

## BVD Eradication – Keeping it out!!



BVD - Protecting your herd

Current testing regimes require annual testing, in this area generally whole calf group testing is necessary. Failure to comply with testing regulations and deadlines can result in movement restrictions on your herd. Herd breakdowns with BVD can have both financial and production considerations.

BVD breakdown - what to do next....

- Test to identify possible PI
- Cull PI animal
- Identify biosecurity breakdown – Bought in animal, visit to mart, common grazing, away wintering (in contact animals)
- VACCINATE – annual vaccination is the only way to guarantee protection against BVD

Vaccination options –

Bovidec/Bovilis - Double dose for heifers, annual single booster

Bovela – Single dose for heifers, single annual booster



## Why Vaccinate? –

- Common grazing – mixing with other cattle?
- Away wintering cattle – are they in the same shed as other cattle?
- Environmental spread – BVD is not necessarily spread by cow to cow contact, low levels of environmental spread can occur i.e. faeces
- Bought in animals – herd/vaccination status
- Visit to mart – do you ever take cows/calves home if not sold? Have they mixed with other animals? Purchased animals?

## Sheep Scab

Watch out for sheep scab this autumn! – Leads to intense itching, wool loss, weight loss poor fertility and death, outbreaks can be expensive and time consuming to rectify.

### Risks to your flock

- Bought in animals – tups and replacement ewes, may not show any signs as may be in the early stages of the disease
- Away wintering hogs/ewes – are your flock separate or mixed with others
- Common grazings

### Prevention –

- Quarantine bought in animals
- Bought in animals on arrival – dip or injection (moxidectin – cydectin LA)

### Diagnosis – By your vet

- Blood testing – Useful in young animals
- Skin scrape
- Wool sampling

The ewe below could easily have an early infestation!

