Bluetongue - Only vaccinated animals are allowed to move direct to Scotland form a Protection Zone i.e. England & Wales.

Scotland will only accept vaccinated animals into areas free of bluetongue if those animals have been individually identified and vaccinated by a vet, and that vaccination has been kept up to date with the required boosters.

Movement rules

- 35 days after vaccination, animals must have tested negative to Bluetongue virus (PCR test)
- or
- 60 days after vaccination has been completed

Vaccinated animals **MUST** be accompanied by a veterinary certificate of vaccination (NOT a veterinary prescription) proving they have been vaccinated by a vet and in time to be moved legally. The certificate must provide the date the animal(s) were vaccinated, individually identify each animal vaccinated and whether it was with an inactivated or a modified live virus vaccine.

The Scottish Government must be notified within three days of an animal(s) arriving in Scotland that have been in a restricted zone in the previous 60 days. These animals must also be blood tested on arrival in Scotland.

For further information on the contents of this leaflet please contact Hi Health or your veterinary surgeon.



Tel: 01856 878293 Hi Health, Unit 7, **Orkney Auction Mart,** Kirkwall, Orkney. Email: hihealth.admin@btconnect.co.uk Web: www.hi-health.co.uk



REQUIREMENTS FOR **BULL HEALTH** DECLARATION CERTIFICATES

We recommend that Health Declaration Certificates (example below) accompany all Pedigree stock for sale. These are the most accurate and reliable documentation as they are only available from your health scheme provider after having been signed by a vet who knows the information contained is correct. *Hand written certificates that have not been signed by a vet should be treated with caution.*

| Name TYSON Ear Number UK123456700456 | | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|-------------|---|
| Disease | Herd | Individual Tes | t Vaccinate | d CHCS |
| BVD | 3 years | 16/02/05 | 17/02/05 | Antibody negative/ |
| Lepto | 2 years | | | DISEASE ACCREDITED |
| IBR | | | | IBR and L HARDJO Antibody Positive |
| TB 1 | Date of last farm test: 02/10/04 | Date of pre- movement 30/01/05 | | BVD ANTIBODY POSITIVE |
| Johne's | 3 Years | | | This animal is tested free of BVD virus or is from a BVD free accredited herd |
| Johne's Monitored | | | HEALTH | Information Applies to 2005 Perth February Bull Sales |
| Signed by veterinary provider: Date: 20/02/05 | | | | |
| Scottish Standard Cattle Health Certificate developed by an all industry group facilitated by NFU Scotland | | | | |

Accreditation for every disease is of course what we would all like to see, but if you do not have elite status the following explains the minimum level of testing required for each disease to qualify for certification:



BVD – An antibody and antigen test should be performed. (If the bull is antibody positive he may not be tested for antigen). We recommend that he is vaccinated following an antibody negative result to protect him from the virus during transportation and/or at market.

Bulls may be sold for breeding if he is antibody positive but buyers should be aware that his semen might be infectious for up to 20 weeks so he should not be used during this time.

If the bull is antigen positive he must not be sold for breeding. Buyers have the right to a full refund and may also claim compensation.

Leptospirosis – The Leptospirosis test gives a negative or positive result. Vaccination prior to testing may give a positive result, as the test cannot differentiate between vaccine and natural infection. Bulls with a positive result may be sold but buyers should be aware that he is a risk to any herd that is free of the disease and/or has not been vaccinated. Lepto positive bulls can be treated so it is worth discussing the best course of action with your vet.

IBR – Like the Lepto test, the IBR test can't differentiate between vaccine and natural infection unless an IBR marker vaccine has been used. Your vet should be informed if the marker vaccine has been used, as it requires a different (and more expensive!) laboratory test.

Johne's – Only herd status qualifies for entry on the health declaration certificate. Individual results, especially on cattle under two years old may not be a true reflection of that animal.

TB – The date of your last farm test and the date of your premovement test (if applicable) are required.