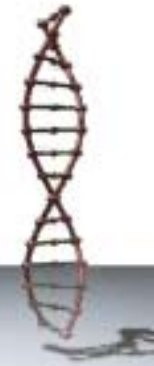
BIOSECURITY FOR PRODUCTION OF DISEASE FREE BULL & SEMEN

Biosecurity

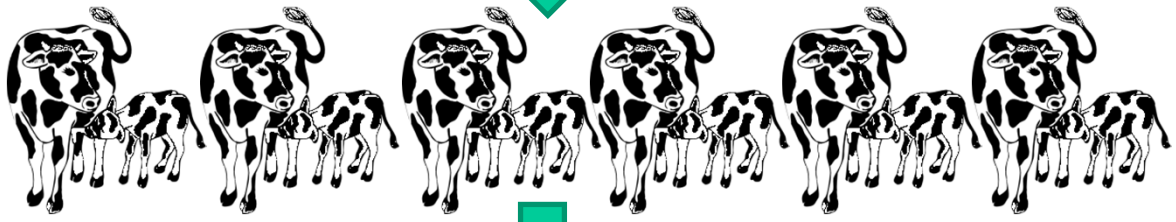


Management practices that reduce the chances of disease causing agents from entering, spreading or leaving the premises of a farm.

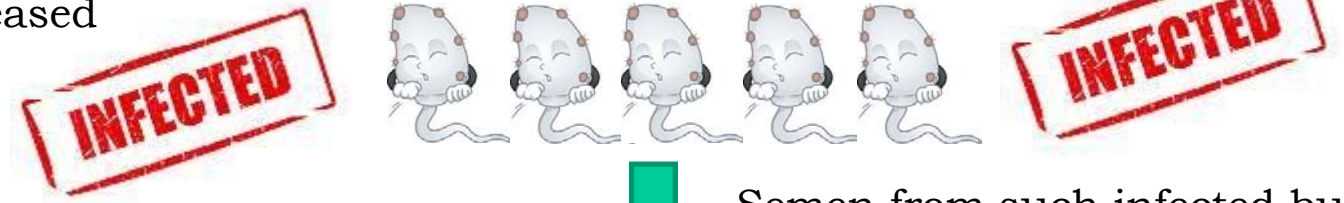
Why biosecurity?

Each bull produces ~25,000 semen doses every year

This could service **8000-10,000** breedable females (considering ~30-40% conception rate)



Even if only 5% (225) bulls of the total 4500 bulls required under NDP-I are diseased

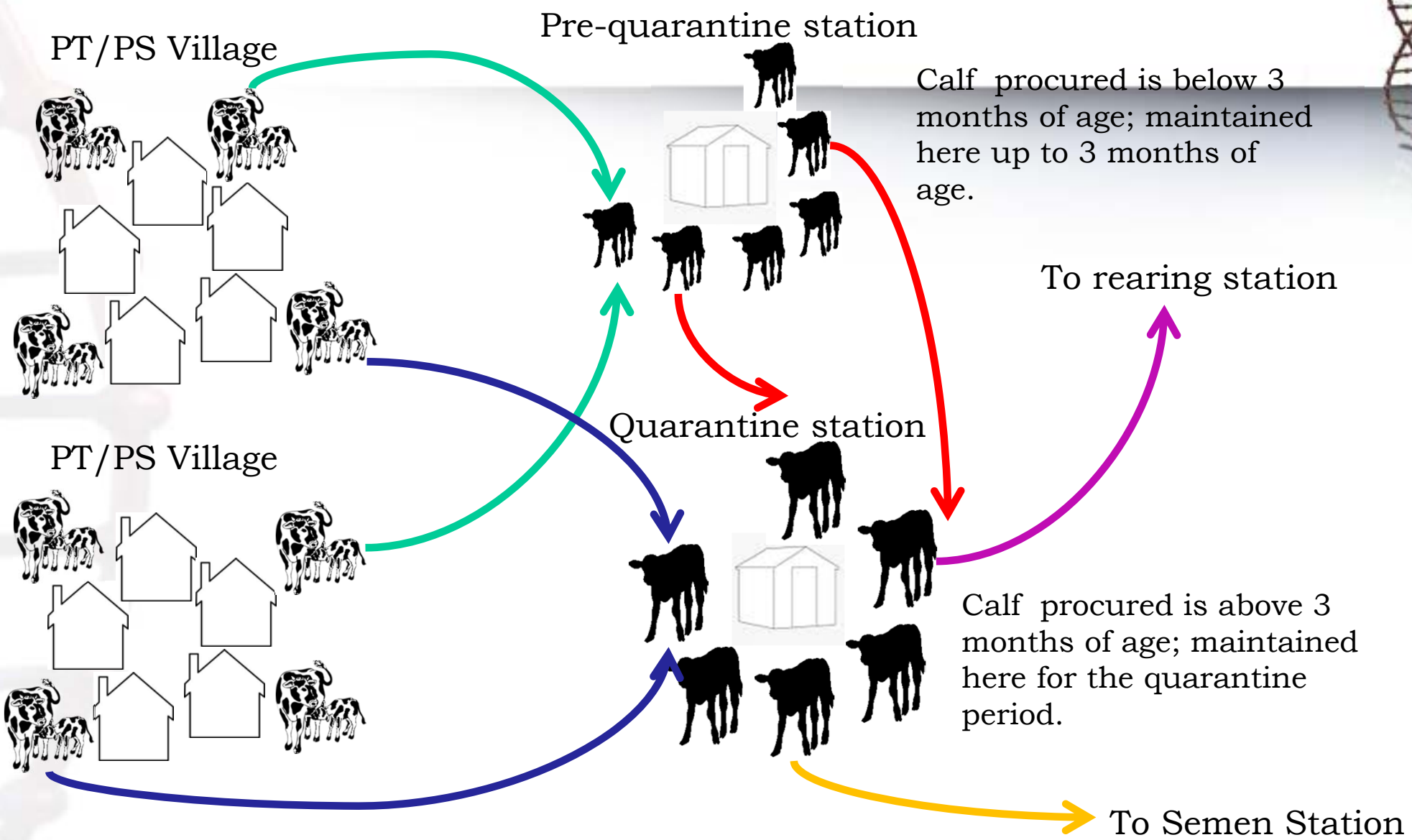


Semen from such infected bulls could service 18-23 lakh breedable females across the country

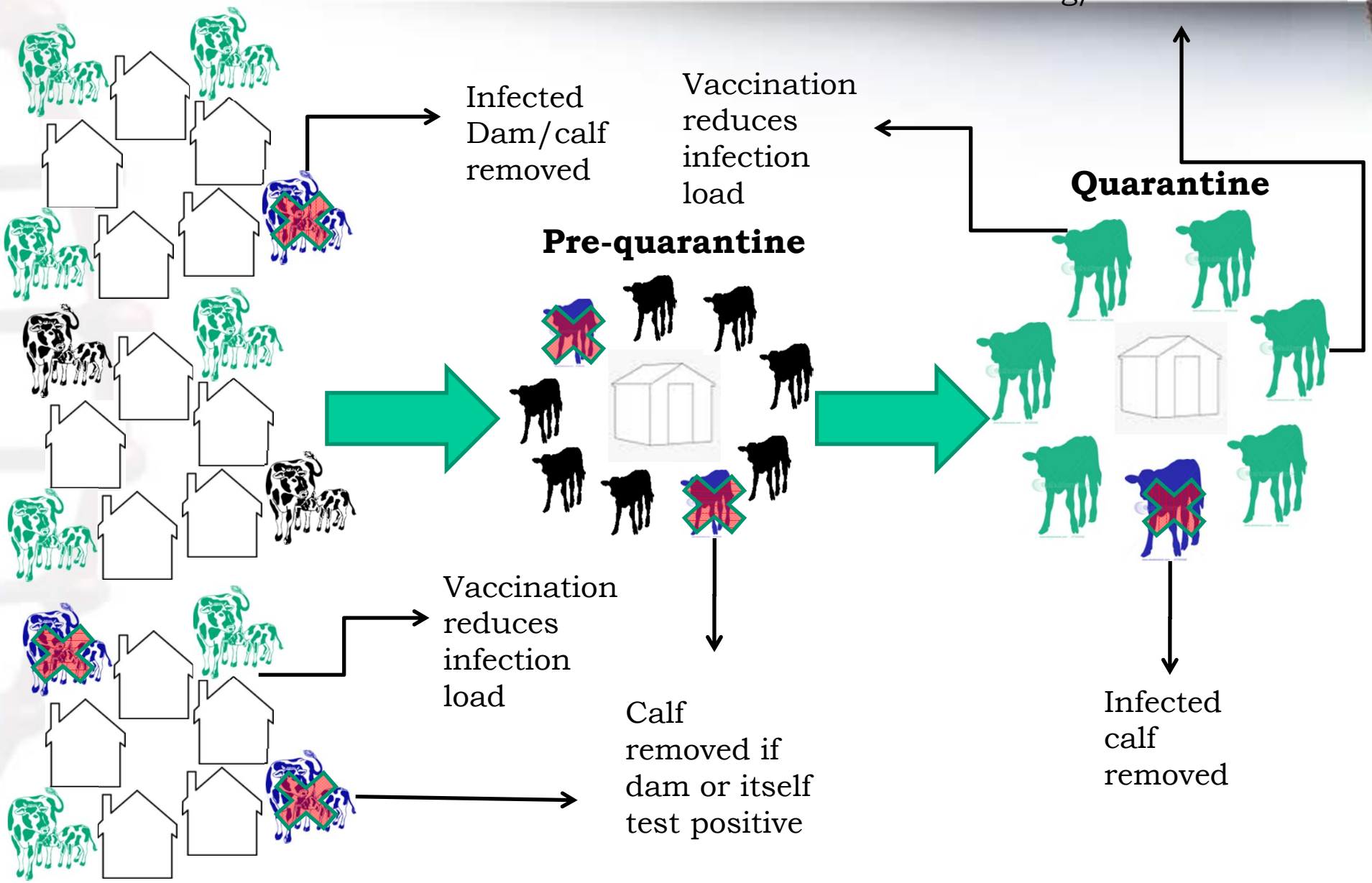
Modes of disease entry

- New animals or animals that have commingled with, or exposed to, other animals usually present the **greatest** risk. The disease causing agents may be present in some or all secretions and excretions of the animal.
- Farm personnel and visitors
- Feed, water and air
- Farm equipment and fomites
- Farm waste
- Animal products

PS & PT Projects - The process



Biosecurity measures in PT/PS projects areas

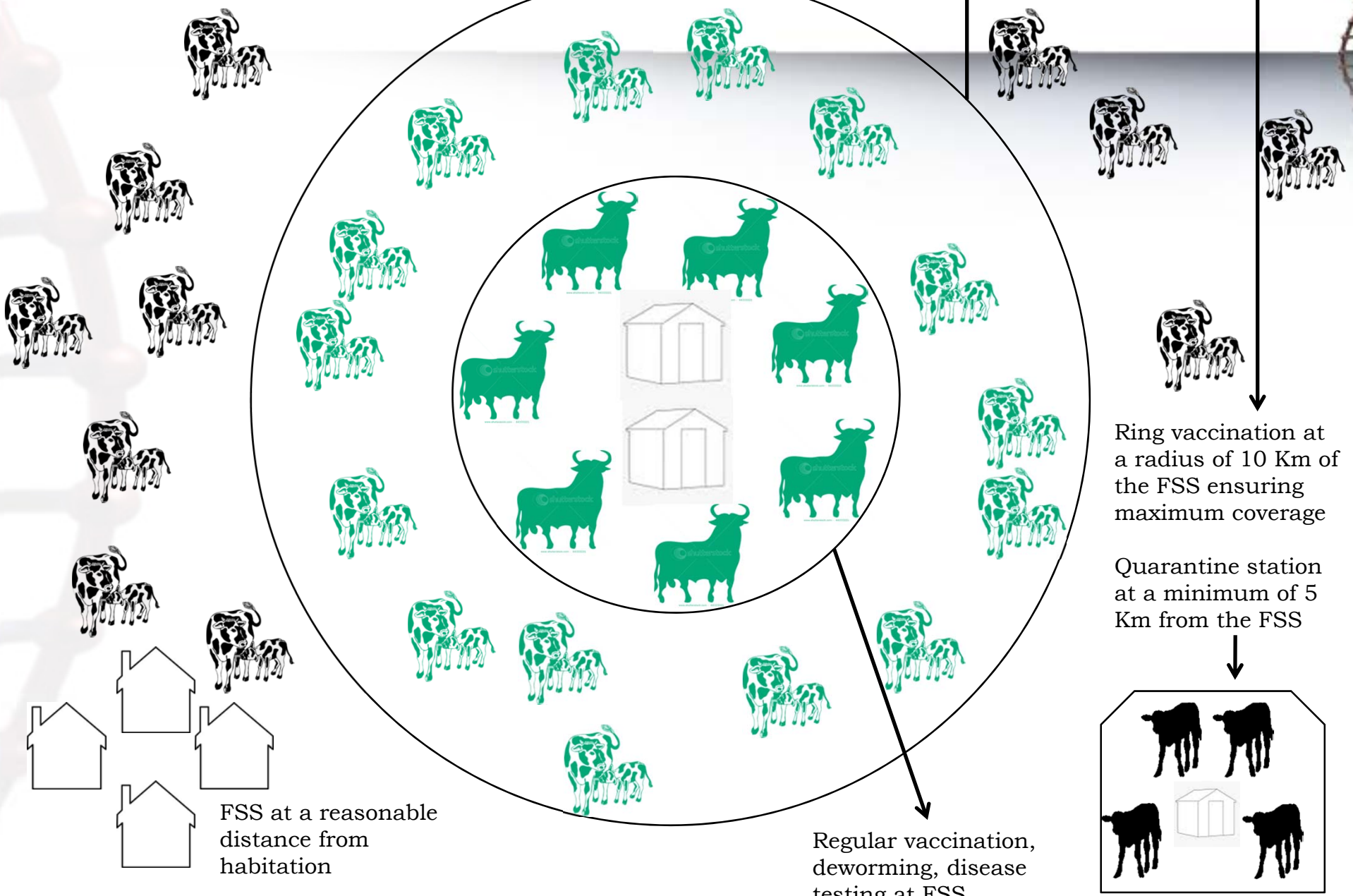


Biosecurity measures for SS

1. Livestock
2. Personnel
3. Visitors
4. Feed & fodder
5. Farm equipment, fomites and traffic
6. Farm waste
7. Carcass disposal
8. Cleaning and disinfection

Draft Biosecurity and AH Guidelines drafted by NDDB is under consideration of GoI.

Animal health measures in and around SS



Issue & way forward

Issue:

More emphasis required on biosecurity in SS for maintaining disease-free bulls, producing disease-free semen and during grading by CMU

Biosecurity Manual for semen stations may be finalized at the earliest.

Thank you for your attention