

WHAT IS BIOSECURITY?

Biosecurity is a set of preventive measures designed to reduce the spread of infectious diseases. This includes procedures such as surveillance, isolation and quarantine, movement restrictions, avoidance of potentially contaminated areas, reduction of animal contact, cleaning and disinfection, and improving greyhound health through treatment and vaccination.

WHY IS BIOSECURITY IMPORTANT?

An outbreak of an infectious disease in the greyhound population has the potential for serious consequences. It may have implications for the health and welfare of the greyhounds as well as repercussions for the trainers, owners, and regulatory bodies and has the potential to cause significant interruption of the racing programme.

In greyhound kennels, the most common infectious outbreaks are Kennel Cough (Canine Infectious Tracheobronchitis) and infectious gastroenteritis. While fatalities are rare, outbreaks can result in illness in a large number of greyhounds, leading to the temporary closure of racing or significant reductions in the available racing population. Puppies and older, retired greyhounds, are especially at risk of more serious illness and even death.

WHAT IS MY ROLE IN BIOSECURITY?

Greyhound trainers, breeders and owners have a role in almost every aspect of biosecurity including:

1. Surveillance
2. Isolation and quarantine
3. Cleaning and disinfection
4. Protection of at-risk greyhounds

Licensed Persons must have effective biosecurity procedures at their kennel in the event of an infectious disease and need to make sure staff members know what to do too. Kennel audits will assess your understanding of effective biosecurity measures.

WHAT IS SURVEILLANCE?

Surveillance means monitoring greyhounds for signs of infectious disease. Prompt identification and response to cases of disease can help minimise transmission to other greyhounds in both your's and others' kennels.

As a participant, you should ensure you have a good understanding of different infectious diseases and when to seek veterinary attention. All cases of suspected infectious disease should be confirmed by testing at a veterinary clinic.

If you are aware of an outbreak in your area, all staff should remain vigilant and consider increasing the number of times per day you or the kennel staff check the greyhounds.

Please notify GRNZ of any cases of suspected infectious disease on your property as per GRNZ Rule 40 Reportable disease.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ISOLATION AND QUARANTINE?

Separating contagious and healthy animals is a critical step in maintaining good biosecurity. *Isolation* involves the physical separation of the infected greyhounds from the rest of your healthy greyhounds. If no isolation facilities are available at your kennel facility, an arrangement can be made with your local veterinary clinic.

Quarantine involves the physical separation of the greyhounds that have been exposed to a contagious disease and may become infectious themselves. Greyhounds in quarantine that start showing symptoms should be isolated. Greyhounds should not be removed from quarantine until the maximum incubation time for the infection has passed with no symptoms. Your veterinarian can help to provide further advice.

Because many illnesses have an incubation period, you cannot always tell just by looking at an animal whether it has been infected and is incubating the disease. Sometimes it can be useful to employ a “traffic light system” to identify which greyhounds pose a risk of infection and which are at risk of becoming infected.

Good biosecurity will mean adapting your management according to the traffic light system in the *Principles of Effective Biosecurity* table below. Greyhounds in each of the groups (red, amber, green) should each have their own dedicated bowls, leads, muzzles, etc that are also colour coded (eg with tags or coloured electrical tape). No equipment should be transferred between groups. Feeding, exercising or toileting greyhounds should occur from green first and finish with the red group. Handling of green animals should not occur after amber or red animals without a thorough disinfection process.

Table: Principles of Effective Biosecurity

Disease risk	Red (Infected)	Amber (In contact with infected animals)	Green (Non-contact, non-infected)
Identification	All greyhounds showing clinical signs of disease and those that have had the diagnosis confirmed by your veterinarian.	Greyhounds that have had contact with the red group but are not (yet) showing any symptoms.	Greyhounds that have not had contact with either the red or amber groups and are not showing any symptoms.
Recommended action	Isolate these animals. Seek advice/treatment from your veterinarian.	Quarantine - keep separate from greyhounds in the red and green groups. Monitor closely for signs of disease.	Keep separate from greyhounds in the red and amber groups to minimise risk of infection. Monitor for signs of disease.
Where do they fit in my kennel routine?	Enter the kennel area/feed/empty out last and then immediately disinfect equipment and personnel (wash hands, disinfect shoes). Change clothes after handling infected greyhounds and consider a three minute shower.	Handle/feed/empty out after the green group and before the infected group. Wash and disinfect equipment/hands/shoes prior to handling any greyhounds in the green (non-infected) group.	Handle/feed/empty and exercise first in the routine. Always disinfect hands/shoes and clothes prior to handling these greyhounds if coming into contact with those in the amber and red groups.

WHERE CAN I FIND INFORMATION ON CLEANING AND DISINFECTION?

Thorough cleaning of organic debris (faeces, urine and other secretions) before disinfecting the entire facility and all equipment is essential. Your veterinarian will be able to advise you on the best products to use for disinfection. Following the exact instruction on the label is essential to the correct application of disinfectants. See the [Kennel Hygiene and Disinfection Fact Sheet](#).



HOW ELSE CAN I HELP PROTECT AT-RISK ANIMALS?

To minimise risk within your property:

- Consider avoiding potentially contaminated areas or putting healthy greyhounds in kennels where you know unwell greyhounds have been recently. These areas need to be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.
- Wear protective clothing when working with infected greyhounds, preventing unnecessary contact between greyhounds and staff.
- Use disinfectant sprays on shoes or clothing that has come in contact with infected greyhounds.
- Staff attending infected greyhounds should minimise contact with non-infected greyhounds. If staff are handling both healthy and infected greyhounds, handle the unwell animals last.

To minimise the risk of infection onto or off your property:

- Limit and quarantine all new arrivals to your kennels for at least 10 days.
- Whelping areas should always be considered quarantine areas.
- Avoid unnecessary movement of unwell greyhounds off the property.
- Scratch infected (red) and in contact (amber) greyhounds from races to minimise the risk of them spreading infection within the club kennel blocks.
- Transport vehicles and shoes can be a common means of transmission of infectious disease. Ensure that you remove visible organic material before disinfecting. You can spray your tyres with disinfection agents, such as F10.
- Avoid all unnecessary movement of people and greyhounds on and off your property during disease outbreaks.

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THEY LOVE TO RACE.**

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