

Several infectious diseases can affect the reproductive performance of dairy herds and impair reproductive function of the animals at various levels. These include ovarian activity, estrus behavior, fertilization and early embryonic development, pregnancy maintenance and uterine health.

Basic evaluation of your situation in respect to infectious diseases affecting reproduction	Yes	No
Do you have a closed herd?		
Do you have a quarantine area in your farm?		
Do you perform any serological testing of the animals that are introduced into your herd from external sources?		
Your farm is included in all regular disease monitoring programs run by the state veterinary services.		
Do you have a sick-paddock/cubicle where aborting dams can be isolated from the rest of the herd?		
Do you notify your veterinarian about all abortion cases and follow a diagnostic investigation?		
Do you always remove and destroy aborted fetuses and placentas after the samples for diagnostic investigation were collected?		

Adequate monitoring and control of such infections constitute a key element of reproduction management in dairy production. Moreover, as some of these infections are potentially zoonotic, their monitoring is especially important.

	Yes	No
Your animals have no physical contact (pasture, exercise paddock) with neighboring herds.		
Your animals have no physical contact (pasture, exercise paddock) with wild ruminants.		
External visitors have limited access to the farm.		
Personnel coming to the farm from outside are obliged to change clothes before entering the areas where the animals and feed are kept.		
You do not take your animals to shows and markets.		
You use only semen and embryos from licensed and certified sources.		

Evaluation of BVD risk	Yes	No
Your farm has a confirmed BVD free status.		
You monitor on yearly basis to confirm the BVD-free status.		
If your herd is positive or the status is unknown, answer the following questions:		
You monitor the BVD status in young stock once a year.		
You test your young stock for the presence of PI animals once a year and cull identified PIs.		
You vaccinate regularly against BVD (according to the vaccine producers recommendation).		
You use an inactivated BVD vaccine.		
You use a vaccine with confirmed fetal protection.		
You ensure that pregnant cows are not in direct contact with young stock.		

Evaluation of IBR risk	Yes	No
Your farm has a confirmed IBR free status.		
You continue monitoring on yearly basis to confirm the IBR-free status.		
If your farm is not IBR free follow the questionnaire below:		
You monitor the IBR status in your herd once a year.		
You cull all seropositive animals.		
You vaccinate regularly against IBR (according to the vaccine producers recommendation).		
You use a marker vaccine.		

Evaluation of Neosporosis risk	Yes	No
Your herd is confirmed as serologically negative for neospora caninum.		
You monitor your herd once a year to confirm the neospora-free status.		
If your herd is positive or the status is unknown, answer the following questions:		
Have you ever tested your animals for n.caninum antibodies?		
Are the dogs on your farm prevented access to aborted fetuses and placentas?		
Are the dogs on your farm prevented access to animal feed and sources of water?		
Do you purchase only heifers that are serologically neospora-negative?		
Do you use any vaccine against n.caninum?		

Evaluation of Leptospirosis risk	Yes	No
Your farm has a confirmed leptospirosis-free status.		
You monitor on yearly basis to confirm the leptospirosis-free status?		
If your farm is not leptospirosis free answer the following questions:		
Have you monitored the presence of leptospira infection in your herd during the last 12 months?		
Are nearby farms free of leptospirosis problems?		
Do you vaccinate regularly against leptospirosis (according to the vaccine producers recommendation)?		
Are your cows prevented access to surface water such as ponds, lakes and streams?		
Does your herd have a year-round housing system?		

Evaluation of Salmonella Dublin risk	Yes	No
Your herd is confirmed as free from Salmonella Dublin.		
Do you monitor your herd once a year to confirm the S. Dublin-free status?		
If your herd is positive or the status is unknown, answer the questions below:		
Do you ensure that pregnant cows have no direct contact with the young stock?		
Are nearby farms free of S. Dublin problems?		
Are your cows prevented access to surface water such as ponds, lakes and streams?		
Is the herd monitored and regularly treated for liver fluke invasions?		
Do you vaccinate your herd against S. Dublin infection?		

Evaluation of Brucellosis risk	Yes	No
Your farm is in a zone declared free from Brucella abortus.		
Your farm has a confirmed Brucella-free status.		
Do you continue monitoring on yearly basis to confirm the Brucella-free status?		
If your farm is not brucellosis free and is not located in a brucellosis-free zone, answer the questions below:		
Have you monitored the presence of Brucella abortus infection in your herd during the last 12 months?		
Do you vaccinate regularly against Brucella abortus infection (according to the vaccine producers recommendation)?		
Are your cows prevented access to surface water such as ponds, lakes and streams?		
Do you use artificial insemination only?		

If you are using natural mating regularly or occasionally in your herd follow the questionnaire below

Evaluation of <i>Campylobacter fetus</i> and <i>Trichomonas fetus</i> risk	Yes	No
Your herd is confirmed as free from <i>Campylobacter fetus</i> .		
Your herd is confirmed as free from <i>Trichomonas fetus</i> .		
Do you use your own bulls only?		
Do you use your own heifers only?		
Do you use only bulls certified as free from <i>C.fetus</i> and <i>T.fetus</i> ?		
Do you test your own bulls once a year for the infection with <i>C.fetus</i> and <i>T.fetus</i> ?		
Do you vaccinate against <i>C.fetus</i> ?		
Do you vaccinate against <i>T.fetus</i> ?		

