

Cattle Health in Denmark

Surveillance and eradication programmes

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Kvægafgiftsfonden

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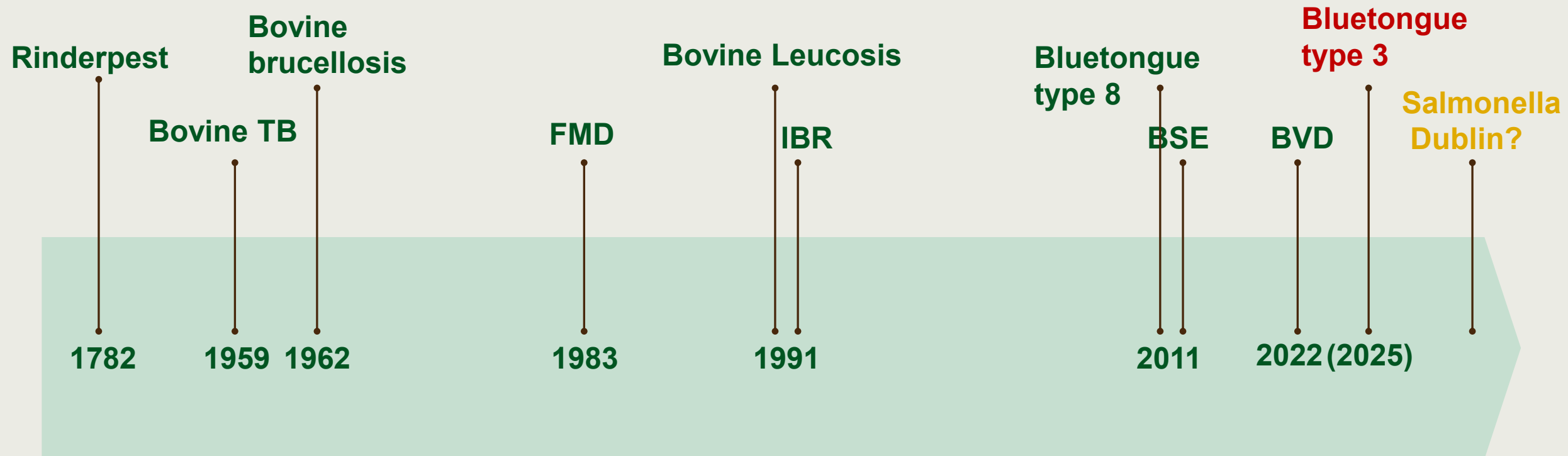
Mælkeafgiftsfonden

Content

- Danish history of infectious cattle diseases
- Collaboration
- Organisation of Danish cattle disease control programmes
- Surveillance data collection
- Preparedness and role in disease control



Successful eradication programmes in the Danish cattle population



General objectives of disease control and surveillance

1. Ensure healthy and clean foods
2. Ensure a healthy and sustainable cattle production in terms of good animal welfare
3. Maintain the Danish veterinary level



**Milk Levy Fund
(Milk)**



**Financing common
veterinary issues**

**Cattle Levy Fund
(Beef)**



Common goals

Active Surveillance for

- IBR
- BVD
- Salmonella Dublin
- Streptococcus agalactiae
- Bluetongue

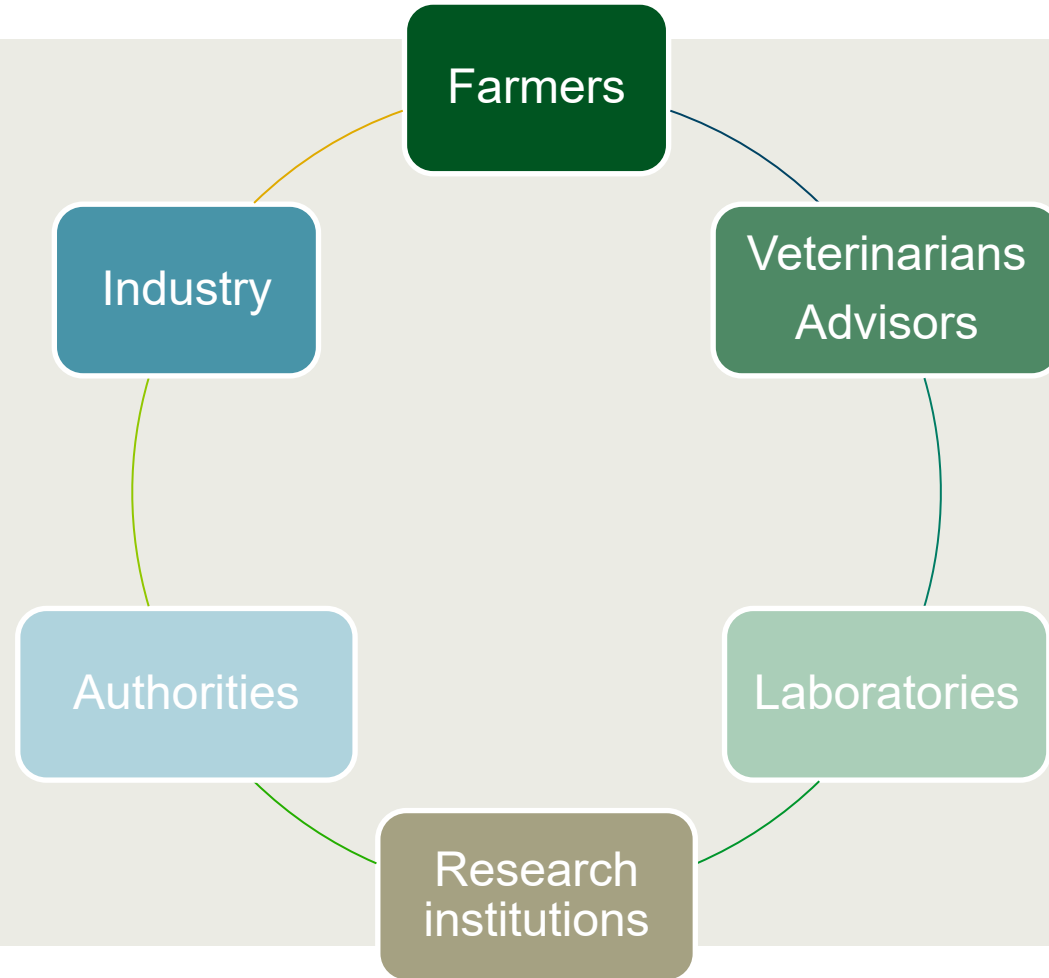
**The cattle industry's
veterinary
contingency**

**Administration of
compensation
scheme regarding
cattle diseases**

**Preventive
measures /
biosecurity**

**Risk
assessment**

SEGES' partners in disease control



Sampling and administration of surveillance programmes According to Danish legislation



All dairy herds sampled by bulk tank milk:

- 4 times annually (BVD, Salmonella)
- 1 time annually (IBR)
- 2 times annually (Streptococcus agalactia)

Representative sampling of bulk tank milk from dairy herds:

- 1 time annually (Bluetongue)

Non-dairy herds:

- IT technology automatically points out slaughtered cattle to be blood sampled for IBR, BVD and S. Dublin examination by disease specific periods.

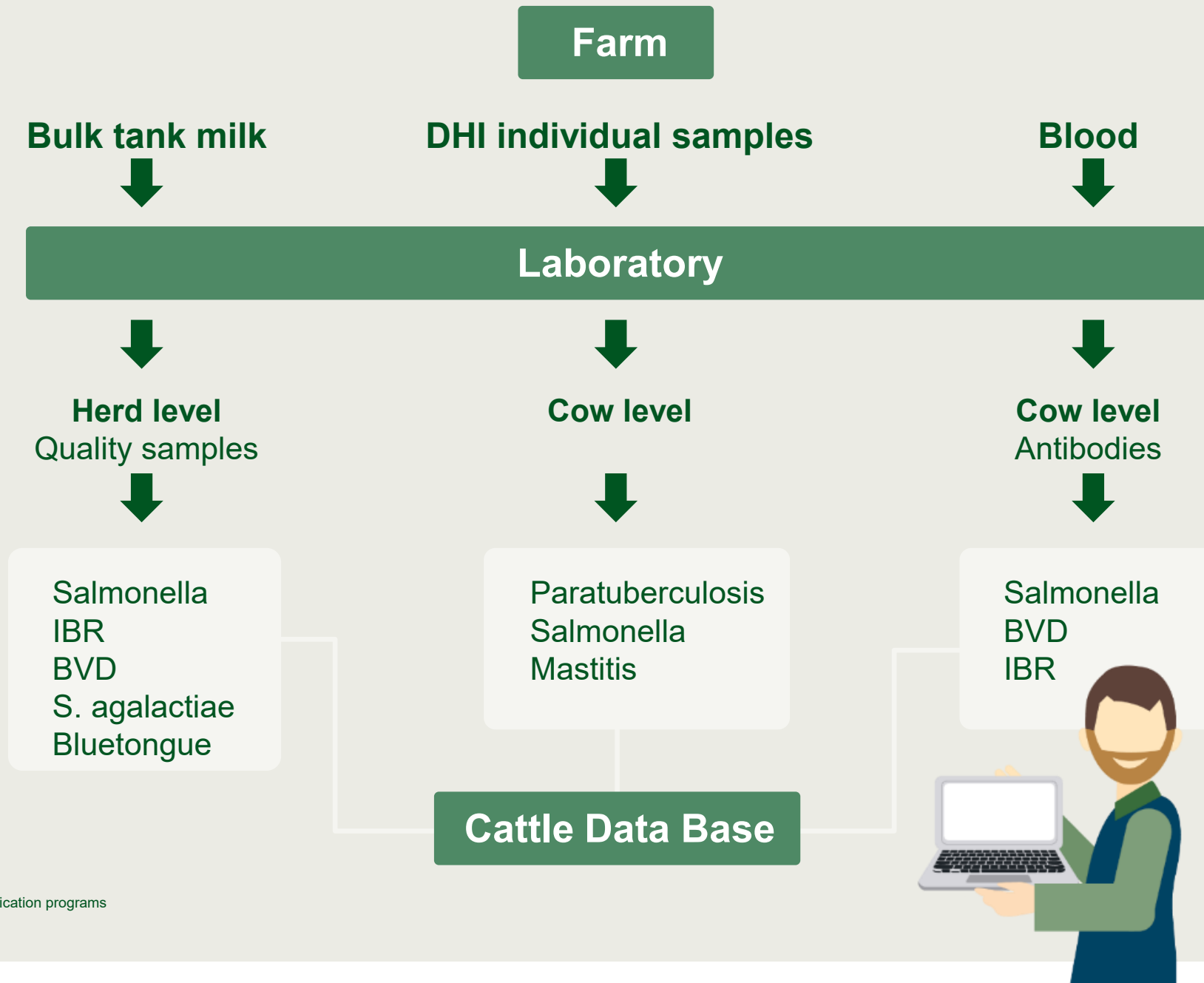
Sampled herds in 2024

Bulk milk samples

Disease	All dairy herds
BVD	2.163
IBR	2.122
Salmonella Dublin	2.168
Strep. agalactiae	2.151

Slaughter (post-mortem) blood samples

Disease	Non-dairy herds
BVD	7.300
IBR	6.967
Salmonella Dublin	8.182



SEGES' role (disease dependent)

- Epidemiological investigation
- Designation (testing and culling)
- Action plan and biosecurity measures
- Compensation
- Declaration of freedom
- Continuous reporting to authorities



Continuously improvement of disease surveillance and veterinary contingency

- Risk-based surveillance
- Risk assessment for disease introduction
- Identification and improvement of biosecurity measures at all levels
- Information about disease outbreaks in foreign countries
- Information and illustration of epizootic disease situation
- Etc.

