

BVD is an expensive viral disease of cattle. In New Zealand, active BVD infection costs:

\$70,000 / 400 dairy cows/year & \$3,500/100 beef cattle/year

BVD stands for "bovine viral diarrhoea."

HOW THE DISEASE WORKS:

Naïve animal:

- Has never been exposed to BVD
- If you test a naïve animal or group of animals, you will find no BVD antibodies or BVD virus in their blood, milk or body tissues

Transiently infected animal (TI):

- Has just been exposed to BVD for the first time—gets sick for 2-3 weeks
- Signs of transient infection include: pneumonia, diarrhoea, milk drop, high somatic cell count, pregnancy loss, abnormal calves, immune suppression
- If you test a TI, you will find low levels of BVD virus in blood & milk
- Transient infections are where the main costs associated with BVD are incurred; each transient infection occurring during mating costs approx. \$90
- TI cattle don't excrete much virus, so **ARE NOT the major source of BVD spreading** through a herd

Immune cow:

- Has been transiently infected at some time in the past
- If you test an immune cow or group of immune cows, you will find no BVD virus, but will find BVD antibodies in their blood and milk

HOW BVD WORKS



Persistently infected animal (PI):

- The main source of BVD—contact with PIs are the main way naïve animals become transiently infected
- PI cattle shed high levels of the virus in their body fluids for their entire lives
- Pls form when naïve cows are exposed to BVD when they are 40-150 days pregnant: the cow becomes immune to BVD but the fetus can become a PI—so Pls are born Pls and die Pls
- If you test a PI, you will find lots of BVD virus in their blood, milk and skin, but no BVD antibodies

WHERE PI CATTLE COME FROM



WHY IT'S IMPORTANT TO ACTIVELY CONTROL BVD:

- BVD spread from PI animals to naïve animals is **not predictable**
- If left alone, a herd containing a PI nearly always continues to have naïve animals in it, which continue to be at risk of getting sick (and continue to cost you money!)
- It is most cost effective to put active BVD control measures in place:
 - Find and eliminate Pls
 - Prevent new Pls from being created
 - > Biosecurity
 - > Vaccination (protects the fetus)



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