

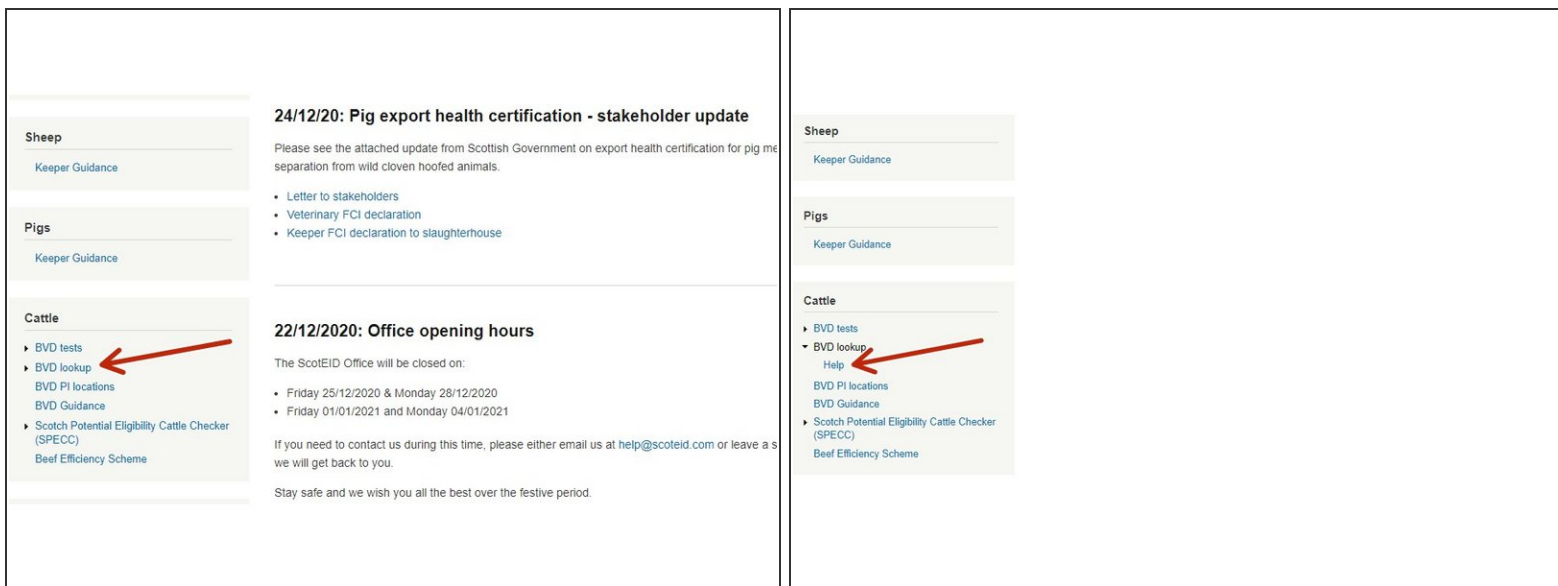
ScotEID Library

BVD Categories

Written By: ScotEID

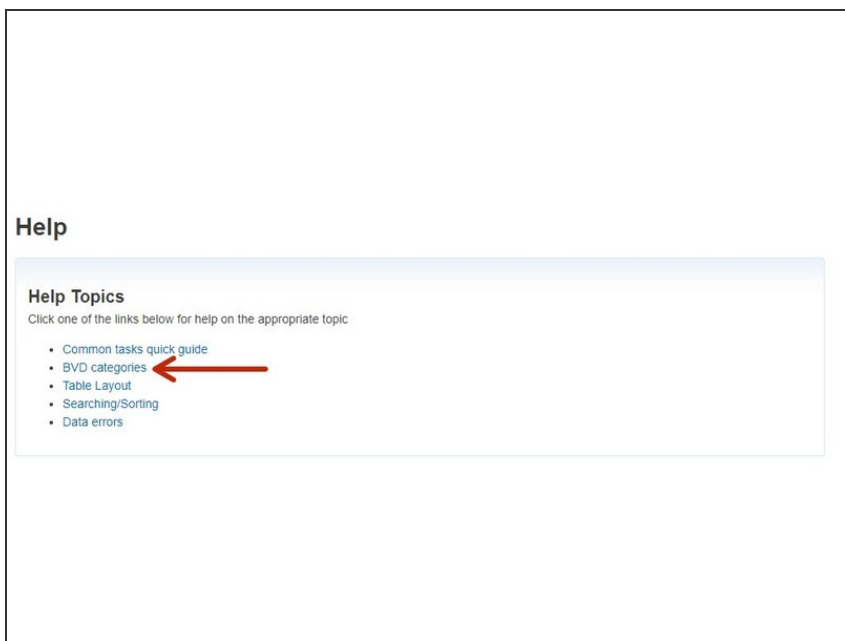


Step 1 — BVD Categories



- Under the cattle header, click on BVD lookup and then on help.

Step 2 — BVD Categories



- Click on BVD categories.

Step 3 — BVD Categories

BVD categories

Each holding and animal tested is assigned a BVD category according to the logic table below:

Individual BVD status of cattle			
Category	BVD status	Movement restrictions	Biosecurity recommendations
1	Negative	None	Beware Trojan cows Test calves born, conceived prior to arrival
2	Negative/Assumed Negative		
3	Not negative (known as risky)	Must not move to another herd or market If from a non-Scottish holding it must be tested for BVD within 40 days*	Isolate from breeding stock and individually test
4	BVD positive	Cannot move to another herd or market. Can only go directly to an abattoir, or under an APHA licence in special circumstances.	Isolate and retest Move directly to slaughter
0	Untested	None	Individually test

*some Northern Irish and ChECs cattle may be exempt due to previous testing

Herd BVD status			
Category	BVD status	Description	Impact on animal movements to other herds or a livestock market
0	Non-breeding	Keeper is non-breeding (no calves registered in past 12 months) or has declared that the herd is non-breeding	None
1	Certified Negative	The herd is ChECs accredited as BVD Negative.	Can move anywhere. Testing is optional.
2	Screened Negative	The herd is Screened Negative, either by testing all calves, all animals or by check testing young stock.	Can move anywhere. Testing is optional.
3	Not negative	The herd has either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shown evidence of exposure to BVD Allowed their status to expire Has not completed testing Been downgraded 	Cattle that don't have an individual BVD Negative or Assumed Negative status must be tested prior to move.
4	Positive	Herd includes one or more persistently infected (PI) animals.	Cattle that don't have an individual BVD Negative or Assumed Negative status must be tested prior to move.

Trojan cow means a pregnant female with an individual BVD Negative status that is carrying a PI calf. This happens when an unprotected female is infected with BVD in the first 120 days of pregnancy. There is no way to test the unborn calf. The best advice is to individually test the calf for virus (antigen) as soon as possible after birth. Where a pregnant female might have been exposed to infection at the critical time, you should calve her in isolation and BVD test the calf as soon as possible.

- Two tables display information for the Individual BVD status of cattle and the Herd BVD status.
- There is also a note about Trojan cow's at the bottom of the Herd BVD status table. In the Individual BVD status of cattle table, there is a blue link to take you to the Trojan Cow information, as underlined in yellow.

If you require further assistance, please contact ScotEID on 01466 794323.