

THE OCCURRENCE OF OSTERTAGIOSIS IN POLAND

K. Rypula¹, K. Płoneczka-Janeczko¹, J. Piekarska², M. Czopowicz³, T. Nagas⁴
krzysztof.rypula@upwr.edu.pl

¹Wrocław University of Environmental and Life Sciences, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Division of Infectious Diseases of Animals and Veterinary Administration, Wrocław, Poland

²Wrocław University of Environmental and Life Sciences, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Division of Parasitology, Wrocław, Poland

³Warsaw University of Life Science-SGGW, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Autonomous Laboratory of Epidemiology and Veterinary Economics, Warsaw, Poland

⁴CEVA Animal Health, Poland Sp. z o.o., Warsaw, Poland

The aim of this study was to estimate the prevalence *Ostertagia ostertagi* antibodies in bulk tank milk (BTM) in dairy cattle herds in the all voivodeships in Poland.

BTM samples were collected from dairy farms in Poland. The BTM samples, collected by veterinarians and then were transported directly to the Diagnostic Laboratory at the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Wrocław. The *Ostertagia ostertagi* antibody levels in milk were determined using a semi-quantitative indirect ELISA (*Svanovir*[®] *O. ostertagi*-Ab, Svanova, Sweden), according to the manufacturer's instruction. According to the manufacturer's data, the ODR exceeding 0.5 could be associated with a reduction in milk yield.

The studied herds were assigned to two areas of Poland, corresponding to the colloquial and conventional division of the country into two zones "A" and "B". In the area of "traditional agriculture" still dominates, there is an increased migration of the young generation to cities and the highest percentage of people in the post-working age. In the area "A" — where the level of development is high only in the vicinity of large cities, which affects the labor market and income, increase the profits of rural areas. The ODR rates obtained in studies for ostertagiosis are as follows: Area A (Warmia-Masuria, Podlasie, Lublin, Masovia, Świętokrzyskie and Łódź) mean ODR and SD was 0.421/0.157. In the area "B" (Pomerania, West Pomerania, Kuyavia-Pomerania, Greater Poland, Lubusz, Lower Silesia, Opole, Silesia, Subcarpathian) was 0.483/0.236.

There were no differences in ODR in the studied regions of Poland. ODR values are similar, but differences in ODR rates between voivodships were observed.

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