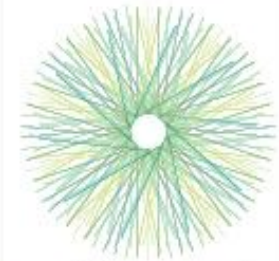
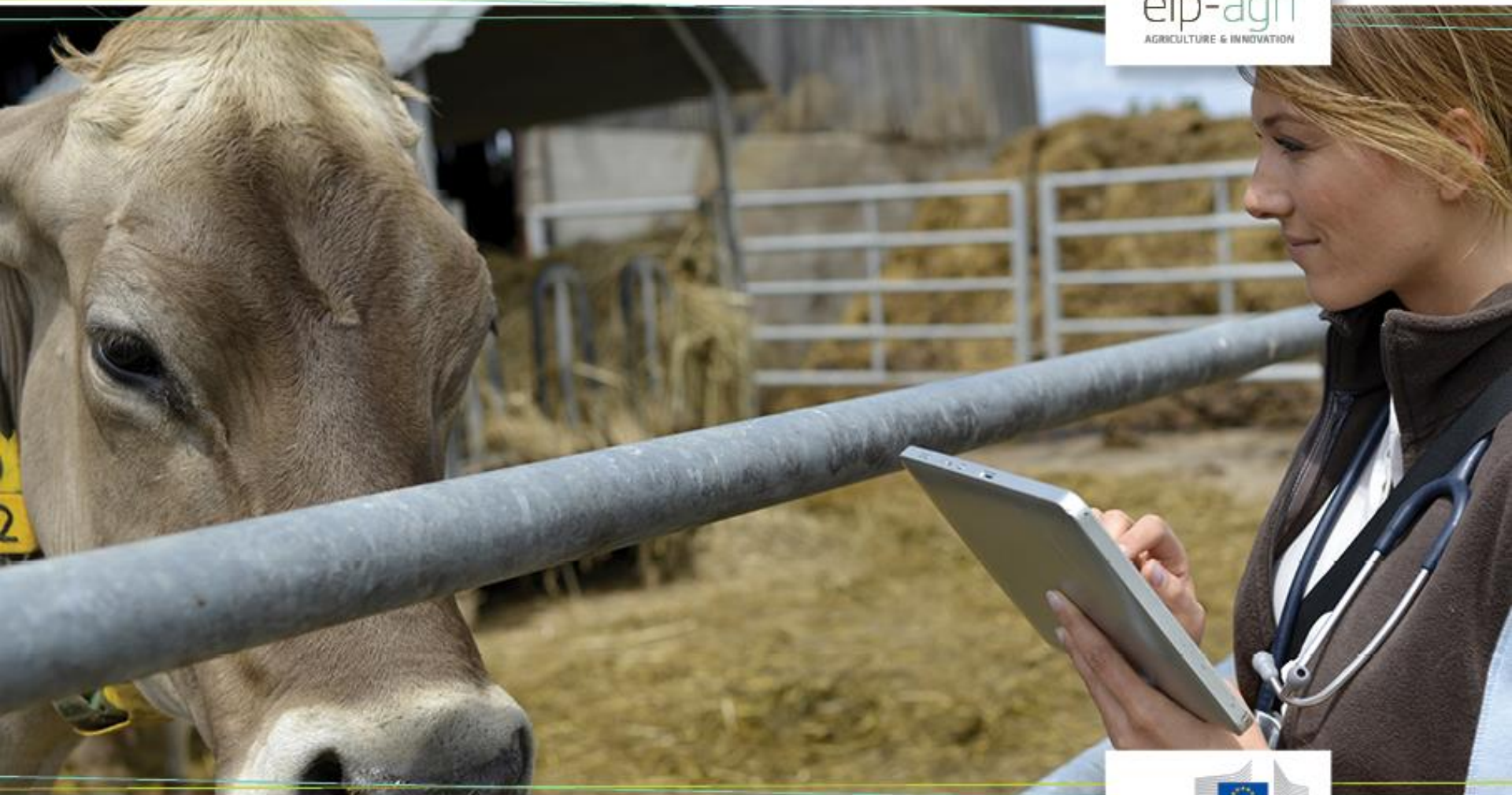


# EIP-AGRI Workshop 'Biosecurity at farm level: challenges for innovation'

22-23 January 2015 – Brussels, Belgium

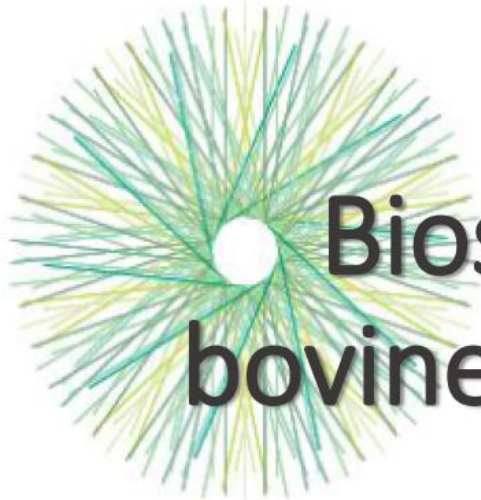


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# Biosecurity: example of bovine tuberculosis in France

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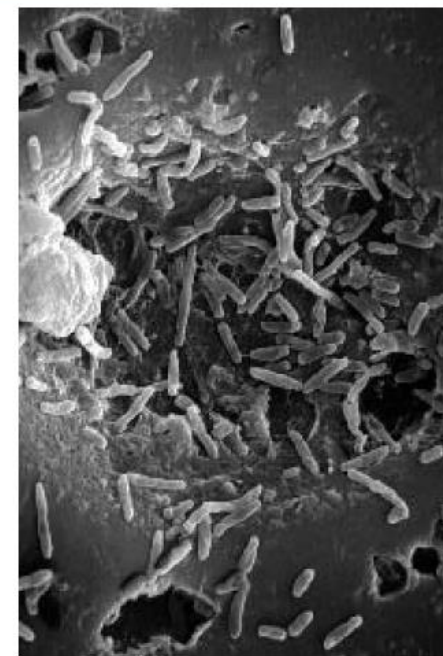
**GDS**  
Dordogne

*L'action sanitaire ensemble*

**EIP-AGRI WORKSHOP** BIOSECURITY AT FARM LEVEL:  
CHALLENGES FOR INNOVATION  
**22-23 JANUARY 2015 - BRUSSELS, BELGIUM**

## Reminder: Bovine Tuberculosis

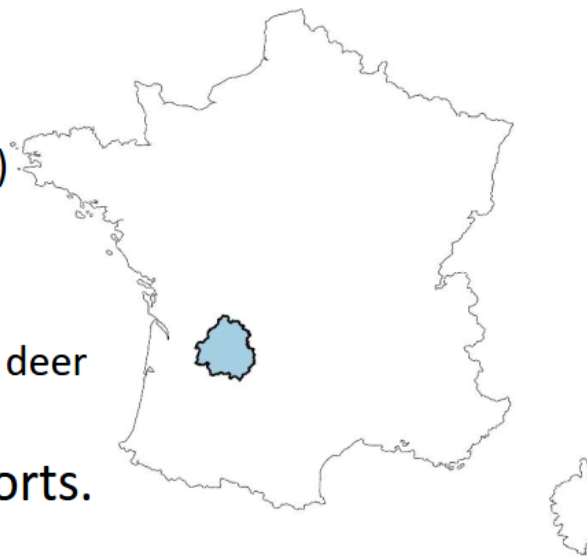
- Chronic disease caused by *Mycobacterium bovis*.
- Affecting practically all mammals : cattle, wild animals.
- Transmitting by inhaling or orally.
- Excretion in sputum, milk, tissues, urine or faeces.
- Surviving several months in cold, dark and moist conditions.
- Spreading by movement, by direct or indirect contact with infected wild or domestic animals.





## In France: unique situation in Dordogne

- In cattle farms:
  - Increasing of tuberculosis since 2004.
  - 3.000 farms: 20-25 infected farms per year.
  - Diagnostic method: Tuberculin skin test (annual or biannual)
- In Wildlife:
  - In 2010: the first infected wild animal.
  - Since 2012: badgers (143/3.900), wild boars (72/2.700), roe deer (3/646) and deer (1/65) infected.
- Occurrence in Wildlife complicates eradication efforts.
- **Need of stronger biosecurity measures in farms**



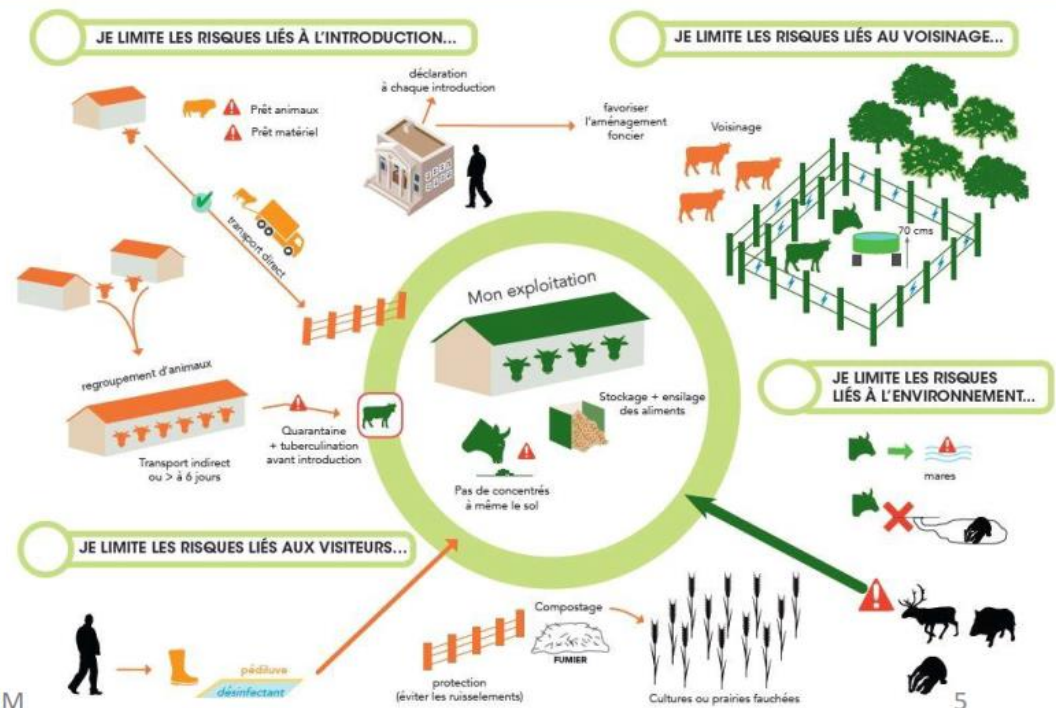
## Details

- Manager: GDS (professional association).
- 2010: Awareness campaign about Biosecurity.
- 2013: Biosecurity program.
  - Features: defining best suited measures according to each farm.
  - Goals:
    - Limiting risk of dispersion of *M. bovis*.
    - Identifying risk factors and good measures.
  - Means: 4 steps.



## Following detection of an infected herd

- First step: local meeting.
  - With:
    - Contaminated farmer,
    - Neighboring farmers,
    - Veterinarians.
  - Goals:
    - Defusing tensions,
    - Presenting biosecurity measures.
      - Introduction
      - Direct or indirect contact
      - Environment
      - Visitors
      - Manure





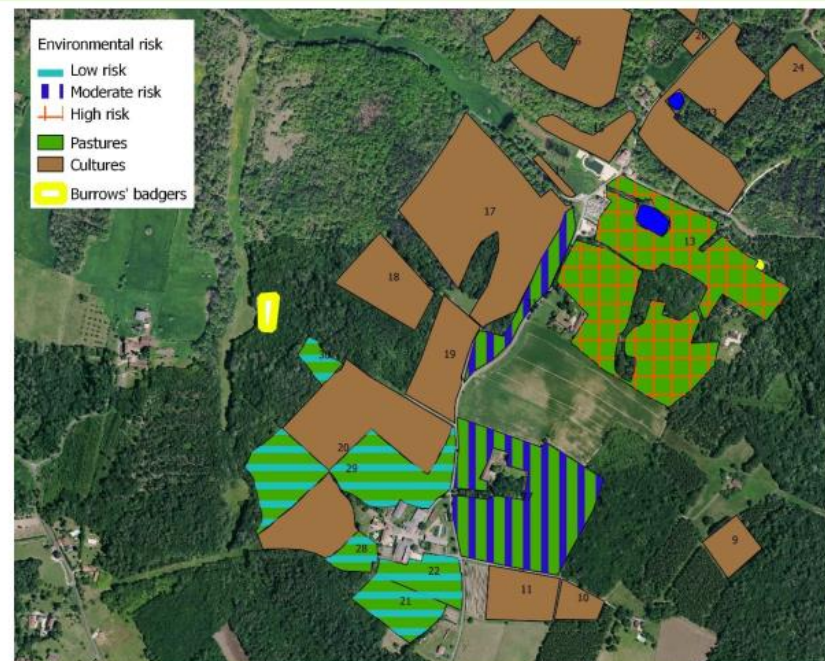
## Following detection of an infected herd

- Second step: interview with farmer and tour of pastures.
  - Goals:
    - Identifying risk factors,
    - Proposing the main measures to implement.
  - Checking :
    - Feeding and drinking method
    - Securing of food stocks and manure stocks
    - Risk wildlife by localization of badgers' burrows.



## Following detection of an infected herd

- Third step: report for farmer.
  - Prioritization of the good measures to implement.
  - Risk map depending on localization of burrows.





## Following detection of an infected herd

- Forth step: assistance for the implementation of measures.
  - Funding request to local and regional council, e.g:
    - Double fences,
    - Quarantine box,
    - Water system.
  - Risk wildlife:
    - Organization of badgers trapping,
    - Organization of analyzes on wild boars.



# CONCLUSION

- Necessary measures to eradicate tuberculosis and helpful for other pathologies.
- Measures intended to be generalized to all farms.
- Limits:
  - Understanding the need for these measures.
  - Gap in scientific knowledges (e.g: all species able to spread bacteria).
  - Management risk wildlife:
    - In Dordogne: pastures scattered in forest areas.
    - No practical means for destroying badgers' burrow.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION