



# Arizona Department of Agriculture

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Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza A (HPAI) H5N1 virus is an emerging disease in cattle. Federal and state agencies are moving quickly to conduct additional testing so that we can better understand the situation. USDA and other Federal and State partners will continue to share additional updates as soon as information becomes available. Our goal is to safeguard the health of the herd and protect the industry; keep our milk and beef supply safe; and protect public health and human safety based on the most up-to-date information we have in a collaborative One-Health response.

## Animal Health & Biosecurity

- Heighten biosecurity practices to keep disease off the farm, control disease spread on the farm if exposure occurs, with particular attention to mammary health (good milking practices, such as equipment disinfection and milking sick cattle separately or last prior to parlor cleaning).
- Isolate newly added cattle when moved onto a premises for at least 14 days – 21 days.
- Avoid housing multiple species of animals together.
- Limit non-production animal access to farm areas and implement measures to exclude domestic pets (e.g., cats) and wildlife from buildings.
- The [Secure Milk Supply Plan](#) offers comprehensive dairy biosecurity practices.\*
- Additional Farm Biosecurity Resources are available at:

[Biosecurity - National Dairy FARM Program](#)

[Secure Milk Supply Plan](#)

[Layout 1 \(tamu.edu\)](#)

[Biosecurity for cattle operations | UMN Extension](#)

[Farm Biosecurity - CFSPH \(iastate.edu\)](#)

## Close monitoring for sick animals

- Producers should monitor herds closely for cattle with clinical signs of the disease (decreased milk production; reduced appetite; thickened, discolored milk; lethargy; fever; and/or dehydration) and report compatible signs of illness to their herd veterinarian and the State Animal Health Officials (State Veterinarian) as soon as possible.
- Working with the Herd Veterinarian and under the supervision of the State Animal Health Officials, milk samples from lactating cattle and nasal swabs from non-lactating cattle on suspect premises will be submitted to a National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN) laboratory for testing any suspect animals.

## Movement of cattle

- USDA recommends minimizing movement of cattle as much as possible, with special attention to evaluating risk and factoring that risk into movement decisions.
- Follow guidance from State Animals Health Officials and do not move sick or exposed animals unless directed or permitted under specific conditions.