

HPAI DETECTION IN DAIRY CATTLE



BACKGROUND

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) has been confirmed in dairy cattle in several states. There is no concern about the safety of pasteurized milk or dairy products. The commercial milk supply remains safe due to both federal animal health requirements and pasteurization.

SYMPTOMS

- A sudden drop in feed intake with concurrent decrease in rumination.
- Sudden drop in milk production.
- Milk may become thick and yellow - colostrum like.
- Feces may be abnormal from tarry to dry.
- Some cows may experience a fever.

REPORT SICK COWS

We strongly encourage dairy farmers, veterinarians and other industry partners to quickly report any suspicious cattle illnesses to ODAFF at 405-522-6141.

COMMUNICATION AND COORDINATION WITH HERD VETERINARIANS

It is recommended to delay or minimize dairy cattle movement as much as possible. Do not move sick or exposed cattle. Pre-movement testing is also recommended—and check with the state of destination for import requirements.

It is recommended dairy producers isolate new or incoming cattle for a minimum of 21 days. If a new cow is lactating, milk last and thoroughly clean and disinfect milking equipment and parlor.

FOOD SAFETY

HPAI is considered low risk for humans and there's no concerns for food safety. Dairies are required to send only milk from healthy animals into processing for human consumption, so the commercial milk supply remains safe due to federal animal health requirements and pasteurization.