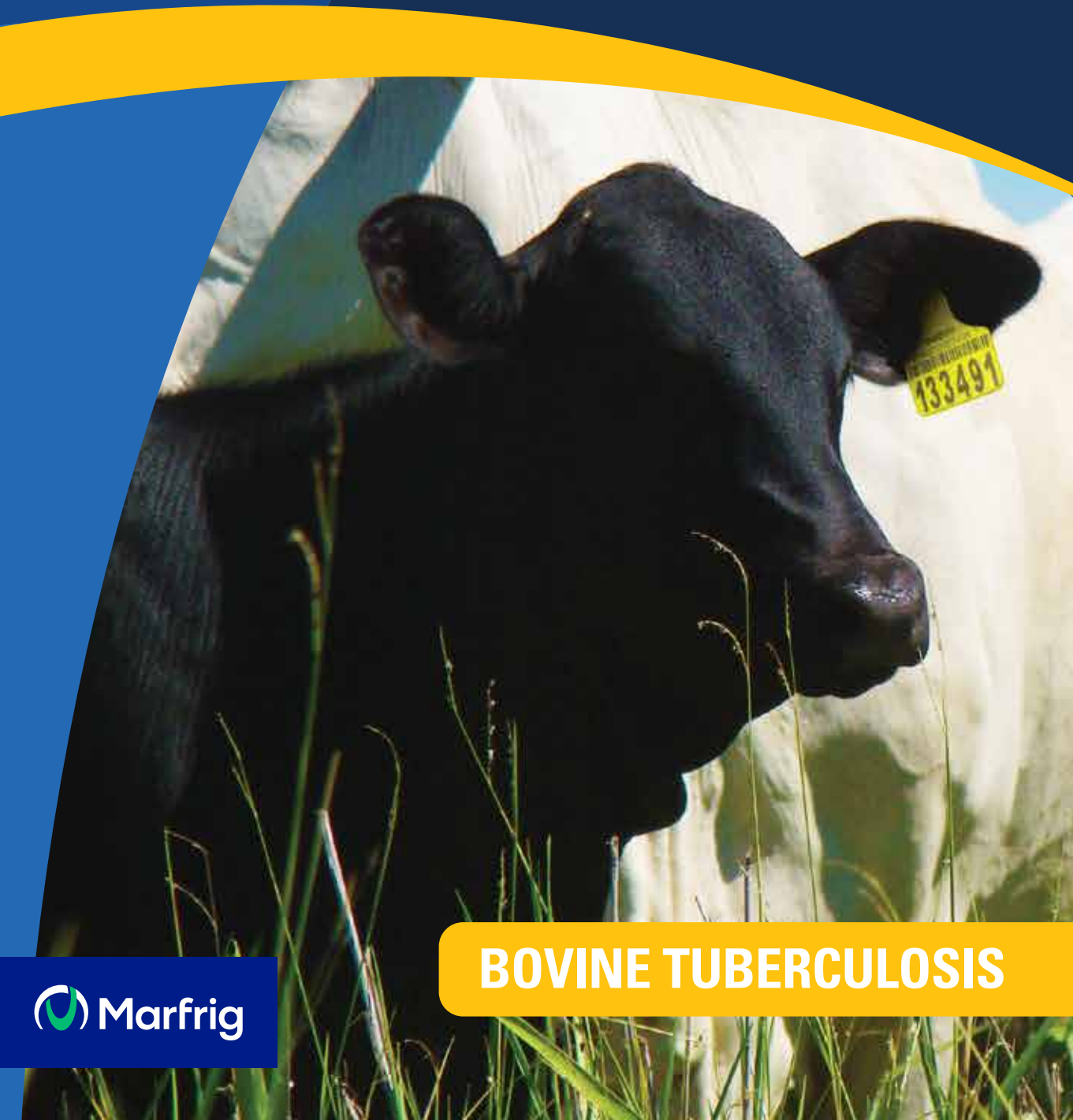


TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOUR HERD

STAY ALERT



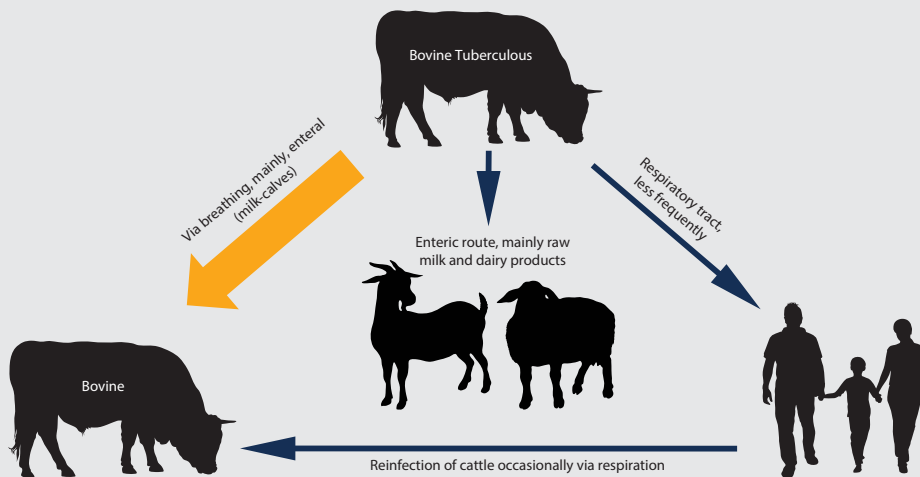
Bem-estar Animal
MARFRIG



BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS



BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS TRANSMISSION CHAIN



DISSEMINATOR

Bovine tuberculosis is a chronic animal disease, caused by a bacterium called *Mycobacterium bovis*, which is closely related to the bacteria that cause human and avian tuberculosis. This disease can affect virtually all mammals, causing general malaise, coughing and even death.

TRANSMISSION OF THE DISEASE

Transmission from an infected animal to another animal and/or human: Breath aerosols or runny nose, raw milk, raw meat, feces, urine, vaginal/uterine secretions and semen. The newly infected animal can now transmit the disease, even without injuries or other signs of its presence.

HOW IT OCCURS IN CATTLE

The disease progresses slowly and often the bacteria can remain in a latent state in the host, without manifesting the disease. That is why an infected animal can transmit it to many other elements of the herd before the first clinical signs appear. Usually, these signs are tiredness, loss of appetite, weight loss, fever, intermittent dry cough, diarrhea and large and prominent lymph nodes.

Tuberculosis takes time to manifest symptoms, so there is a need for periodic tuberculin skin tests.

Organs affected:

Lung (main), liver, intestines, spleen, kidney, udder, genitals.

CARE AND PREVENTION

Implementation of tuberculosis control and eradication programs:

- Tuberculin tests;
- Certification of disease-free herds;
- Certification of "free areas" of the disease;
- Sacrifice of reactive animals (Positive);
- Strict hygiene and sanitary management measures;
- Isolation of animals with inconclusive diagnosis;
- Disinfection of facilities, such as troughs, drinking fountains and milking rooms, removing all organic residue and disinfecting preferably with 10% sodium hypochlorite;
- Clinically examine the herd and check for the possibility of non-reactive animals, such as newly born, newly infected or in an advanced stage of illness in the already sick;
- Interval between tuberculinizations, of at least 60 days between the screening test and the confirmatory test or 90 days during the entire sanitation period of the herd;
- Recommend health examinations for the people involved;
- Check the possibility of contagion with other animals on the property;
- Pasteurization of raw milk, that is, heating from 62.8 to 65.6° C, for 30 minutes (slow pasteurization) or heating of raw milk to 71.7° C for 15 seconds (rapid pasteurization), which destroys the bacteria.
- The care and prevention of tuberculosis reduces veterinary expenses.

For more information, seek the Sanitary Defense body in your region.



Bovine lung with tuberculous lesions