

Surveillance of emerging diseases in cattle based on reproduction data

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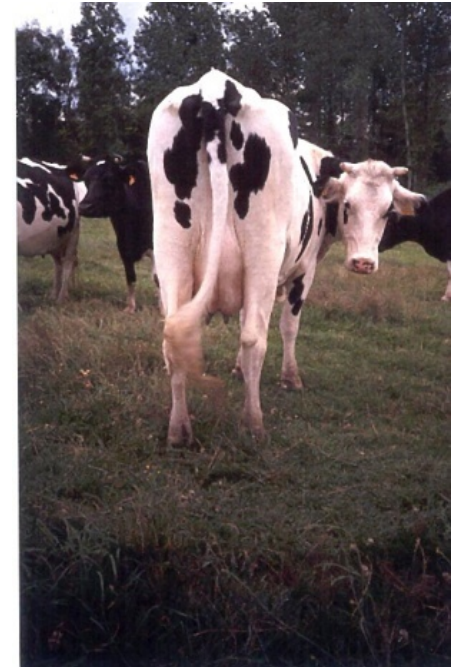
³*GD Animal Health Service, Deventer, The Netherlands*



Background of the project

Available data for syndromic surveillance

- **Reproduction data for dairy cattle**
 - Dates of AI
 - Dates of calving
- **High coverage**
- **Continuity in time**
- **Use for Identification + Payment + Pedigree → Reliability**



Basis & Hypothesis of the project

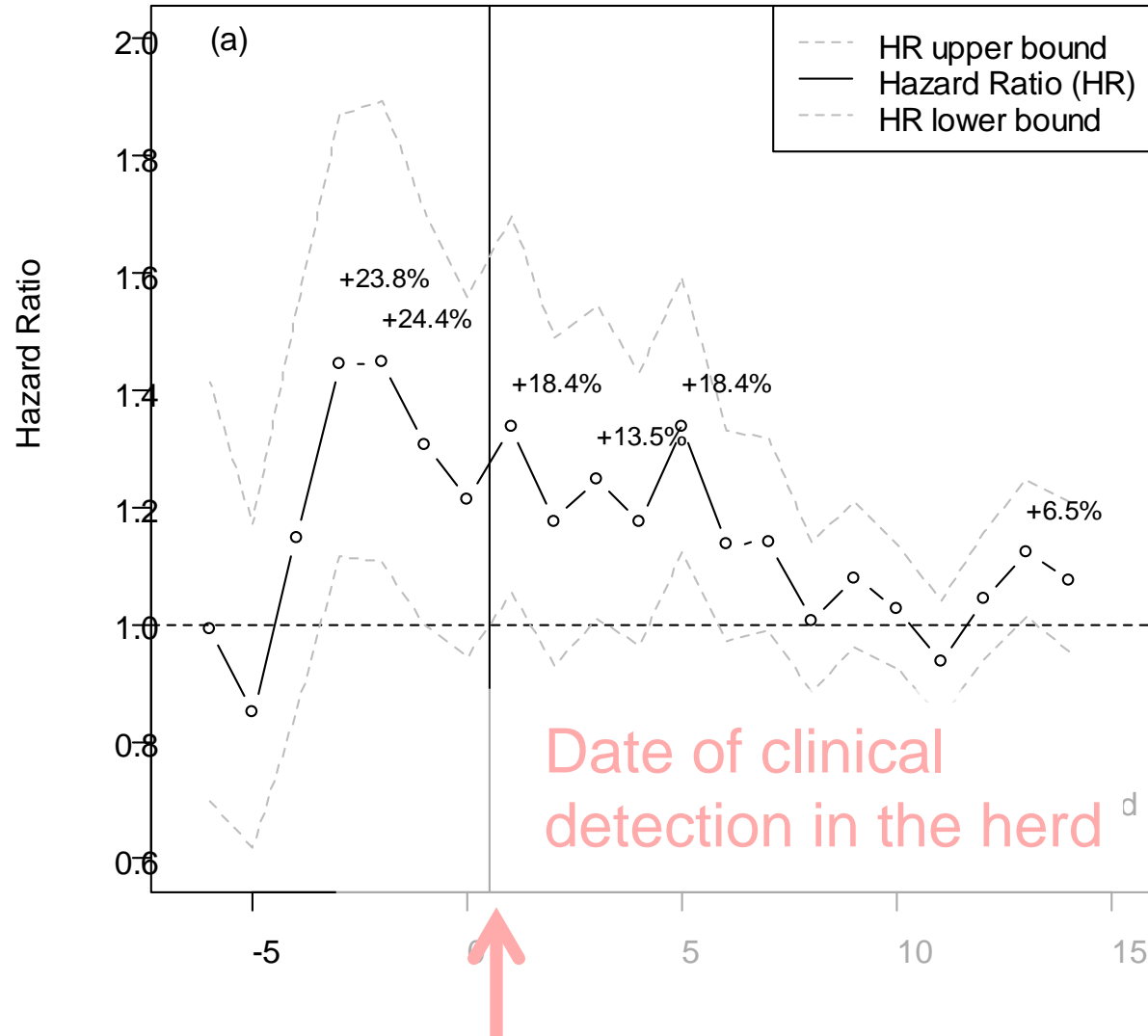
Infectious diseases can impair reproduction

- e.g. BTV

→ return-to-service

→ abortions

Can an increase in reproduction disorders be used to early detect a disease emergence?



Objectives

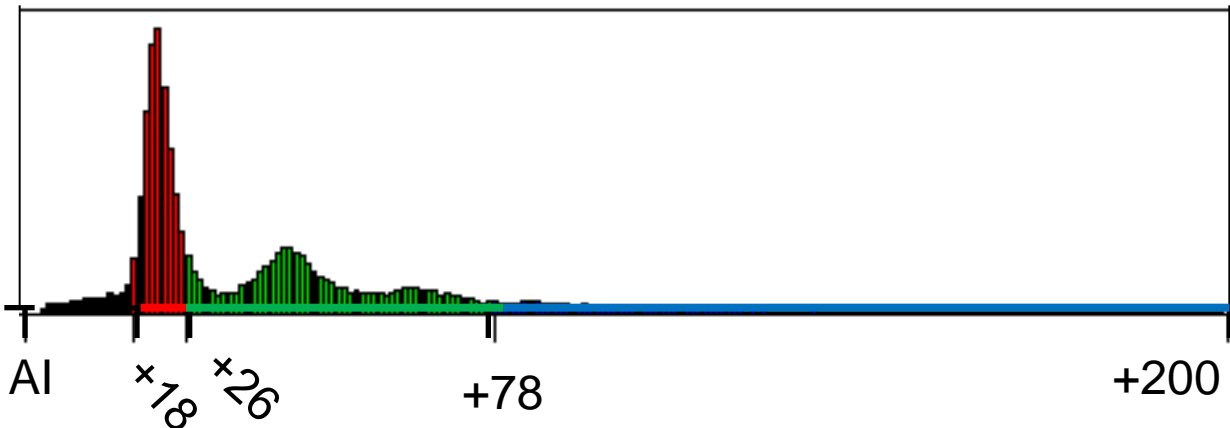
1. To develop and evaluate indicators of health disorders based on reproduction data for early detection of emerging diseases
2. To evaluate the performances of modelling approaches for surveillance
 - Ability to detect an emergence
 - Timeliness: early detection
 - Reduced number of false alarms



Using emergence of BTV in 2007-2008 in France as a case

Definition of five complementary indicators

Frequency of the intervals
between 1st AI and return-to-service



- Fertility disorders
- Early embryonic death
- Fertility disorders
- Late embryonic death
- Fetal death
- Abortion

1

2

3

Computing time series for each indicator

For indicator 1 to 5: daily rates of occurrence

- Separately in cows and in heifers

Number of events in cows/heifers that day

Number of cows/heifers at risk that day

Cow/heifers at risk:

- Present in the herd
- In the ad hoc interval for the indicator
- Not censored (by a return or calving since AI)

Forecasting and measures of differences

History based prediction

Learning period

2003 to 2006 (+/- yearly update)

Forecast period

2007 to 2011

Time-series statistical modelling

- ARMA
- EWMA
- Farrington algorithm
- Trigonometric regression over time
- Logistic model with covariates on cow characteristics

Differences

- Confidence interval of the prediction
- CUSUM: cumulative difference observed-predicted

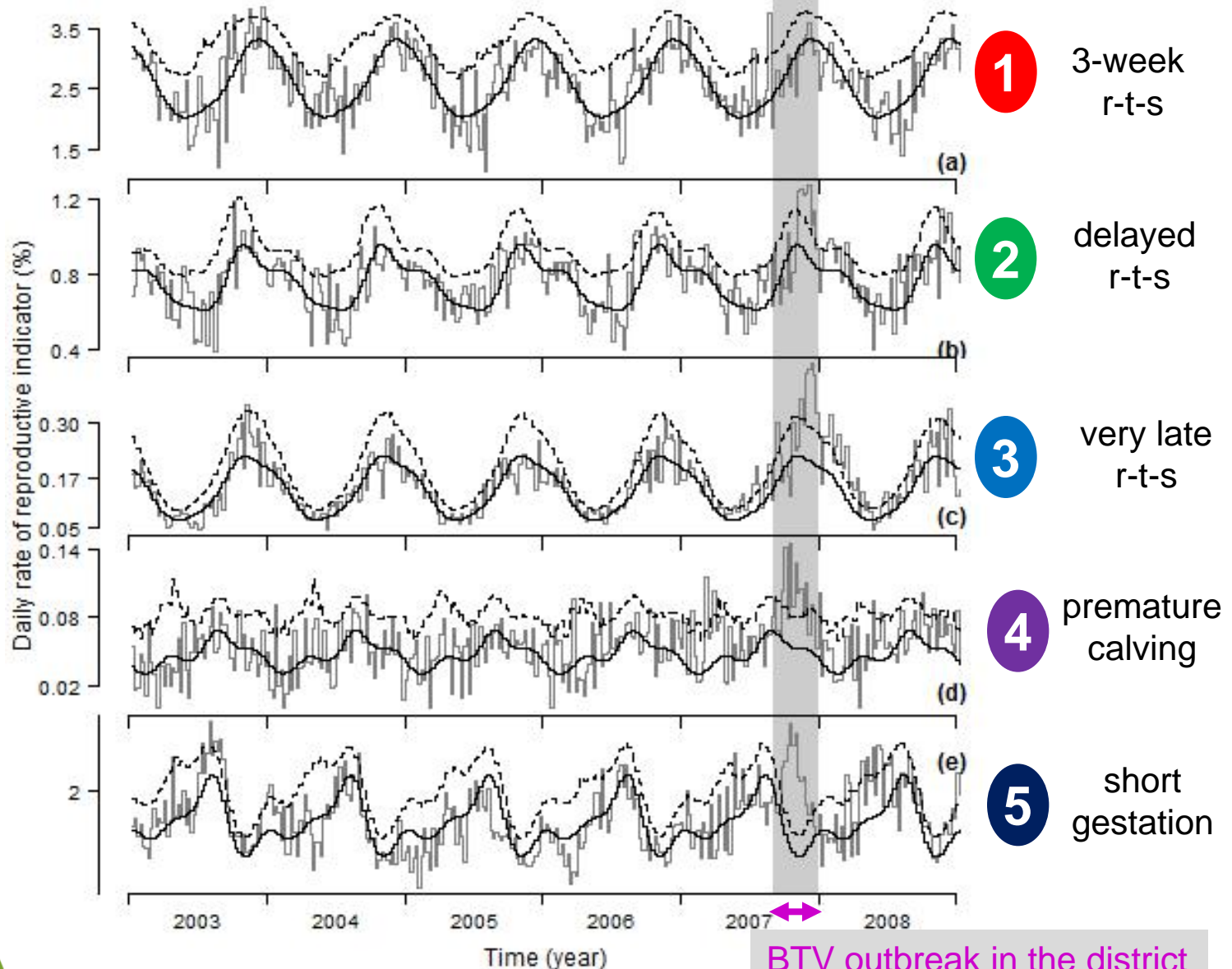
Results: variations in indicators over time

Example in one district infected in 2007 (Meuse)

Observed

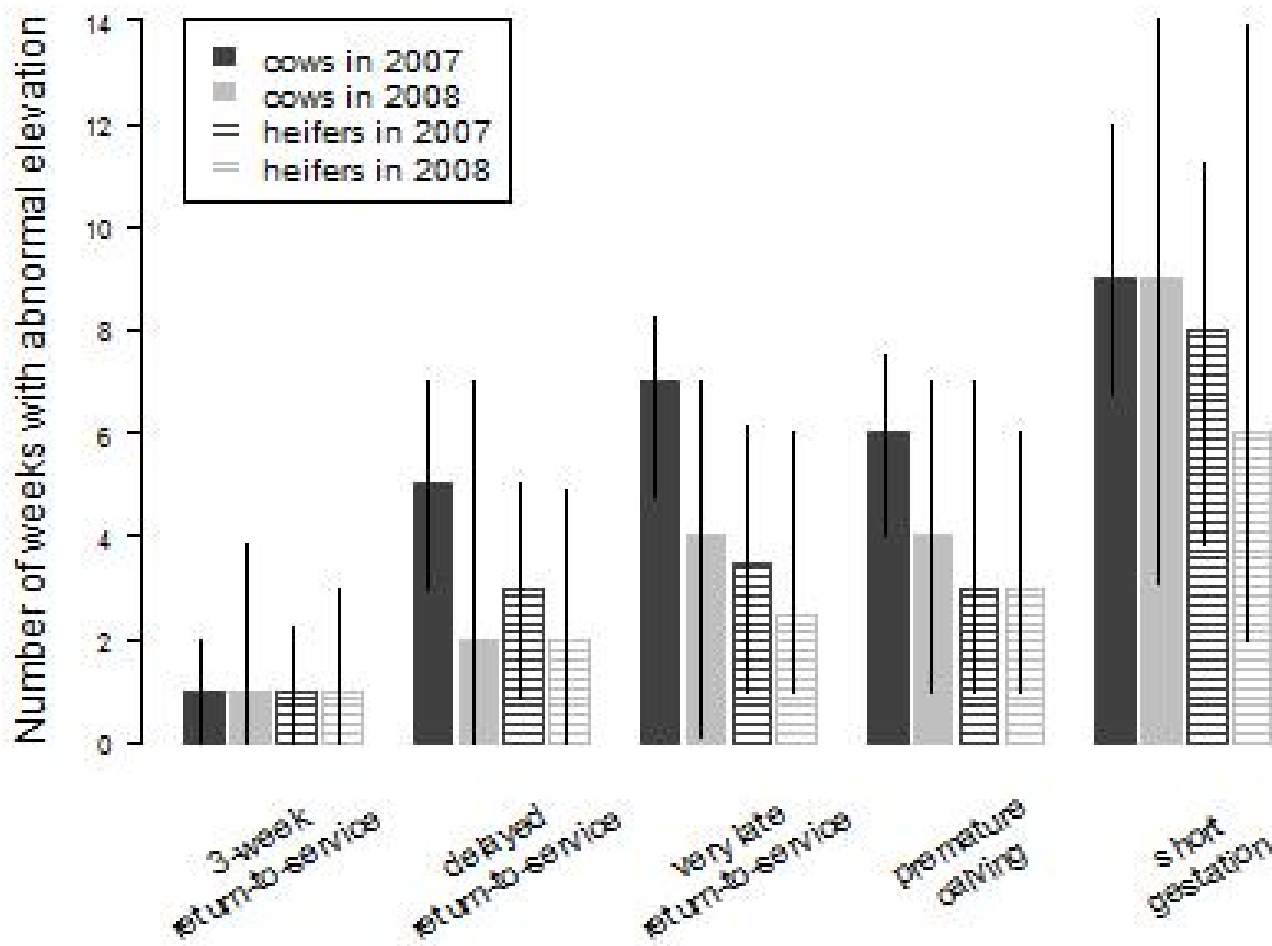
Predicted

Upper bound of 95%CI



Results: duration of « high » difference

#weeks >95%CI during the BTV outbreak (median)



1

2

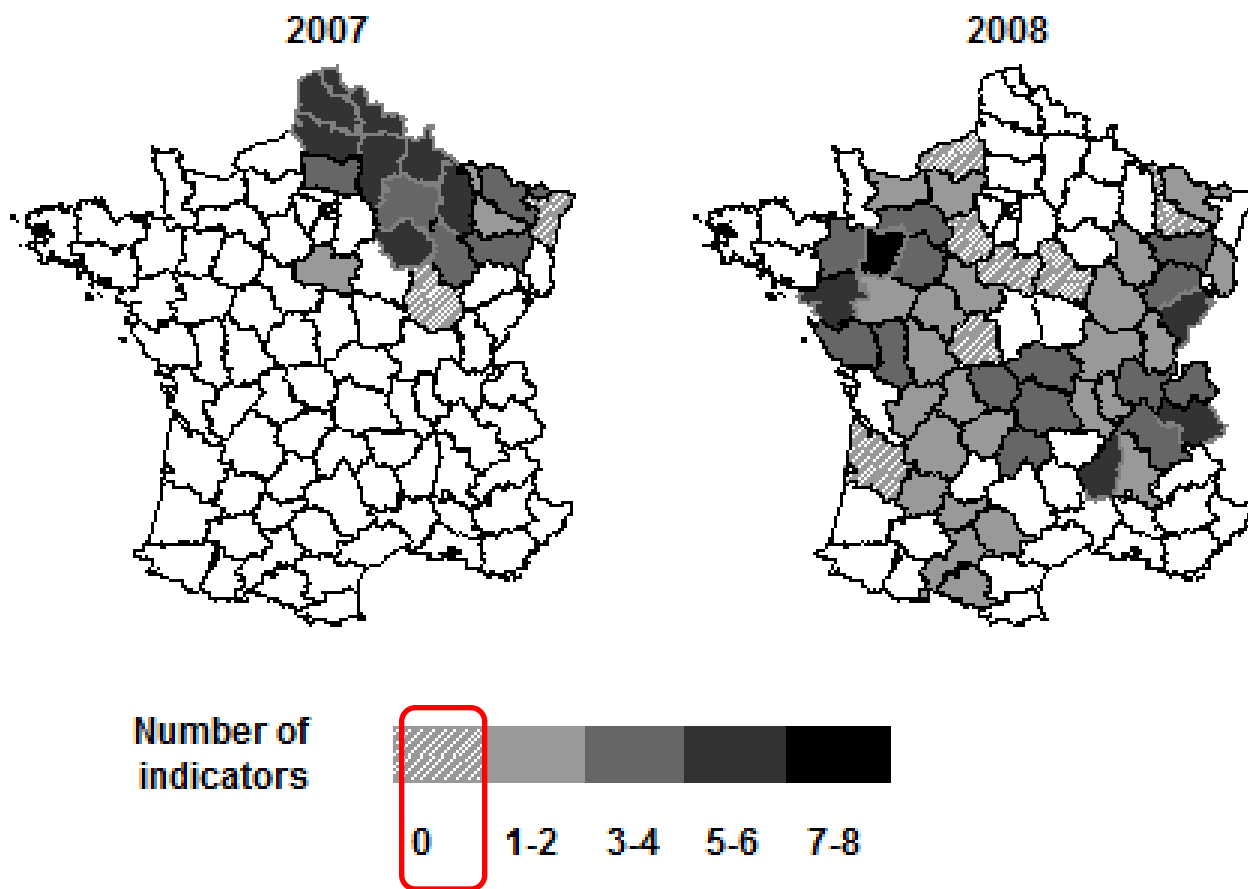
3

4

5

Results: combined indicators per district

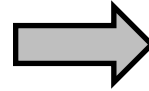
indicators with elevation >3 weeks per district



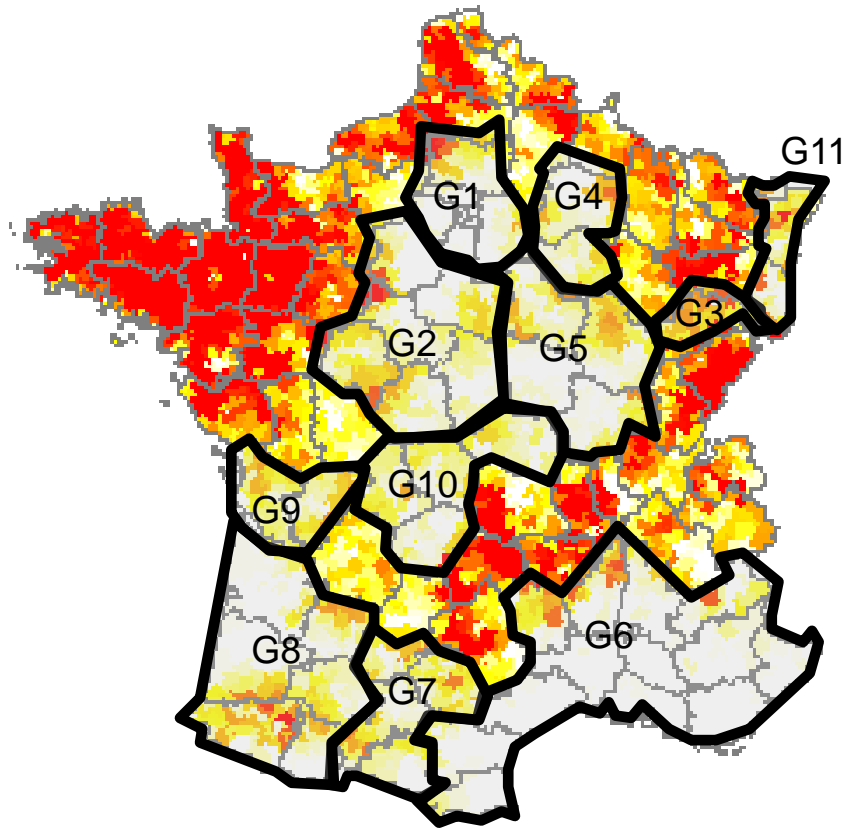
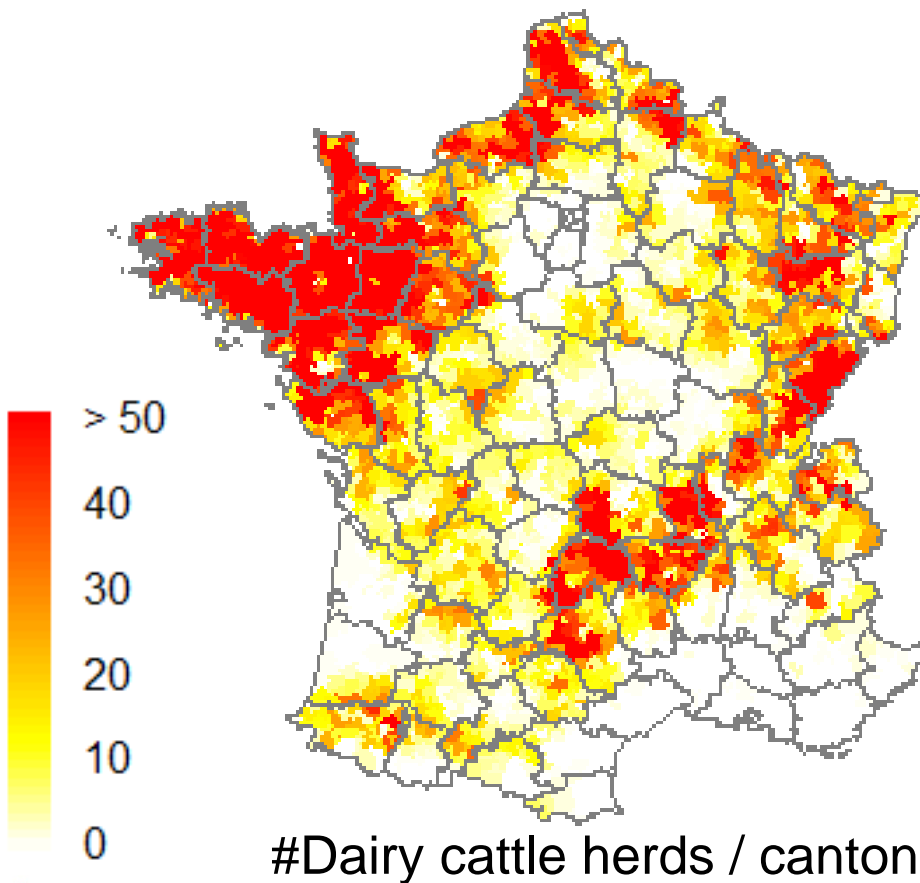
District not infected or #herds <100

Automatic detection of elevations

Heterogenous distribution
of dairy cattle herds

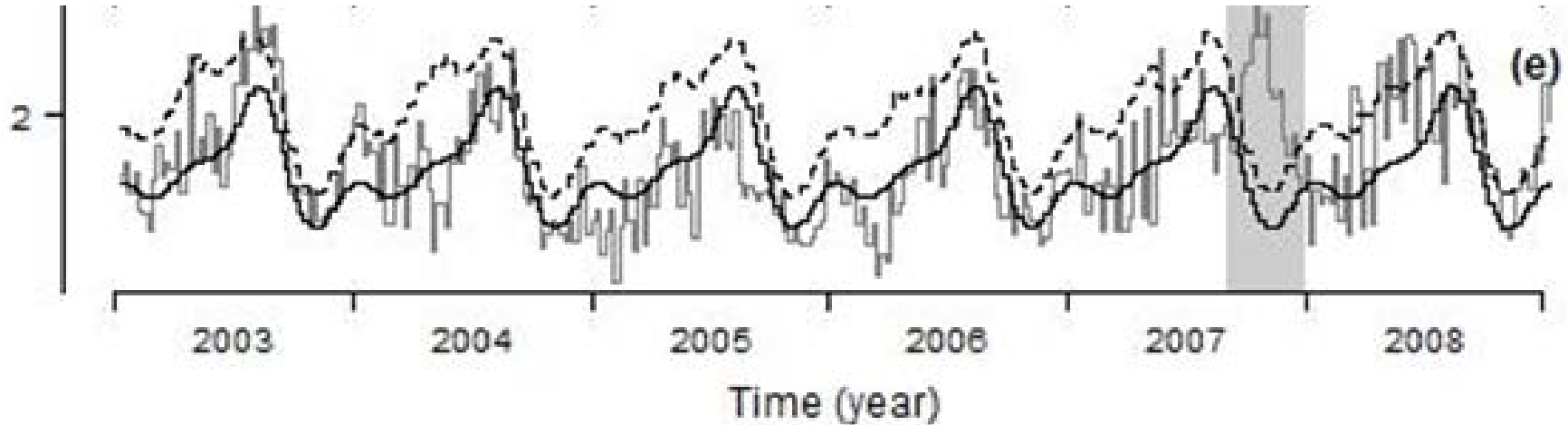


Data driven grouping:
#herds > 500
in each spatial unit



Automatic detection of elevations: CUSUM

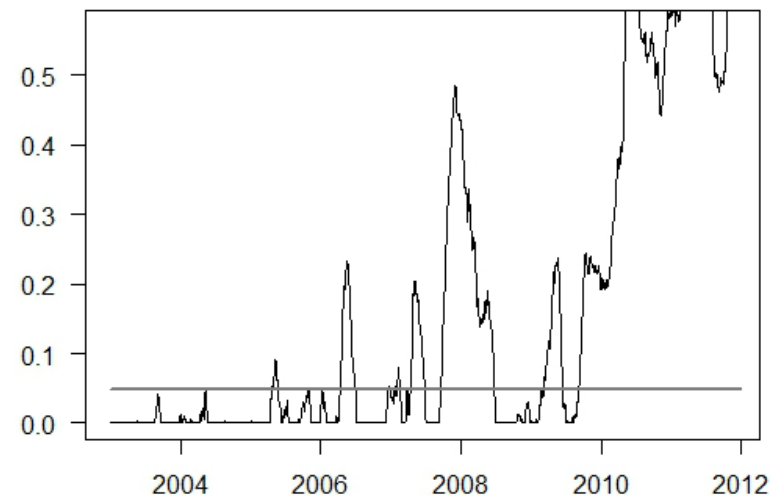
Calculation of a CUSUM in each district



5

$$Cusum(t) = \max \left\{ 0, Cusum(t-1) + (Y_t - \hat{Y}_t - k) \right\}$$

Cumulative
sum



Results: ability to detect an infected district

“Sensitivity” at the district level

In districts with final prevalence > 10%



Number of automatically detected districts

	1	2	3	4	5	#districts
2007	0	9	10	5	10	12
2008	1	6	9	4	25	26

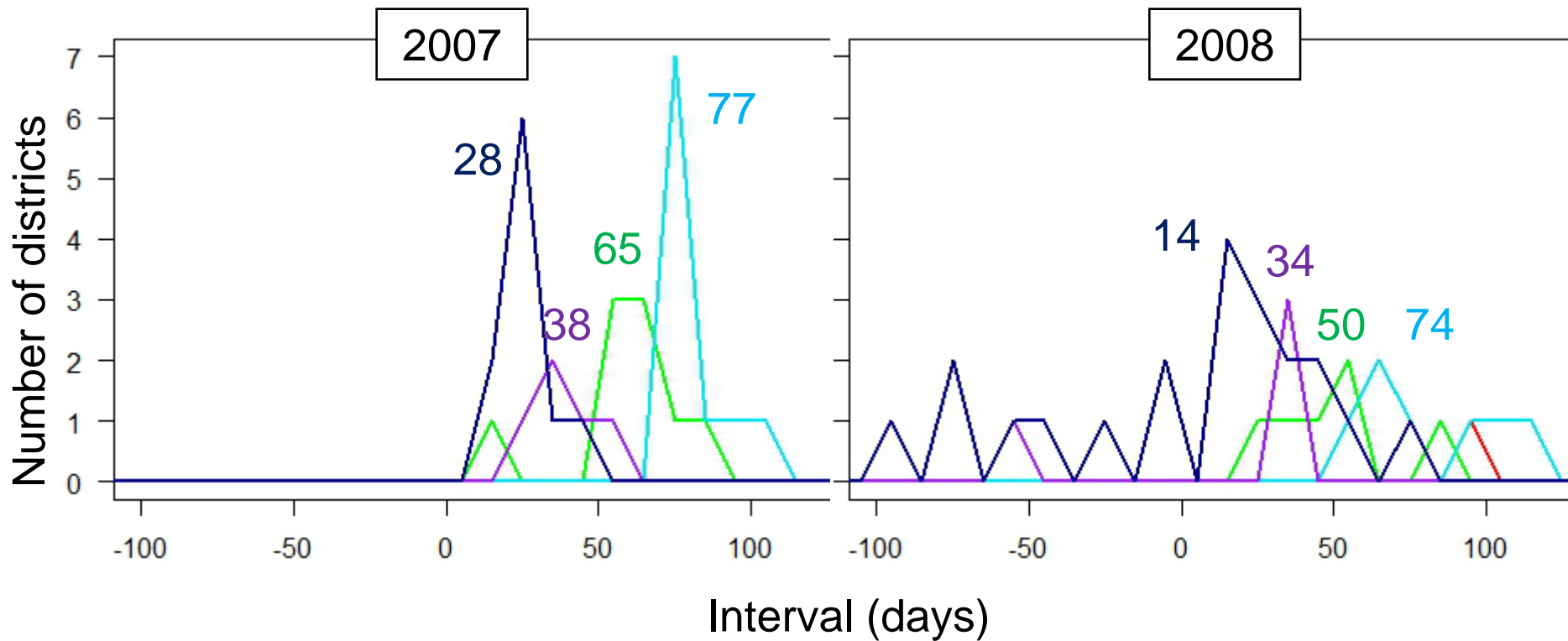
Results: Timeliness

Precocity of the detection

In districts with final prevalence > 10% (at the end of the vector season)



Interval between 1st clinical notification and 1st alarm in the district (median)

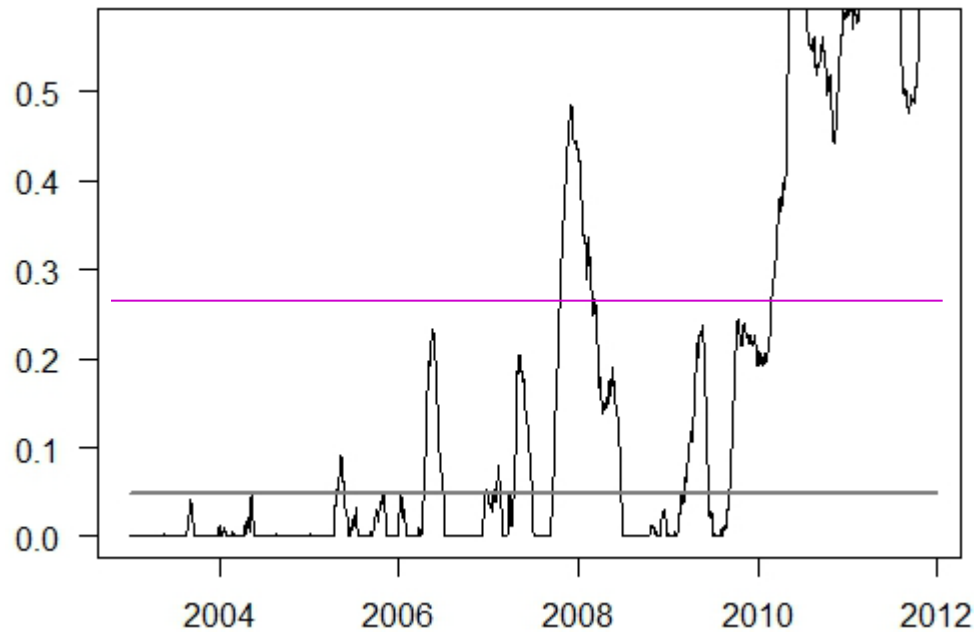


- 5
- 4
- 2
- 3
- 1

CUSUM: effect of the threshold h

Example: short gestation in one district

Cumulative
sum



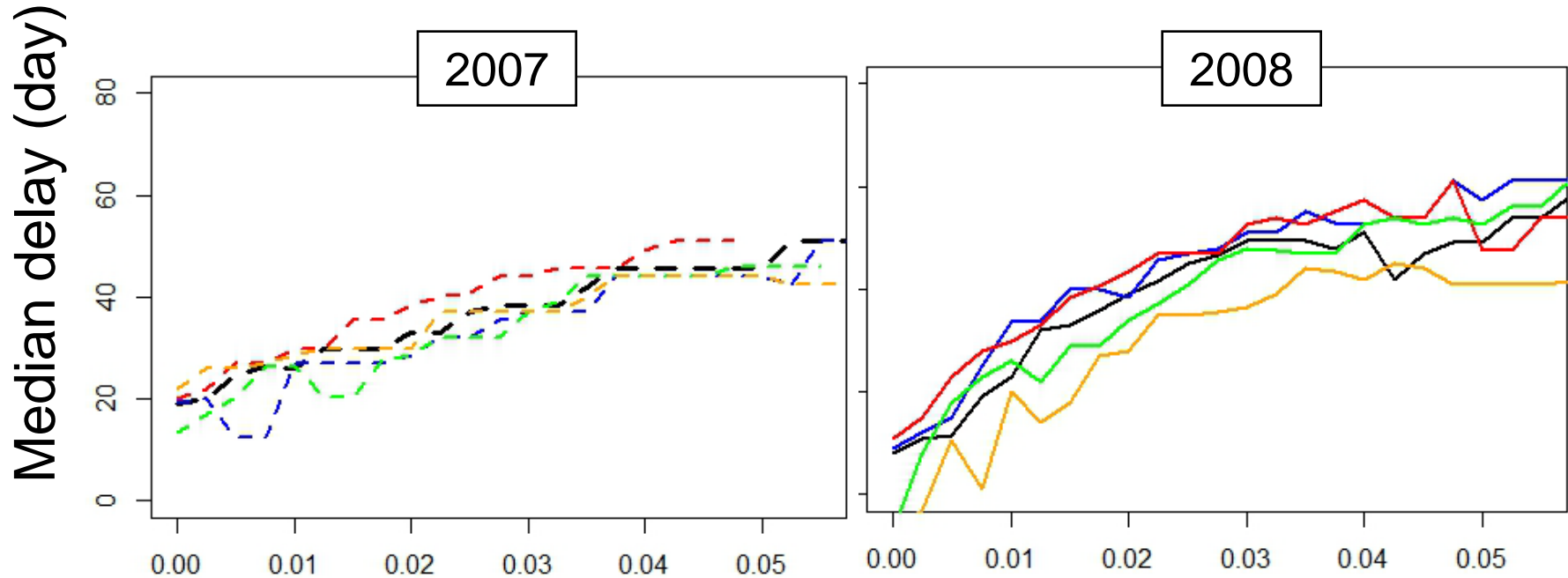
Time (years)

Results: h threshold and timeliness

Interval from clinical notification to detection



In districts with final prevalence > 10%



h

Covariate model

ARMA

EWMA

Temporal regression

Farrington

h

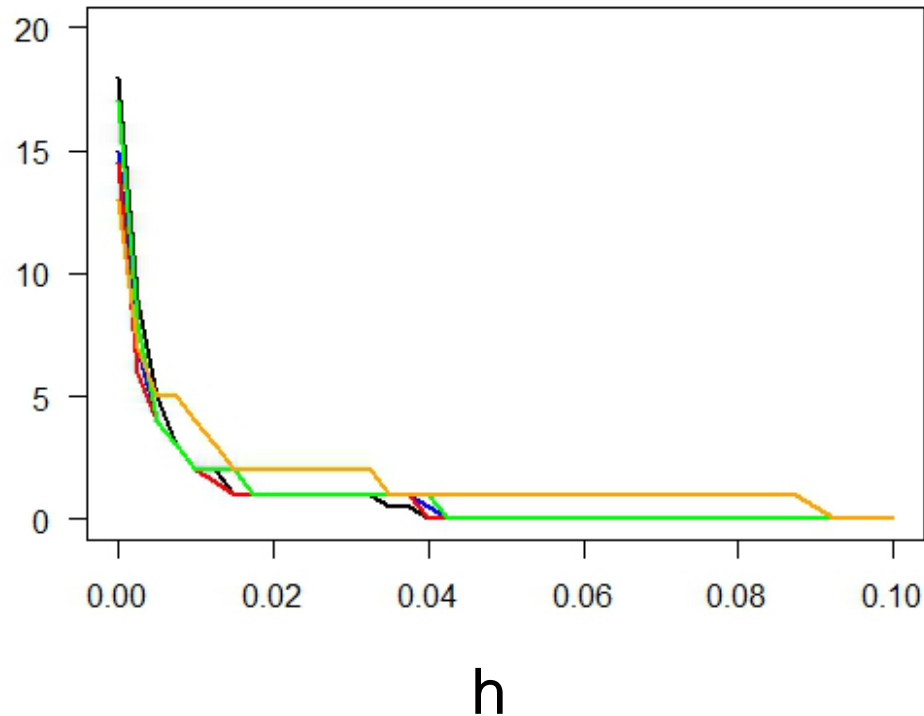
Results: h threshold and specificity

Number of false alarms

All districts



Median number of alarms



Covariate model
ARMA
EWMA
Temporal regression
Farrington

Conclusions

Relevance and effectiveness of 4 indicators out of 5 to detect BTV outbreaks

- 3 = previously demonstrated effects of BTV
- early gestation = biological mechanism unknown
 - Fever? (extension to a number of diseases)

No difference between statistical models for prediction → simplicity

Choice of the h threshold → decision-maker's priorities between Se, Sp and timeliness

Conclusions

**Reproduction data are of interest
for syndromic surveillance**

**Preferably combine several indicators
to detect « multiple » signals**

- **Interpretation of alarms**

**If one indicator only : the most reactive
one = « short gestations »**



Acknowledgements

Project team

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- **GD Animal Health Service, Deventer, The Netherlands**

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Data

- **CTIG, INRA Jouy en Josas (Reproduction data)**
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That's all for today...

Thanks for your attention!

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