

BYD /2018 Zer Award

Barcelona

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"The risk of buying pregnant cattle in"

2018

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Farm background

✓ Mixed **beef and sheep farm** in North East England:

450 suckler cows (including 70 replacement heifers) 150-200 fattening cattle, 13 bulls, 900 breeding ewes

- Spring and autumn calving herd (40:60):
 February–April, August–November (12 week periods).
- ✓ Member of BVDFree England and the Premium Cattle Health Scheme (PCHS) for BVD and Johne's.



Biosecurity and vaccines



- ✓ Open herd: buying in bulls, replacement heifers and fattening cattle.
- ✓ **Isolation**: animals tested for BVD antigen, Johne's disease serology and vaccinated.
- ✓ Four neighbouring cattle farms, contact over the fences with all of them.
- ✓ **Renting fields** at other farms for summer grazing.
- ✓ BVD accination protocols:
 - Breeding herd: inactivated BVD vaccine (until 2018).
 - Calves: intranasal RSV and PI3 at >2 weeks old (+ BVD until 2014).
 - Store cattle: intranasal RSV, PI3 and IBR (+ BVD until 2014).





Previous BVD history February January-February Negative check test 2 PI cows removed October December Negative check test, PCHS accredited 1st antibody check test Positive Positive Check tests 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 Vaccine used: Breeding herd: Inactivated BVD vaccine Calves/store cattle: Intranasal RSV, PI3, IBR, BVD Intranasal RSV, PI3, IBR PI hunt, Testing method: **Check tests** Tag testing Herd status: Unknown Positive Negative



The 2018 outbreak





Control and eradication



- Tag testing newborn calves since August 2018: any positives to be isolated, retested 21 days later and culled if PI.
- ✓ Check tests in the Autumn 2017 and Spring 2018 calf crops.
- ✓ Vaccine changed to **live vaccine** in October 2018.
- Herd will remain open: no more pregnant cattle to be bought-in. Bought-in stock to be isolated, tested for Ag and Ab and vaccinated.
- Calving sheds thoroughly cleaned and disinfected (BVD and Cryptosporidiosis).
- ✓ **Double-fencing** with at least one of the neighbours.



What can we learn from this outbreak?



- Buying cattle in and contact with neighbouring stock are important sources of infection.
- Importance of isolation protocols: test for Ag and Ab, isolate Ab-positive pregnant animals.
- "Prompt" identification and removal of PIs helped reduce the negative impact in this herd.
- ✓ **Tag testing** will be essential to minimise further impact.
- Vaccination and close monitoring of this herd's status will be key to ensure that the farm remains free of BVD once accreditation is regained.



A year later...

- ✓ All newborn calves have tested Ag negative.
- ✓ Negative check tests in the Autumn 2017 and Spring 2018 calves.
- ✓ No effect on pregnancy rates.
- ✓ Aiming to re-gain PCHS accredited status in 2020.





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Thank you!!!