

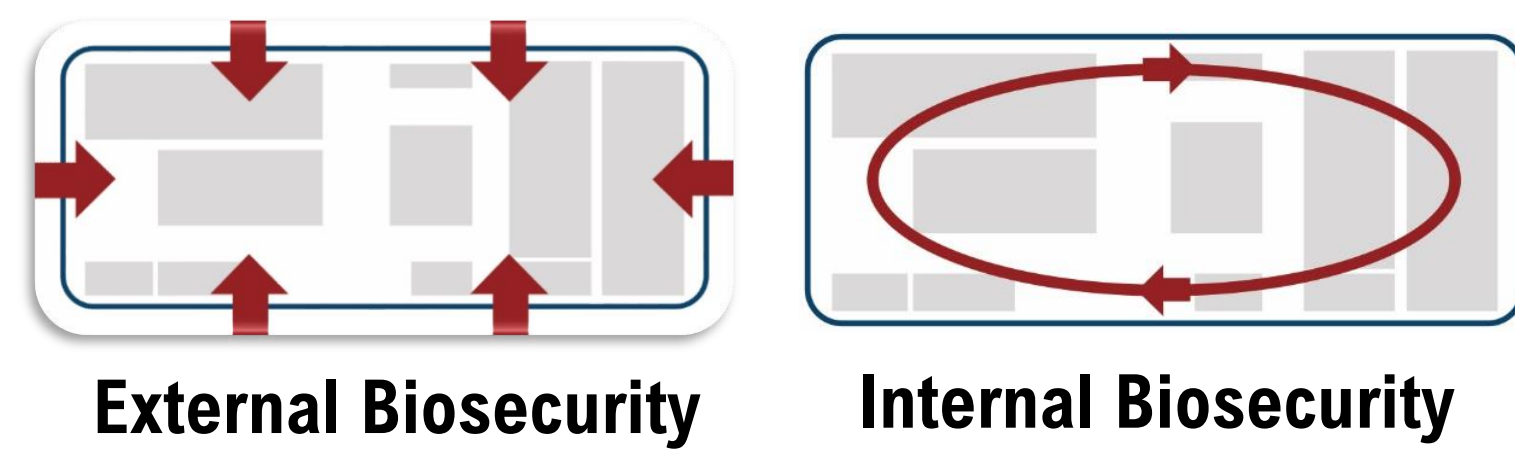
# OPTIMISING BIOSECURITY IN POULTRY PRODUCTION: development of quantification tools “Biocheck.UGent scoring system”, farmer profiling with regard to biosecurity and evaluation of on-farm coaching



Arthi Amalraj<sup>1\*</sup>, **Helena C. de Carvalho Ferreira**<sup>2</sup>, Hilde Van Meirhaeghe<sup>3</sup>, László Kovács<sup>4,5</sup>, Anne-Christine Lefort<sup>6</sup>, Nathalie Rousset<sup>6</sup>, Justine Grillet<sup>6</sup>, Annick Spaans<sup>7</sup>, Aitor Devesa<sup>8,9</sup>, Giuditta Tilli<sup>10</sup>, Alessandra Piccirillo<sup>10</sup>, Artur Żbikowski<sup>11</sup>, Ilias Chantziaras<sup>1</sup>, Jeroen Dewulf<sup>1</sup>

## Objective 1. Design and development of a risk-based weighted scoring system to measure farm biosecurity level.

**Biosecurity** - preventing disease spread and safeguarding sustainable poultry production.



Farm inspection + Filling questionnaire = 30-60 minutes  
Data entry into website = 15 minutes  
Report generated < 1 minute

Subcategory	Farm score	World Average
<b>External biosecurity</b>		
A. Infrastructure, location and housing	57 %	57 %
B. Organization of the farm and supply of materials	47 %	68 %
C. Visitors and personnel (drivers / farmworkers / catching crew/ veterinarian)	75 %	67 %
D. Purchase of one-day-old chicks/ turkey poults/ducklings	NA	NA
E. Purchase of adult	100 %	92 %
F. Depopulation and transport of poultry (depopulation: slaughterhouse, traders, individuals)	100 %	81 %
G. Transport of eggs	20 %	42 %
H. Feed and water supply	91 %	90 %
I. Manure and carcass removal	54 %	68 %
<b>Subtotal External biosecurity</b>	<b>67 %</b>	<b>70 %</b>
<b>Internal Biosecurity</b>		
J. Disease management	84 %	75 %
K. Measures between compartments	NA %	56 %
L. Cleaning and disinfection	76 %	77 %
M. Egg management.	65 %	86 %
<b>Subtotal Internal biosecurity</b>	<b>76 %</b>	<b>76 %</b>
<b>Total farm score</b>	<b>70 %</b>	<b>72 %</b>

Question	Weight of the question	Answer possibilities					
		Best answer	Best score	Intermediate answer	Intermediate score	Worst answer	Worst score
Does the farm follow a written biosecurity plan?	15	yes	1	/	/	no	0
<b>Weighted score</b>			<b>15</b>				<b>0</b>

Table 1. Risk-based weighted scoring system  
Weighted score = Score per question X weight of question

Table 2. Biocheck report presenting scores  
Range of subcategory scores : '0' (NO biosecurity) to '100' (Full biosecurity)  
Total farm score = Mean of the external and internal biosecurity score

## Objective 2. To explore farmers' attitudes towards recommended biosecurity practices.

### Study design

#### Participating countries

Poultry farms (n=155)  
Belgium (n=18)  
The Netherlands (n=16)  
France (n=21)  
Spain (n=23)  
Italy (n=26)  
Hungary (n=30)  
Poland (n=21)

#### Production type

Enclosed broiler (n=35)  
Enclosed layer (n=22)  
Free-range layer (n=11)  
Free-range broiler (n=11)  
Turkey (n=19)  
Breeder (n=24)  
Ducks (n=23)  
Hatcheries (n=10)

#### ADKAR profiling technique

The attitude towards biosecurity was scored and each element received a score between 1 and 5.

score of 3 or less will affect acceptance to any change.

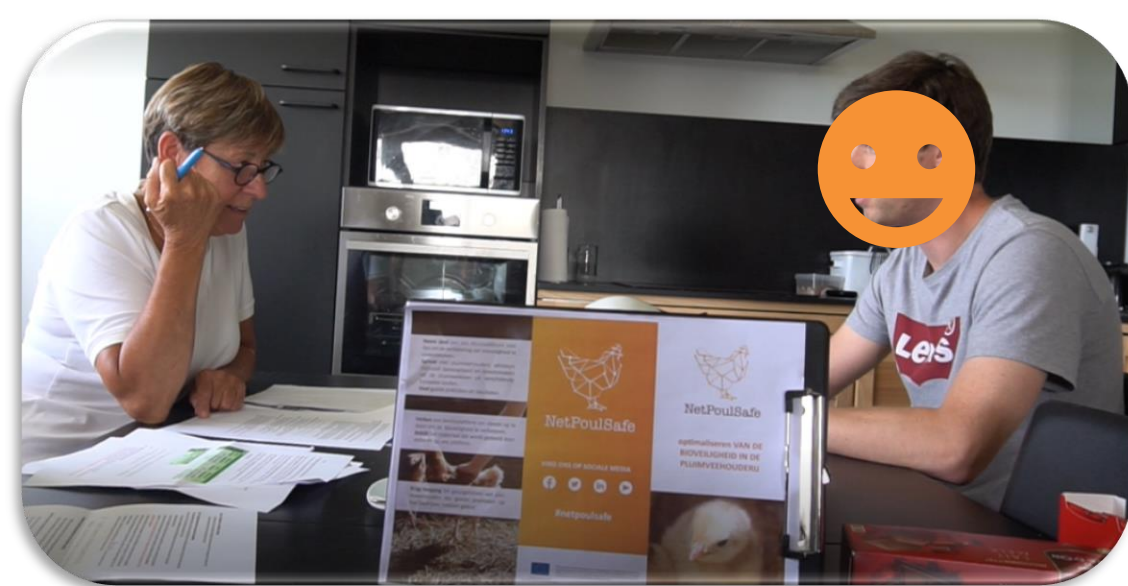
### Methodology

ADKAR® is an acronym for Awareness, Desire, Knowledge, Ability, and Reinforcement and was adapted from change management model by Hiatt, 2006

### Results

10% of producers lacked awareness  
Knowledge was limiting barrier for 20% farmers  
No desire to change in 15% farmers  
Inability to change in 20% farmers

## Objective 3. Coaching Belgian poultry farmers (n=15) towards better biosecurity compliance.



➤ **Coaching** is a non-directive questioning and interaction method for a sustained behavioral change.

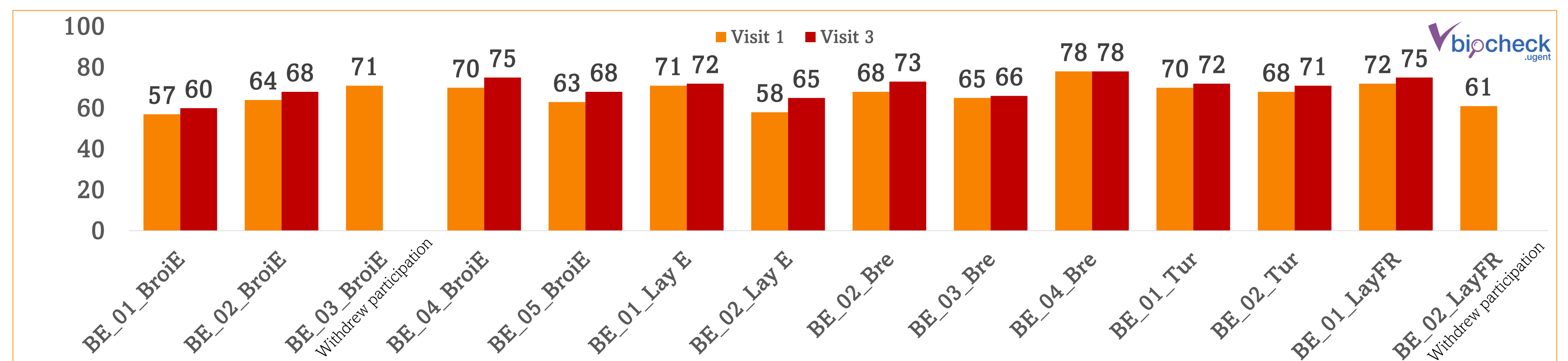


Figure 1. Total biosecurity score (%) of poultry farms before and after (6 months of) coaching

**Take home message:** The poultry farming community has a diverse approach toward biosecurity. The driving forces behind these elements should be investigated deeper in order to implement biosecurity measures more regularly for disease prevention.

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Ghent University, Merelbeke, Belgium; <sup>2</sup>ILVO, Social sciences unit, Flanders Research Institute for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Merelbeke, Belgium; <sup>3</sup>Vetworks BV, Aalter, Belgium; <sup>4</sup>University of Veterinary Medicine, Budapest; <sup>5</sup>Poultry-Care Kft., Hungary; <sup>6</sup>ITAVI, Institut Technique de l'Aviculture, Pisciculture et Cuniculture, Paris, France; <sup>7</sup>ZLTO, s'-Hertogenbosch, the Netherlands; <sup>8</sup>Poultry Health Centre of Catalonia and Aragon, (CESAC) Reus, Spain; <sup>9</sup>Centro de Calidad Avícola y Alimentación Animal de la Comunidad Valenciana (CECAV), Castellón, Spain; <sup>10</sup>Department of Comparative Biomedicine and Food Science, University of Padua, Legnaro, Italy, <sup>11</sup>Department of Pathology and Veterinary Diagnostics, Institute of Veterinary Medicine, Warsaw University of Life Sciences, Warsaw, Poland