

Occupational Health and Safety Working with Calves

When working with calves/young cattle, you should be familiar with the following safe practices and potential health risks:

Physical Injury

Bites, scratches, and kicks are potential hazards associated with research animal contact. They may be prevented or minimized through proper training in animal-handling technique. Personnel working with large domestic animals might sustain crushing injuries when the animals kick, fall, or simply shift their body weight.

Staying Healthy

Wash your hands after animal handling and use. The most common way to contract a zoonotic infection is to place

Colibacillosis

Escherichia coli is a normal component of the flora in the large intestine of warm-blooded animals. The pathogenic strains, which cause enteric disease, are grouped into six categories. These categories differ in their pathogenesis and virulence properties, and each comprises a distinct group of O:H serotypes.

In terms of zoonoses, the most important category is the enterohemorrhagic, which is also the most severe. Cattle are considered the primary reservoir for the enterohemorrhagic group. The principal etiologic agent of this colibacillosis is *E. coli* O157:H7.

In man, the incubation period varies from two to nine days. The appearance of the disease ranges from a slight