

The following are recommendations for owners of livestock exposed to rabid animals:

- If the animal is slaughtered within 7 days of being bitten, its tissues may be eaten without risk of infection, provided that liberal portions of the exposed area are discarded. Federal guidelines for meat inspectors require that an animal known to have been exposed to rabies within 8 months be rejected for slaughter.
- As a precaution, neither tissues nor milk from a rabid animal should be used for human or animal consumption. However, pasteurization temperatures will inactivate rabies virus; therefore, if someone drinks pasteurized milk or eats cooked meat, this does not constitute a rabies exposure.
- Having more than one rabid animal in a herd or having herbivore-to-herbivore transmission is uncommon; therefore, restricting the rest of the herd if a single animal has been exposed to or infected by rabies might not be necessary.
- No animal may be slaughtered within 21 days of rabies vaccination.