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Arede, Margarida; Nielsen, Liza Rosenbaum; Halasa, Tariq; Toft, Nils; Nielsen, Per K

Publication date:
2016

Document Version
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

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Citation (APA):

Arede, M., Nielsen, L. R., Halasa, T., Toft, N., & Nielsen, P. K. (2016). The role of cattle movement in determining the incidence risk of *Mycoplasma bovis* in Danish dairy herds between 2013-2014. Poster session presented at SVEPM, Elsinore, Denmark.

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The role of cattle movement in determining the incidence risk of *Mycoplasma bovis* in Danish dairy herds between 2013-2014

Margarida Arede¹, Liza R. Nielsen², Tariq Halasa¹, Nils Toft¹, Per K. Nielsen¹

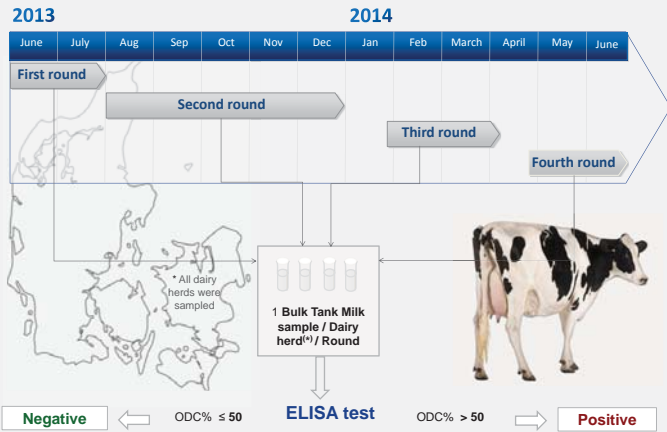
Background

- In cattle production systems direct transmission of diseases can occur through movement of infected animals between herds
- Mycoplasma bovis* causes mastitis and systemic disease (e.g. arthritis, pneumonia, otitis media) in cattle and can be introduced to uninfected herds by purchase of infected replacement animals

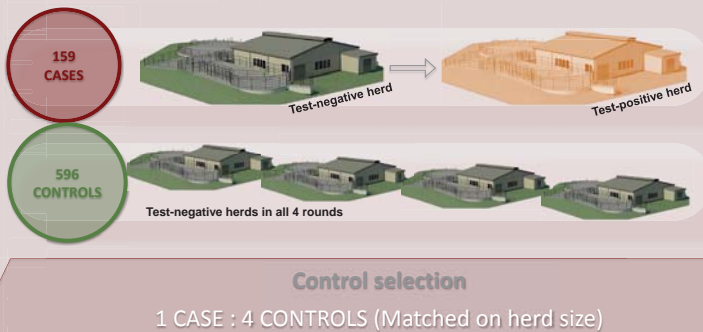
Objective

- Identify and quantify **POTENTIAL RISK FACTORS**, based on animal movements, for herd level *Mycoplasma bovis* incidence in Danish dairy cattle herds, by evaluation of four screening rounds of antibody ELISA (BioX-K302) measurements on bulk tank milk

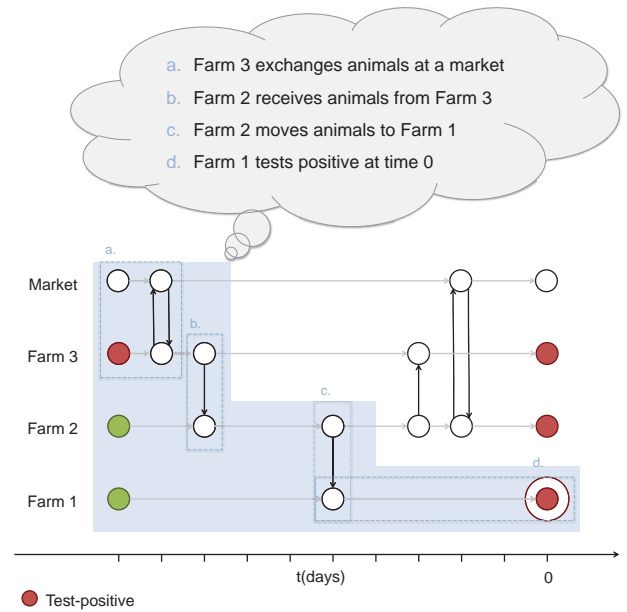
Methods



Case control Study



Network illustration for Farm 1



Results

Variables/Categories	1	OR	OR	CI 95%	p
Round					
• 3			2.90	1.85 - 4.66	<<0.01
• 4			1.53	0.91 - 2.59	0.11
Farms in network					
• 1 or 2 farms			1.89	1.24 - 2.88	<<0.01
• 3 or more farms			2.39	1.47 - 3.86	<<0.01
Positive farms in network					
• 1 farm			2.23	0.59 - 7.18	0.197
• 2 or more farms			4.21	2.09 - 8.42	<<0.01
Market in network			5.02	2.33 - 10.96	<<0.01
Direct contact to market			5.83	1.83 - 19.94	<<0.01
Show in network			2.69	1.43 - 4.94	<<0.01
Direct contact to show			1.15	0.32 - 3.25	0.812

Conclusions

- More farms, test-positive farms, markets and/or shows in the network of a dairy cattle herd increase its risk of becoming test-positive for *Mycoplasma bovis*

Acknowledgements:

- SVEPM for the Bursary Award.
- Danish Milk Levy fund who funded the sampling.
- SEGES who provided the data

¹ Section for Epidemiology, National Veterinary Institute, Technical University of Denmark
² Department of Large Animal Sciences, Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences, University of Copenhagen

Corresponding author:

Margarida Arede

Phone: +351 916664411
 Email: mcastroarede@gmail.com

