

<u>SOP 13 – Preventing the Introduction of Infectious Diseases When</u> Introducing New Animals into Your Herd

<u>Purpose:</u> Introducing new cattle into the herd is potentially a high-risk activity. Cattle brought onto the farm may be infected and may or may not show signs of clinical disease. They can therefore be a source of new diseases that can be transmitted to the rest of the herd.

•	Be conscious of the introduction of disease, source animals from known health
	status herds if possible.

0	Obtain a letter of guarantee for springing heifers and lactating animals OR
	ensure to test milk for residues and record results prior to shipping milk

(Circle which method you intend to use)

Request the following information on all cattle prior to purchase and movement:

•	Engui	re new animal(s) are transported in	a farm-owned vel	nicle/trailer OR
•				noic/trailer Ott
	transp	porter is hired that will use a clean v	/enicie/trailer.	
	0	If farm vehicle is unavailable call:		for transport.
	0	Make sure to record the following	information: Date	of movement, ID of
		animals moved (15 digits), premis	e ID of departure	location, and license
		plate of trailer animal(s) are transp	•	,
		place of trailer arminal(b) are trailer	JOI 10 4 11 11	

Once new animal(s) have arrived at the farm unload and house them in

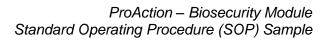
•	Test all incoming cattle for	<u>.</u>
	If pregnancy is not previously confirmed have vet check the animal(s) to	
	determine reproductive status. Vaccinate if previous records do not indicate if	
	vaccines have been given.	

- Record all vaccinations & treatments in livestock treatment records.
- Any personnel handling these cattle must wash their hands, change their clothing and clean or change their footwear before working with other animals.

•	Ensure management adjustments are made to minimize the risk of introducing
	disease (i.e. housing separately or changing the order of milking).
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pen away from main herd.





•	Observe and examine new addition(s) frequently. Monitor new animals for a minimum of days to allow sufficient time for any signs of infections to appear.
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•	Staff will be trained to monitor new animals according to the monitoring protocol established for the farm. Staff to be trained by: (i.e. Farm manager)
•	Respond to any abnormalities accordingly.
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