

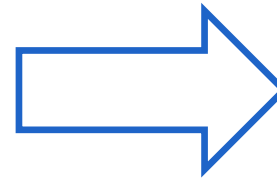
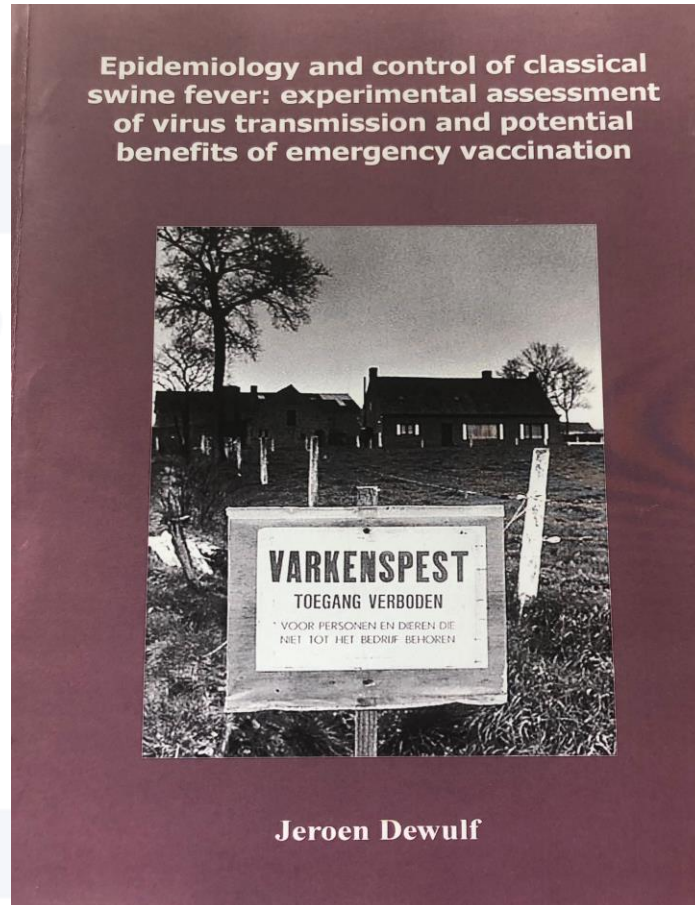
# 20 YEAR OF BIOSECURITY

# RESEARCH,

# AN EXAMPLE OF CITIZEN SCIENCE APPROACH

Jeroen Dewulf, Iryna Makovska, Nele Caekebeke, Moniek Ringenier, Nelima Ibrahim, Merel Postma, Miroslav Kjosevski, Ilias Chantziaras.

# WHERE IT STARTED



Evaluating infection spread in Belgian pig herds using Classical Swine Fever as a model



Stefaan Ribbens

# WHERE IT STARTED



Available online at [www.sciencedirect.com](http://www.sciencedirect.com)



Preventive Veterinary Medicine 83 (2008) 228–241

PREVENTIVE  
VETERINARY  
MEDICINE

[www.elsevier.com/locate/prevetmed](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/prevetmed)

## A survey on biosecurity and management practices in Belgian pig herds

S. Ribbens<sup>a,\*</sup>, J. Dewulf<sup>a,1</sup>, F. Koenen<sup>b</sup>, K. Mintiens<sup>c</sup>,  
L. De Sadeleer<sup>a,1</sup>, A. de Kruif<sup>a,1</sup>, D. Maes<sup>a,1</sup>

<sup>a</sup>*Ghent University, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Department of Reproduction, Obstetrics and Herd Health, Unit of Veterinary Epidemiology, Salisburylaan 133, B-9820 Merelbeke, Belgium*

<sup>b</sup>*Veterinary and Agrochemical Research Centre (CODA/CERVA), Section of Modelisation of Epizootic Diseases, Groeselenberg 99, B-1180 Brussels, Belgium*

<sup>c</sup>*Veterinary and Agrochemical Research Centre (CODA/CERVA), Co-ordination Centre for Veterinary Diagnostics, Groeselenberg 99, B-1180 Brussels, Belgium*

# WHY BIOSECURITY

- **Better biosecurity** ↔ **less disease**
  - Better production results
    - reproduction
    - growth
    - feed conversion
    - uniformity
  - Less antimicrobial use
  - Higher prices when selling the animals



# TOWARDS A BIOSECURITY SCORING SYSTEM

302 Voor de praktijk

Vlaams Diergeneeskundig Tijdschrift, 2010, 79

## **Bioveiligheid op varkensbedrijven: ontwikkeling van een online scoresysteem en de resultaten van de eerste 99 deelnemende bedrijven**

*Biosecurity on pig herds: development of an on-line scoring system and the results of the first 99 participating herds*

<sup>1</sup>M. Laanen, <sup>1</sup>J. Beek, <sup>1</sup>S. Ribbens, <sup>2</sup>F. Vangroenweghe, <sup>1</sup>D. Maes, <sup>1</sup>J. Dewulf

<sup>1</sup>Vakgroep Voortplanting, Verloskunde en Bedrijfsdiergeneeskunde,  
Eenheid voor Veterinaire Epidemiologie,  
Faculteit Diergeneeskunde, Universiteit Gent,  
Salisburylaan 133, B-9820 Merelbeke, België

<sup>2</sup>Diergezondheidszorg Vlaanderen, Industrielaan 29, B-8820 Torhout, België

Maria.Laanen@UGent.be



# Impact of biosecurity

The Veterinary Journal 198 (2013) 508–512



ELSEVIER

Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)

## The Veterinary Journal

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/tvjl](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/tvjl)



## Relationship between biosecurity and production/antimicrobial treatment characteristics in pig herds



M. Laanen<sup>a,\*</sup>, D. Persoons<sup>a,b</sup>, S. Ribbens<sup>c</sup>, E. de Jong<sup>c</sup>, B. Callens<sup>a</sup>, M. Strubbe<sup>c</sup>, D. Maes<sup>a</sup>, J. Dewulf<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Unit of Veterinary Epidemiology, Department of Reproduction, Obstetrics and Herd Health, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Ghent University, 9820 Merelbeke, Belgium

<sup>b</sup>Pharma.be, Belgian Association for the Pharmaceutical Industry, 1170 Brussels, Belgium

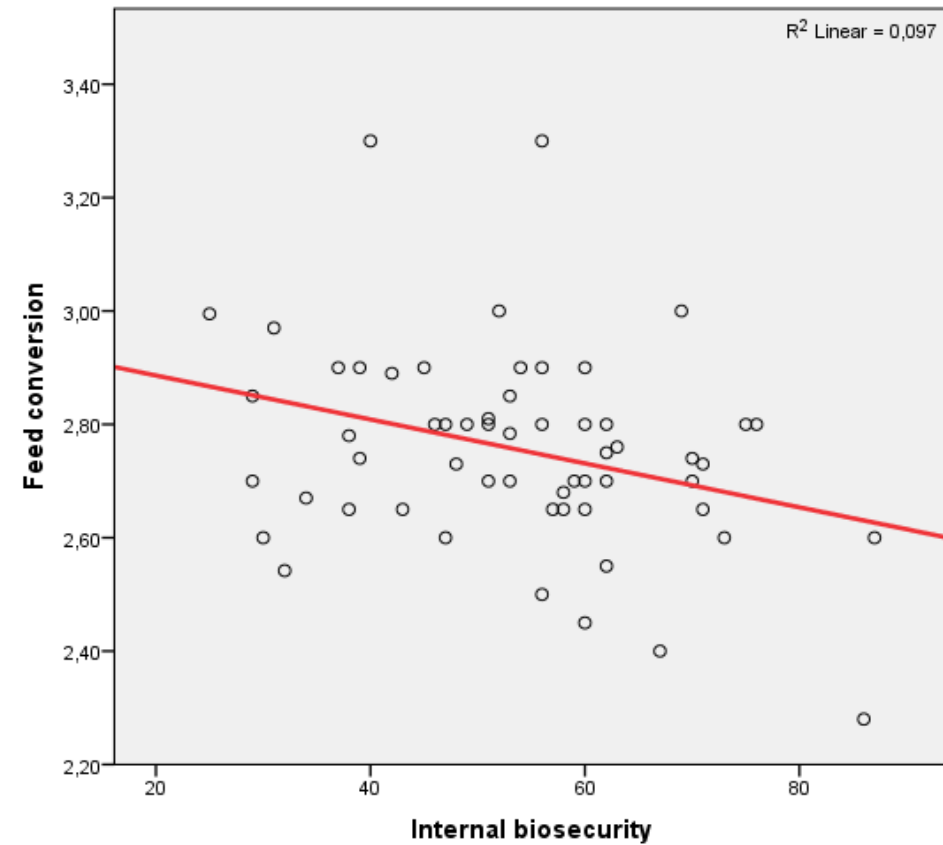
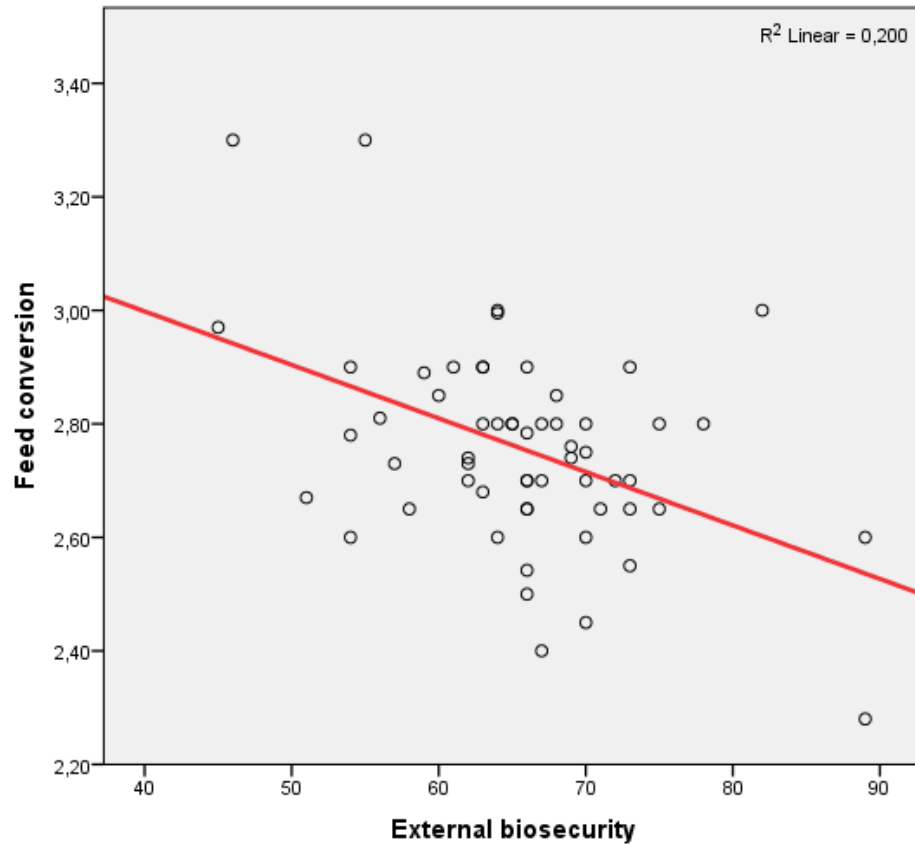
<sup>c</sup>Animal Health Care Flanders, 9000 Drogen, Belgium



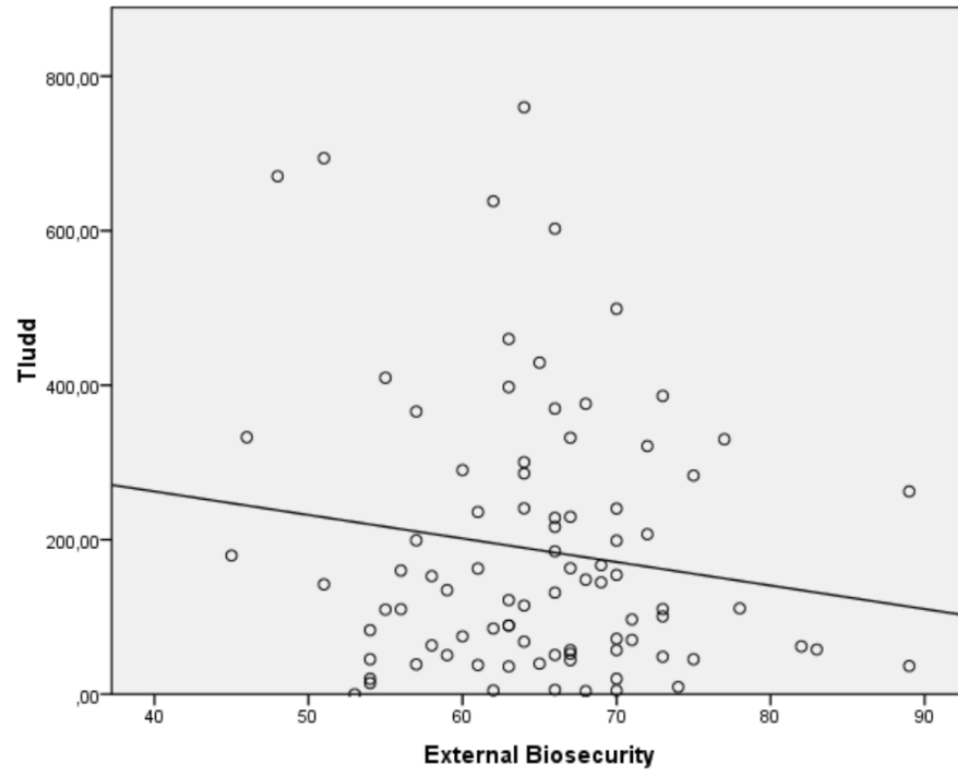
Funded by  
the European Union



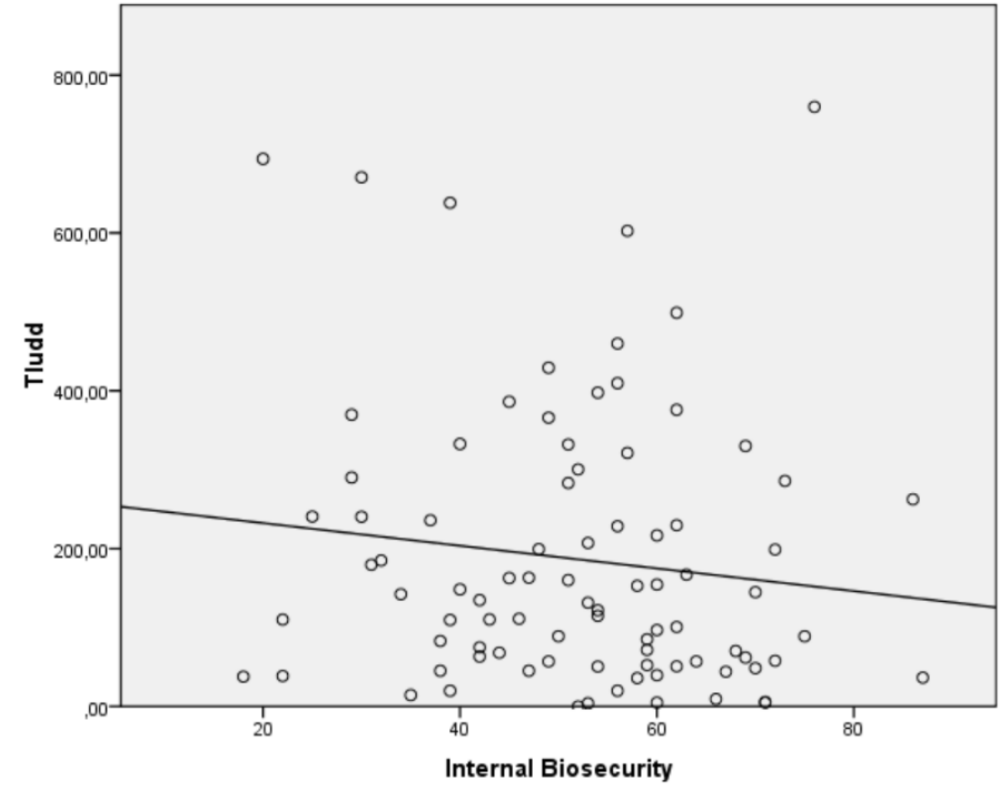
# Biosecurity vs feed conversion



# Biosecurity vs antimicrobial use



Pearson  $r = -0,15$ ,  $p = 0,17$



Pearson  $r = -0,12$ ,  $p = 0,25$





# Prevention is better than cure!

Biocheck.UGent is a scientific risk-based and independent scoring system to evaluate the quality of your on-farm biosecurity.

Quantify your biosecurity level right now!



Funded by  
the European Union



# TOWARDS A BIOSECURITY SCORING SYSTEM



[Surveys](#)

[Worldwide](#)

[Features](#)

[E-learning](#)

[Other services](#)

[Newsletters](#)



Pig

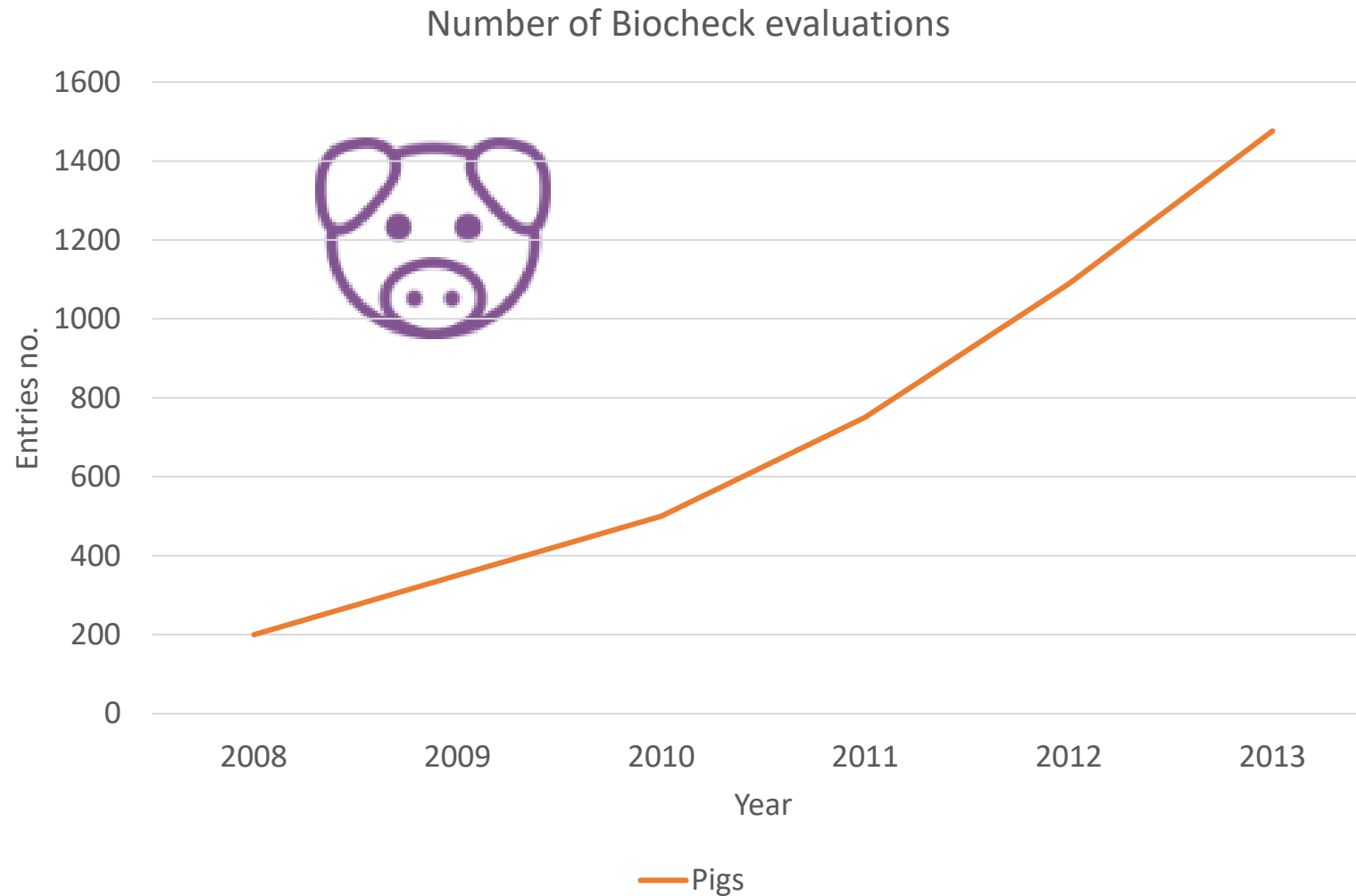
[→ Pigs](#)



Funded by  
the European Union



# TOWARDS A BIOSECURITY SCORING SYSTEM



# Impact of biosecurity

*Animal*, page 1 of 12 © The Animal Consortium 2015  
doi:10.1017/S1751731115002487



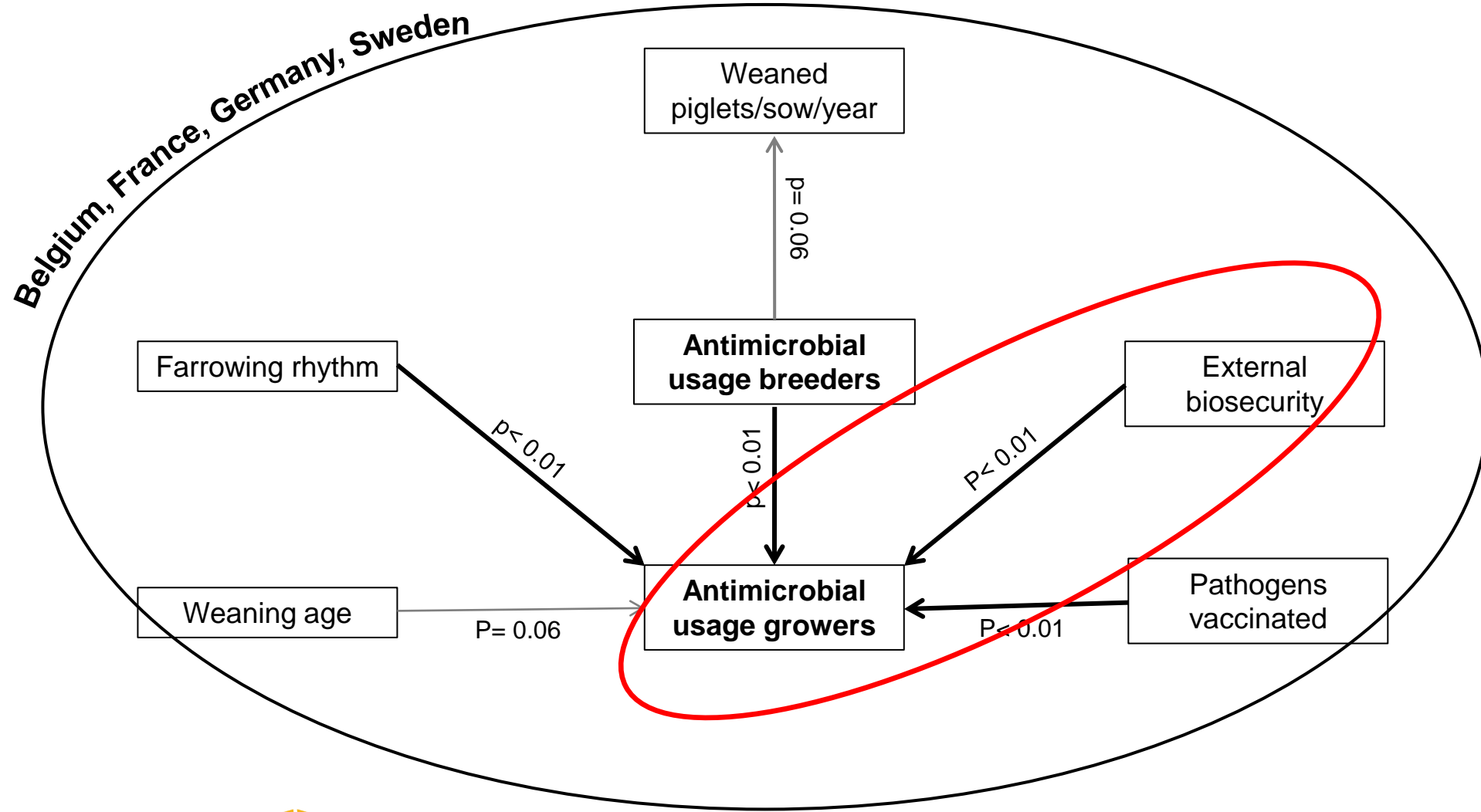
## The biosecurity status and its associations with production and management characteristics in farrow-to-finish pig herds

M. Postma<sup>1†</sup>, A. Backhans<sup>2,3</sup>, L. Collineau<sup>4,5</sup>, S. Loesken<sup>6</sup>, M. Sjölund<sup>2,3</sup>, C. Belloc<sup>5</sup>, U. Emanuelson<sup>3</sup>, E. Grosse Beilage<sup>6</sup>, K. D. C. Stärk<sup>4</sup> and J. Dewulf<sup>1</sup> on behalf of the MINAPIG consortium\*

<sup>1</sup>Veterinary Epidemiology Unit, Department of Reproduction, Obstetrics and Herd Health, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Ghent University, Salisburylaan 133, 9820 Merelbeke, Belgium; <sup>2</sup>Department of Animal Health and Antimicrobial Strategies, National Veterinary Institute, SVA, SE-751 89 Uppsala, Sweden; <sup>3</sup>Department of Clinical Sciences, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, P.O. Box 7054, SE-750 07 Uppsala, Sweden; <sup>4</sup>SAFOSO AG, Waldeggstrasse 1, CH-3097 Liebefeld, Switzerland; <sup>5</sup>ONIRIS, UMR 1300 BioEpAR, BP40706, F-44307 Nantes, France; <sup>6</sup>Field Station for Epidemiology, University of Veterinary Medicine Hannover, Büscheler Straße 9, D-49456 Bakum, Germany



# Impact of biosecurity



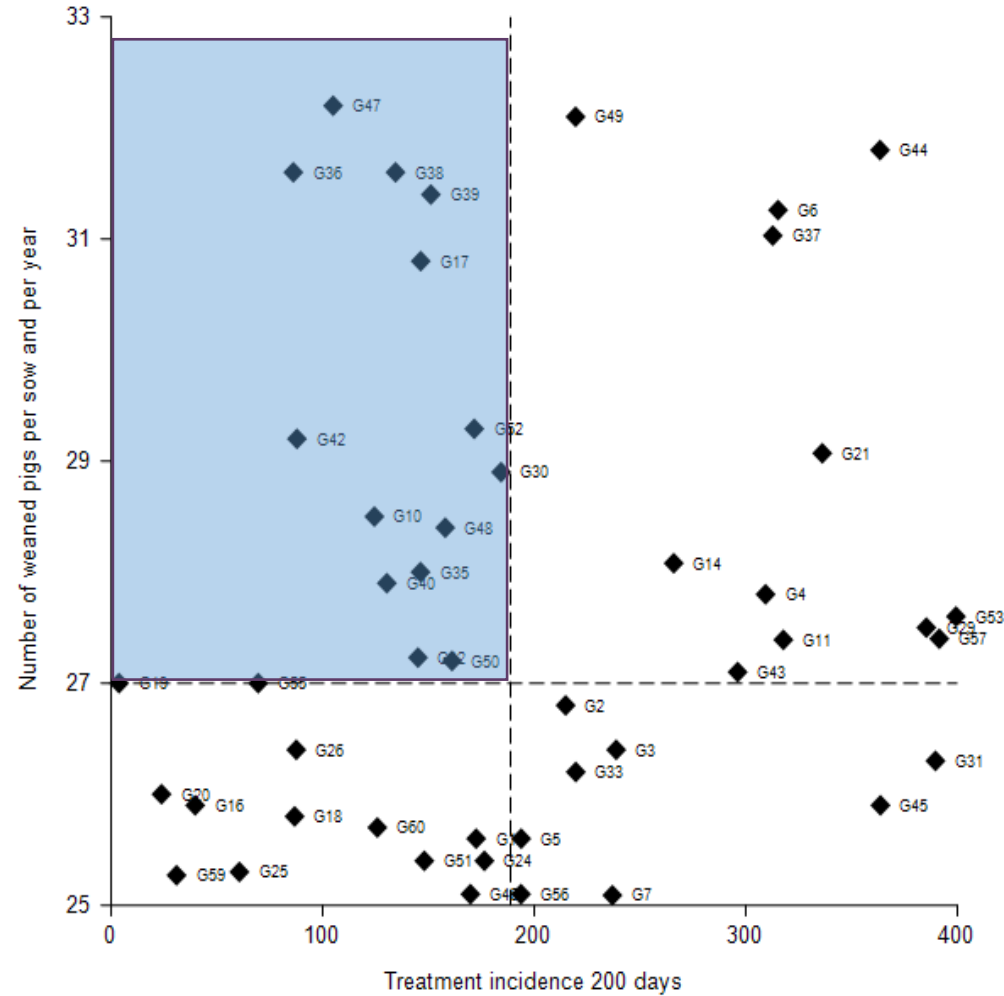
# Impact of biosecurity

PAPER

## Profile of pig farms combining high performance and low antimicrobial usage within four European countries

Lucie Collineau,<sup>1,2</sup> Annette Backhans,<sup>3</sup> Jeroen Dewulf,<sup>4</sup> Ulf Emanuelson,<sup>3</sup> Elisabeth grosse Beilage,<sup>5</sup> Anne Lehébel,<sup>6</sup> Svenja Loesken,<sup>5</sup> Elisabeth Okholm Nielsen,<sup>7</sup> Merel Postma,<sup>4</sup> Marie Sjölund,<sup>3,8</sup> Katharina D C Stärk,<sup>1,9</sup> Catherine Belloc<sup>6</sup>

# Impact of biosecurity



# BIOCHECK.UGENT POULTRY



ELSEVIER


## Poultry Science

Volume 93, Issue 11, 1 November 2014, Pages 2740-2751



Immunology, Health, and Disease

## Biocheck.UGent: A quantitative tool to measure biosecurity at broiler farms and the relationship with technical performances and antimicrobial use

P. Gelaude \*  , M. Schlepers \*, M. Verlinden †, M. Laanen \*, J. Dewulf \*

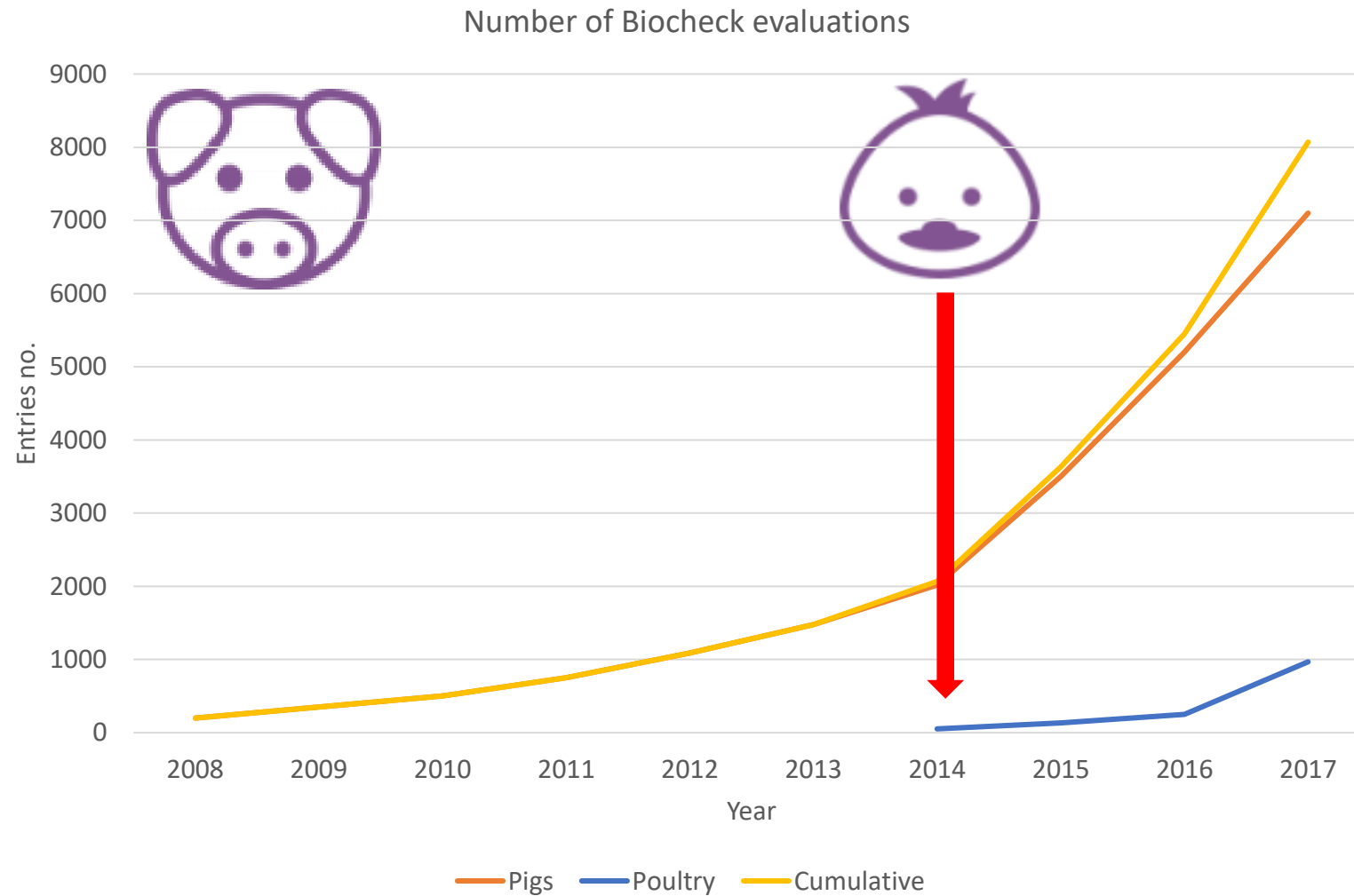




# IMPACT OF BIOSECURITY – PUBLIC HEALTH

	Before	After	Change
External biosecurity	64	69	+5
Internal biosecurity	73	77	+4
Mortality first week	1,08	1,27	+0,19%
Total mortality	3,54	3,05	-0,49%
Average daily weight gain	57	57	+0
Feed conversion	1,8	1,7	-0,1
Performance index	318	332	+14
<b>Antimicrobial use (TI)</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>-29%</b>

# TOWARDS A BIOSECURITY SCORING SYSTEM



# Applications of Biocheck.Ugent in broiler and cross-breed sonali poultry farms in Bangladesh

Nelima Ibrahim, PhD student, Ghent University

Co-author Names:

Ilias Chantziaras, Shoieb Mohsin, Filip Boyen, Guillaume Fournié, SK Shaheenur Islam, Anna Catharina Berge,  
Nele Caekebeke, Philip Joosten and Jeroen Dewulf

# OBJECTIVES

To quantify AMU at farm level by calculating the exact Treatment Incidence (TI) per 100 days

To quantify the biosecurity level of farms

Association between AMU and biosecurity status



Broiler



Sonali

Rhode Island Red  
X  
Fayoumi hens

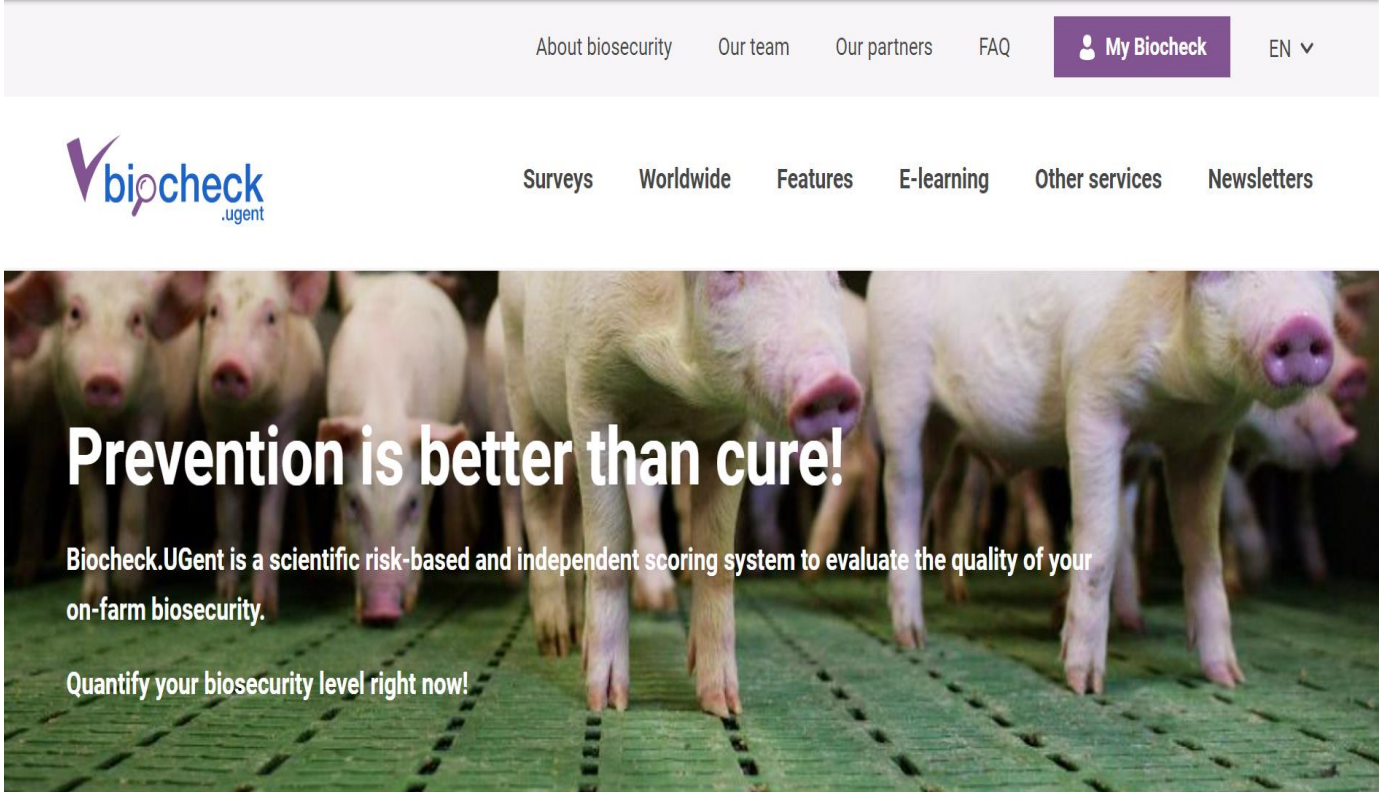
Taste and texture  
↓  
native chicken

# FARM CHARACTERISTICS

<b>Parameters</b>	<b>Broiler (n = 94) median (min – max)</b>	<b>Sonali (n = 51) median (min – max)</b>
Herd size (number of birds)	1000 (1000-4000)	2000 (1000-4000)
Production length (days)	30 (24-36)	67 (60-69)



## Garbage bin method



The screenshot shows the homepage of the Biocheck.UGent website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for 'About biosecurity', 'Our team', 'Our partners', 'FAQ', 'My Biocheck' (highlighted in a purple box), and 'EN'. Below the navigation bar is the Biocheck.UGent logo. To the right of the logo are several menu items: 'Surveys', 'Worldwide', 'Features', 'E-learning', 'Other services', and 'Newsletters'. The main content area features a large image of several piglets in a farm setting. Overlaid on this image is the text: 'Prevention is better than cure!' in large white font. Below this, in smaller white font, it says: 'Biocheck.UGent is a scientific risk-based and independent scoring system to evaluate the quality of your on-farm biosecurity.' and 'Quantify your biosecurity level right now!'.

## Biocheck.ugent

# Common scenario of small scale poultry farms in Bangladesh





# RESULTS

	Median [minimum–maximum]	
	Broiler flocks	Sonali flocks
TIDDDvet	60 [18.3-188.2]	58 [31.1–212.6]

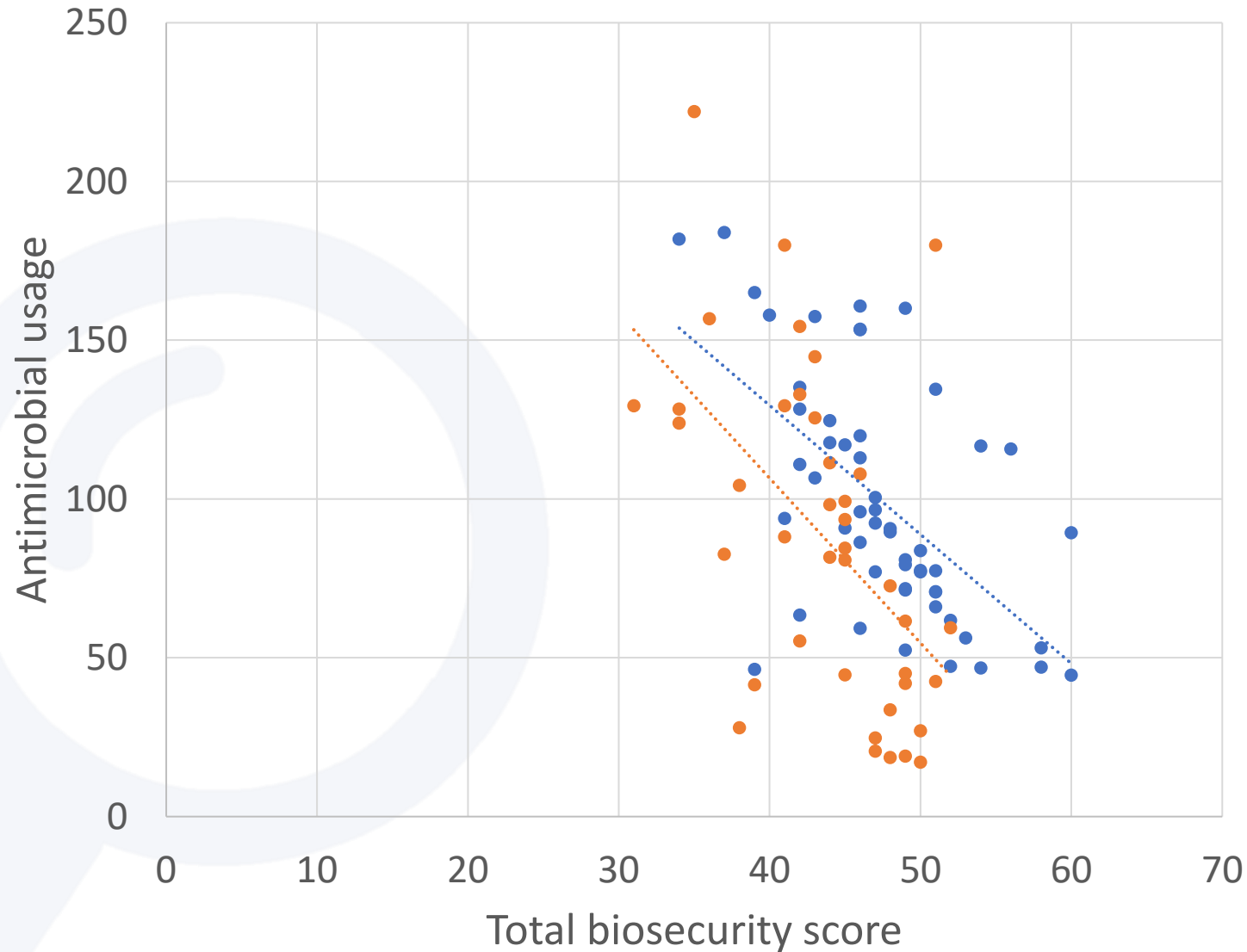
	<b>Average biosecurity scores in Bangladesh</b>	
	<b>Conventional broiler (n=94)</b>	<b>Sonali (n=51)</b>
<b>External biosecurity</b>		
A. Purchase of one-day-old chicks	26.9%	36.7%
B. Depopulation of broilers (slaughterhouses, traders, individuals)	27.3%	35.9%
C. Feed and water	27.1%	34.2%
D. Removal of manure and carcasses	17.7%	19.9%
E. Visitors and farmworkers	47.6%	49.0%
F. Material supply	56.0%	56.0%
G. Infrastructure and biological vectors	60.1%	63.9%
H. Location of the farm	43.4%	43.4%
<b>Subtotal external biosecurity</b>	<b>39.2%</b>	<b>43.5%</b>
<b>Internal biosecurity</b>		
I. Disease management	71.5%	66.1%
J. Cleaning and disinfection	60.4%	67.2%
K. Materials and measures between compartments	48.6%	42.5%
<b>Subtotal internal biosecurity</b>	<b>61.4%</b>	<b>61.2%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>45.9%</b>	<b>48.8%</b>

# AVERAGE BIOSECURITY SCORES IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

Biosecurity	Average biosecurity scores in Bangladesh		Average biosecurity scores in Philippines	Average biosecurity scores in Vietnam
	Broiler	Sonali		
External biosecurity	39.2%	43.5%	68.5%	59.5%
Internal biosecurity	61.4%	61.2%	77.2%	65.1%
Total biosecurity	45.9%	48.8%	71.1%	62.3%



# Association of AMU with total biosecurity score in broiler



- AMU with total biosecurity score of Northern region
- AMU with total biosecurity score of Southeast region
- Linear (AMU with total biosecurity score of Northern region)
- Linear (AMU with total biosecurity score of Southeast region)

# QUANTITATIVE ASSESSMENT OF BIOSECURITY IN BACKYARD POULTRY FARMS USING BIOCHECK.UGENT IN BANGLADESH

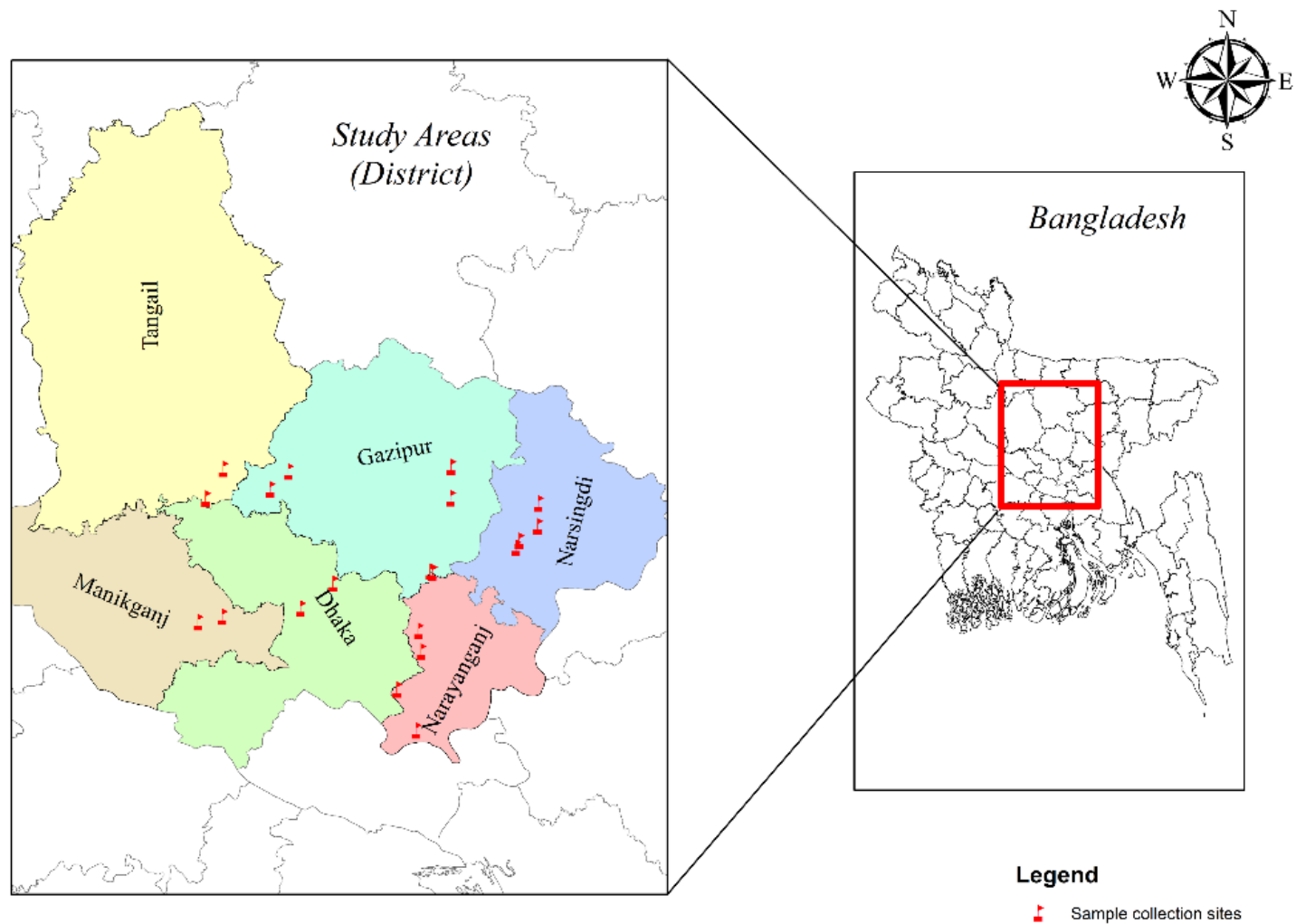
- To standardize of Biocheck.UGent tool for low or middle-income country's free-range poultry systems
- To quantify biosecurity levels in backyard poultry farms

# METHODOLOGY

Part 1 - Existing Biocheck.Ugent Broiler and Layer adapted to free-range (backyard) poultry

Part 2 - Panel of backyard poultry experts gave opinion for:

- Feedback on questionnaire
- Weight assignment to subcategories
- Weight assignment to questions



Piloting 400 households  
in 6 districts of  
Bangladesh

# Common scenario of backyard poultry farms in Bangladesh





<b>External Biosecurity</b>	<b>Average score (%)</b>
Purchase of eggs or one-day-old chicks	29
Purchase of laying hens	52
Depopulation and transport of poultry and poultry products	38
Feed and water	64
Manure and carcass removal	61
Visitors and personnel (drivers / farmworkers / catching crew/ veterinarian)	29
Infrastructure and biological factors	48
Location of the farm	55
<b>Sub-total external biosecurity</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Internal biosecurity</b>	<b>Average score</b>
Disease management	55
Cleaning and disinfection	60
<b>Sub-total internal biosecurity</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>Total biosecurity</b>	<b>45</b>

Nelima Ibrahim  
PhD student

## VETERINARY EPIDEMIOLOGY UNIT

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL MEDICINE, REPRODUCTION  
AND POPULATION MEDICINE

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nibrahim421@gmail.com

M +32 484 88 09 78



nibrahim421@gmail.com

### Collaborator:



Department of livestock

services



One health poultry hub

# IMPACT OF BIOSECURITY – PUBLIC HEALTH



*antibiotics*



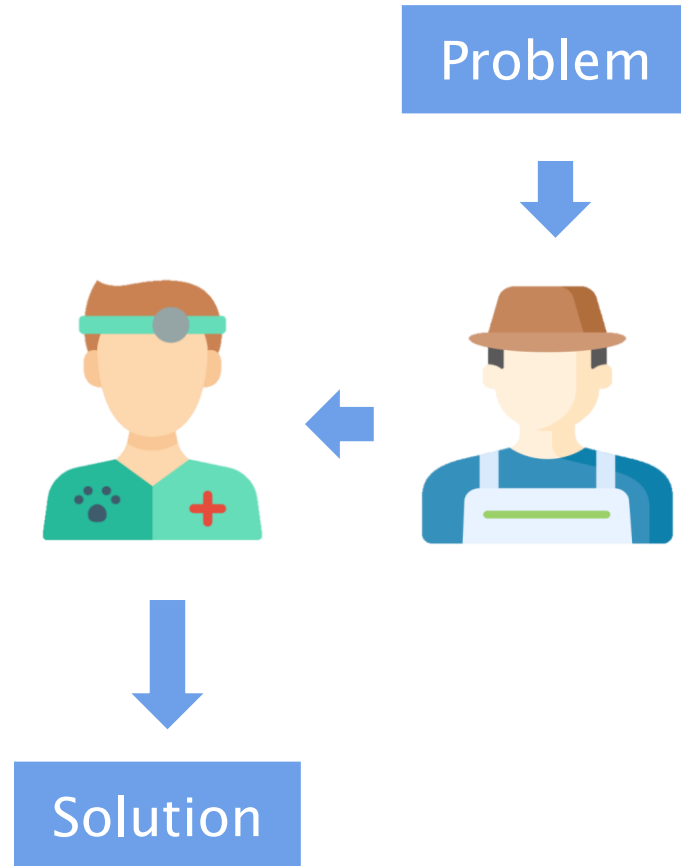
*Article*

## Coaching Belgian and Dutch broiler farmers aimed at antimicrobial stewardship and disease prevention

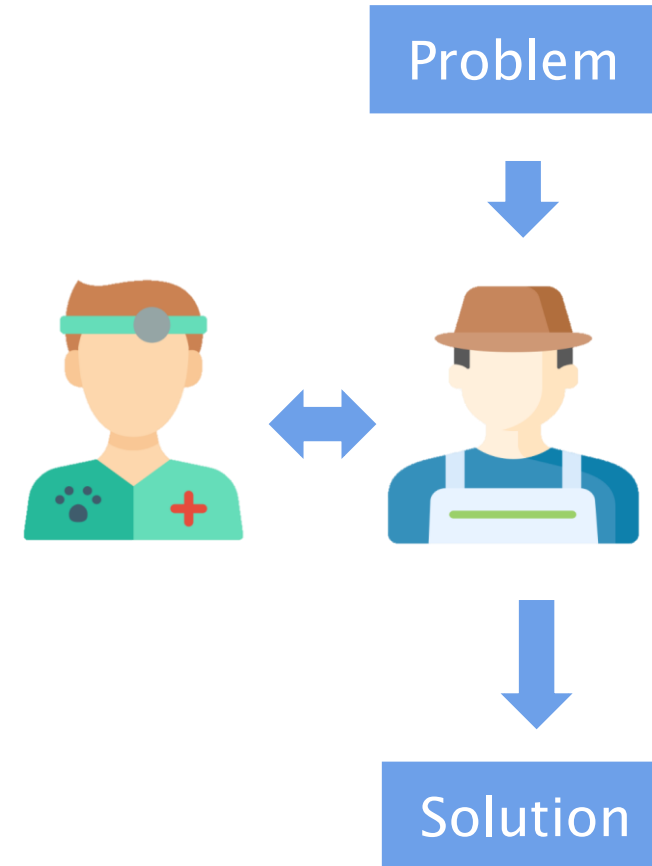
Nele Caekebeke <sup>1,\*</sup>, Moniek Ringenier <sup>1</sup>, Franca J. Jonquiere <sup>2</sup>, Tijs J. Tobias <sup>2</sup>, Merel Postma <sup>1</sup>, Angelique van den Hoogen <sup>2</sup>, Manon A.M. Houben <sup>3</sup>, Francisca C. Velkers <sup>2</sup>, Nathalie Sleenckx <sup>4</sup>, Arjan Stegeman <sup>2</sup>, and Jeroen Dewulf <sup>1</sup>, on behalf of the i-4-1-Health Study Group

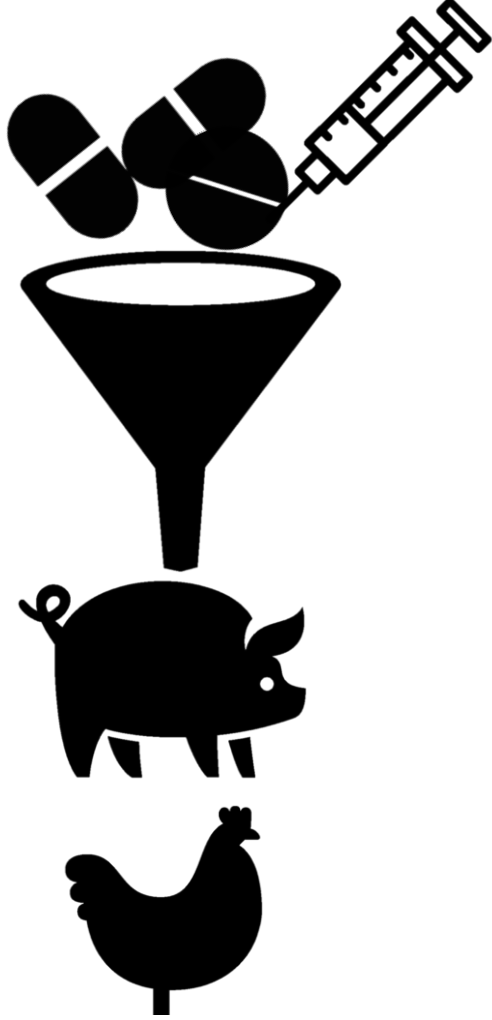
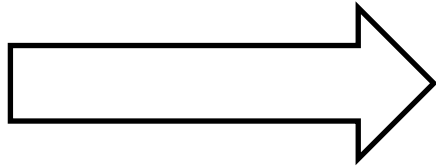
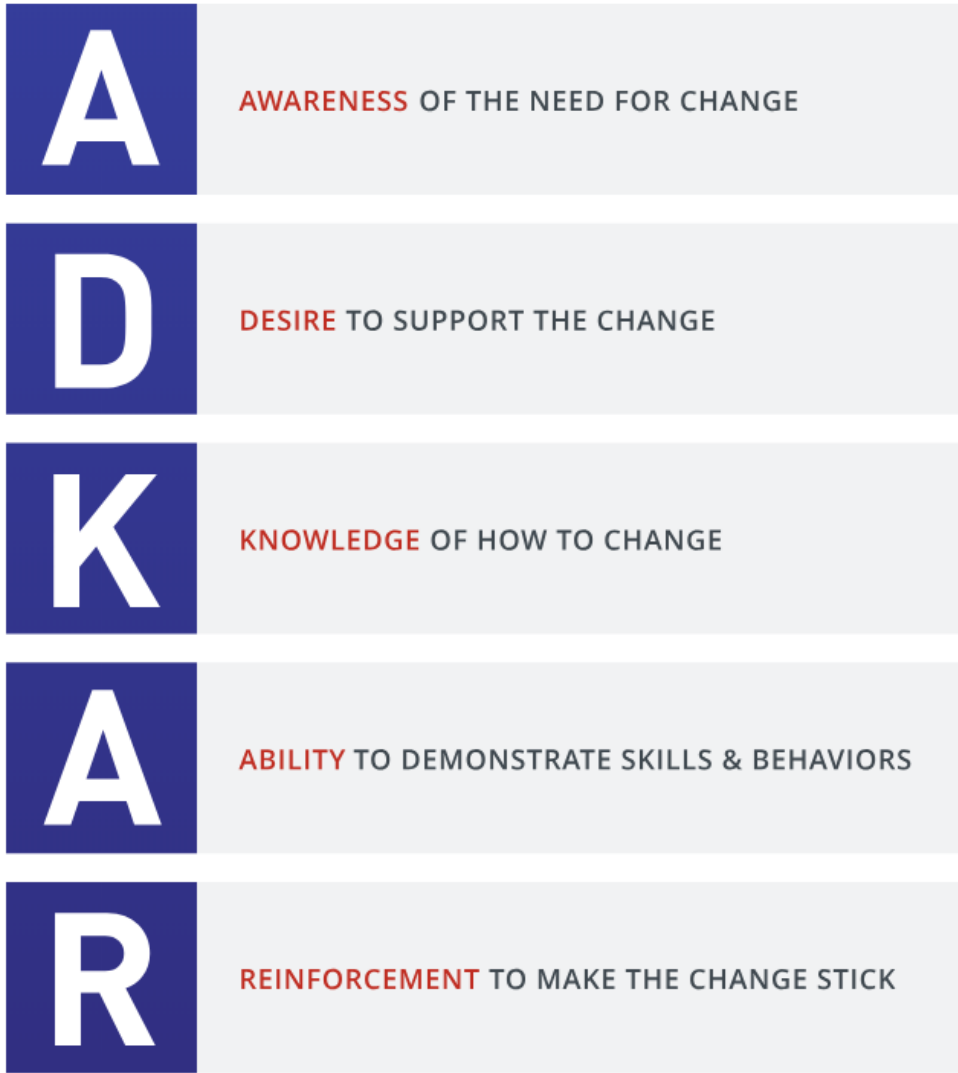
# Coaching

## ADVISING



## COACHING





# Livestock-adapted ADKAR®

# BIOCHECK.UGENT CATTLE

Preventive Veterinary Medicine 179 (2020) 104992



ELSEVIER

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

## Preventive Veterinary Medicine

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/prevetmed](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/prevetmed)



## A risk-based scoring system to quantify biosecurity in cattle production

Bert Damiaans<sup>a,\*</sup>, Véronique Renault<sup>b</sup>, Steven Sarrazin<sup>a</sup>, Anna Catharina Berge<sup>a</sup>, Bart Pardon<sup>c</sup>,  
Claude Saegerman<sup>b</sup>, Jeroen Dewulf<sup>a</sup>

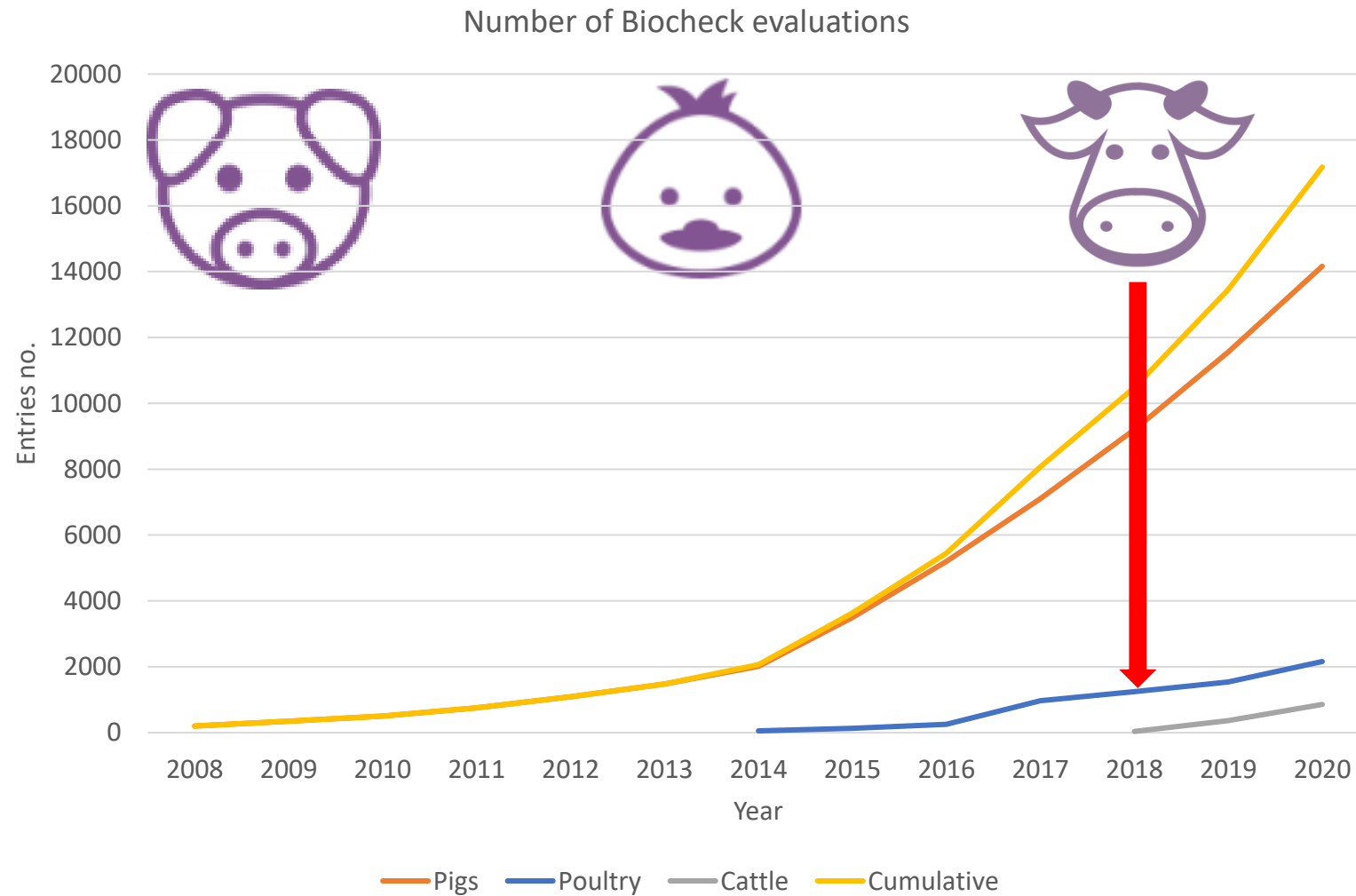
<sup>a</sup> *Veterinary Epidemiology Unit, Department of Reproduction, Obstetrics and Herd Health, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Ghent University, Salisburylaan 133, 9820 Merelbeke, Belgium*

<sup>b</sup> *Research Unit in Epidemiology and Risk Analysis Applied to Veterinary Sciences (UREAR), Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Liege, Belgium*

<sup>c</sup> *Department of Large Animal Internal Medicine, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Ghent University, Salisburylaan 133, 9820 17 Merelbeke, Belgium*



# TOWARDS A BIOSECURITY SCORING SYSTEM





## Pig

→ Pigs



## Cattle

→ Veal calves

→ Beef cattle 1.1

→ Dairy cattle 1.1



## Poultry

→ Laying hens

→ Broilers

→ Turkeys

→ Breeders

→ Free range broilers

→ Free range layers

→ Ducks





# ***BIOCHECK USAGE IN BIOSECURITY ASSESSMENT OF DAIRY CATTLE FARMS***



**Asst. Prof. Miroslav Kjosevski, PhD, DVM**  
[miro@fvm.ukim.edu.mk](mailto:miro@fvm.ukim.edu.mk)

Department for Animal Hygiene and Environmental Protection, Faculty of  
veterinary medicine – Skopje, Macedonia



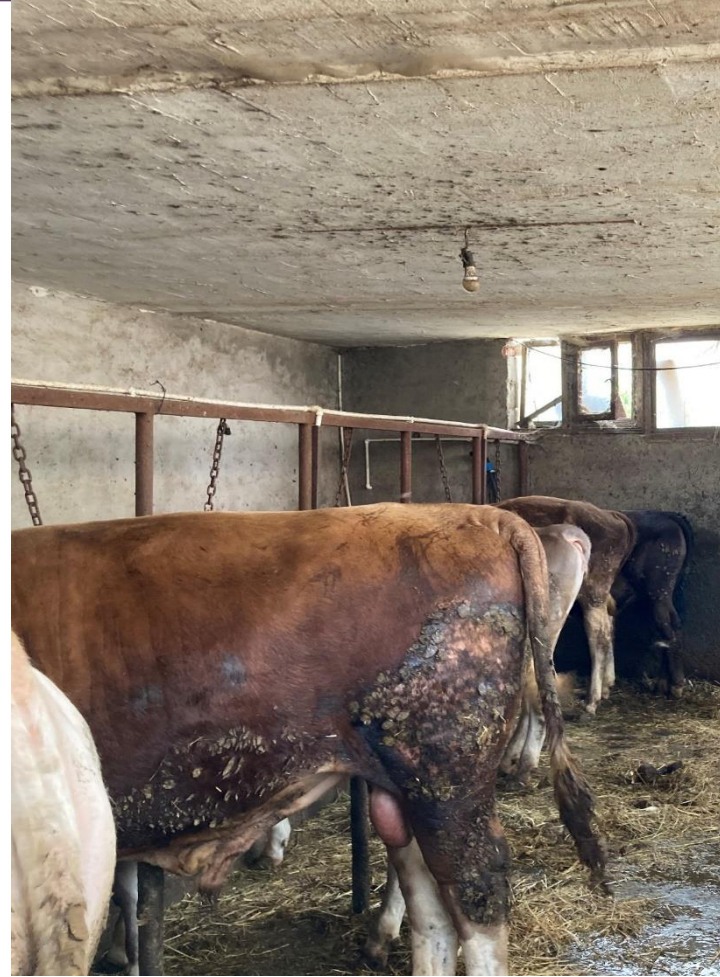
## Macedonian Dairy Farms:

- Individual households
- Small scale farms
- Tie stall system

*- What are the risks of outbreaks and spreading of animal diseases?*

### ***Objective:***

to assess the biosecurity level of dairy farms in Macedonia and to identify the critical points from the biosecurity perspective



# National Platform for Improving Biosecurity in Dairy Cattle Farms (NAPIB)

## II ON-FARM BIOSECURITY ASSESSMENT

**Review existing biosecurity  
assessment protocol**  
*Biocheck® Ugent Cattle  
Biosecurity Survey*

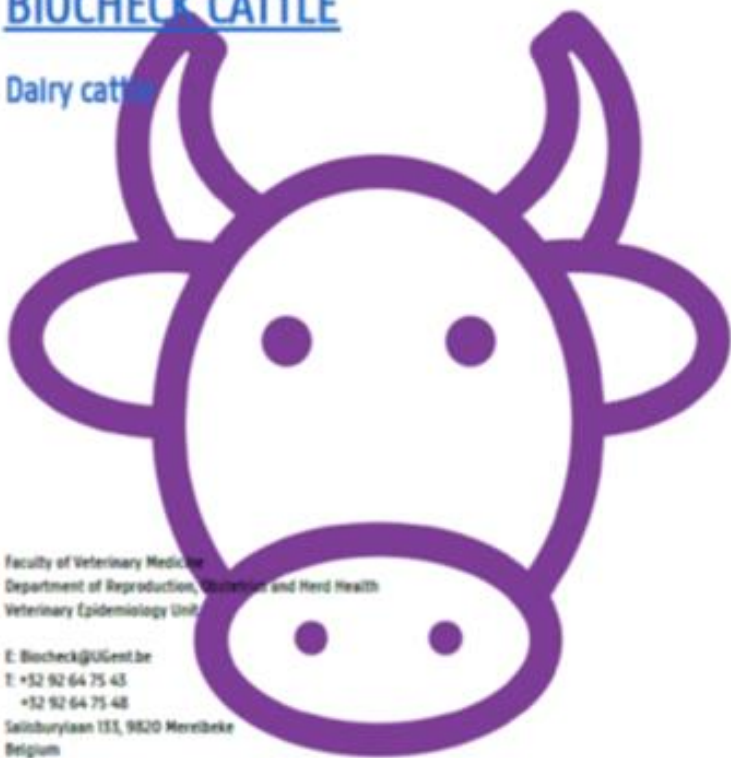
- Testing the reliability of the survey**
- *expert 's opinions (via opinion questionnaire)*
  - *on-farm testing – 30 farms survey compared with other parameters*
  - *reliability findings presented at NAPIB*

**National biosecurity  
assessment**  
FVA & Vet practitioners –  
1000 farms

**Training workshop  
assessors**

## BIOCHECK CATTLE

Dairy cattle



Faculty of Veterinary Medicine  
Department of Reproduction, Obstetrics and Herd Health  
Veterinary Epidemiology Unit

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+32 92 64 75 48

Sainsburylaan 153, 9820 Merelbeke  
Belgium

[www.biocheck.ugent.be](http://www.biocheck.ugent.be)

### C. Feed and water

# Scoring

31. Are the feed storage facilities (e.g. ensilaged feed, feed mixer, concentrates, ...) protected from pets and vermin? *(required)*

Select one option.

- Yes, but only from pets
- Yes, from both pets and vermin
- No

32. Are feeding utensils

Select one option.

- Always
- Sometimes
- Never

33. Is the

Select one option.

- Yes
- No, but if
- No

34. Is the

Select one option.

- Yes
- No

## Range: 0 (bad) – 100 (good)

### Weight factors cattle

#### Dairy

External biosecurity	Weight (%)	Internal biosecurity	Weight (%)
Purchase and reproduction	39	Health management	29
Transport and carcass removal	17	Calving management	20
Feed and water	10	Calf management	21
Visitors and farmworkers	20	Dairy management	13
Vermin control and other animals	14	Adult cattle management	7
		Working organisation and equipment	10

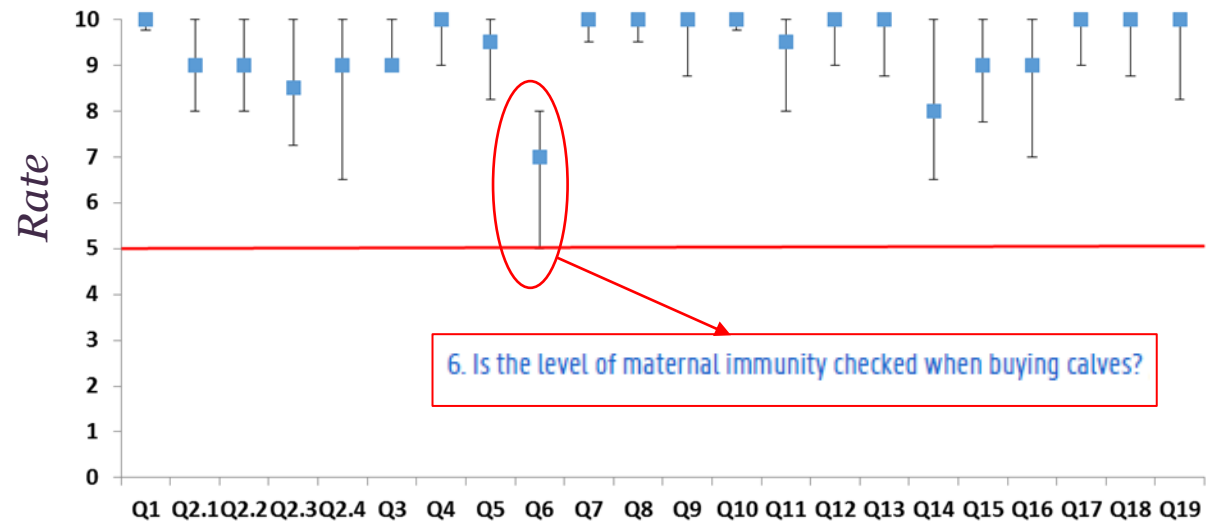
- Translation of the Survey
- Applicability and Reliability testing - on-farm and 16 national experts
  - Median and Interquartile range (Q1 – Q3)
  - Rate from 1 – 10, acceptable criterion Median > 5
- Biosecurity assessment:
  - training of >80 assessors
  - 1000 randomly selected dairy farms
  - 952 visited farms
  - **723** dairy farms fully assessed
- Data analysis and statistics
  - Descriptive statistics; Median, IQ, Range
  - T-test independent samples



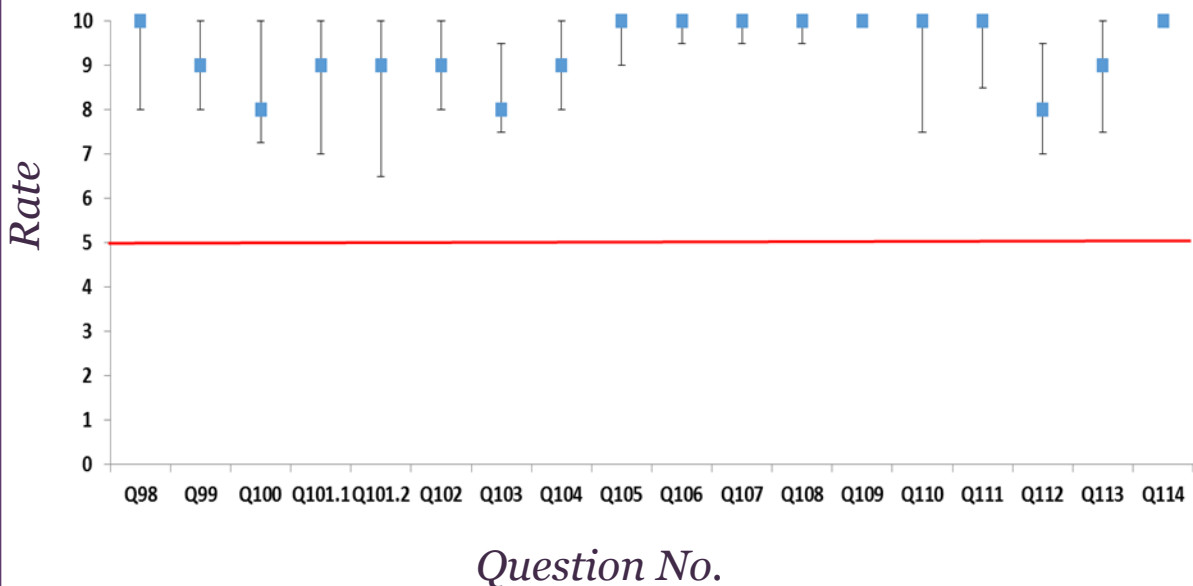
- Opinion of National Experts for the Biocheck Survey:

<b>Highest Median</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Lowest Median</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Median Rate 10 (%)</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>Median Rate 9 (%)</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Median Rate 8 (%)</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Median Rate 7 (%)</b>	<b>2</b>

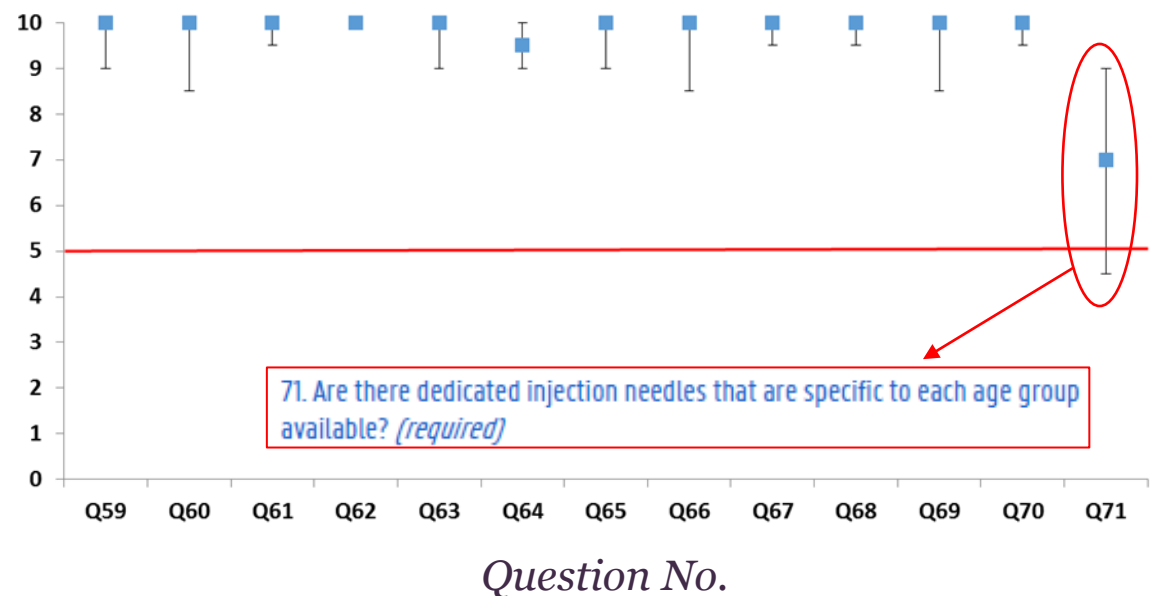
### *Purchase and Reproduction*



### *Dairy Management*

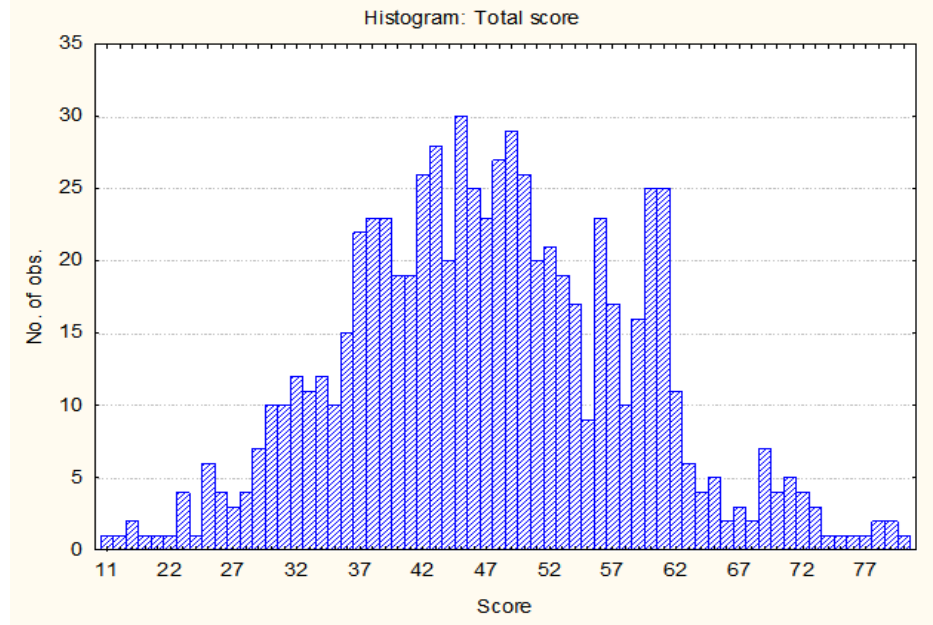


### *Health Management*



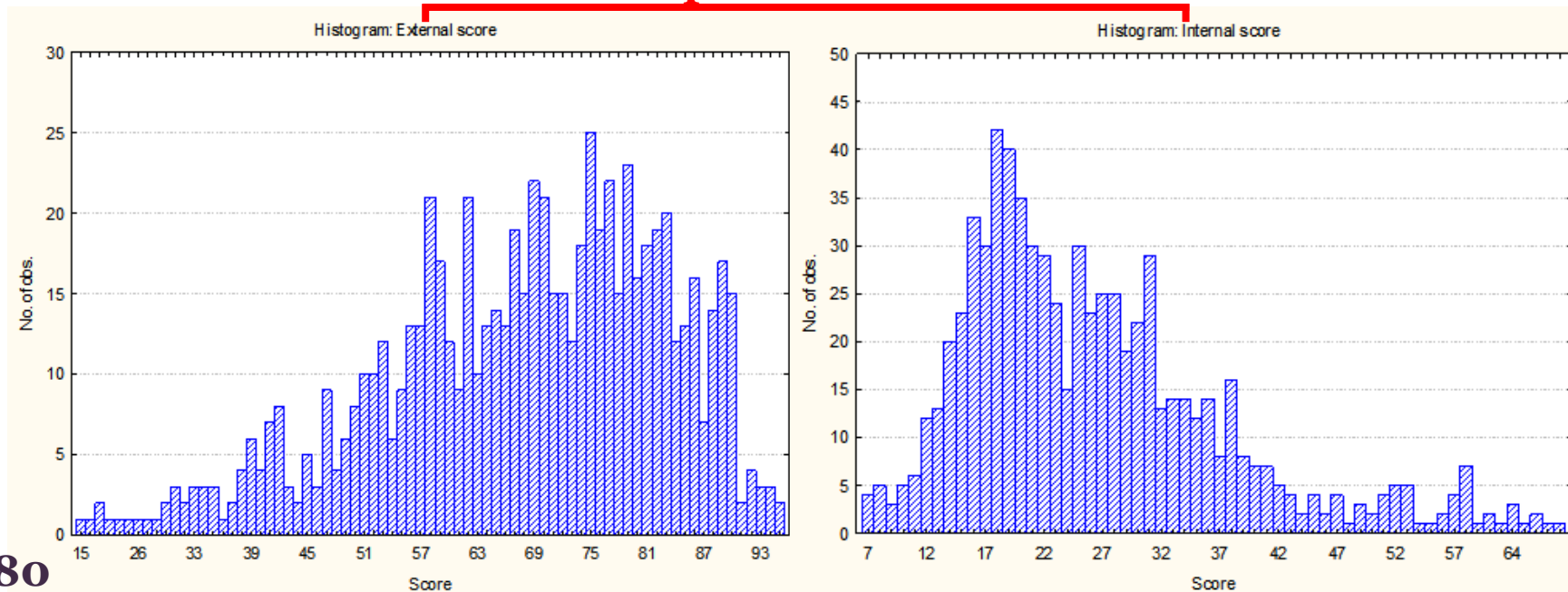
# ● Total Biosecurity Assessment Score (n=723)

- **Median Score: 47**
- **Interquartile range: 39 – 56**
- **Minimum Score: 11**
- **Maximum Score: 92**



## External vs Internal Biosecurity

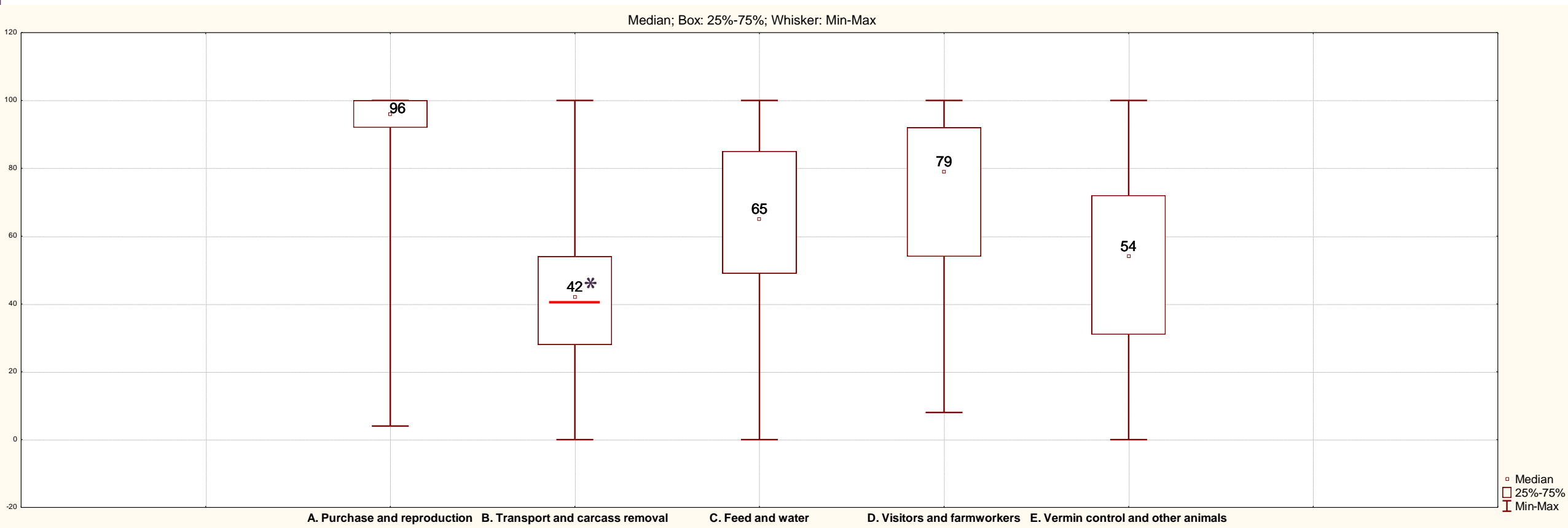
**p < 0.0001**



**Median: 70**  
**IQ range: 58 - 80**

**Median : 24**  
**IQ range: 18 - 32**

# ● External Biosecurity scores:



\* $p < 0.0001$

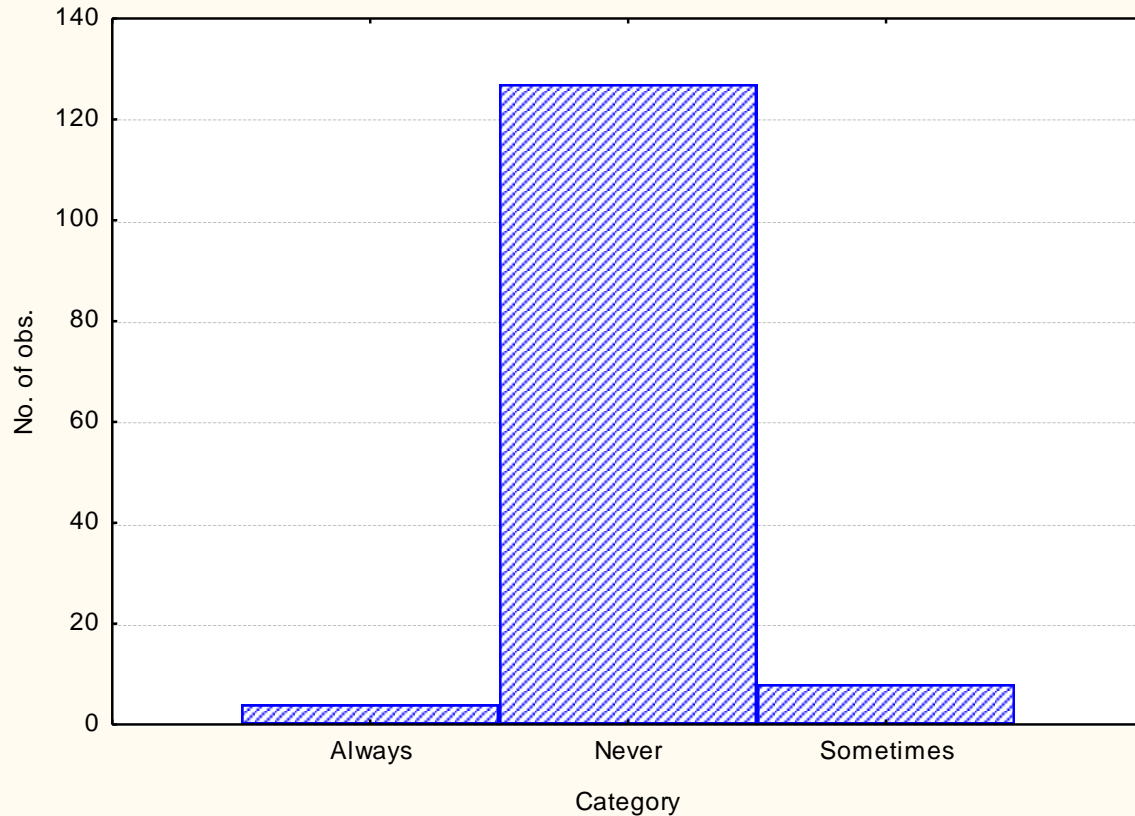


- Purchase and Reproduction (96):

- **Cattle in the farm were not purchased in 81% farms**

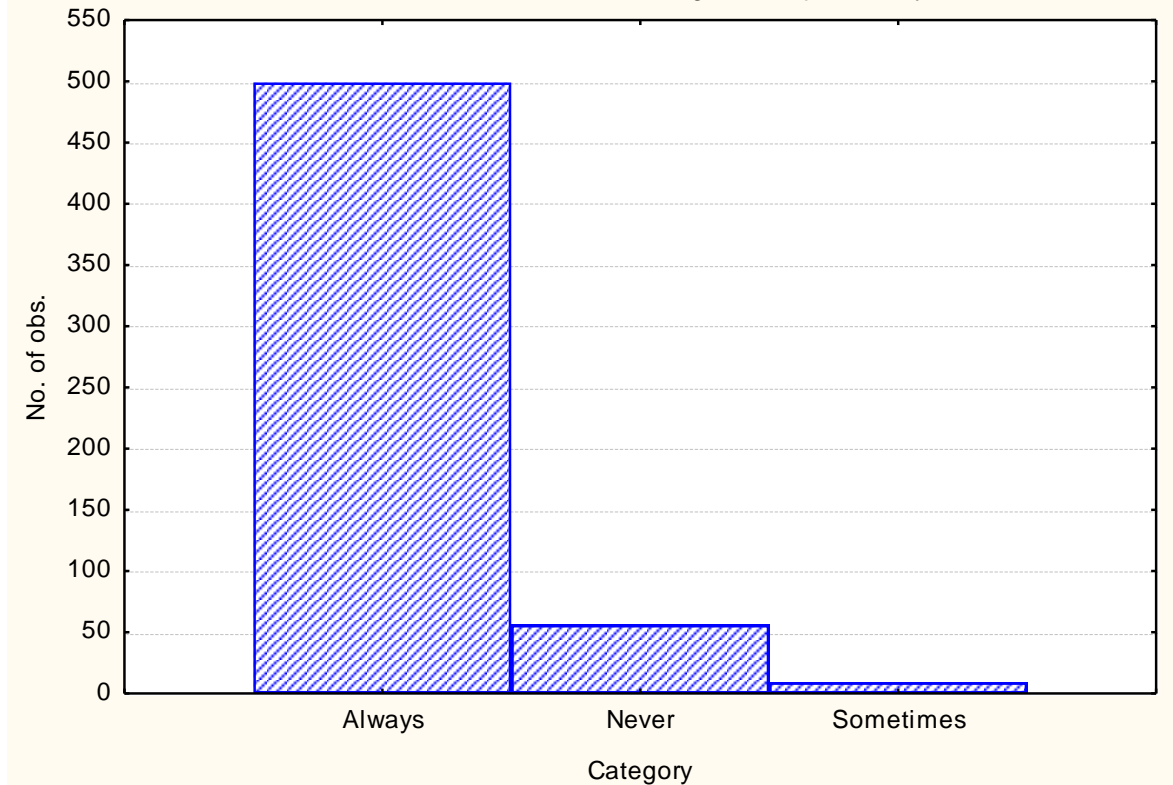
## Quarantine

Histogram: 8. Are all new cattle put into quarantine?



## Semen Check

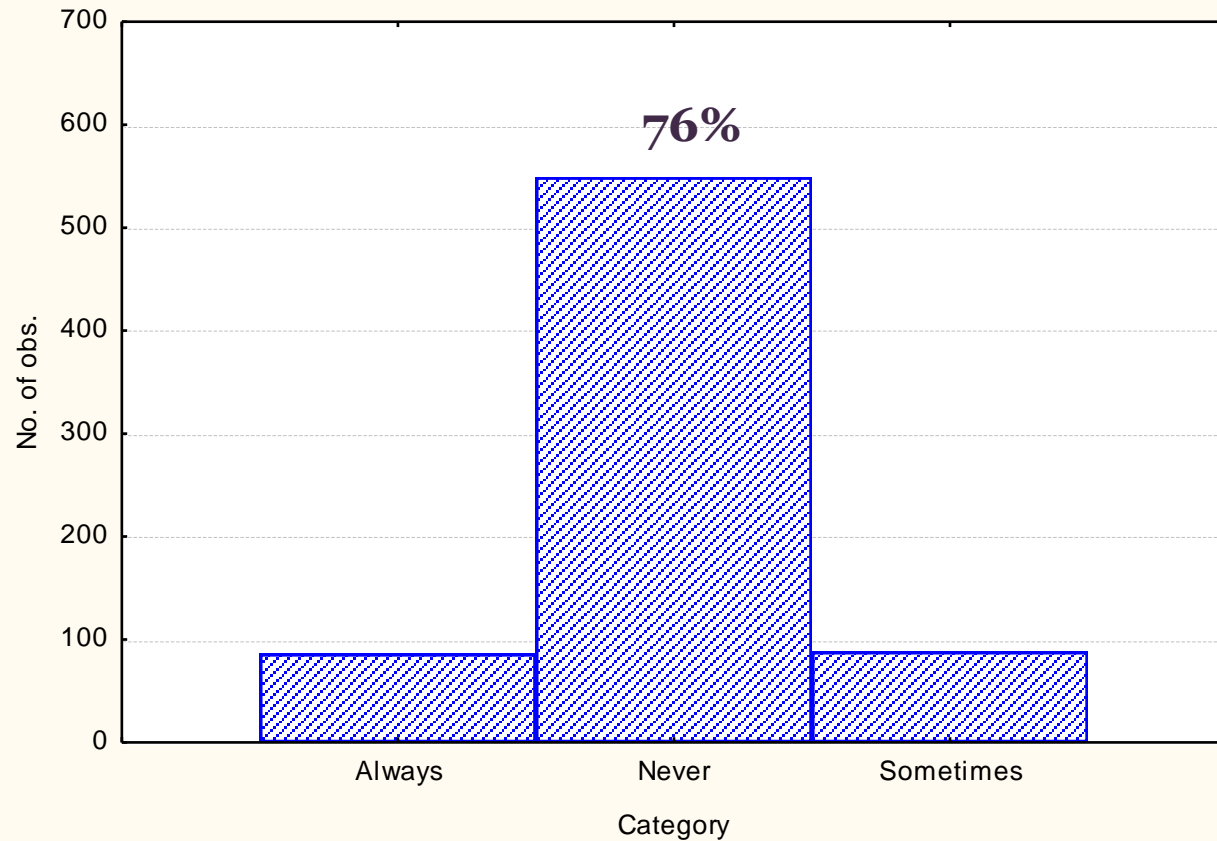
Histogram: 19. Does the semen, used for artificial insemination/embryo transplantation, come from a farm/institution with a health status known to be higher or equal than your own farm?



- Transport and Carcass removal (42):

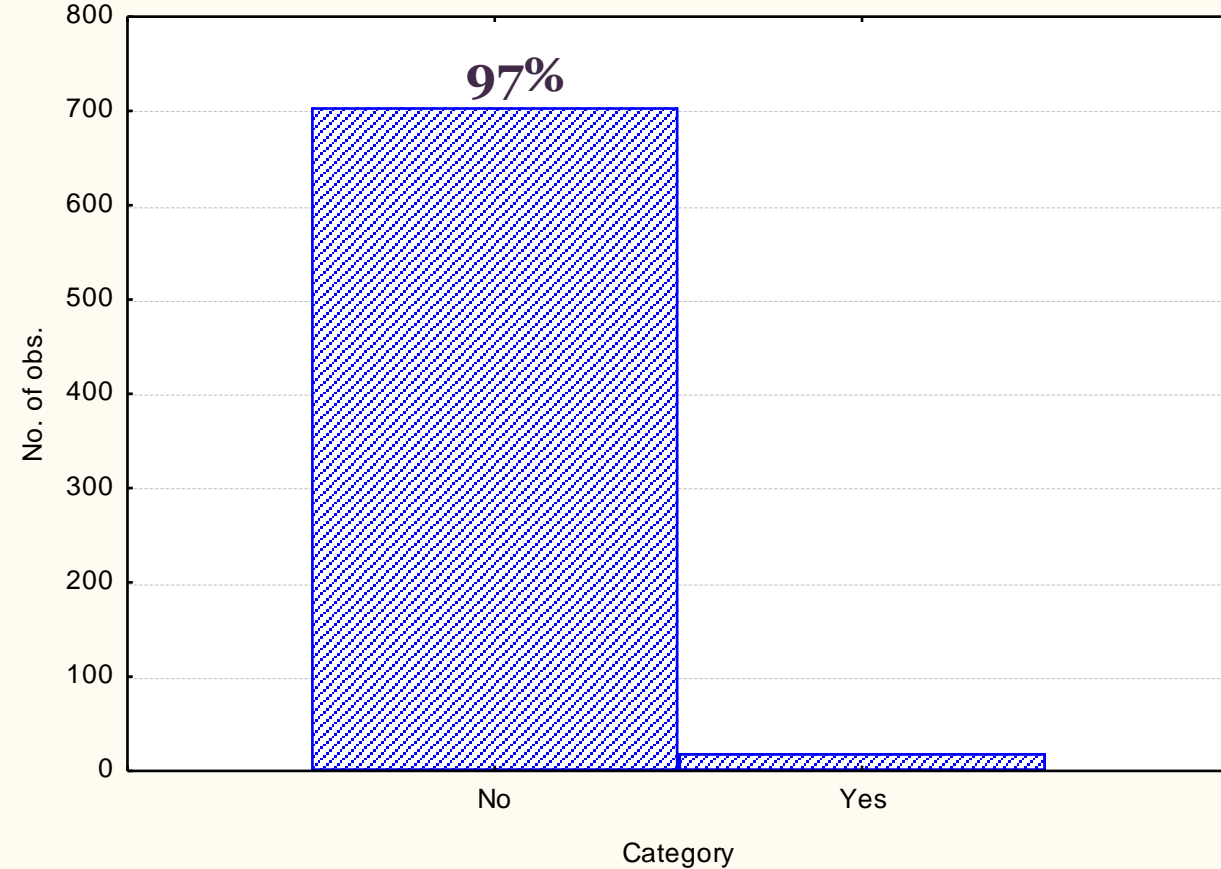
## Transport baths at entrance

Histogram: 20. Do all vehicles have to pass through clean transport baths before entering the farm?

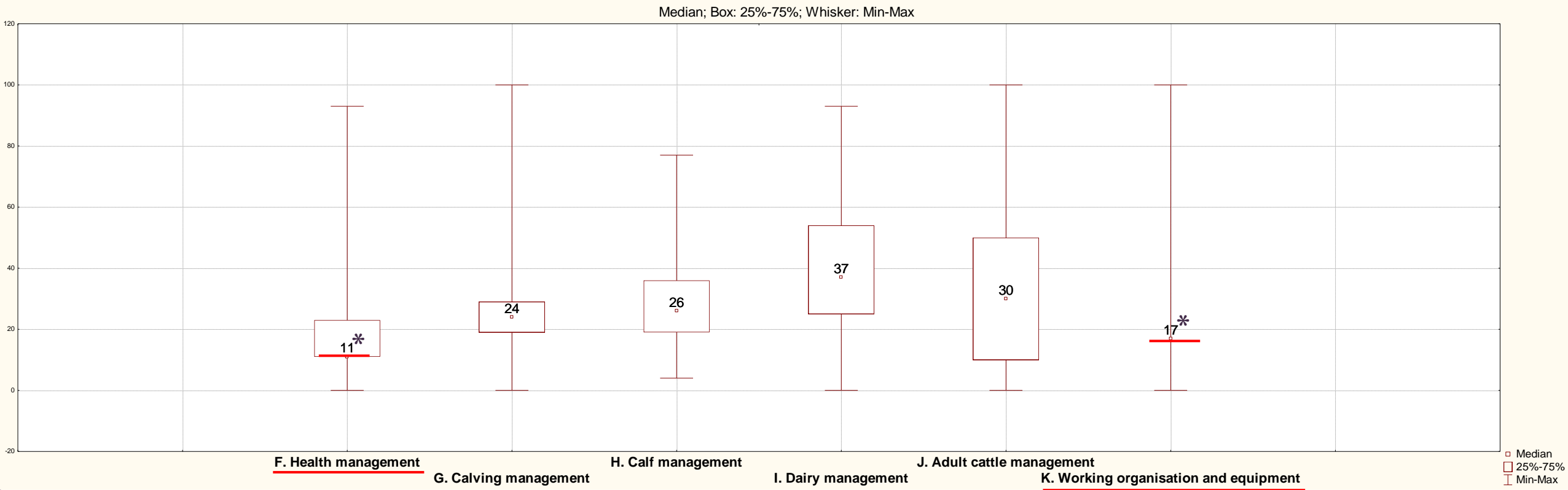


## Carcass Storage Space

Histogram: 25. Is there a separate carcass storage space with a hard surface floor present?



# ● Internal Biosecurity scores:

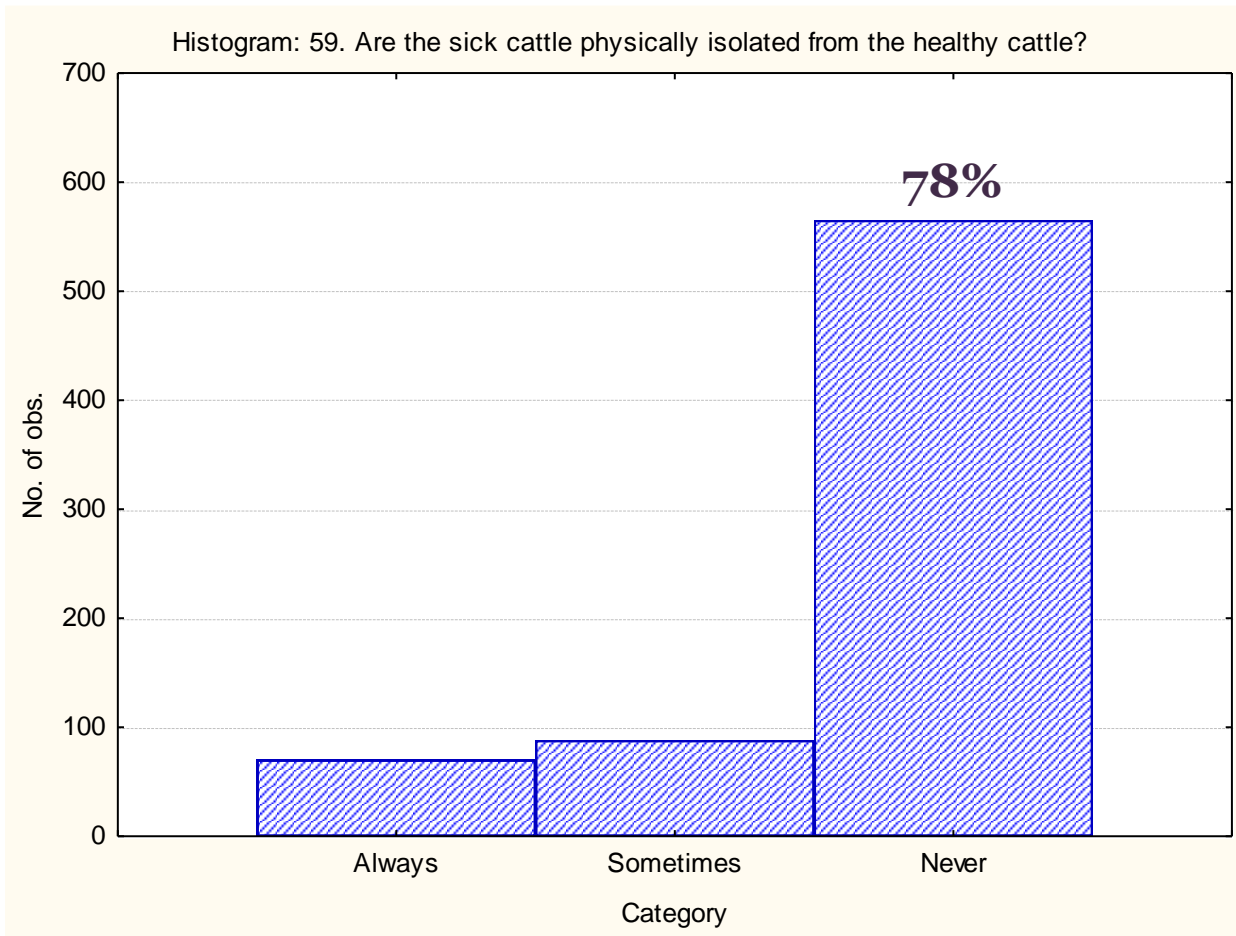


\* $p < 0.0001$

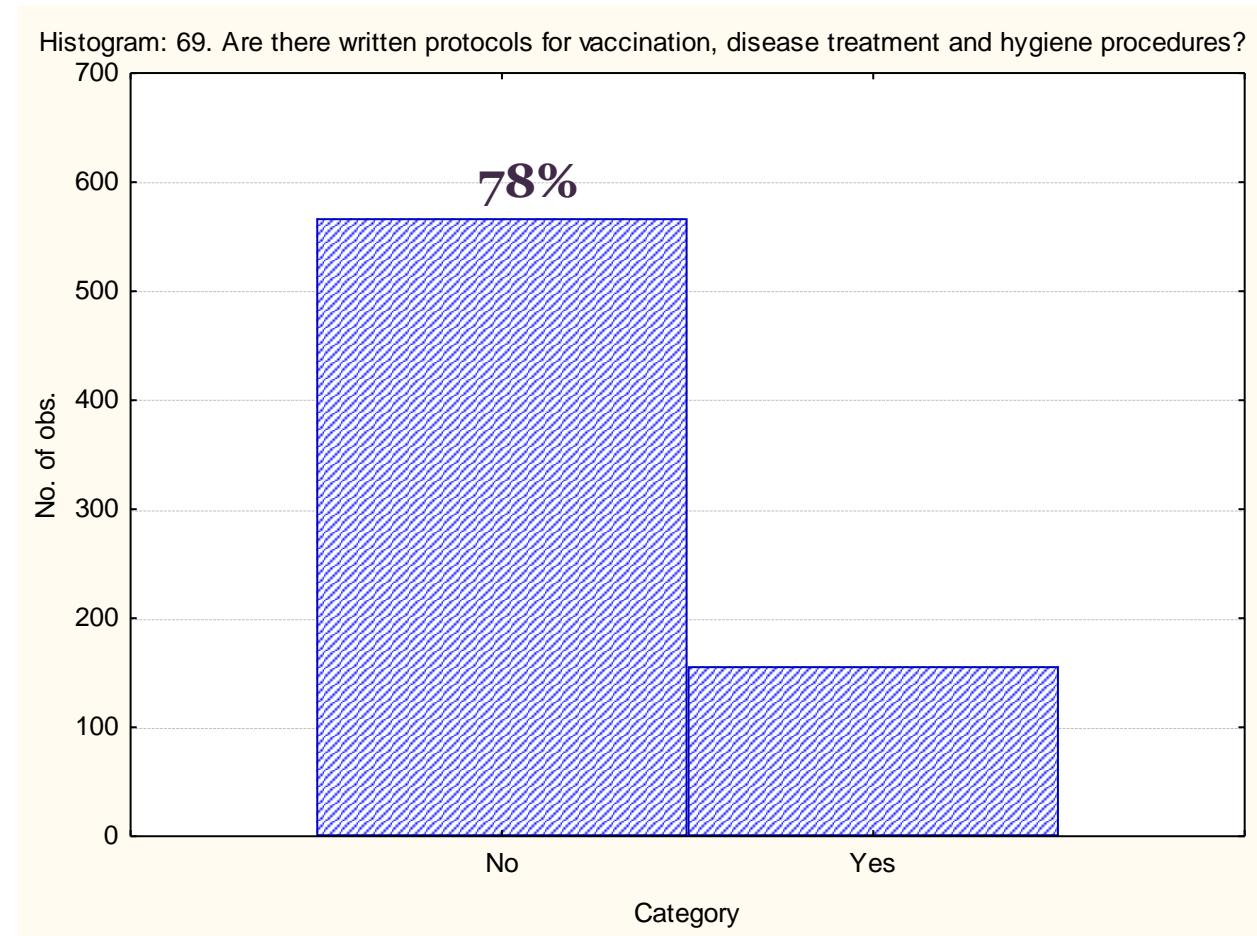
- Health Management (11):

- **79% Don't kept register with the animal health data**

### Hospital pen

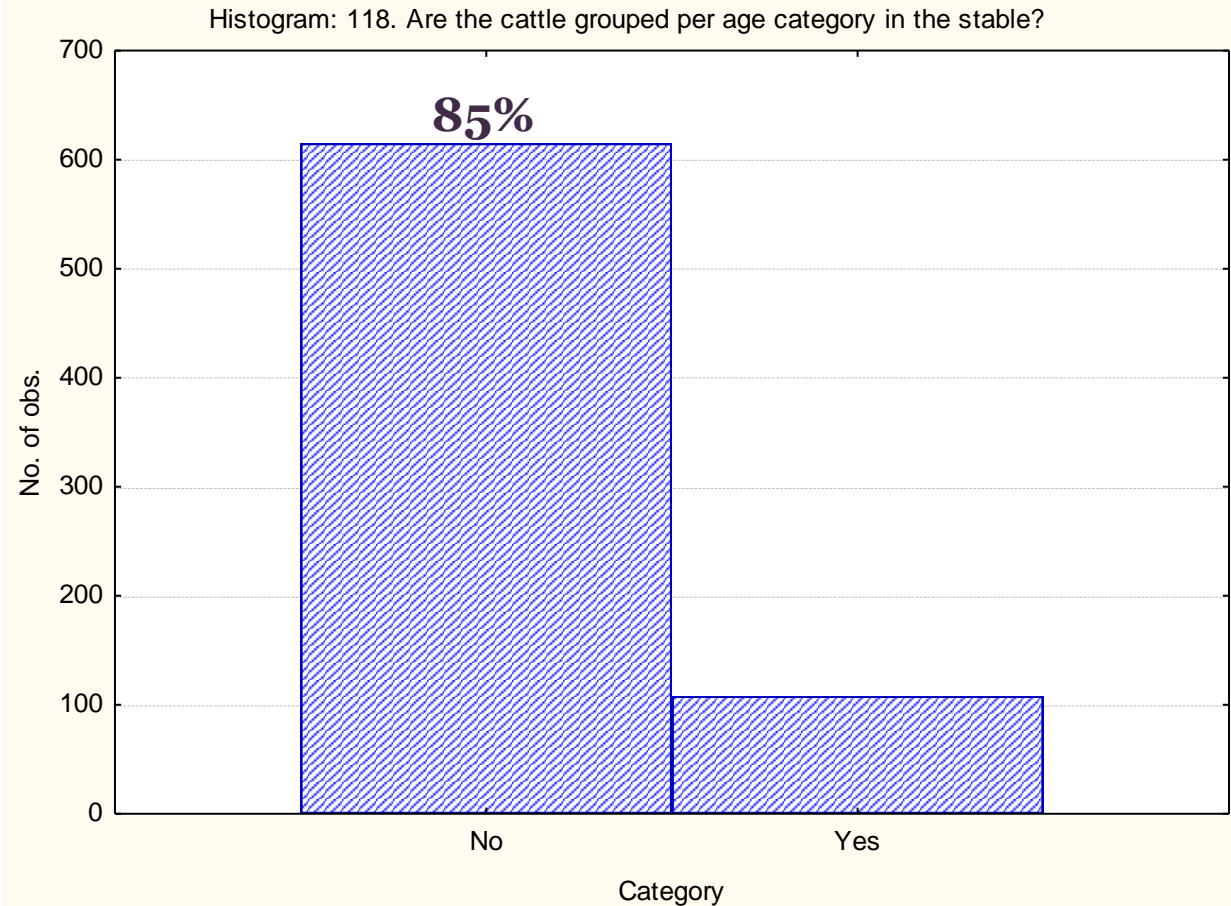


### Written protocols and procedures

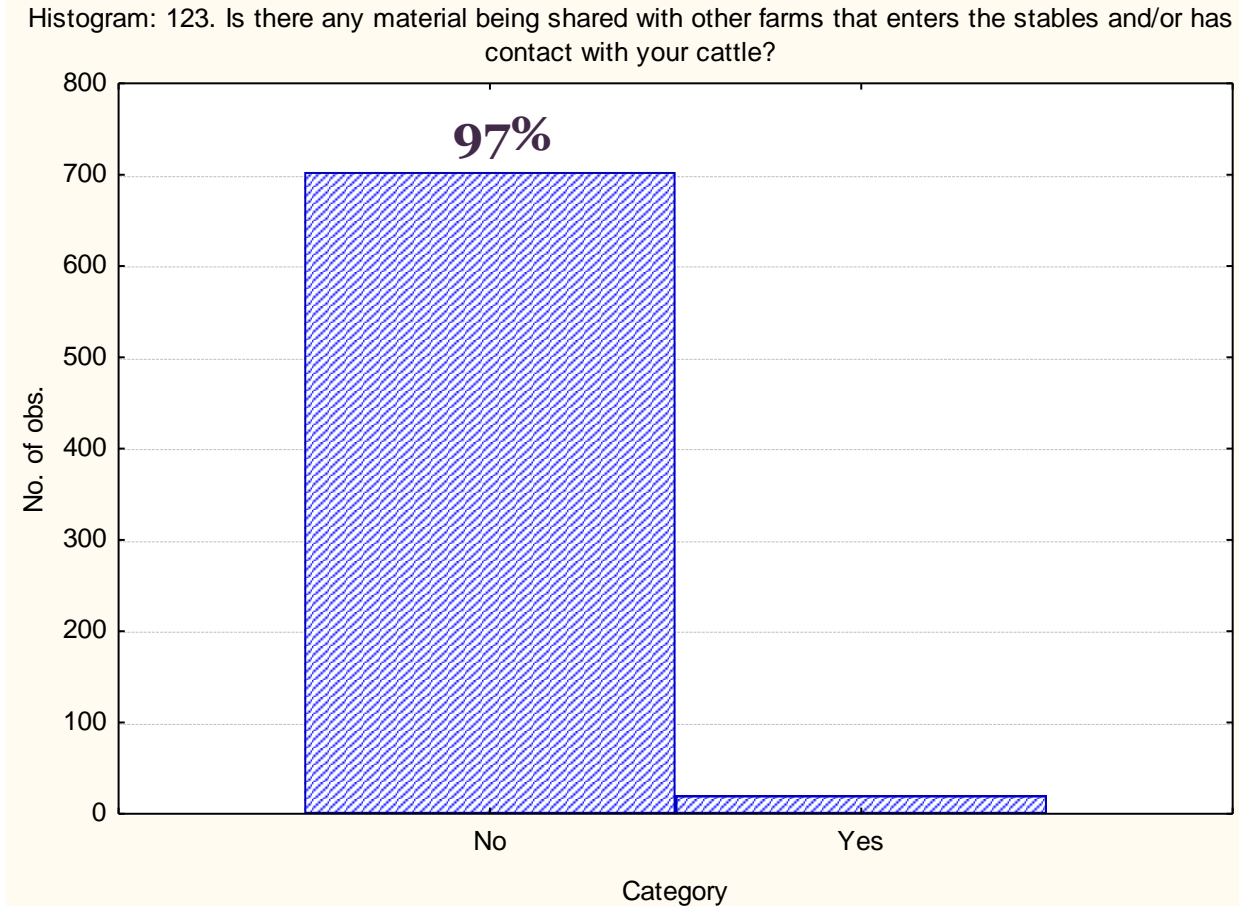


- Working Organization and Equipment (17):

## Grouping

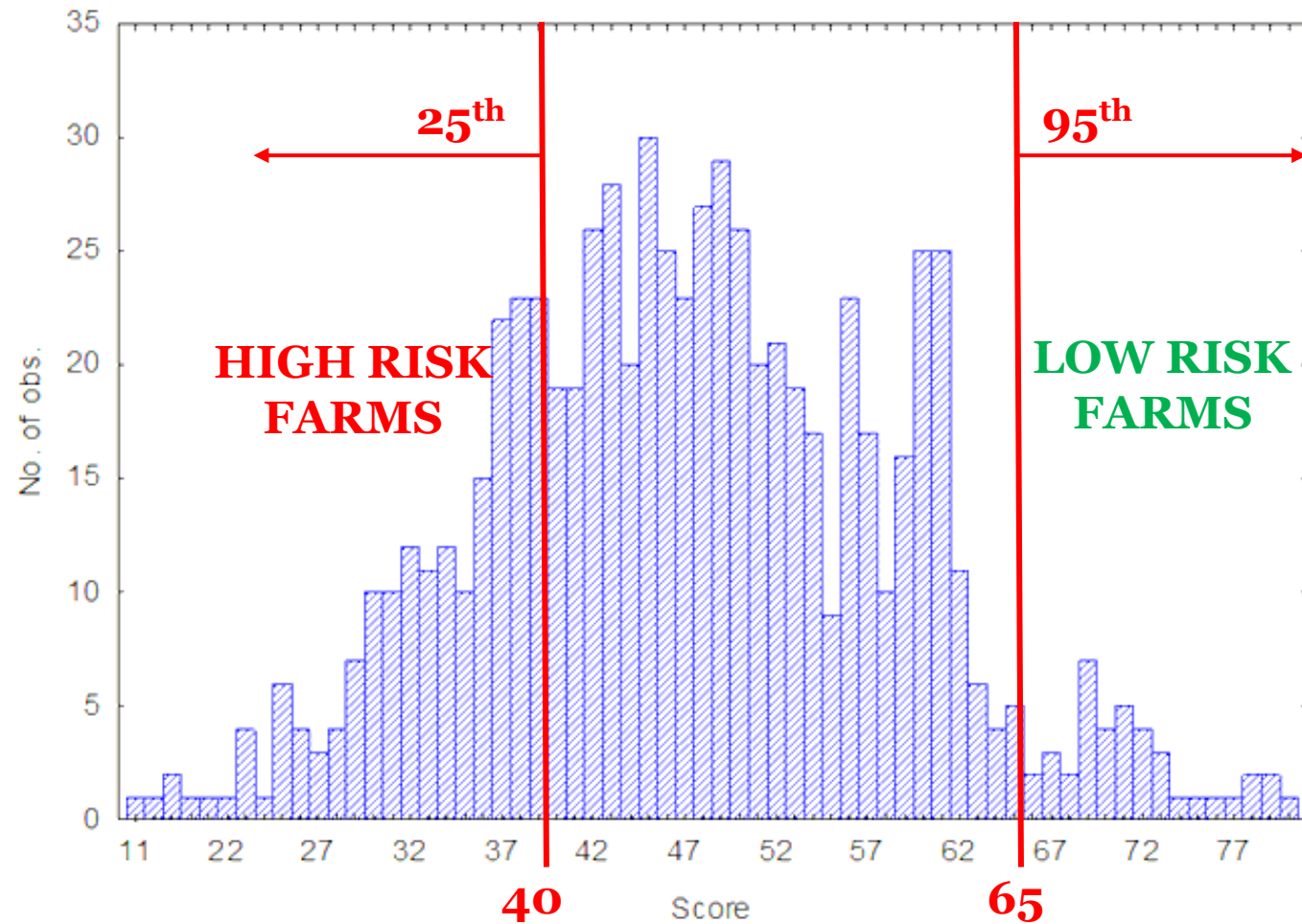


## Sharing materials and equipment

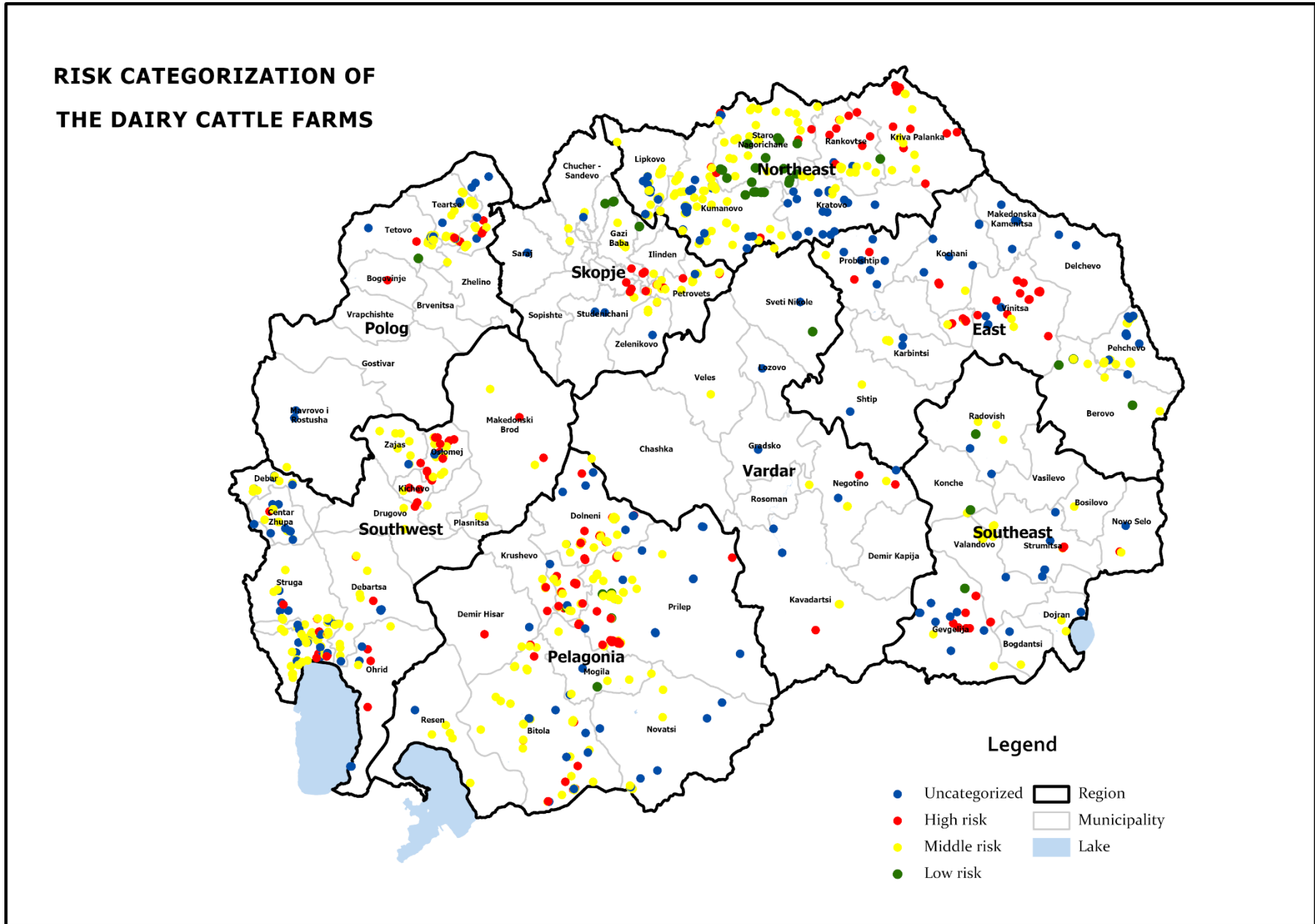


- **FARM CATEGORIZATION**

- Reflection of reality (representative and stimulative)
- Big challenge



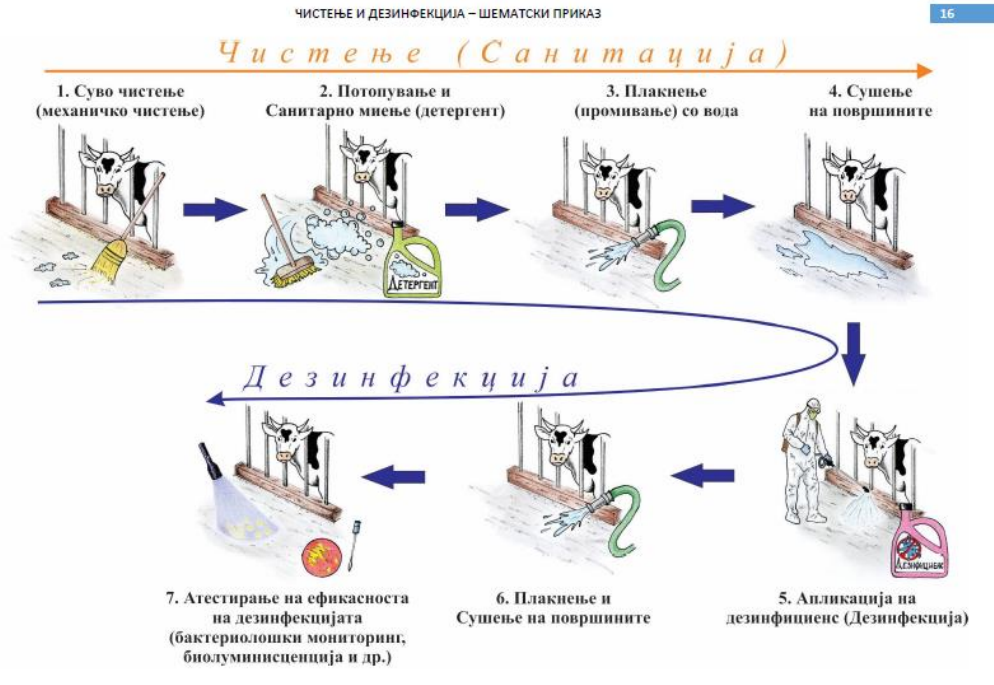
# ● FARM CATEGORIZATION MAPPING



# III HANDBOOK FOR IMPROVING THE BIOSECURITY IN CATTLE FARMS



**ПРИРАЧНИК ЗА БИОСИГУРНОСТ И БИОСИГУРНОСНИ МЕРКИ ВО ФАРМИ ЗА МОЛЗНИ КРАВИ**



## 8.4 МЕНАџМЕНТ НА МОЛЗНИ КРАВИ

Млеко од здравите млечни четвртини е стерилно и неговата примарна контаминација настапува при неговото поминување или капацит на боската при акот на молвење. Дополнително, млекото се контаминира со микроорганизми ако се складира во садови кои се отворени, а ове микроорганизми проластуваат да се размножат во млекото до додека тоа не се складира на +4°C. Неопходно е примена на хигиенски практики при молвеноето со цел да се заштити млекото, млечната азелна, а инкарнатио и савата крава.



Слика 3-4-1 Подготовка на боската за молвење. Системот на четвртината извршен започнува: постои со млеко и на крај сечење на елемето.



Слика 3-4-2 Потопување на боската во дезинфекционо средство непосредно по отстранување на втрпаните талози. Дезинфекторот се применува на околината на боската и на крај сечење на елемето.

### Опис на биосигурносната мерка – Постапка при:

- Механичко чистење на млечната четвртината;
- Млечната азелна се чисти со топла вода;
- Со хартија за еднократна употреба или пребришува и суши млечната азелна;
- Од секоја четвртина правите 3-5 мала дечерти капацит и да се провера здравствени;
- Влезни штом се се отстранат млади дезинфекционо средство;
- Молците класира треба да се чистат параа задоволително на крајот од молвено различен здравствени статус на млечната;
- Редовни месечни контроли на бројот анализа на млекото од секоја крава.

**НАДВОРЕШНА БИОСИГУРНОСТ**

**A. КУПЕНИ ЖИВОТИНИ И РЕПРОДУКЦИЈА**

1. Дали се купени животни на фармата? Објаснете ги сите свои одговори како ги соодветно.

- Да, тилево, четвртини и не-примено дупче (Процедура на приклучоци 2.3)
- Да, боската на репродукција (Процедура на приклучоци 2.4)
- Да, привремена крава (Процедура на приклучоци 2.1)
- Да, млечна крава (Процедура на приклучоци 2.2)
- Не (Процедура на приклучоци 1.5)

2.1 Којку даде во гледањата се купени животни крава?

Ако е можливо од одвоено одвоено, постои се унитаризирање одвоено фарми. Примери:

- ако одвоено се купени две млечни крави во истото на едно одвоено одвоено се мажуре 1
- ако две мажи се купени на едно одвоено одвоено се мажуре на едно одвоено одвоено се мажуре 2
- ако одвоено се купени млечни крави во истото на едно одвоено се мажуре 0.5

----- вати купени млечни крава/дупче

2.2 Којку даде во гледањата се купени млечни крава?

Ако е можливо од одвоено одвоено, постои се унитаризирање одвоено фарми. Примери:

- ако одвоено се купени две млечни крави во истото на едно одвоено одвоено се мажуре 1
- ако две мажи се купени на едно одвоено одвоено се мажуре на едно одвоено одвоено се мажуре 2
- ако одвоено се купени млечни крави во истото на едно одвоено се мажуре 0.5

----- вати купени млечни крава/дупче

2.3 Којку даде во гледањата се купени тилево или не-примено дупче?

Ако е можливо од одвоено одвоено, постои се унитаризирање одвоено фарми. Примери:

- ако одвоено се купени две тилево или не-примено дупче во истото на едно одвоено одвоено се мажуре 1
- ако две мажи се купени на едно одвоено одвоено се мажуре на едно одвоено одвоено се мажуре 2
- ако одвоено се купени тилево или не-примено дупче во истото на едно одвоено се мажуре 0.5

----- вати купени тилево или не-примено дупче/дупче

2.4 Којку даде во гледањата се купени боската на репродукција?

Ако е можливо од одвоено одвоено, постои се унитаризирање одвоено фарми. Примери:

- ако одвоено се купени две боски во истото на едно одвоено одвоено се мажуре 1
- ако две мажи се купени на едно одвоено одвоено се мажуре на едно одвоено одвоено се мажуре 2
- ако одвоено се купени боската во истото на едно одвоено се мажуре 0.5

----- вати купени тилево или не-примено дупче/дупче

3. Дали купените животни се анализирани 2 години или повеќе се контролираат со сите свои мажуре?

Овој мажуре како фармата или мажурите од сите мажурите се редовно. Забележително е:

Да  Не, ги купуваат од приватен асепт на сличен мажур  Не, ги купуваат од постојано мажур

4. При купувањата на фармата, дали и постојат контакт посетуваат или посетуваат со мажурите од други фарми (вклучувајќи ги мажурите посетуваат)?

На пример, во мажурите или посетуваат на посетуваат, посетуваат на посетуваат. Забележително е:

Да  Не  Не знаат

5. Како и да се купени животни од друга фарма, дали барем од посетуваат да не употребуваат капацити на фармата и мажурите на фармата од која посетуваат посетуваат се купени или посетуваат со сите свои мажуре фарми? Забележително е:

Сива  Покрај  Покрај

6. Дали посетуваат на мажурите посетуваат се посетуваат или посетуваат посетуваат?



- **CONCLUSIONS**

- BIOCHECK acceptable and fit for the purpose
- External Biosecurity: Transport and carcass removal- high priority
- Internal biosecurity:
  - Health management
  - Farm organization
- Need for Farm Categorization and Scoring

# Biosecurity Assessment and Scoring In Cows – Regional Approach

(BASIC)

## I -BIOSECURITY ASSESSMENT IN DAIRY FARMS IN MONTENEGRO

- Revision of the survey for assessing biosecurity
- Training workshop - train the future biosecurity assessors in Montenegro
- On-farm biosecurity assessment of at least 50 dairy farms in Montenegro



## II-Biosecurity Scoring and Categorization system

- Farm categorization - each assessed farm from NAPIB and BASIC Project will be categorized by the newly developed categorization system.



# ● ACKNOWLEDGMENT



Funded by the  
European Union



european commission for the  
control of foot-and-mouth disease



Faculty of Veterinary Medicine



Food and Veterinary Agency



Veterinary Chamber



НАЦИОНАЛНА ФЕДЕРАЦИЈА  
НА ФАРМЕРИ

National Farmers' Federation of  
Macedonia



Directorate for Food safety,  
Veterinary and Phytosanitary Affairs  
Montenegro

# THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

# IMPACT OF BIOSECURITY – PRODUCTION



“It is health that is real wealth and  
not pieces of gold and silver.”

- Mahatma Gandhi -

# IMPACT OF BIOSECURITY – ECONOMICS



Preventive Veterinary Medicine

Volume 129, 1 July 2016, Pages 74-87

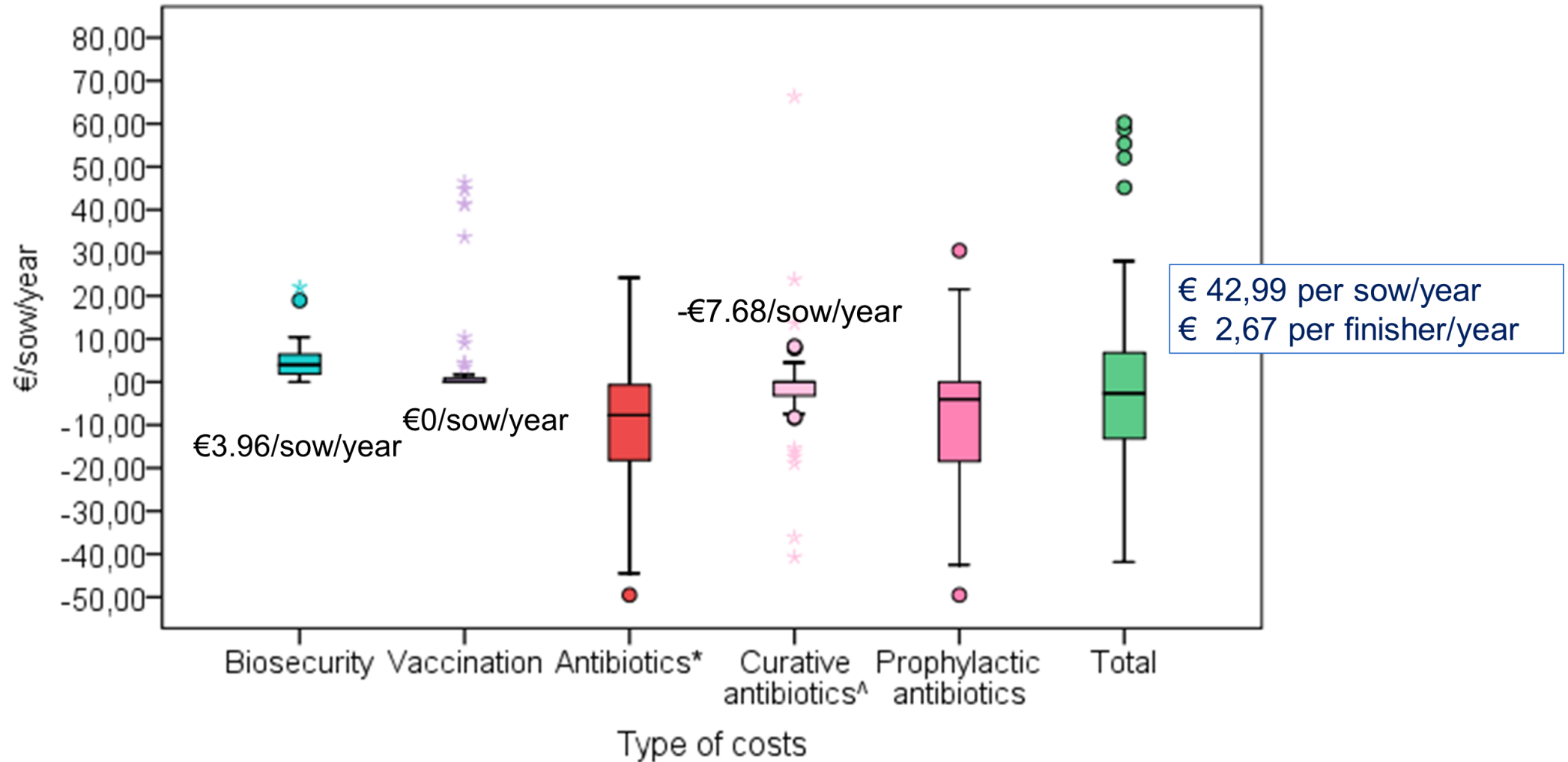


## Farm-economic analysis of reducing antimicrobial use whilst adopting improved management strategies on farrow-to-finish pig farms

Cristina Rojo-Gimeno <sup>a, b, 1</sup>  , Merel Postma <sup>b, 1</sup>, Jeroen Dewulf <sup>b</sup>, Henk Hogeveen <sup>c</sup>, Ludwig Lauwers <sup>a, d</sup>, Erwin Wauters <sup>a, e</sup>



# IMPACT OF BIOSECURITY – ECONOMICS



# IMPACT OF BIOSECURITY – ECONOMICS



ELSEVIER

## Preventive Veterinary Medicine

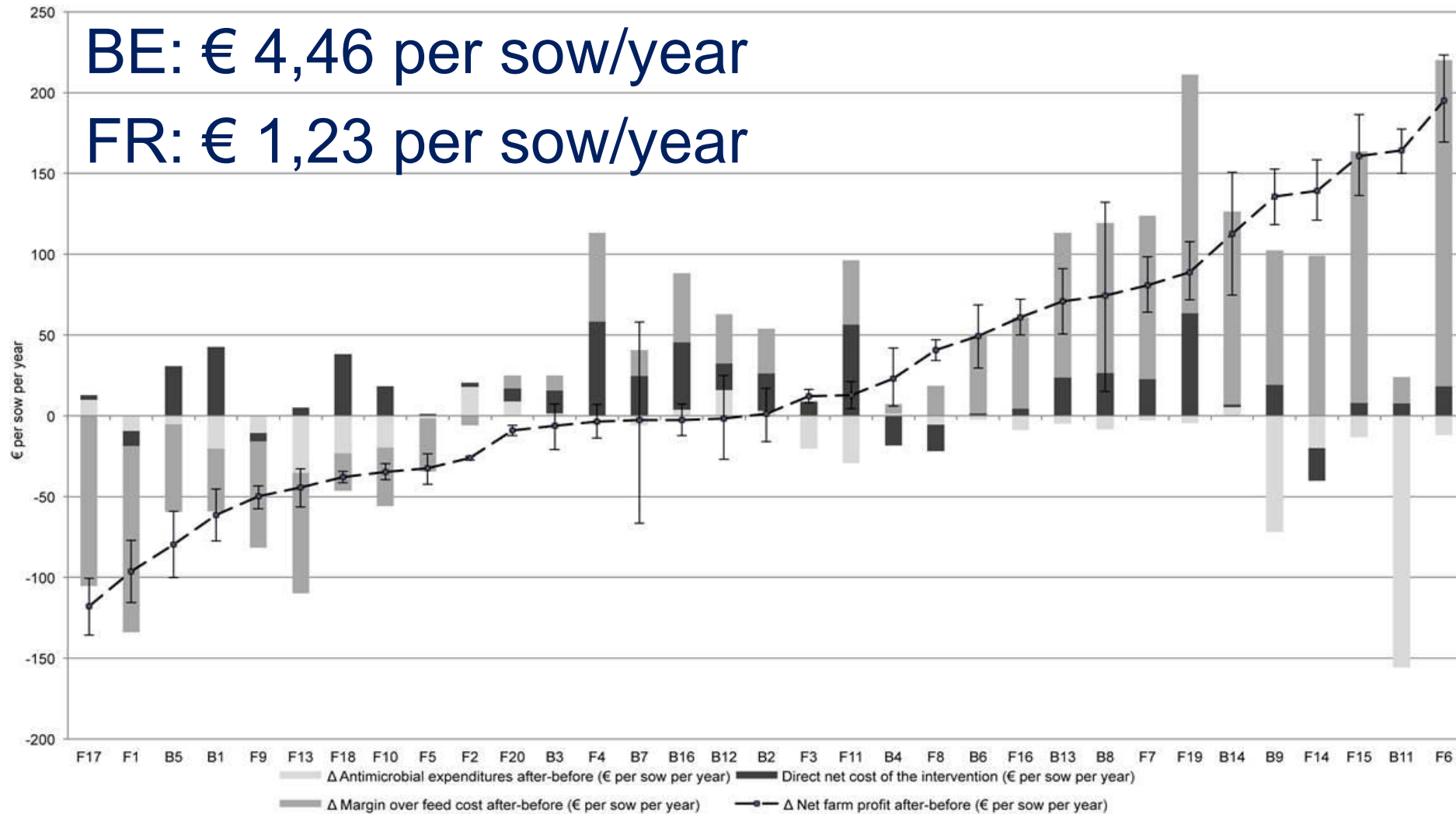
Volume 144, 1 September 2017, Pages 167-178



Herd-specific interventions to reduce antimicrobial usage in pig production without jeopardising technical and economic performance

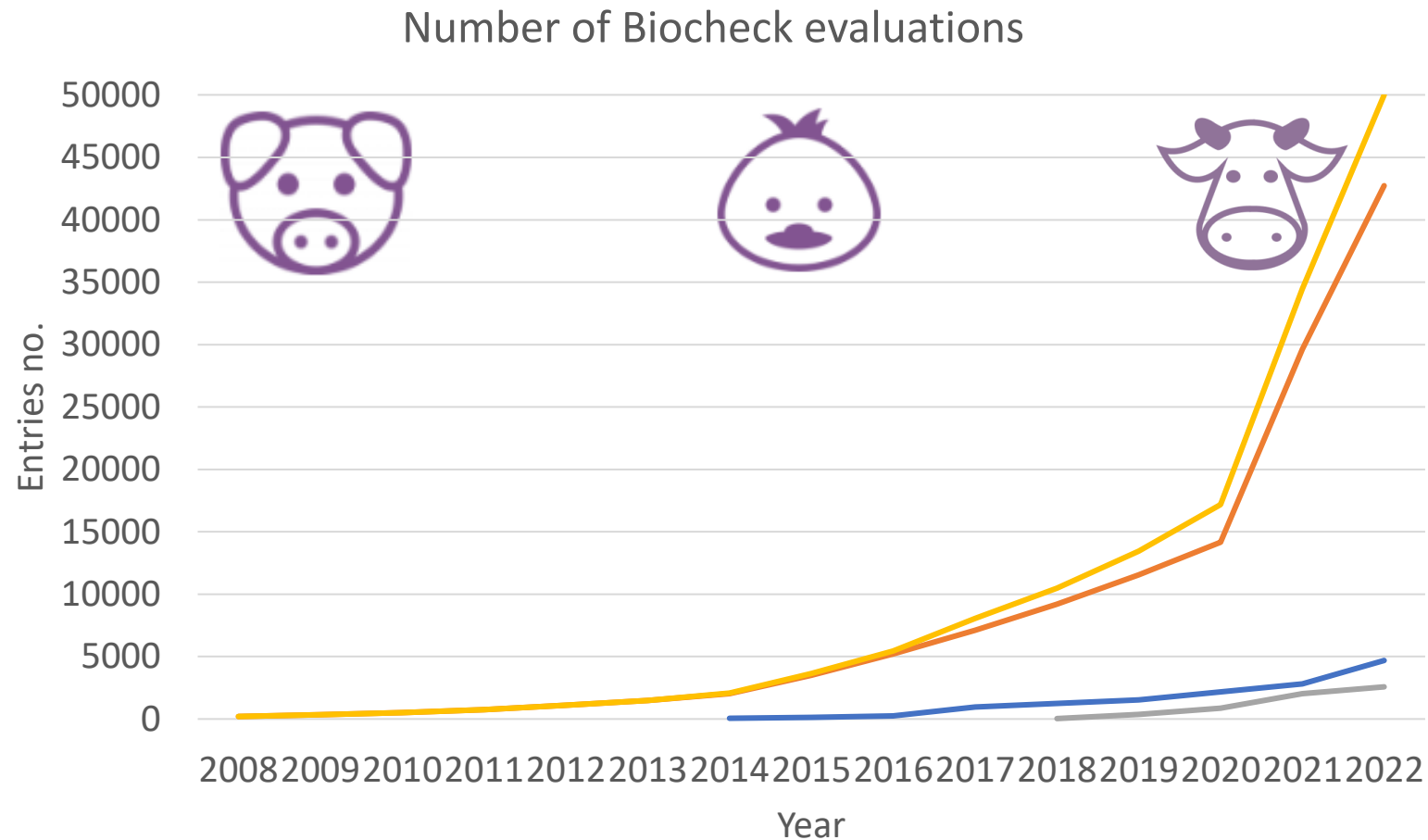
L. Collineau <sup>a, b</sup>  , C. Rojo-Gimeno <sup>c, d</sup>, A. Léger <sup>a</sup>, A. Backhans <sup>e</sup>, S. Loesken <sup>f</sup>, E. Okholm Nielsen <sup>g</sup>, M. Postma <sup>d</sup>, U. Emanuelson <sup>e</sup>, E. grosse Beilage <sup>f</sup>, M. Sjölund <sup>e, h</sup>, E. Wauters <sup>c</sup>, K.D.C Stärk <sup>a</sup>, J. Dewulf <sup>d</sup>, C. Belloc <sup>b</sup>, S. Krebs <sup>b</sup>

# IMPACT OF BIOSECURITY – ECONOMICS





# TOWARDS A BIOSECURITY SCORING SYSTEM



# QUANTIFICATION OF BIOSECURITY MEASURES ON PIG FARMS IN EIGHT EU COUNTRIES

Iryna Makovska, Ilias Chantziaras, Nele Caekebeke, Pankaj Dhaka, Jeroen Dewulf

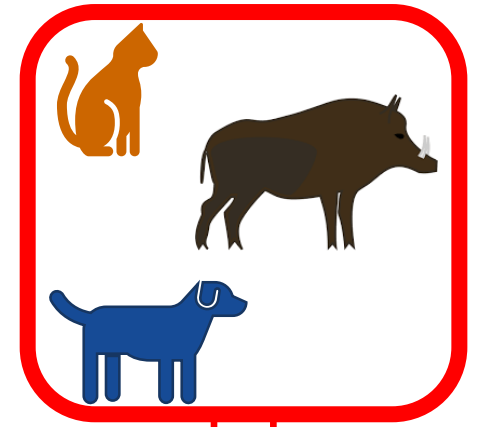
# INTRODUCTION

## External biosecurity component:

- Contact of farm pigs with wildlife/stray animals/pets
  - ✓ Targeted: 3 parameters in questionnaire

## Internal biosecurity component:

- Cleaning and disinfectant procedures
  - ✓ Targeted: 3 parameters in questionnaire



# Contact of farm pigs with wildlife/stray animals/pets

Biocheck.UGent data were analyzed

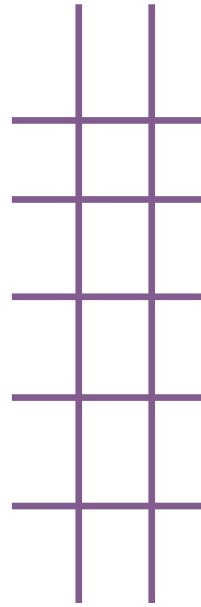
Questionnaires from **8445 pig farms\*** in 8 EU countries were considered



**8445**

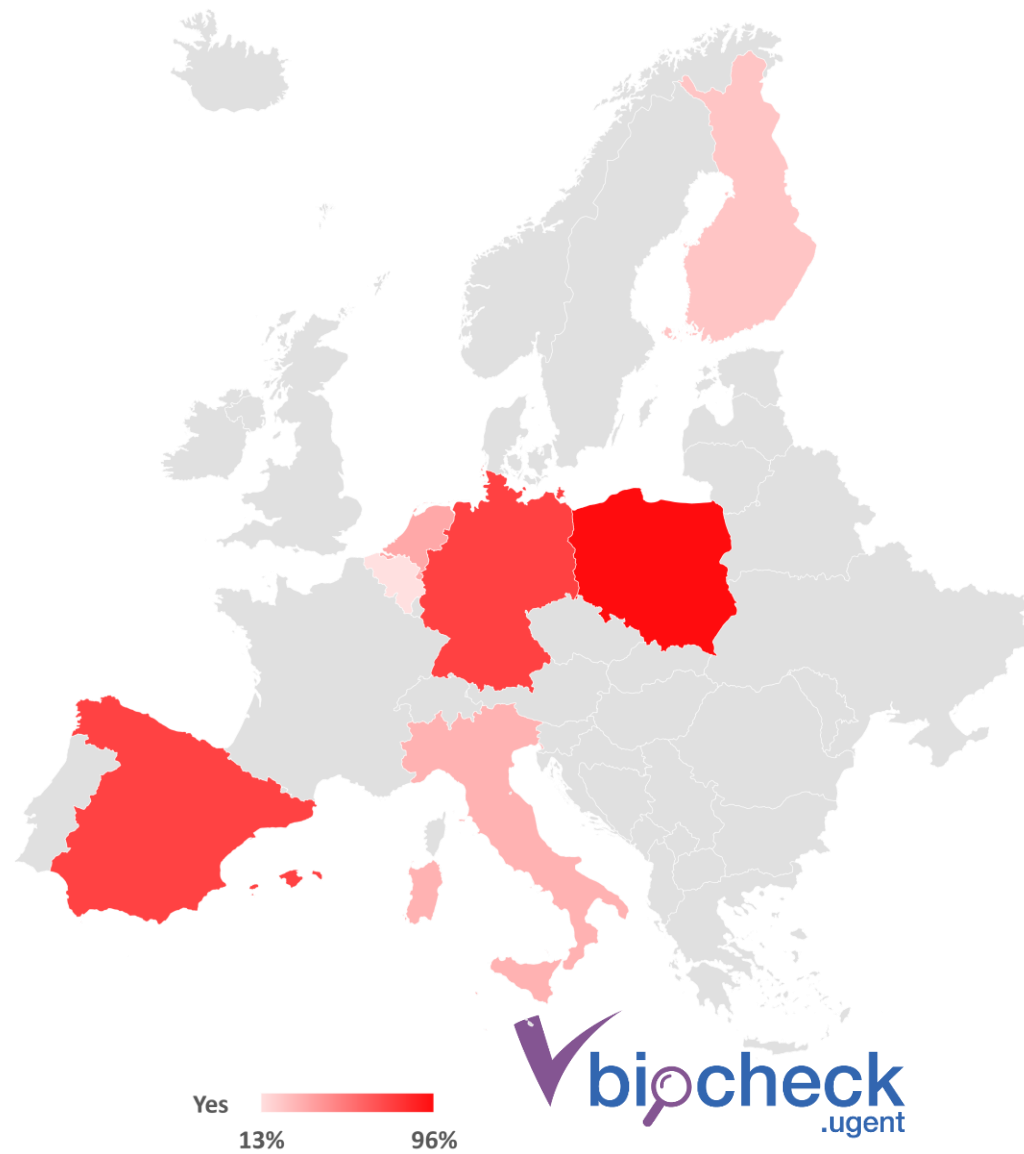
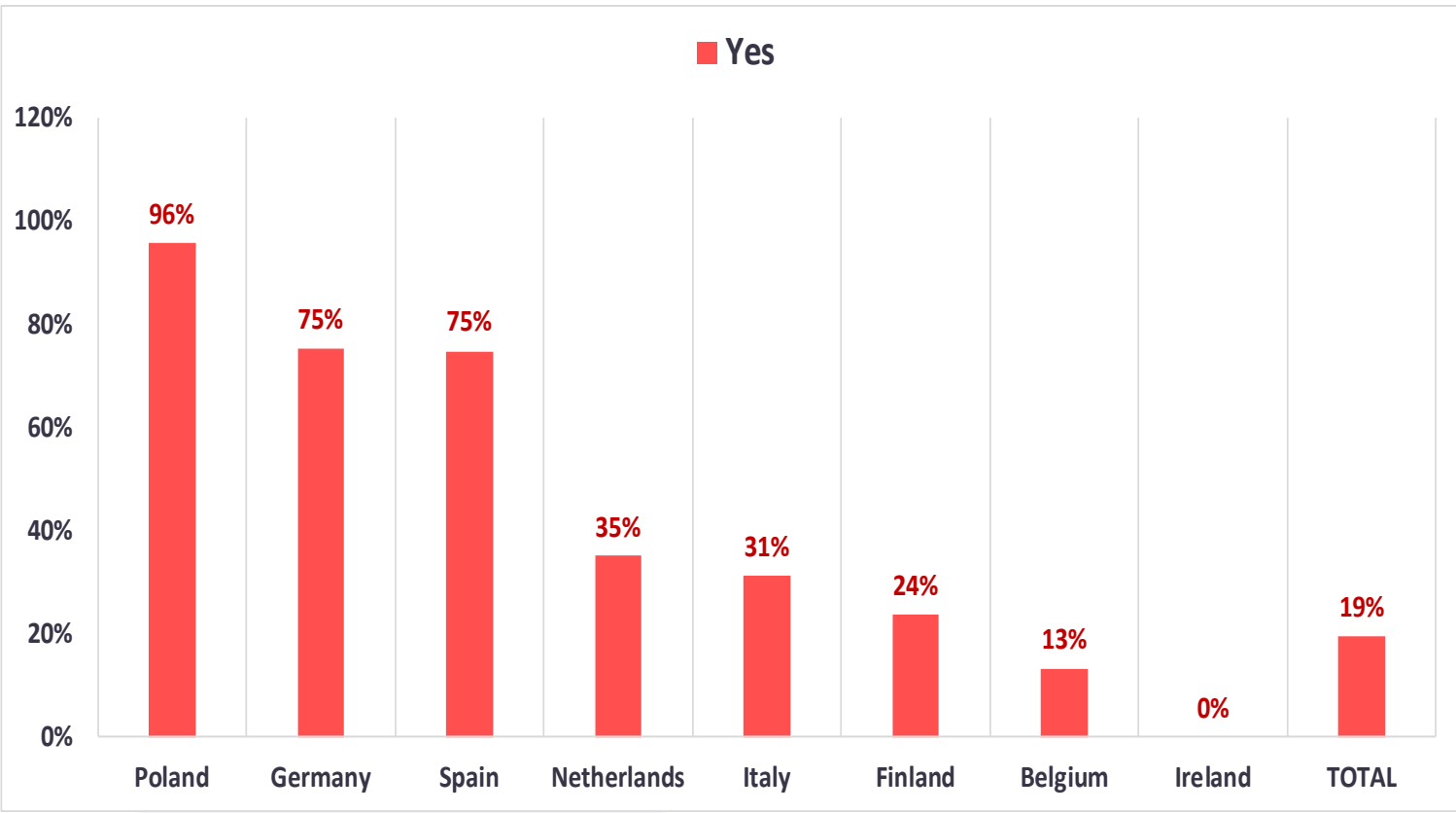
Countries	No. of farms
Belgium	5726
Finland	1208
Germany	153
Ireland	482
Italy	298
Netherlands	178
Poland	138
Spain	262
<b>Total</b>	<b>8445</b>





1. Have wild boars been spotted within a 10-kilometres radius (6.2 miles) of your farm?

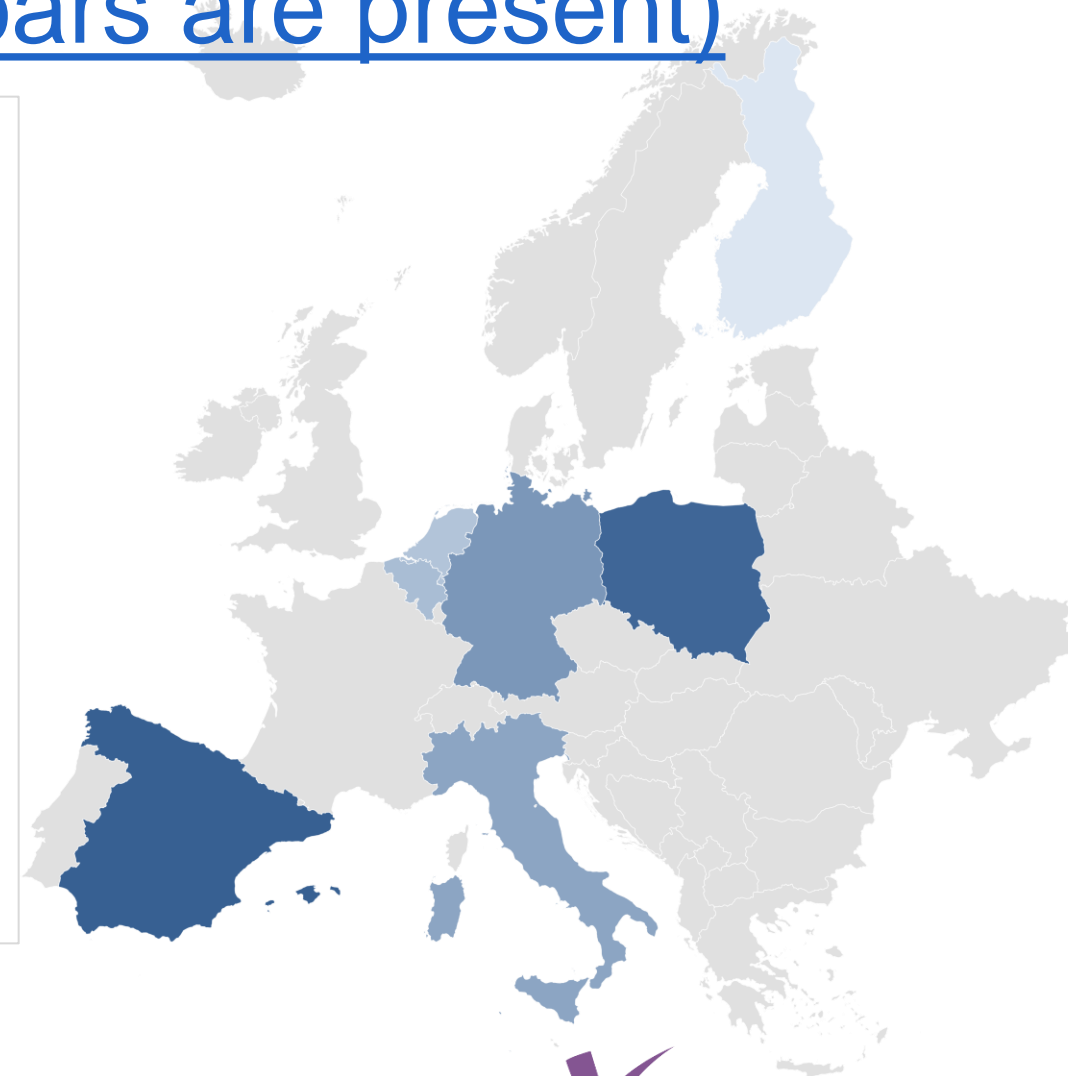
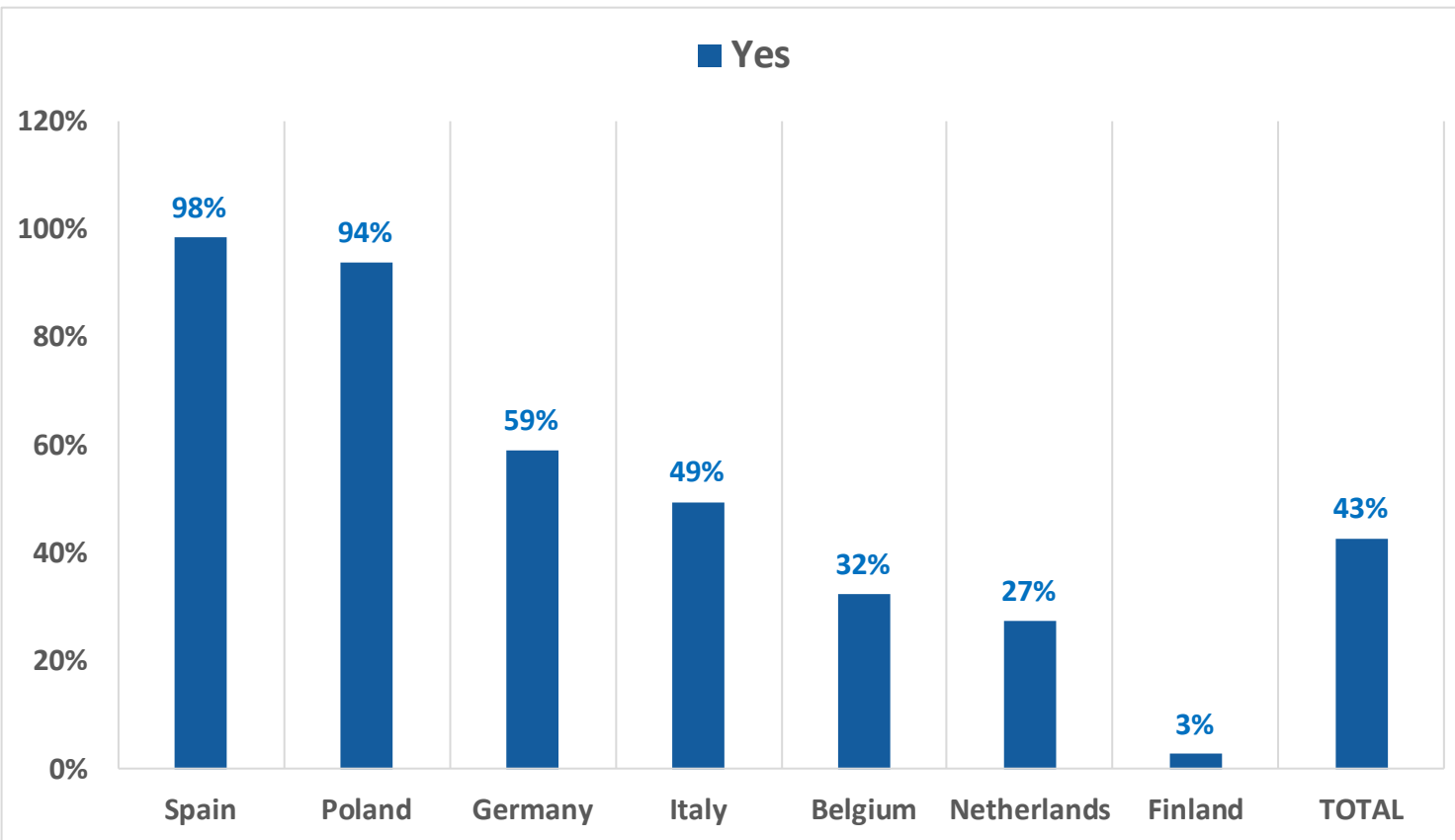
# 1. HAVE WILD BOARS BEEN SPOTTED WITHIN A 10-KILOMETRES RADIUS (6.2 MILES) OF YOUR FARM?



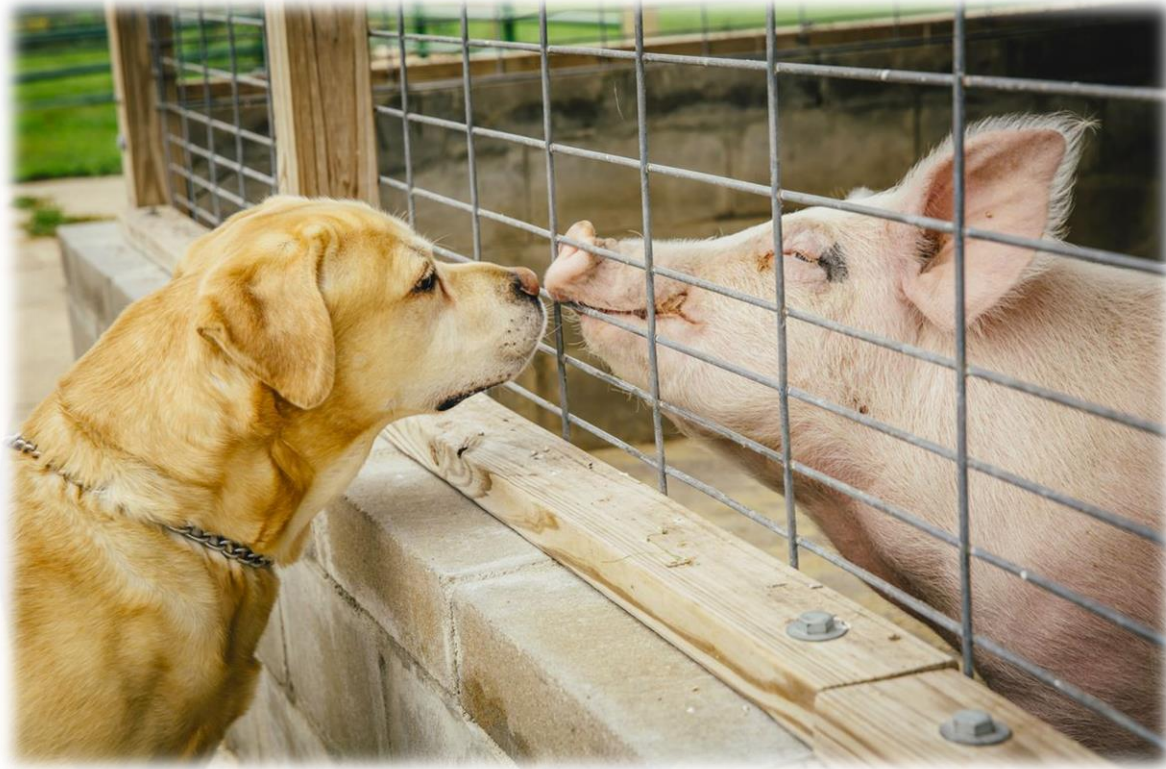
## 2. IS THE FARM ENCLOSED BY FENCES, WIRE, ...?



## 2. IS THE FARM ENCLOSED BY FENCES, WIRE, ...? (only answered if wild boars are present)

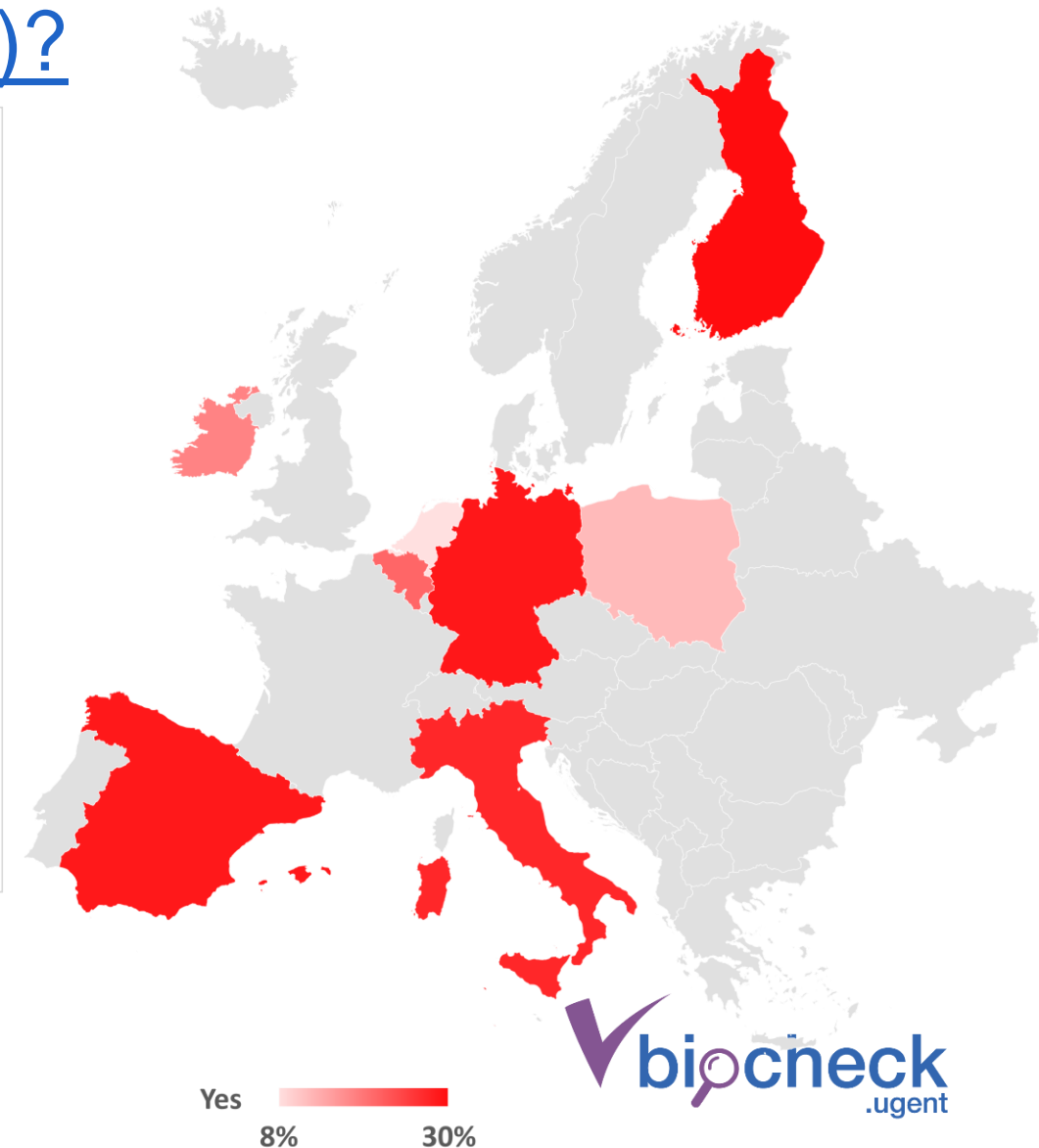
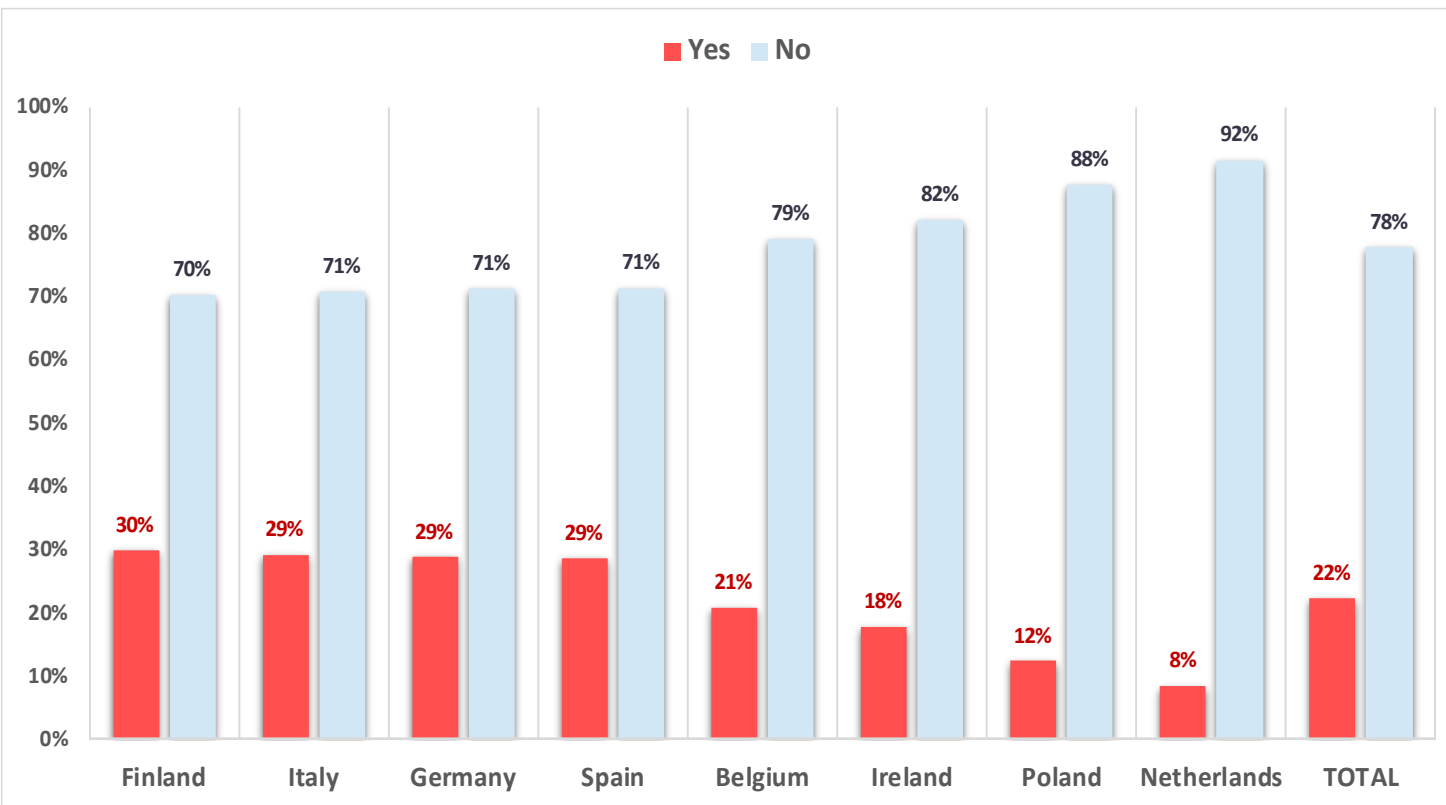






3. DO PETS HAVE ACCESS  
TO THE STABLES  
(INCLUDING THE  
STORAGE FOR FEED AND  
BEDDING MATERIAL)?

# 3. DO PETS HAVE ACCESS TO THE STABLES (INCLUDING THE STORAGE FOR FEED AND BEDDING MATERIAL)?

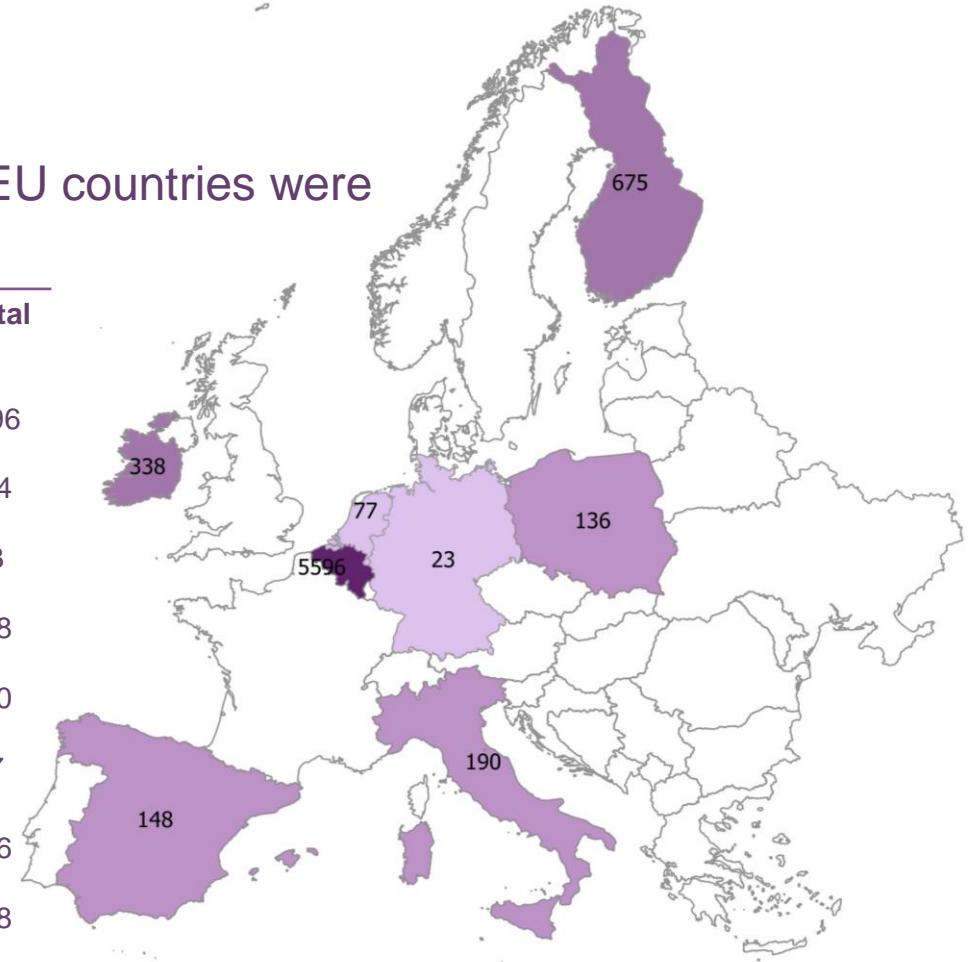


# Cleaning and disinfectant procedures

Questionnaires from **7182 pig farms** in 8 EU countries were considered.



Countries	2020	2021	2022 (till June)	Total
Belgium	45	4971	580	5596
Finland	673	1	0	674
Germany	9	9	5	23
Ireland	151	182	5	338
Italy	64	107	19	190
Netherlands	34	27	16	77
Poland	21	108	7	136
Spain	45	87	16	148
<b>Total</b>	<b>1042</b>	<b>5492</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>7182</b>





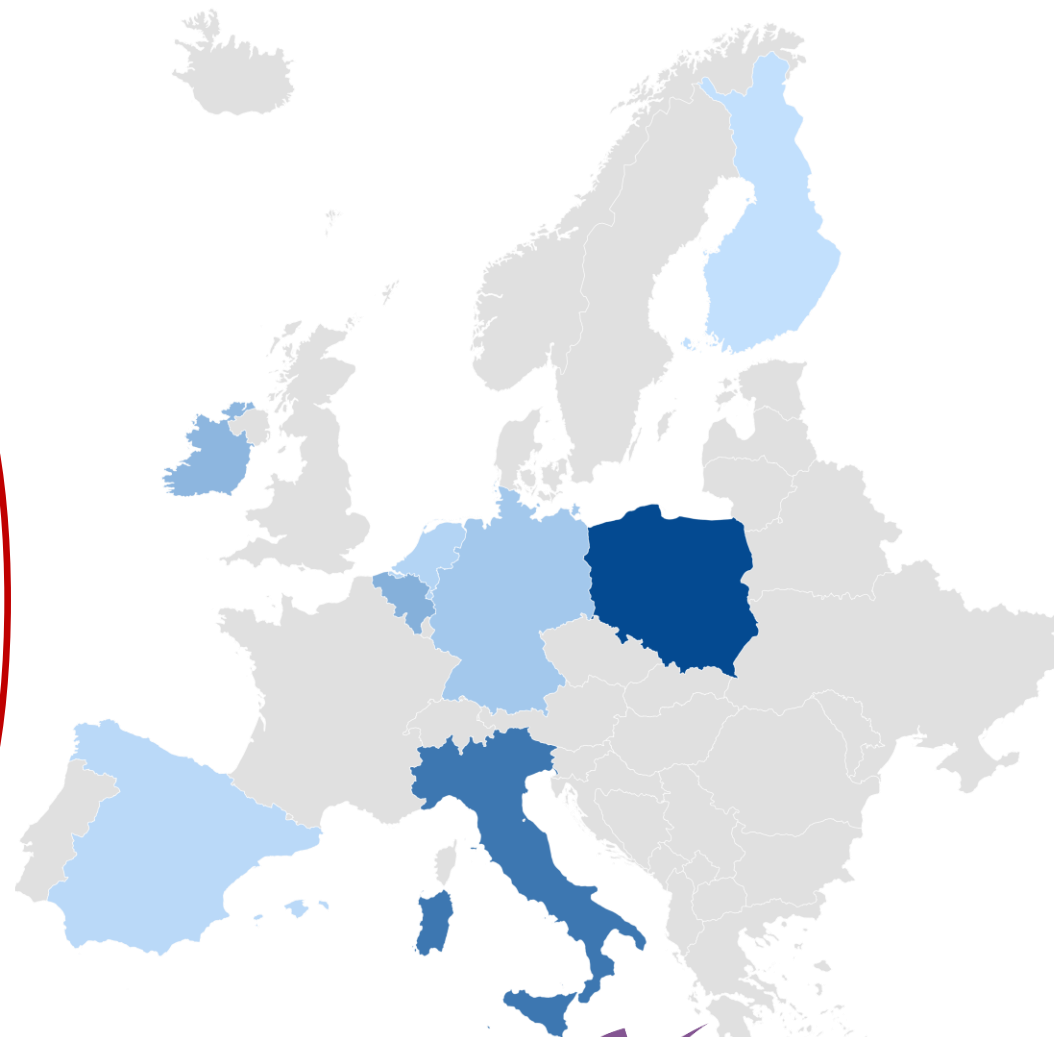
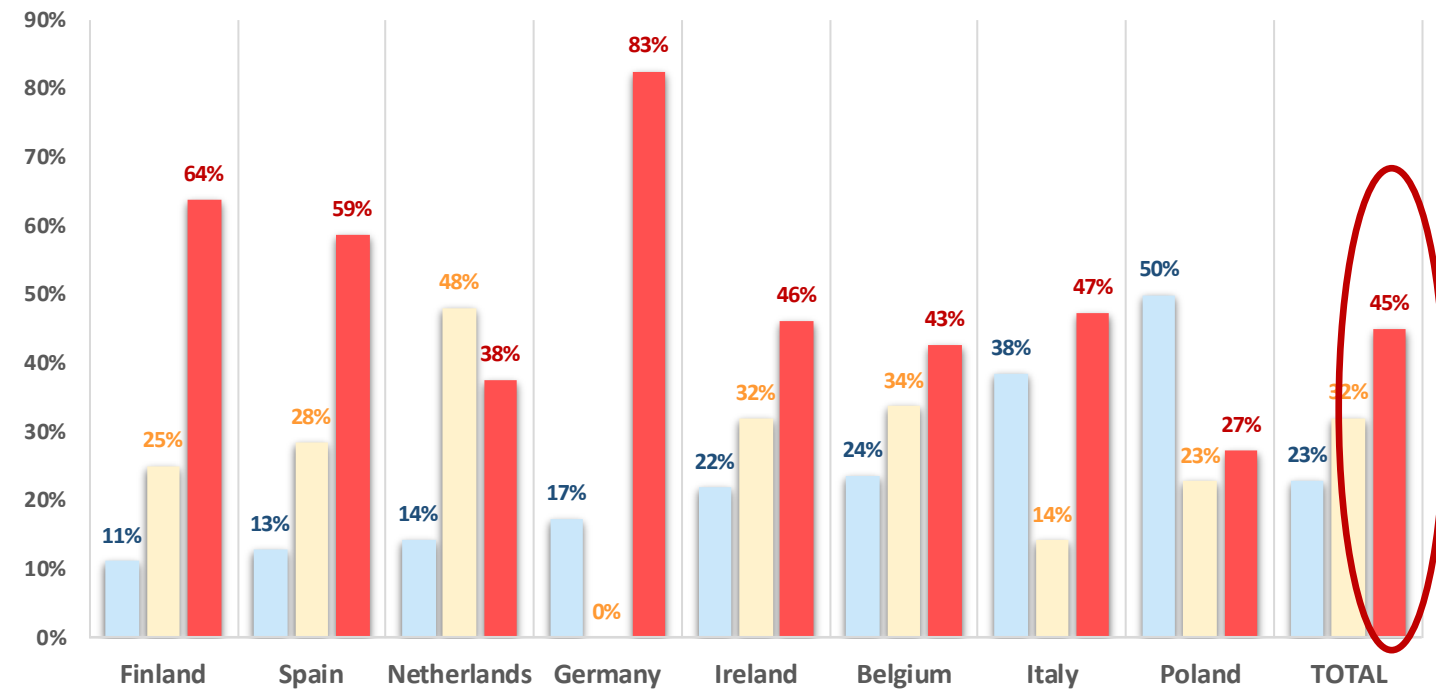
**1. ARE HANDS**  
**WASHED AND/OR**  
**DISINFECTED**  
**BETWEEN**  
**DIFFERENT**



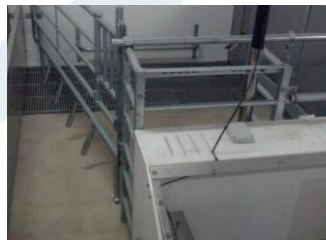
# 1. Are hands washed and/or disinfected between different compartments/units?



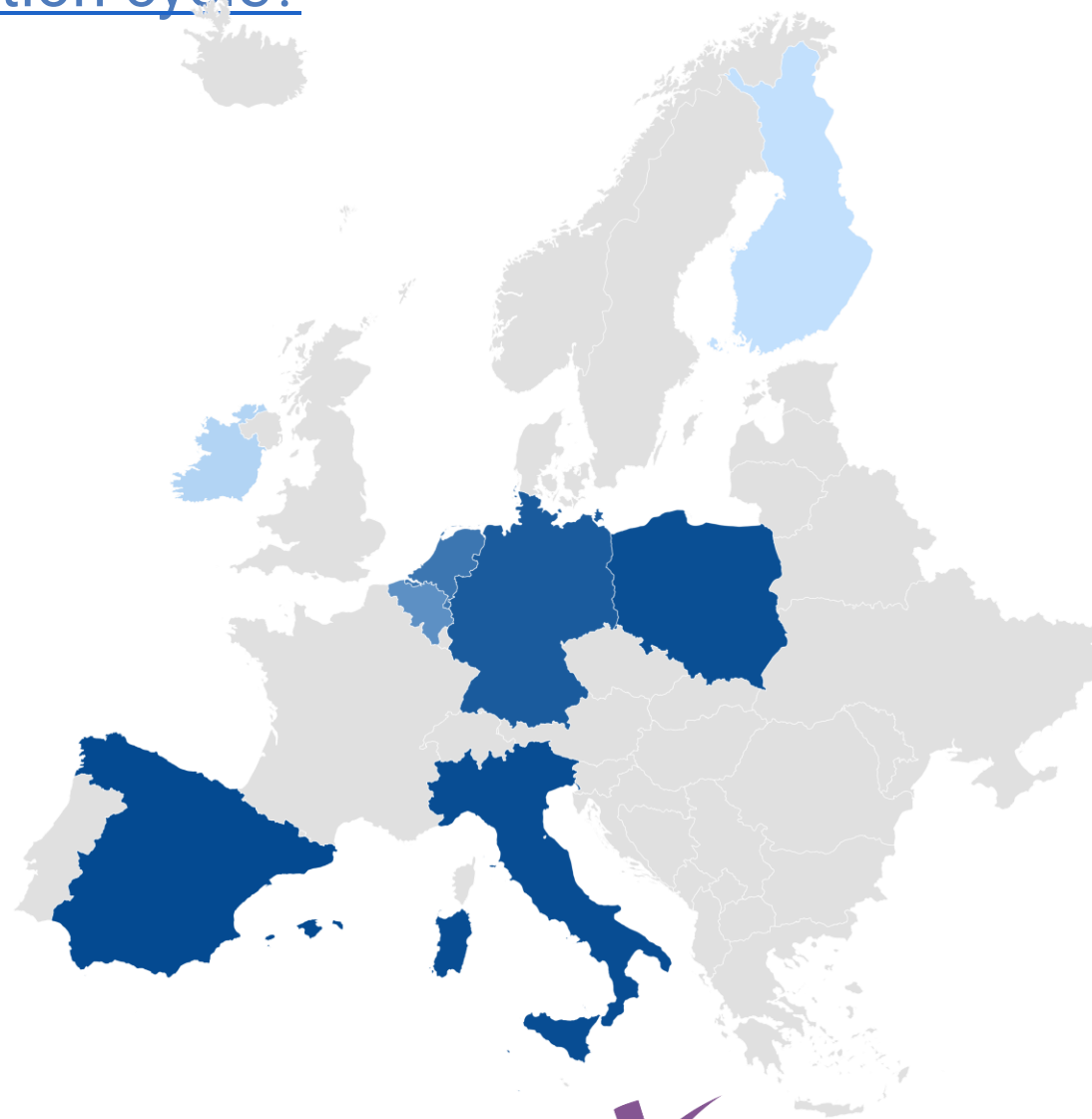
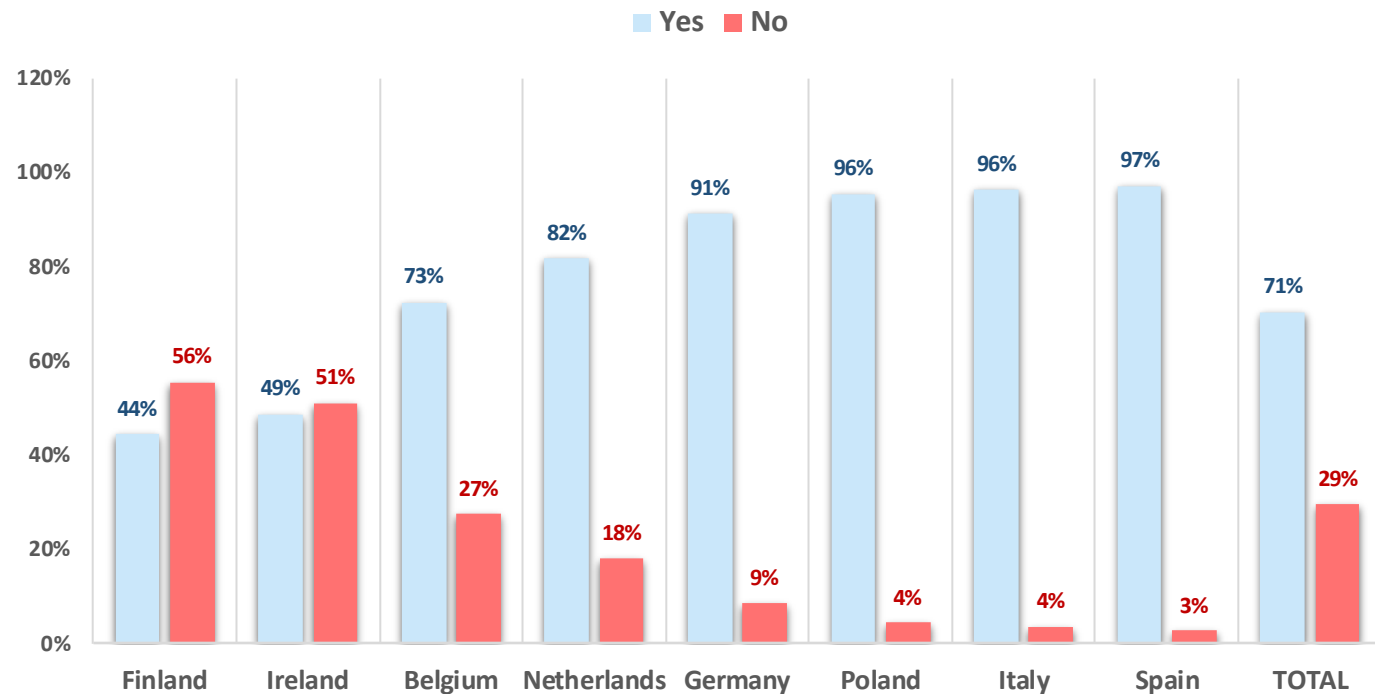
Always Sometimes Never



## 2. ARE THE STABLES/COMPARTMENTS CLEANED AND DISINFECTED AFTER EACH PRODUCTION CYCLE?



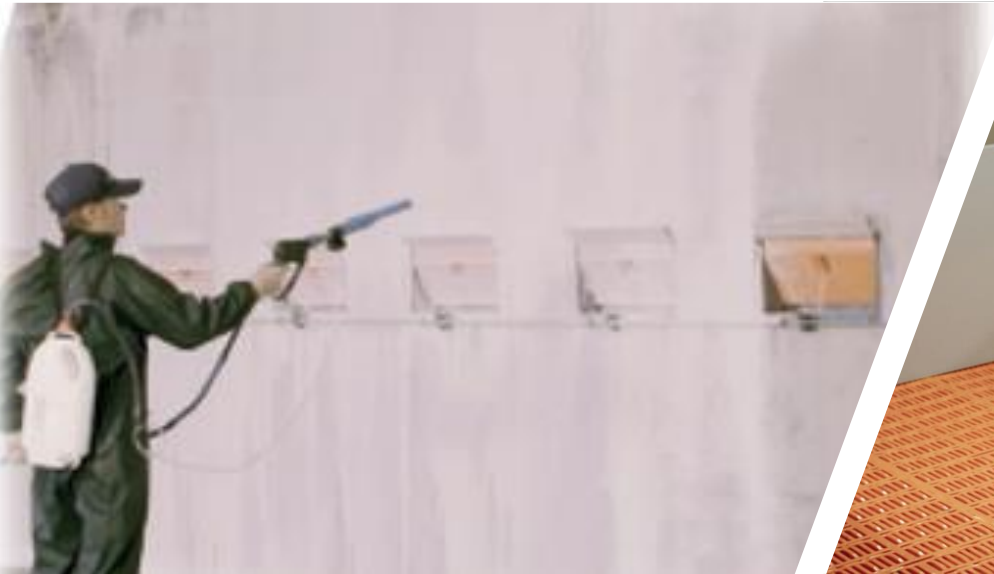
## 2. Are the stables/compartments cleaned and disinfected after each production cycle?



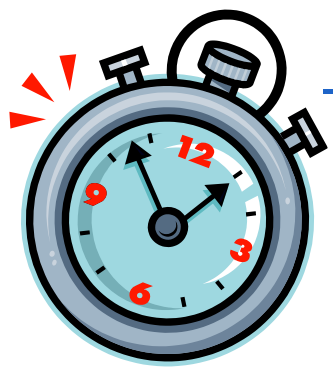
Yes   
44% 97%



3. Are the different stages in the cleaning and disinfection process respected and is there sufficient time (according to the used product specifications) provided for each stage?

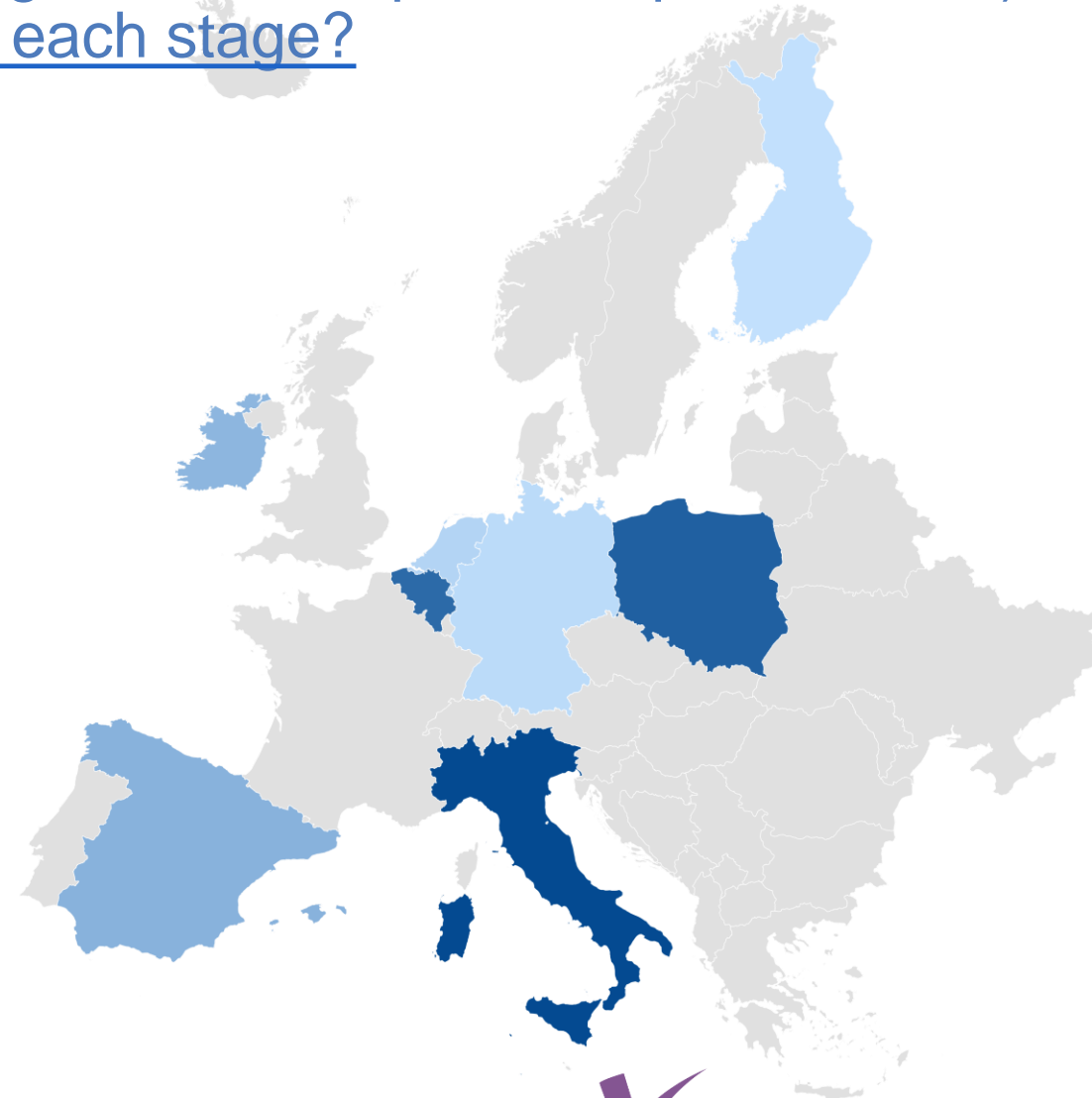
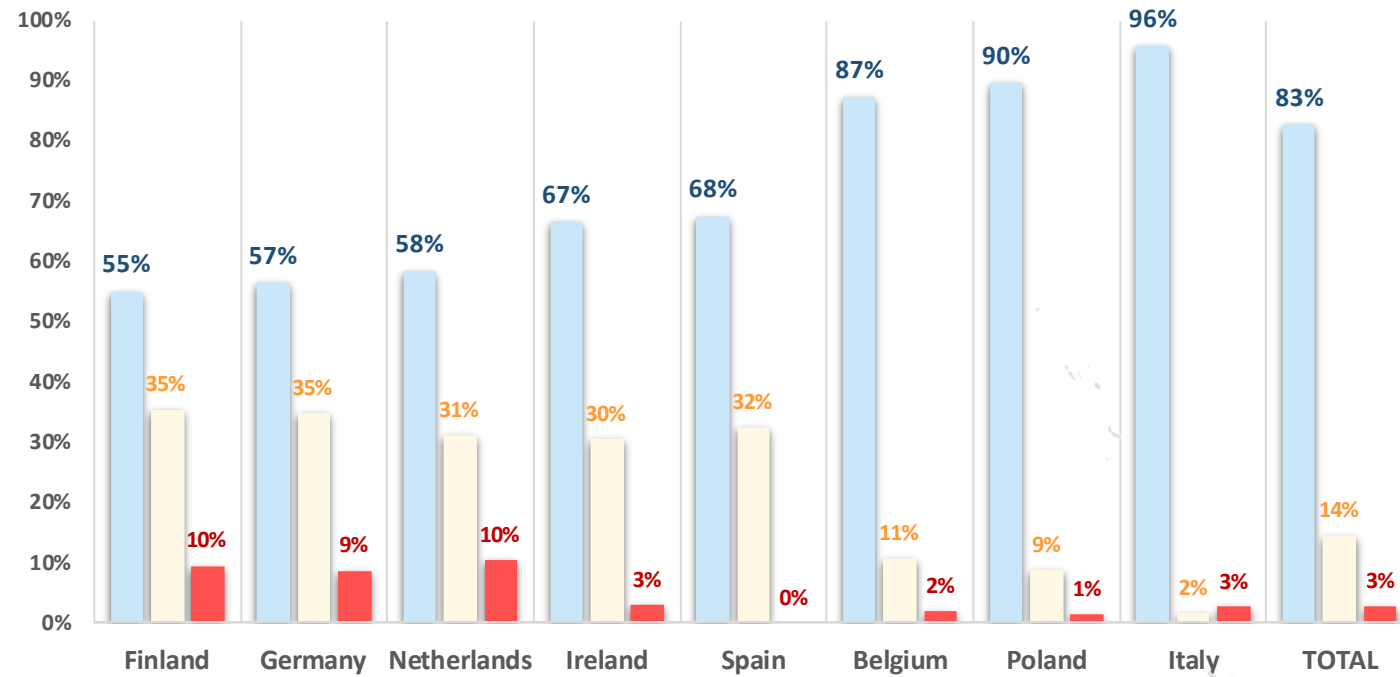






### 3. Are the different stages in the cleaning and disinfection process respected and is there sufficient time (according to the used product specifications) provided for each stage?

Always Sometimes Never



# Overall comparison between countries and components

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Belgium	83	87	89	37	24	20	55	73	96	78	87	3
Finland	83	78	57	29	11	17	32	44	89	41	55	0
Germany	91	61	71	48	17	17	52	91	74	65	57	0
Ireland	60	53	93	37	22	15	49	49	88	51	67	1
Italy	72	31	97	39	38	9	54	96	96	82	96	2
Netherlands	95	66	73	61	14	21	48	82	69	60	58	1
Poland	87	74	81	69	50	65	49	96	95	63	90	2
Spain	91	59	78	55	13	23	53	97	93	45	68	1

1. Presence of hygiene lock
2. Presence of disinfection baths/boot washers at the entrance of the farm
3. Appropriate change of fluid of the disinfection baths
4. Presence of disinfection baths &/or boot washers between compartments/units
5. Presence of hands washed and/or disinfected between compartments/units
6. C&D measures taken for the introduction of material

7. Presence of protocol for the C&D of equipment
8. Conducting C&D after each production cycle
9. Long enough sanitary break
10. C&D of corridors and the loading area
11. Provided different stages in the C&D process
12. Checking the efficacy of C&D



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