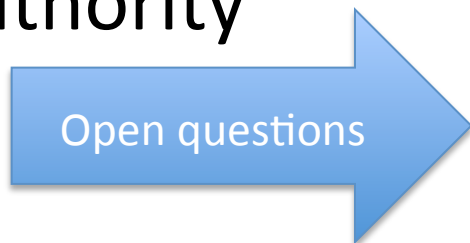# SOME GENERAL AIMS

- Bringing together people from different backgrounds, with disparate paradigms and ideas

- Bring forward 'grey literature' and expert opinions not found in peer reviewed publications

- Leading to arguments based on reason NOT authority

Open questions → Hypothesis generation

Risk-based surveillance

What?

- Quantitative assessment of risk of herd breakdown
- Exploitation of statistical properties to target surveillance

Why?

1. To save money (same job, but cheaper)
2. To minimise onward risk (better job)
3. To identify problem herds (changing situations)
4. Other?

Things to think about

- What are the critical challenges to designing risk-based surveillance

- What are the critical challenges to implementing risk-based surveillance

- What are the critical risks associated with it, if implemented (give examples, if possible)?

- Give examples of risk factors and where they might be appropriate (contrast countries, situations, etc.)?

M. bovis in wildlife

- Why badgers in England and Wales?
  - Sometimes high density elsewhere
  - At least one case in Scotland
  - Deer farmed/wild
  - Pigs
  - Etc. etc.
- Perspectives on wildlife from other countries
  - Is the problem in GB special?
  - Does maintenance of bTB under test and slaughter require a reservoir host?
  - What other hypotheses may fit the available data?

Things to think about

- Why is a species sometimes a reservoir and sometimes not?

- What are the main ways of identifying potential reservoirs?

- What is the signature of a reservoir host problem? i.e. when do you know when you've got one?

  - (Is bTB in GB really a badger problem?)

Results of the survey

- Get an impression of what is important to people at the workshop
- Focus last discussion around an aspect of this

Results of the survey - discuss

- Would a 'pen-side' early diagnostic test solve our problems?
  - What are the technical challenges to achieving this?
  - What are the practical challenges of implementing it?
  - What are the implications if we have one?
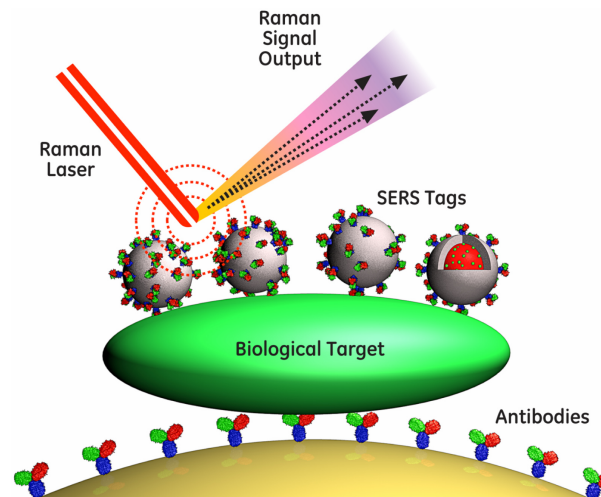
Results of the survey - discuss

- Understanding farmer behaviour
  - What do we want to know?
  - How would we go about getting these data?
  - What are the challenges to obtaining these data?
  - What are the pitfalls associated with interpreting them?

  (why is it the attitude of the farmers we are targeting?) i.e. not government, general public etc.

Whole Genome Sequencing of *M. bovis*

- Entirely new technological approach
- Increasingly inexpensive
- Obvious uses retain challenges of interpretation
- Are there any 'un-obvious' uses?
- It isn't the solution

Things to think about

- What are the scientific questions that WGS can be used to address in different ways?
  - And what are the limitations?

- What can it do to change our understanding of the epidemiology

- What can it do to change our disease control paradigms?