

Pregnancy at slaughter

take good care of your herd
– stay alert



www.marfrig.com.br
bemestaranimal@marfrig.com.br



Pregnancy at Slaughter

Late pregnancy in cows may pose risk to public health due to a substance in their body, allow the transmission of zoonotic diseases such as brucellosis, and lead to economic losses and even fines as provided for in Law No. 4,060/2007 related to animal welfare.

Risks for Farmers According to the Brazilian Law

During slaughter, when females show signs of recent calving or abortion, they may be condemned by the Inspection Agency (MAPA – Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply). Pregnant or recently calved cows that do not have any infectious diseases may be removed from the establishment for better use, as long as the Federal Inspection Service is aware of it.



Pictures – Calving in slaughterhouse facilities

How to avoid it?

To avoid pregnancy or signs of recent calving at the time of slaughter, some reproductive management practices can be reviewed, such as:

- . Herd segregation by category (males and females) on pastures;
- . Control of estrous cycles;
- . Surgical removal of the ovaries;
- . Contraceptive methods which inhibit ovulation;
- . Intrauterine devices (IUD);
- . Pregnancy diagnosis using the rectal palpation (touch) or ultrasound method;
- . Identifying pregnant animals and segregating them to prevent shipping.