SOP 13: Prevention of the Introduction of Infectious Diseases from NEW Animals

SOP must contain enough information to ensure that any staff responsible for accepting and introducing new animals are able to obtain appropriate documentation, and handle, assess and appropriately house prior to introduction into the home herd to minimize the biosecurity risks to the home herd. Items in **bold** are required/mandatory elements.

- Check here if this SOP is the same as the SOP for RETURNING animals
- Check here if NO new animals of any age are brought onto the farm (closed herd)

	nerd)
•	Request the following information on each animal to be introduced, prior to purchase and movement (check all that apply):
•	New cattle being brought into the herd are to be put into a designated area that is appropriate for the herd situation. That area is: If segregated,
	they can be moved amongst the herd after days.
•	Adhere to a monitoring period for all incoming cattle for a duration of time sufficient to allow signs for current infections to appear (a minimum of 7 days) and for appropriate tests to be conducted
•	Observe and examine new additions
	(identify how often and for how long – at least daily)
•	Staff that are trained to monitor the animals in the monitoring protocol established for the farm are:
	Respond to any abnormalities

•	The following actions must be performed for new cattle prior to introduction into the home herd (such as confirmation of pregnancy or reproductive status, hoof trimming, vaccination, testing, etc.)
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	•
	•
Other	items for consideration:
•	Limit the introduction of new cattle Limit the number of sources of new cattle Make it a priority to obtain new cattle from sources with known health status for both the herd and individual animal(s) Ensure new animals are transported in a farm-owned vehicle/trailer OR a transporter is hired that will use a clean vehicle/trailer

• Have anyone handling these animals wash their hands, change their clothing and clean or change their footwear before working with other animals on the

Determine the specific samples (milk, blood, feces, etc.) that must be taken, and

Ensure management adjustments are made to minimize disease risk introduction. I.e. Housing separately or changing the order of milking

when they must be taken, from new animals

• These include:

farm