

ANIMAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Sanitary Practices for Livestock

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Sanitary practices promote healthy livestock. Biosecurity protects the health of livestock by preventing the transmission of disease.

Biosecurity Basics:

- Purchase animals from clean, tested, disease free flocks or herds.
- Isolate all new animals to observe for signs or symptoms of diseases.
- Prevent mixing of unvaccinated animals with vaccinated ones.
- Ensure storage of animal feed, vaccine and medications under the correct conditions and temperatures.
- Provide adequate fresh water.
- Use leak free containers at the correct height for animal.
- Establish a safe and cost effective rodent/insect control program.
- Practice sanitary procedures between different groups of animals.



DISEASE FREE

Important Sanitary Practices:

- Wear clean coveralls/smocks and boots to handle and care for isolated/quarantined animals. Care for these animals last.
- Always wash hands after handling animals. Use foot dips where appropriate.
- Remove dust accumulations and cobwebs, as dust harbors disease particles.
- Ensure proper storage and disposal of manure.
- Remember, disinfectants do not penetrate dirty surfaces. Be sure to clean all items with warm water first. Then use an approved disinfectant.
- Prevent infestation of animals by internal/external parasites



Transmission of Disease Occurs:

Directly by contact with the animal and animal secretions such as:

- pus
- coughing & sneezing
- feces & urine
- afterbirth
- vomit
- saliva

Or indirectly by contact with:

- dirty feed and watering containers
- soiled bedding
- dirty hands
- dust in hair
- soiled shoes
- wild birds/animals
- equipment/utensils

**Maintaining
CLEAN +
SANITARY CONDITIONS
=
HEALTHY ANIMALS**

