Teaming up for animal health, in the interest of animals, their owners and society at large
Animal Health Surveillance in the Netherlands

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Date: 30 September 2014
Voluntary
4 species
Since 2002
Many partners
Funding agencies

- Government: Ministry of Economic Affairs
- Agricultural Boards
- Minor contributions by farmers
Agricultural policy making:

Authorities, “The Hague”
  • EU regulations, TB, Brucellosis, Leucosis, FMD, BSE, etc.
  • Public health

Commodity board(s)
  • Move from compulsory to voluntary

Industry
  • Retail
  • Processing Industry
  • Farmers & Farmer union('s)

Consumers & consumer organisations.
Dutch veterinary infrastructure

First line:
- Farmer: 24 hours / 7 days
- Private practitioners

Second line:
- GD-animal health service

Third line:
- CVI (ref.), universities etc.

Authorities:
- Ministries & FSA (NVWA)

Agricultural boards
Stakeholders interests

**Government**
- Proving freedom of disease
- Compulsory reports

**Industry**
- Market position
- Continuity in production process

**Public health**
- Prevent/reduce calamities

**Product safety**
- Optimal protection and control
Objectives

- Early detection of outbreaks
- Early detection of new diseases
- Trends in animal health and diseases
Dutch animal health surveillance schematically

Objectives

- trends
- outbreaks
- new phenomena

Aggregation and interpretation

Proactive

Reactive

Source

Farmers and practitioners

Instruments

Pilots
Pro-active: prevalence studies

Ask farmers and practitioners to participate
Pro-active; health indicators

Information provided by:
  • Rendering plant
  • Milk control
  • Breeding organization
  • GD

All use same farm number
~98% of farms

Anonymized, then combined & analysed
→ Sustainability, production, udder health, metabolic diseases etc.
Pro-active; health indicators

Network of practitioners and GD
Standardised information per farm visit
Production, organ system, use of AB
Feed back to network
Dutch animal health surveillance schematicly

Objectives:
- trends
- outbreaks
- new phenomena

Aggregation and interpretation

Proactive

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Pilots

Source:
Farmers and practitioners
Reactive surveillance

First action by farmer & practitioner

Rewarding & attractive:
  free specialist advise
diagnosis on individual problems
feedback on national situation

Helpdesk 9000 calls/year  Pathology 9000 PM’s/year
Teaming up for animal health

GD-Veejkijker

- Telephone consultancy for practitioners and farmers
- 9000 consults / year

- Watch for odd cases
- Meeting with various experts: every week / fortnight
- Farm visits and pilot studies if necessary
Pathology & diagnostic laboratory

- Large post mortem facility
  9000 PM’s / year
- Veterinary laboratory
  4,3 million submission / year
- Close collaboration with Veekijker
- Diagnosis for farmer
- Early detection national level
Some findings:

AI
Bluetongue
Schmallenberg
Q-fever
BVD2
Mycobacterium avium
Salmonella gallinarum
...
& genetic disorders, exotic parasitairy infections etc. etc.

But most of the time: “All is well”
Distribution of information

- e-mail or telephone to authorities / steering committee
- immediate action

- report to steering committee
- 4x a year
- policy
- adjustments

- feedback to farmers and practitioners
- management & therapy

Teaming up for animal health
Stakeholders in steering committee

- Ministry of Economic Affairs
- Agricultural Boards
- Food Safety Authority
- Farmers organisations & Industry
- Dutch Dairy Board
- Dutch Board for Livestock, Meat & Eggs
- Food Safety Authority (NVWA)
- Farmer’s organisations & Agricultural industry
Coöperating for one health
International coöperation

International Veterinary Surveillance Network

Partners active in scanning surveillance

Aims:
- Exchange of surveillance expertise
- Exchange of surveillance information
- Enhanced critical mass
Teaming up for one health

Thank you for your attention