

## Understanding biosecurity ...

Biosecurity is a trendy topic these days ...









#### **Understanding biosecurity**

# INTERNATIONAL

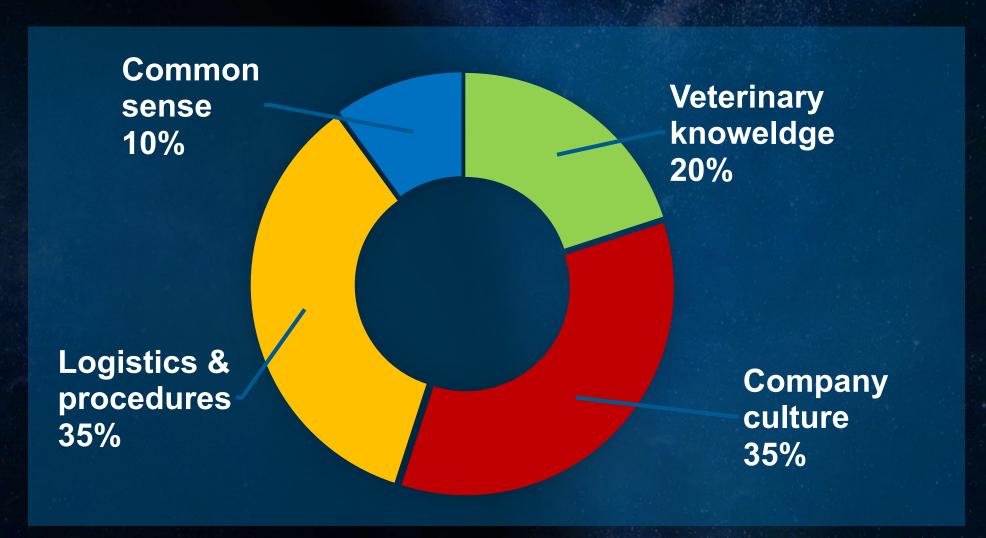
#### A clear definition

A set of management and physical measures designed to reduce the risk of introduction, establishment and spread of animal diseases, infections or infestations to, from and within an animal population.

WOAH Terrestrial Animal Health Code

### **Understanding biosecurity ...**

But this is about acts not about words





## Understanding biosecurity ...

**Biosecurity level** 





**Country level** 

County level

Farm level

# Design biosecurity

#### Farm location matters





## **Design biosecurity**

INTERNATIONAL

Multi-age farms always make things more complicated.



#### Structural biosecurity

Biosecurity requires adequate equipment





## **Operational biosecurity**

#### But farmers DO make biosecurity happens





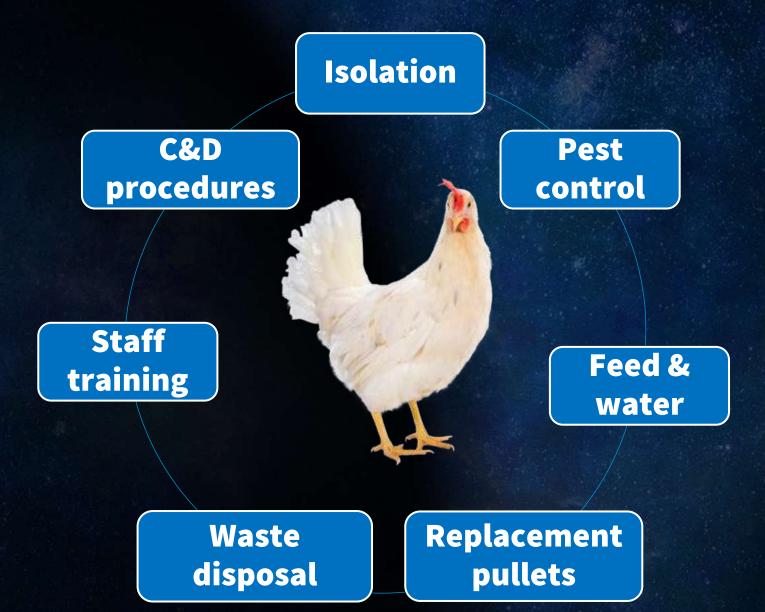


Trained
+
Committed
=
Good
Biosecurity
Practices

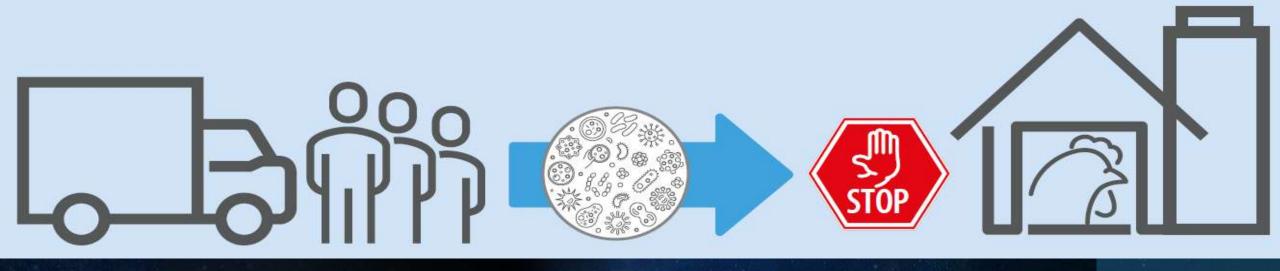


## **Biosecurity programs**









Avoid the introduction of diseases through visits or tools





# INTERNATIONAL

#### MG survival in different materials

#### 4 days



Cotton



Feather

#### 3 days



Hair

#### 2 days



Straw



Rubber

1 day



Wood



Nose

Source: Andersen 1998

Visits policy (Easiest and best to implement)







#### A decision tree for accepting visits



# INTERNATIONAL

#### The vehicles are not for driving on the farm



External parking



No entrance to all avoidable vehicles



Complete disinfection for all entering vehicles

**Entrance to a farm (ideally)** 





Logbook



Locker



Shower



Farm Cloths



Hygiene block















# INTERNATIONAL

#### Tools and personal belongings stay out



Leave your personal belongings outside...



Disinfect any items before bringing them into the farm.



Stuff coming from other farms MUST be rejected

# INTERNATIONAL

#### After going through this foot bath my boots will be:

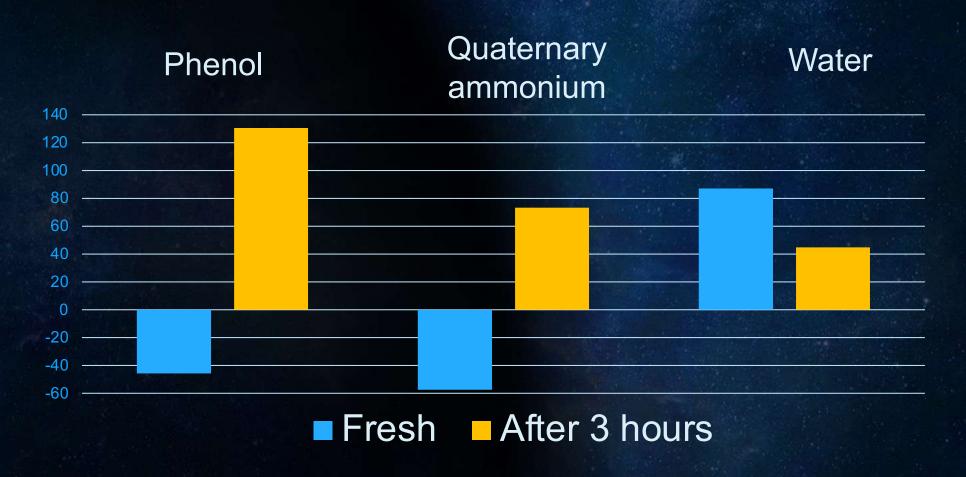


- A) More contaminated?
- B) Less contaminated?

(Hint: It's Answer A!)



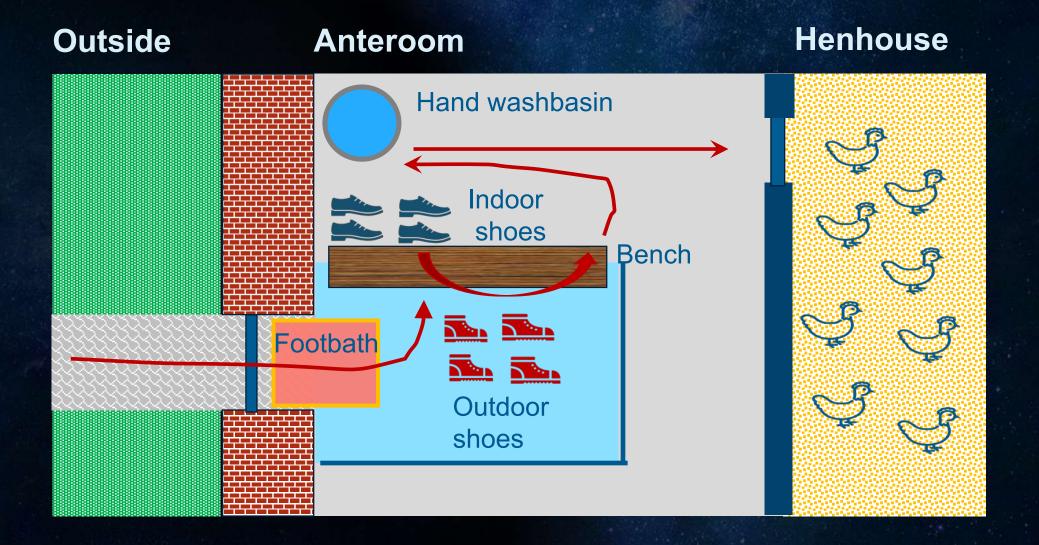
% change in total bacteria counts in shoe swabs after being footbathed in a hatchery



Source: Owen 2006



Sanitary block / Danish Barrier / Bench System







Avoid the introduction of diseases through workers or their actions



#### **BASIC** rules for Poultry Workers



No visit to other farms.



No keeping backyard poultry at home.



No bird related hobbies.



#### Staff needs for good biosecurity



Knowledge



Commitment



Easy-to-follow



# INTERNATIONAL

#### Biosecurity errors when entering and leaving poultry houses

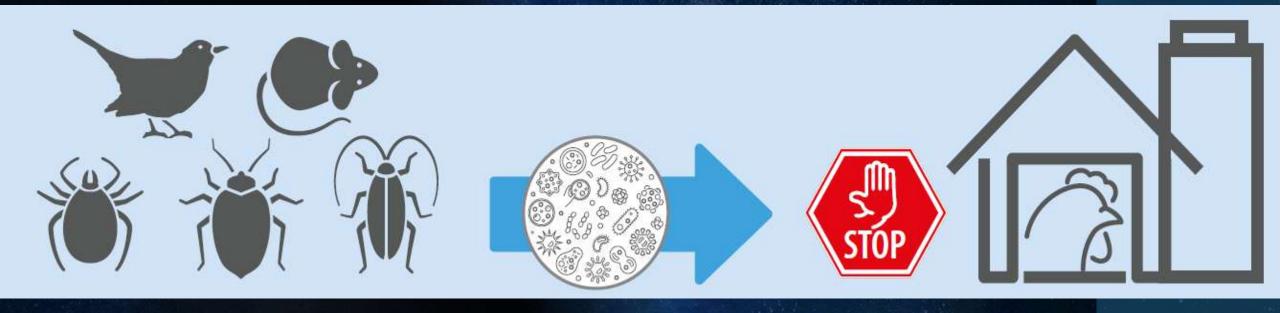


Not respecting the delimitation between dirty and clean areas	Odds ratio
Footbath VS Bench System	13.16
Short visit (< 17m) VS long visit	2.41
Observer in the room	4.61

Not signing the logbook	Odds ratio
Capacitación del personal	5.74
Observer in the room	5.70

Source: Racicot 2011





Avoid the introduction of diseases through rodents, birds or insects



Rodents



Birds



Insects

## Rodents: We Cannot coexist!





Erysipelas

(Meerburg 2012)

Salmonellosis (Meerburg 2012)

Fowl Cholera (Meerburg 2012)

Mechanical transmission

#### Getting rid of rodents

#### **Passive control**

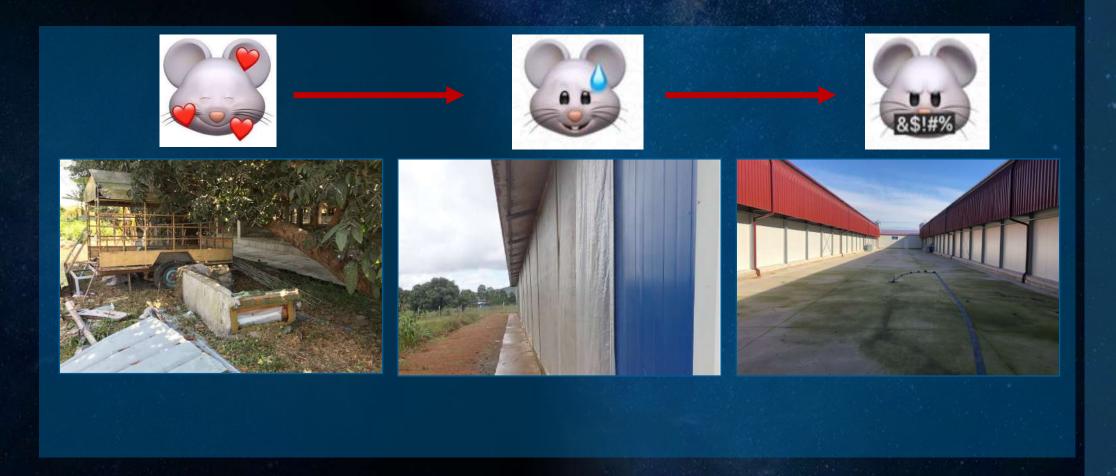


#### **Active control**



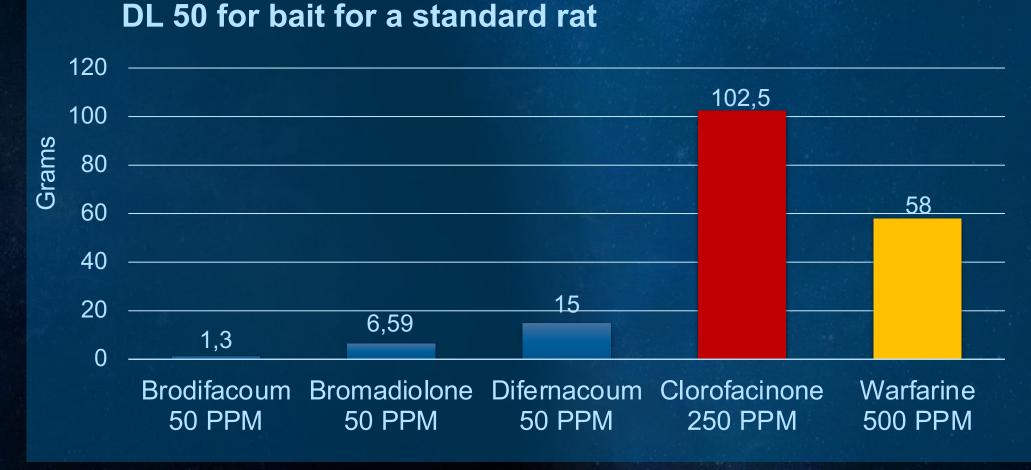


Passive control: step-by-step progress





#### Does rodent poison really kill?

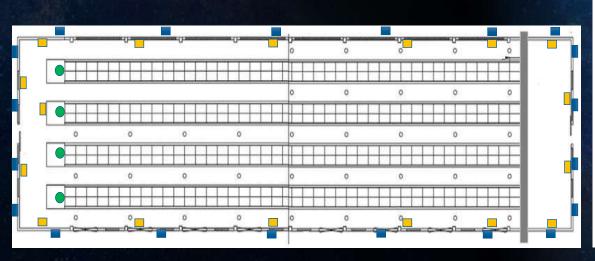


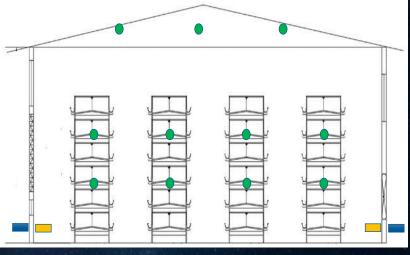


Source: MAGRAMA









Internal bait station

External bait station

Hand placement



INTERNATIONAL

What if we just let a couple of cats out and leave it to them to sort it out?



**A)** Of course. They are excellent hunters and can eat thousands of rats per week

**B)** No. They cannot control rodent population in a poultry farm

(Hint: It's Answer B!)



#### 2.3.4.4b H5N1 HPAIV: NUEVO PAPEL DE LOS MAMÍFEROS

#### RESEARCH

Outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N1) clade 2.3.4.4b virus in cats, Poland, June to July 2023

Katarzyna Domańska-Blicharz¹, Edyta Świętoń², Agnieszka Świątalska³, Isabella Monne⁴, Alice Fusaro⁴, Karolina Tarasiuk¹, Krzysztof Wyrostek¹, Natalia Styś-Fijoł¹, Aleksandra Giza², Marta Pietruk², Bianca Zechchin⁴, Ambra Pastori⁴, Łukasz Adaszek⁵, Małgorzata Pomorska-Mól⁶, Grzegorz Tomczyk¹, Calogero Terregino⁴, Stanisław Winiarczyk⁵-7





Fuente: Domanska 2022

# INTERNATIONAL

#### Wild birds: The flying rodents (even worse)



Poultry houses
MUST be bird-proof



Do not attract birds by feed spillage or others



Do not allow birds to nest in your premises

# INTERNATIONAL

#### Insects (and mites) do more than suck



Dermanyssus gallinae

Salmonella (Valiente Moro, 2009)
Escherichia coli (Valiente Moro, 2009)
Erisipela rushiopatiae (Chirico et al, 2003)
Pasteurella (Petrov, 1975)

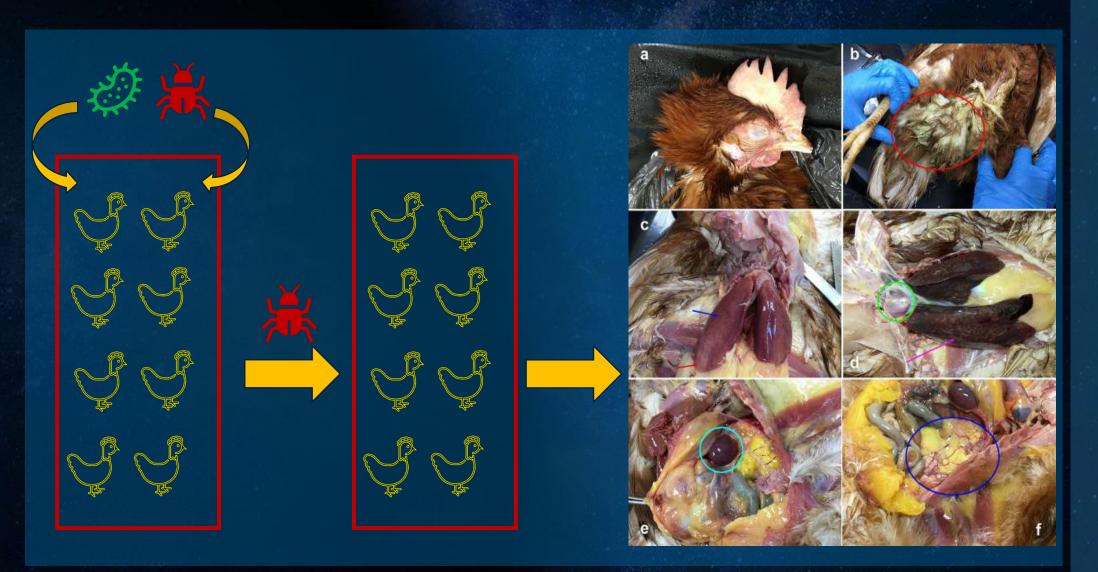


Alphitobius diapernis

Salmonella (Roche, 2009)
Campylobacter (Crippen, 2012)
Tapeworms (Goodwin, 1996)
IBD (Goodwin, 1996)



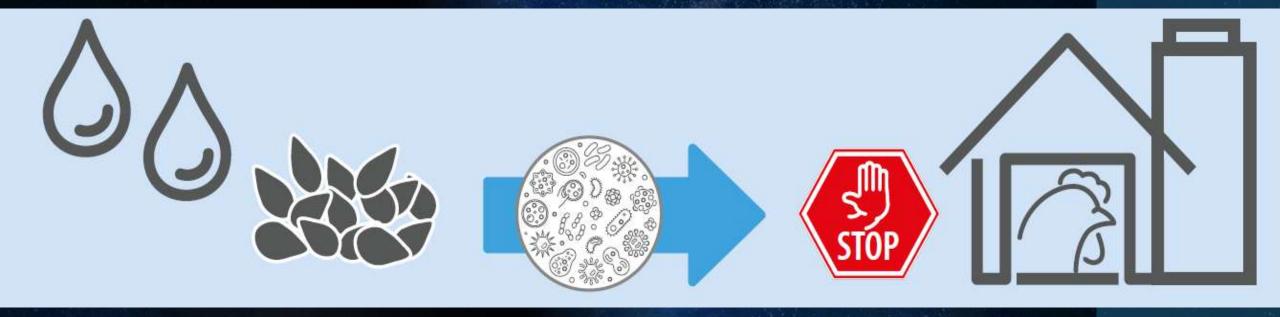
Evidence of red mite-mediated avian typhosis transmission



Source: Cocciolo 2020

## Feed & Water program





Avoid the introduction of diseases through feed and water



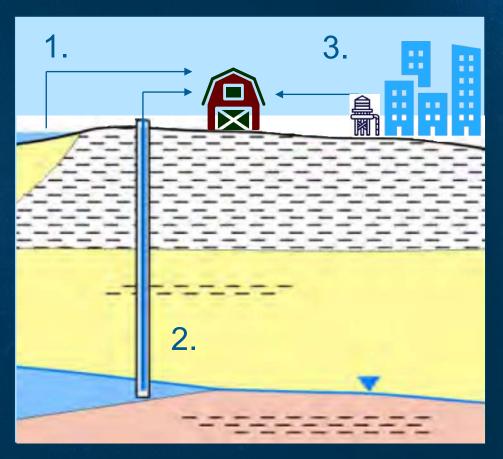
Feed



Water

#### Feed & Water program

#### Water source really maters



- 1. Surface waters
- 2. Well
- 3. Public water network

Microbiological quality

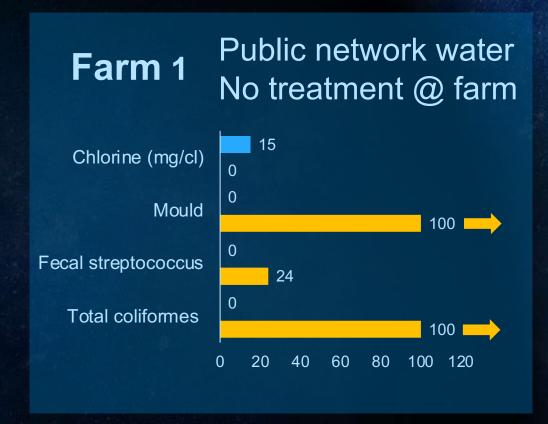
Chemical Quality

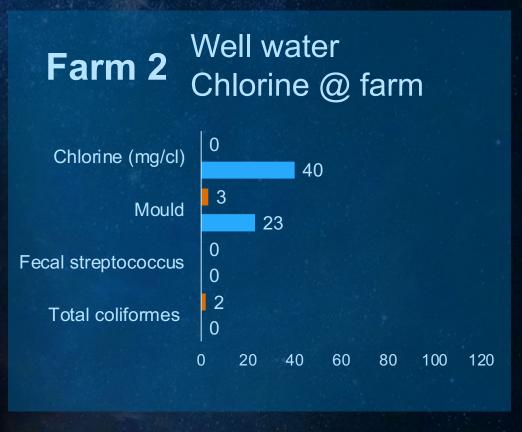
Pre-treatment



#### Feed & Water program

#### Water sanitation is a must in any case







**Collection point** 

End of the pipeline

#### Feed & Water program

Feed hygiene is also a must

Raw materials storage

Production

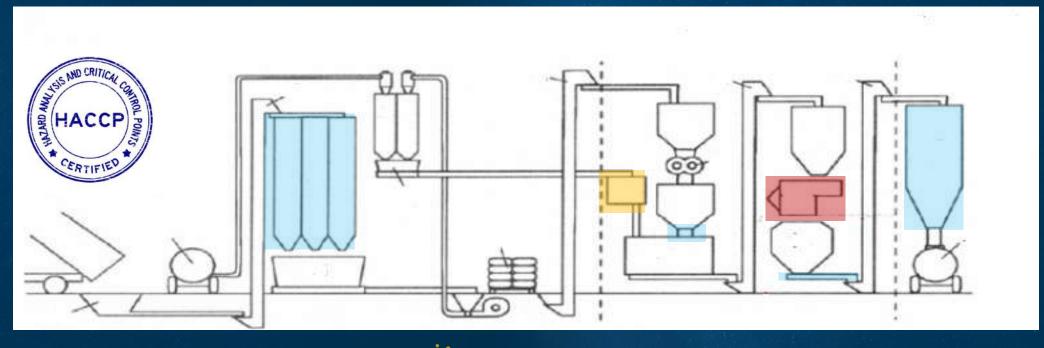
Final feed

1 .Sampling:



W Hot spot (1/4)

@ Feed (1/4)



2. Treatment:



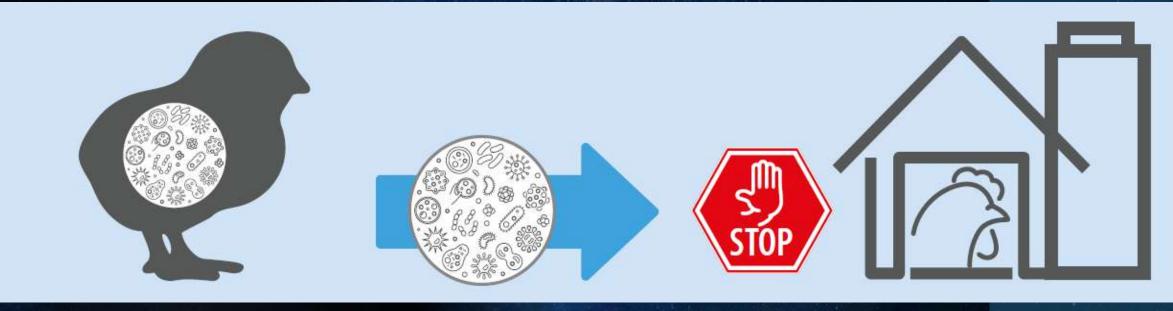


Temperature



## Replacement pullets program





Avoiding the introduction of diseases through replacement pullets



Replacement pullets

### Replacement pullets program

A highly verticalized industry ...





**Grand Parent Stock** 

**Parent Stock** 

**Commercial Layer** 

**Eggs** 



#### Replacement pullets program



...Thus, very vulnerable to vertically transmitted diseases

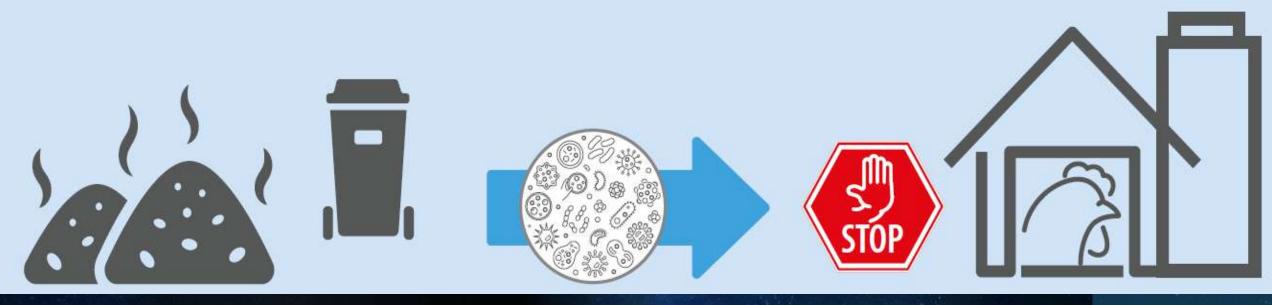


- Mycoplasma gallisepticum
- Mycoplasma sinoviae
- Salmonella spp.
- REV
- ALV
- IBH
- EDS
- REO
- •



Get day old chicks only from reliable & trustworthy suppliers



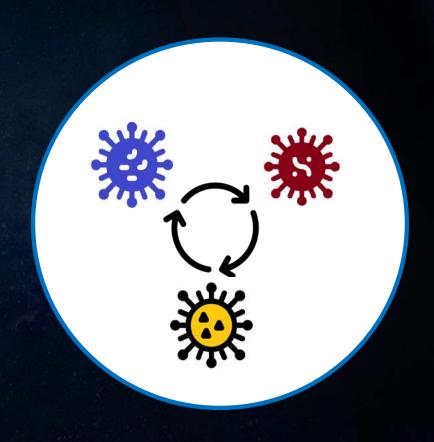


Avoid the introduction of diseases during the processes of elimination of waste



INTERNATIONAL

What do Newcastle disease, Avian influenza, Laryngotracheitis have in common?



- 1. They kill a lot and they kill fast
- 2. Manure and dead birds play a key role in its spreading

Dead birds are not a sub product
They are a biological risk

Remove all dead birds from the house daily



Store them in a correct container



Destroy them totally as soon as possible





# Manure is a sub product but it is still a biological risk



Remove it from the house as soon as possible



Treat the manure before spreading it on the fields.



Do not spread poultry manure around other poultry houses





How many farms does a catching crew visit in a day before yours?



A) None

**B)** 1

**C)** 2

**D)** 3

**E)** 4

F) I have no idea ....

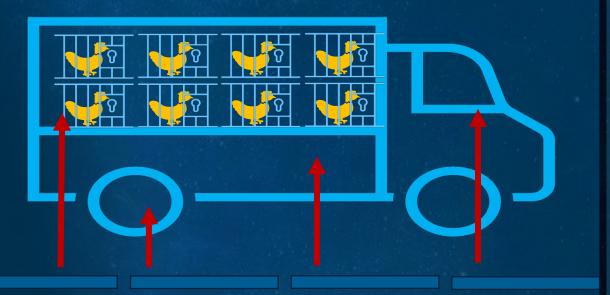
**Hint:** F is the worst possible answer



Detection of Avian Influenza in trucks used for duck farms depopulation during the 2021 HPAI outbreak in France

Detection of the AIV

genome was carried out
by r-RT-PCR for type A
influenza virus



		Crates	Wheel	Outside	Cabin	
Before C&D protocole		75% n=79	38% n=8	87% n=8	62% n=8	
After C&D protocole	_{	29% n=80	12% n=8	22% n=8	38% n=8	

Source`: Huneau-Salaun 2022

#### Clean & Disinfection procedures





Avoid the transmission of diseases from one flock of birds to the next



Cleaning



Disinfection



Sampling

#### Cleaning & Disinfection procedures



Cleaning & Disinfection procedures

Dirty house

Preparation

Dry cleaning

Wet cleaning

Disinfection

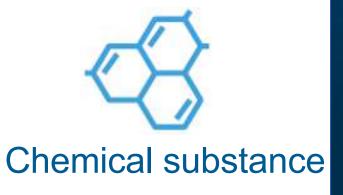
Sampling

house repopulation

#### Clean & Disinfection procedures

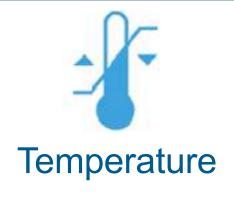
Disinfection is not magic. It is science.











## **H&N** biosecurity concept



		Programs	Isolation	Pest control	New Pullets	C&D protocol	Feed & water	₩aste disposal	Staff training
Categories	0	Localization							
		Equipment							
)		Operation							



# Conclusions



Biosecurity needs the involvement of the whole company (from the CEO to the farmers).



Biosecurity requires a wide range of areas of knowledge, but above all it requires common sense.



Biosecurity works much better if we convince our neighbors to work together according to its principles as well.







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