

biosecurity checklist for key livestock diseases



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BIOSECURITY big 5

1

Livestock movement

This is the most likely route for introducing disease. Run closed herds and flocks, otherwise buy from accredited schemes or trusted sources

2

Quarantine

Always keep introduced animals isolated. Ensure best practice quarantine conditions and check quarantine periods for key diseases

3

Diagnostic tests and preventative vaccines

Use these whenever recommended as knowing disease status is important and prevention is better than cure

4

Hygiene

Practice good hygiene including the use of effective disinfectants. Provision of good environmental conditions will lead to reduced risk of infection

5

Health Plans

Improve disease prevention and control by developing flock and herd health plans in consultation with your vet. Use and update them regularly



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Bovine Tuberculosis (TB)

- Notifiable disease
- Compulsory
- Until test results confirm clear



Bovine Viral Diarrhoea (BVD)

- Eradication, Scotland
- Accredited rest of UK
- Until test results known



Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR)

- Accreditation (CHeCS)
- 2-3 weeks



Leptospirosis

- Accreditation (CHeCS)
- Until test results are known



Neosporosis

- Accreditation (CHeCS)



Cryptosporidiosis

- Calves/lambs
- 2-3 weeks



Gastro-intestinal worms and Lungworm

- Yard 48 hrs post anthelmintic treatment and keep separate for 3 weeks
- Lungworm only. Not protected for 6 weeks after 1st vaccine



Johne's Disease

- Accreditation (CHeCS)
- Until test results known
- Sheep & goats. Limited use cattle



Liver Fluke

- 3 weeks post treatment



Mastitis

- For Staph aureus and Strep agalactiae only. No specific time advised
- Cattle only for E. coli and Staph aureus



Caseous Lymphadenitis (CLA)

- Flock/group basis
- Until test results known
- Low risk of infection



Enzootic Abortion of Ewes (EAE)

- Accreditation (SRUC)
- On abortion
- Risk to pregnant women



Maedi-Visna (MVV)

- Accreditation (SRUC)
- 6 months (2 negative blood tests)



Orf

- Confirmatory only
- 2-6 weeks



Ovine Pulmonary Adenocarcinoma (OPA or Jaagsiekte)

- Years



Sheep scab

- Notifiable, Scotland
- 2 weeks minimum



Toxoplasmosis

- Risk to pregnant women



key

- Accreditation or official control
- Diagnostic/testing advised
- Quarantine and time
- Vaccine available
- Disinfection - premises etc
- Best practice guidelines
- Transmissible to humans
- Treatment