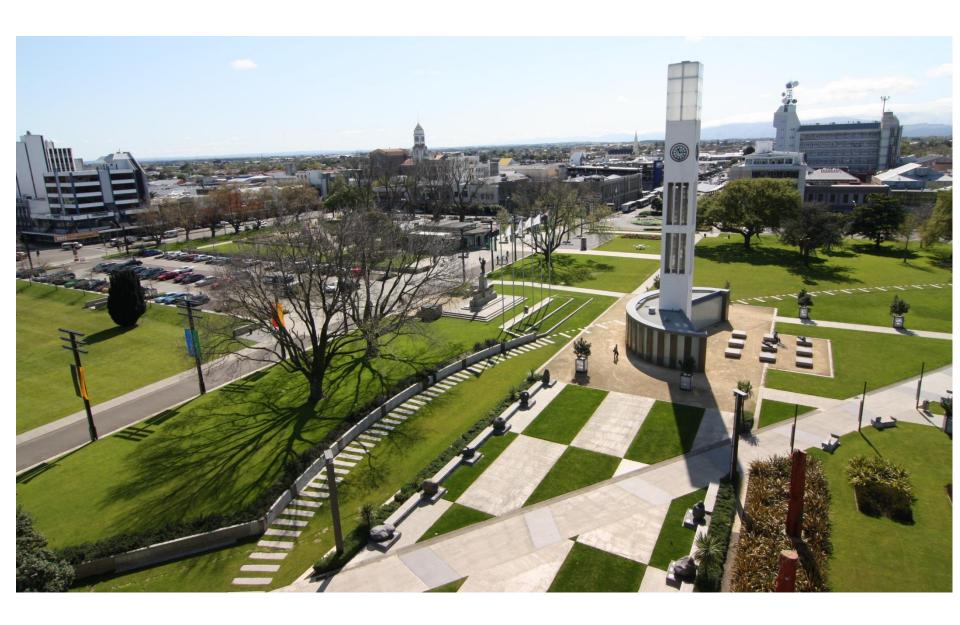


Spatial coverage of New Zealand dairy herds in a targeted survey for *Mycloplasma bovis*-like clinical disease

Chris Compton, Cord Heuer EpiCentre, Massey University











Massey University campus

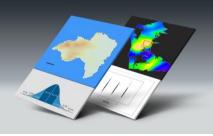








EpiCentre



The EpiCentre is a **world leader** in veterinary epidemiology training and research.

The group has a commitment to using epidemiology to develop practical **solutions** to complex **real-world** problems.







EpiCentre

- Estab. 1992
- Research
 centre within
 School of Vet
 Science
- 7 staff (incl. 1 post-doc)
- 7 PhD students











Research

Production diseases

Infectious disease modelling

Biosecurity & surveillance

Spatial epidemiology

Veterinary public health

Postgraduate: MVS

Training

MVM (Biosecurity) MVSc PhD PGC PGDip

Undergraduate: BVSc BMLS

Disease investigation in developing countries

Software development

Training: short courses

Decision support and policy development

Consultancy









Research outputs and partners

- Extensive publication record (>600) in leading international peer-reviewed scientific journals
- Strong track record of development of software tools for analysis, surveillance and decision support
- Collaborations with other well-known institutions, e.g. DEFRA, FAO, OIE, WB, EU, Yale U, Cornell U, Glasgow U., Sydney U., Utrecht U., FLI-Germany, U. Melbourne, Australian AH Lab
- Inf. Dis. Res. Centre + NZ Food Safety Science & Research (Massey)
- 2012 OIE-CC Veterinary Epidemiology and Public Health
- 2015 OIE-CC partner with CAHEC (Qingdao, China)
- 2016 Proposal to involve CADCC (Beijing, China) in the partnership









Cattle disease detected in NZ for first time

7:59 pm on 25 July 2017

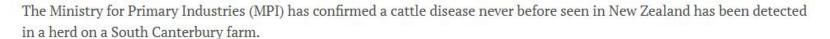


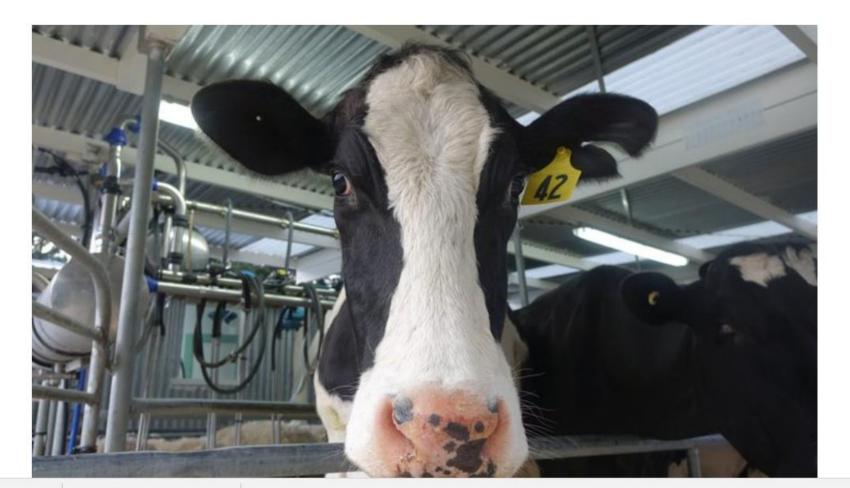














- Spread: milk, all secretions, semen (frozen ?), embryos
- Low infective dose
- Persistent infection + intermittent shedding
- Incubation period mean = 1 (1 4) days
- Shedding period mean = 8 (2 12) days
- Clinical expression varies widely
- Diagnostic tests variable performance
- Increased herd size a risk factor
- NEW HERD INFECTIONS DUE ANIMAL IMPORT

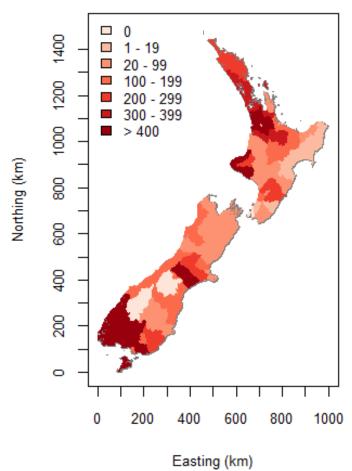






NZ dairy herd distribution¹ (count per district)

- 11, 689 herds
- Mean size = 414 cows
- > 90% seasonalcalving, pasturegrazed
- 60% cows & 73% herds in North Island





"Tainui" farm – first infected property



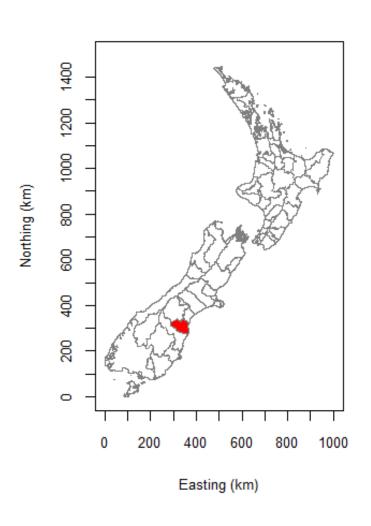
1 of 16 farms in group



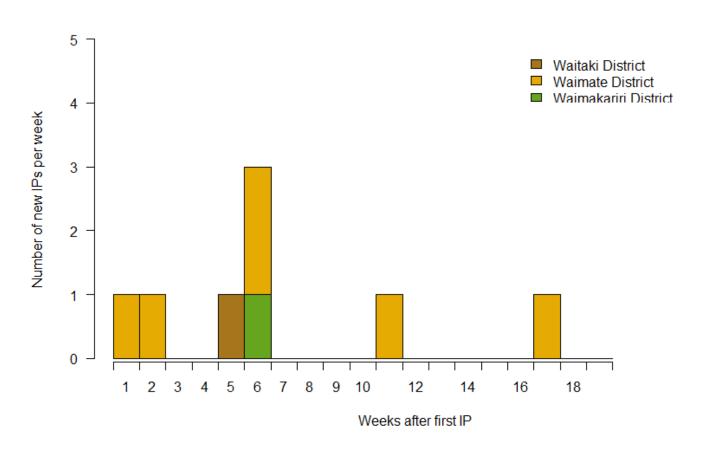




District with first infected property



Epidemic curve Jul-Nov '17

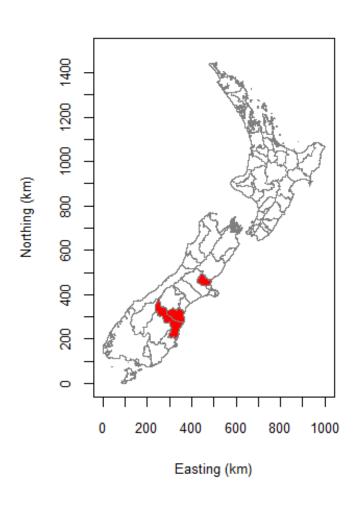








Districts with infected premises Jul-Nov'17



Surveillance systems Aug'17

- Delimiting surveillance
 - The IP farm group properties
 - Contiguous properties
 - Trace contacts
 - Milk survey (2 adjacent districts with IPs)
- Extent of spread (or pre-existence)
 - Exotic disease phone alerts
 - Beef slaughter (2 beef feedlots)
 - National surveys
 - Regional laboratory mastitis milk samples
 - Targeted farm survey varied sample types





Targeted survey

Aims

- Possible spread or pre-existence of clinical Mb?
- Target principal dairy districts
- Timely/cost-effective
- Methods
 - Vet and farmer self-reporting 'suspect' herds
 - Vet sampling
- Problems
 - No spatially accurate sampling frame
 - Likely biases- selection, misclassification





Suspect case definition for targeted farm survey

Table 1. Farm-level risk criteria of observed or recorded clinical findings during the past 6 months

Observations over the last 6 months	Risk score (out of 10)		
herapy-resistant mastitis (re-diagnosed or re-treated within 30 days of first treatment), in 20% of all mastitis cases on the farm at that time			
Multiple-quarter mastitis, in >30% of all mastitis cases on the farm at that time	6		
Severe pneumonia in cattle or calves: >2 cases at any given time	8		
Severe, therapy-resistant conjunctivitis in calves, that is not red-eye, in >5% of the calf group	8		
Head-tilt or otitis media in calves: >2 cases at any given time	8		
BTM-SCC >400,000 at 3 or more collections during the last season	2		
Cows with SCC >500,000 cells/ml: >12% of cows at last herd test	4		
Elevated usage of lactating cow IMI or parenteral mastitis therapy of >20% compared to spring last year	4		

Suspect = composite score ≥ 10







Data requirements

- Population census by district
- Shape file of district boundaries
- Geographic location of vet businesses
- Date and district of new IPs

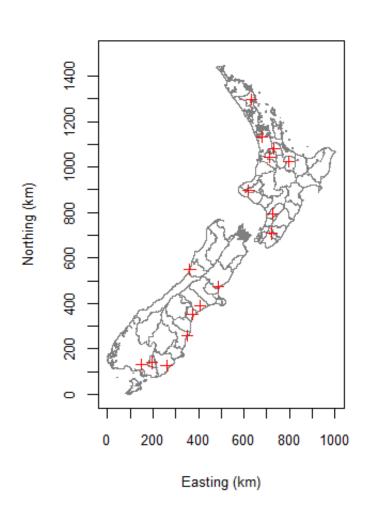
Table 3.1: Herd analysis by region in 2016/17

Farming region	Total herds	Percentage of herds	Total cows	Percentage of cows	Total effective hectares	Percentage of effective hectares	Average herd size	Average effective hectares	Average cows per hectare
Northland	882	7.5	269,123	5.5	120,661	7.0	305	137	2.23
Auckland	395	3.4	104,425	2.1	43,549	2.5	264	110	2.40
Waikato	3,379	28.8	1,117,411	23.0	383,280	22.2	331	113	2.92
Bay of Plenty	576	4.9	191,491	3.9	68,808	4.0	332	119	2.78
Central Plateau	486	4.1	271,083	5.6	100,452	5.8	558	207	2.70
Western Uplands	87	0.7	44,129	0.9	18,045	1.0	507	207	2.45
East Coast	9	0.1	5,976	0.1	2,155	0.1	664	239	2.77
Hawkes Bay	73	0.6	45,687	0.9	16,754	1.0	626	230	2.73
Taranaki	1,657	14.1	473,110	9.7	170,062	9.8	286	103	2.78
Manawatu	542	4.6	212,816	4.4	78,305	4.5	393	144	2.72
Wairarapa	443	3.8	160,675	3.3	58,572	3.4	363	132	2.74
North Island	8,529	72.6	2,895,926	59.6	1,060,643	61.4	340	124	2.73
Nelson/Marlborough	228	1.9	85,153	1.8	29,859	1.7	373	131	2.85
West Coast	379	3.2	155,655	3.2	69,723	4.0	411	184	2.23
North Canterbury	873	7.4	672,398	13.8	199,288	11.5	770	228	3.37
South Canterbury	311	2.6	232,678	4.8	71,814	4.2	748	231	3.24
Otago	439	3.7	256,497	5.3	88,242	5.1	584	201	2.91
Southland	989	8.4	563,017	11.6	209,133	12.1	569	211	2.69
South Island	3,219	27.4	1,965,398	40.4	668,059	38.6	611	208	2.94
New Zealand	11,748		4,861,324		1,728,702		414	147	2.81

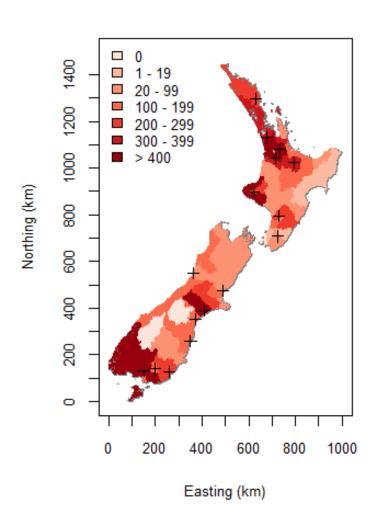




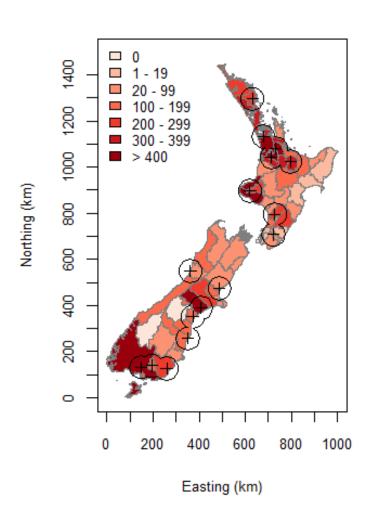
Enrolled vet locations (n = 16)



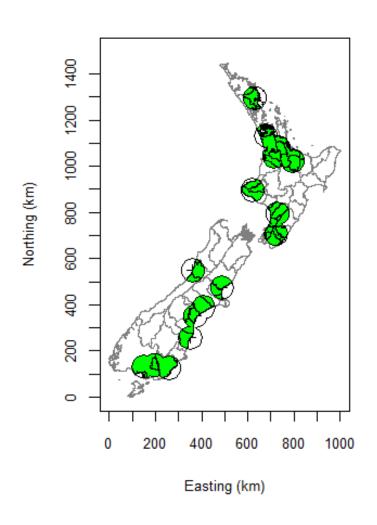
Choropleth map of count of herds per district (vet practices marked +)



Buffer (r = 50 km) area around vet locations



Coverage of targeted survey (shaded green)



Survey coverage of all farms

- 1. Define buffer zone around vet (50 km radius)
- 2. Estimate area of district within buffer (buffArea_i)
- 3. Estimate area of entire district (distArea_i)
- 4. Calculate %age of district within buffer

$$coverage_i = \frac{buffArea_i}{distArea_i}$$

5. Calculate count of herds within buffers (with assumptions)

nHerdsCovered = $\sum_{i}^{n=62}$ coverage_i x nHerdsi







Survey coverage of all farms

7. Total coverage (%) =
$$\frac{\text{nHerdsCovered}}{\text{nHerds}} \times 100 = 68\%$$

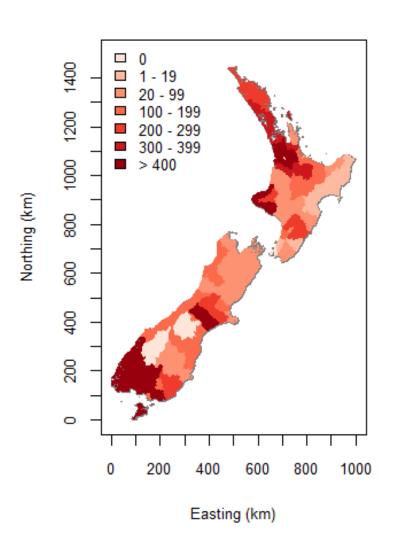
8. Map district coverage

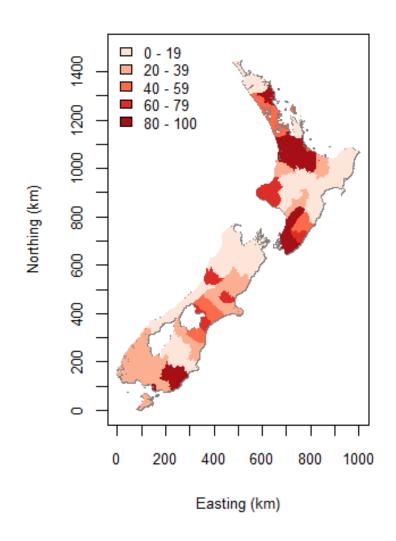




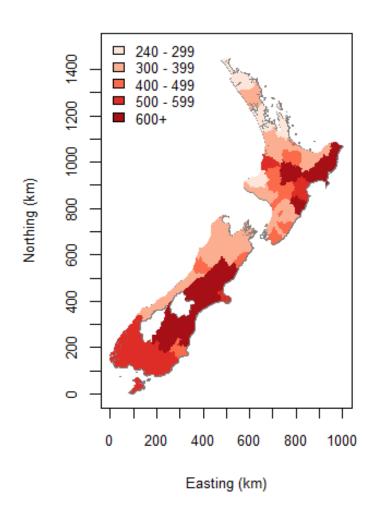


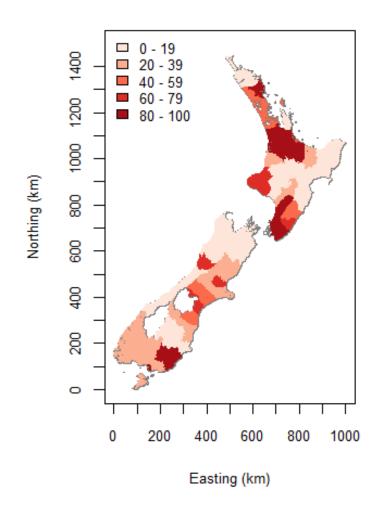
District herd population vs. coverage %





Mean district herd size vs. coverage %











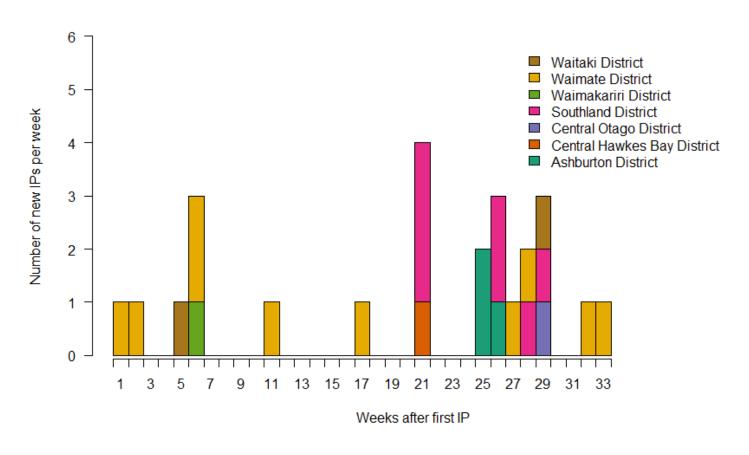
Targeted farm survey results

- 40 vets from 16 practices in all but 2 districts enrolled
- Mastitis-related reasons important
- 93 farms had samples collected
 - 1,511 samples
- 380 farmers returned survey data
 - 12 farms "suspect"
- NO samples positive for Mycopl. bovis





Epidemic curve Jul-Mar '18

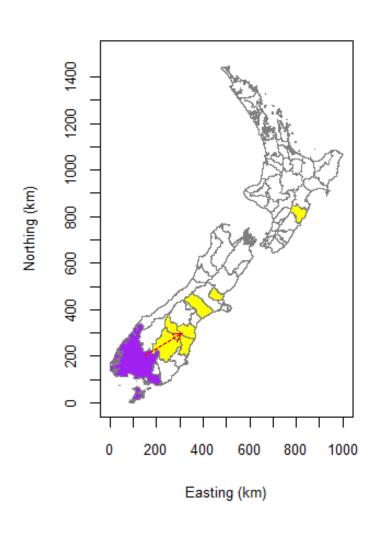








Southland cluster of IP's (purple)



Use of GIS in targeted survey

- Inform surveillance systems
 - Qualitative estimate of coverage
 - Used to estimate probability of FFD
- Enhanced communication to decision-makers







Outbreak summary

- Only first IP detected from clinical symptoms
- Poor farmer compliance with recording animal movements
- Poor awareness by farmers/vets of exotic diseases & biosecurity
- Source of incursion not identified...
- Key decisions by Apr '18





Questions, comments?

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