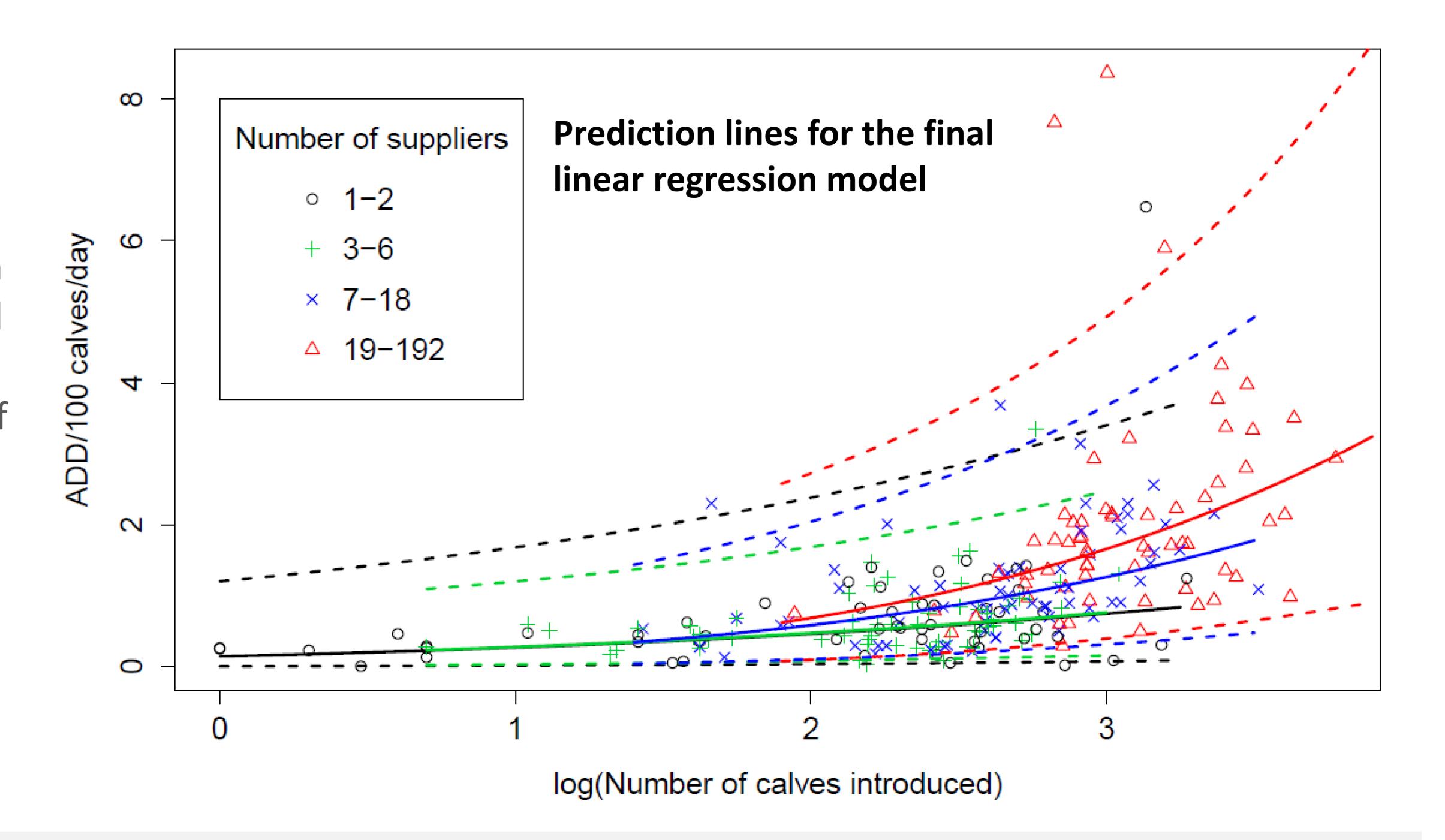


Risk factors of antimicrobial use in Danish rosé veal calves. A register-based study.

Mette Fertner¹, Anette Boklund¹, Henrik Læssøe Martin², Nils Toft¹

- 1 Section for Epidemiology, National Veterinary Institute, Technical University of Denmark
- 2 SEGES Cattle, Agro Food Park 15, DK-8200 Aarhus N, Denmark

Number of calves introduced and number of suppliers had a significant effect on the amount of used antimicrobials in Danish rosé veal calf herds. Herds with >6 suppliers are expected to use $0.4-0.6 \text{ ADD}_{200} /$ 100 calves/day more than herds with 1-6 suppliers.



Data sources

1. VetStat

Prescribed antimicrobials quantified as Animal Daily Doses for calves (200 kg), ADD_{200} and standardized as ADD₂₀₀/100 calves/day

2. Danish Cattle database

Study herds (n=245):

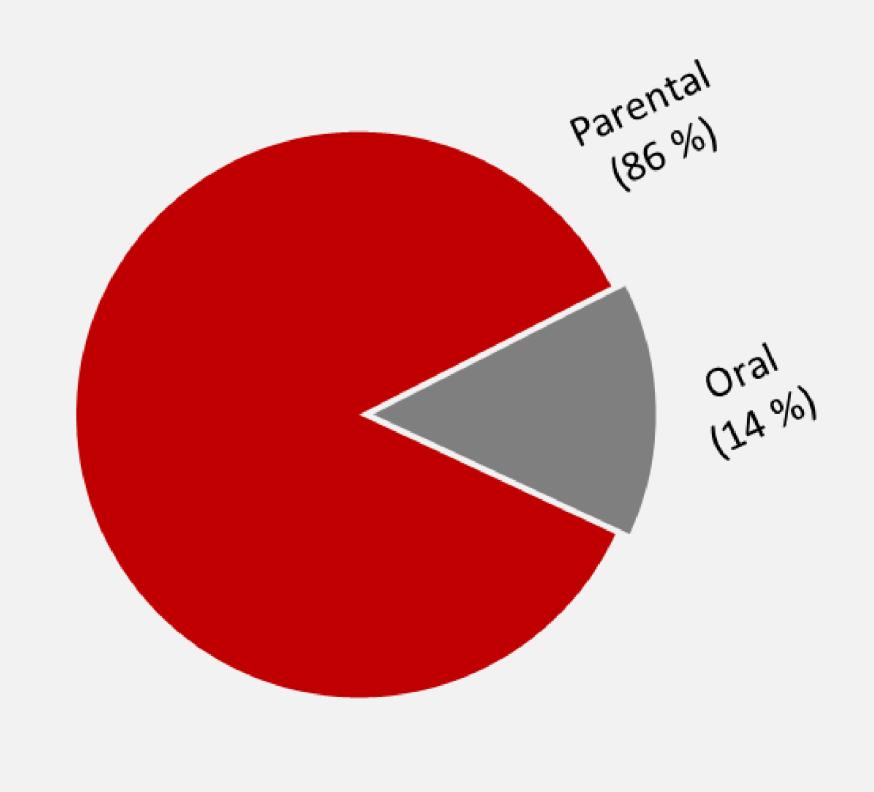
- Slaughtering > 100 bulls in 2014
- Non milk-delivering
- Min. 80% milking- or mixed breeds

Descriptive statistics

Indication of antimicrobial

prescription Other

Administration route of antimicrobials



Based on data from 2014 in the two national databases we performed a linear regression model with the amount of prescribed antimicrobials as outcome and the following explanatory variables: Number of introduced calves, number of suppliers, frequency of purchase, average length of time in the herd, average age at entrance, production type and vaccination.

> DTU VET **National Veterinary Institute Section for Epidemiology** Technical University of Denmark

> > Bülowsvej 27

1870 Frederiksberg C

Corresponding author:

Mette Fertner PhD student

Phone: +45 35 88 71 10 Email: memun@vet.dtu.dk

