



RINGWORM

CAN BE SPREAD BY CATTLE.

Ringworm is a transmissible infectious skin disease caused most often by *Trichophyton verrucosum*, a spore-forming fungi. It occurs in all species of mammals, including cattle and humans. The fungi is common during the winter season and can remain alive for many years in a dry environment. Direct contact with infected animals is the most common method of spreading the infection.

SIGNS OF INFECTION IN CATTLE:

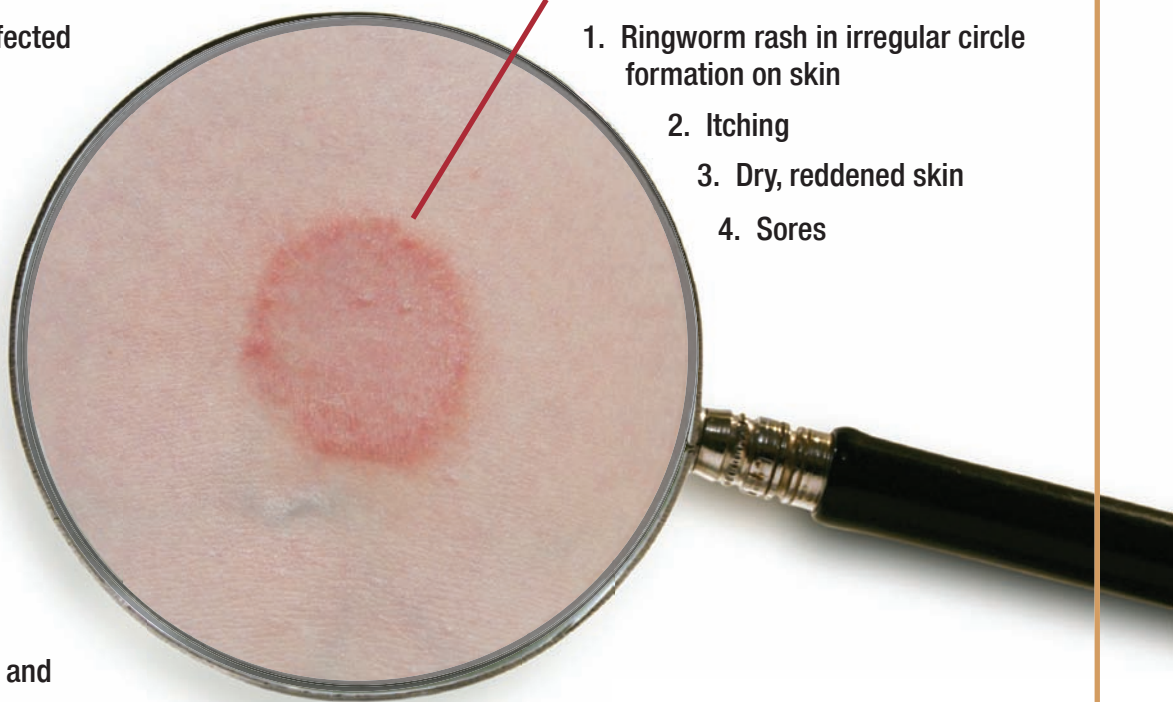
1. Liquids coming out of infected areas on the skin
2. White-grayish scabs
3. Head and neck lesions
4. Hairless circular ringworm patches
5. Dried skin
6. Hair loss
7. Crumbling scales on the skin surface

WAYS TO PREVENT RINGWORM:

1. Regularly wash the barn and adjoining areas
2. Expose cattle pens to sunlight
3. Keep cattle pens dry
4. Avoid direct contact with animals exhibiting signs of ringworm
5. Wear personal protective equipment when working around cattle and infected animals – gloves, long-sleeved shirts, and long pants
6. Provide veterinarian and medical treatment to animals and handlers infected by ringworm

SIGNS OF INFECTION IN HUMANS:

1. Ringworm rash in irregular circle formation on skin
2. Itching
3. Dry, reddened skin
4. Sores



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