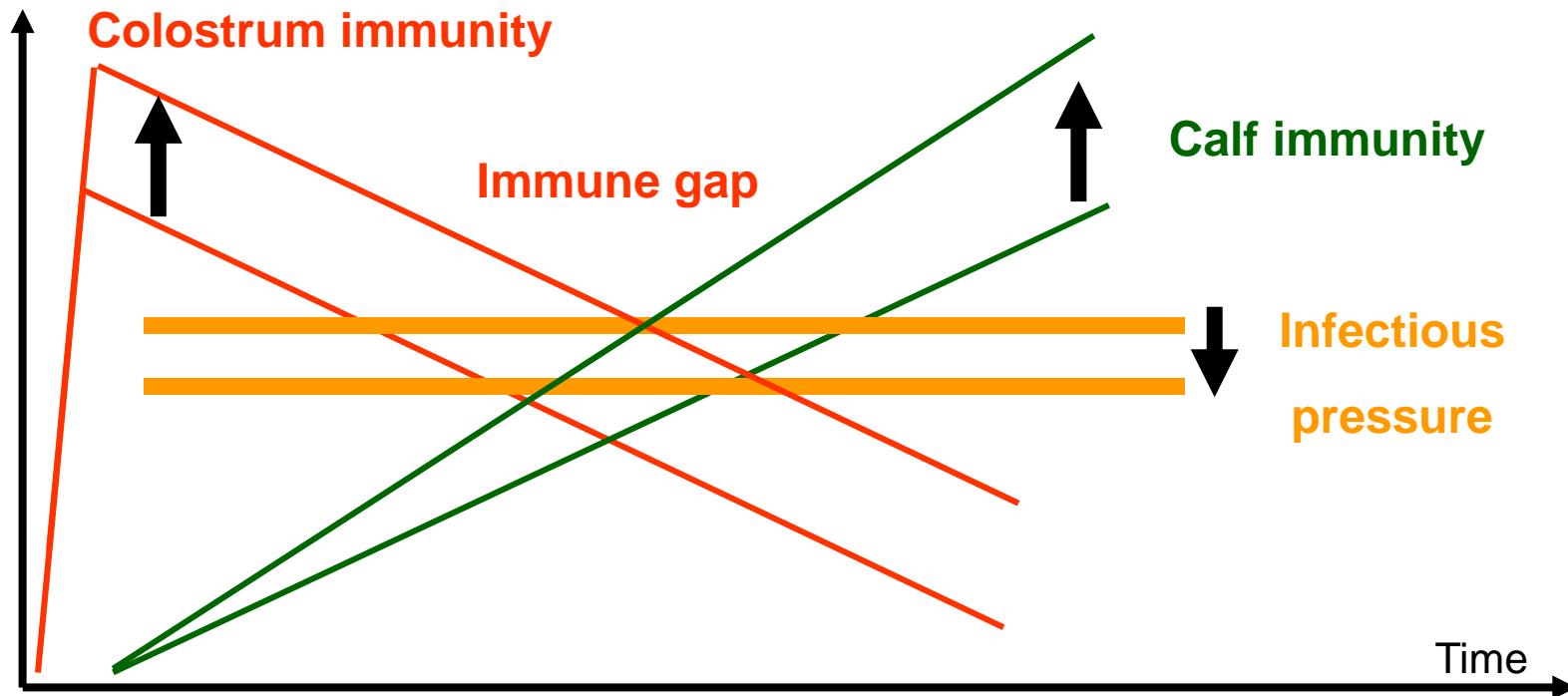


Economic approach of calf passive immune transfer

C. Cahuzac, E. Maigné, D. Raboisson

13.10.2014

New born calf defenses



Default of passive immune transfer : DIT

- Consequences of DIT
 - Higher mortality and morbidity
 - Extra labour and extra inputs
 - Decreased growth
- Consensual management practices
 - 2 – 3 liters of colostrum within 2 – 6 hours post birth
 - 2 – 3 liters of colostrum within 12 – 24 hours post birth
- Evaluation on calves
 - Blood total proteins > 50-55 g/L
 - IgG > 10 g/L
 - In 80-90 % of calves

Questions

- What is the total costs of one case of DIT ?
- What is the best level of DIT within a herd, from an economical point of view ? What is the best level of resources to manage DIT ? What are the technical indicators related to this best economical situation ?
- Is vaccination against newborn diarrhea economically efficient ?

Association between DIT and mortality, morbidity or performance changes

Material and methods

- Meta-analysis
 - 18 papers, 57 models
 - Template created with
 - numbers of animals studied,
 - dairy or beef production
 - expression of risk (OR, RR) OR/RR
 - prevalence of outcome studied,
 - prevalence of TID,
 - metabolite used to diagnose TID (Proteins or IgG)
 - threshold used to diagnose TID → categorical variables
 - continuous discontinuous values of TID diagnosis used (GAP)
 - duration of the period of study → categorical variables
 - value of the risk or the change in the outcome and its **95%CI**, (SE) or (SD)
 - nature of the reported model (univariate [U] or multivariate [M]),
- Review
 - ADG if DIT

Material and methods

- Meta-analysis

- Moderators

	Class	Prot ≤	IgG≤
Def_TID	1	40	3.5, 5
	2	45, 49, 50	8
	3	54, 55	10, 12
	4		15, 16, 18, 24

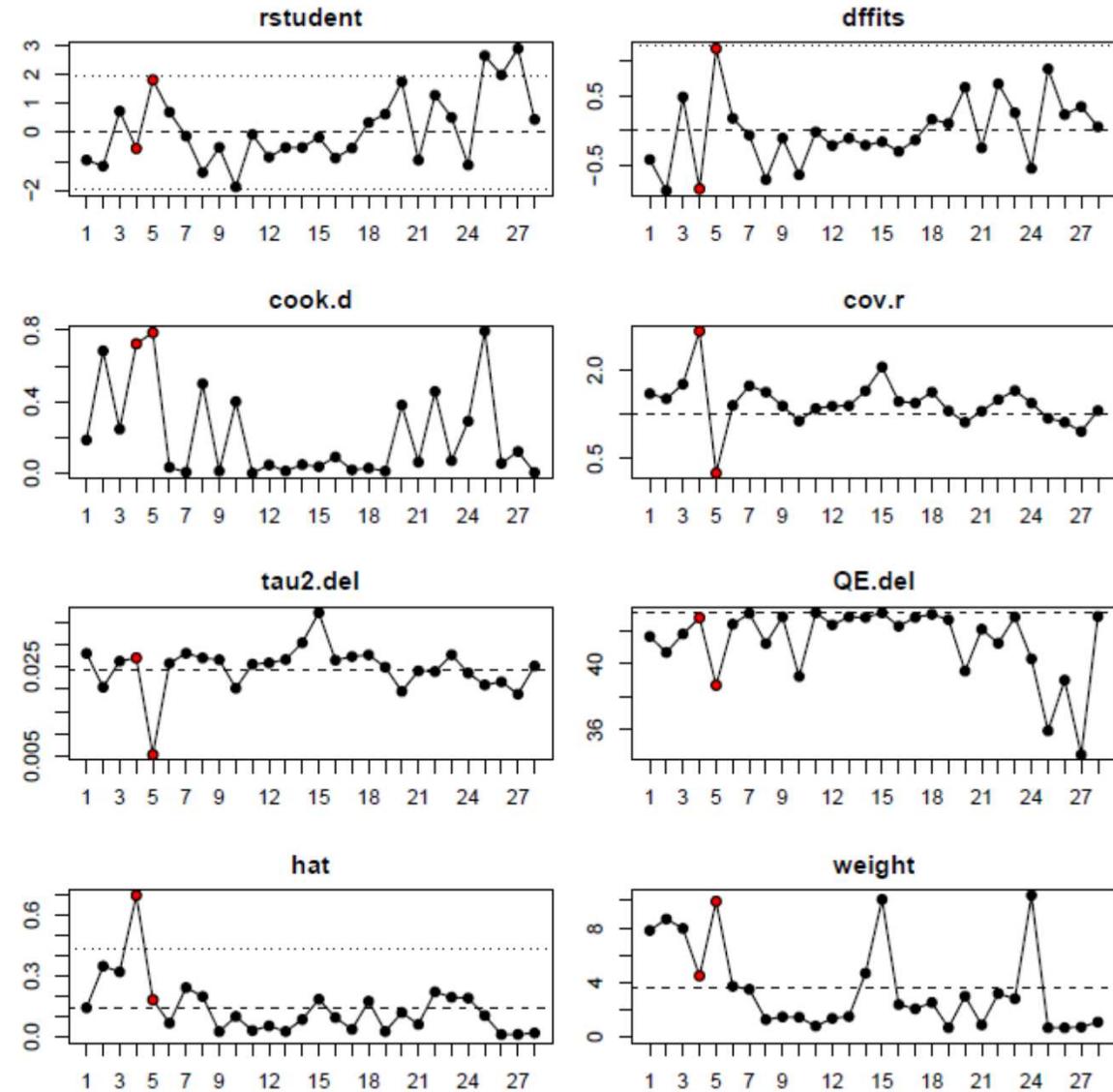
- Statistics

- Package Metafor, R software,
 - Fixed, Random and Mixed effect models, with publication as random effect
 - Moderators included step by step
 - Heterogeneity :
 - Cochrane Q test : accept or reject fixed effect model
 - I² of Higgins :

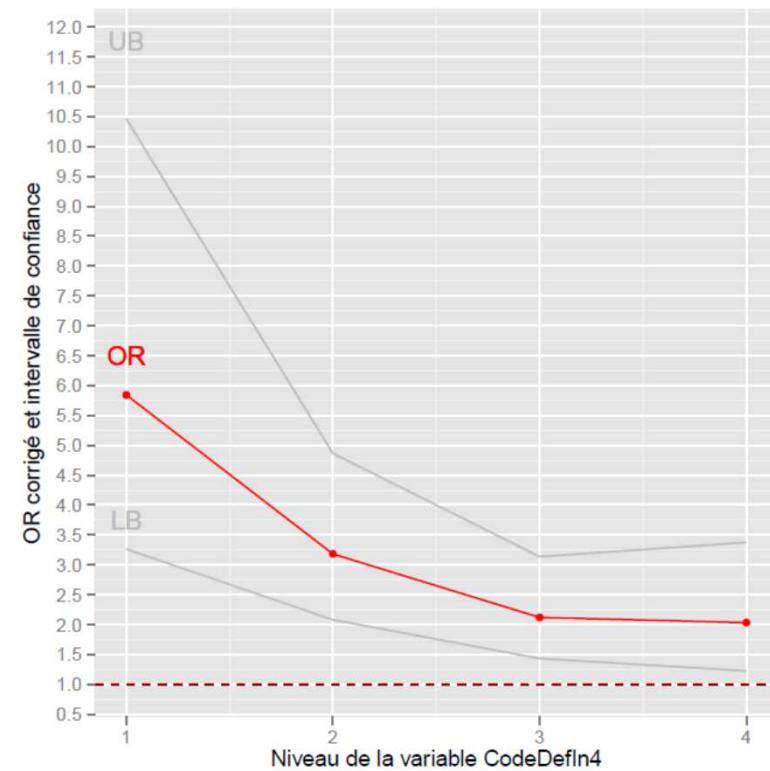
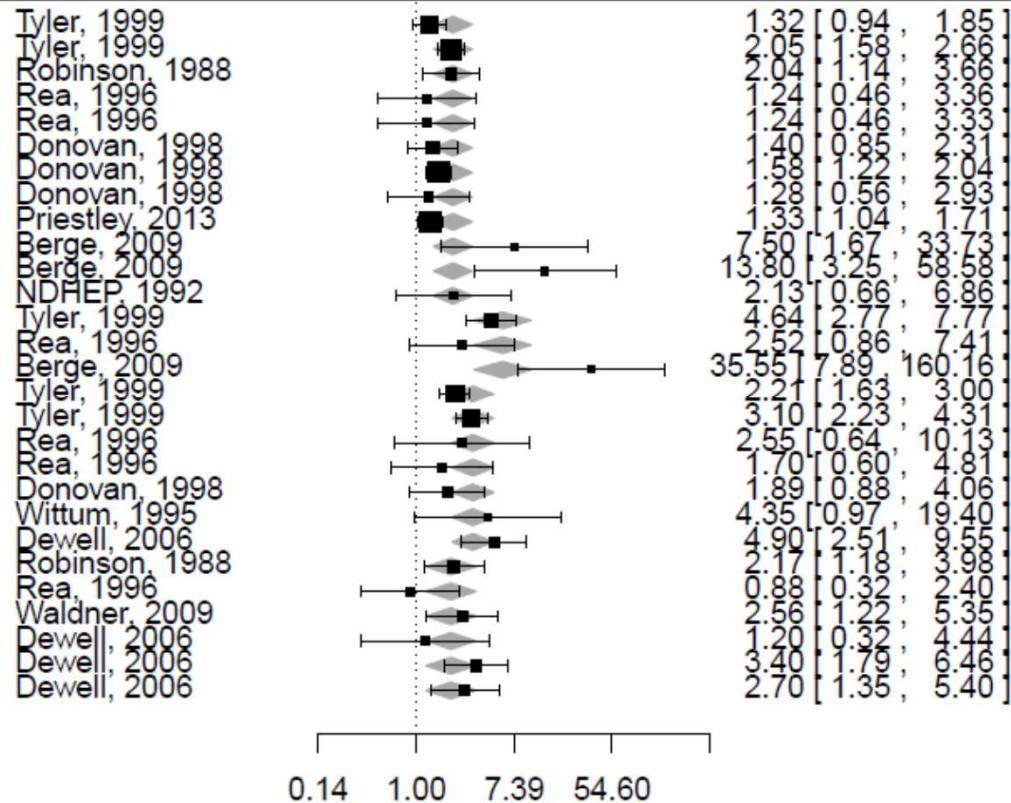
$$I^2 = \frac{Q-(k-1)}{Q} \times 100$$

Results : mortality

		Mortality
Model		k=28
Raw		4,84
Fixed		1,97 [1,79-2,17]
Rand.		2,23 ($I^2=68\%$) [1,82-2,73]
Mixed		2,41 [1,62-3,59]
Rand.	GAP	1,82 ($I^2=46\%$) [1,51-2,19]
Mixed	GAP	2,16 [1,51-3,09]
Rand.	Def_TID	1,63 ($I^2=25\%$) [1,37-1,93]
Mixed	Def_TID	2,12 [1,43-3,14]



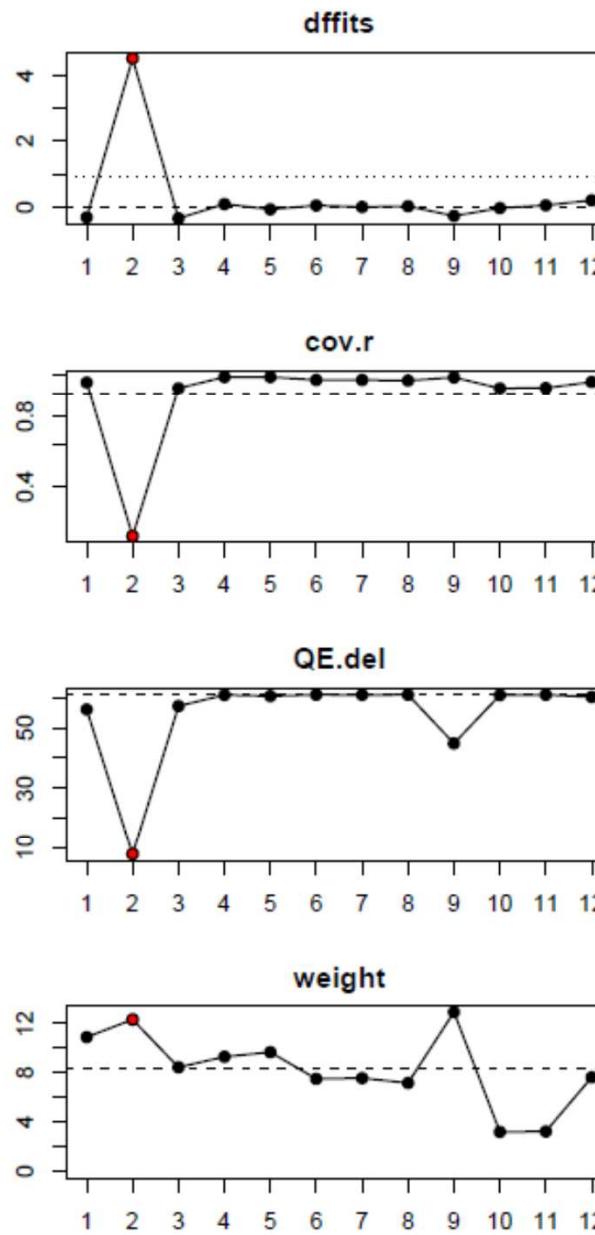
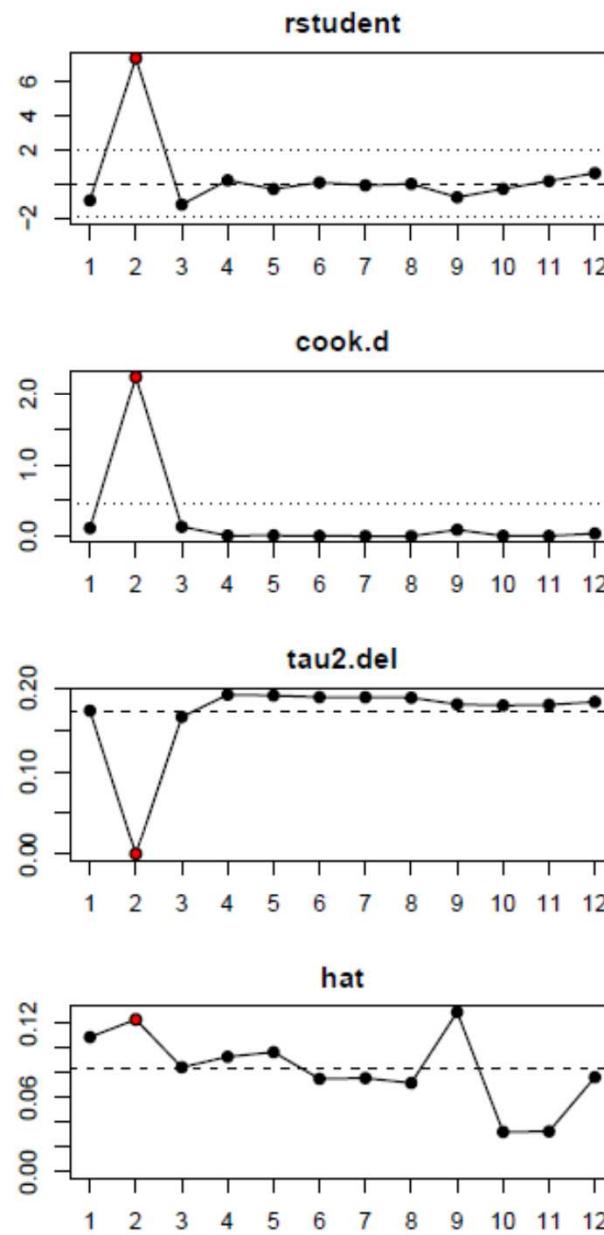
Results mortality



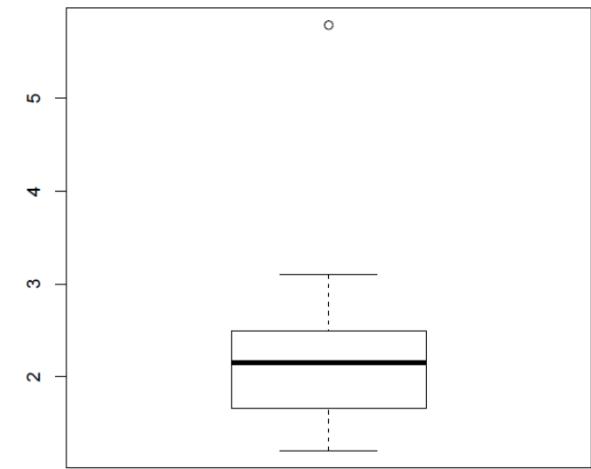
Results

		Mortality	Respiratory diseases	Diarrhea	Morbidity	Morbidity (all)
Model		k=28	k=12	k=5	k=8	k=25
Raw		4,84	2,29	1,71	2,72	2,35
Fixed		1,97 [1,79-2,17]	2,27 [1,98-2,59]	1,81 [1,56-2,09]	1,66 [1,41-1,95]	1,93 [1,78-2,10]
Rand.		2,23 ($I^2=68\%$) [1,82-2,73]	2,20 ($I^2=72\%$) [1,62-2,99]	1,66 ($I^2=72\%$) [1,18-2,34]	1,80 ($I^2=51\%$) [1,43-2,47]	1,98 ($I^2=74\%$) [1,64-2,38]
Mixed		2,41 [1,62-3,59]	2,27 [1,62-3,17] <u>1,75 [1,5-2,05]</u>	1,76 [0,94-3,27] <u>1,51 [1,05-2,17]</u>	1,80 [1,28-2,52]	1,91 [1,63-2,24]
Rand.	GAP	1,82 ($I^2=46\%$) [1,51-2,19]				
Mixed	GAP	2,16 [1,51-3,09]				
Rand.	Def_TID	1,63 ($I^2=25\%$) [1,37-1,93]				
Mixed	Def_TID	2,12 [1,43-3,14]				2,21 [1,74-2,81]
Rand.	Morb					
Mixed	Morb					1,99 [1,28-3,1]

ADG if TID : 54 (48) g/d



Sensitivity (respiratory)



Discussion

- Power
 - Data available
 - Moderators
 - Interaction morbidity and morbidity-mortality
 - Raw vs fixed effect
- Biologically significance
 - Low OR
 - But high prevalence of diseases in animal without TID
- ADG and performances

Total cost of a case of TID

Conceptual framework

- Total costs (herd level)
 - $\text{Cost}_{DIT} = \sum_{i=1}^M \text{Cost}_i$
 - $\text{Cost}_i = \text{Cost}_{i_TID} - \text{Cost}_{i_REF}$
- Cost of each component
 - $P_{Di_DIT} = P_{Di_ct} \times OR_i$
 - $\text{Cost}_i = C_i \times [((1 - P_{H_DIT}) \times P_{Di_ct} + (P_{H_DIT}) \times P_{Di_DIT}) - ((1 - P_{H_REF}) \times P_{Di_ct} + P_{H_REF} \times P_{Di_DIT})]$
 - $\text{Cost}_i = C_i \times (P_{H_DIT} - P_{H_REF}) \times (P_{Di_DIT} - P_{Di_ct})$
 - With for diarrhea and respiratory
 - $P'_{Di_DIT} = P'_{Di_DIT} \times \text{Severy_DIT}$
 - $P'_{Di_ct} = P_{Di_ct} \times \text{Sever_Prev_DIT}$ and $P''_{Di_DIT} = P_{Di_DIT} \times \text{Sever_Prev_DIT}$
 - $\text{Cost}_{ADG} = (P_{H_{DIT}} - P_{H_{ref}}) \times [(\Delta ADG \times \text{selling price}) \text{ or } (\text{extra days} \times \text{daily costs})]$

Conceptual framework

- Example : diarrhea

- Pourcentage of diarrhea on calves without TID: 20%
 - Prevalence of TID 25%
 - Cost of 1 case of diseases : 25 euros
 - OR diarrhea if TID compared to without TID 4

100 calves

	70 no TID	30 TID	90 no TID	10 TID
Disease	14 (=70*20%)	24(=30*20%*4)	18	8
Costs	350 €	600 €	450 €	200 €
		950 €		650 €
				$\Delta = 300 €$

Material and methods

- Prices for morbidity

Proportional or fixed costs
(Medicine, labour and examination surgery)



Frequency of each component



Weight of animal (dairy, beef)



Risk of relapse



Final price for a given outcome and breed

Proportion des cas	Traitement	Coût moyen	Intervalle coût
90 %	Soluté oral	4,13 €	1,5€- 6,5€
45%	Soluté IV	9,30 €	8€- 14€
45%	+ visite (50 % des cas)	40 €	30€- 60€
50 %	Antibiotiques généraux	8,5 €	5€- 11€
	AINS	8,80 €	5€- 14€
100 %	Antibiotiques locaux	1 €	0,5€- 2€
100 %	Main d'oeuvre ($\frac{1}{4}$ d'heure)		

Composante	Coût proportionnel (/100kg)			Coût forfaitaire			Main d'oeuvre
	moyenne	écart-type		moyenne	écart-type		
BRD ³	Normale	17.61	3.827	-	-	-	oui
	Bas	10.45	-	-	-	-	oui
	Haut	26.65	-	-	-	-	oui
Diarrhée	Normale	17.55	4.132	logNormale	40	7.65	oui
	Bas	10.45	-	Bas	30	-	oui
	Haut	26.65	-	Haut	60	-	oui
Omphalite	Normale	8.5	1.53	Normale	150	25.51	non
	Bas	5	-	Bas	100	-	non
	Haut	11	-	Haut	200	-	non
Septicémie	Normale	27.84	3.8	logNormale	40	7.65	non
	Bas	19.24	-	Bas	30	-	non
	Haut	40.24	-	Haut	60	-	non

- Prices for mortality

- *Market value at death*
- *Manque à gagner*

Material and methods

- Scilab, 10 000 iterations
 - Most parameters are laws of distribution (normal or log-normal)
 - *10 000 iterations, mean and 95% prediction interval (PI)*
- Data
 - OR : meta-analysis
 - Prevalence of diseases without DIT
 - $P_{Di_ct} = 100 * P_{Di_HE} / (P_{DIT} * \text{OR} + 100 - P_{DIT})$
 - Reference prevalence of DIT = 10%
 - First calving at 2 years old

Material and methods

		Odds ratio	Moy	Sd	Prév.	Moy	Sd	Coûts	Moy	Sd
Mortality	Brut	normale	5,12	3,5	normale	4,1	6			
	Corrigé	lognormale	1,62	0,74	normale	2	1	normale	235	50
Respiratory	Brut	normale	1,68	1,15	normale	1,4	1,98			
	Corrigé	lognormale	0,53	0,73	normale	0,7	0,33	normale	294	63
Diarrhea	Brut	normale	7,30	3,77	normale	3,6	1			
	Corrigé	lognormale	1,6	0,66	normale	1,6	0,4	normale	23	5,8
Omphalitis	Brut	normale	1,90	0,10	normale	10	6,3			
	Corrigé	lognormale	0,62	0,17	normale	7	5	normale	1188	300
Septicemia	Brut	normale	2,2	0,5				normale	65	5
	Corrigé	lognormale	0,73	0,33	normale	8	8	normale	105	10
ADG	R1	normale	1,6	0,33	normale	8	3	normale	50	11
	R2	normale						normale	105	10

Material and methods

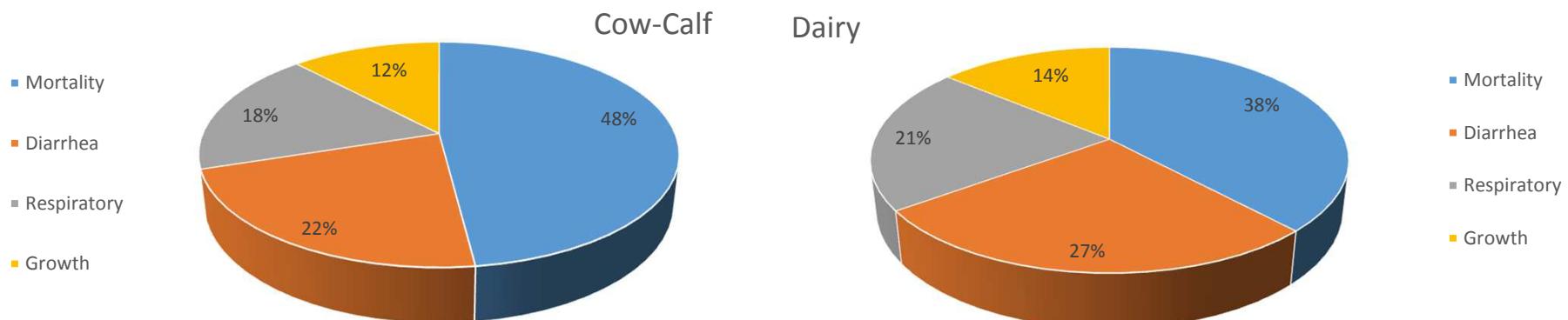
	B	A	B_{max_1}	B_{max_2}	B_{CIman}	B_{no_work}	B_{milk}
	Cor.	Cor.	Brut	Cor.	Cor.	Cor. no work	no milk
RAD	Cor.	Cor.	Brut	Cor.	Cor.	Cor. no work	no milk
CK	Cor.	Cor.	Brut	Cor.	Cor.	Cor. no work	no milk
EarlyCull	Cor.	Cor.	Brut	Cor.	Cor.	Cor.	Cor.
MET	R1	R2	R2	R1	R1	R1 no work	no milk
RP	R1	R2	R2	R1	R1	R1 no work	no milk
Milk lost	Cor.	Cor.	Brut	Brut	Cor.	Cor.	Brut
FSCR	R2	R2	R2	R2	R2	no work	R2
SCE	R1	R2	R2	R1	NO	R1 no work	R1
PVD	R1	R2	R2	R1	NO	R1 no work	R1
CIdir	R1	R2	R2	R1	R1	R1	R1
CIman	NO	NO	R2	NO	R1	NO	NO
CICull¹	Brut	Brut	Brut	Brut	Brut	Brut	Brut
CM	Brut	Brut	Brut	Brut	Brut	Brut	Brut
SCC	Brut	Brut	Brut	Brut	Brut	Brut	Brut
Lame	Brut	Autre	Brut	Brut	Brut	Brut	Brut

Results

- Total costs per affected calf (€)
 - For low prevalence

	Cow-calf	Dairy
Baseline	84 [22-146]	65 [14-115]
Alternative	158 [55-261]	129 [2-255]
Low	77 [21-132]	53 [4-102]
High	212 [89-334]	205 [65-346]

- For high prevalence of DIT : increased by 15-20%
- Origin of the costs



Discussion

- Most plausible results
 - Baseline : 84€ [22-146] 65 € [14-115]
 - Alternative : 158€ [55-261] 129 € [2-255]

- Limits
 - Prevalence on no TID calves
 - Values of OR

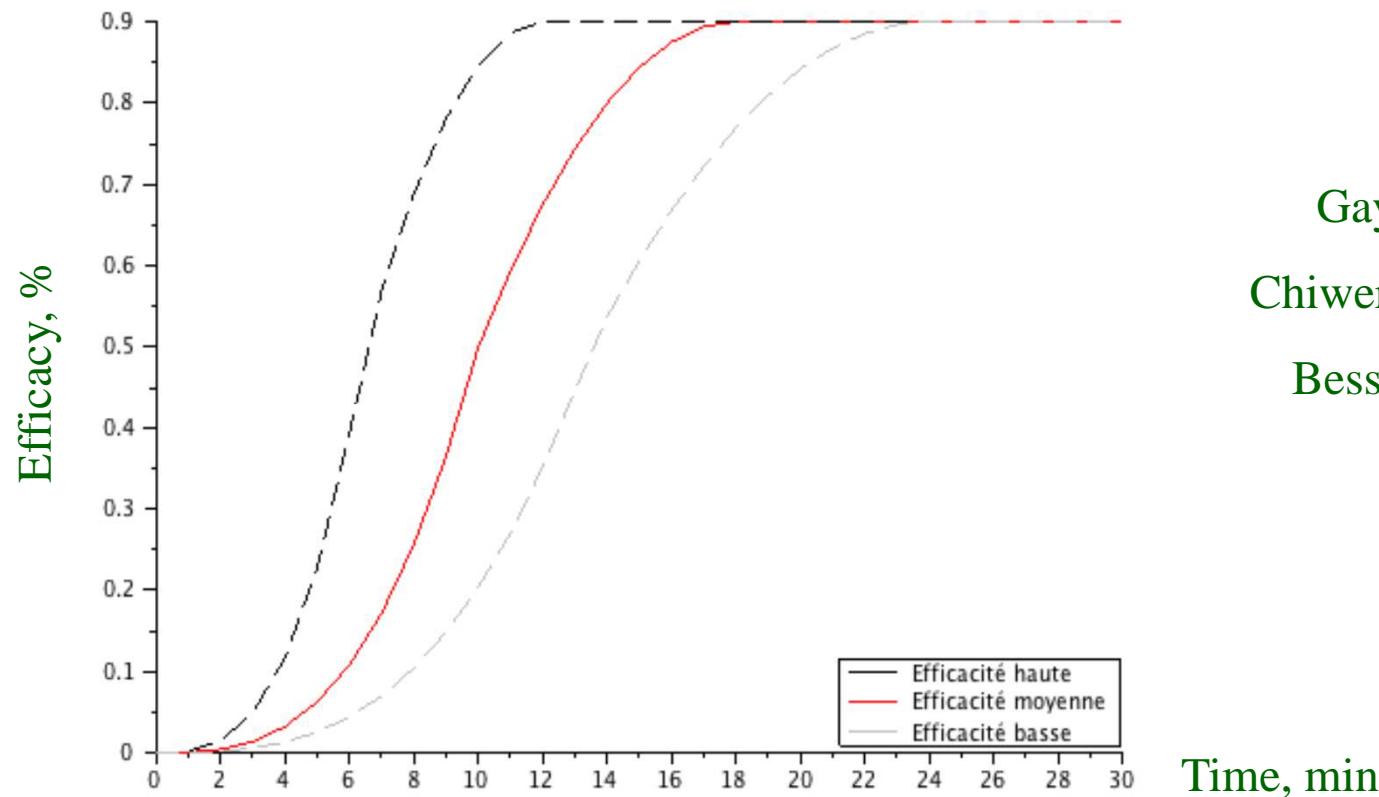
Resources to involve for prevention of DIT :

1 – colostrum distribution

Conceptual framework

- Total production
- Net value (€)
- Prevention = time

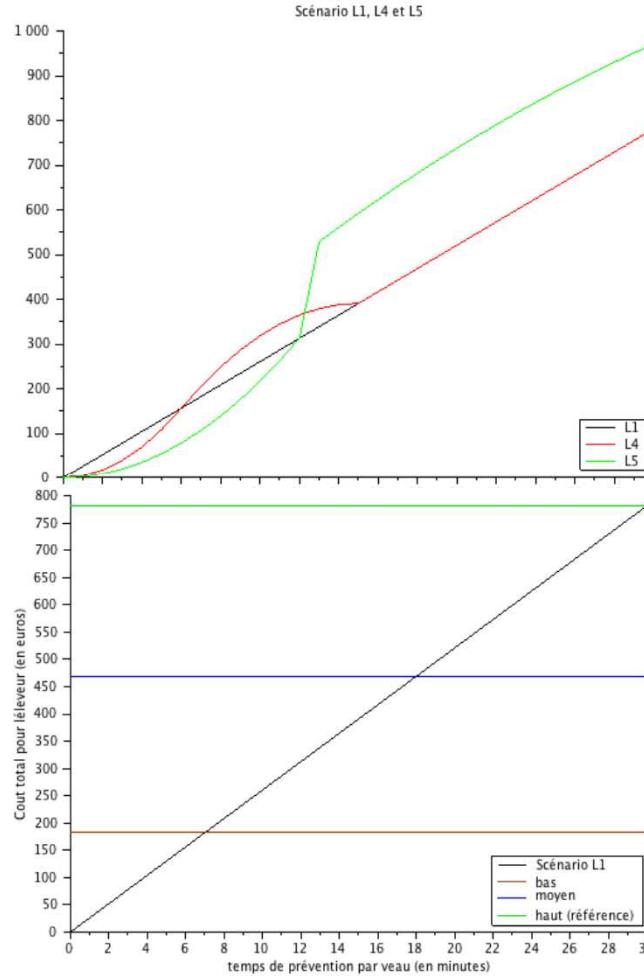
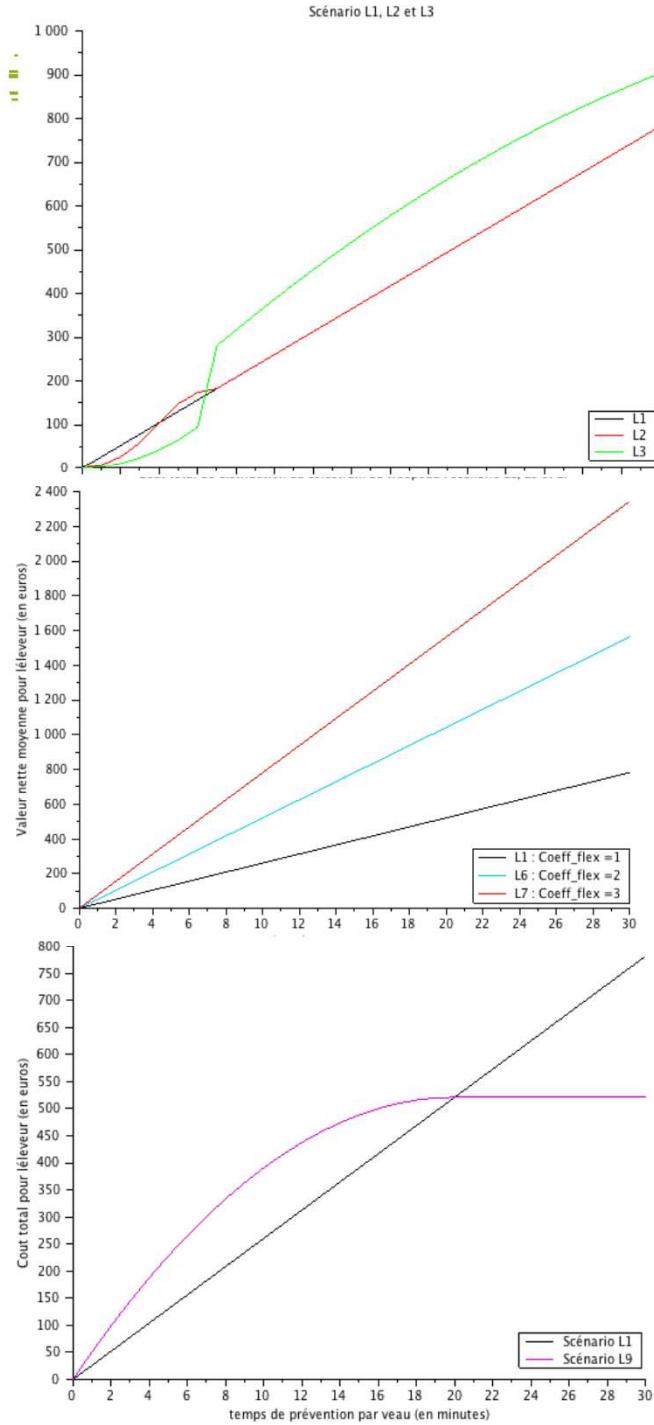
$$- P_{DIT, t} = P_{DIT, t=0} \times (1 - Efficacy_{time})$$



Gay, 1984

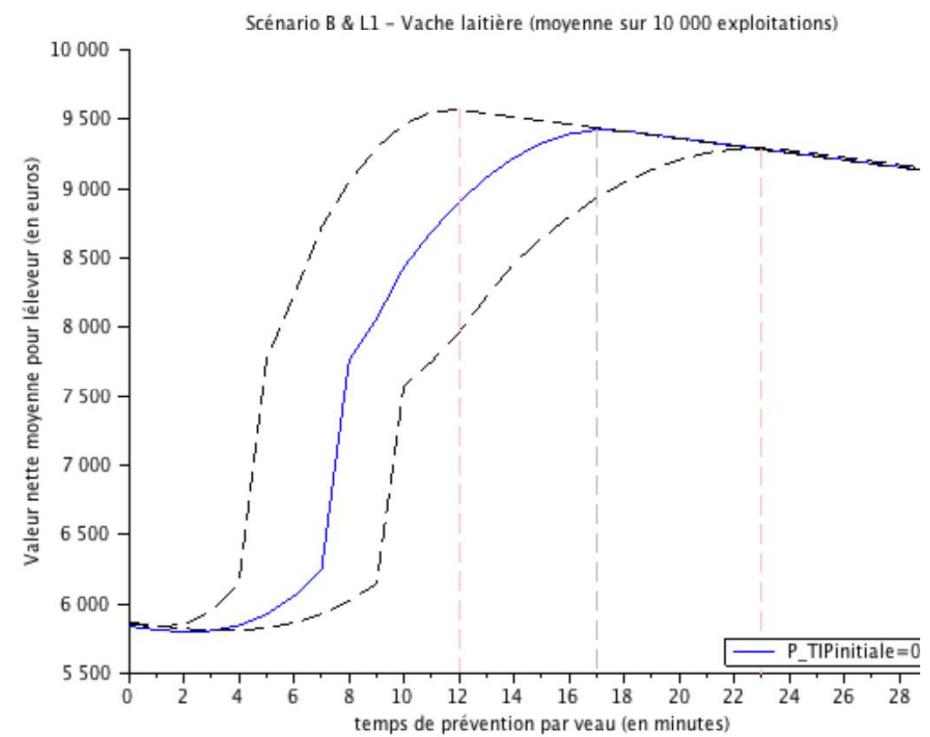
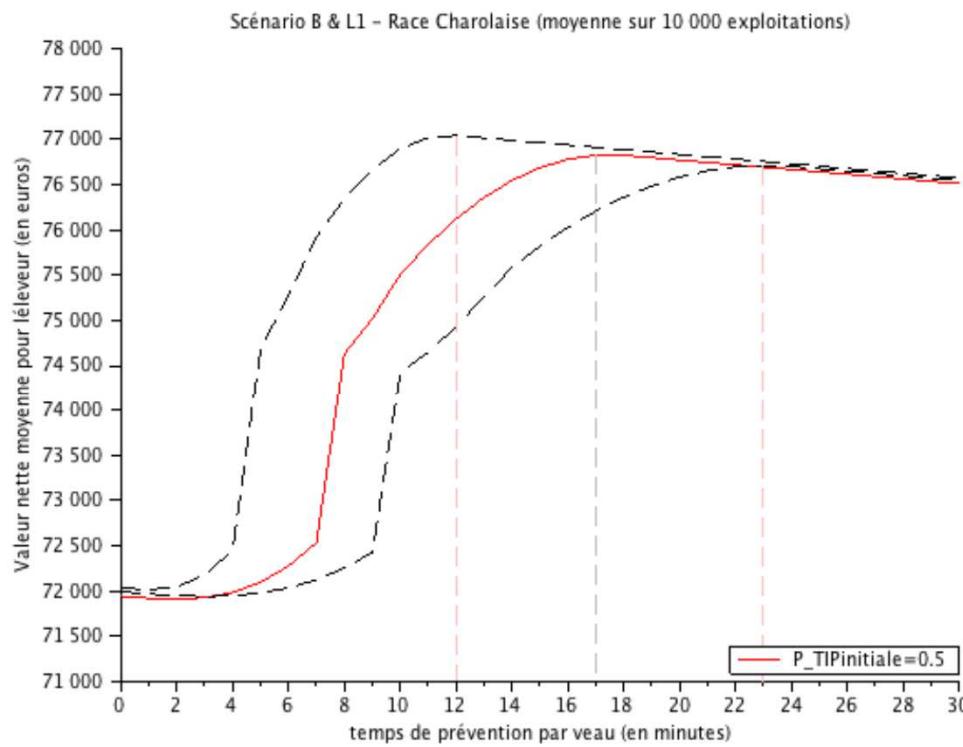
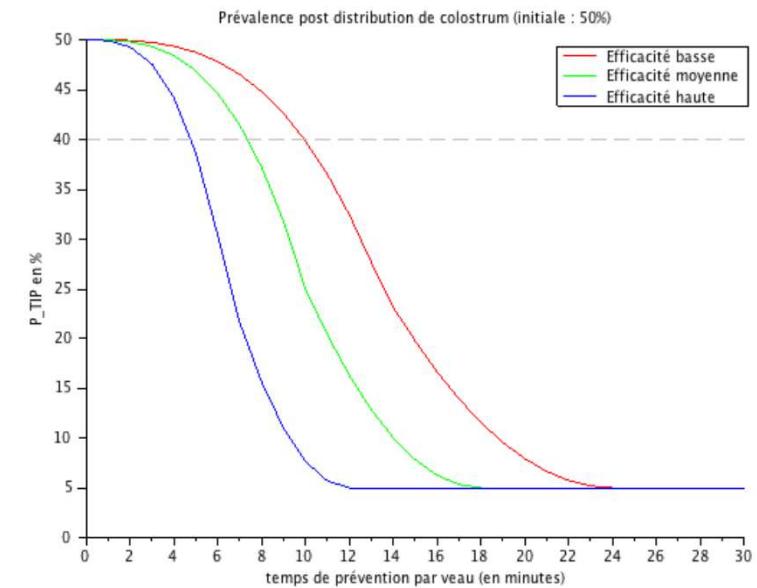
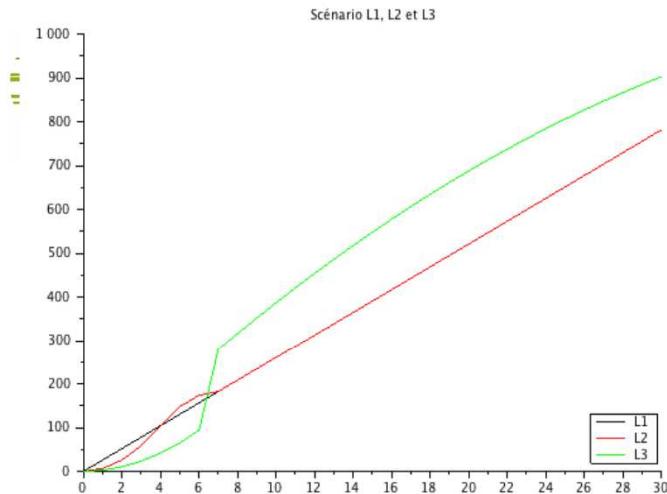
Chiwergue, 2009

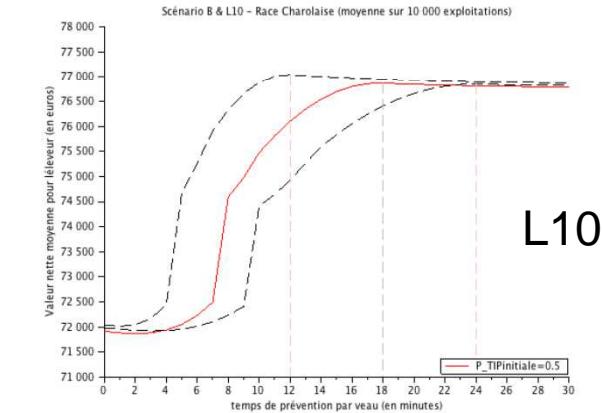
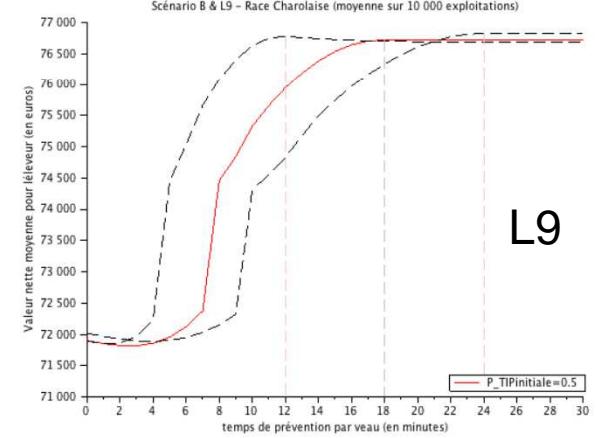
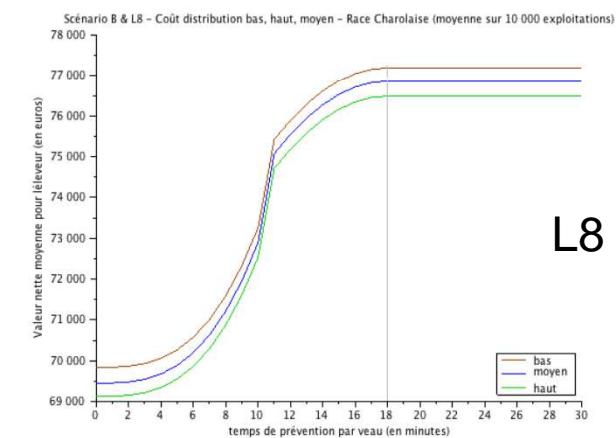
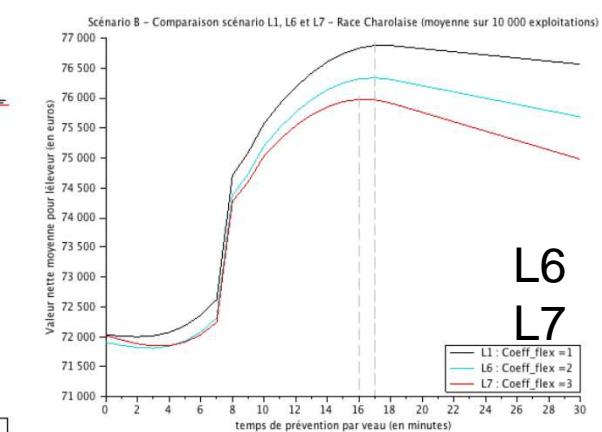
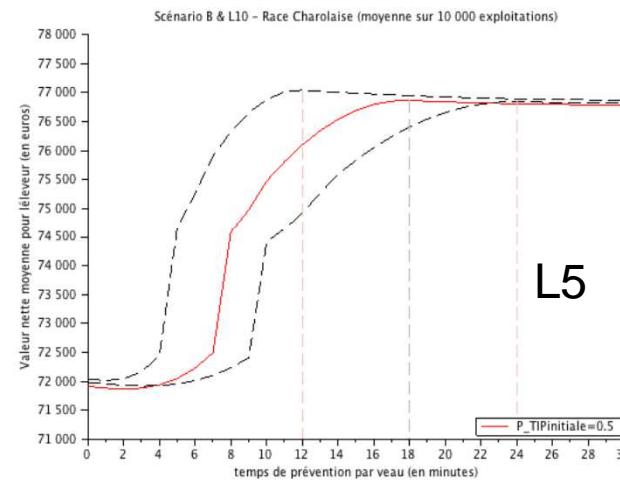
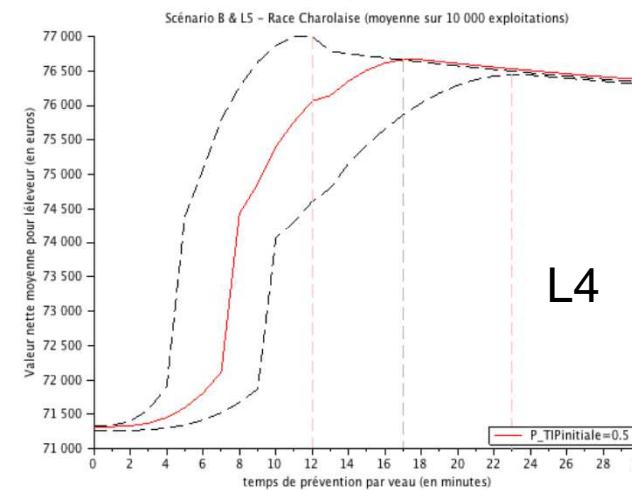
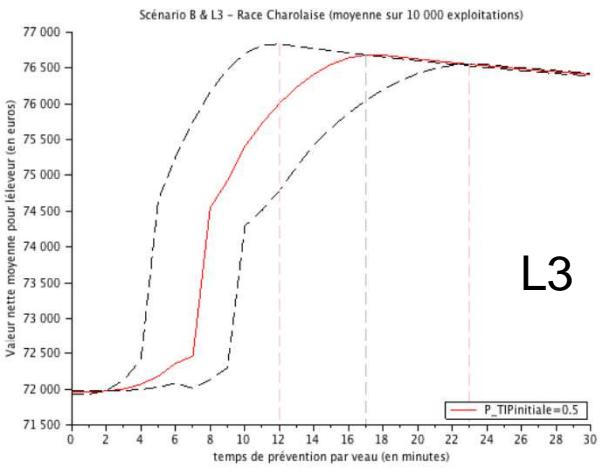
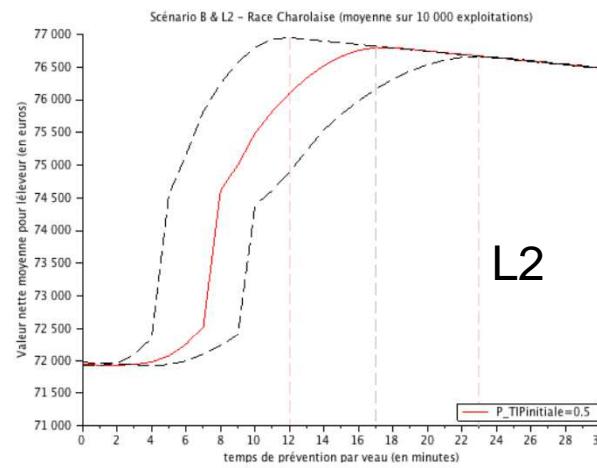
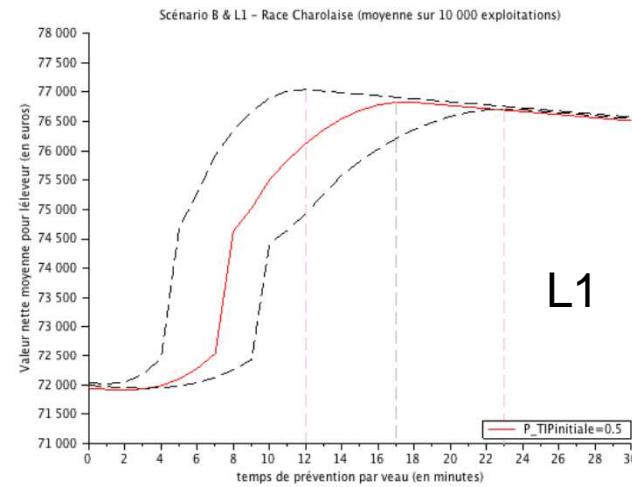
Besser, 1994

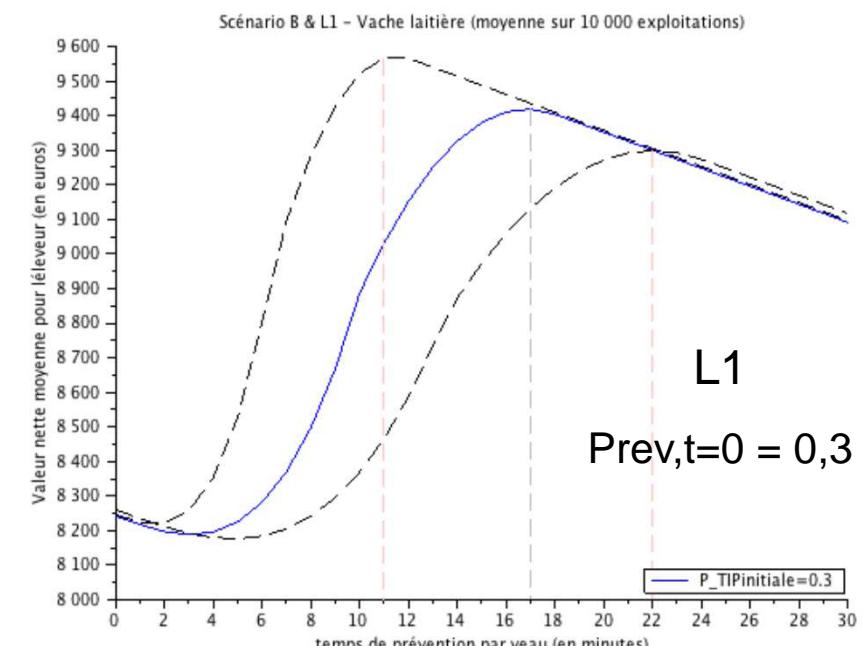
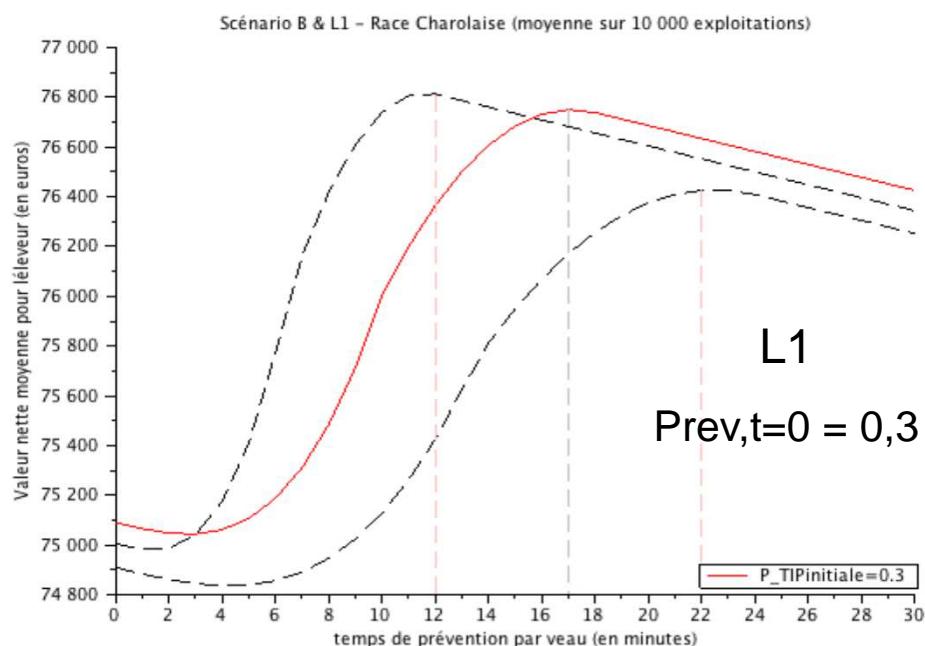
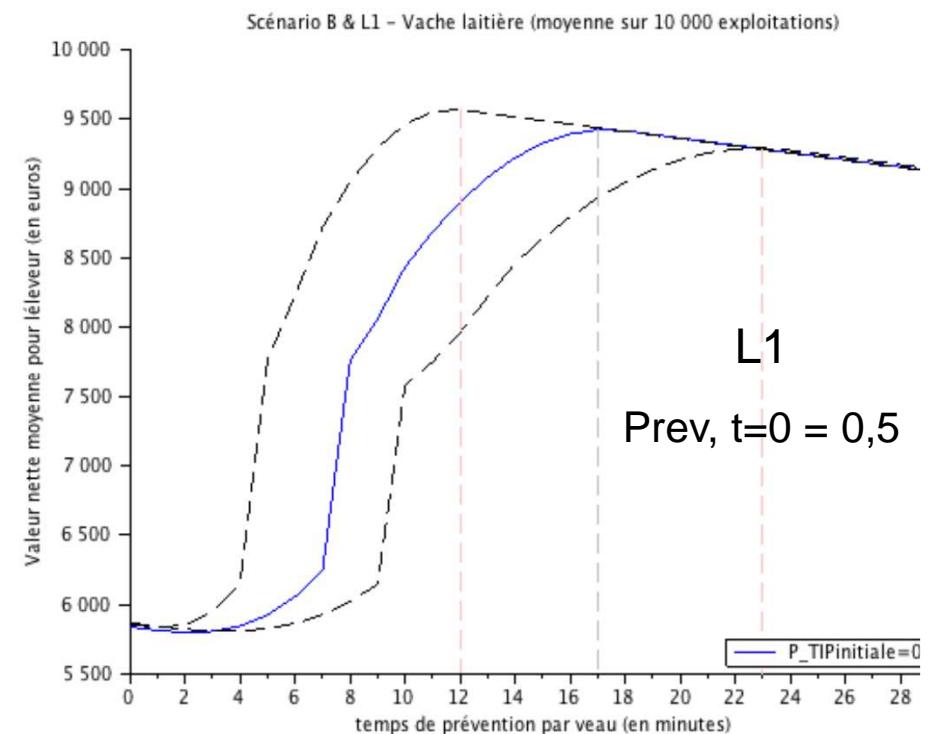
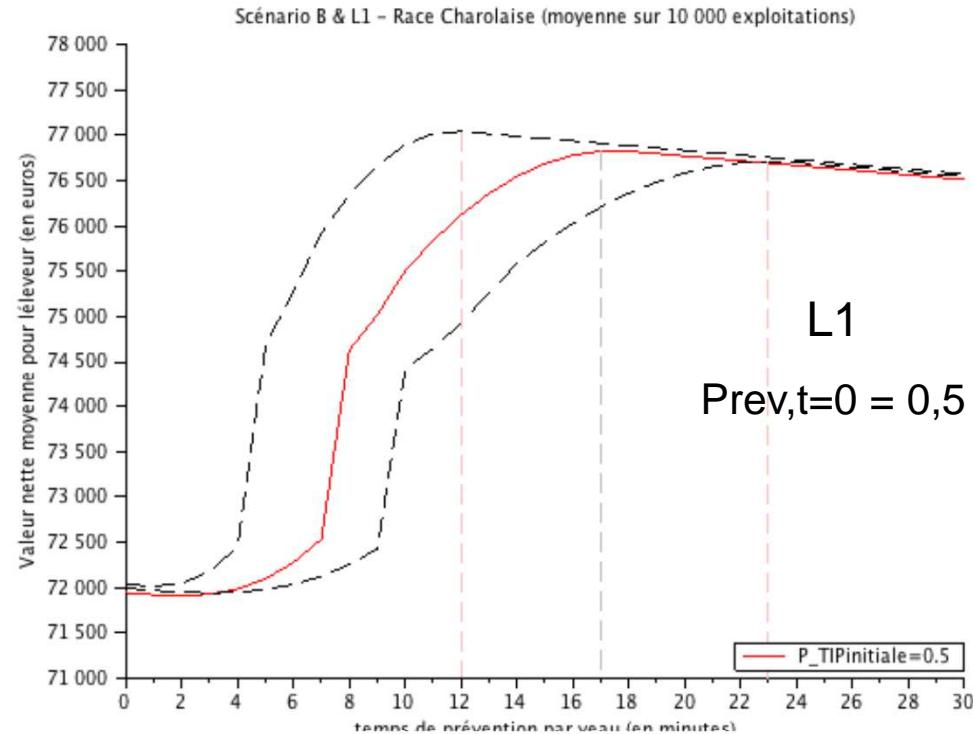


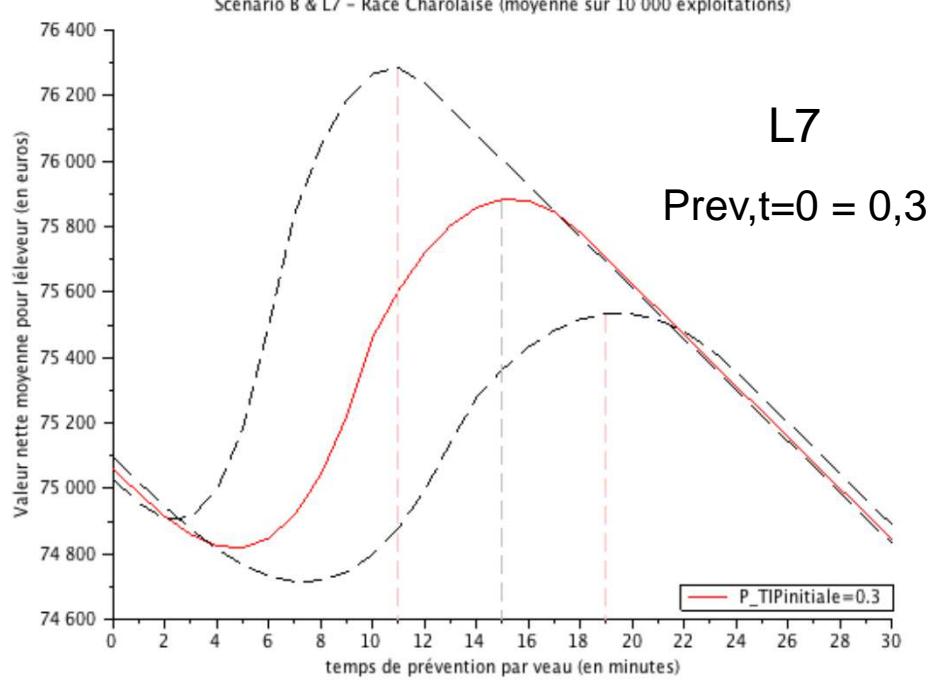
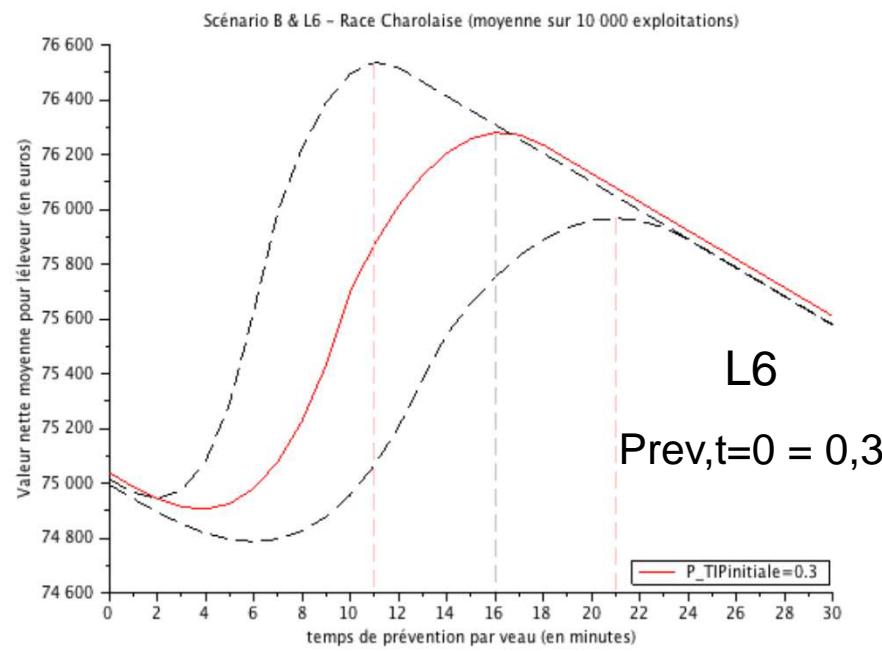
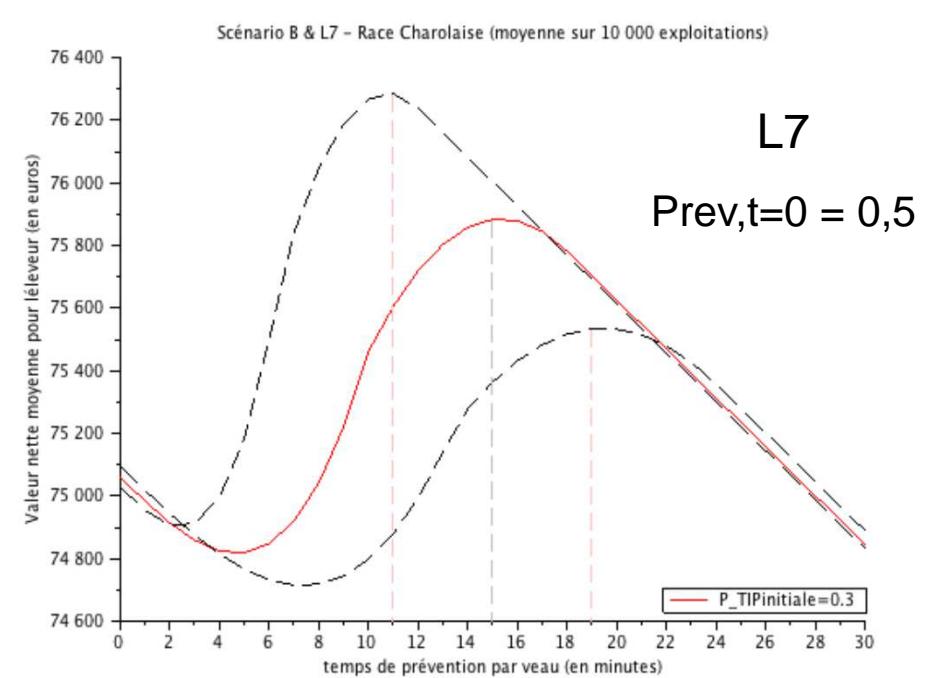
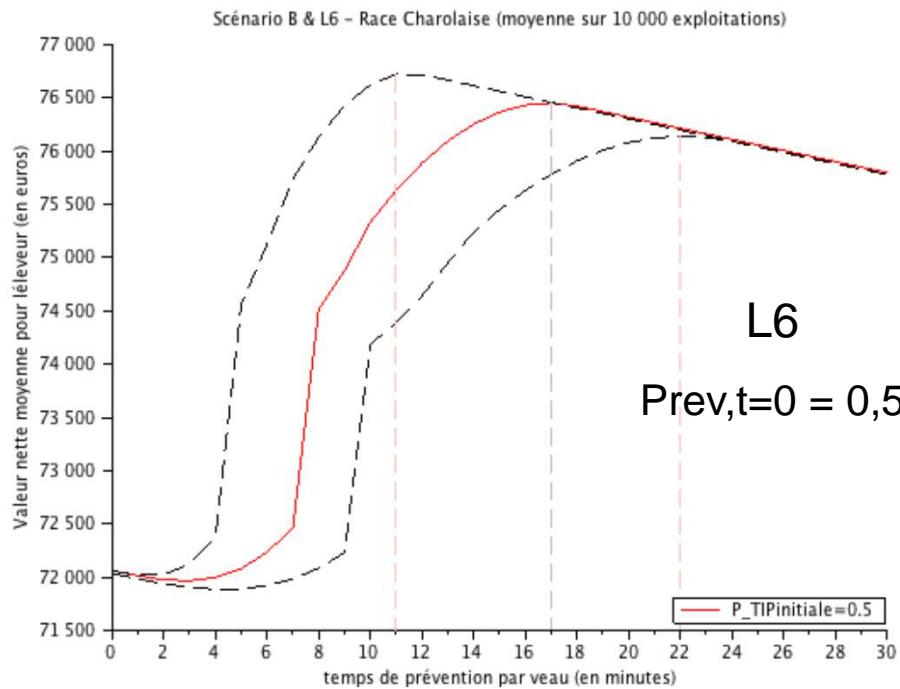
Cost of labour

Results









Discussion

- Initial prevalence of TIP
 - Highly influence the results
 - May be considered as a characteristic of livestock system ?
- Other method needed ?

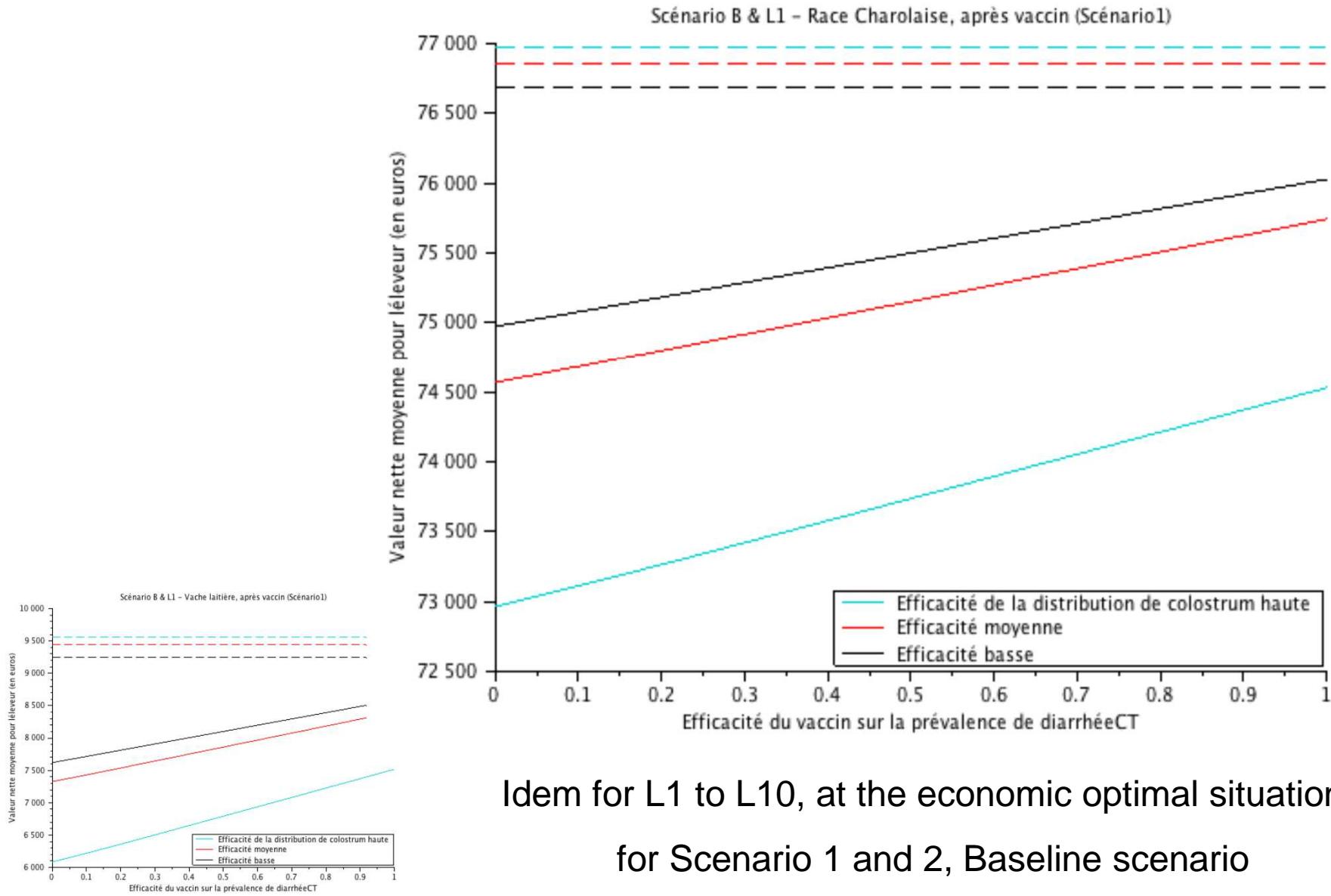
Resources to involve for prevention of TID :

2 – vaccination

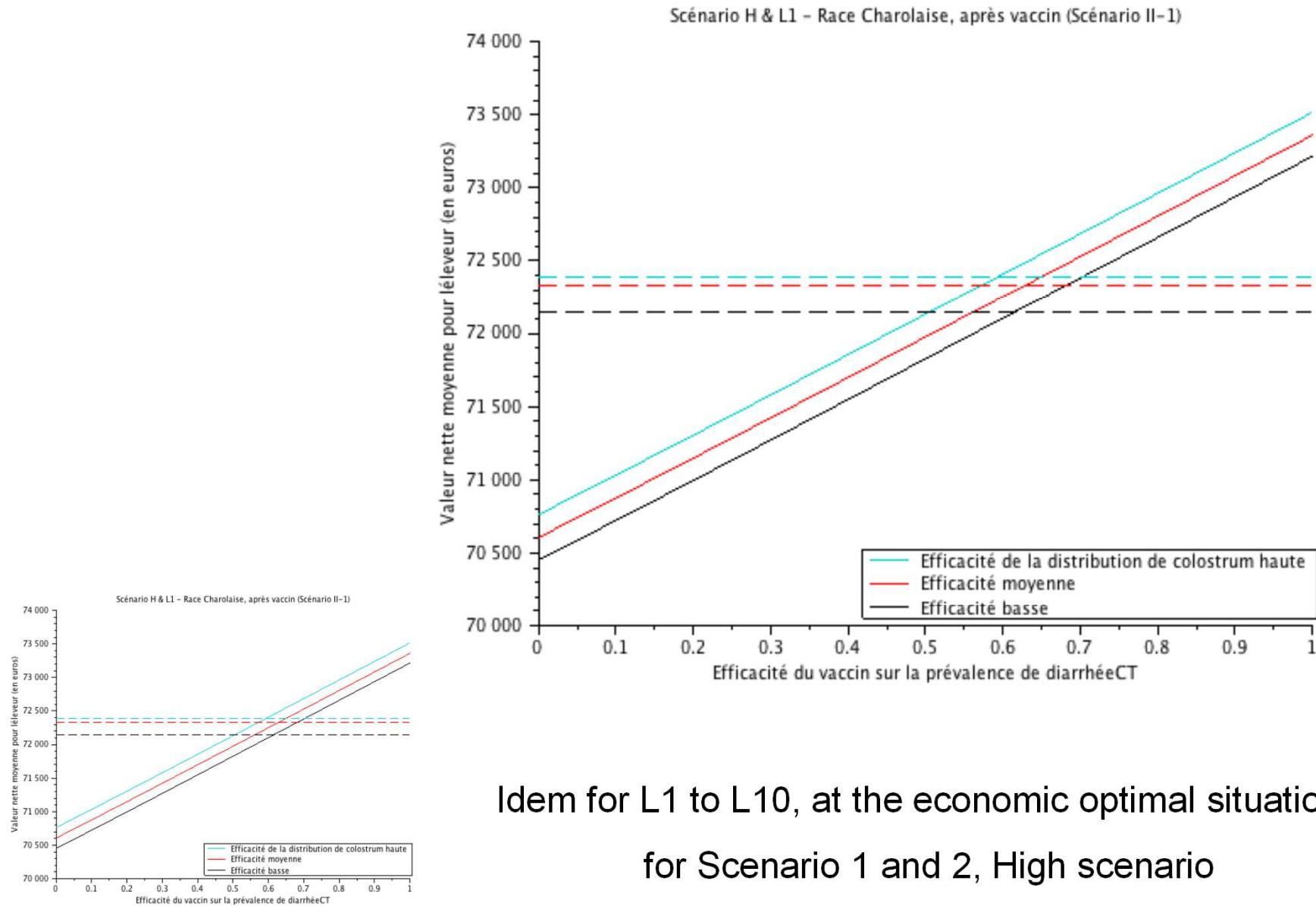
Conceptual framework

- Total production
- Net value (€)
- Prevention = vaccine
 - $P_{DiaCT} = P_{DiaCT0} \times (1 - Efficacy_{Vaccine})$
 - $P_{DiaDIT} = P_{DiaDIT0}$ *scenario 1*
 - $P_{DIT} = P_{DIT0} \times (1 - Efficacy'_{Vaccine})$ *scenario 2*
 - $P_{DiaDIT} = P_{DiaDIT0} \times (1 - Efficacy_{Vaccine})$ *scenario 3*
- For the previous economic optimum situation

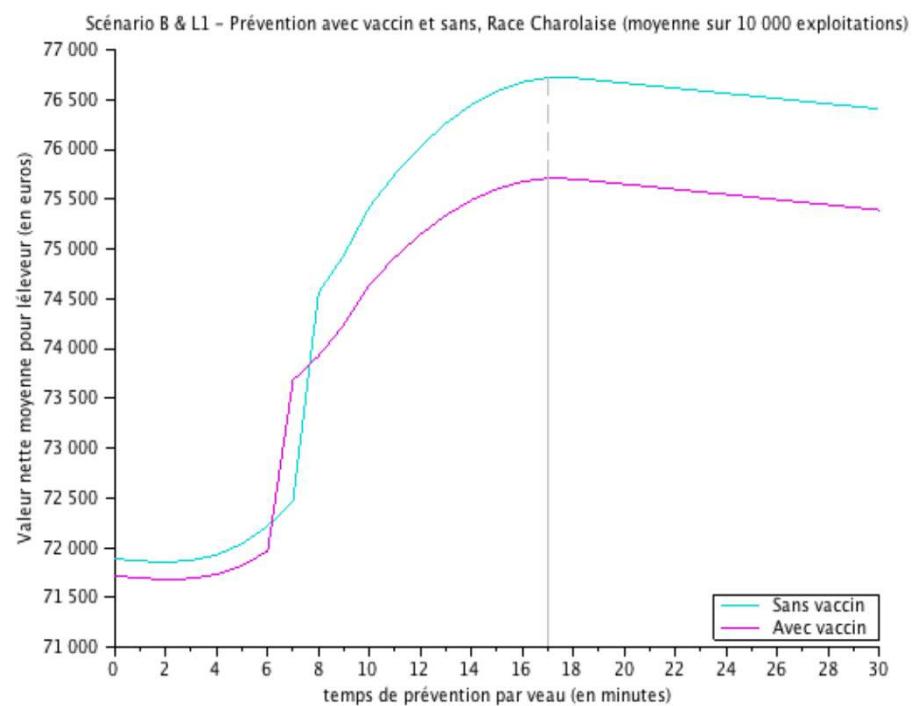
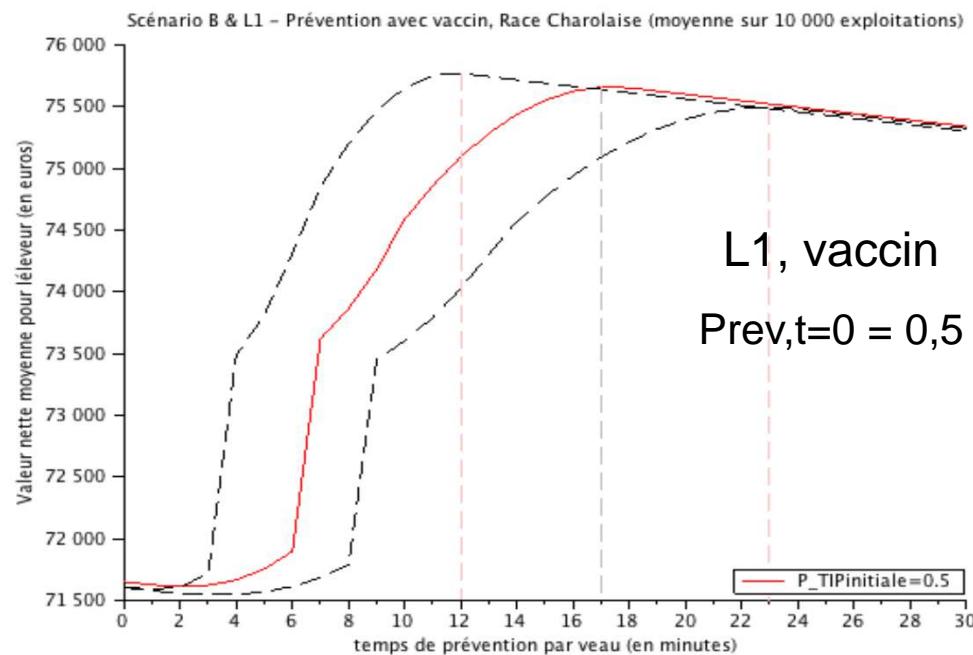
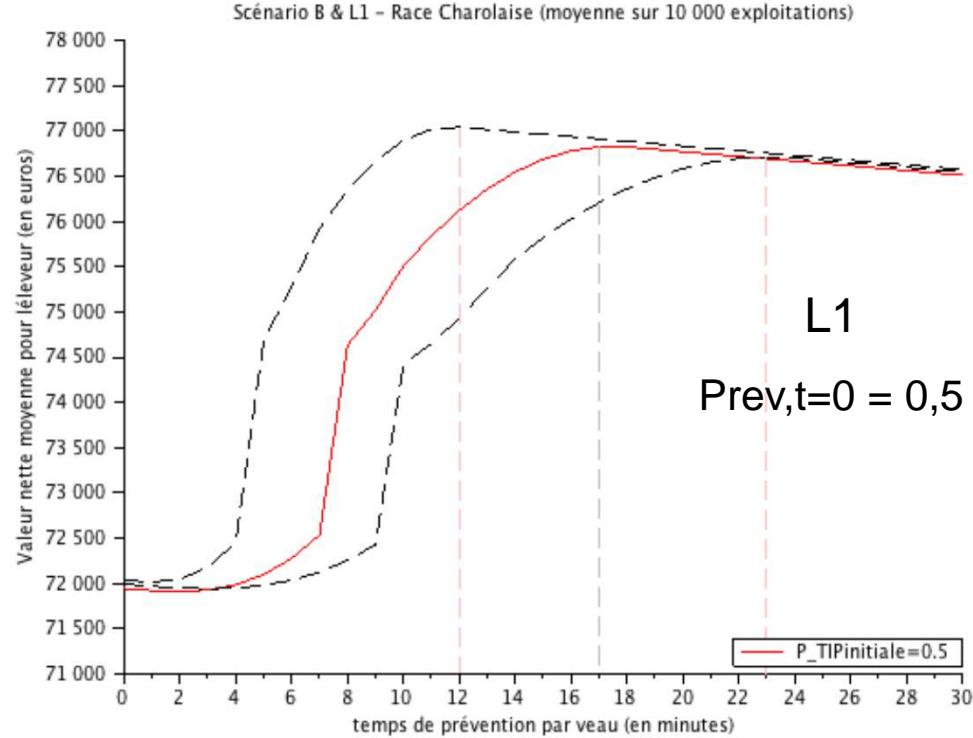
Results



Results



Results



Efficacy vaccine = 0,5

Discussion

- Tacking with the lack of data regarding efficacy of a given medicine
- Close to medical concept (vaccine lost if TID)
- Few situations with economic justification of vaccine ?
-> work on progress

Conclusions

- Cost of a case of DIT
 - 65 € - 84 € per calf with DIT
- Resources for DIT
 - Colostrum distribution
 - Vaccine
- Help to decision making in the field
- Tackling with lack of epidemiological data

Acknowledgment



- This project was funded by a BQR grant (INP-ENVT)
- No private grant for this project.
- Several pharmaceutical lab grants perceived by our lab