



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs



Monthly publication of National Statistics on the Incidence of Tuberculosis (TB)
in Cattle to end April 2014 for Great Britain

These statistics were released today, Wednesday 16 July 2014 at 09:30, with the next notice to be updated on Wednesday 13 August 2014 at 09:30.

These statistics are obtained from the Animal Health and Veterinary Laboratories Agency (AHVLA) work management IT support system (Sam), used for the administration of TB testing in GB. They are a snapshot of the position on the date on which the data were extracted. These statistics may be subject to regular revision until all test results are available. In particular figures from 2012 onwards will be subject to further revision as test and incident records are completed.

The key points relating to April 2014 are:-

- Short term changes in these statistics should be considered in the context of long term trends. The charts and tables in this statistical notice illustrate how the trend in bovine TB incidence has changed since 1996.
- The provisional incidence rate for January to April 2014 is 3.7% compared to 4.1% for January to April 2013. However, care needs to be taken not to read too much into short term figures, especially as this figure includes a number of unclassified incidents. As such, the incidence rates are subject to further revisions as more tests and their results for the period are input.
- The number of new herd incidents during the period January to April 2014 was 1,767 compared to 1,809 for January to April 2013. The number of tests on officially TB free herds was 31,287 during January to April 2014, compared to 29,526 during January to April 2013.
- The number of cattle compulsorily slaughtered as reactors or direct contacts was 11,689 during January to April 2014, compared to 12,003 during January to April 2013.

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Figure 1: Number of officially TB free herd status being withdrawn incidents, as a percentage of tests on officially TB free herds :-

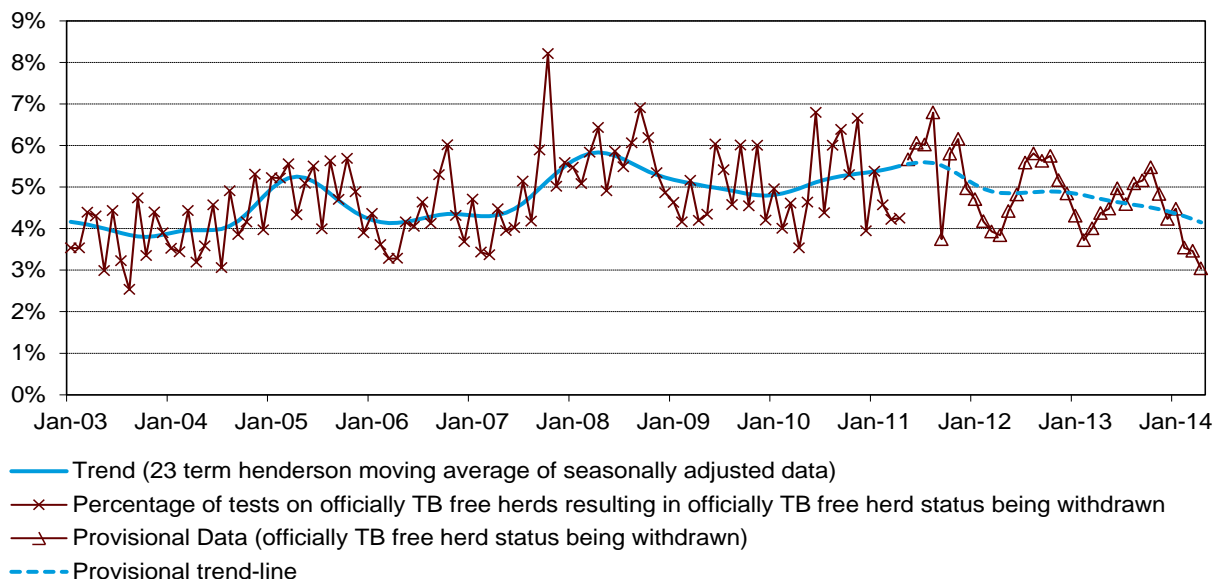
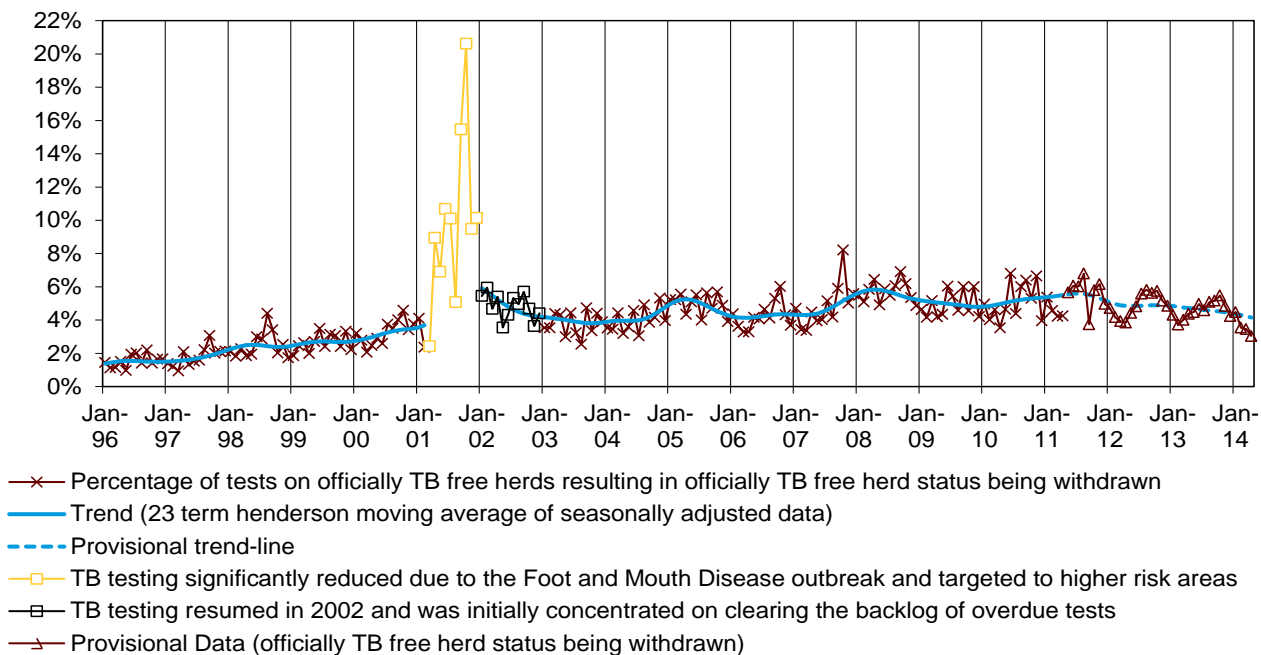


Figure 2: Number of officially TB free herd status being withdrawn incidents, as a percentage of tests on officially TB free herds :-



The charts published in this statistical notice, together with the equivalent figures from January 1996 onwards, are also available in spreadsheet format on the Defra web site at :- <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/incidence-of-tuberculosis-tb-in-cattle-in-great-britain>. Visit the third link (MS Excel spreadsheet) entitled "Incidence of TB in cattle in Great Britain - GB dataset".

TABLE 1: TB INCIDENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN - HERDS

		Total tests on herds	Herds not Officially TB free due to a bovine TB incident (non-OTF Herds)	Tests on officially TB free herds (OTF)	New herd incidents (NHI)	NHI of which: officially TB free herd status withdrawn (OTFW)	Number of OTFW incidents as a percentage of tests on officially TB free herds
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1996		36,314	1,589	34,812	1,075	490	1.4%
1997		34,065	1,632	32,295	1,195	540	1.7%
1998		37,046	2,077	34,502	1,514	787	2.3%
1999		41,365	2,374	38,338	1,661	967	2.5%
2000		40,669	2,482	37,184	1,738	1,135	3.1%
2001	*	13,187	1,697	11,118	802	571	5.2%
2002	**	49,709	4,167	43,641	3,323	2,042	4.7%
2003		56,208	5,460	47,568	3,214	1,789	3.8%
2004		56,836	5,220	49,027	3,341	1,934	4.0%
2005		55,887	5,669	46,725	3,665	2,308	4.9%
2006		64,457	5,859	56,051	3,530	2,303	4.1%
2007		64,145	6,582	54,856	4,188	2,546	4.7%
2008		66,432	7,935	54,854	5,011	3,093	5.6%
2009		72,205	8,386	58,894	4,599	2,847	4.9%
2010		74,474	7,964	61,587	4,723	3,013	4.9%
2011		76,659	8,243	62,489	4,912	3,112	5.2%
2012	(prov)	88,582	8,970	73,657	5,152	3,470	4.8%
2013	(prov)	86,850	9,239	72,184	4,820	3,249	4.5%
2014	(prov)	36,384	5,924	31,287	1,767	1,137	3.7%
2012	Jan	(prov) 8,194	4,303	6,995	485	326 - 333	4.7% - 4.8%
	Feb	(prov) 9,060	4,421	7,700	465	316 - 327	4.1% - 4.2%
	Mar	(prov) 11,718	4,628	10,283	592	400 - 408	3.9% - 4.0%
	Apr	(prov) 7,891	4,677	6,534	405	248 - 254	3.8% - 3.9%
	May	(prov) 7,304	4,724	5,991	448	261 - 269	4.4% - 4.5%
	Jun	(prov) 5,428	4,599	4,178	325	200 - 203	4.8% - 4.9%
	Jul	(prov) 5,068	4,529	3,865	313	215 - 217	5.6% - 5.6%
	Aug	(prov) 5,422	4,503	4,243	353	244 - 249	5.8% - 5.9%
	Sep	(prov) 5,879	4,468	4,740	367	264 - 270	5.6% - 5.7%
	Oct	(prov) 6,817	4,579	5,748	444	328 - 333	5.7% - 5.8%
	Nov	(prov) 9,066	4,717	7,682	559	393 - 401	5.1% - 5.2%
	Dec	(prov) 6,735	4,729	5,698	396	275 - 277	4.8% - 4.9%
2013	Jan	(prov) 8,756	4,917	7,345	498	312 - 321	4.2% - 4.4%
	Feb	(prov) 9,006	4,938	7,562	398	280 - 283	3.7% - 3.7%
	Mar	(prov) 9,256	4,967	8,011	490	318 - 324	4.0% - 4.0%
	Apr	(prov) 8,082	4,962	6,608	423	286 - 292	4.3% - 4.4%
	May	(prov) 7,354	4,805	5,970	402	265 - 270	4.4% - 4.5%
	Jun	(prov) 5,087	4,605	3,946	325	193 - 199	4.9% - 5.0%
	Jul	(prov) 5,080	4,471	3,859	278	175 - 179	4.5% - 4.6%
	Aug	(prov) 5,550	4,346	4,413	328	223 - 226	5.1% - 5.1%
	Sep	(prov) 5,983	4,321	4,914	351	253 - 254	5.1% - 5.2%
	Oct	(prov) 7,276	4,400	6,210	470	338 - 342	5.4% - 5.5%
	Nov	(prov) 8,581	4,494	7,442	503	358 - 361	4.8% - 4.9%
	Dec	(prov) 6,839	4,500	5,904	354	248 - 252	4.2% - 4.3%
2014	Jan	(prov) 9,678	4,691	8,121	534	363 - 364	4.5% - 4.5%
	Feb	(prov) 9,047	4,705	7,894	429	279 - 280	3.5% - 3.5%
	Mar	(prov) 9,579	4,750	8,446	445	289 - 296	3.4% - 3.5%
	Apr	(prov) 8,080	4,710	6,826	359	206 - 209	3.0% - 3.1%

Notes:- The data are a snapshot extracted from Sam. Data for 2012 onwards will remain provisional and subject to revision each month until all culture results are available and final data validation has been carried out. The herd incidence rates for the latest months are given as a range because a number of incidents are still unclassified, so data for these months should be treated as provisional results.

- (1) Herds for which tuberculin skin testing is carried out on at least one animal during the period shown. Does not include gamma tests. (same as column 1 in Table 2).
- (2) Herds that had lost their OTF status at some time during the period shown due to a TB incident.
- (3) Any test carried out in an OTF herd during the period shown. Does not include gamma tests.
- (4) Herds which were previously OTF but either had cattle that reacted to a tuberculin test or had a tuberculous animal disclosed by routine meat inspection at slaughter, during the period shown.
- (5) New herd incidents (column 4) where OTF status was withdrawn from the herd.
- (6) Column 5 as a percentage of column 3.
- * Data for 2001 are not comparable with other years. During the outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease, TB testing was significantly reduced and necessarily targeted to areas of higher risk.
- ** Data for 2002 are not comparable with other years. Testing resources were concentrated on herds overdue their tests (because of the backlog caused by the Foot and Mouth Disease outbreak).

TABLE 2: TB INCIDENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN - ANIMALS

		Total tests on herds	Total cattle tests	Cattle compulsorily slaughtered as reactors or contacts:		
				Total	Reactors	Direct contacts
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1996		36,314	2,249,891	3,776	3,151	625
1997		34,065	2,170,630	3,384	3,017	367
1998		37,046	2,447,848	5,685	4,782	903
1999		41,365	2,825,177	6,754	5,794	960
2000		40,669	2,931,658	8,123	6,877	1,246
2001	*	13,187	1,181,861	6,156	5,200	956
2002	**	49,709	3,961,145	22,072	19,191	2,881
2003		56,208	4,474,526	23,972	20,798	3,174
2004		56,836	4,604,721	22,214	19,636	2,578
2005		55,887	4,811,699	29,231	25,627	3,604
2006		64,457	5,417,573	22,062	20,090	1,972
2007		64,145	5,753,244	26,882	25,330	1,552
2008		66,432	6,178,789	39,007	36,968	2,039
2009		72,205	6,840,568	37,979	36,739	1,240
2010		74,474	7,447,653	31,949	31,277	672
2011		76,659	7,587,837	34,238	33,453	785
2012	(prov)	88,582	8,031,272	37,734	37,049	685
2013	(prov)	86,850	8,393,439	32,619	31,723	896
2014	(prov)	36,384	3,542,023	11,689	11,348	341
2012	Jan	(prov) 8,194	720,195	2,580	2,537	43
	Feb	(prov) 9,060	781,979	3,769	3,714	55
	Mar	(prov) 11,718	990,667	3,124	3,090	34
	Apr	(prov) 7,891	722,223	2,805	2,774	31
	May	(prov) 7,304	580,122	3,467	3,414	53
	Jun	(prov) 5,428	491,658	2,526	2,460	66
	Jul	(prov) 5,068	477,630	3,311	3,244	67
	Aug	(prov) 5,422	487,429	2,989	2,864	125
	Sep	(prov) 5,879	547,051	2,637	2,619	18
	Oct	(prov) 6,817	656,463	3,935	3,874	61
	Nov	(prov) 9,066	932,913	3,753	3,681	72
	Dec	(prov) 6,735	642,942	2,838	2,778	60
2013	Jan	(prov) 8,756	771,367	3,200	3,141	59
	Feb	(prov) 9,006	815,155	3,104	2,997	107
	Mar	(prov) 9,256	854,194	2,973	2,860	113
	Apr	(prov) 8,082	825,277	2,726	2,690	36
	May	(prov) 7,354	664,809	3,243	2,962	281
	Jun	(prov) 5,087	482,595	2,035	2,004	31
	Jul	(prov) 5,080	512,930	2,706	2,651	55
	Aug	(prov) 5,550	537,268	2,523	2,470	53
	Sep	(prov) 5,983	575,812	2,105	2,067	38
	Oct	(prov) 7,276	722,425	2,855	2,811	44
	Nov	(prov) 8,581	926,185	2,750	2,715	35
	Dec	(prov) 6,839	705,422	2,399	2,355	44
2014	Jan	(prov) 9,678	998,873	2,923	2,883	40
	Feb	(prov) 9,047	863,662	3,004	2,871	133
	Mar	(prov) 9,579	879,837	2,896	2,847	49
	Apr	(prov) 8,080	799,651	2,866	2,747	119

Notes: The data are a snapshot extracted from Sam. Data for 2012 onwards will remain provisional and subject to revision each month until all culture results are available and final data validation has been carried out.

- (1) Herds for which tuberculin skin testing is carried out on at least one animal during the period shown. Does not include gamma tests. (same as column 1 in Table 1).
- (2) Count of the number of tests on cattle. An individual animal could be tested more than once in each time period.
- (3) Animals compulsorily slaughtered because they reacted to the tuberculin skin test or because they were considered to be direct contacts (see below). Not all of these animals showed evidence of *Mycobacterium bovis* infection at post-mortem examination.
- (4) An animal which was compulsorily slaughtered because it responded to the tuberculin skin test in a way that was consistent with it being infected with *Mycobacterium bovis*.
- (5) An animal in an OTFW incident that, although not a test reactor, was considered to have been exposed to *Mycobacterium bovis* and compulsorily slaughtered.
- * Data for 2001 are not comparable with other years. During the outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease, TB testing was significantly reduced and necessarily targeted to areas of higher risk.
- ** Data for 2002 are not comparable with other years. Testing resources were concentrated on herds overdue their tests (because of the backlog caused by the Foot and Mouth Disease outbreak).

What is bovine tuberculosis?

Bovine tuberculosis (bTB) is a chronic infectious disease of cattle¹. The risk bTB poses to human health is low, largely due to milk pasteurisation. The disease is detected either on farms (through mandatory skin tests² of cattle herds for bTB at regular intervals) and at abattoirs (through post-mortem meat inspection of cattle carcasses).

What are the impacts of bTB?

Bovine TB presents serious challenges to the food and farming industries and has economic and social impacts. The economic costs of a bTB breakdown³ are shared by farmers and government; in 2012 the estimated average cost of a confirmed herd breakdown in high risk areas of England was £14,000 to farmers and £20,000 to government⁴. Costs are incurred for a number of reasons:

- Cattle which are found (or are highly likely) to have bTB are slaughtered. This loses the farmer the value of the animal and its output. Government pays farmers compensation for slaughtered animals which is based on the market value of cattle.
- There are costs associated with testing animals for bTB. Farmers incur costs from gathering animals together, such as paying workers for their time, and government pays the vets' fees for carrying out tests on the herd (and in the event of a breakdown on herds in neighbouring farms).
- When an animal in a herd tests positive for the disease, the whole herd is put under movement restrictions until all the remaining animals are tested repeatedly with negative results. This presents costs to farmers, for example because they are unable to move their cattle to market or buy in replacements for animals that are slaughtered.

Other impacts of high bTB levels can include:

- Restrictions on trade in cattle within Europe⁵
- Significant stress amongst farmers, their families and local communities⁶
- The infection spilling over to domestic and wild animals⁷.

Why monitor statistics about bTB?

Legal requirements: EU Member States are legally required to have accelerated bTB eradication plans in place in order to achieve officially TB free (OTF) status⁸. Defra and Welsh Government policy is to achieve OTF status for the whole country by 2038, while Scotland achieved OTF status in September 2009. bTB statistics are used in England and Wales to measure progress towards this

¹ bTB is caused by the bacterium *Mycobacterium bovis* (*M. bovis*). Cattle are the natural host of the bacterium, but many other species, including wildlife such as badgers and (less commonly) deer, are also susceptible to *M. bovis*, can develop TB and transmit the infection to other species.

² the tuberculin skin test: if tuberculin (a purified sterile cocktail of proteins derived from *M. bovis* cultures) is injected into the skin of an animal infected with *M. bovis*, this will cause a localised allergic reaction characterised by temporary swelling of the skin, which is measured 72hrs after the injection. The principle is very similar to the skin tests for TB in humans.

³ A *breakdown* is the term used to describe the occurrence in a herd of at least one animal with a positive reaction to the skin test, or the identification of *M. bovis* in an animal with TB lesions detected at routine slaughter. The affected herd is then placed under restrictions and loses its Officially TB Free (OTF) status.

⁴ Economic analysis based on [research report SE3112 for Defra, 2004](#)

⁵ Because the disease undermines the effective operation of the single market – see the [EU Animal Health Strategy](#)

⁶ See for example [research report SE3120 for Defra, 2008](#)

⁷ For example Broughan, J. M., Downs, S. H., Crawshaw, T. R., Upton, P. A., Brewer, J. & Clifton-Hadley, R. S. (2013) *Mycobacterium bovis* infections in domesticated non-bovine mammalian species. Part 1: review of epidemiology and laboratory submissions in Great Britain 2004-2010. *Veterinary Journal* **198**, 346-35. See also <http://www.defra.gov.uk/animal-diseases/a-z/bovine-tb/animal-keepers/other-species/>

⁸ "OTF Status" takes its meaning from European law: for a region or Member State of the EU to be considered to be OTF the annual incidence of herds with confirmed *M. bovis* infection must not have exceeded 0.1% and at least 99.9% of the herds within it must have been free from bTB at the end of the year for at least six consecutive years.

target, and to support the annual case for Scotland to retain its OTF status, as the qualification is based on herd incidence.

Monitoring policy effectiveness: Statistics on the incidence of bTB in cattle herds and the number of cattle slaughtered as a result of bTB are used by policymakers to monitor the spread and concentration of the disease and to inform decisions around the potential approaches to controlling it. Existing controls include routine testing in cattle based on the disease incidence (or risk) in a given area, restricting movements of cattle from herds where an animal has tested positive for the disease and addressing the problem of disease spread through wildlife (principally badgers).

Factors affecting statistics on incidence of bTB in cattle herds

Variation in the monthly statistics can occur for a number of reasons, including:

- **Disease:** an increase in the trend can be the result of a higher proportion of herds experiencing a breakdown because of an increase in the underlying incidence of bTB.
- **Surveillance policy** (including the frequency of testing): Cattle herds in high risk areas⁹ are tested annually and cattle herds in low risk areas are usually tested every four years. If cattle herds in a low prevalence region are tested more frequently than every four years, the increase in the number of bTB tests will not necessarily be followed by a similar increase in the detection of infected cattle and so this may result in a decline in the incidence rate.
- **Seasonality:** more animals are tested when they are housed, during winter months, compared with when they are grazing outdoors in summer months. This is simply because it is easier to gather and test the cattle when they are already contained within a building. The blue trend line in Figures 1 and 2 account for this by presenting seasonally adjusted data.
- Number of **testing days** in a given month: tests tend to be carried out at the beginning of the working week and the results collected and entered into the data system towards the end of the week. Months containing five Fridays may therefore have more positive test results than months containing four.

An extreme example of the impact of testing on the incidence rate can be seen in the statistics for 2001, when bTB testing was significantly reduced for most of the year due to the outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease but new bTB breakdowns continued to be detected through disease surveillance in abattoirs. This led to an unusually high incidence rate for 2001 and 2002, when effectively two years' worth of breakdowns were identified in one year when the normal testing regime resumed.

Surveillance policy in GB

These statistics are presented for GB, but the bTB surveillance and control policy – including how frequently animals are tested for bTB – varies between England, Wales and Scotland and has changed over time.

Timeline:

- **1990s:** most herds in GB tested every four years and background testing intervals determined on a parish basis. Herds in parishes with a high incidence of bTB breakdowns (in the South West of England and in parts of Wales) are tested on an annual or biennial basis, with a smaller number of three-yearly testing herds.
- **2004 to 2010:** the proportion of parishes and herds in England and Wales with annual testing increases gradually as the disease spread, with a corresponding decrease in the proportion of parishes with four-yearly testing.

⁹ South West, West Midlands and East Sussex, where the majority of TB cases are found and where the prevalence (probability) of TB-infected cattle and badgers is relatively high.

- **October 2009:** the European Commission designates Scotland as an officially bTB free region of the UK.
- **January 2010:** In England, a core annual testing area is established, spanning entire counties in the South West and West Midlands (the 'high risk area') and surrounded by a 'buffer' of two-yearly testing parishes. Most of the rest of England remains on background four-year testing. The Welsh Government puts all cattle herds in Wales on annual bTB testing (with herds in the small Intensive Action Area of West Wales put on 6-monthly bTB testing).
- **2011 and 2012:** further expansion of the annual testing area in England to the east and north.
- **January 2013:** herd testing intervals are determined on a county basis and England is split into annual testing and four-yearly testing counties. Annual testing of herds is extended to all the counties at the edge of the high risk area (more detail below). Three- and two-yearly testing is abolished.

Current differences in surveillance policy in GB

- **England** is divided into two cattle bTB testing frequency areas that broadly reflect the geographically clustered nature of the disease. The majority of bTB cases are found in counties of the South West, West Midlands and East Sussex. These herds are tested for bTB annually and represent nearly 60% of all herds in England. In the rest of England most herds are tested every four years. Herds that have a high risk of contracting bTB or present a potential public health risk (e.g. producer-retailers of unpasteurised milk) are tested annually regardless of their location.
- All herds in **Wales** are tested annually.
- In **Scotland**, a risk-based routine herd testing policy is in place. This targets testing at higher risk herds and exempts low risk herds from routine testing. Around 35 per cent of herds are exempt from testing, with herds that are not exempt tested every four years.

More information on bovine TB can be found at:

England :-

<https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/reducing-bovine-tuberculosis>

Wales :-

<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/environmentcountryside/ahw/disease/bovinetuberculosis>

Scotland :-

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/farmingrural/Agriculture/animal-welfare/Diseases/disease/tuberculosis>

Methodology

For a description of the data sources and methodology used in the calculation of the TB statistics, together with notes on data revisions policy etc. Refer to the Annex document at :-

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/305850/bovinetb-annex-24apr14.pdf

Further Information

This statistical notice and a wide range of other statistics are available on the internet at -

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs/about/statistics>