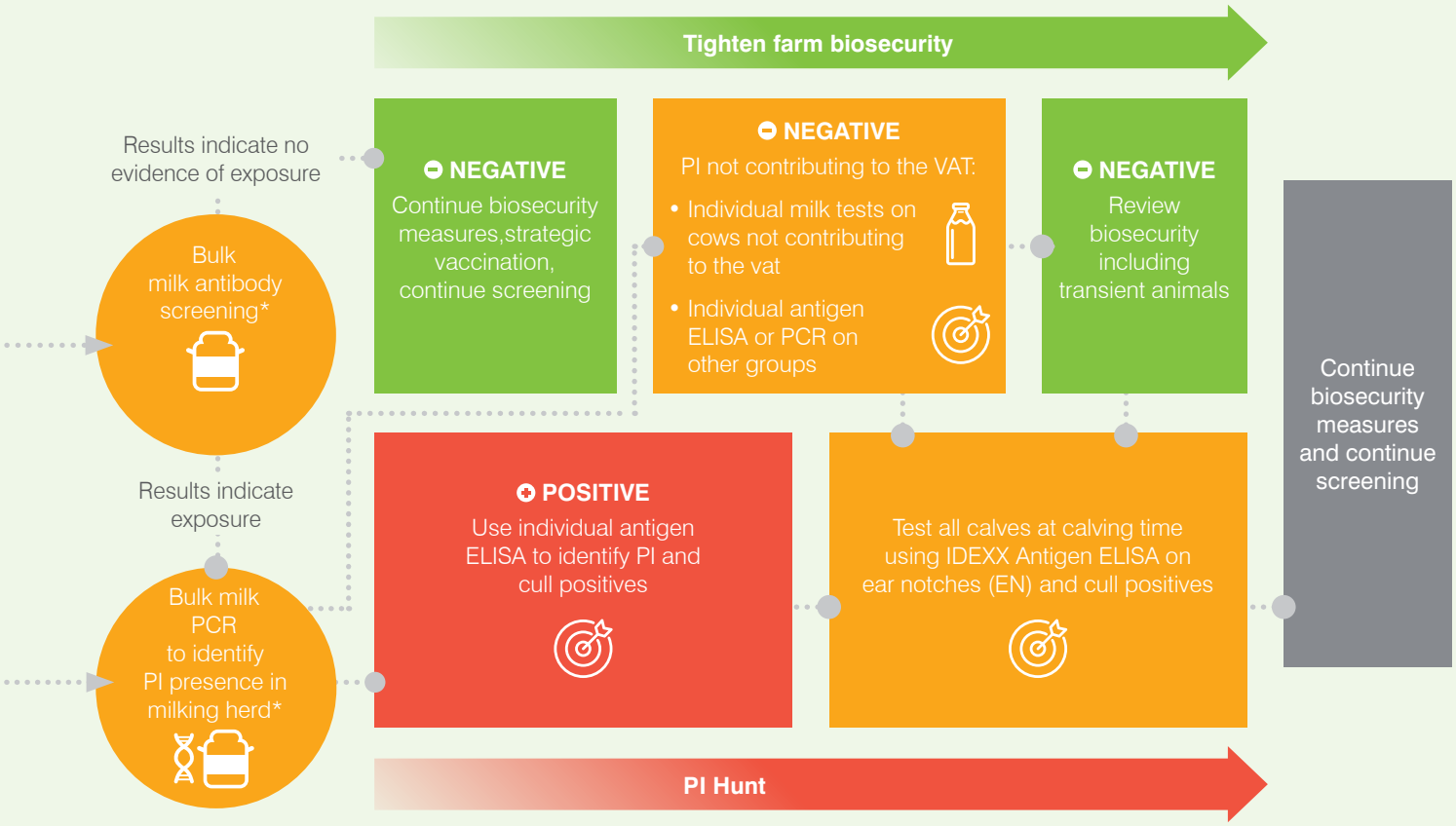
BVD Dairy Framework 2020



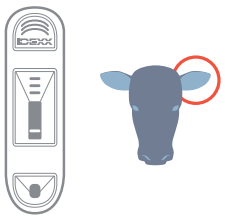
BioSecurity

If you are satisfied there are no PI's in the herd it is important to implement biosecurity measures.

Testing/checking introductions

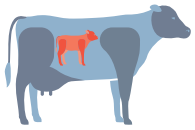
Bulls | Newborns | New animals brought in

Use IDEXX Antigen ELISA on ear notch samples to identify persistently infected animals. This can be conducted in situ using the IDEXX BVD Ag Point-of-Care Test.



Trojans

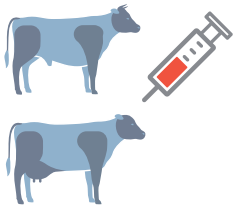
In calf heifers brought onto the farm, or grazed off farm can become infected whilst pregnant. Whilst these animals will not test positive as a PI themselves, they can give birth to PI calves. **This is why it is essential all calves are tested.**



Vaccination

If there is a reasonable risk of exposure vaccinate mating cows and bulls to ensure maximum protection during mating and pregnancy.

Bulk milk testing should be conducted at least one month after vaccination.
If testing must be undertaken sooner it is recommended to start the investigation at bulk milk tank PCR instead.



Boundaries

Prevent nose-to-nose contact through proper fencing (double/electric fencing).

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* Your starting point should be the bulk tank milk (BTM) either through PCR or antibody testing. BTM antibody screen: monitor changes to S/P ratio. Can signal exposure of a significant number of milking cows. BTM PCR: A sensitive indicator of a PI cow contributing to the vat. Use as part of your PI hunt.

IDEXX

FAQ Guide

BVD Dairy Farm Framework

Question	Answer
Why screen bulk milk?	Regular screening is the easiest and most economic way to monitor BVD on dairy farms. We advise that regular monitoring be conducted on all dairy farms. Should abortion or other signs of BVD occur between regular screenings consider a bulk milk test as soon as practical to assess the herd.
Why test all calves?	As part of BioSecurity measures all introductions on farm should be tested. Testing calves in particular is important so that persistently infected (PI) animals can be identified and removed from the herd as soon as possible. If you have a current infection in the herd, have had a recent infection or suspect a BVD infection, testing all calves (including aborted fetuses) is a key method of identifying PI's so that appropriate and timely management decisions can be made.
What test should I use?	There are a number of different tests that can be used to test for BVD it really depends on where you are in the testing process (as the Farm Framework outlines). Utilising the right test at the right time means that you can monitor BVD on farm and only need conduct further testing when the screening identifies an issue.
Why use an ear notch sample and not serum for calves?	Ear notch samples are not affected by maternal antibodies in the same way that serum samples are. This means that in particular for calf testing they are the best method for testing.
What's new in this version of the IDEXX BVD Dairy Farm Framework?	We have updated this Framework in response to a recent study conducted on BVD testing in calves in New Zealand[1]. As a result for testing calves we recommend the IDEXX Antigen ELISA test on ear notches. This test is the Gold Standard in identifying PI's. It detects the Erns protein which is a structural protein of the BVD virus making it more consistent. Erns protein is less impacted by changes in temperature and is less influenced by passive immunity and maternal antibodies. All this makes Erns more stable than other parts of the BVD virus so testing for it produces more consistent results.
What should I do with a calf that tests positive on the IDEXX Antigen ELISA?	If a calf tests positive on a ear notch IDEXX Antigen ELISA test its almost certainly a PI. We recommend that the animal be immediately culled. If the animal is of high value, you can consider quarantining for 30 days and re-testing.

1 IDEXX Data on file.

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IDEXX