

Typical levels of biosecurity are:

Udder Protection: The concern is the possible introduction of mastitis organisms into the udder. The likely path is the contact of teats with infected milk or items contaminated by infected milk, such as a milking machine unit, milker's hands or contact of a clean udder with milk/bedding contaminated by an infected cow.

Spread of contagious mastitis from newly purchased cows can be prevented even if the new cows are housed with other cows as long as the udder-to-udder spread of organisms is prevented.

Separation: Separation implies that the newly-purchased cow is separate from the rest of the herd with no means for physical contact with the herd.

The goal is to protect uninfected cows from:

- Direct contact with purchased animals
- Shared contact with feed or water or items that contain feed and water
- Contact with secretions (manure, milk, repro tract discharges, etc.) from purchased cows.

Separation can be accomplished by keeping the purchased cow in a stall or pen that other cows don't have access to. Do not remove manure and waste feed through the areas where the rest of the cows are housed. A stall at one end of a tie-stall barn with at least one empty stall between your resident cattle and the newly-purchased animal may provide adequate separation.

Isolation: In addition to the requirements for separation, isolation also requires that animals be in separate air spaces

to prevent transmission of airborne diseases. This may be separate rooms in the same barn as long as each room has separate ventilation designed to direct air from purchased cows away from resident cows, or separate buildings located to prevent resident cows from breathing exhaust air from the purchased cows. Distance and dilution are the primary means of protecting clean cows from airborne diseases.

Requirements for Separation or Isolation Facility

The requirements for housing newly-purchased cattle are the same as for the rest of the herd. Keep the cattle clean, dry, and comfortable. Facilities should be organized to encourage good care and regular observation. Expect to handle cattle at least once a day for closeup examination, taking temperature, and possible medication or vaccination.

The requirements of an isolation facility can be summarized:

- clean, dry, and comfortable
- excellent mechanical or natural ventilation
- allow for easy handling of feed and manure without contaminating other animal areas
- continuously available frost proof water
- restraint and treatment
- lighting
- running water for veterinary needs
- parking and access for veterinary truck
- loading arrangements
- area for taking notes and storing records
- provisions for milking if lactating animals are to be held

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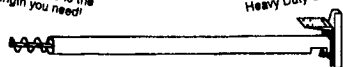
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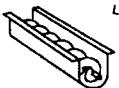


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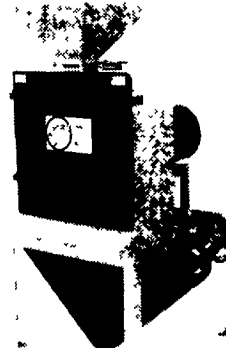
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