

Biosecurity in poultry farms: How to change production



behaviors?

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Introduction

- Vietnam's poultry population in the last 10 years
 - 2013: 346 million birds
 - 2022: 533 million birds
- Common small and medium-sized poultry farms
- Avian influenza persists and can breakup at any time
- Our training courses aim to improve knowledge and skills for local veterinarians and poultry farmers on:
 - Biosecurity
 - Poultry disease control
 - Appropriate use of antimicrobials

Hypothesis

Equipping poultry farmers with knowledge and new skills through training can effectively shift their agricultural practices.



Final meeting
and conference
New Delhi, India
7 - 9 February 2024

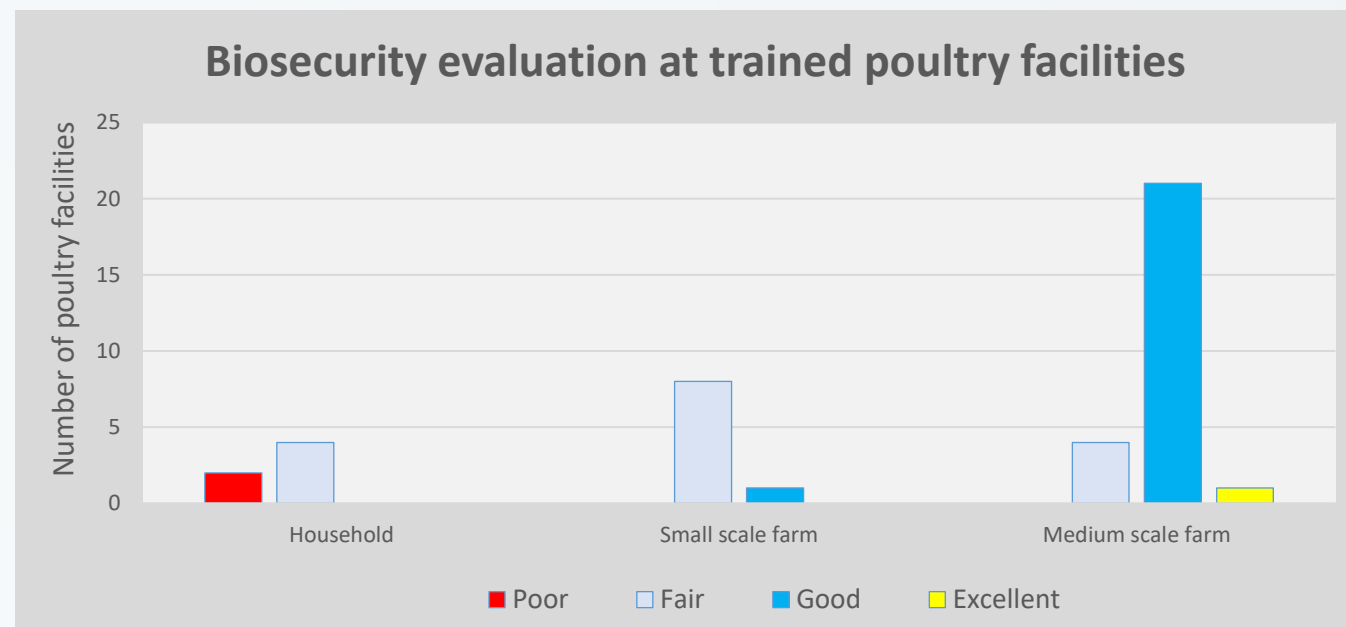
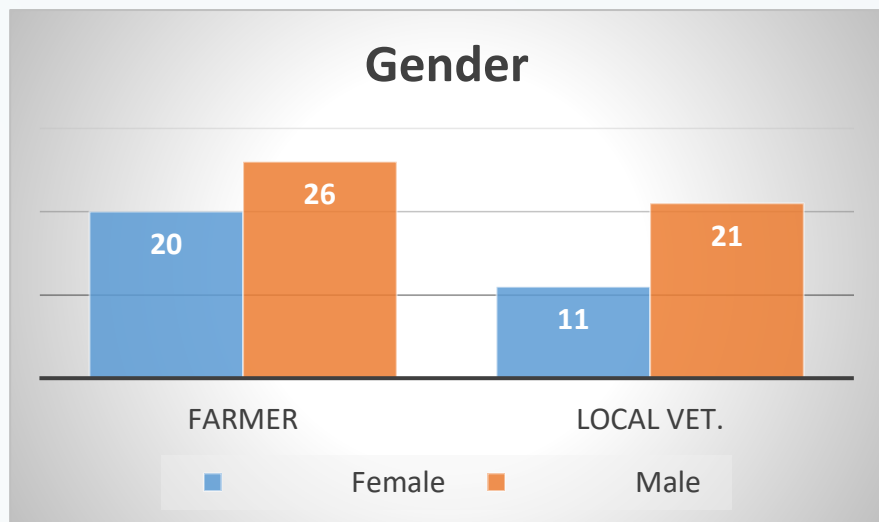
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Methods and results

- Methods
 - Two-day training with 3 teaching sessions in combination with group discussions
 - Quick surveys on biosecurity and farming practices before training sessions
 - Discussion and present opinions on poultry farming
 - Post-training evaluation on biosecurity at poultry farms after one year of training
- Results
 - 32 local vets and 46 farmers in three northern provinces were trained



Discussion

- Discussion
 - Pre-training: basic knowledge of biosecurity measures but non-systematic and irregular application.
 - Through training, most poultry farmers gained vital insights and learned proper hygiene and disease control techniques.
 - Take care of the young flock first, then go to the older herds.
 - Assign a person to take care of the sick flock only, or use separate coveralls, boots, and equipment for the sick herd.
 - Clean and disinfect sheds properly after each batch.
 - Use necessary drugs and respect the withdrawal period.
- Conclusions and recommendations
 - Hygiene and disinfection practices are improved in a majority of poultry farms.
 - Control of people and vehicles entering the farm needs to be applied more strictly.
 - It is necessary to strengthen training and promotion on biosecurity for all actors in poultry chains.

Acknowledgements

We would like to sincerely thank the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Medicine, the local authority and all poultry farmers in Bac Giang, Hai Duong, and Quang Ninh provinces for supporting us in training courses and post-training evaluation.