

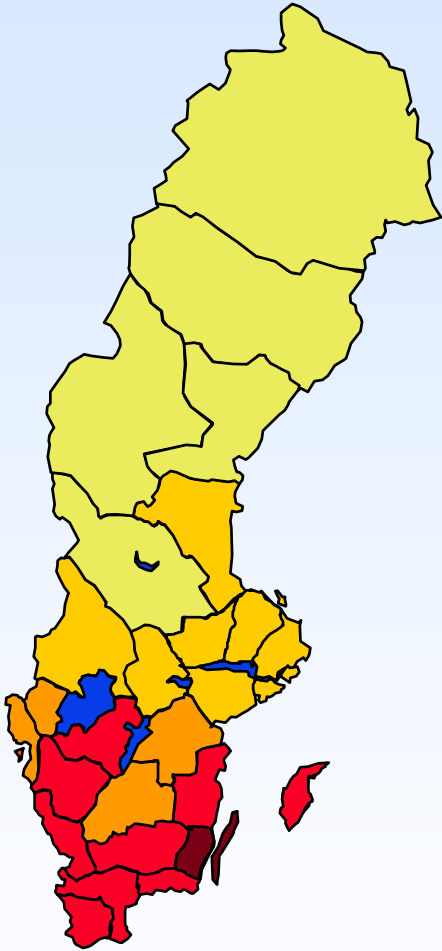
BVDV status - Sweden

Ann Lindberg
Swedish Dairy Association



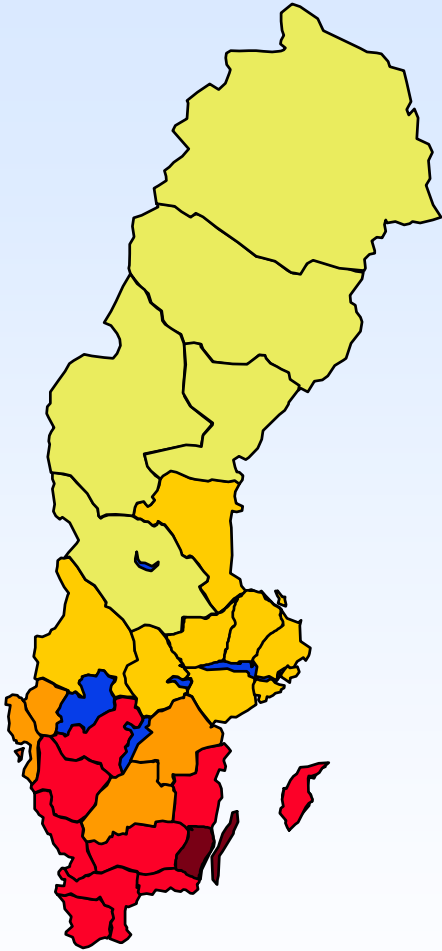
Background

Dairy facts and trends - 1993-2002

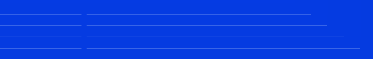


- No. of herds: 18,400 => 10,300
- Ave. herd size: 32 => 41 (N to S: 31 - 51)
- Milk yield: 8,000 => 8,800 kg/year
- 75% of the herds are in the milk recording scheme, 95% use AI
- Housing season:
 - South: Oct-Nov to Apr-May
 - North: Aug to June

Beef facts and trends - 1993-2002




- No. of breeding herds: 17,800 => 13,500
- Ave. herd size: 6 => 12 (N to S: 31 - 51)
- No. of rearing enterprises: ~5,500
- 50% of cattle slaughtered originate from dairy herds.
- Average age at slaughter: 16-18 months
- Beef cattle are also housed during winter, but the season starts later

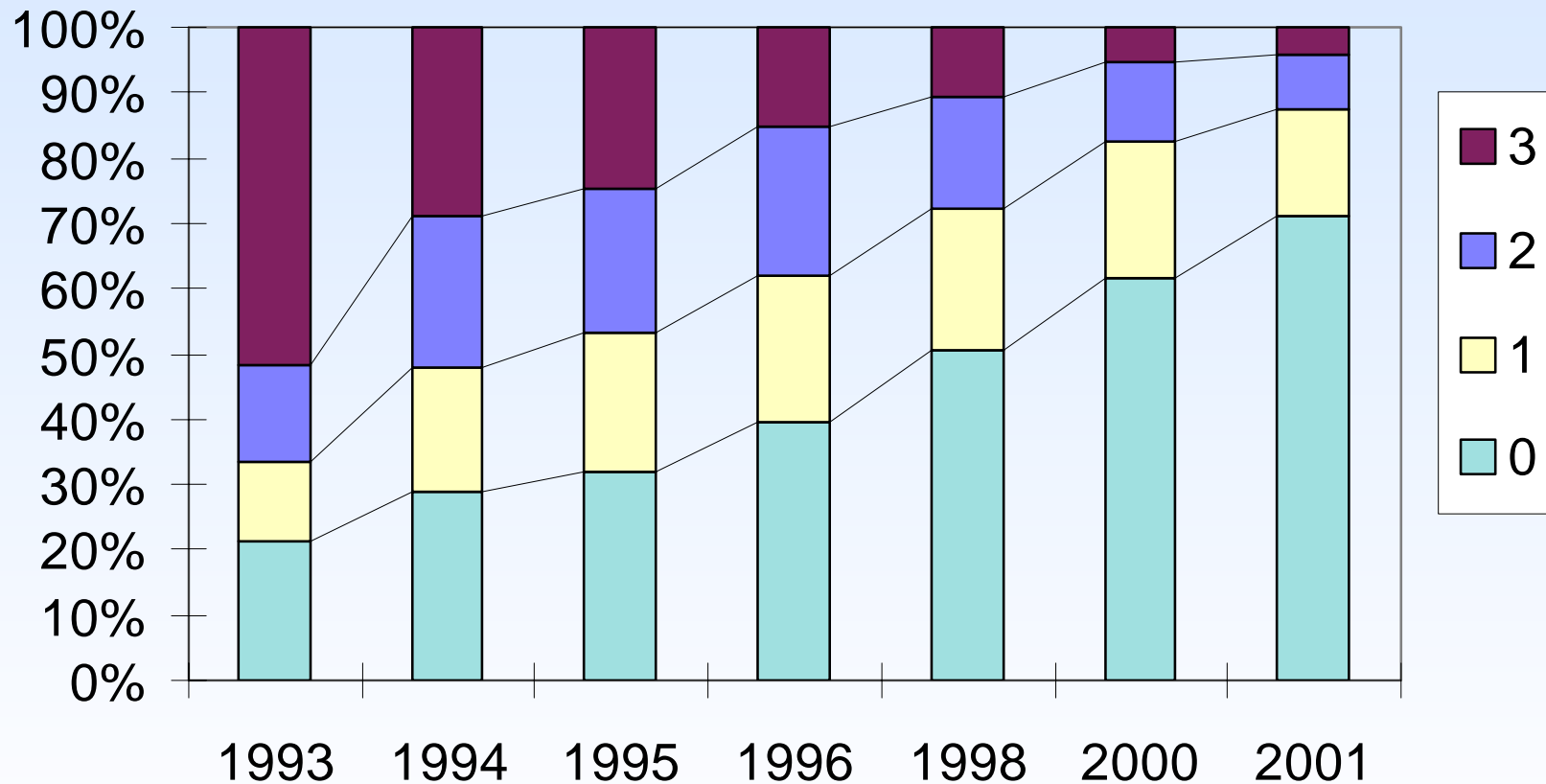


**Control measures in
place and their effect
on the prevalence of
BVDV infection**

BVDV control

- National eradication scheme launched in September 1993
- Coordinated by  svensk mjölk
SWEDISH DAIRY ASSOCIATION
- Field work is organised mainly through 12 regional livestock associations
- Financed by farmers' fees and by subsidies from the Board of Agriculture
- Affiliation
 - Voluntary 1993-1997 (~60% (D-93%;B-27%))
 - Industry demand fr. 1997 (dairy), 1999 (beef) (~88% (D-100%; B-77%))
 - Compulsory since 1 June 2002 (decree issued by BoA)

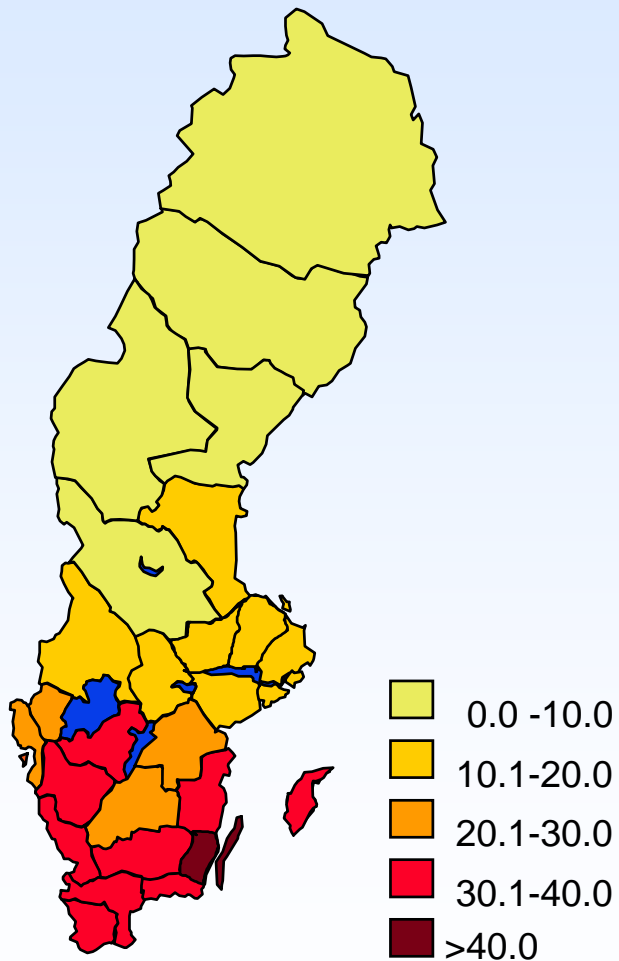
Bulk milk surveys 1993-2001



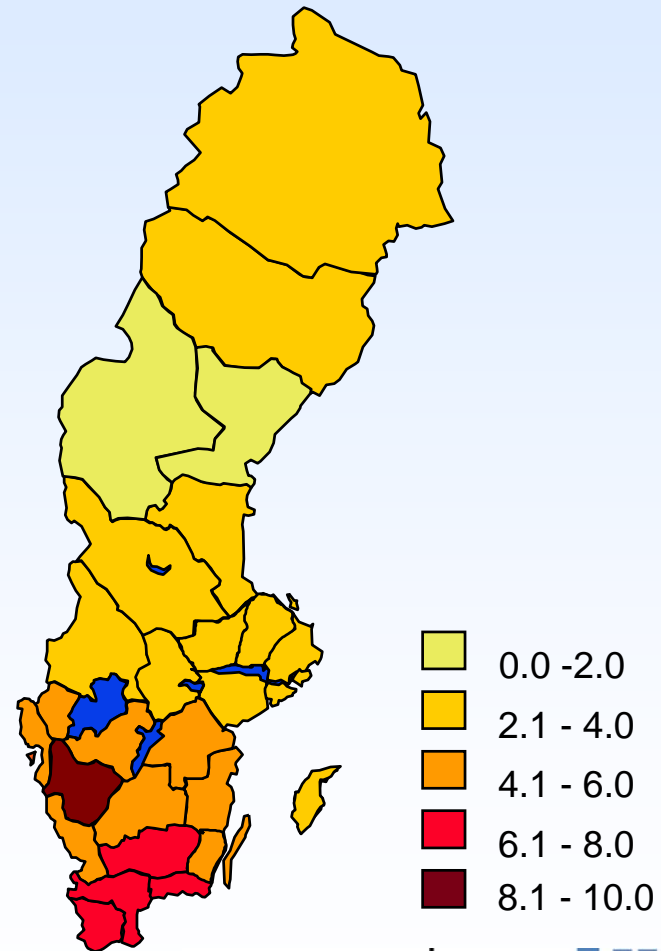
n = 8.810 herds sampled on all occasions

Herds with bulk milk antibody levels indicative of recent or current infection (%)

1995

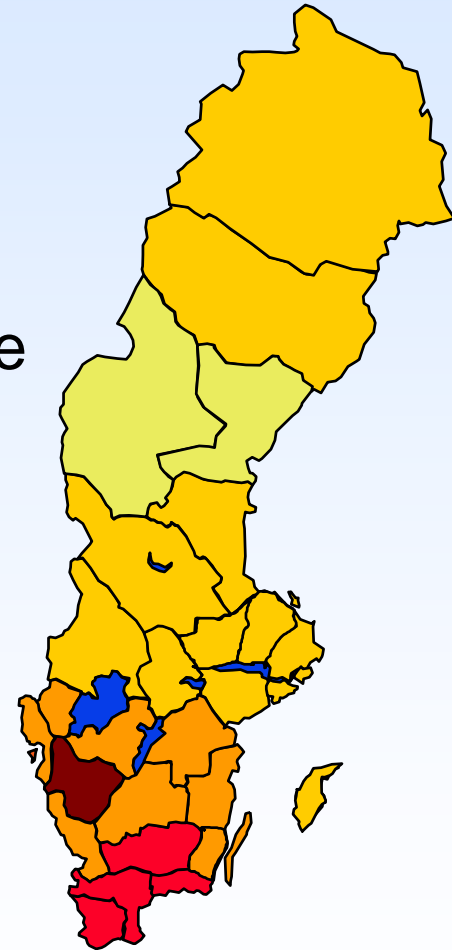


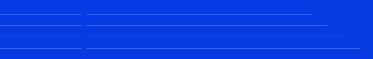
2001



Current status (2002-12-03)

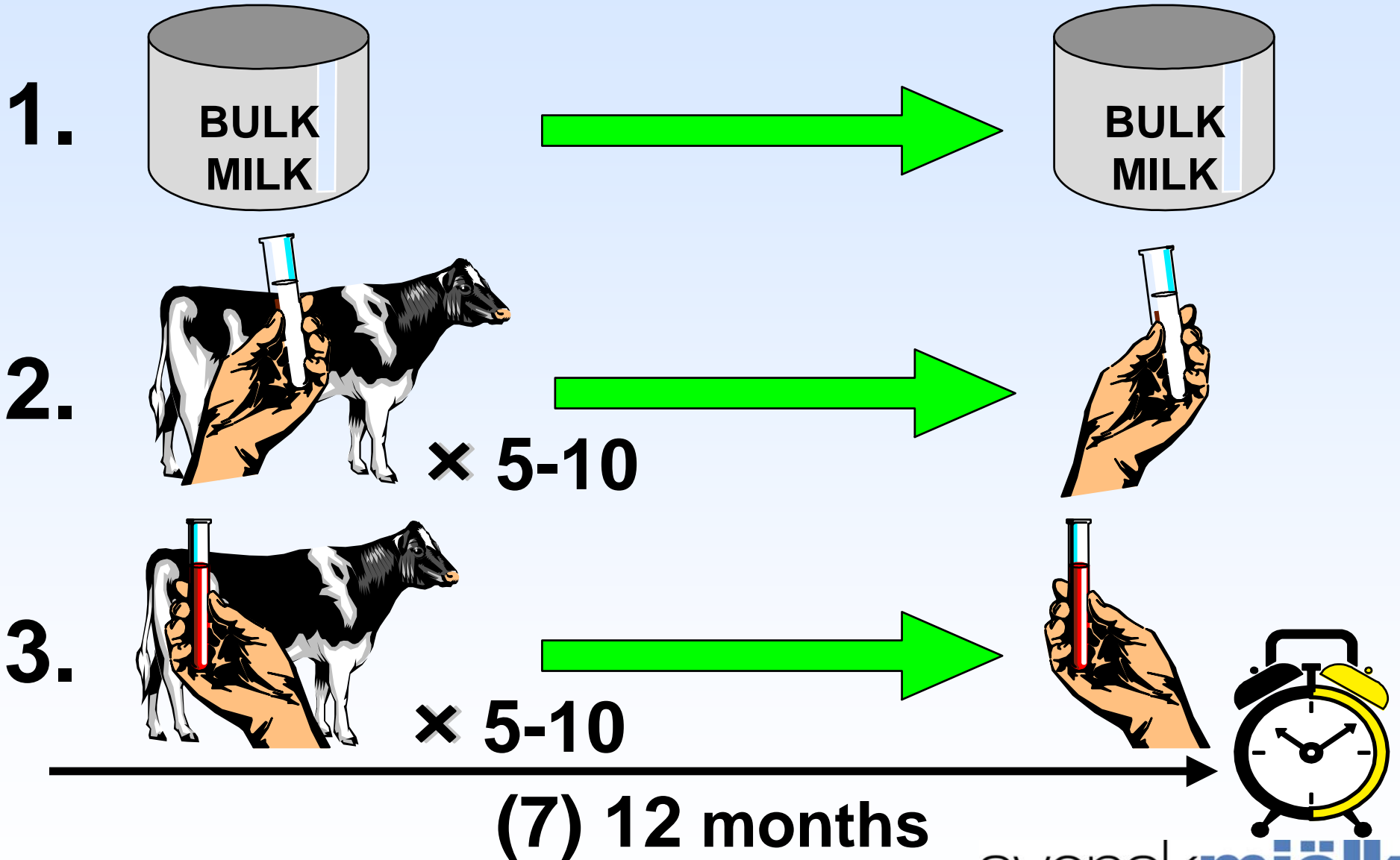
- 93 % certified free from BVDV infection
 - Dairy: ~10,300 herds of which 95% are certified free
 - Beef herds + heifer rearers: ~13,000 herds of which 91% are certified free
 - Under investigation: 652 herds (3 %)





Test methodology

Monitoring methods



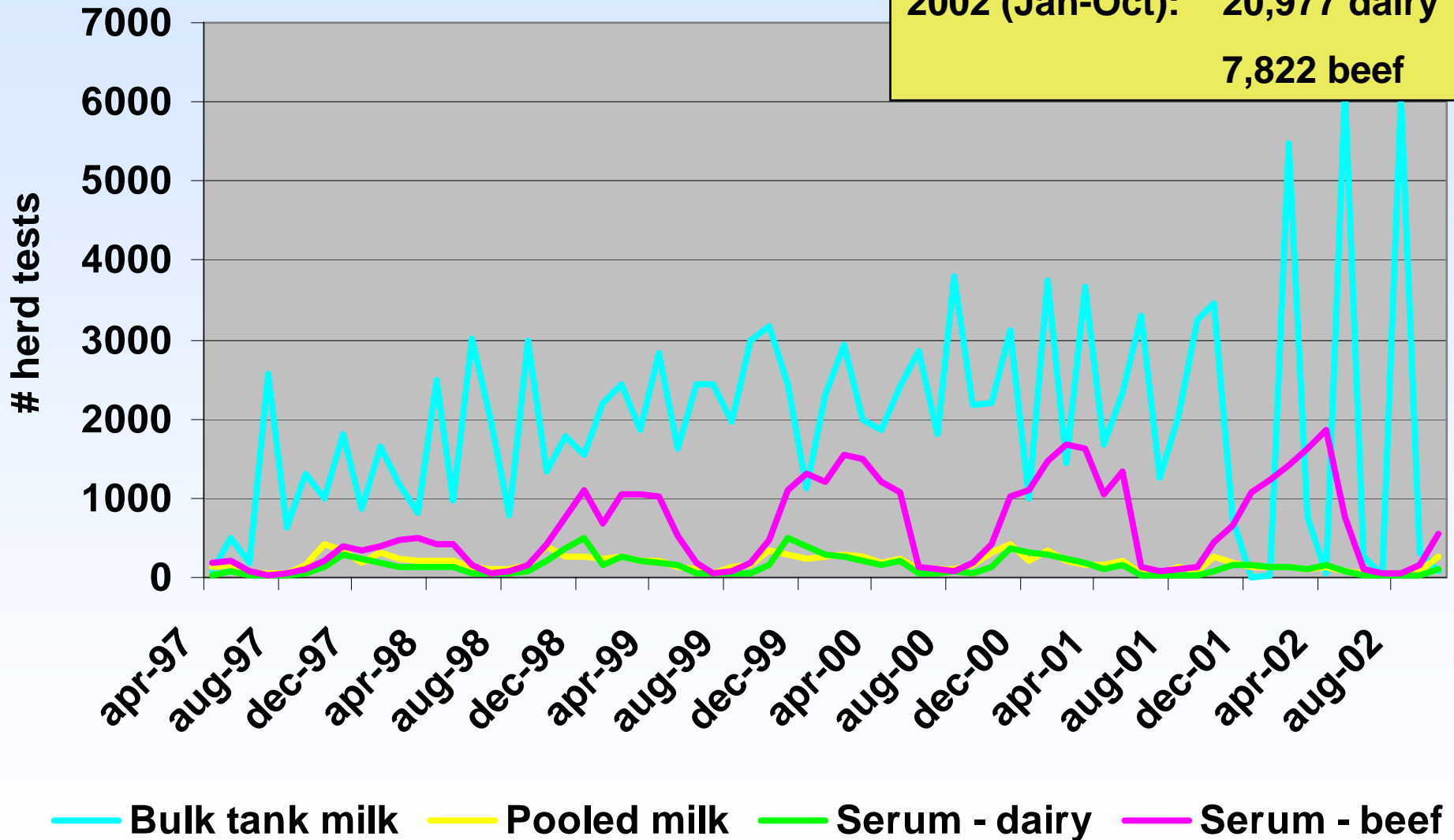
Perishable goods..



- 3 months (4 for herds employing bulk milk for monitoring)
- Livestock trade
- Access to common pastures
- Exhibitions
- Any other contact with animals from other herds

Scheme monitoring

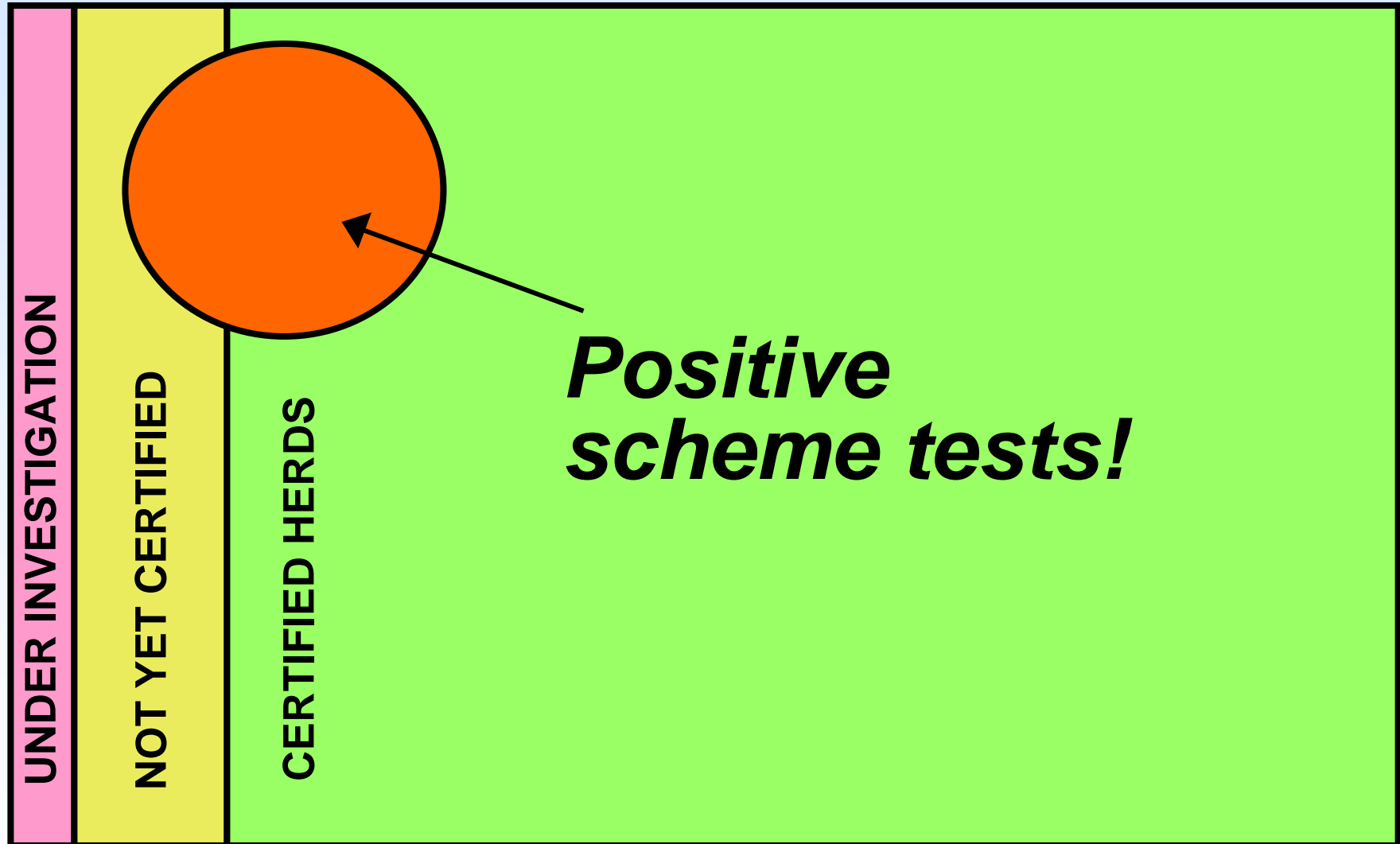
2002 (Jan-Oct): 20,977 dairy
7,822 beef



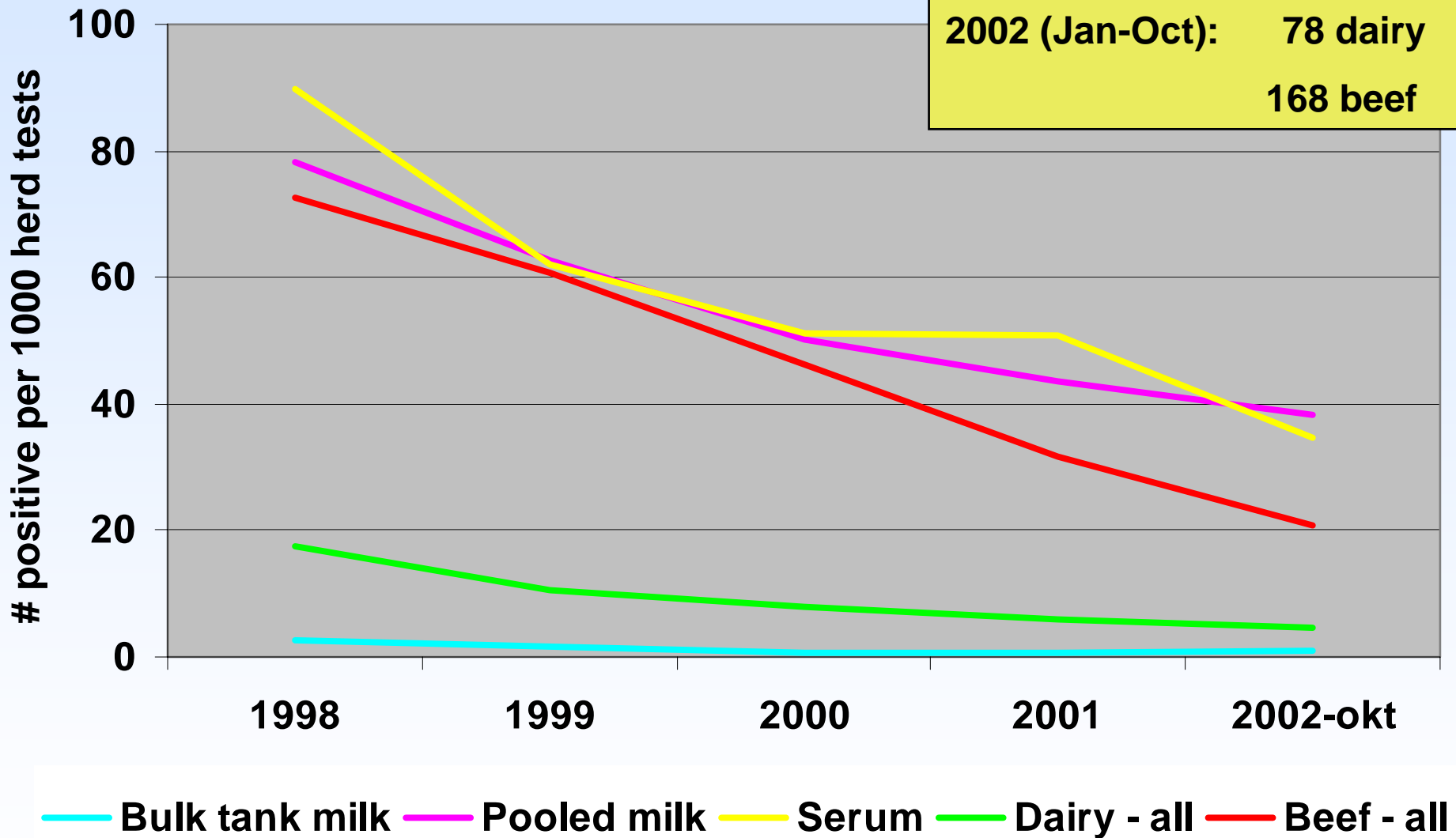


Incidence of new infections

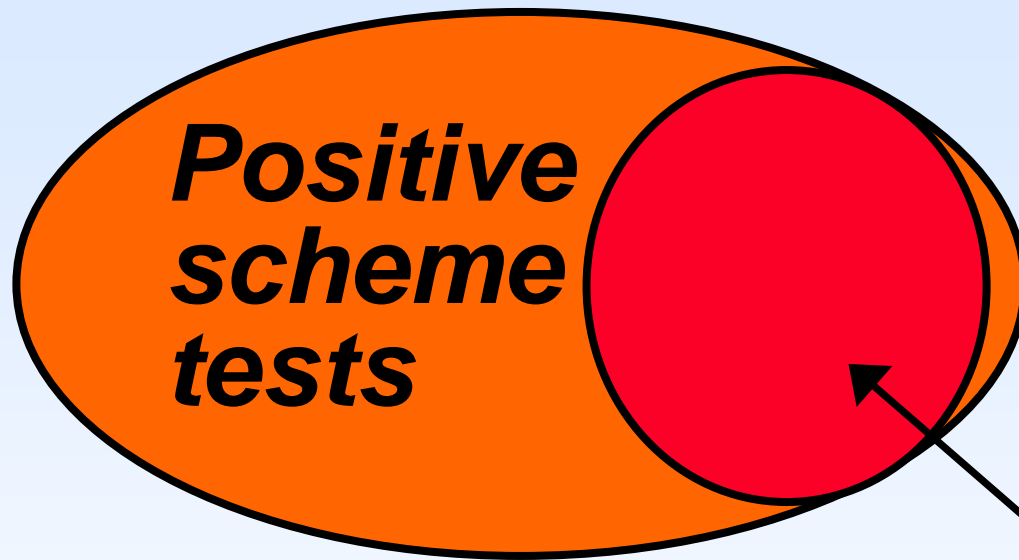
New infections



Positive scheme tests

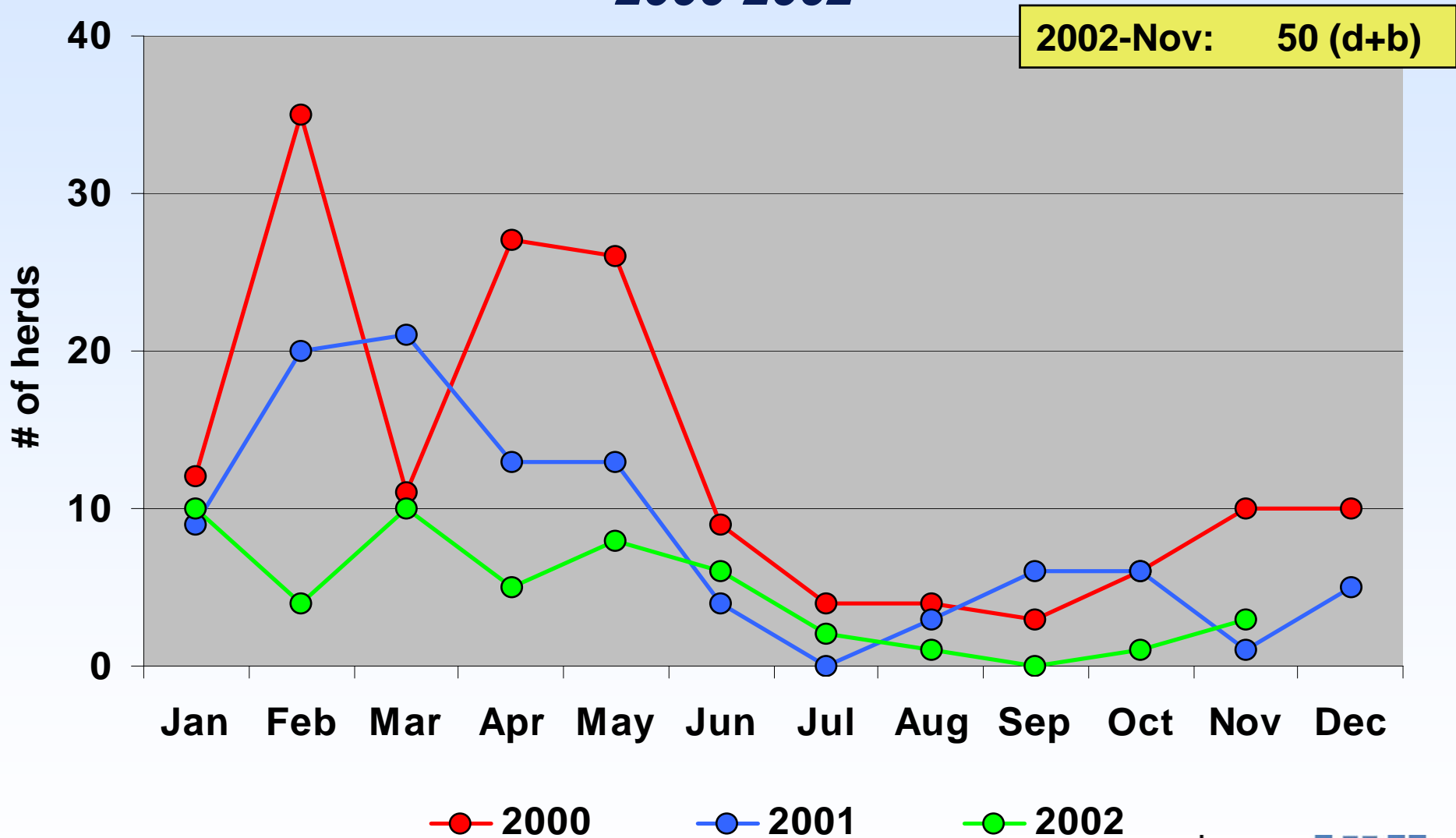


New infections



***Positive
virus
isolation!***

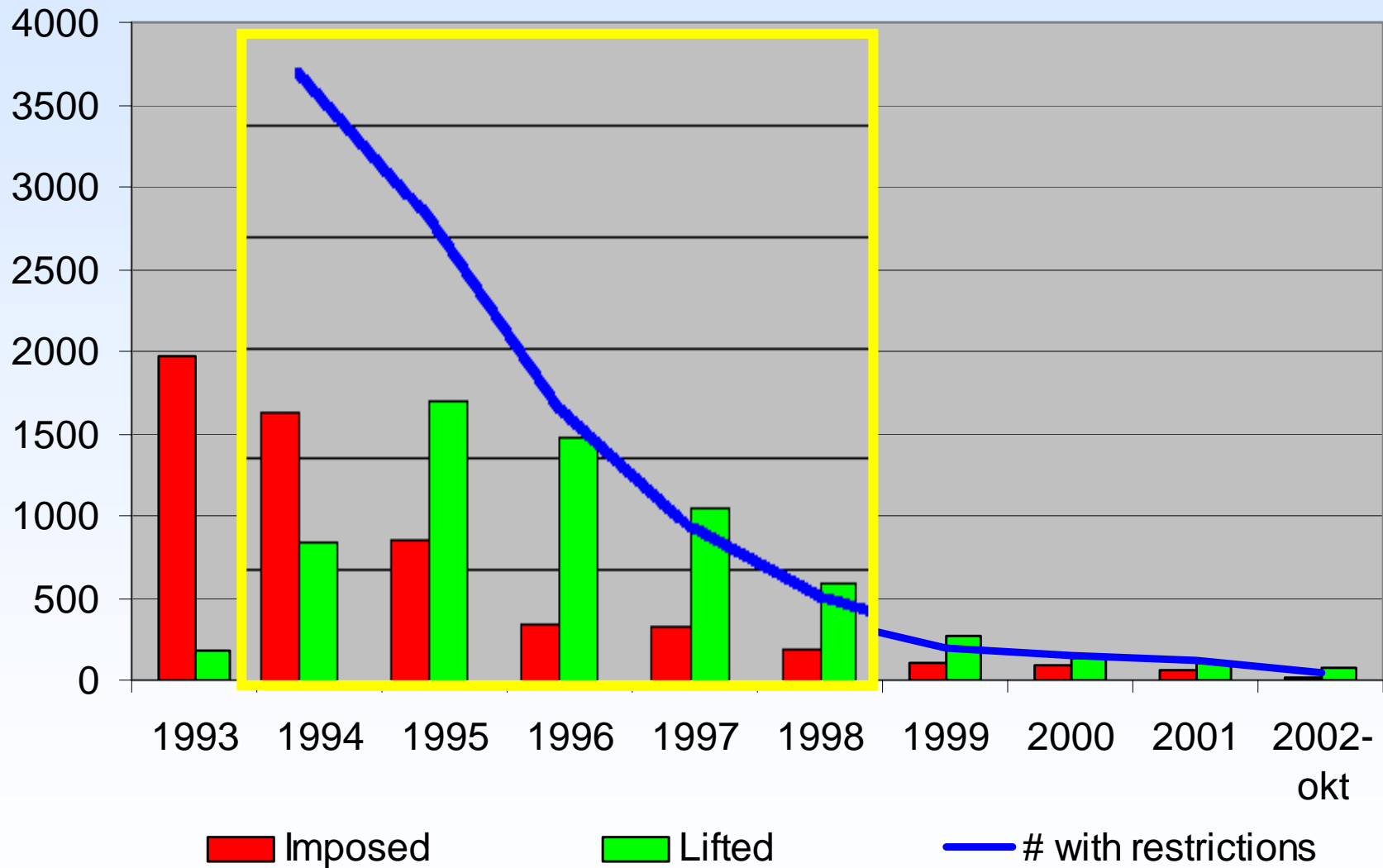
Herds where BVDV has been detected - 1st time ever, or in a previously certified herd (dairy + beef) 2000-2002



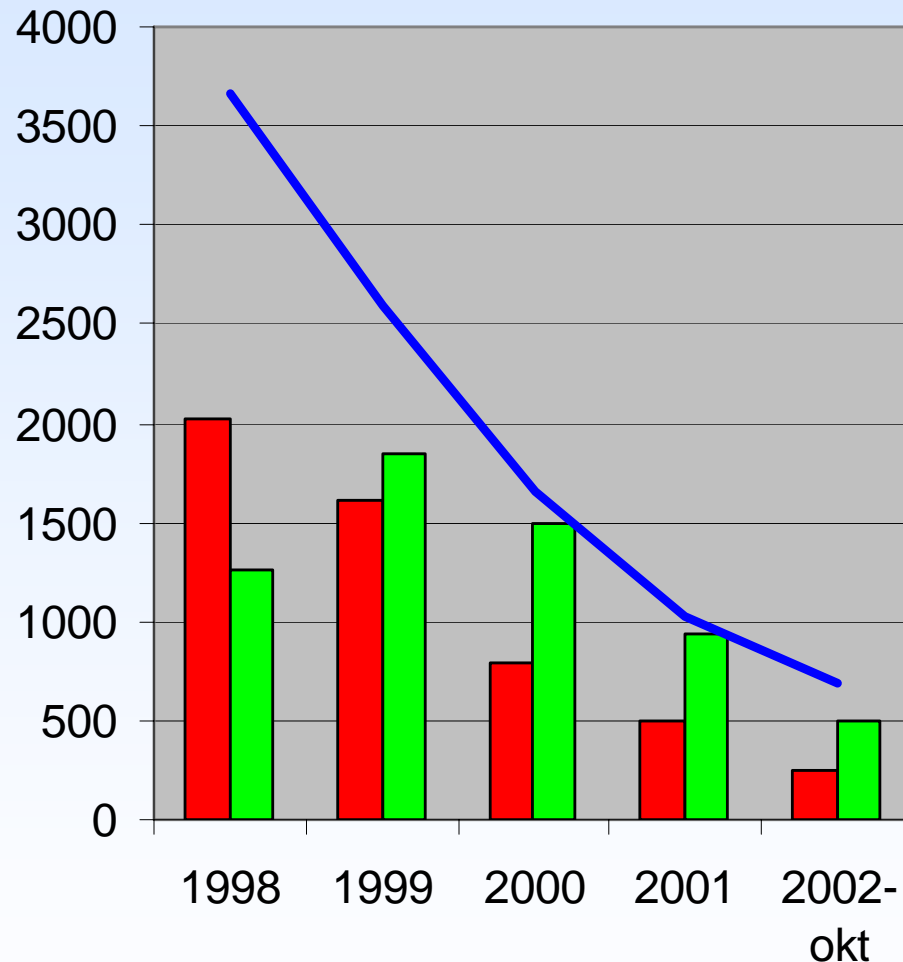


Future challenges and plans

Final phase - Norway



Final phase - Sweden



*Can we
avoid the
tail?*

■ New investigations
— # under investigation

■ Monitoring resumed

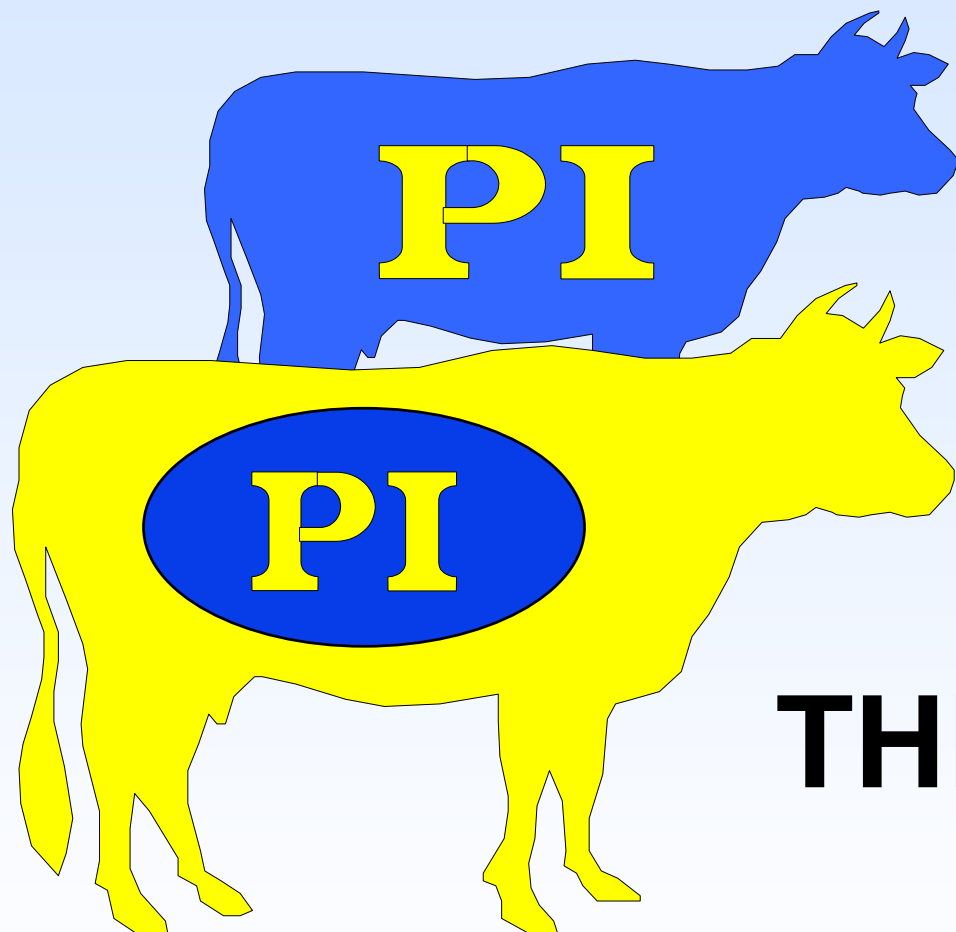
Objectives for the final phase

- All herds affiliated (tool to handle non-compliance) – **compulsory BVDV scheme**
- Risk of new infections **maximally reduced**
- **Intensify** work in herds with infection



A couple of applied research questions

- Alternative sampling methods for beef herds
- Use molecular epidemiology to investigate new infections where the cause can not be determined.
- Risk of introducing new strains: ET and FCS
- Social epidemiology of farm animal disease control



THE END