool as described in the following sections.

### How should I test raccoon feces for *Baylisascaris*?

- Put on disposable gloves and collect the feces or retrieve the dead raccoon. Double bag the feces or animal in plastic garbage bags. Remove gloves and place them in the garbage bags. [Wash your hands](#) thoroughly with soap and water afterwards.
- Contact Animal Control (the local government agency in charge of animal issues) or your local health department about testing raccoon feces for *Baylisascaris* eggs. The only way to find out if a raccoon is infected with *Baylisascaris* is to test the feces.
- If the lab test shows evidence of *Baylisascaris* eggs, then you need to clean your pool as described below. If the lab test is negative, you do not need to clean your pool as described below.



### How do I clean my pool if it has been contaminated with *Baylisascaris*?

Because *Baylisascaris* eggs are particularly tough, adding chlorine to the water will not kill them. If a lab test has confirmed that the raccoon was infected with *Baylisascaris* or you don't know if the raccoon was infected because the raccoon's feces were not tested, there are two options for cleaning your pool.

\*Remember to close the pool to swimmers until you have finished cleaning the pool.

Option 1:

- Filter the pool for a minimum of 24 hours and then backwash the pool filter.
- Put on disposable gloves to replace the material doing the filtering (if possible). Double bag the discarded material in plastic garbage bags. Remove gloves and place them in the garbage bags. Wash your hands thoroughly with soap and water afterwards.

Text size: [S](#) [M](#) [L](#) [XL](#)

[Email page](#)

[Print page](#)

[Bookmark and share](#)

[Subscribe to RSS](#)

[Listen to Audio/Podcast](#)

## Resources

### Healthy Water

- [Water-Related Work at CDC](#)
- [Water Observances](#)

### Information for Specific Groups

- [General Public](#)
- [Aquatics Staff](#)
- [Health Professionals](#)
- [Travelers](#)
- [En Español](#)

### Healthy Swimming Topics

### Healthy Swimming Newsroom

### Get email updates

To receive email updates about this page, enter your email address:

[What's this?](#)

Submit

### Contact Us:

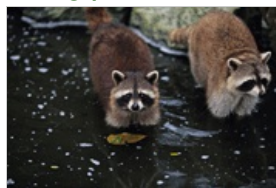
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
1600 Clifton Rd  
Atlanta, GA 30333
- 800-CDC-INFO  
(800-232-4636)  
TTY: (888) 232-6348  
24 Hours/Every Day
- [healthyswimming@cdc.gov](mailto:healthyswimming@cdc.gov)

## Option 2:

- Backwash the pool filter.
- Drain and hose down the pool.
- Put on disposable gloves to replace the material doing the filtering (if possible). Double bag the discarded material in plastic garbage bags. Remove gloves and place them in the garbage bags. Wash your hands thoroughly with soap and water afterwards
- Refill the pool.

## What can I do to keep raccoons out of my swimming pool?

Raccoons usually choose certain locations to defecate (poop) and then use those same places repeatedly. Raccoons can also be attracted to areas where humans live and play. In pools, raccoons usually defecate in the shallow areas (for example, on the steps).



Here are some tips for keeping raccoons out of your pool:

- Cover the pool area that has been visited by raccoons.
- Keep the fence around the pool closed.
- Find out if anyone in your area is feeding raccoons, leaving pet food outside, leaving uncovered trash outside, or using trash cans that are not properly secured. Discourage this behavior as it could be attracting animals, particularly raccoons, to your pool.
- Contact Animal Control (local government office in charge of animal issues) or a pest control removal service to relocate the animal.

1. Souza, M.J., Ramsay, E.C., Patton S., New, J.C. *Baylisascaris procyonis* in raccoons (*Procyon lotor*) in eastern Tennessee. *J Wildl Dis.* 2009;45(4): p.1231-4.
2. Yeitz, J.L., Gillin, C.M., Bildfell, R.J., Debess, E.E. Prevalence of *Baylisascaris procyonis* in raccoons (*Procyon lotor*) in Portland, Oregon, USA. *J Wildl Dis.* 2009;45(1): p.14-8.
3. McCleery, R.A., Foster, G.W., Lopez, R.R., Peterson, M.J., Forrester, D.J., Silvy, N.J. Survey of raccoons on Key Largo, Florida, USA, for *Baylisascaris procyonis*. *J Wildl Dis.* 2005;41(1): p.250-2.
4. Evans, R.H. *Baylisascaris procyonis* (Nematoda: Ascaridae) in raccoons (*Procyon lotor*) in Orange County, California. *Vector Borne Zoonotic Dis.* 2001;1(3): p.239-42.
5. Kerr, C.L., Henke, S.E., Pence, D.B. Baylisascariasis in raccoons from southern coastal Texas. *J Wildl Dis.* 1997;33(3): p.653-5.
6. Kidder, J.D., Wade, S.E., Richmond, M.E., Schwager, S.J. Prevalence of patent *Baylisascaris procyonis* infection in raccoons (*Procyon lotor*) in Ithaca, New York. *J Parasitol.* 1989;75(6): p.870-4.
7. Cole, R.A., Shoop, W.L. Helminths of the raccoon (*Procyon lotor*) in western Kentucky. *J Parasitol.* 1987;73(4): p.762-8.
8. Tecec, T.G. Occurrence of *Baylisascaris procyonis* in raccoon populations on military installations in the Washington, D.C. area. *Mil Med.* 1987;152(2): p.83-4.
9. Snyder, D.E., Fitzgerald, P.R. The relationship of *Baylisascaris procyonis* to Illinois raccoons (*Procyon lotor*). *J Parasitol.* 1985;71(5): p.596-8.
10. Moore, L., Ash, L., Sorvillo, F., Berlin, O.G. [Baylisascaris procyonis in California](#). *Emerg Infect Dis.* 2004;10(9): p.1693-4.
11. Eberhard, M.L., Nace, E.K., Won, K.Y., Punkosdy, G.A., Bishop, H.S., Johnston, S. P. [Baylisascaris procyonis in the metropolitan Atlanta area](#). *Emerg Infect Dis.* 2003; 9(12): p.1636-7.
12. Roussere G.P., Murray W.J., Raudenbush, C.B., Kutilek, M.J., Levee, D.J., Kazacos, K.R. [Raccoon roundworm eggs near homes and risk for larva migrans disease, California communities](#). *Emerg Infect Dis.* 2003;9(12): p.1516-1522.
13. Blizzard, E.L., Yabsley, M.J., Beck, M.F., Harsch S. [Geographic Expansion of Baylisascaris procyonis Roundworms, Florida, USA](#). *Emerg Infect Dis.* 2010;16(11): p. 1803-4.
14. Page, L.K., Anchor C., Luy E., Kron S., Larson, G., Madsen L., Kellner, K., Smyser, T.J. [Backyard raccoon latrines and risk for Baylisascaris procyonis transmission to humans](#). *Emerg Infect Dis.* 2009;15(9): p.1530-1.
15. Gavin, P.J., K.R. Kazacos, and S.T. Shulman, Baylisascariasis. *Clin Microbiol Rev.* 2005;18: p.703-18.
16. Sorvillo, F., Ash, L. R., Berlin, O.G., Morse, S.A. [Baylisascaris procyonis: an emerging helminthic zoonosis](#). *Emerg Infect Dis.* 2002;8(4): p.355-9.



Page last reviewed: May 23, 2011

Page last updated: May 23, 2011

Content source: [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#)

[Home](#) [A-Z Index](#) [Site Map](#) [Policies](#) [About CDC.gov](#) [Link to Us](#) [All Languages](#) [CDC Mobile](#) [Contact CDC](#)

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 1600 Clifton Rd. Atlanta, GA 30333, USA  
800-CDC-INFO (800-232-4636) TTY: (888) 232-6348, New Hours of Operation 8am-8pm ET/Monday-Friday  
Closed Holidays - [cdcinfo@cdc.gov](mailto:cdcinfo@cdc.gov)

