



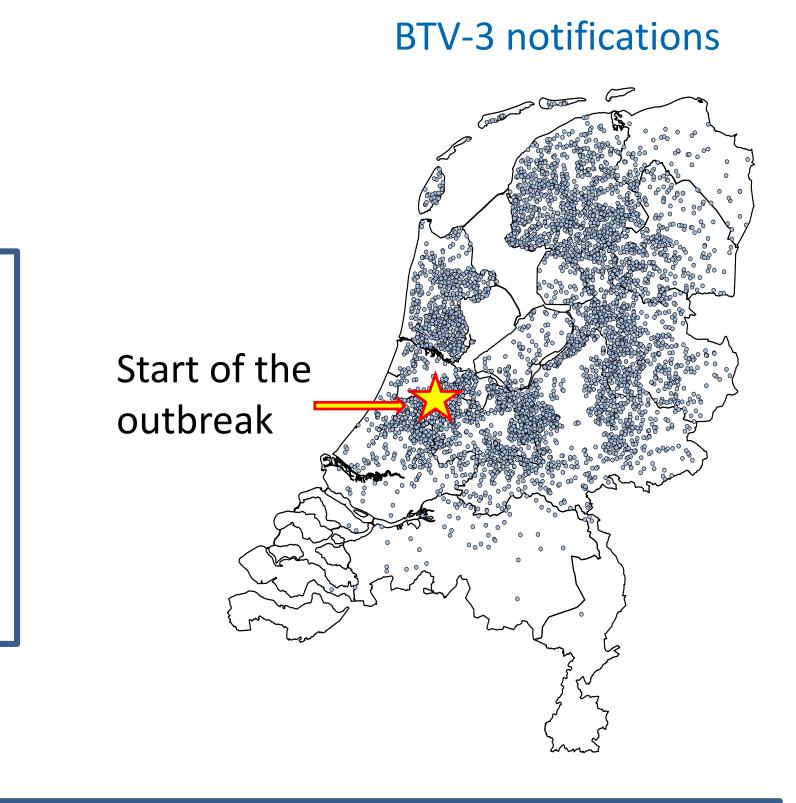
Impact of the Bluetongue serotype 3 outbreak in the Netherlands in 2023

I.M.G.A. Santman-Berends¹, K.M.J.A. van den Brink¹, M.H. Mars¹, E. Dijkstra¹, G. v. Schaik^{1,2}, R. van den Brom¹

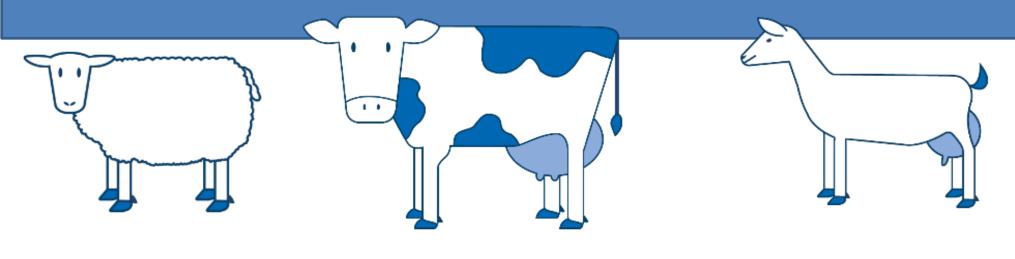
¹ GD Animal Health, Deventer, The Netherlands ² Utrecht University, Utrecht, The Netherlands

The outbreak

- On 3 September 2023, the first four BTV-3 infected sheep flocks were detected
- During 2023 >5,000 livestock farmers notified BTV-3 to the authorities
- Farmers reported high morbidity, mortality and a major loss in milk production
- Current antibody evaluation indicate a low seroprevalence in the ruminant population after 2023



Aim: quantify the impact of BTV-3 in 2023



Available data

- Sheep, goat and cattle census data
- From 2020 until the end of 2023
- Data: I&R: on and off-farm movements, including mortality
 - Notification data: date, location, species, PCR positive result
 - Dairy industry: milk production data on a daily basis (cattle only)

Impact sheep & goats

BTV-3: 55,157 extra dead sheep (5% of sheep population)

BTV-3: 4,271 extra dead goats (0.7% of goat population)

Number of dead sheep per week

| 9000 | 8000 | 7000 | 6000 | 95000 | 95000 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 | 96

Week

—Sheep (=>1yr) (2023)

- Multivariate multilevel PA regression model with a negative binomial distribution and log link function
- Dependent variable: sheep (>1yr) or goat (>1yr) mortality
- Corrected for BTV-3 status, herd size, herd type, season and year
- Significant higher mortality due to BTV-3 in both sheep and goats

Sheep mortality

Free

Reference

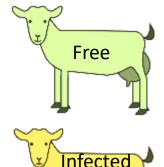
IRR: 4.1 (95% CI:3.9-4.3)

In September

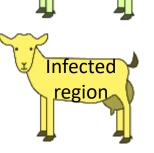
IRR: 13.7 (95% CI:12.4-15.1)

IRR: 5.0
(95% CI:4.6-5.5)
After September

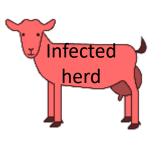
Goat mortality



Reference



IRR: 1.2 (95% CI:1.0-1.3)



IRR: 2.3 (95% CI:1.4-3.7)

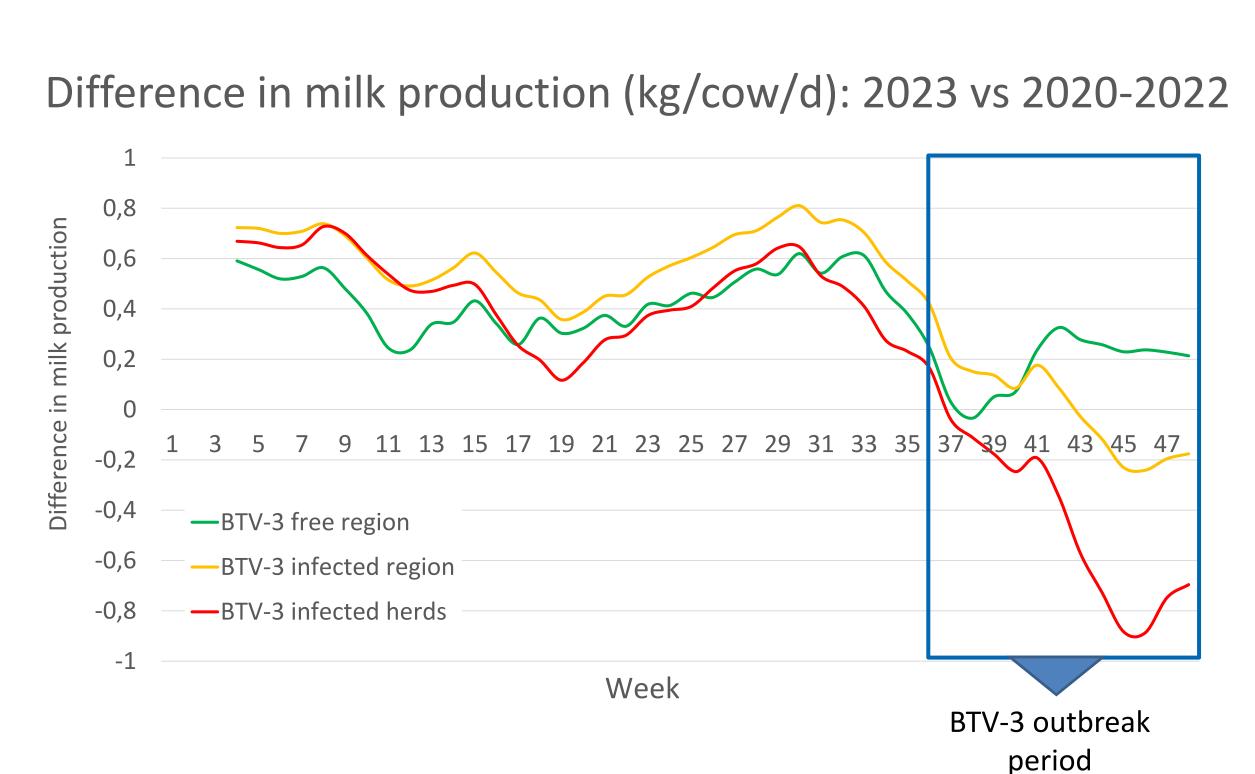
Impact cattle

—Lambs (<1yr) (2023)

BTV-3: ~4,000 extra dead cattle (~0,2% of cattle population)

—Sheep (=>1yr) (2020-2022)

Ratio of 4-weekly moving average cattle mortality (>2 year) in dairy herds in 2023 compared to 2020-2022



—Lambs (<1yr) (2020-2022)

- Clear increase in mortality & decrease in milk production
- Impact on mortality and milk production lasts for at least 2 months in infected herds
- Multivariable models are currently being analysed

Conclusion

- There was a major impact of in the Netherlands in 2023 and the impact of BTV-3 in 2024 is expected to be much higher
- Vaccination seems to be the only possible measure to protect the susceptible population.

