



NetPoulSafe

# The importance of external and internal biosecurity



## KEY POINTS

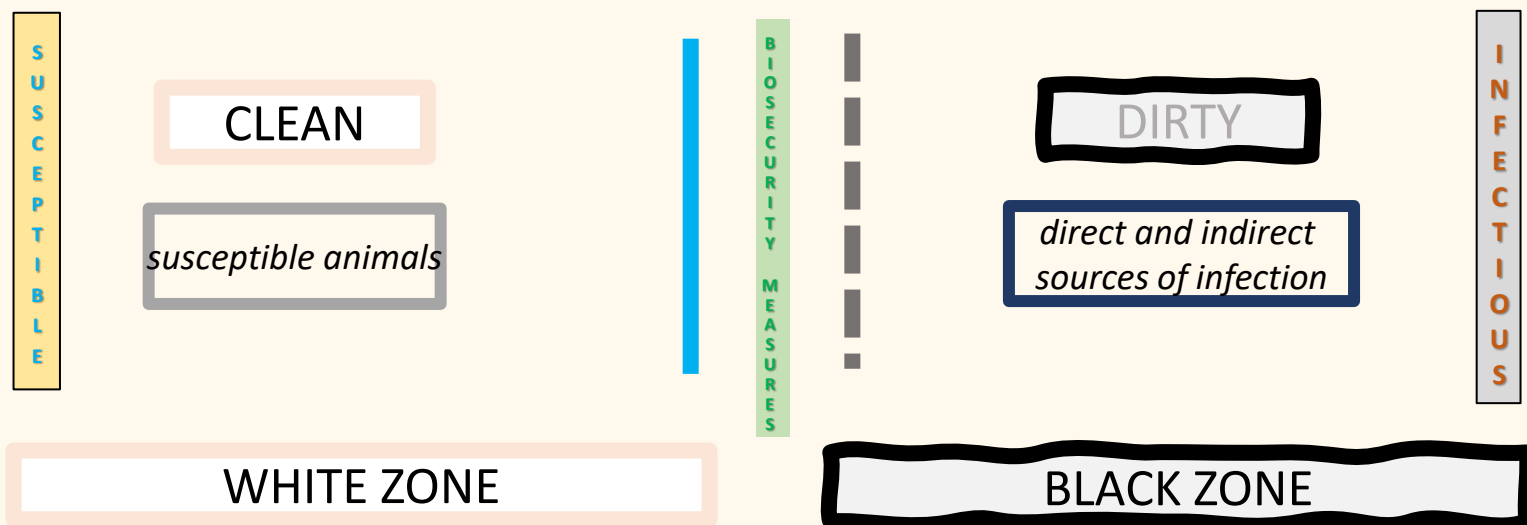


- It is very important to protect farm animals from infection.
- We need to prevent the introduction of infectious diseases into the farm and making the animals sick.
- However, it is also crucial to prevent - if a disease appears in one barn - the spread of infection from one barn to another



*Hygiene barriers are used to separate high and low risk areas from each other.*

### DIFFERENTIATION OF BIOSECURITY ZONES OF ANIMAL FACILITY



*The black zone is the area outside the farm and premises, where the likelihood of infection is much higher than inside the farm and buildings.*

## EXTERNAL BIOSECURITY

Essential parts of external biosecurity – *avoid introduction a diseases to the farm from outside*

- **Hygiene lock („sanitary barrier“)**  
not only the hygiene of visitors is important, but also the hygiene status of vehicles entering the site or any kind of material what we want to take/carry in the poultry farm
- **Withdrawal time” („waiting / resting time“)**  
it is standard practice in the biosecurity programme of animal farms to allow visitors to the holding only if they have not been on another farm within 24/48/72 hours
- **Purchase of animals and loading / unloading of farms**  
it is better to purchase a larger number of animals at once from the same source than a smaller number of animals more times separate sources
- **Quarantine block**  
it is crucial that, if we are forced to purchase animals from more than one source, one age group can only be housed in one barn the stock subsequently brought to the farm must be placed in a separate building and reared in a quarantine zone for at least 3 weeks
- **Never-ending vet farm visits**  
continous veterinary herd-health inspection and sampling for laboratory investigation is important, not only during the quarantine period, but also during the operation time of the farm



# INTERNAL BIOSECURITY

Essential parts of internal biosecurity – *avoid spread of infectious agents within the farm from one age category to another or from one production group to another*

- **All in - all out (AI/AO)**  
the more we break down the bio-containment, the greater the chance of disease introduction and spread
- **Disease management (monitoring, vaccination, treatment)**  
regular veterinary inspection is crucial, not only to maintain external, but also internal biosecurity
- **Maintain the general hygiene status of the farm and flock**  
the use of hygiene barriers between barns (flocks), the use of boots-disinfection, hand washing and the cleaning and disinfection procedure during the service period are essential
- **Compartmentalisation and work pathways**  
the separation of clean and dirty zones within the site is very important to reduce the risk of spread the disease inside the farm
- **Operational biosecurity**  
strict, full compliance with the described biosecurity requirements and continuous control of rule respecting conduct are essential

## For more information:

- NETPOULSAFE project : <https://www.netpoulsafe.eu>

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No.101000728 (NetPoulSafe)

