

Glossary

Annual herd progress reports	An annual herd progress report will be issued to Herdsure® members. The progress report will detail the level achieved for each protocol for which the herd is enrolled on the date of issue.
Antibody	Produced by the body in response to challenge with a disease agent. Testing for antibody determines if the animal has either previously had the infection or has produced antibody in response to vaccination.
Antigen	Antigen usually describes an infectious agent or part of it that stimulates the production of antibodies. Antigen testing is used to determine the presence of the disease-causing agent.
Beef cow, beef suckler cow or suckler cow	An animal that has given birth to at least one calf and is used to suckle the calf or other calves.
Biosecurity	Measures to prevent the introduction, or re-introduction, of disease/infection onto the farm and into the herd.
Breeding bull	An entire male animal which is over 1-year-old and is, or is intended to be, used for breeding purposes.
Bulk milk sample	A bulk milk sample comprises milk from all cows currently lactating in the herd. Bulk milk samples are used for antibody detection in dairy herds for a number of Herdsure® diseases and, in the case of BVDV, are also used to detect persistently infected animals in the milking herd by PCR.
BVD	Bovine viral diarrhoea (BVD) describes diseases caused by infection with bovine viral diarrhoea virus (BVDV).
BVDV	Bovine viral diarrhoea virus
CPH	County Parish Holding number
CTS	Cattle Tracing Scheme
ELISA antibody test	This test is used to detect antibody in blood and milk samples and may be used to screen cattle for their exposure to BVDV, etc. Antibody may also be detected following vaccination. This is useful for measuring susceptibility.
<i>Fasciola hepatica</i>	The liver fluke parasite.
Fasciolosis	The disease caused by the liver fluke.
Fluke egg detection	A widely used test carried out on faeces to detect the eggs of adult liver fluke.

Flukicide	A treatment that kills liver fluke. Various drugs are available, some of which kill only adult fluke and some which kill both adult and immature fluke.
Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR) also known as Bovine Herpes Virus-1 (BHV-1)	A bovine herpes virus causing respiratory disease, milk drop and abortion. Once infected, an animal becomes a carrier and may be infectious to others at any time in life, particularly if stressed. Vaccination is an important control measure.
Johne's disease	A bacterial infection caused by <i>Mycobacterium avium</i> subspecies <i>paratuberculosis</i> (MAP). Present in the faeces of infected animals, it can survive for over a year in the environment. While infection usually occurs early in life, clinical signs may take several years to develop with progressive loss of condition, diarrhoea and decreased milk production.
Known health status	Programmed testing will determine the health status for the diseases within Herdsure® services. When considering replacement animals, it is important that these, where possible, are of equivalent or higher known health status to reduce the risk of introducing disease.
Leptospirosis	Leptospirosis is zoonotic, causing disease in animals and humans. The disease can cause milk drop, abortion and infertility. After the initial infection, the organism remains in the kidneys and reproductive tract and animals continue to be a source of infection for other stock.
L. Hardjo	The bacterium causing the disease known as leptospirosis.
Liver fluke	The liver fluke parasite infects grazing animals including cattle, sheep, deer, camelid species, rabbits, horses and, occasionally, humans.
Marker vaccine (IBR)	IBR marker vaccine allows testing to differentiate vaccine antibody from antibody produced by natural infection. The ELISA test used in conjunction with marker vaccine does not detect marker vaccine antibodies.
Milking cow or dairy cow	An animal that has given birth to at least one calf and is used for the production of milk.
<i>Mycobacterium avium paratuberculosis</i> (MAP)	This organism causes the bacterial infection, Johne's disease, which may also be referred to as Paratuberculosis.
Neosporosis	Disease caused by the protozoan parasite <i>Neospora caninum</i> . It is one of the most commonly diagnosed causes of abortion in cattle in the UK.
PCR	Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) is a gene detection technology which identifies the genetic material of the target

organism. For BVDV, testing may be carried out from blood, milk and tissue samples.

Persistently infected (PI)	Infection with BVDV in the first third of pregnancy, when the calf has no functional immune system, means the calf cannot remove the virus and cannot produce antibody against the virus. The calf may not survive, resulting in abortion, but some are born and appear normal but are 'persistently infected' (PI). PI animals remain a source of infection as they excrete the virus for the rest of their lives.
Protocol	Herdsure® protocols define the steps and testing required for cattle health improvement.
Registered herd	A single holding with a single County Parish Holding number (CPH).
Sero-positive	A sero-positive animal is one where testing has identified the presence of antibody to the agent being investigated.
Transient infection	For Herdsure® services, this is the description of a BVD infection that occurs in susceptible animals and is usually of short duration, i.e. not a persistently infected (PI) animal.
Triclabendazole	A flukicide active against immature and adult fluke.
TT	Tuberculin Test – a skin test carried out in the field for TB control in cattle.
Virus-negative	Refers to animals tested for the virus (BVD) where no evidence of infection is found. These animals would be of low risk to others with regard to BVD.
Virus-positive	Refers to animals tested for the virus (BVD) where evidence is found. These animals are of high risk to others. BVDV-positive animals may be persistently or transiently infected.
Youngstock	All male and all female cattle (up to the birth of their first calf) from birth, regardless of breed or intended purpose. The only exception is breeding bulls over 1 year of age.
Zoonotic	A disease of animals that can be transmitted to humans.