

Cristian Melgarejo<sup>1</sup>, Henri Frx<sup>2</sup>, Giovanna Ciaravino<sup>1</sup>, Timothee Vergne<sup>2</sup>, Alberto Allepuz<sup>1,3</sup>,

<sup>1</sup>Departament de Sanitat i Anatomia Animals, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (UAB), Spain; <sup>2</sup>National Veterinary School of Toulouse (INRA-ENVT), France; <sup>3</sup>Centre de Recerca en Sanitat Animal-Institut de Recerca i Tecnologia Agroalimentàries (CRESA-IRTA), Spain

The eradication of tuberculosis in animals is one of the political and investment priorities of the European Commission in animal health. This study aims to encourage the improvement of biosecurity in farms, based on individualized solutions for farms taking into their epidemiological context, current biosecurity practices and the probability of tuberculosis introduction.

## Research action developed in the frame of the INNOTUB project (<https://innotub.eu/en/>) which is aimed at improving the control and surveillance of tuberculosis in livestock and wildlife in the trans-Pyrenees region

### Considered pathways for tuberculosis introduction in cattle farms

- Purchase of cattle
- Movements to pasture
- Interaction with wildlife reservoirs
- Interaction with tuberculosis infected neighbouring farms
- Visits of people
- Vehicles picking-up animals from the farm (i.e., to slaughterhouse or calves for fattening)

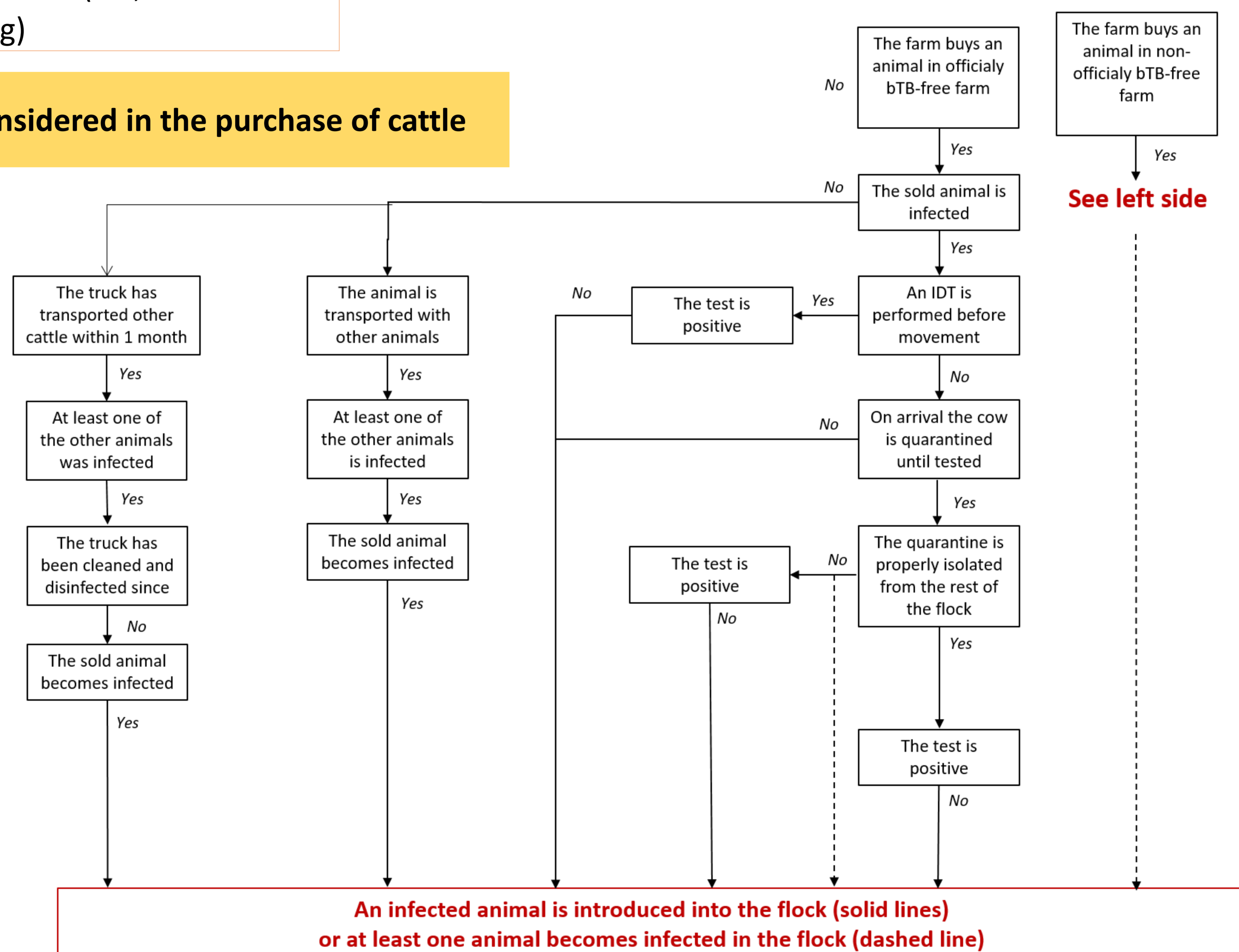
### Study population and areas :

- Beef farmers (extensive systems)
- Catalonia (ES)
- Pyrenees-Atlantiques (FR)

### Example of the different parameters considered in the purchase of cattle

50 cattle extensive farms are currently being visited in north-western Spain (i.e., Catalonia) and in south western France (i.e., Pyrenees-Atlantiques) to evaluate their biosecurity practices

Relevant parameters for the risk assessment model are being reviewed in the literature



### Development of a quantitative risk assessment model (in process)

