How can veterinary epidemiology contribute to sustainable animal production?

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Some definitions

Epidemiology

... studies the distribution of disease in human populations and the factors determining that distribution...

(Encyclopædia Britannica, 2007)



Some definitions

Veterinary Epidemiology

... studies the distribution of "disease" in animal populations and the factors determining that distribution...



How common is the "disease"?

Veterinary Epidemiology

- Tiow common is the di
- How is it spread?
- How do we diagnose it?
- What impact does it have?
- What causes it?
- · How do we control it?



Some definitions, cont'd

Sustainable development

... economic planning that attempts to foster economic growth while preserving the quality of the environment for future generations...

(Encyclopædia Britannica, 2007)



Some definitions, cont'd

Sustainable development

... encompasses economic, ecological and societal aspects



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Sustainable animal production

- Food supply
- · Animal health and welfare
- Environmental impact
- Resource management
- Economics
- Product quality and safety
- Consumer concerns



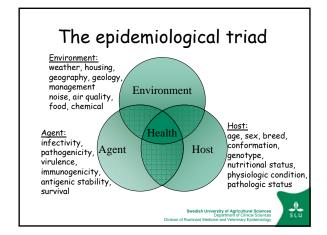


Animal health and welfare

- Important, but...
- Preventing rather than treating
 - Identify "web of causation"

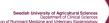






Animal health and welfare

- Important, but...
- Preventing rather than treating
- Epidemiological research:
 - Study design
 - Sample size
 - Analyses
 - Diagnostic tests
 - · Associations





Animal health and welfare

- Important, but...
- Preventing rather than treating
- Epidemiological research:
 - → Controlling BVDV in Scandinavia (e.g. Lindberg et al. 2006)
 - → Controlling enzootic pneumonia in Switzerland (e.g. Stärk 2001)



Animal health and welfare

- Important, but...
- Preventing rather than treating
- Epidemiological research
- · Monitoring, surveillance
 - Sampling strategy
 - Comparable frequency measures
 - Diagnostic tests
 - Outbreak investigations



Animal health and welfare

- Important, but...
- · Preventing rather than treating
- Epidemiological research
- Monitoring, surveillance
- Population-based health management ("herd" health)
 - assess the health states and needs
 - implement and evaluate interventions

Environmental impact

- Emissions
 - Acidification
 - Eutrophication
 - Greenhouse gas emission
- → Low-emission production systems
- → Efficiency life cycle assessment



Efficient dairy production?

- Age at calving 2 to 2.5 years
- Productive life 2.5 lactations
- Increase productive life!
- Risk factors
 - Calving age, season (e.g. Evans et al. 2006)
 - Diseases (e.g. Schneider et al. 2007)
 - Housing (e.g. Bielfeldt et al. 2006)
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Environmental impact

- Emissions
 - Acidification
 - Eutrophication
 - Greenhouse gas emission
 - Antibiotics and hormones
- → Healthy animals
- → Strategies of non-use of antimicrobial drugs (Vaarst et al. 2006)

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Environmental impact

- Emissions
 - Acidification
 - Eutrophication
 - Greenhouse gas emission
 - Antibiotics
- Use of resources

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Product quality and safety • Pre-harvest food safety What? When? Where? data acquisition data analysis, epidemiol. methods Process control system intervention strategies Swedish biliversity of Agricultural Sciences Swedish biliversity of Agricultural Sciences Swedish biliversity of Agricultural Sciences

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Consumer concerns

- Increased interest in organic livestock farming
- Environmentally sound (?)
- · Animal health and welfare?
 - Parasites in poultry (e.g. Kijlstra & Eijck 2006)
 - Parasites in pigs (e.g. Machold et al. 2007)
 - Mastitis in cows (e.g. Fall et al. 2007)





Epidemiological vs experimental research

- Associations ≠ causality
- Less controlled environment
- + Natural environment, "real world"



+ Sample size



Veterinary Epidemiology

- If you can't measure it, you can't manage it
- Data driven
- Information systems needed!



Sustainable animal production

- Livestock farming system approach
- Multidisciplinary
- Veterinary epidemiology one part



