



BVD – the disease

Estimated Annual Cost of BVD in N. Ireland

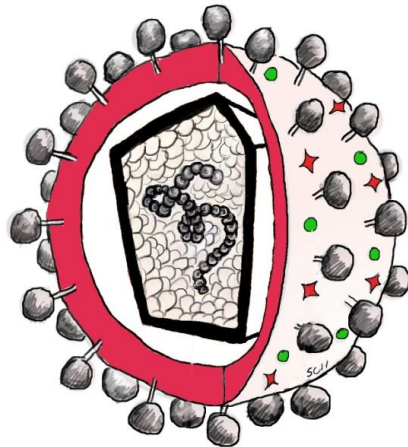
Annual Losses to BVD	Estimated Costs/Cow /Yr	Estimated Annual Total Costs NI (£)	Other Costs
Suckler	£24	>6 million	CO2 Equivalent Emissions £3.64 million/yr Increased antimicrobial usage Probable interactions with other diseases
Dairy	£46	>14 million	
Total		>20 million	

	Estimated Annual Cost Benefit Ratio of Eradication
Dairy	1:14
Suckler	1:5

Benefits of BVD Eradication

- Early removal of persistently infected (PI) calves
 - reduced associated maintenance costs
 - Improved fertility
 - Healthier calves
 - Increased milk yield
 - Reduced antimicrobial usage
 - Underpinning of live trade
 - Direct & indirect assistance for the control of other diseases
- ‘High Health’ message to national and international buyers of animals and animal products

Outcomes of infection



Infection

Acute
(transient; TI)

Persistent; PI

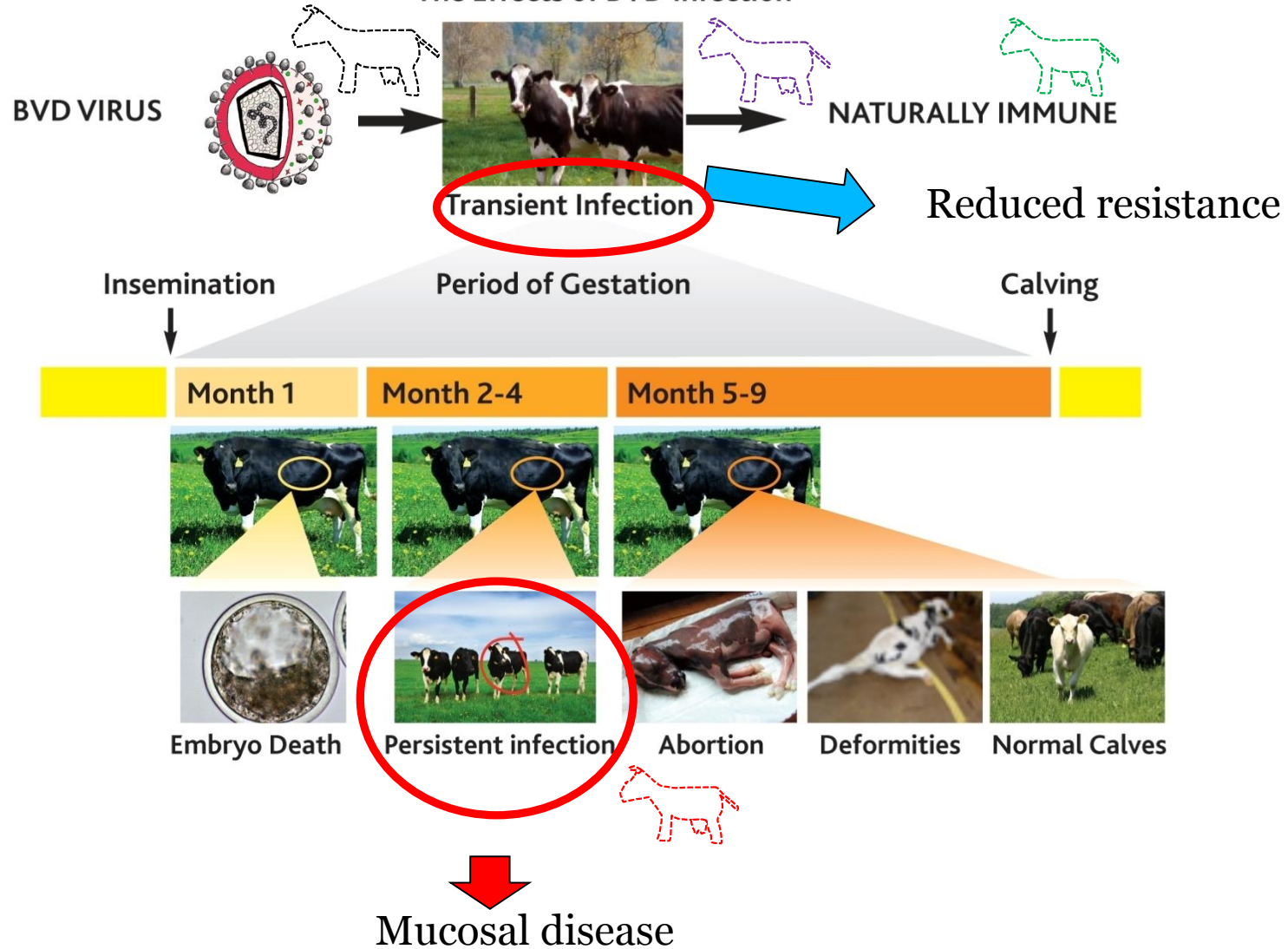


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BVD: The Facts

The Effects of BVD Infection



PI animals



- Primary source infection
- Efficient transmitters
- Virus in all secretions/excretions
- Rare
- Normal or stunted
- Lifelong virus positive
 - Shed high levels of virus
 - Antibody negative (beware effect of colostrum)
- Mucosal disease

Biosecurity

How do you get it?

- Risks for introduction:

- **PURCHASE (direct)**

- **CONTACT (direct)**

- **VISITORS AND EQUIPMENT (indirect)**

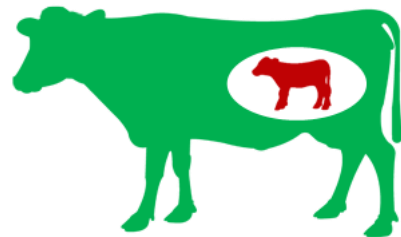
Broader health benefits for herd in improving biosecurity

Risks of Introduction

• Purchase



- PI animal
- Cow/heifer carrying a PI calf (Trojan)
- (Transiently infected – TI animal)
- (Borrowed bull)



• Preferentially addressed by:

- Closed herd
- Buy test-negative stock
- Isolate and test post-purchase
- Don't buy in-calf animals
 - ✦ Isolate until calf born/tested



- Majority of animals traded are <30 months old





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