



Introduction

Break-out / Brainstorm sessions

Objectives and scenario's
for comparison of animal health data
across countries and across species



Content

- Objectives / Deliveries
- Structure and content data collection
- Current situation
- Gap analysis
- Scenario's
- The way forward
- Summary
- Feedback for plenary



Objectives Data Comparison Project

- ✓ Overview current systems animal health recording for pigs, poultry and cattle.
(Mapping systems in DK, NL, F and UK indicate that quantitative and qualitative enhancement can be achieved.)
- ✦ Identify opportunities to integrate and further develop systems.
- ✦ Encourage enhanced interactions between stakeholders.

Additional objective for this workshop:

- ✦ *to learn about and identify the needs and the different stakeholder groups and their commitment*

Deliveries

- A specified set of information/data included in a data collection.
- No need for one centralized data collection (data-warehouse), but hardware and software used for storage of data should facilitate communication/exchange between data-collections.



A practical set
of tools



Deliveries

These data collections are only the vehicles to the ultimate objective:

- ✦ *An improved analysis of animal health data to create more added value (quantitatively and qualitatively) for:*
 - *Livestock and poultry owners*
 - *Animal health professionals*
 - *Professional organizations in the chain of livestock and poultry production*
 - *Governmental institutions and mixed institutions*





Structure data collection

Major elements data collection:

- Content, e.g. stored data
- Interface functionality to facilitate analysis

Both developed along an approved standard and structure.

- data dictionary
- process description

to be defined by experts.

Options how this can be achieved roughly vary between

- One data warehouse = one central server
- Stand-alone data collections only connected during analysis.
(Three scenario's will be discussed in more detail.)

Content data collection

Mapping in DK, NL, F and UK indicate substantial variation.

Valid motives for this variation:

- in place for quite some time (historical reason)
- build/adapted to deliver the required output (functional reason)

Flexibility will remain a prerequisite for future success.

Preferred level of detail of animal data record

- Individual animal for at least cattle and sows/boars
- Other species at least to smallest entity / epidemiological group



Critical elements

- Balance in benefits and risks for participants
- Ownership / Competitive value of data
- Differentiation / segmentation
- Entry threshold

Current situation

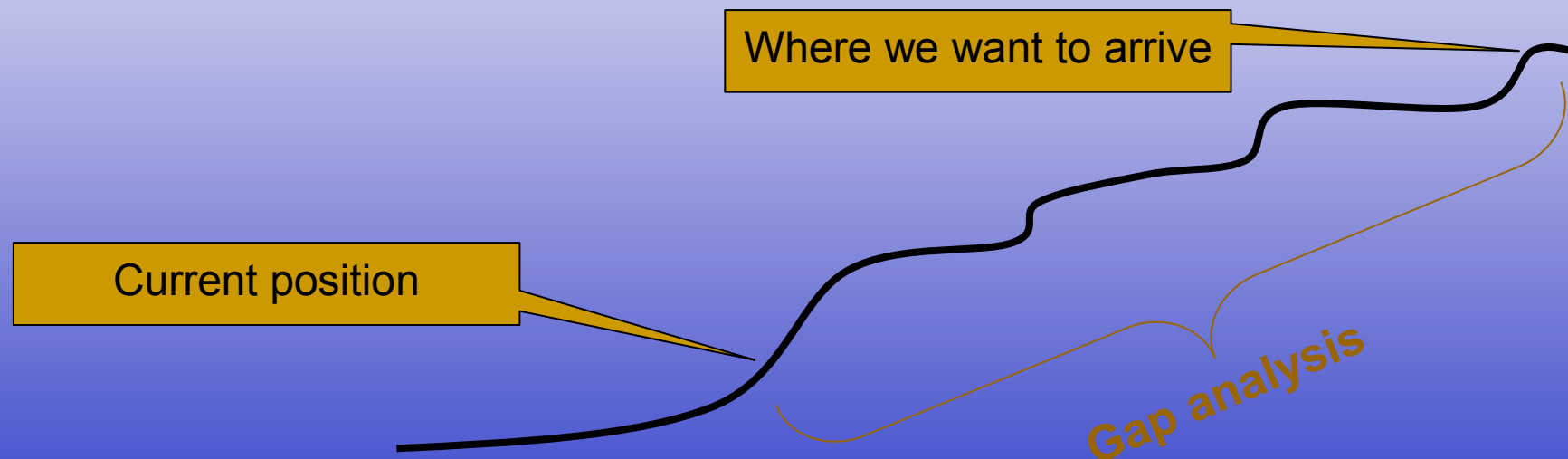
- European legislation on record keeping
- Regional and national animal health services collect and produce animal health related data → for own analysis and reporting.
- Breeding organizations, feed companies and other private companies collect and analyze data (mainly on animal performance and health) → for follow-up of their products.

Summarized:

- A substantial number of data collections with significant variation in content, structure etc., but together they contain the valuable elements that can serve as content for the project described.
- High potential and unmet need for analysis of animal health data, but limited experience with exchange of data between databases.
- Content of database represents an IP value for owner.

Gap analysis

- A check is required whether the definitions in the mentioned European legislation can cover for the majority of situations.
- It needs to be checked whether the hardware and software used for the participating data collections enable communication, exchange and analysis.



Scenario's for structure data collections

A. The central portal scenario

System of sharing information between countries according to agreed standard concerning all diseases

B. The owner scenario

System of sharing information between countries according to agreed standard for typical disease per species

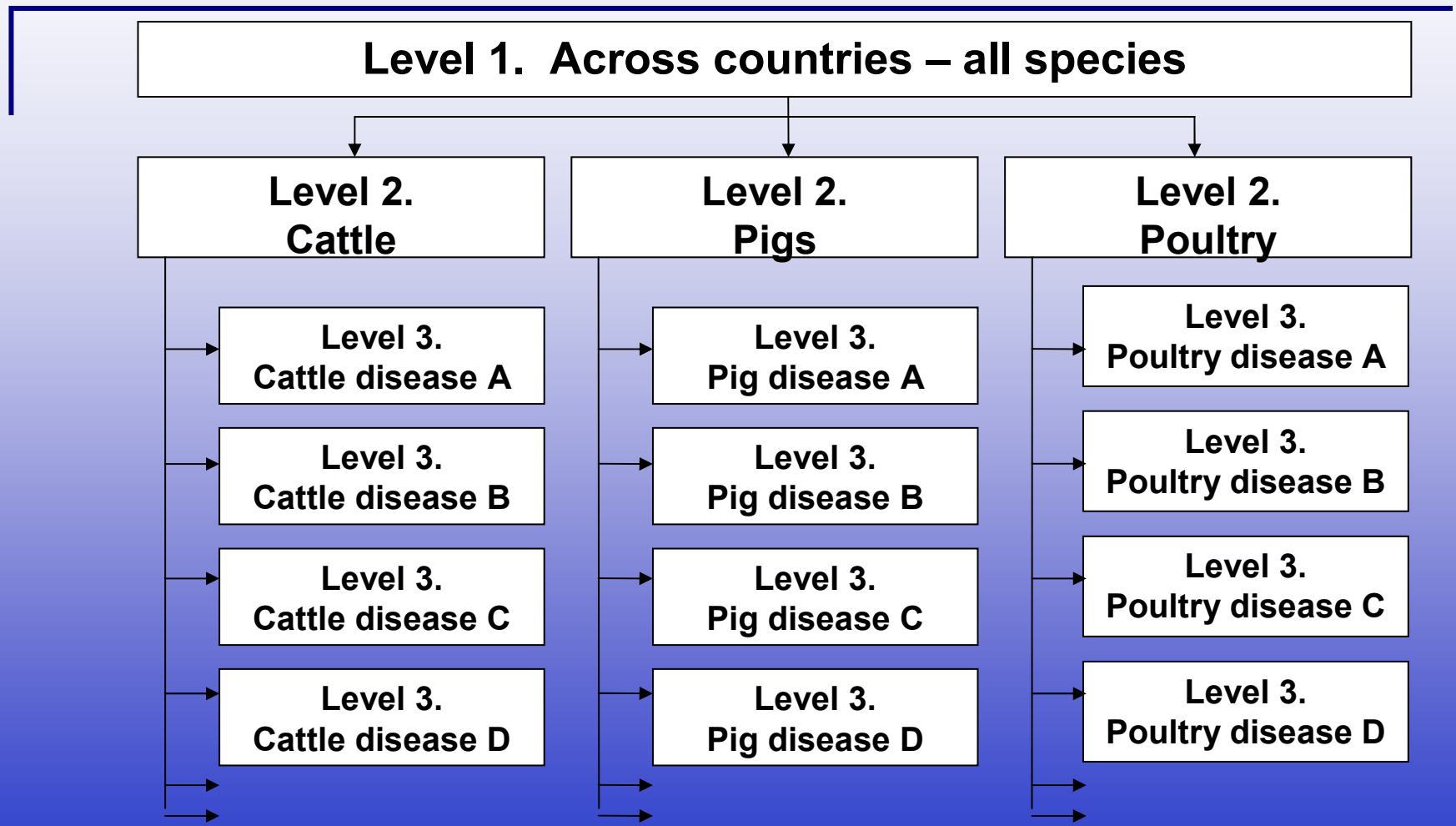
C. The new pop-up scenario

Gaps not covered by the previous scenario's

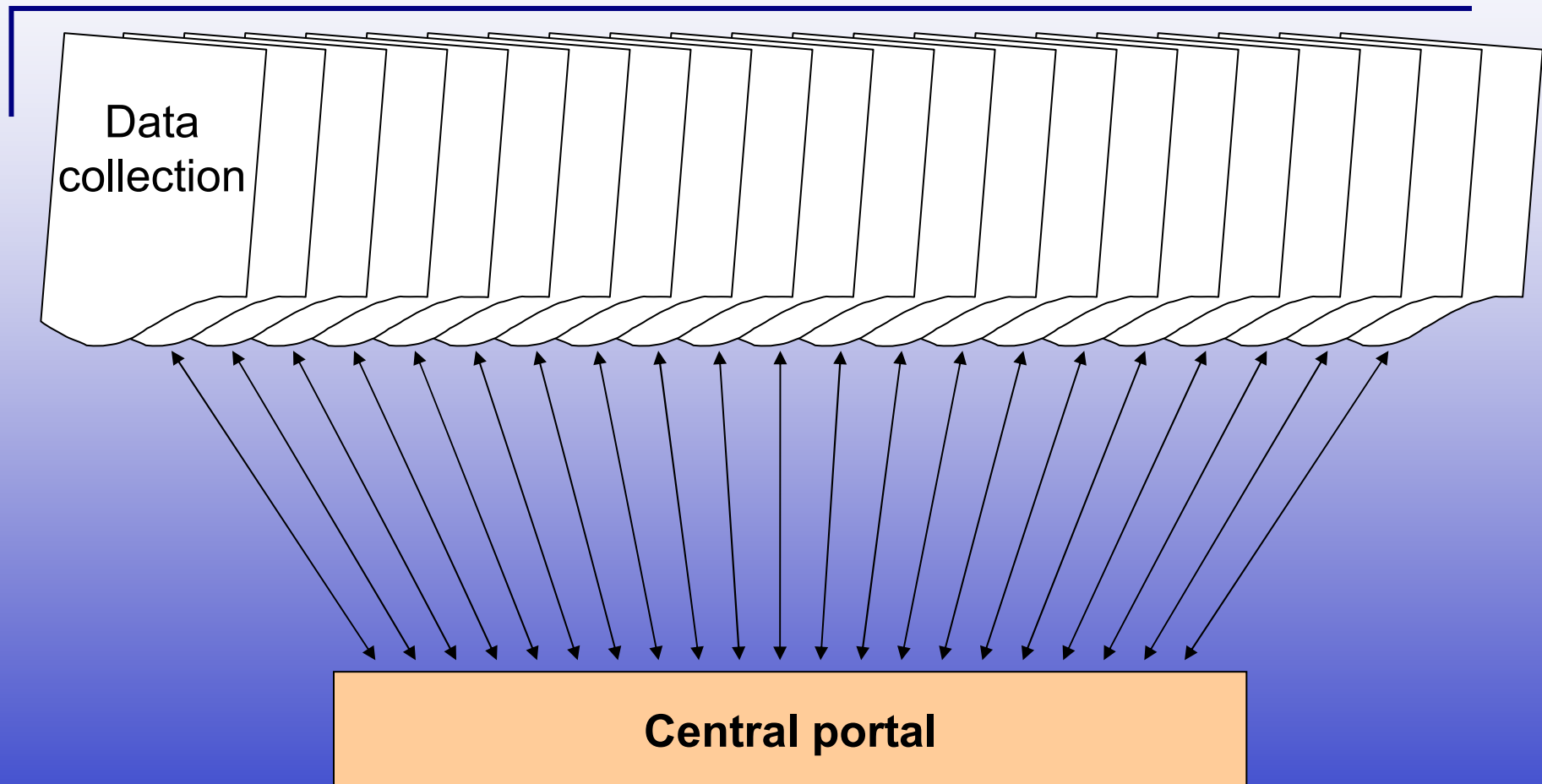
A. The central portal scenario

- The functionality of a central portal is determined by whether:
 - it can cover for all diseases and all participating data collections / collectors.
 - it can cover for the majority of diseases or data collections, the functionality of a central portal can be an added value.
- Three levels
 - Species
 - Disease
 - Country / region ?
- The central portal should have access to all data collections
- The central portal prepares and distributes consolidated reports, benchmarks etc. to all data collections / collectors.

A. Visualization of the three levels



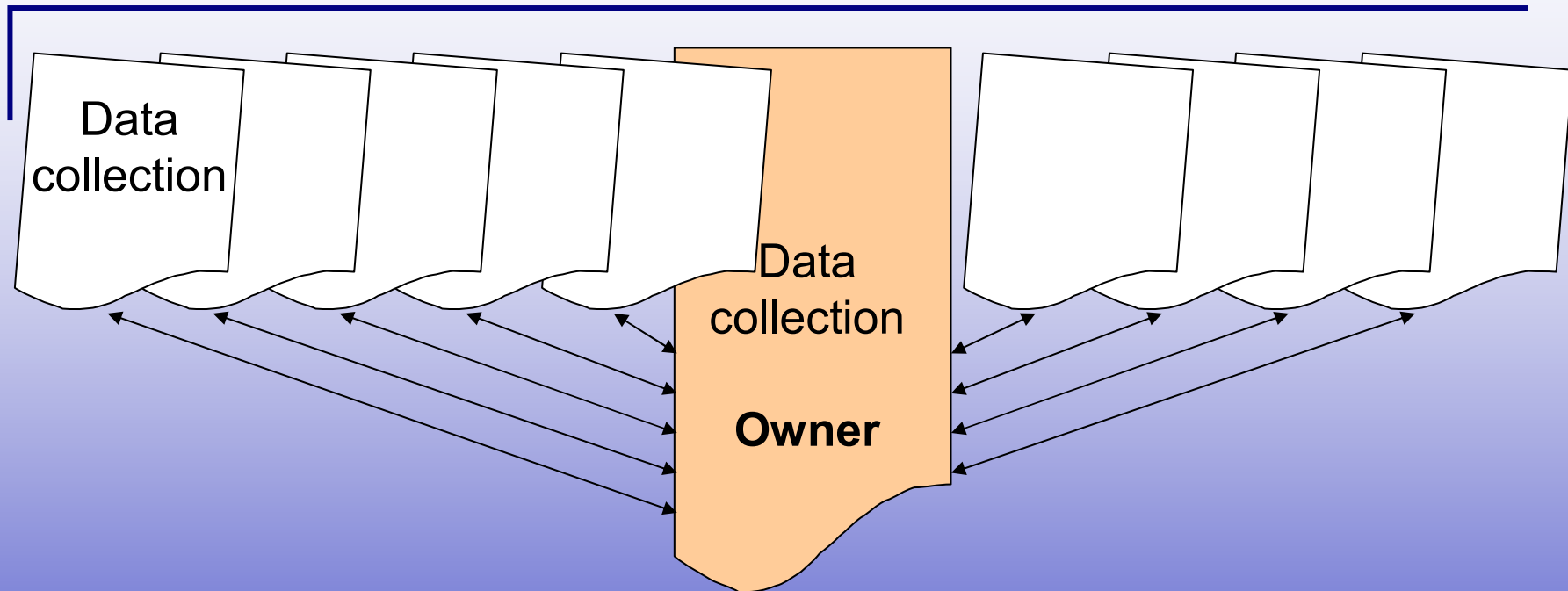
A. Visualization of the central portal scenario



B. The owner scenario

- The functionality of the owner scenario:
 - For a specific disease, which might only have relevance for a specific segment, region or species
- Preferably all regularly occurring diseases have a dedicated owner.
- The owner:
 - owns data collection on this specific disease
 - is a recognized expert on this specific disease
 - is given access to the other participating data collections
 - prepares and distributes the consolidated reports, benchmarks etc. to the participating data collections / collectors.

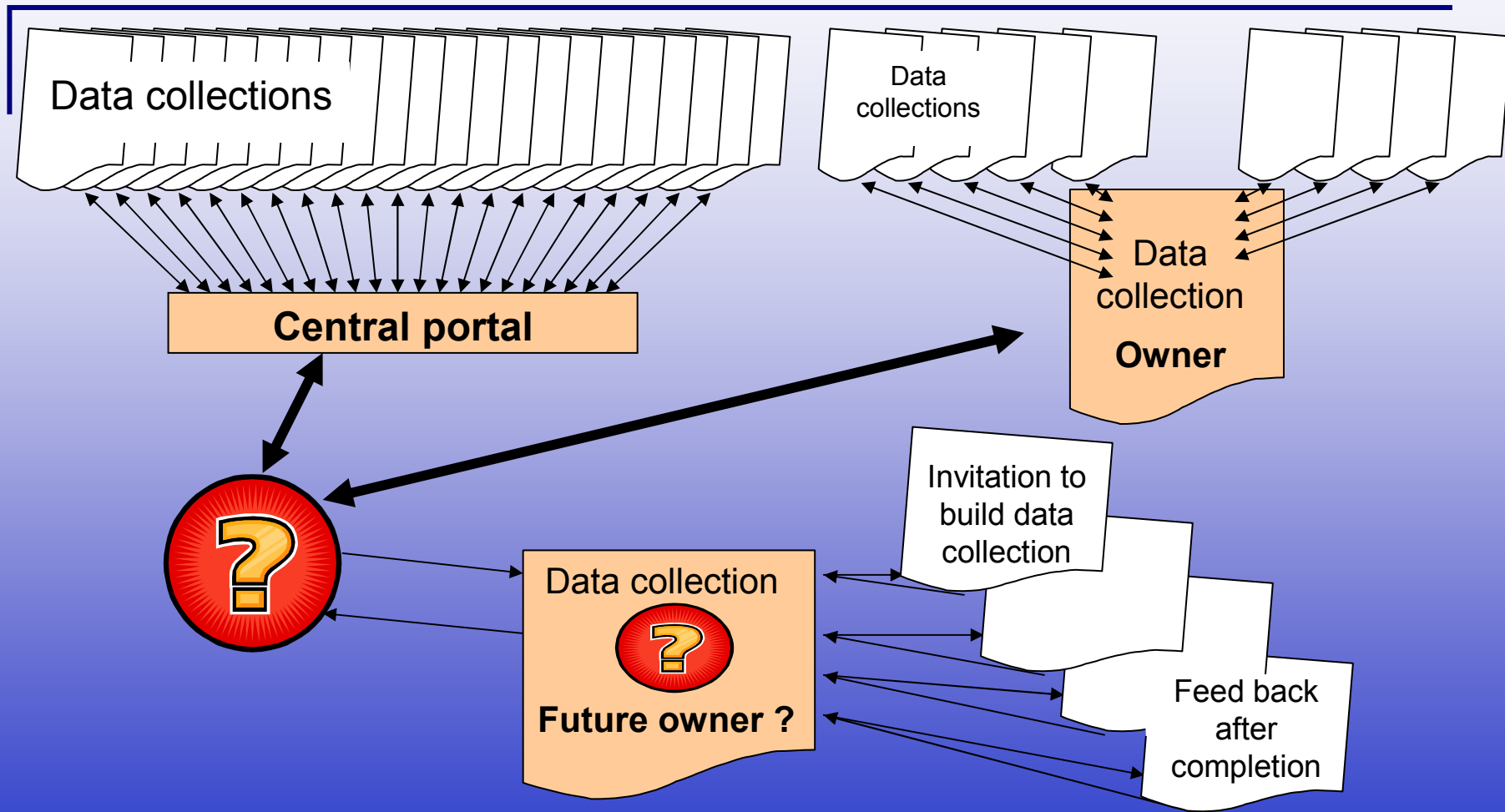
B. Visualization of the owner scenario



C. The new pop-up scenario

- ✦ The functionality of the new pop-up scenario:
 - New emerging issues not (yet) covered by scenario A and B.
 - Data analyzers want access to a data collection of a specific species, disease etc. whereof they do not have a collection of their own.
 - For organizations originally not targeted by this project.
- ✦ The inquiring party can
 - apply for the 'owner' role (scenario 2)
 - can invite an existing collection owner or the central owner.

C. Visualization of the new pop-up scenario



The way forward

- The preferences for content and structure will impact the way forward for both phase 2 (the scope of this workshop) and phase 3 (the scope of this project) and will be decisive for the required timing and capacities.
- Additionally it should be recognized that any desired way forward will also impact the final decisions on content and structure.
- Therefore it is not possible at this stage to describe the way forward in detail.

A pragmatic solution:

- ➔ the way forward is described to the tactical level.
- ➔ It all starts and ends with commitment from stakeholders.

The way forward - Roadmap

Proposal for a way forward to the next workshop

1. Extend distribution of current report.
2. Identify country/species combination for extended mapping of data recording systems
3. Actual mapping of these data recording systems
4. Update current report with this information
5. Final delivery of this phase would be a proposal for a way forward to reach the final objective:

'An improved analysis of animal health data to create more added value (quantitatively and qualitatively) for the participants'.

In other words delivery 'Roadmap for implementation'.

The way forward – Detailed Implementation Plan

Proposal for a way forward to implementation

1. Investigation commitment other stakeholders
2. Resources availability
3. Mapping of existing technology
- 4/5/6. Identification, selection and definition of animal health parameters
- 7/8. Definition of requirements for databases and analysis
9. Pilot studies on data recording and analysis
10. Evaluation
11. Implementation → the natural completion of the project
12. Regular monitoring
13. Updating when required

A platform (species specific working groups) may be required / is advisable

- to review 'Roadmap' and drive Implementation Plan
- to take the lead with regard to the required future updating



Summary

- High potential for analysis of animal health data.
- Substantial amount of data collections.
- Substantial variation and limited experience with exchange of data between data collections.
- IP value of data collections are recognized and will be respected.
- Several scenario's can be followed
- Proposals for way forward → feedback to plenary

