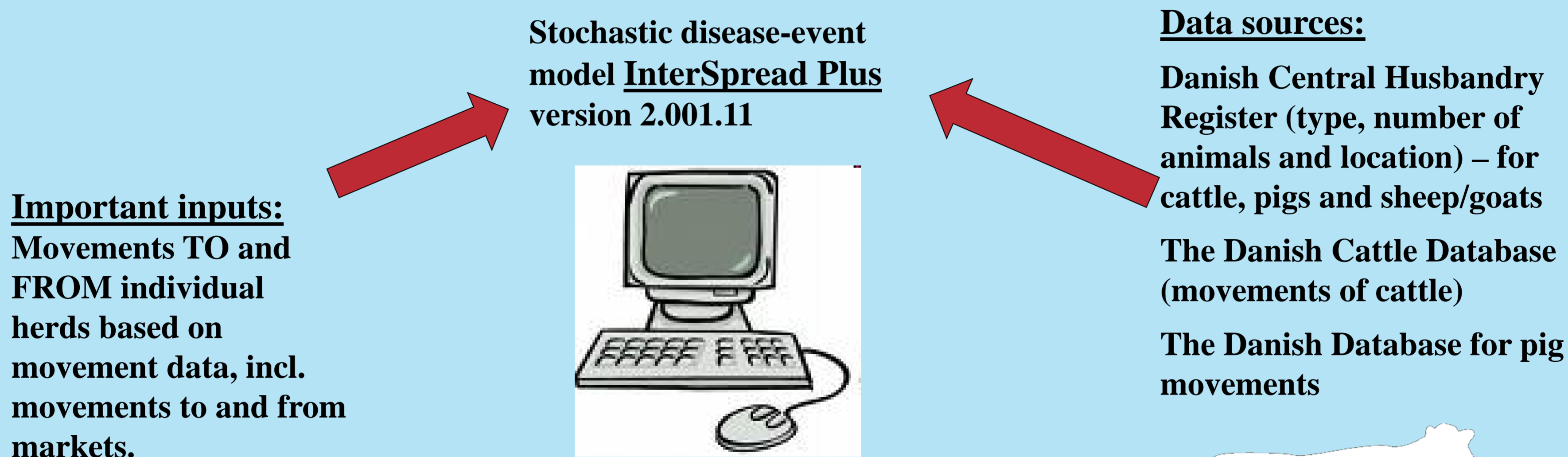


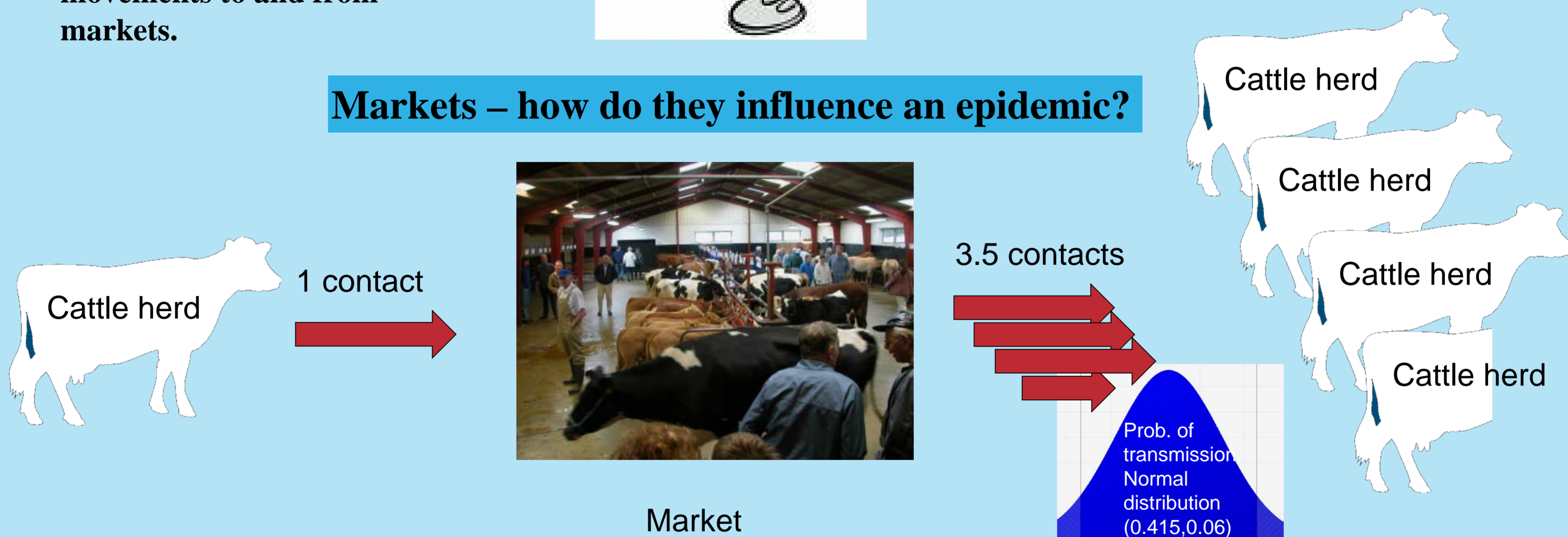
# Simulating the influence of Danish cattle markets on the spread of Foot-and-Mouth disease

Anette Boklund<sup>1\*</sup>, Dorte Bay Lastein<sup>2</sup>, Tariq Halasa<sup>1</sup>, Claes Enøe<sup>1</sup>

**Objective:** To examine the influence of cattle markets on the spread and costs of FMD in Denmark by stochastic simulation modelling.



## Markets – how do they influence an epidemic?



**Table 1:** Results of 38,600 simulation runs, starting in one of 386 cattle index herds and running 100 times for each index herd. For each index herd simulations were run with and without market spread. Markets were only open for trade the first 21 days of the epidemics (high risk period), until the first infected herd was detected by definition.

Control scenario	Epidemic duration <sup>1</sup>	Number of infected herds	Number of depopulated herds	Size of infected area (1000 km <sup>2</sup> )	Direct costs (million €)	Indirect costs (million €)
Markets	90 (9-262)	187 (5-732)	194 (5-754)	14.3 (6.8-126.7)	37.5 (6.8-937.3)	629.6 (375.7-1166.7)
No markets	87 (8-262)	167 (4-711)	173 (4-731)	12.6 (3-36.4)	33.9 (6.5-124.6)	613.8 (370.5-1161.8)

<sup>1</sup> Duration was calculated as days from detection of first herd to detection of last herd.



## Conclusions:

- Markets have small but significant influence on the size and duration as well as the size of the affected area of an FMD epidemic in Denmark.
- Despite the small influence on epidemiologic outcomes, the economic influence will be considerable.
- The characteristics of the index herd had significant influence on the size and duration of epidemics.

