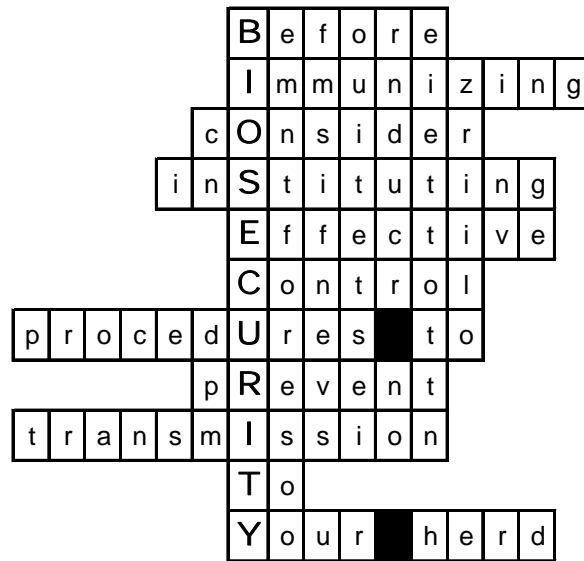


Biosecurity for bovine viral diarrhoea virus (BVDV)



Priority list for BVDV Biosecurity

(Understand that each objective is significantly more important than latter objectives in preventing transmission of BVDV.)

1. Identify and remove persistently infected animals from your herd.
2. Don't introduce cattle into your herd that lack prior testing for BVDV, especially during the breeding season or the first 5 months of gestation.
3. Prevent your cattle from contacting cattle outside your herd (e.g. shows, exhibitions, fence-line contact), especially during the breeding season or the first 5 months of gestation.
 - a. If contact occurs with your non-pregnant animals, quarantine for 21 days before reintroduction to your herd.
 - b. If contact occurs with your pregnant animals (prior to 5 months of gestation), isolate until the calf is born and test the calf for BVDV before reintroduction to your herd.
4. Don't allow dirty or contaminated instruments from other herds to contact your cattle (e.g. nose tongs, vaccine vials, balling guns, dehorers, castrating knives, tagging pliers). Cleaning instruments thoroughly with dish detergent will kill BVDV.
5. Don't allow people wearing boots and coveralls contaminated by other herds to contact your cattle.
6. Implement appropriate fly control.
7. Limit contact with wildlife (especially deer).