

TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOUR HERD

# STAY ALERT



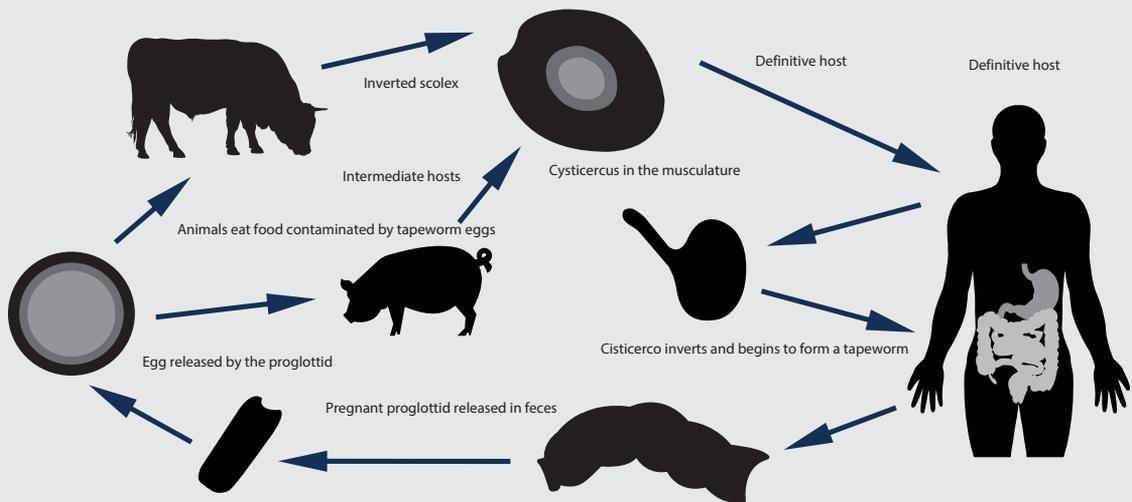
**Bem-estar Animal**  
**MARFRIG**



**BOVINE CYSTICERCOSIS**

 **Marfrig**

# BOVINE CYSTICERCOSIS TRANSMISSION CHAIN



## PREGNANT PROGLOTTID RELEASED IN FECES

Humans are the main disseminator of the disease, with a parasite that resides in the intestine. The parasite releases approximately 400,000 eggs a day into human feces.

## HOW IT OCCURS IN CATTLE

The bovine acquires the disease through the ingestion of eggs released by man. The infection occurs when cattle ingest water, pastures or other foods contaminated by feces of people carrying the worm, which can be water from rivers, irrigated crops, dams, reservoirs and pastures. The cysticercus develops 60 to 75 days after the egg is ingested. In a few weeks, or even nine months, the cysts begin to die and calcify. This process can be accelerated with the use of antiparasitic agents.

## DANGER IN CONSUMING CONTAMINATED BEEF

When humans eat raw or undercooked beef containing live cysticerci, they evolve into the adult form of the worm, initiating a new cycle of the parasite.

## CARE AND PREVENTION

**It is possible to know if your herd has a low or high rate of cysticercosis upon slaughter at the meatpacking plant, and to take some precautions such as:**

- Deworming - cattle, domestic animals and people who have direct contact with farm animals. This deworming must be periodic and always with the guidance of a professional;
- Observe all sources of drinking water for animals for evidence of contamination by human feces;
- Take greater care in regions where there is sporadic presence of employees, such as regions producing oranges and sugarcane. In these regions, there is a greater incidence of finding human feces close to farm animals;
- Respect the medication validity period;
- Periodic examinations of people involved in the production processes are advisable.
- The care and prevention of tuberculosis reduces veterinary expenses

