

Improving knowledge about biosecurity

against *Salmonella* Dublin introduction and establishment in dairy cattle farms

Lars Pedersen^{1,2,*}, Hans Houe¹, Erik Rattenborg², Liza Rosenbaum Nielsen¹

We asked

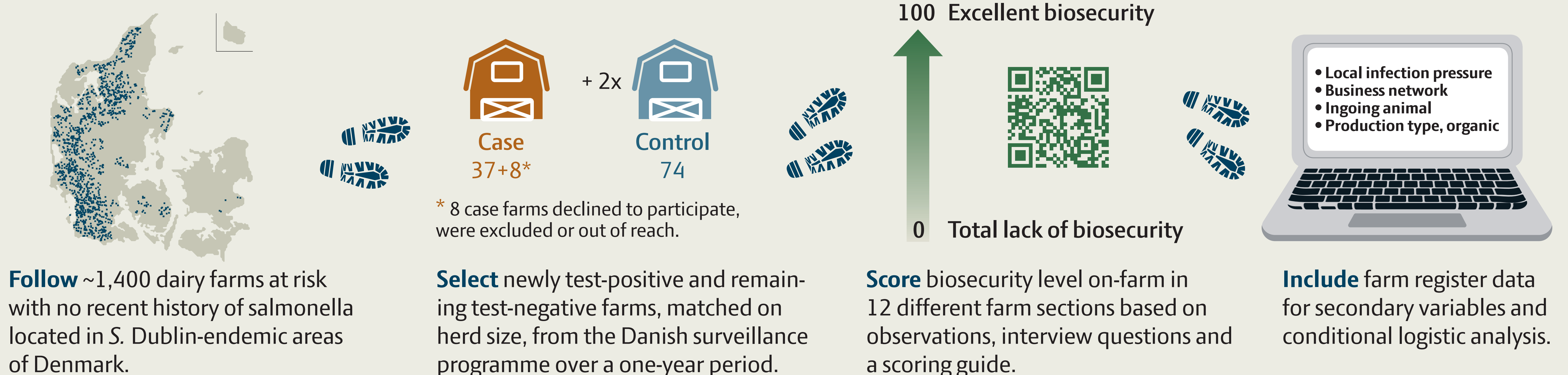
Can we provide new knowledge about the effect of biosecurity in dairy farms located in *S. Dublin*-endemic areas of Denmark by assessing biosecurity level semi-quantitatively?

Why we asked

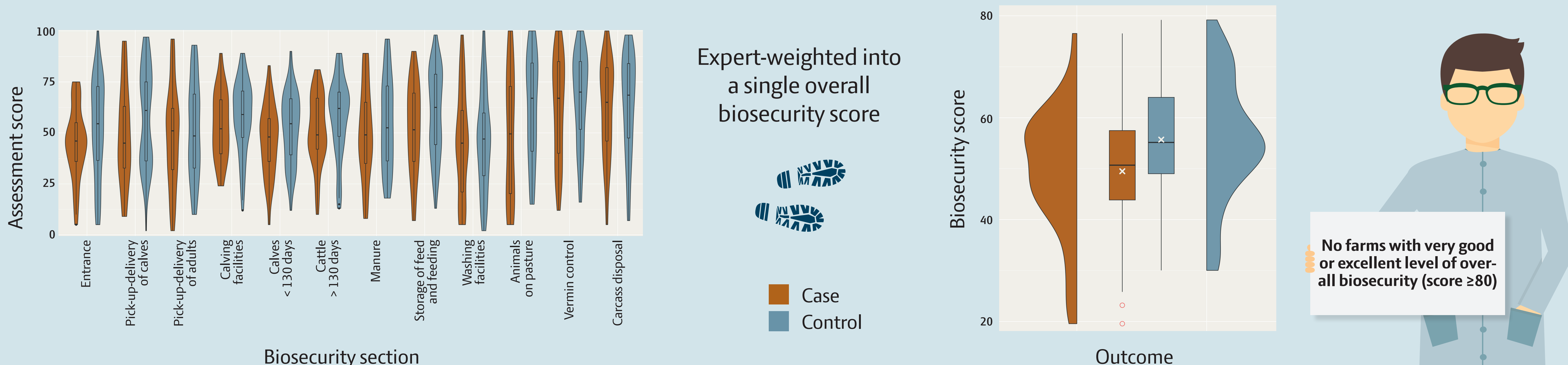
- There are many introduction pathways for *S. Dublin* and it is hard to point out single environmental risk factors.
- The prevalence of *S. Dublin* increased in Danish dairy cattle farms since 2015 despite a national eradication programme in place.

LOOK CLOSELY!
Do you spot
compromised biosecurity
and how can you assess it?
Discuss it with
a colleague.

What we did ...



What we saw ...



What we found ... Biosecurity **reduces** the odds of becoming a case:
OR = 0.64 (95% CI = 0.43-0.96, $p = 0.03$)
For each 10-unit increment in overall biosecurity level.

Local infection pressure **increases** the odds of becoming a case:
OR = 1.13 (95% CI = 1.01-1.25, $p = 0.03$)
For each 1,000 increment in number of cattle in *S. Dublin* test-positive neighbour farms within a 10 km radius.

And we concluded ...

Individual biosecurity section effects

but not clearly identified as risk factors.

A preventive effect of the overall biosecurity level

for introduction and establishment of *S. Dublin* in Danish dairy cattle farms.

Present level of biosecurity is insufficient

to resist current infection pressure from the surroundings.

IN COLLABORATION BETWEEN

SEGES
INNOVATION



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AFFILIATION

¹Department of Veterinary and Animal Sciences,
Section for Animal Health and Welfare,
University of Copenhagen, 1870 Frederiksberg, Denmark.

²SEGES Innovation P/S, Animal Health and Welfare,
Cattle Livestock, 8200 Aarhus, Denmark.

*larped@seges.dk

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