

ANIMAL HEALTH IRELANI

Contributing to a profitable and sustainable farming and agri-food sector through improved animal healt

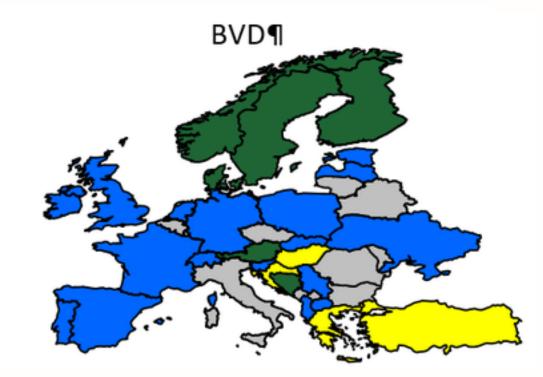
BVD eradication in Europecurrent situation



David Graham CEO, Animal Health Ireland

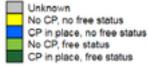
FESASS Technical Day Elvas | 25th October 2019

BVD eradication in Europe





Funded by the Horizon 2020 Framework Programme of the European Union





Overview of non-regulated cattle diseases in the European Union for which control programmes (CPs) are in place within Member States (MS).

(This is an active document that will be updated on a regular basis)

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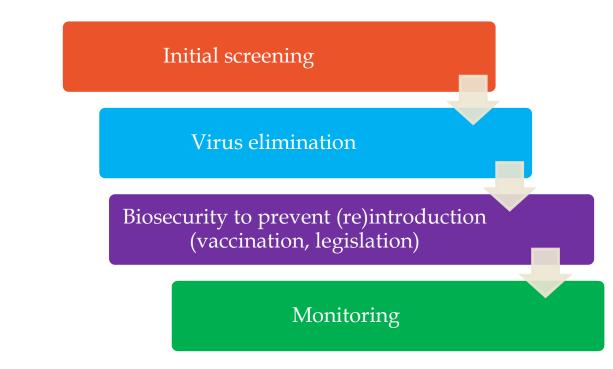
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Animal Health Ireland is

August 2018

NATIONAL BVD ERADICATION PROGRAMME

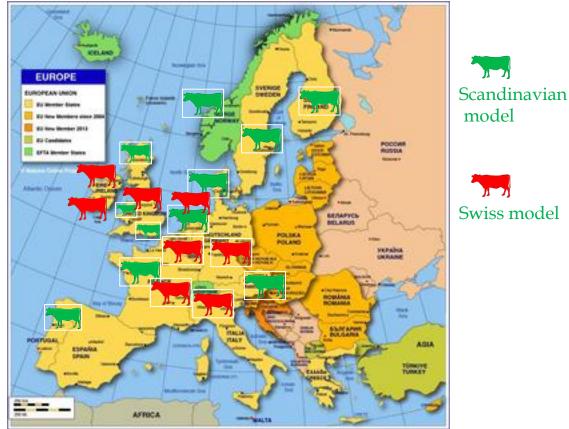
Components of systematic control

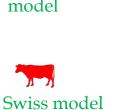




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Europe- testing strategy







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Programme variables

Context

- Aims (control or eradication)•
- Current prevalence
- Compulsory or voluntary
- National or regional
- Herd types included
- % participation
- Testing strategy
- Time to detection/removal
- Restrictions on movement
- Cattle demographics
- Importation
- Biosecurity

Enrolment

Initial screening for herd freedom

- Follow up
- Trade- testing of purchased, imported

Surveillance

- Definition of freedom
- Test protocol
- Birth to test interval
- Test sensitivity
- Follow up of pos
- Re-establishing freedom
- Trade- testing of purchased, imported

NATIONAL BVD ERADICATION PROGRAMM

Europe- programme administration





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Establishment Free from BVD Summary

No confirmed case of BVD last 18m







All animals tested for virus, including all calves in previous last 12 months At least 3 serological screening tests >4m :

50% seroprev

with 95% confidence

Combination of the two

Capacity of combined regime ≥ each component

AND:

Introduced animals from:

- Free establishment in Free Member/zone OR
- Free establishment where testing regime applied OR
- tested negative for BVDV antigen or genome, quarantined 21 days, prior to dispatch AND seroneg if pregnant or seropos preservice

<u>Germinal products</u> from free establishments or comply with AH requirements

NEGATIVE

SVD ERADICATION PROGRAMME

Maintenance of the Status- Testing

No confirmed case of BVD last 18m No vaccination No vaccinated animals introduced







Each newborn calf is tested for BVDV antigen or genome, no later than 20 days post-partum At least annual serological screening tests (as 2nd regime)

50% seroprev with 95% confidence or 15% of animals Combination of the two

GRAMM

NEGATIVE

Chapter 2: Member State of zone free from BVD- Section 1 Granting of Status

A Member State or zone may only be granted the status free from BVD in the bovine population if:

- (a) vaccination against BVD is prohibited for kept bovine animals;
- (b) no case of BVD has been confirmed in a kept bovine animal for at least the previous 18 months
- (c) at least 99.8% of the establishments representing at least 99.9% of the bovine population are free from BVD;

Section 2 Maintenance of Status

1. A Member State or zone may only maintain the status free from BVD in the bovine population if:

(a) the requirements laid down in point (a) and (c) of Section 1 continue to be fulfilled.

(b) surveillance is carried out annually to detect establishments infected with BVDV at a prevalence rate exceeding 0.2% with a 95% level of confidence or BVDV infected bovine animals with a prevalence rate exceeding 0.1% of the bovine population with a 95% level of confidence.







Aim of the project

Develop and validate a new tool:

STOC free

that enables a **transparent and standardized comparison of confidence of freedom** for control and eradication programmes.

















Answering the question

When trading an animal: does it pose a risk of introducing a disease into the destination herd ?

p(freedom| information)

What is the probability and <u>uncertainty</u> that an animal is free of disease when leaving the farm given available information ?





<u>Oniris</u>



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A framework consisting of a model (STOC free MODEL) combined with a tool to facilitate the collection of the necessary parameters (STOC free DATA).

- Easy to use by stakeholders
- Heterogeneous inputs, uniform output
- Output on different levels of aggregation
- Adaptable to multiple diseases in multiple species



















