

Guidance notes for Wales TB Dashboard

Figure 1 – New incidents in the quarter and open incidents at the end of the quarter

Blue dots show the locations of new TB herd breakdowns in the current quarter. Red dots show the locations of herds with breakdowns that started before the current quarter and were still open at the end of the end of the quarter.

Regional summary Table

Data for the number of live herds, incidents opened and closed during the quarter, incidents open at the end of the quarter and reactors disclosed during the quarter. Figures presented for Wales and the 5 TB areas.

Sparkline bar charts show the number of open incidents on a quarterly basis since 2010. Red bars indicate the highest count and green bars the lowest count during the series. The scale of the vertical axis varies between the charts.

Officially TB Free Gauge

The percentage of herds in Wales which were officially TB free in the reporting quarter and the equivalent quarters in the previous two years. This represents the number of cattle herds designated Officially TB Free status under EU legislation (a herd with this status is able to trade and has no bTB restrictions in place). Expressed as a percentage of all live herds.

New, closed and open incidents

New incidents: the number of Officially Tuberculosis Free (OTF) herds in which at least one reactor, inconclusive reactor (IR) taken as a reactor or a culture positive slaughterhouse case has been found in the quarter.

Closed incidents: the number bTB incidents with bTB restrictions lifted (TB10 issued) in the quarter.

Open incidents: the total number of bTB incidents remaining under bTB restriction at the quarter end. Comprises new incidents and incidents persisting from previous reporting periods.

Incidence, prevalence and animal level risk

New incidents per 100 live herd tests (relative incidence): the number of herds placed under restriction due to a new bTB incident per 100 live herd tests in the quarter.

Herds under restriction due to a bTB incident per 100 live herds (herd prevalence): the number of herds under restriction due to a bTB incident, in a known population, at the end of the quarter.

Reactors per 1,000 cattle tested (animal level risk): the number of reactor cattle identified per 1,000 cattle tested in the quarter.

Recurrence – how many closed incidents break down again?

Proportion of closed bTB incidents in the quarter in which another breakdown occurred during the subsequent 2 years. Blue bars show incidents that were closed in the quarter and remained clear in the subsequent 2 years, red bars represent incidents that were closed and did have a recurrence in the subsequent 2 years. Green line expresses recurrence as a percentage (read across to secondary Y-axis on right hand side).

Glossary of terms

Officially tuberculosis-free (OTF) - a status that is given to a bovine herd and is defined with EU legislation. A herd with this status is able to trade and has no bTB restrictions in place.

bTB incident - A herd previously OTF in which at least one test reactor, IR taken as a reactor, or positive culture slaughterhouse case has been found. The restriction, and thus the incident, begins on the disclosing test date and ends on the date that the withdrawal notice to conclude the breakdown (TB10 form) is issued by APHA .

Live herd - bovine herd defined in the County/Parish/Holding/Herd notation which was "live" (i.e. not archived), flagged as active on SAM (APHA work management IT support system).

Incidence is the number of new bTB incidents that occur in a known number of animals or herds over a specified period of time.

Relative incidence is the number of new bTB incidents disclosed in a known number of herd tests.

Herd prevalence is the number of bTB incident herds in a known number of herds at a designated time.

Animal level risk is the number of bTB reactors disclosed in a known number of tested animals at a designated time.