Prevalence and control of Bovine Viral Diarrhea in two large industrial dairies around Tehran-Iran

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BVDV is one of the commonest infectious agents with significant economical losses in dairy cow industry all over the world. Prominent impact of the consequences has mostly been ignored in Iran; therefore, this study was conducted to clarify some important features related to the infection and as a footstone for further investigations leading to serious control measures in Iran. During the summer of 2011, 2926 and 952 (overall 3,878) blood samples from 2 large industrial dairy farms around Tehran were gathered. The samples were from over 3.5 months calves and all adults. Adopted control and eradication program was based on mass testing (census), culling PI animals from the herds, taking serious biosecurity measures. All samples according to the similarities and age were categorized into pooled samples for RT-PCR and positive ones underwent AC-ELISA, individually. 46 and 35 (overall 81) samples were positive in the first test. The second sampling on the positives was carried out 3-4 weeks later. Only 3 persistently infected (PI) were discovered from the larger farm and the smaller one had no PIs. Overall, antigenic prevalence of BVDV was about 2% (TI) and PI prevalence was only 0.07%. This campaign program is still going on by testing neonates before colostural intake and culling new diagnosed PIs.