

# Biosecurity for the Dairy Herd

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# What is Biosecurity

- Dictionary definition:
  - **the methods that are used to stop a disease or infection from spreading from one person, animal, or place to others:**
- Implication in the Dairy Herd
  - Prevent the risk of entry of disease into the herd from other animals, people or fomites.

## Diseases to Consider:

- The Common Five
  - BVD
  - IBR
  - Lepto
  - Neospora
  - Johnes
- TB
- FMDV
- Other diseases – Salmonellosis, Mycoplasma, SBV, digital dermatitis, Campylobacter, Staph aureus
- Fluke, worms



**All have different routes of entry and so different biosecurity protocols need to come into place**

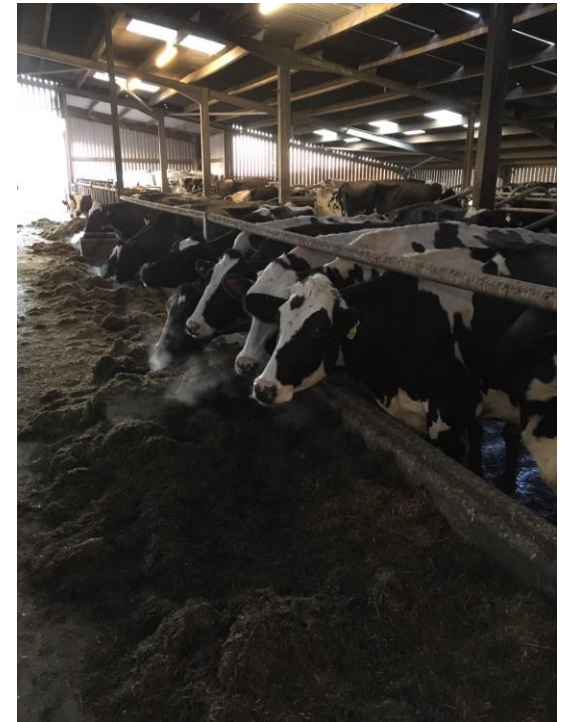
Detect and protect for better calf health performance



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# Main Risks of Entry of Disease

- Animals coming onto farm
  - Bought/escapees/hire
  - Nose to nose contact
  - Waterways
- People coming on to farm
- Vehicles and Equipment coming on to farm
- Wildlife



## Bought in Animals

- Provide a major risk of the introduction of many diseases
- Sourcing:
  - High Health Status herds
  - Markets
  - Vet input
- Testing pre purchase
- Isolation (and further testing)
  - Practicalities of isolating a milking cow
  - Cleansed and disinfected
- The Hire Bull – sheath washed?



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calf health performance



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# Escapee animals/Neighbour contact

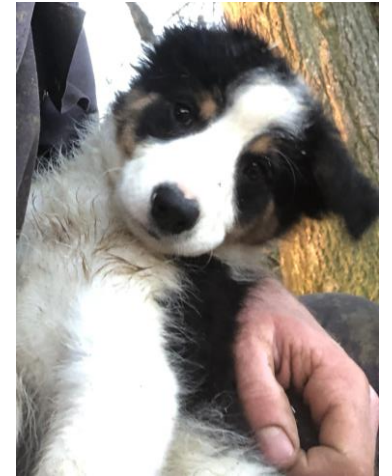
- Generally animals from an unknown disease source
- Potential for mixing with stock (and leaving with no trace)
- Contaminating pasture





## People coming onto Farm

- Anyone coming onto farm has the risk of bringing disease with them.
  - Staff – permanent and casual
  - Consultants
  - Sales Reps
  - Footpaths
  - Vets
  - Tanker
- Disinfection points – on entry
- Access to key areas of farm
- Dogs



# Fomites/Objects

- Vehicles, Shared machinery, Contractors, Equipment
  - Scope for cleansing and disinfecting and appropriate product





# Summary

- Biosecurity encompasses important daily risks for a farm
- Specific biosecurity points should be discussed with a vet and written in a health plan
- Know your disease status and maintain it
- Isolation facilities should always be available
- Closed herds have lower risks of introduction of disease but there are still some risks
- Good biosecurity promotes and maintains a healthy herd

