



Swine Fact Sheet

Occupational Safety and Health Information

General Safety Information for Persons Working with Pigs

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 Pigs

Pigs can carry organisms that may cause infection and disease in humans (zoonotic diseases, zoonoses). Exposure to these organisms can come through direct contact with pigs, or indirectly through contact with feces or other bodily fluids or secretions. In general, pigs receiving routine health care (e.g., vaccinations, deworming) and closely monitored for disease are less likely to be the source of disease transmission. People who handle pigs should be aware of a number of important diseases they may carry which include **Rabies, Brucellosis, Anthrax, Leptospirosis, Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae, Swine influenza, and gastro-intestinal diseases (e.g., Salmonellosis, Campylobacteriosis, and Yersinia)**. Some of these diseases may not produce observable signs of illness in the pig; therefore, if you handle pigs or their wastes you must take appropriate precautions to prevent transmission of these infections.

Injuries from Handling Pigs

Handling pigs can be physically demanding. Injuries to people can occur as a result of pigs running into them and/or knocking them over, lacerations, bites, back strain, and knee injuries associated with trying to restrain a pig. Handlers can move and sort pigs using solid, hand-held panels; the panel protects the handler from being bitten or stepped on. Other hazards in swine facilities that can injure pig handlers include: gates, chutes, and other hinged caging (farrowing pens) causing pinched fingers or bruising; hog snares; overhanging objects; exposed nails or broken pen wire; electrical shock from hosing pens and walls where light and electrical sockets are not waterproof; high ammonia levels causing irritation of the eyes and nasal passages; and, noise from pig vocalizations and husbandry activities. It is essential that people who handle pigs for research or teaching be provided with training in proper handling techniques in order to avoid injury to themselves or the animals, such specific handling and restraint techniques, and protective clothing requirements.

Allergic Reactions to Pigs

Pigs are one of the least likely species to cause human allergies. However, if you already have allergies to other animals or plants, you should wear respiratory protection (e.g., a face mask) when working with clean or dirty pig feed and bedding.

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 pigs. Never eat, drink or smoke in animal areas.

Wear Personal Protective Equipment: Coveralls and covered shoes or boots should always be worn when working with pigs. Dust masks should be worn if you have a history of allergies or are working inside in dusty areas. People who need to wear respiratory protection should be medically cleared before being fit tested with a respirator (if applicable).

Tell your Physician you work with Pigs: 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 pigs. 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, knocked down, joint or arm/leg/foot/hand injuries) provide immediate first-aid. Stop the bleeding of wounds and wash the affected areas with soap and water. 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 your supervisor (if applicable).
- Individuals needing immediate medical treatment for serious injuries should visit the nearest medical treatment center (e.g., emergency room or urgent care facility).
- 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.