

Eradication and Control

- The mainstay of eradication is the identification and removal of persistently infected animals. Re-infection is then prevented by vaccination and high levels of biosecurity, supported by continuing surveillance.
- Leading the way in BVDV eradication, almost 20 years ago, were the Scandinavian countries. It took all countries approximately 10 years to reach their final stages. This program requires continual monitoring of the entire herd on an ongoing basis. ^{4,5}
- While challenge studies indicate that killed, as well as live, vaccines prevent fetal infection under experimental conditions, the efficacy of vaccines under field conditions has been questioned. The birth of PI calves into vaccinated herds suggests that killed vaccines do not stand up to the challenge presented by the viral load excreted by a PI in the field. ⁶

