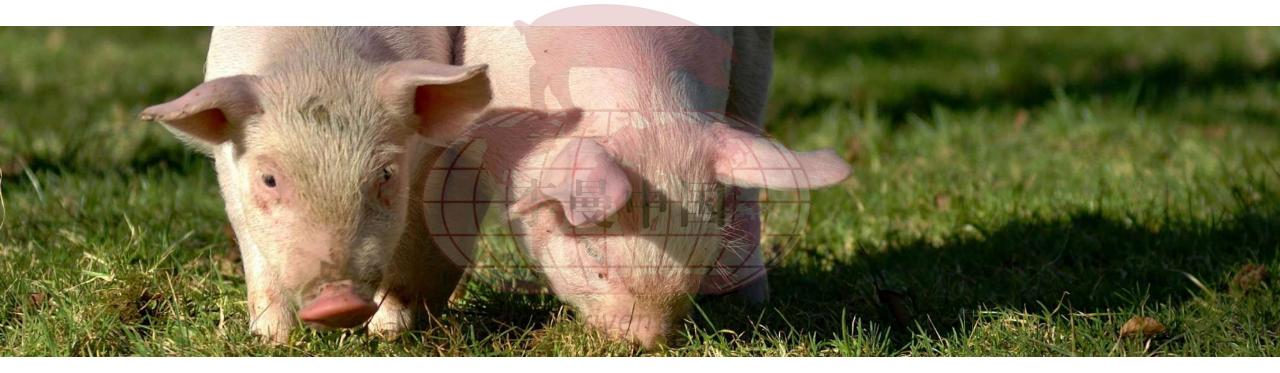
Biosecurity, bugs & backdoors

European perspectives & experiences



Universität Bern | Universität Zürich vetsuisse-fakultät



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Clinic for Swine, Vetsuisse Faculty, University of Bern, Switzerland





Agenda

Biosecurity



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Heiko Nathues Clinic for Swine Vetsuisse Faculty University of Bern

Science-driven solutions[®]

Ways to improve and follow up biosecurity

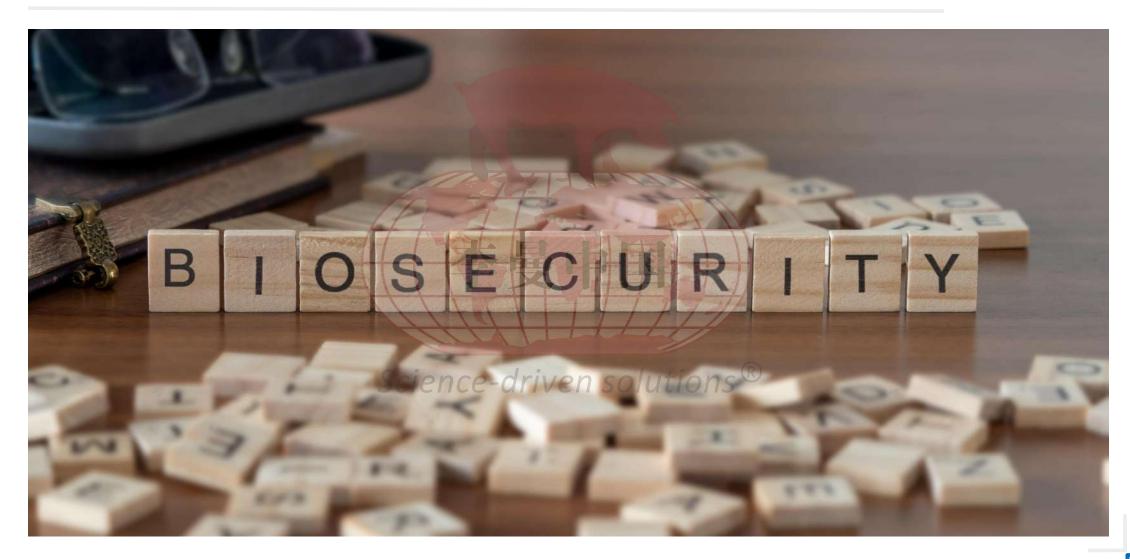
The example of African Swine Fever

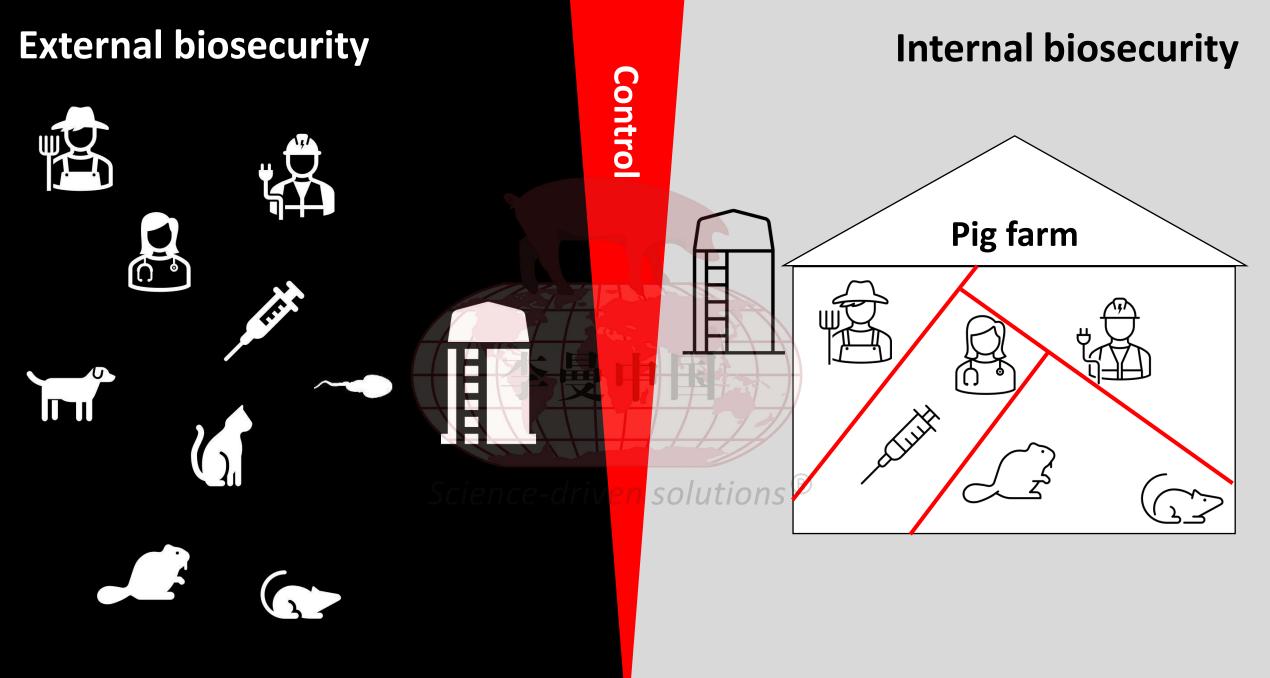




Introduction







The importance of external & internal biosecurity



- Less introduction of 'new' pathogens
- Lower likelihood of (infectious) diseases
- Less antimicrobials
- Better key performance indicators

BUT

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• It is nearly impossible to predict the 'return on investment'

The importance of good hygiene



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Arnold et al. Porcine Health Management (2021) 7:13 https://doi.org/10.1186/s40813-021-00192-4

Porcine Health Management

RESEARCH

Open Access

Check for updates

Correlation of *Lawsonia intracellularis* positivity in quantitative PCR and herd factors in European pig herds

Mirjam Arnold¹, Annelies Crienen², Hanny Swam², Stephan v. Berg³, Rika Jolie⁴ and Heiko Nathues^{1,5}

aris is causing diarrhea, poor growth and sudden death in pigs. It can be found in most pig populations leading to large economic losses worldwide. Many potential risk factors for the occurrence of disease or seropositivity have been described. The current study therefore focused on herd characteristics in European countries associated with direct detection of the pathogen determined by quantitative polymerase chain reaction.

Results: A median number of less than 30 nursery pigs per pen was correlated to less positive nursery pigs (p < 0.01) and generally less samples positive per herd (p < 0.05) as well as a lower median of genome equivalents determined per herd (p < 0.05). Routine use of zinc oxide at/around weaning, which was mentioned by 41.0% of all farmers, was correlated to higher number of positive nursery pigs (p < 0.01) as well as higher median genome equivalents determined per herd (p < 0.05). Slatted flooring of more than 78.0% of the surface in nursery units was correlated to lower number of positive animals (p < 0.05) and a lower median of genome equivalents per herd (p < 0.05). A weight of more than 7.8 kg at weaning was correlated to a higher number of positive growing pigs (p < 0.05) as well as general higher number of positive samples/ herd (p < 0.01).

Conclusions: Weaning and subsequent accommodation of nursery pigs seem to be of particular importance in prevention of infection with *Lawsonia intracellularis* and the spread of the pathogen within the herd.

Keywords: Control, Europe, Porcine proliferative enteropathy, Risk factor, Swine



Science-driven solutions[®] Assessment of the current biosecurity status



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Assessment & monitoring of the biosecurity



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- Epidemiological characterization
- Biological examination
- Process analysis



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Epidemiological characterization



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biocheck	Surveys Worldwide Features E-learning Other services Newsletters	RESEARCHOpen AccessUsing the Biocheck.UGent™ scoring tool in Irish farrow-to-finish pig farms: assessing
About biosecurity in pig production → What is biosecurity? → Why biosecurity? → Disease transmission routes External biosecurity → Purchase of breeding pigs, piglets and semen	About biosecurity in pig production What is biosecurity? Biosecurity at a pig farm includes all measures taken to minimize the risk of introduction and spread of infectious agents and thus, includes all actions for keeping the pigs and the farm healthy. By taking these biosecurity measures and performing efficient management, on-farm animals are protected against both endemic and epidemic	biosecurity and its relation to productive performance Maria Rodrigues da Costa ^{1,2*} Josep Gasa ² , Julia Adriana Calderón Díaz ¹ , Merel Postma ³ , Jeroen Dewulf ³ , Gerard McCutcheon ⁴ and Edgar García Manzanilla ^{1,3}
 → Transport of animals, removal of carcasses and manure → Feed, water and equipment supply 	diseases (Dewulf and Van Immerseel, 2018). A distinction is made between external and internal biosecurity. External biosecurity focuses on the contact points of the farm with the outside world and aims to	M. E. Filippitzi 🕿 A. Brinch Kruse, M. Postma, S. Sarrazin, D. Maes, L. Alban, L. R. Nielsen, J. Dewulf First published: 09 November 2017 https://doi.org/10.1111/tbed.12758 Citations: 41 Backhans et al. Acta Veterinaria Scandinavica (2015) 57:14 DOI 10.1186/s13028-015-0103-5
 → Visitors and farmworkers → Vermin and bird control → Location of the farm Internal biosecurity 	prevent pathogens from entering or leaving the farm. This applies both to exotic diseases, which occur rarely in a country, as well as to endemic diseases, which are common in a country but do not occur at every farm (Ribbens et al., 2008). All measures taken to counteract the spread of pathogens within a farm are covered by internal	RESEARCH Open Access Biosecurity level and health management
→ Disease management → Farrowing and suckling period	biosecurity (Laanen et al., 2010; Anonymous, 2010).	practices in 60 Swedish farrow-to-finish herds Annette Backhans ^{1*} , Marie Sjölund ^{1,2} , Ann Lindberg ³ and Ulf Emanuelson ¹

Epidemiological characterization

formbiosecurity=>>=



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Stone Toolkies - Fam Biosecurity app SOlUtions R



The FarmBiosecurity app is for people on the go who want to bolster biosecurity on their farm.

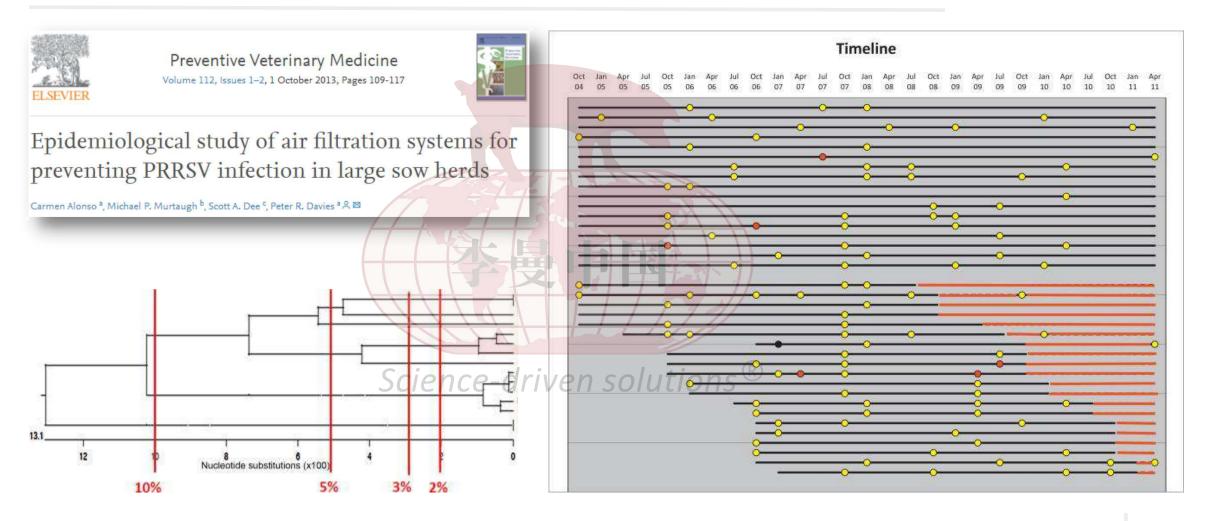
It's based on the six biosecurity essentials, covering every aspect of your day-to-day activities.

To make your biosecurity plan, simply select the actions that apply to you from the suggestions, or type in your own actions. Your selections become



Biological examination





Biological examination

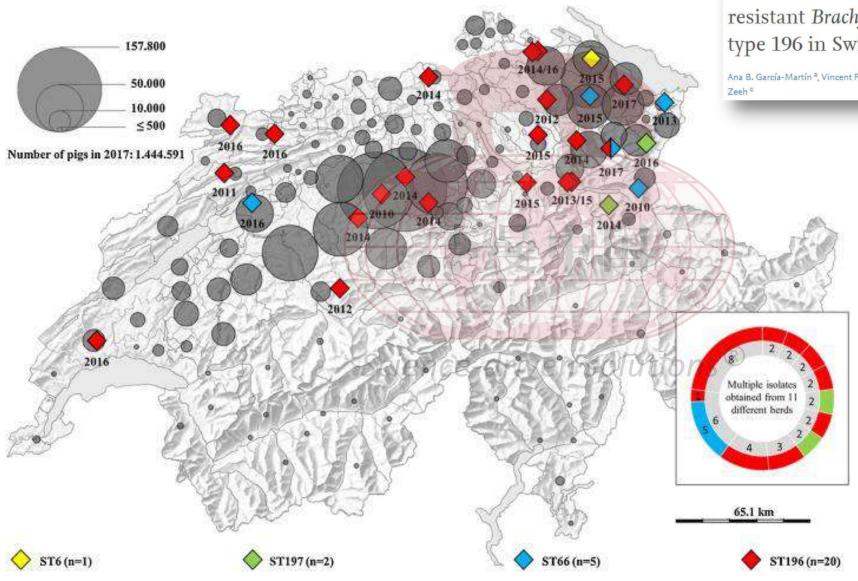


Veterinary Microbiology Volume 226, November 2018, Pages 97-102



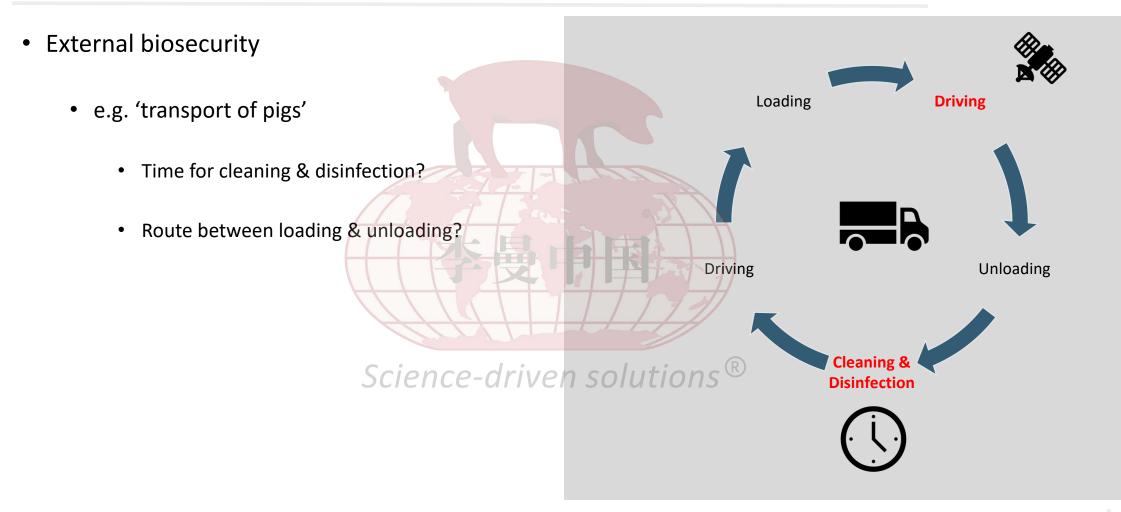
Predominance of a macrolide-lincosamideresistant *Brachyspira hyodysenteriae* of sequence type 196 in Swiss pig herds

Ana B. García-Martín ^a, Vincent Perreten ^a st fast and a Rossano ^a, Sarah Schmitt ^b, Heiko Nathues ^c, Friederike Zeeh ^c



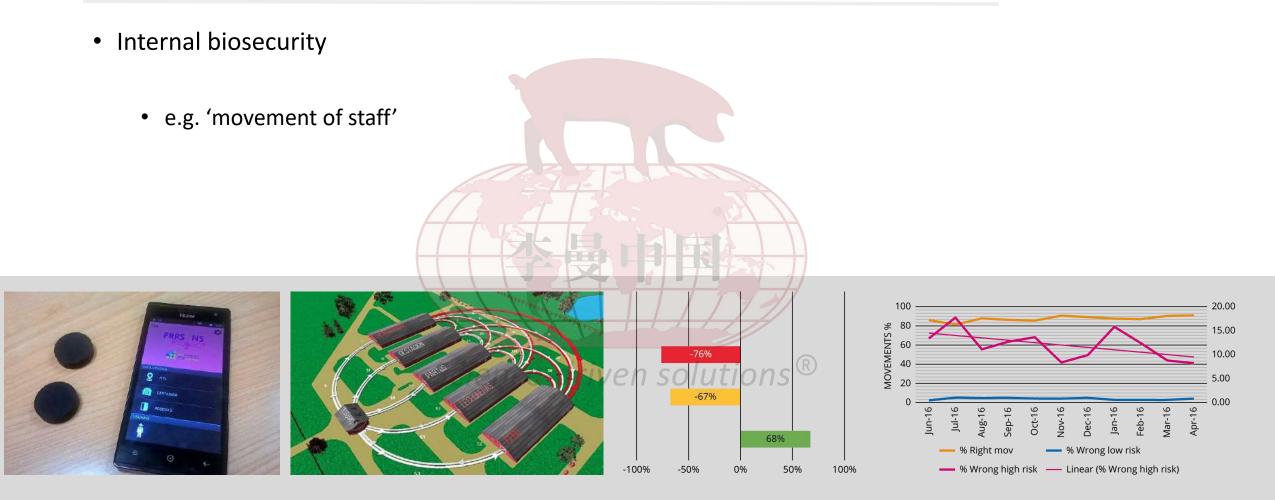
Process analysis





Process analysis





Source: pigprogress.net

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Experiences from Germany

Biosecurity & ASF

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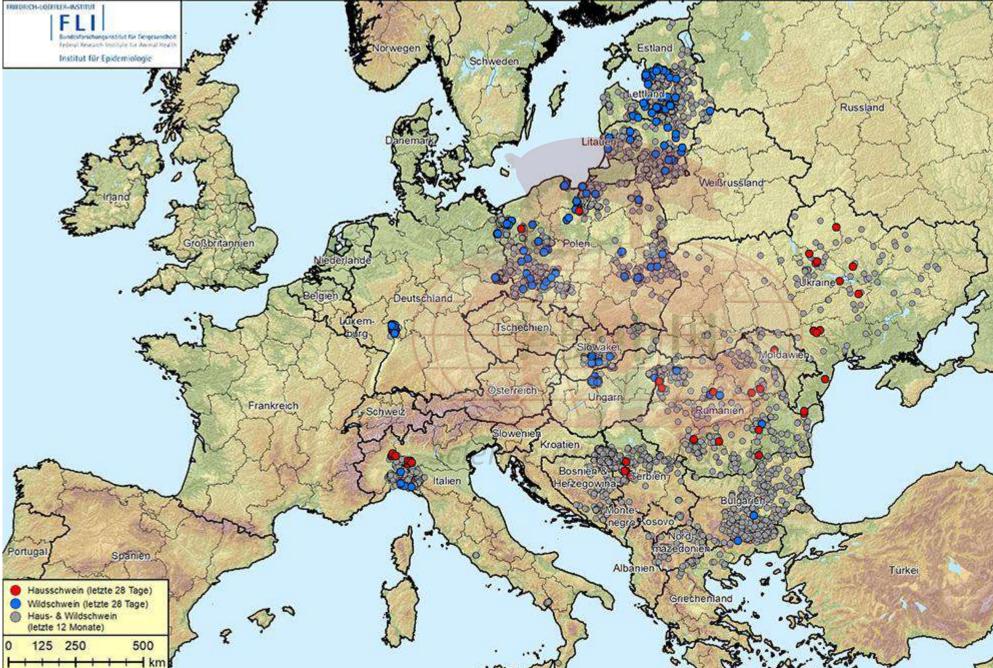
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25 OCT 2024

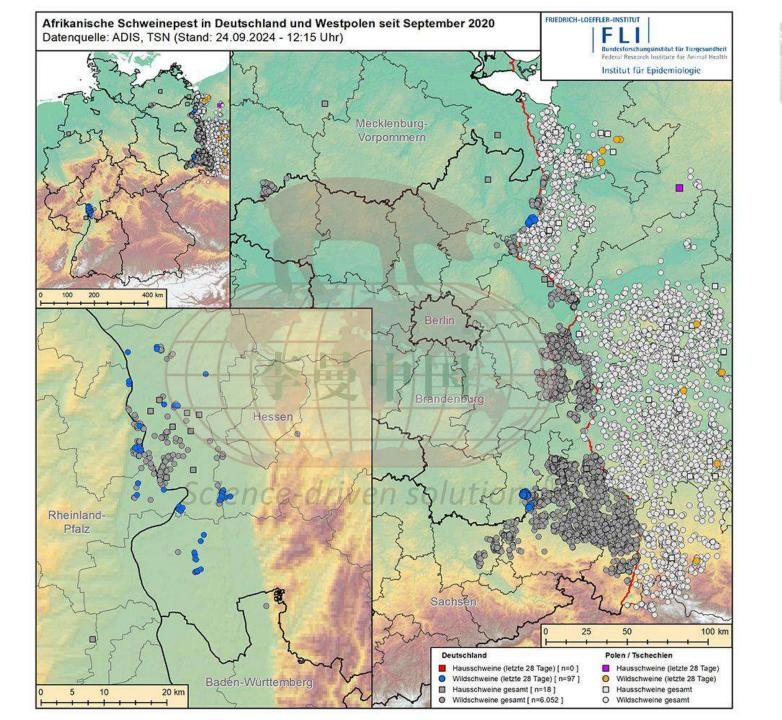
13. Leman China Swine Conference

Afrikanische Schweinepest (Genotyp II) in Albanien, Baltikum, Bosnien und Herzegowina, Bulgarien, Deutschland, Griechenland, Italien, Kosovo, Kroatien, Moldawien, Montenegro Nordmazedonien, Polen, Rumänien, Schweden, Serbien, Slowakei, Tschechien, Ukraine und Ungarn vom 24.09.2023 - 24.09.2024 Datenquelle: ADIS, TSN (Stand: 24.09.2024 - 12:15 Uhr)





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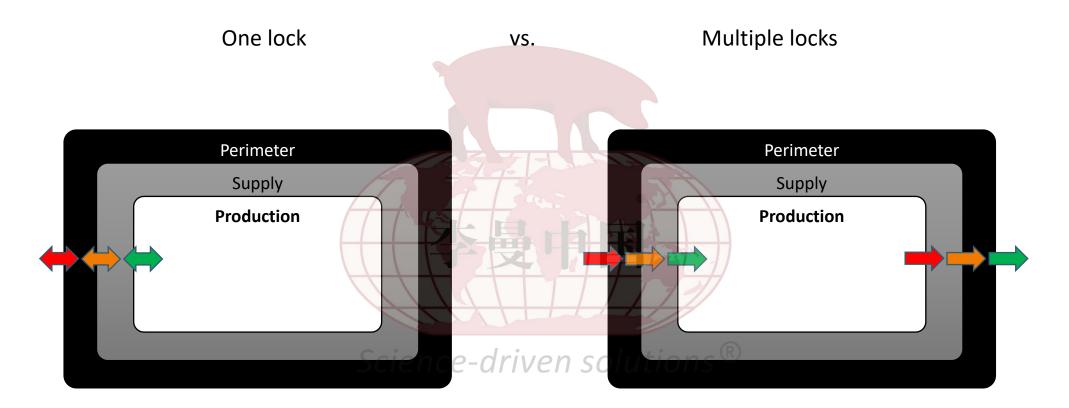


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Biosecurity concepts in these farms





Adequate fencing





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Reduction of contacts

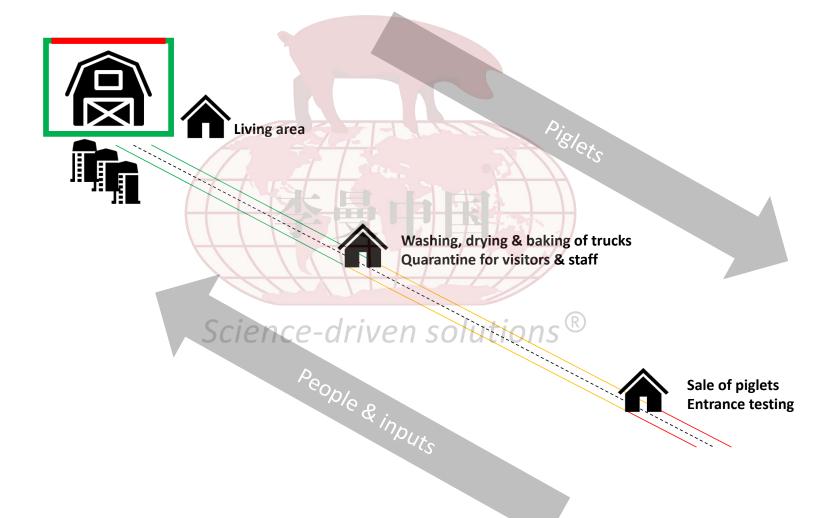




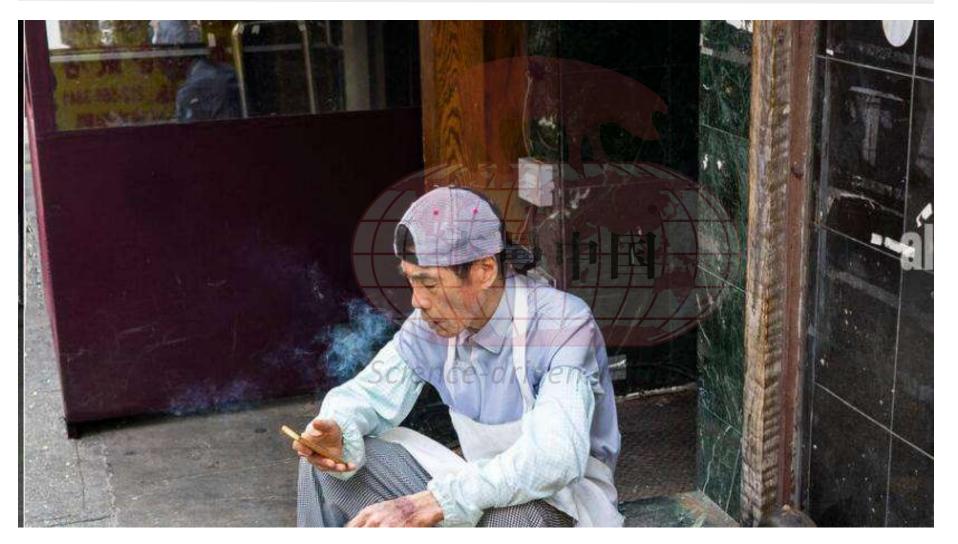
My Chinese Experience



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The human factor?





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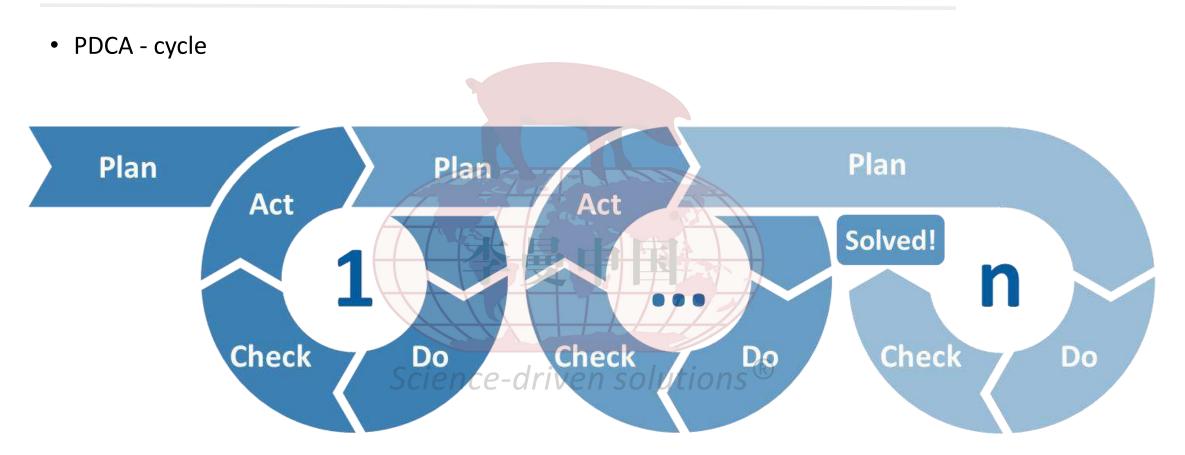
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Science driven soluWays[®] to improve biosecurity in pig farms

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In theory ...





Source: wikipedia.com

In practice ...



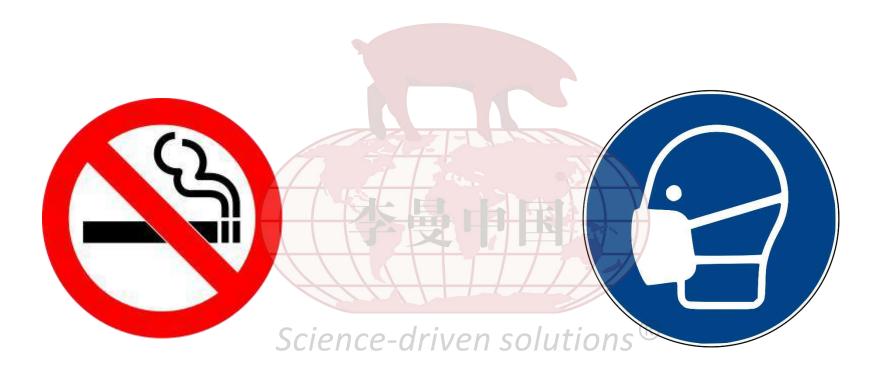
- A dedicated person shall organize and control
- EVERYBODY is responsible for biosecurity
- Aims need to be SMART
 - Specific
 - Measurable
 - Achievable
 - Relevant
 - Time-Bound

Science-driven solutions[®]

• Information needs to be clear & understandable

Signs instead of words

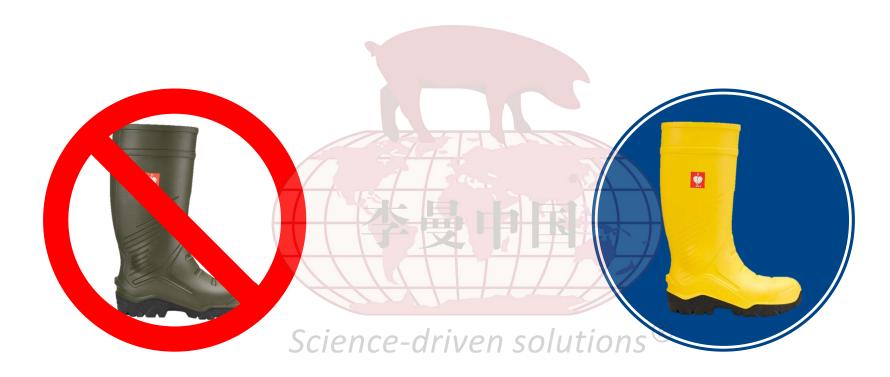




Source: wikipedia.com

Signs instead of words





Videos instead of long written SOPs





Is there 'best practice'? Yes & No!



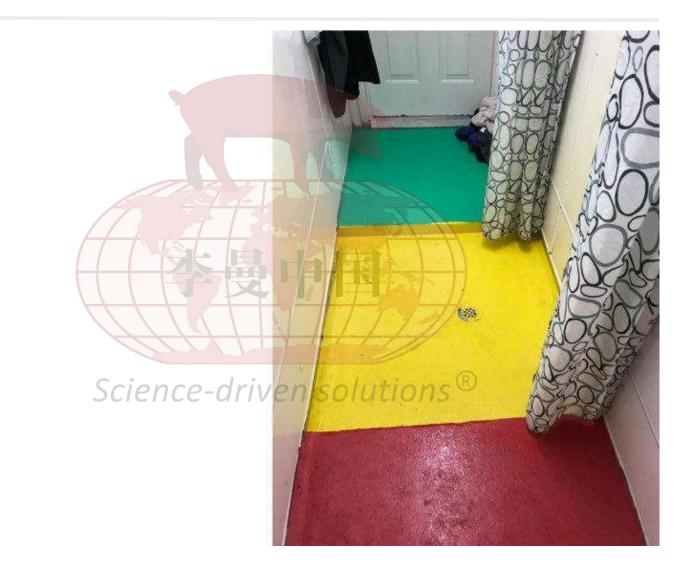


Source: 333corporate.com

• Be creative

Is there 'best practice'? Yes & No!





• Be colorful

Source: 333corporate.com

Is there 'best practice'? Yes & No!



b



Source: mcdonalds.com

Never blindly trust ...





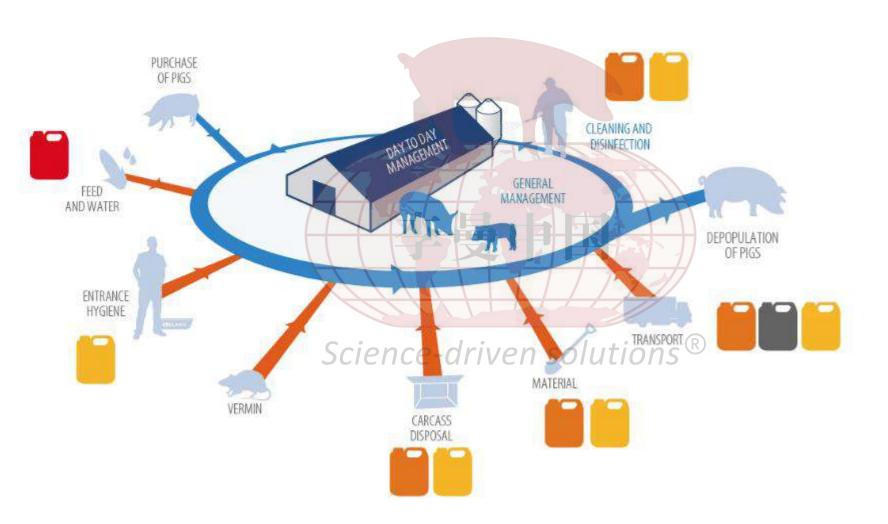
«Please spray disinfectant on the walls.»





«One size fits all» - A big misconception





Source: CIDLINES.com

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Take home message

- There is no doubt about the importance of external & internal biosecurity
- There is plenty of information and material in the public domain. However, every biosecurity concept needs to be tailor-made, i.e. farmspecific!
- New technology supports the implementation, monitoring and improvement of biosecurity measures. However, all individuals need to understand and respect their importance!

Science-driven solutions[®]

 Every investment in biosecurity improvement is worth to be spend. However, in well running systems the payoff can only be seen by healthy animals and excellent KPIs!





Thank you very much for your attention!



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