



# Cattle Fact Sheet

## Occupational Safety and Health Information

### ***General Safety Information for Persons Working with Cattle***

The following information is intended to inform individuals who are involved with the care and use of animals about potential hazards (e.g., zoonoses, allergies, injuries) associated with working with various animal species and to provide information as to how they may lessen these hazards (e.g., personal hygiene, personal protective equipment [PPE]).

### ***Zoonotic Diseases of Cattle***

Cattle can carry organisms that may cause infection and disease in humans (zoonotic diseases, zoonoses). Exposure to these organisms can come through direct contact with cattle, or indirectly through contact with feces or other bodily fluids or secretions. In general, cattle maintained in research/teaching facilities have routine health maintenance (e.g., vaccinations, deworming) and are closely monitored for disease, so the likelihood of disease transmission is greatly reduced. People who handle cattle should be aware of a number of important diseases they may carry which include **Rabies**, **Q-Fever**, **Anthrax**, **Brucellosis**, **Leptospirosis**, and gastrointestinal diseases (**e.g., Salmonellosis**, **Campylobacteriosis**, **E. coli 0157:H7**, **Giardia** and **Cryptosporidia**). Some of these diseases may not produce observable signs of illness in the cow; therefore, if you handle cattle or their wastes you must take appropriate precautions to prevent transmission of these infections. You can view more information on these agents and other agents in [Appendix C](#) of the university Infection Prevention Program and the [Occupational Safety and Health Program for Animal Handlers](#). Please see the [Rabies Fact Sheet](#) for guidance on how to respond if there is a suspect exposure event.

### ***Injuries from Handling Cattle***

Cattle are herd creatures with strong territorial instincts. They may hesitate to move into unknown areas, are sensitive to noise, and are frightened easily. Cattle have poor depth perception. They can see to their sides, but not to their hind quarters, so do not approach from them from the rear. Cattle kick forward and out. Physical injuries to handlers such as back strain can occur from handling and restraining cattle, due to their large size and strength. People with pre-existing back problems may need assistance when handling cattle. Other hazards in indoor and outdoor cattle facilities that can injure cattle handlers include: gates, squeeze chutes, and other hinged caging causing pinched fingers or bruising; overhanging objects; exposed nails or broken pen wire; and electrical shock from hosing pens and walls where light and electrical sockets are not waterproof.

## ***Allergic Reactions to Cattle***

Human allergic reactions to cattle are rare.

### **How to Protect Yourself**

**Wash your Hands:** The single most effective preventative measure that can be taken is thorough, regular hand washing. Wash hands and arms after handling cattle. Never eat, drink or smoke in animal areas.

**Wear Personal Protective Equipment:** Coveralls and covered shoes (no open-toed shoes or sandals are allowed) should always be worn when working with cattle. Dust masks should be worn if you have a history of allergies, if you are inside in dusty areas, or during grooming. Respiratory protection (mask or respirator) should be worn during necropsy if there is a risk of aerosol transmission of a zoonotic disease. Employees who need to wear respiratory protection must be medically cleared by Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) before being fit tested with a respirator (if applicable). Complete the [medical survey form](#) to start this process if you are an employee. Students will be fit tested by EHS after providing our medical staff a note from your primary care physician, or after signing an 'informed consent' form at the time of service.

**Tell your Physician you work with Cattle:** Whenever you are ill, even if you are not certain that the illness is work related, always mention to your physician that you work with cattle. Many zoonotic diseases have flu-like symptoms and would not normally be suspected. Your physician needs this information to make an accurate diagnosis. Questions about personal human health should be answered by your physician.

**Seek Medical Attention Promptly:** If you are injured on the job (e.g., bitten, kicked, stepped on) provide immediate first-aid. Stop the bleeding of wounds and wash the affected areas with soap and water. For fieldwork where soap and water may not be readily available, use of baby wipes (available in small portable packages) or alcohol-based cleansing gel is acceptable. Alcohol-based gels are neutralized by organic matter so the first application should be wiped off to remove debris, or the area can be cleaned first with a baby wipe, and the next application of gel can be left on the skin.

- Immediately report the incident to the facility director, your supervisor, or the teaching instructor if applicable.
- Those individuals needing immediate medical treatment for serious injuries may visit an appropriate healthcare provider for treatment (e.g., emergency room, primary care physician, students may also be treated at Student Health Services). Immediate medical treatment may be required if:
  - An individual's ability to breath properly is affected;
  - Bleeding is excessive and difficult to control;
  - An injury clearly needs sutures; or
  - There is a loss of consciousness associated with the incident.
- If you are working with a purposefully infected animal, the individual seeking medical attention must take a Hazard Summary sheet or agent SDS and present them to the

healthcare provider prior to receiving services. It is important that the healthcare provider be made aware of the hazards present in the facility in order to appropriately diagnose and treat an individual.

- Employees' supervisor completes an [Employers' Accident Report](#) within 24 hours of the incident for employees. This document is specific to the Workers Compensation Program and is required prior to any follow-up medical services being provided for employees.
- The facility director or manager completes a General Incident Report form to be used by the facility director, facility manager, and Environmental Health & Safety for review of the incident.