



Our goal at Swans Veterinary Services is to provide as complete of a service as possible to assist other veterinarians to work with their clients to cost effectively manage BVDV. Over 70% of Australian farms are actively infected with BVDV. Until recently, Australia lacked the tools to successfully manage BVDV. **We now have the tools!**

Feel free to contact Swans for further options or to design a specific BVDV herd control program.

Dr. Enoch Bergman, DVM

Mobile: **0427 716 907**

Sharon Slater BVDV Lab Manager

Lauren Norris Assistant BVDV Lab Manager

Clinic Number: **(08) 9071 5777**

Clinic Fax: **(08) 9071 5057**

Email: **lab@swansvet.com**

www.swansvet.com



Take Control

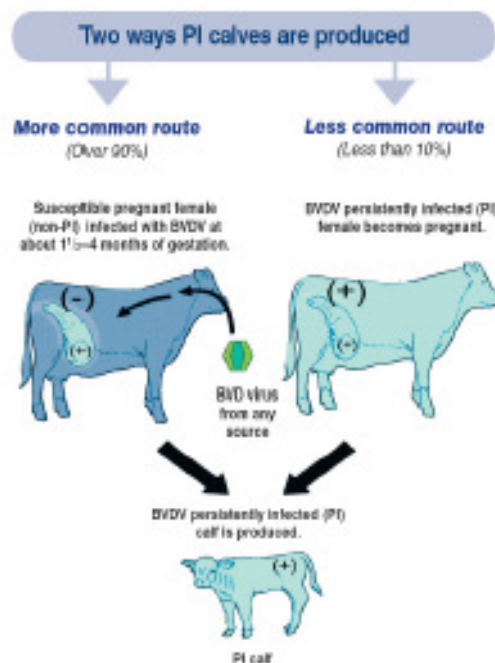
Prevent BVDV Associated Production Losses



BVDV and PI's

Australian producers are beginning to appreciate that the Bovine Viral Diarrhoea Virus (BVDV) is indeed one of the most economically significant diseases present in our beef and dairy industries. Swans Veterinary Services provides consultancy and specialized testing to assist veterinarians to help their producers to manage BVDV profitably.

BVDV is unique in the way it assures its own survival on properties. BVDV is almost exclusively transmitted by carrier animals. These carrier animals are persistently infected with the virus after having survived foetal infection following exposure via their mother during the 1st to 4th month of gestation. These PI animals are responsible for future BVDV infections, should they come in contact with a previously non-immune cow whilst she is pregnant from one to four months, another PI may be born. Less commonly, should a female PI produce a live calf, the calf will invariably be another PI.



Tools for Managing BVDV

There are 3 classes of tools for managing BVDV.

Antigen Testing (or PI Testing)

Tests designed to diagnose animals persistently infected with BVDV or their presence in a group of animals.



Antibody Testing

Tests designed to document evidence of immunity to BVDV, either from past exposure to the virus (usually via exposure to a PI animal), from vaccination, or consumption of colostrum.



Vaccination

Currently, there is only one commercially available vaccine for BVDV in Australia. While quite efficacious, being a killed vaccine it requires 2 preliminary doses from 4 weeks to 6 months apart, followed by annual boosters. Some vaccinated animals may still produce PI animals should they be exposed during pregnancy and vaccinating PI animals is ineffective.



The Evolution of BVDV Tools

Diagnosing PI animals and screening mobs of animals for immune status has historically been laborious for veterinarians and a costly exercise for producers. Swans Veterinary Services has been committed to innovating and providing new tools and techniques to assist veterinarians and cattle producers to cost effectively manage and control BVDV since 2006. Our focus has been to enable veterinarians to set up their producers to collect their own samples, to accurately test for either PI animals or for the presence of BVDV antibodies.