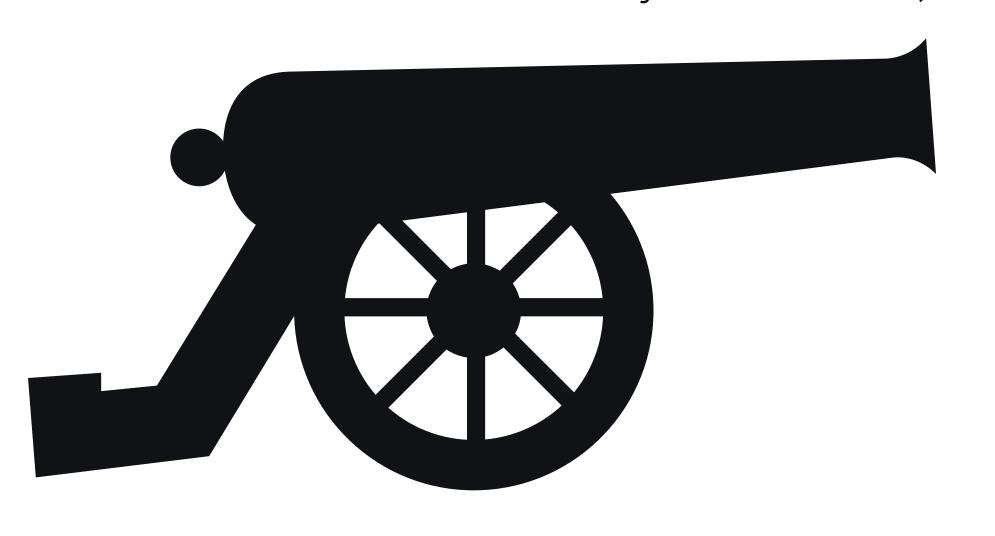
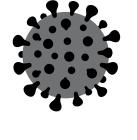
REVIEW ON FACTORS INFLUENCING THE BEHAVIOUR ON BIOSECURITY

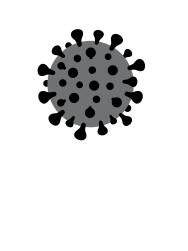
Mehmet Murat DOGUSAN ¹, Dr Helena CARDOSO DE CARVALHO FERREIRA ², Dr Rui GASPAR ³, Sebastián Jesús MOYA DURÁN ⁴, Lidiia MOSKALENKO ⁵, Dr Marnie BRENNAN ⁶, Dr Maria RODRIGUES DA COSTA ⁷, Dr Giovanna CIARAVINO ⁸

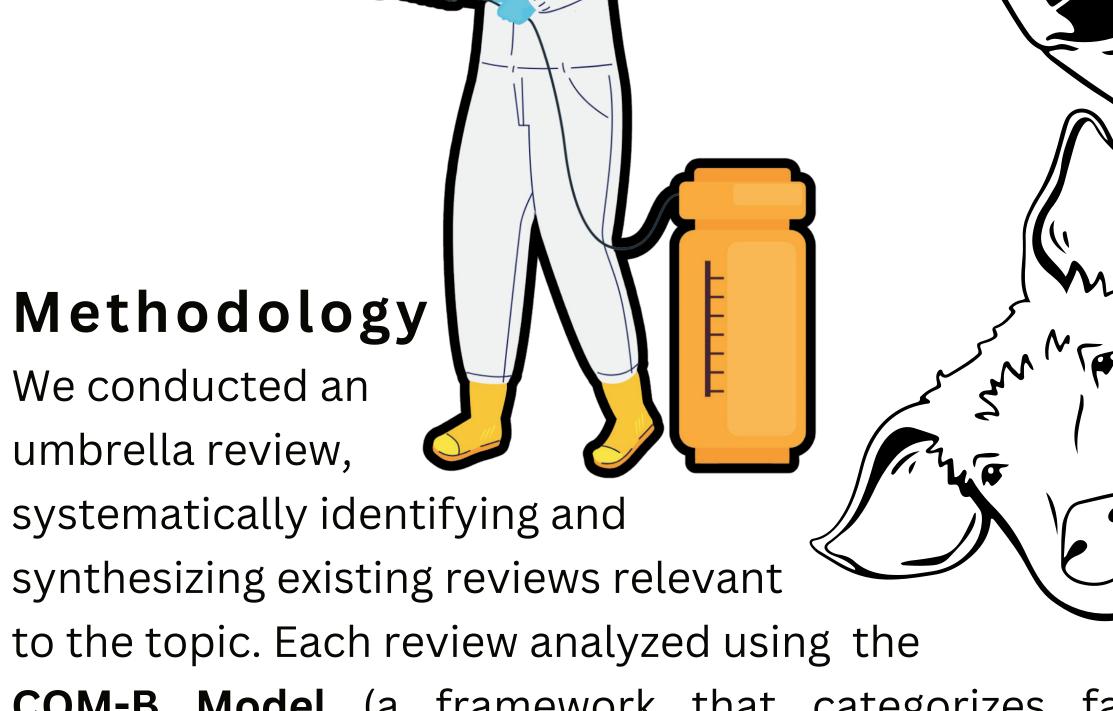
¹ Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, ² Instituut voor Landbouw, ³ Lusófona University, ⁴ Institut national de recherche pour l'agriculture, l'alimentation et l'environnement, ⁵ Estonian University of Life Sciences, ⁶ The University of Nottingham, ˀ Scotland's Rural College, ˚ Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona











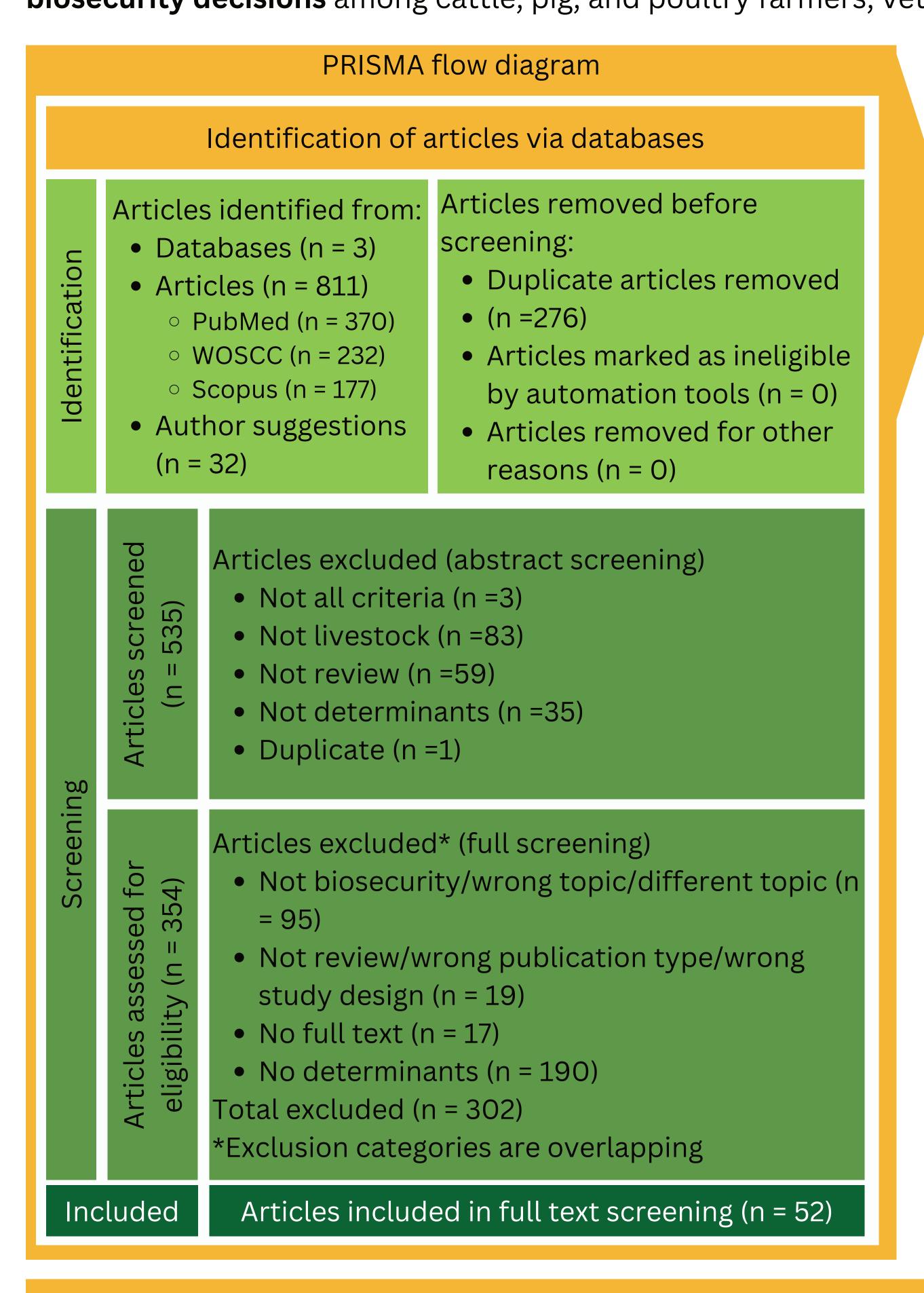
synthesizing existing reviews relevant to the topic. Each review analyzed using the **COM-B Model** (a framework that categorizes factors influencing behavior - Capability, Opportunity, Motivation - Behaviour) and **TDF** (Theoretical Domains Framework of behavior change).

Introduction

Biosecurity is crucial for animal health, welfare, and sustainability. Despite its benefits, socio-economic challenges exist. COST Action BETTER (Biosecurity Enhance Through Training Evaluation an Raising Awareness) aims to address these challenges by;

- Evaluating current biosecurity practices,
- Understanding factors influencing implementation,
- Developing tailored biosecurity solutions for farms,
- Improving communication and training materials,
- Identifying future research needs.

Our task aims to identify social, economic, and psychological factors influencing biosecurity decisions among cattle, pig, and poultry farmers, veterinarians, an traders.



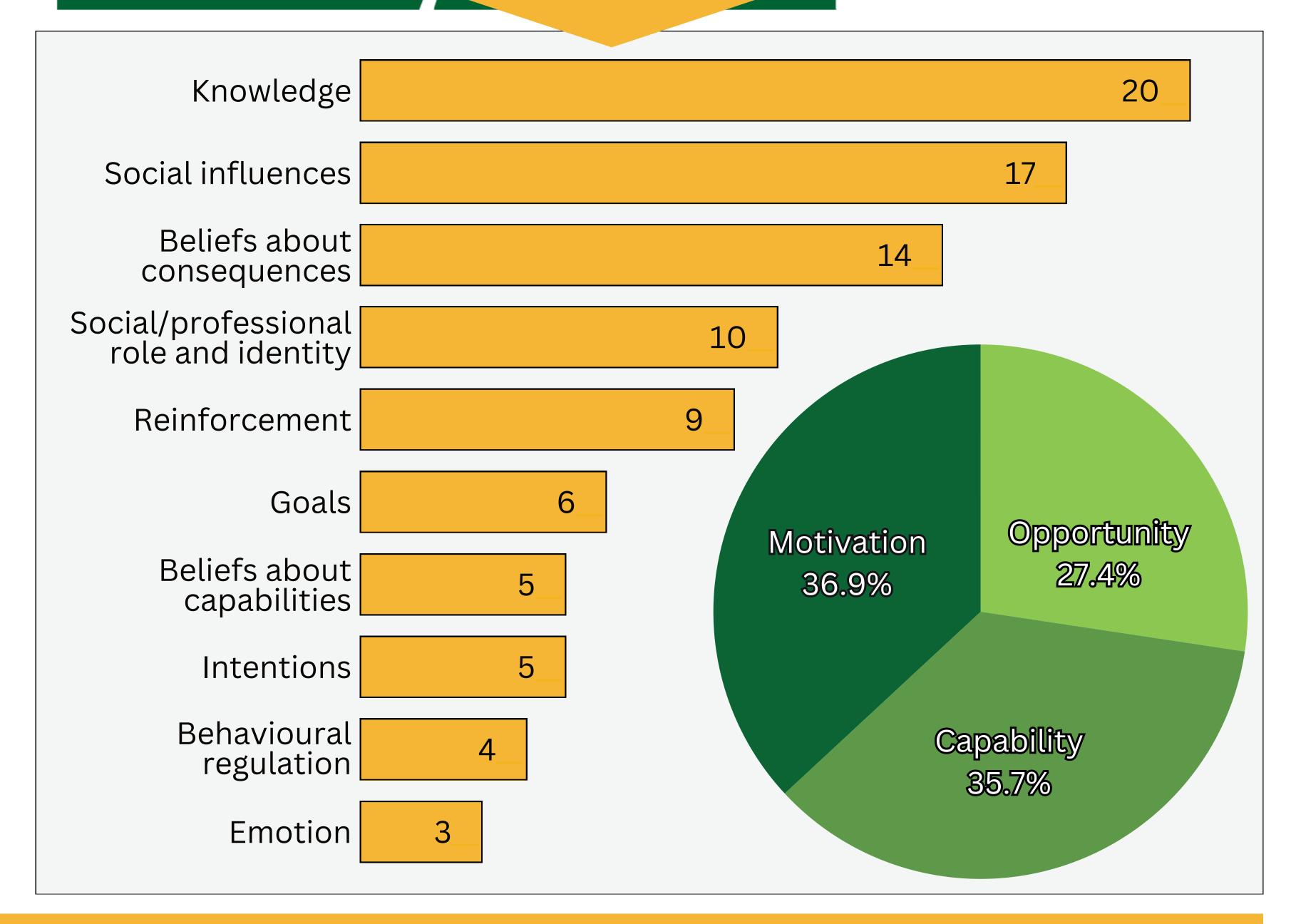
Full-text screening and labeling according to COM-B model (n = 37)

Labeling all of the remaining reviews according to domains of TDF

We observe a

heterogeneous distribution
of socio-economic factors
influencing the decisionmaking behavior of
stakeholders regarding
biosecurity practices

Results



Identifying knowledge gaps of socio-economic determinants of biosecurity behaviour is useful for future research on interventions or development of guidelines trainings. Our results suggest research on the less studied topics would tackle these knowledge gaps. Thus, it would be possible to determine key behaviour change factors to define intervention pathways enhance biosecurity implementations of stakeholders.







CONTACT: MURATDOGUSAN@GMAIL.COM ORCID: 0000-0002-5796-376X