

THIS IS THE WAY TO KEEP YOURSELF AND YOUR PIGS HEALTHY VISITORS

People working with and visiting herds of pigs can both bring infections in to the pigs and carry infections home with them.

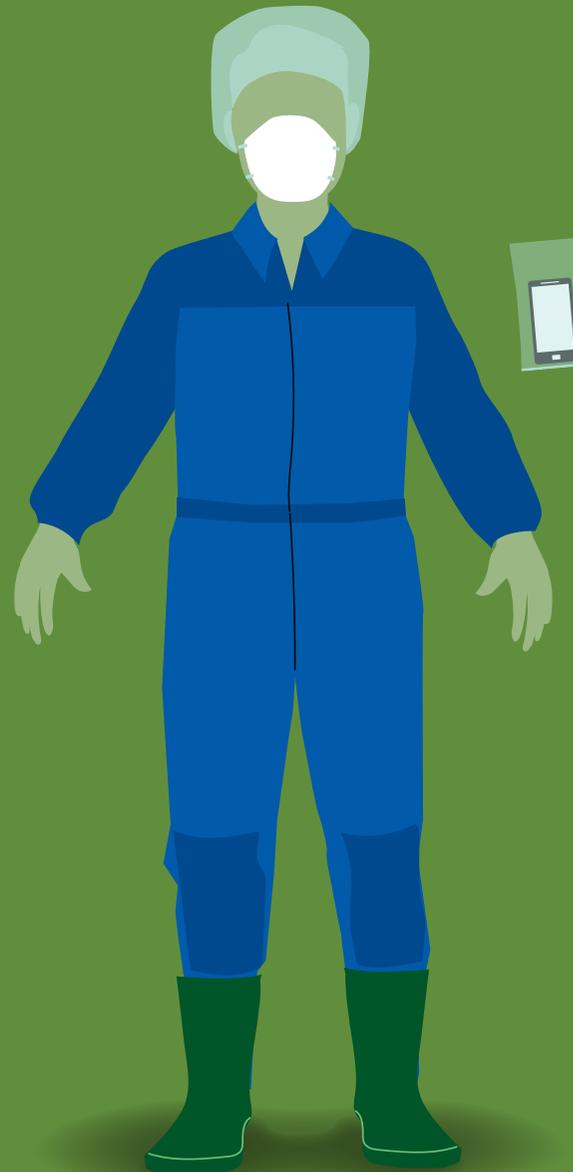
In the personnel portal, change into clean clothes owned by the farm as well as their socks (alternatively boot protection over your own socks), footwear, respiratory protection (to protect yourself from dust, for work environmental reasons) and disposable hair covering. Put your cell-phone into a plastic bag.

Wash and disinfect your hands before you enter and after you exit the stall. In-house infection protection is further improved if the hands are also disinfected before and after contact with the pigs, and between work in different departments and groups of animals.

Disposable gloves should be used only as a temporary measure, for example when examining animals.

Long-term use of disposable gloves is likely to cause various types of skin problems including allergies. So as not to infect the pigs, visitors and people wounds or eczema on their hands should wear disposable gloves throughout their time at the farm.

Work-gloves may be used to protect your hands from injuries that may give rise to wounds.



Wash your hands and disinfect them before and after visiting the stalls

Hair covering of the disposable type

Respiratory protection of the disposable type

The farm's own freshly laundered overalls

Cell-phone in a plastic bag

Disposable gloves to be used for shorter periods when having direct contact with the animals and throughout the entire time at the farm for people with hand injuries or eczema

Clean socks owned by the farm or boot protectors of the disposable kind

The farm's own clean footwear



Gård&Djurhälsan
FRISKA DJUR GER VÄLMÄENDE GÅRDAR

THIS IS THE WAY TO KEEP YOURSELF AND YOUR PIGS HEALTHY PERSONNEL

People working with and visiting herds of pigs can both bring infections in to the pigs and carry infections home with them.

In the personnel portal, change daily into clean work clothes, socks, footwear and respiratory protection (to protect yourself from dust, for work environmental reasons). Put your cell-phone into a plastic bag.

Remember to use the farm's socks and do not take them home with you at the end of working day.

Wash and disinfect your hands before you enter and after you exit the stall. In-house infection protection is further improved if the hands are also disinfected before and after contact with the pigs, and between work in different departments and groups of animals.

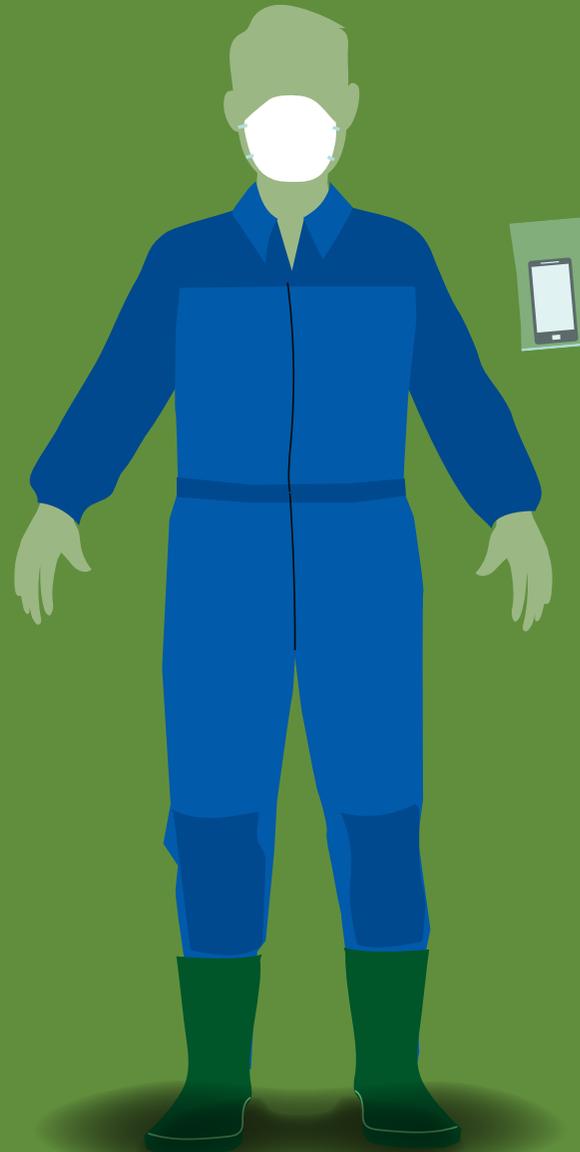
Disposable gloves should only be used as a temporary measure to protect you during insemination, whilst farrowing and at other times when you are in direct contact with the animals.

Long-term use of disposable gloves is likely to cause various types of skin problems including allergies.

Keep wounds and eczema on the hands covered throughout your entire working day to avoid infecting the pigs with bacteria from the sores.

Work-gloves may be used to protect your hands from injuries that may give rise to wounds.

Shower and shampoo your hair at the end of the working day before you leave the personnel portal and your place of work.



Wash your hands and disinfect them before and after visiting the stalls and between different departments

Respiratory protection of the disposable type or breathing masks during visits to the animal enclosures

Freshly laundered work clothes every working day

Cell-phone in a plastic bag

Disposable gloves only to be used for short periods during treatment rounds, during insemination, whilst farrowing and at other times when you are in direct contact with the animals

Work gloves to be used to protect against injuries and sores

Keep **injuries** and **eczema** on the hands **covered** throughout the entire working day

The farm's own clean **socks** and **footwear**

Shower and **shampoo** before you leave the herd



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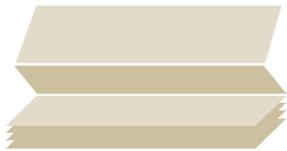
CLEAN HANDS

IN

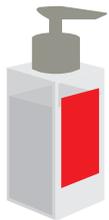
Before you go in to the animals in the herd



1 Wash your hands with warm water and soap



2 Dry your hands with a paper hand towel



3 Finish off by disinfecting your hands



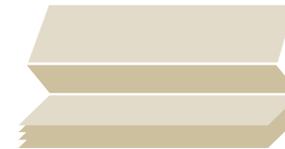
4 Keep **wounds** and **eczema** covered throughout the working day

OUT

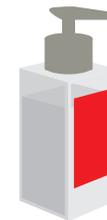
Before you leave the herd



1 Wash your hands with warm water and soap



2 Dry your hands with a paper hand towel



3 Finish off by disinfecting your hands



LEAVE INFECTION IN THE STALL!

VISITORS

The herd has LA-MRSA or it is suspected that it has LA-MRSA

By using protective equipment and clean work clothes according to the figure alongside, you leave infection in the stall.

Visitors to the stalls must be restricted to persons who are necessary for animal care, such as veterinarians, and repair personnel from several occupational categories.

The LA-MRSA bacterium is found on the skin of the pig and in mucous membranes, such as in the stomach and throat. People can come into direct contact with the bacterium through the pigs but also indirectly through fittings and other surfaces. Since LA-MRSA is also present in the dust, the bacterium can also enter humans via the inhalation of air.

Upon detection of LA-MRSA, the animal keeper is obliged under the Work Environment Act to provide information to everyone entering the stall that there is LA-MRSA in the herd.



Hand wash and disinfection before and after visiting the stalls

Hair covering of the disposable type

Respiratory protection of the disposable type

Disposable overalls directly out of their packaging

Cell-phone in a plastic bag

Disposable gloves throughout the entire visit for persons with sores or eczema

Clean **socks owned by the farm** or **boot protectors** of the disposable kind

The farm's own clean **footwear**



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LEAVE INFECTION IN THE STALL! PERSONNEL

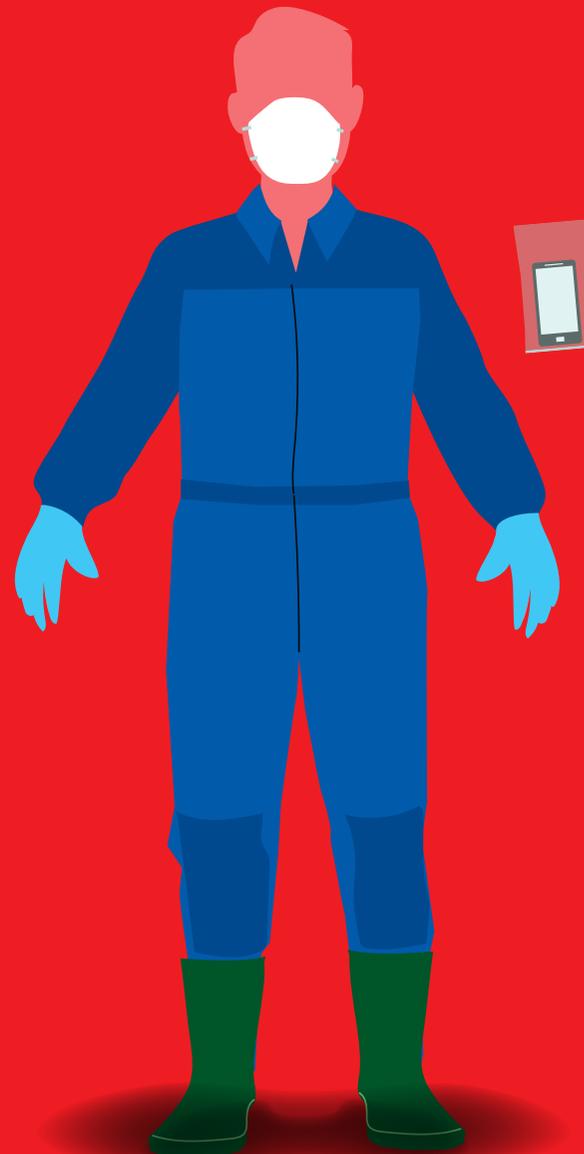
The herd has LA-MRSA or it is suspected that it has LA-MRSA

By using protective equipment and clean work clothes according to the figure alongside, you leave infection in the stall.

Visitors must be restricted to persons who are necessary for animal care, such as veterinarians, and repair personnel from several occupational categories.

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Upon detection of LA-MRSA, the animal keeper is obliged under the Work Environment Act to provide information to everyone entering the stall that there is LA-MRSA in the herd.



Wash your hands and **disinfect them** before and after visiting the stalls and between different departments

Respiratory protection of the disposable kind, fresh protection after each break. Respiratory protection masks should not be used

Freshly laundered work clothes every working day

Disposable gloves only to be used for short periods during treatment rounds, during insemination, whilst farrowing and at other times when you are in direct contact with the animals

Keep injuries and eczema on the hands covered throughout the entire working day.

Work gloves to be used to protect against injuries and sores

Cell-phone in a plastic bag

The farm's own **socks** and **footwear**

Shower and **shampoo** before you leave the herd



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LEAVE INFECTION IN THE STALL! STALL PERSONNEL AT THE SLAUGHTERHOUSE

Slaughter of pigs with LA-MRSA or suspected LA-MRSA

The LA-MRSA bacterium is found on the skin of the pig and in mucous membranes, such as in the stomach and throat. People can come into direct contact with the bacterium through the pigs but also indirectly through fittings and other surfaces. Since LA-MRSA is also present in the dust, the bacterium can also enter humans via the inhalation of air.

Using protective equipment according to the illustration, will reduce the risk of your coming into contact with the bacterium from infected pigs from herds where there is LA-MRSA or suspected LA-MRSA. This is the way you can leave the infection at your workplace.

These routines shall be adhered to the entire day until the stall has been cleansed and disinfected.

This protection equipment shall be worn by the staff until scalding takes place. The staff situated after scalding need no extra protection equipment.

Under law, the animal keeper is obligated to inform the slaughterhouse concerning pigs suspected of carrying LA-MRSA.



Hair covering of the disposable type

Respiratory protection of the disposable type

Disposable overalls used to cover work clothes

Disposable gloves

Dispose of protection equipment once the slaughtering is finished. Boots should be cleansed and disinfected.

Handwashing and disinfection



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LEAVE INFECTION IN THE STALL!

PIG TRANSPORTERS

The herd has LA-MRSA or it is suspected that it has LA-MRSA

Using protective equipment according to the illustration, will reduce the risk of your coming into contact with the bacterium from infected pigs from herds where there is LA-MRSA or suspected LA-MRSA during loading and unloading. This is the way you can leave the infection in the stall.

The LA-MRSA bacterium is found on the skin of the pig and in mucous membranes, such as in the stomach and throat. People can come into direct contact with the bacterium through the pigs but also indirectly through fittings and other surfaces. Since LA-MRSA is also present in the dust, the bacterium can also enter humans via the inhalation of air.

Under law, the animal keeper is obligated to provide information about pigs suspected of carrying LA-MRSA.

The animal keeper shall provide dual sets of protective materials such as hair coverings, respiratory protection, gloves and overalls. One set is to be used at the farm during loading and the other set at the slaughterhouse during unloading.



Hair covering of the disposable type

Respiratory protection of the disposable type

Disposable overalls used to cover work clothes

Cell-phone in a plastic bag

Disposable gloves

Boot protection should be put on before the farm's own boots are put on

Disinfection of hands before entering the driver's cab

Used **protection material should be thrown** in the rubbish tip at the farm or at the slaughterhouse



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