

PROTECT YOURSELF AGAINST LEPTOSPIROSIS

Leptospirosis is a bacterial disease that can be spread to people through contact with urine from infected livestock or rats. Lepto in people can cause serious illness and is potentially fatal. Talk to your vet about a comprehensive lepto risk management programme for your farm.

✓ VACCINATION

- Vaccinate calves and lambs from 1 month of age, fawns from three months
- Complete both vaccinations before 6 months of age
- Ensure all animals receive a booster vaccination every year
- Cattle, pigs, sheep, deer, goats and dogs can all be vaccinated against lepto



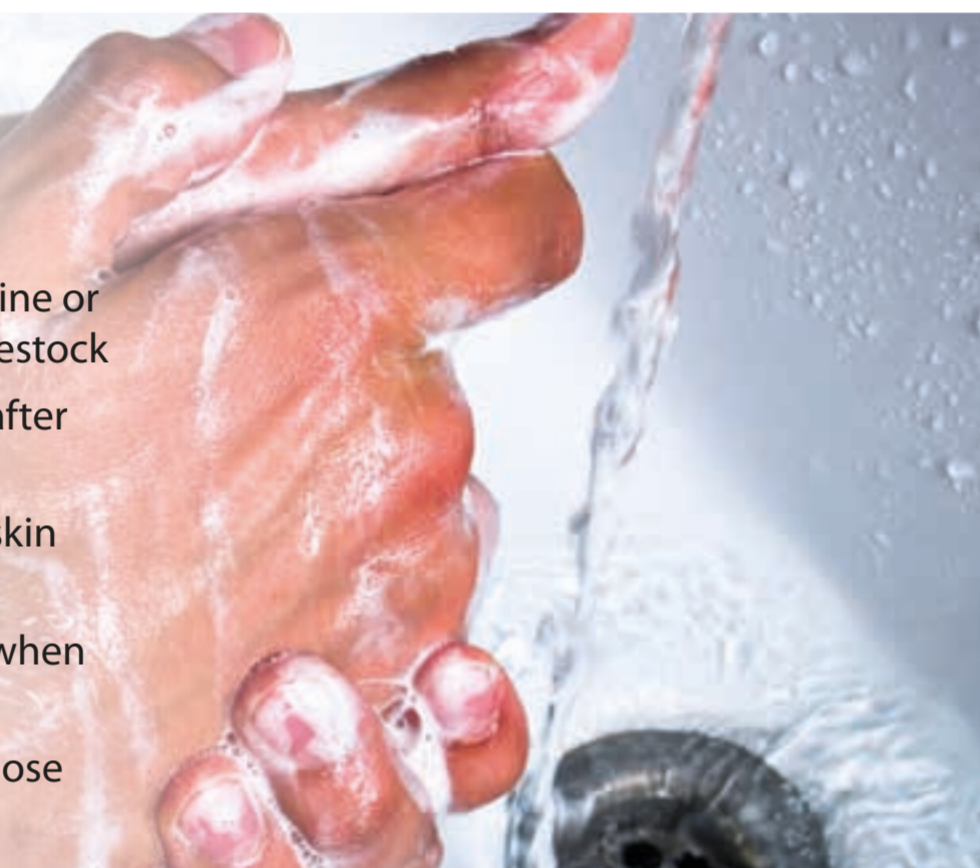
✓ RODENT CONTROL

- Rats can transmit lepto to people & livestock
- Use a comprehensive rodent control programme



✓ PERSONAL HYGIENE

- Avoid contact with urine or uterine fluids from livestock
- Wash and dry hands after handling stock
- Cover cuts, chapped skin and scratches
- Do not smoke or eat when handling stock
- Avoid rubbing eyes, nose & mouth



✓ PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

- Wear appropriate clothing to avoid contact with urine
- Overalls
- Apron
- Gloves
- Footwear/Boots



✓ MEAT PROCESSING

- Recreational hunting & home kills carry a risk of lepto
- Wear gloves and protective clothing
- Take care when handling kidneys & the bladder
- Avoid contact with urine



✓ CONTACT WITH UNVACCINATED ANIMALS

- Avoid contact with unvaccinated livestock & wild pigs if possible
- Ensure your livestock are vaccinated



✓ EFFLUENT MANAGEMENT

- Leptospirae from infected stock concentrate in effluent
- Effluent ponds should be fenced off
- Effluent sprayed pasture should dry out fully before grazing



✓ WATERWAYS / SURFACE FLOODING

- Water aids survival and spread of lepto
- Fence off waterways
- Avoid grazing areas with surface flooding
- Prevent pooling of water around dairy & calf sheds and yards

