

PREVENTION PRACTICES FOR CONTAGIOUS BOVINE PLEUROPNEUMONIA (CBPP)

If a case of contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) is confirmed anywhere in the United States, it could spread rapidly across the nation. If any animal on your farm is confirmed to have CBPP, all susceptible animals (cattle, zebu cattle and water buffalo) on the farm will most likely be euthanized and disposed of in efforts to control the further spread of the disease.

There are steps you can take to help prevent CBPP from entering your premises. **Strict biosecurity practices** can help you and your neighbors **minimize the chances** that your animals will have to be destroyed.

A General Precautions handout (found on the CFSPH website) provides prevention steps to take on a daily basis.

The biosecurity practices outlined here should be put into place **immediately** if CBPP is confirmed anywhere in the U.S., and maintained until the U.S. is once again declared CBPP free.

General Precautionary Measures

Prevention measures to minimize the introduction and spread of CBPP onto your farm fall into three general categories.

1. Restrict or stop all animal movement to prevent entry or spread of the disease.
2. Use strict biosecurity measures for animals, animal products, vehicles, people and equipment.
3. Observe, detect and report any disease or unusual signs to your herd veterinarian as quickly as possible.

Specific steps you can take upon CBPP being confirmed in the United States are listed below. Many should already be in place on your farm but should be enhanced and more strictly enforced in the event of CBPP is confirmed in the U.S. This will minimize the chance of the disease being introduced onto your farm.

Farm Perimeter

- **Limit access to your farm.**
 - The entrance to your farm is a major control point.
 - Have only one gated entrance to the animal areas on your farm to better monitor and control all visitors and vehicles arriving at your farm.
 - Keep the gate locked when not in use.
- **Stop all movement of susceptible animals on and off of your farm.**
 - If CBPP is confirmed in the U.S., movement restrictions will most likely be implemented locally, regionally, and possibly nationally.

- Restrictions will depend on the extent of the outbreak.
- Treat each farm location as a separate unit and stop movement between these locations.
- This serves to not only minimize the spread of the CBPP but may prevent it from getting onto your farm.

- **Post signs at the farm entrance to inform visitors of procedures to follow on your farm. (see Appendix A)**

- Stay off this farm unless absolutely necessary.
- Honk before getting out of vehicle (to announce your arrival).
- Check-in with farm personnel upon arrival. (Direct visitors to "where" they should check-in).
- Follow farm biosecurity procedures.

Animals

Livestock

- **Do not allow your cattle within 2 miles of other cattle.**
 - CBPP can be spread through the air up to 2 miles so move your cattle to provide as much distance between herds as possible.
- **Monitor cattle closely and frequently for any developing illness or signs of disease.**
- **Educate yourself and train your employees to recognize the clinical signs of CBPP (photos found in Appendix B).**
 - Acute infection
 - Lack of energy, lack of appetite
 - Frothy salivation
 - Fever, cough
 - Increased breathing rate
 - Moaning while exhaling
 - Neck stretched out while coughing
 - Change in posture
 - Neck forward, legs apart
 - Elbows turned out
 - Chronic infection
 - Coughing with exercise
 - Extreme weight loss
 - Recurrent mild fever
 - Thin, depressed
 - Reluctant to move
 - Calves
 - Infected when they are born
 - Arthritis in several joints

PREVENTION PRACTICES FOR CBPP (CONT'D)



- **Contact your herd veterinarian immediately to examine sick animals.**
- **If you have both adults and calves on your farm and observe signs of pneumonia in adult cattle and arthritis in calves at the same time, contact your herd veterinarian for further investigation.**
- **Do not allow any animal to come into contact with urine, saliva, fetal membranes, or uterine discharge of suspect animals.**

People

Employees

- **Educate employees about CBPP.**

Neighbors

- **Discuss the threat of CBPP with your neighbors.**
- **Separate your cattle from your neighbor's cattle by at least 2 miles.**

Record Keeping

- **Maintain thorough and accurate records of animal movement.**
 - Document all animal movements, including the dates of introduction into the herd and where they came from, movements between separated units, etc.
 - Each farm location must be treated as a separate unit.
 - This information will be essential to help trace where the disease came from.

Cleaning and Disinfection

- **Clean isolation areas and replace bedding regularly. Scrape surfaces and clean with high pressure hot water and detergent.**
- **Rinse and then disinfect with household bleach as it is effective at killing CBPP. (See Appendix C)**
- **Dispose of bedding and manure in a place inaccessible to your animals.**

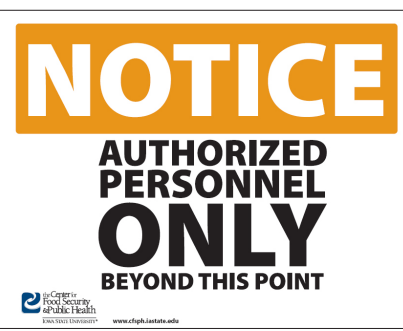
References

- Bovine Alliance on Management and Nutrition. Handling foreign animal diseases in cattle. BAMN Publication. 2005
- Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA-UK). Biosecurity guidance to prevent the spread of animal diseases. Accessed on July 06, 2005 at <http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/diseases/pdf/biosecurity-guidance.pdf>
- Montana Department of Livestock. Prevention and control – Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia. Accessed on June 21, 2005 at <http://www.discoveringmontana.com/liv/animalhealth/diseases/CBPP/prevention.asp>.
- USDA APHIS. Routine biosecurity measures for on-site farm visits or other livestock concentration points. http://www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/ncie/oie/rtf_files/tahc-conta-bov-pleuropneumonia-dec03.rtf Accessed on November 2, 2005.
- Washington State Department of Agriculture. Animal Health Program. Operational emergency response regarding highly contagious or foreign animal diseases. Annex 1. <http://agr.wa.gov/FoodSecurity/Attachments/Annex1Producers-Dairies.pdf>. Accessed on November 2, 2005.

PREVENTION PRACTICES FOR CBPP APPENDIX A



Sample signs to post at the farm entrance in the event of a CBPP outbreak in the U.S.
(Available from your state livestock extension specialist or the CFSPPH web site at www.cfspph.iastate.edu)



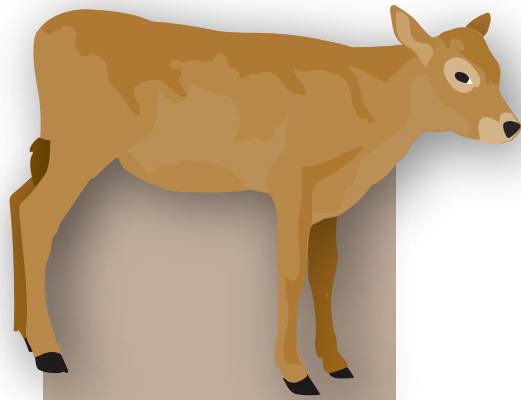
Additional signage available from private companies
(Those listed below are available from Gempler's).



PREVENTION PRACTICES FOR CBPP APPENDIX B



IMAGES OF CONTAGIOUS BOVINE PLEUROPNEUMONIA Signs of Illness in Cattle



Infected when they are born
Arthritis in several joints

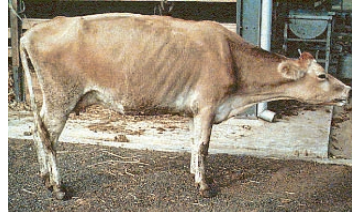


Signs in Calves

photo courtesy of Danelle Bickett-Weddle

photo courtesy of www.fao.org

Acute Signs



Lack of energy, lack of appetite, fever, cough

Change in posture

Legs apart

Elbows turned out

photo courtesy of www.fao.org

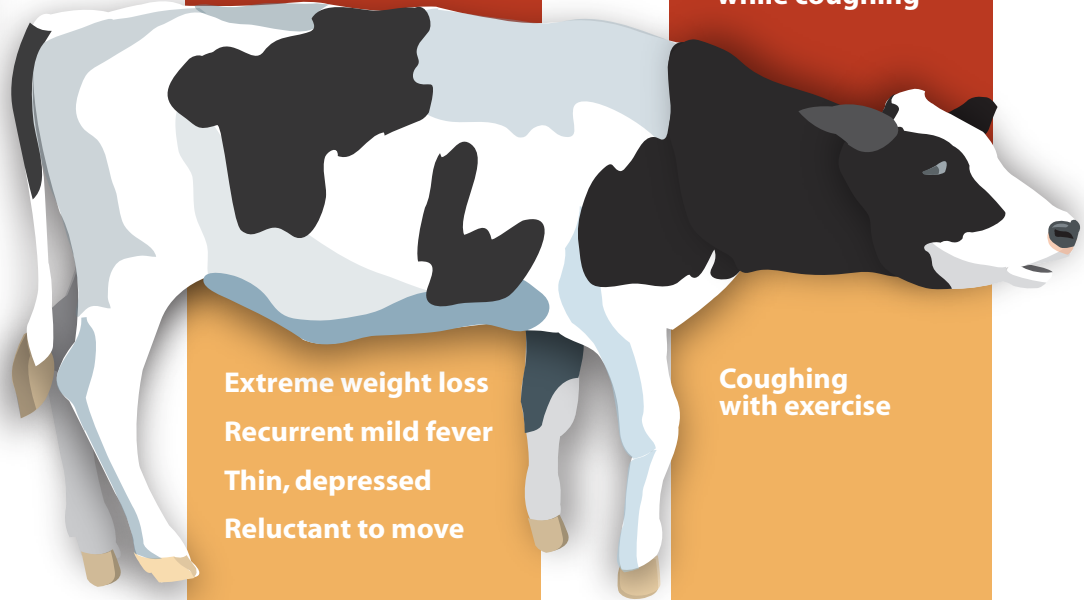
Acute Signs



Increased breathing rate

Moaning while exhaling

Neck stretched out while coughing



Extreme weight loss
Recurrent mild fever
Thin, depressed
Reluctant to move

Chronic Signs

Coughing with exercise

Chronic Signs



Disinfectant for Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia

Note: Before disinfecting, all surfaces must be cleaned. This includes removing any visible material such as manure, bedding and feed.

Product	Dilution	Mixing Instructions	Comments
Sodium hypochlorite 5.25% (NaOCl) (household bleach)	3%	2 gallons of bleach to 3 gallons of water. Mix thoroughly.	Not effective when area/objects are not clean; unstable in warm, sunny conditions.