

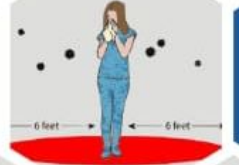


२०. दूध ग्राहकांसोबत संपर्क कमीत कमी करावा तसेच सुरक्षित अंतर ठेवावे.

२१. दूध वितरण कक्ष वारंवार निर्जंतुकीकरण करीत राहावे तसेच सैनिटसइझरचा वापर वारंवार करावा.

२२. बाहेरील व्यक्तींना दूध वितरण कक्षात येण्यास मज्जाव करण्याज यावा तसेच उरलेल्या दुधाचा उपयोग करून त्याची त्वरीत विल्हेवाट लावावी.

पशू पैदास संकुल,
नागपूर पशुवैद्यकीय महाविद्यालय,
नागपूर (माफसू)



कोरोना लॉक डाउन मध्ये पशु पैदास
प्रेक्षेत्रावर घ्यावयाखर सुरक्षात्मक उपाय

पशू पैदास संकुल,
नागपूर पशुवैद्यकीय महाविद्यालय,
नागपूर (माफसू)



काय करावे व काय करू नये :

१. प्रक्षेत्रावर येणाऱ्या व्यक्तींना प्रतिबंधित करणे.
२. प्रक्षेत्रावर कायै करणाऱ्या व्यक्तींच्या / कर्मचाऱ्यांची संख्या कमी करणे.
३. प्रक्षेत्रवरील कर्मचाऱ्यांनर प्रक्षेत्रावर प्रवेश करतेवेळी तोंडावर मास्क लावलेला असावा आणि मास्क हा सैनिटाईझरने साफ केलेला असावा.
४. प्रक्षेत्रावरील जनावारांच्या शेडमध्ये दैनंदिन उपकरणे तथा साधने नियमित सैनिटाईझरने साफ केले पाहिजे.
५. प्रक्षेत्रा च्या प्रवेशव्दारावर साबण, पाणी भरलेली बाटली व संनीतीजर ठेवलेले असावे आणि त्याचा उपयोग प्रत्येकाने प्रवेश करते वेळी केलाच पाहिजे.
६. जनावारांना वापरण्यात येणारा चारा, गोठा, पाणी स्वच्छ व नितुर्जटिकरण कलेले असावे
७. जनावारांचा गोठा दिवसातून दोनदा स्वच्छ नितुर्जटिकरण करावे.
८. जनावार आजारी आढळल्यास त्याला उरवारीत जनावारांपासून वेगळे करून त्याच्यावर त्वरित औषधोपचार करावा
९. जनावारांना डॉक्टर च्या सल्ल्यानुसार लसीकरण/जंतांनाशक द्यावे.

१०. पिण्याच्या पाण्याची व्यवस्था मुबलक प्रमाणात करावी .
११. दूध विक्रेत्यांकरीता खलील गोष्टीचे पालन करणे अत्यावश्यक आहे.
१२. दूध काढणाऱ्या व्यक्तीने सर्वप्रथम हात स्वच्छ साबण ने धुवून घेवून सैनिटाईझरचा वापर करावा तोडावर मास्क बांधलेला असावा
१३. दूध विक्रेत्या व्यक्तीने हात व्यवस्थित साबणीने धुवून हातामध्ये ग्लोज व तोंडावर मास्क लावलेला असावा.
१४. दूध वितरित करतेच्या दरम्यान सैनिटाईझरचा वापर वारंवार करावा
१५. दूध हे स्वच्छ कपड्याने/चाळणीने गाळून नंतरच त्याचे वितरण करावे.
१६. दूध वितरीत करण्याकरिता वापरण्यात येणारे माप हे लांब दांडीचे असावे जर दरम्यान आपण दुसरे कार्य करावयास गेल्यास परत आल्यावर हातांना पुन्हा स्वच्छ करावे.
१७. दूध विक्री करणारा व्यक्ती स्वच्छ व फूल कपडे घातलेला असावा आणि दुसऱ्या व्यक्तीमधील अंतर हे सुरक्षित ठेवावे.
१८. आजारी व्यक्तीने दूध वितरित करू नये.
१९. वापरलेले ग्लोव्हेस, कपडे तसेच ईतर साहित्य त्वरित कचरा कुंडीत टाकावे मास्क चा उपयोग पुन्हा करू नये करावयाचा असल्यास त्याला स्वच्छ धुवून वापरावे.

consultation with your veterinarian.

Proper water intake of animal should be monitored to protect them from heat stress.

Supplementation of herbal immune boosting products in ration can boost immunity of animals. It may be done in consultation with the veterinarian.

Avail routine reproductive services (Artificial Insemination & Pregnancy Diagnosis) and specific problems (Infertility & Dystocia) at home and minimize visit to veterinary hospitals.

Pay more attention on estrus detection, especially visiting/observing dairy livestock early in the morning or late evening to catch maximum estrus animals.

Evening buffalo splashing/ bathing of buffaloes with cold water may be done especially in pregnant buffaloes to prevent adverse effect of summer on estrus and conception & prevent early embryonic mortality/ abortion due to heat waves

Offer ample milk or electrolyte water to newborn calves to prevent dehydration, heat stroke and death of neonatal stocks.

Any kind of sickness observed in the farm animals should be attended promptly also if any accidents occurs to the animals in farm immediately contact nearest veterinarian and get it treated promptly.

How to use a mask:

Before putting on a mask, clean hands with alcohol-based hand rub or soap and water.

Cover mouth and nose with mask and make sure there are no gaps between your face and the mask.

Avoid touching the mask while using it; if you do, clean your hands with alcohol-based hand rub or soap and water.

Replace the mask with a new one as soon as it is damp and do not re-use single-use masks.

To remove the mask: remove it from behind (do not touch the front of mask); discard immediately in a closed bin; clean hands with alcohol-based hand rub or soap and water.



Livestock Farm Complex
Nagpur Veterinary College
Nagpur, MAFSU, Nagpur



Advisory for Livestock Owners during
COVID 19 Lockdown

COVID 19

Globe is going through a tough time of decade because of deadly threat of Corona infection. Whole world is experiencing a complete lock down situation and stay at home for to stay healthy and becoming an important step towards breaking chain of infection. Livestock owners cannot stay away from performing routine activities as they are rearing live animals. Daily routine activities like watering, feeding, milking etc. are mandatory and have to be performed with proper precaution. Following are the important points to be considered during performing routine activities.

Do's & Don'ts for Livestock farms:

Livestock farm owners firmly make complete control on the movement of visitors to their farms.

Strictly follow biosecurity measures in their farm.

Daily routine activities at farm has to be performed with minimum utilization of man power/ labour.

Wearing of mask should make compulsory to all Workers coming to livestock farms, be thermal scanned or asked for their health on daily basis and advised to sanitize with appropriate sanitizer and maintain social distance while cleaning animal shed, chaffing and distributing fodder and milking dairy animals etc.,

If any worker is found ill, he should be channelized to take standard health measures to avoid any possibility for disease spread.

As far as possible keep soap, bucket of water and hand sanitizer at the entrance of the animal shed and instruct all human resources at livestock farms, to sanitize exposed body parts regularly at an interval of 1 to 2 hour with appropriate sanitizer/wash with soap.

Equipments and accessories in the farm should be cleaned and sanitized regularly.

Workers should not use watch, jewelry etc. and refrain from use of mobile phones. If used, phones should be frequently sanitized.

Points in the farm frequently being in touch such points should be cleaned twice daily by mopping with 1% hypochlorite solution. In case of metallic surfaces where bleach is not suitable 70% alcohol should be used.

Wherever possible, automation techniques (CCTV camera) may be used to monitor animal health and various other activities.

Farm managers should keep sufficient feed, fodder and medicine in hand to manage the lockdown period.

Trading of livestock, if highly needed should be managed through e-trading. In case of purchase of animals, animals should be quarantined for a period of three weeks before induction into existing herd.

Follow good management practices related to feeding, housing (clean, dry and well ventilated), water and general hygiene to keep animal healthy and productive.

Observe animals for any abnormal behaviour/ posture/feed intake/ rumination/defecation and urination twice daily (morning and afternoon) & if needed consult the veterinarian.

Isolate the sick animals & in case of emergency contact the nearest Veterinary hospital.

Vaccinate the animals against Foot and Mouth Disease and Hemorrhagic septicemia (Cows and buffaloes), PPR, ETV (goats) in consultation of your veterinarian.

Except pregnant animals, deworm all animals for external and internal parasites in

consultation with your veterinarian.

Proper water intake of animal should be monitored to protect them from heat stress.

Supplementation of herbal immune boosting products in ration can boost immunity of animals. It may be done in consultation with the veterinarian.

Avail routine reproductive services (Artificial Insemination & Pregnancy Dignosis) and specific problems (Infertility & Dystocia) at home and minimize visit to veterinary hospitals.

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