



fact sheet

Biosecurity

Animal and Human Health

Biosecurity refers to practices designed to reduce the risk of the spread of potential living hazards such as infectious diseases and invasive weeds.

To reduce risks of disease spread – both to and from animals – there are some simple practices to follow.



How to limit disease spread after handling animals (especially if animals are sick)

Cleanliness

What	How
1. Prevent spread of disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Disinfect facilities and any instruments used*• use sterile syringes & needles when vaccinating or administering drugs• quarantine diseased animals
2. Prevent personal illness	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wash your hands and clothing with detergent• Wipe down luggage and storage boxes*• Remove all soil from shoes
3. Prevent spread and personal illness	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Check their mouth for sores – often caused by foot & mouth disease (virus - use sterilizing solution to clean) or stickers/thorns from feed

* Sterilizing solution: 5 teaspoons bleach per gallon (about 4 liters) of water

Be aware of materials that can spread disease

Common Vectors that spread disease	What you can do
1. Manure	Clean manure from boots before moving between farms
2. Urine	Avoid walking in fresh urine
3. Blood	Wash blood off your hands, cloths or boots before moving between farms
4. Dead Animals	Avoid and if possible bury and burn
5. Placenta expelled after birth	If possible avoid handling. If you need to handle wash hands well with a disinfectant. Bury and or burn placentas
6. Biting insects such as: ticks, mosquitoes, and some flies	Wear long sleeves and pants. Apply insect spray if available
7. Meat	Cooked at the proper temperatures - 145° for whole muscle meat and 160° for ground meat and chicken

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