



Dear Animal Farmers (Cattle-Farmer Version)

The Act on Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control has been amended.

— Rethinking Hygiene Standards Management in Living Areas and Consistant Early Reporting —

- Based on the outbreak of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in 2010, the Act on Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control has been amended to include provisions for disease prevention and early discovery and reporting of issues.
- Cattle Farmers are required to, under the hygiene management standards for raising animals, manage hygiene on their farm, and immediately report any suspicions of Foot-and-Mouth Disease to the Livestock Hygiene Service Center.

Major New Points in Hygiene Standards Management in Animal Living Areas

1. Establishment of Hygiene Managed Areas & Thorough Sterilization

Create hygiene managed areas around cattle sheds and make them easily distinguishable from other areas. People, vehicles, and objects leaving or entering the Hygiene Managed Areas should be sterilized each time. (Items that cannot be sterilized should be washed instead.)

Sterilize your footwear and wash or sterilize your hands each time you enter or leave a cattle shed.

2. Prevention of Invasion by Disease-Causing Agents

Prohibition of bringing clothing or shoes that have been used overseas (within the last four months) into Hygiene Managed Areas. Where bringing items into such Areas is unavoidable, ensure they are sufficiently washed and disinfected prior to entry.

Also, as general practice, please keep feeding implements, such as the feed bowl and the water-drinking equipment, such as the water cup, clean. When feeding cattle confirm the state of the feed bowl and if you find the excrement of a wild animal, please clean it out.

3. Cattle Health Checks and Prompt Reporting

Inspect the health of the cattle each day and if symptoms particular to Foot-and-Mouth Disease are discovered, report them immediately to the Head Farmer.

Frothing Saliva



Tongue Blisters



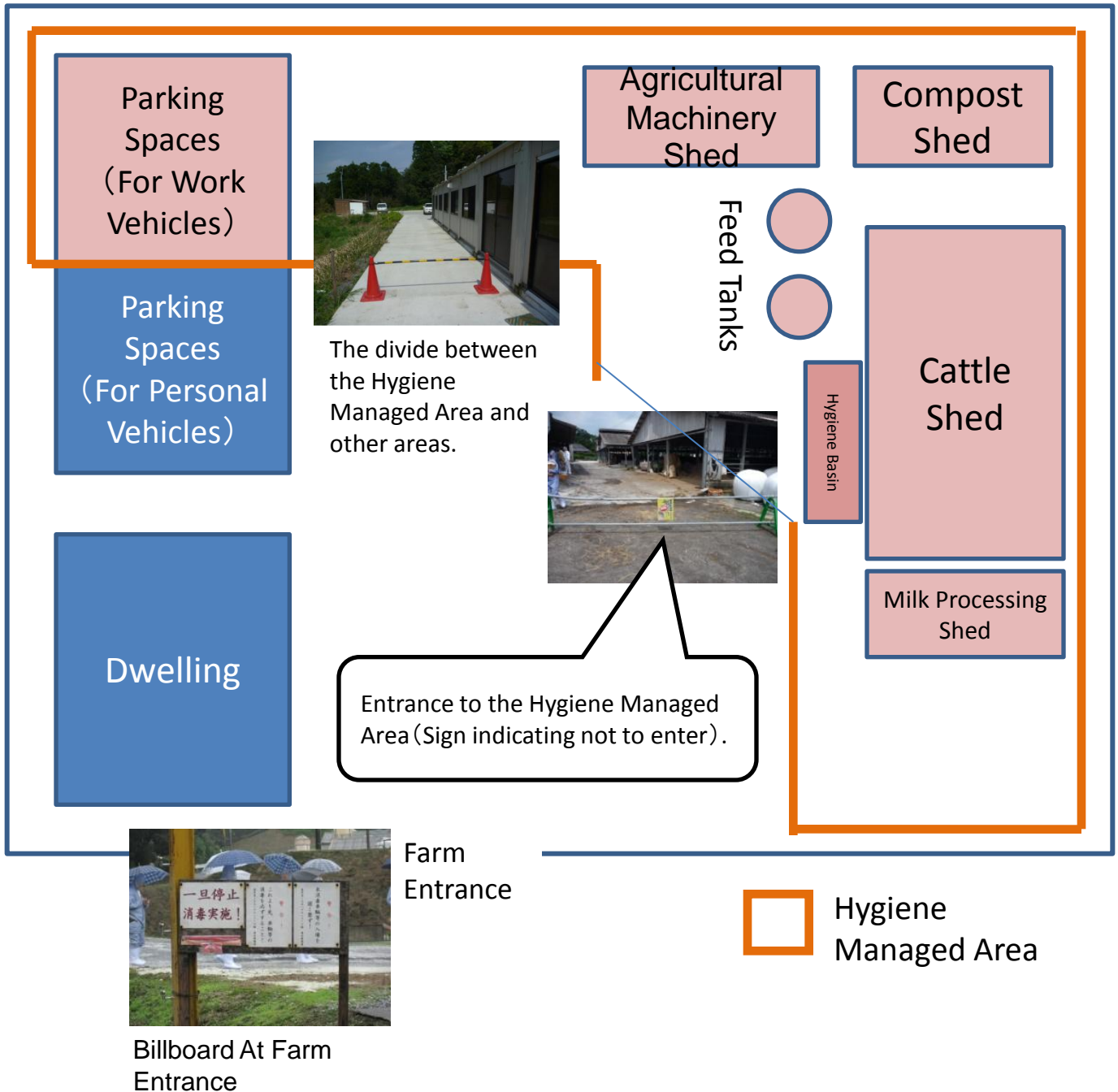
Inflammation of the Tongue (mucous inflammation)



If the cattle have a fever above 39 degree Celsius or symptoms like that in the above photographs, it is now mandatory to report it to a Livestock Hygiene Service Center.

Divide the farm into Hygiene Managed Areas and non-Hygiene Managed Areas and make them easily distinguishable.

An Example Hygiene Managed Area Set-up



Q. What sort of area is a Hygiene Managed Area ?

A. A Hygiene Managed Area is an area where the management of hygiene is required in order to prevent the introduction of disease. The Hygiene Managed Area will usually encompass the cattle shed, nearby feed tanks and feed storages, any milk processing sheds and so on.

(Reference)

An Example of Area Division Between Hygiene Managed and Non-Hygiene Managed Areas Using Cones



Concrete Example of Sterilization (Reference)



Clean Vehicles By Using a Sterilization Pump



Farm Entrance Scattered with Slaked Lime



Footwear Sterilization Tub

Preventing Entrance By Potentially Disease-Carrying Wild Animals

Please clean the feed bowl and the water-drinking equipment, such as the water cup. Confirm the state of the feed bowl each feeding and if you find the excrement of a wild animal, please clean it out.



A cleaned feed bowl and water cup

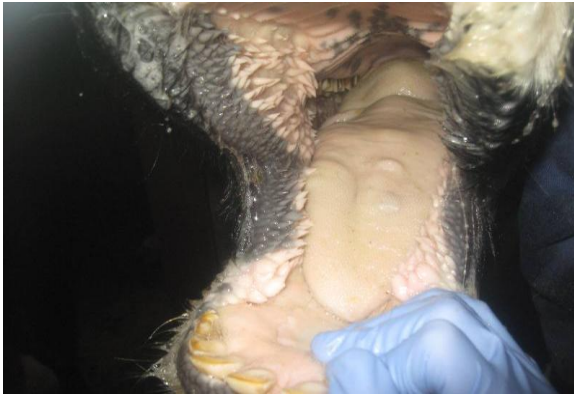
Example of Foot-and-Mouth Disease Symptoms



Frothy Saliva



Frothy Saliva



Tongue Blisters



Inflammation of the Tongue
(Mucous Inflammation)



Inflammation of the Lips
(Mucous Inflammation)



Blisters on the Teat

Q. Once Foot-and-Mouth Disease symptoms have been confirmed, are people no longer allowed to leave the site?

A. Please avoid leaving until the results of the investigation are known. In cases where leaving cannot be helped, please follow the guidance of the Livestock Hygiene Service Center regarding sterilization procedures.