

Presentation Abstract

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**Presentation:** 200 - An economic evaluation of potential surveillance strategies for the control of Bovine Viral Diarrhoea Virus in England

**Location:** Uxmal 1 ( 7 )

**Pres. Time:** Thursday, Nov 05, 2015, 11:30 AM -11:45 AM

**Category:** +C8. Surveillance, disease control/eradication programs

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**Abstract:**

**Purpose:**  
Economic analysis of surveillance systems is valuable for decision-making: it shows the consequences of different alternatives and helps ensure that maximum benefit from disease mitigation is obtained from a given amount of resources. Bovine viral diarrhoea virus (BVDV) is a non-notifiable endemic disease of cattle in England with a significant economic impact, yet it lacks a national control and a decision-making process for its elimination. To improve coordination of existing local schemes a surveillance system is needed to establish prevalence levels in order to develop an efficient control strategy.

**Methods:**  
Therefore a study was designed to holistically develop and evaluate BVDV surveillance for England that would enhance resource use efficiency. A proposed surveillance framework included a centralized data coordination and management system, and was compared to the current system (the baseline) with cost-effectiveness analysis that utilises a new surveillance evaluation tool recently developed by the project RISKSUR ([www.fp7-risksur.eu](http://www.fp7-risksur.eu)). Surveillance costs were being estimated using publications and interviews with decision-makers from the different existing schemes. The effectiveness is expressed as the ability of the system to detect disease in an endemic situation. A cost-effectiveness analysis looking at technical outcome is conducted to look at different surveillance options, also taking into account different ways of coordinating and managing the data in a centralized way.

**Results:**  
Results indicate that a Surveillance Centre for BVDV would cost £60,000 per annum for personnel and overheads. Further results, as well as further sensitivity analysis on their robustness, will be presented.

**Conclusion:**  
The estimated improvement in effectiveness demonstrates that such a Centre would improve sensitivity of surveillance and if well linked to a national control programme lead to economic gains.

**Relevance:** An evaluation of the cost-effectiveness of an improved BVDV surveillance system presents a strong case for the implementation of the improved strategy, presenting decision-makers with the requisite evidence of a BVDV control programme.

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