First report of *Taenia ovis* infection in Danish sheep (*Ovis aries*)

We report *Taenia ovis* infection in Danish sheep for the first time. In spring 2016, the metocestode stage of *T. ovis* was at slaughter observed in heart muscles, diaphragm and skeletal muscles from approx. a third of all sheep from one specific farm localised in South Jutland. The diagnosis was confirmed by molecular typing of the mitochondrial cytochrome c oxidase I (cox1) gene. Three newly imported dogs were suspected but the definitive host was unidentifiable. The finding is not regulated in the meat control procedures. However, infected meat is usually condemned due to aesthetic reasons causing economic losses. Thus, finding of *T. ovis* is of concern to sheep meat producers in the area, as the infection could have spread further on to other farms.

**General information**

State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Bacteriology & Parasitology, Pathology, Diagnostic & Development, Al-Zaytoonah University of Jordan
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- Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
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- Web of Science (2017): Indexed Yes
- BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
- Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 2.49 SJR 1.173 SNIP 1.228
- Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
- BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
- Scopus rating (2015): SJR 1.21 SNIP 1.339 CiteScore 2.46
- Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
- BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
- Scopus rating (2014): SJR 1.316 SNIP 1.421 CiteScore 2.53
- Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
A cross-sectional field study on potential associations between feed quality measures and usage of antimicrobials in commercial mink (Neovison vison)

Feed quality is generally assumed to affect health status in animal production. In previous studies, the feed producer has been found to affect the occurrence of gastrointestinal disease and antimicrobial use in Mink (Neovison vison). Mink are fed with moist, freshly produced feed, based on perishable ingredients. The objective of this study was to investigate the potential effect of specific feed parameters on antimicrobial use on herd level. The study was cross-sectional, including 1472 mink herds, responsible for 97% of oral antimicrobials prescribed for Danish mink during the study period, 2012-2014. Data were obtained from the national veterinary prescription database (VetStat), Kopenhagen Fur database, and the Voluntary Feed Control (Mink producers Organization). All feed batches subject to feed control were included. A multi-variable variance analysis was carried out analysing the effect of the feed parameters total volatile nitrogen, dry matter, crude protein and fat; total bacterial count (21 °C), and counts of sulphite producing bacteria (21 °C), Clostridium spp., faecal cocci (FC) (44 °C), yeast, and mould; presence of Salmonella spp. and Clostridium perfringens (dichotome). Three outcome variables were applied: prescription of oral antimicrobial on herd level within time slots of 3, 5 or 7 days after feeding. Two binomial models were developed, adjusting for significant effects (p < 0.0001) of Ps. aeruginosa infection, herd size, month (season) and year. Antimicrobial prescription was significantly (p < 0.0001) associated with FC (all time slots, both models). A negative association (p < 0.0001) with crude protein on antimicrobial prescription within a 7 day slot suggested an association between low content of crude protein and antimicrobial use. The associations need to be confirmed in controlled studies, and ideally, potential causalities should be investigated. The perspective of such findings
could be the development of tests for control of feed ingredients prior to use in the feed production.

**General information**

State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Epidemiology, Department of Applied Mathematics and Computer Science, Diagnostic & Development, Kopenhagen Fur
Authors: Jensen, V. F. (Intern), Sommer, H. M. (Intern), Struve, T. (Ekstern), Clausen, J. (Ekstern), Chriél, M. (Intern)
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BFI (2017): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 2.2 SR 1.185 SNIP 1.329
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 1.26 SNIP 1.23 CiteScore 2.1
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
BFI (2014): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 1.267 SNIP 1.421 CiteScore 2.37
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
BFI (2013): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 1.247 SNIP 1.552 CiteScore 2.49
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 1.274 SNIP 1.452 CiteScore 2.45
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2012): Indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 1.211 SNIP 1.303 CiteScore 2.24
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2011): Indexed yes
BFI (2010): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 1.155 SNIP 1.28
Web of Science (2010): Indexed yes
BFI (2009): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 1.022 SNIP 1.34
Web of Science (2009): Indexed yes
BFI (2008): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 1.066 SNIP 1.273
Web of Science (2008): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 1.006 SNIP 1.36
Web of Science (2007): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 1.056 SNIP 1.305
Web of Science (2006): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 0.926 SNIP 1.438
Web of Science (2005): Indexed yes
Animal prevalence of livestock-associated methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus in five Danish mink farms

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Bacteriology & Parasitology, Diagnostic & Development
Authors: Fertner, M. E. (Intern), Pedersen, K. (Intern), Hansen, J. E. (Intern), Larsen, G. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern)
Number of pages: 1
Publication date: 2017
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Animal prevalence of livestock-associated methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus in five Danish mink farms

Background. Livestock-associated methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (LA-MRSA) was for the first time isolated from Danish mink in 2013. Subsequent testing of all mink submitted for clinical diagnosis in Denmark, found 34 % (20/58) mink positive for LA-MRSA. In addition, 40 % (20/50) of screened healthy Danish mink farms were found positive. LA-MRSA in mink is believed to originate from contaminated slaughter-offal in the mink feed. Objective. The objective of the present study was to identify the animal-prevalence of LA-MRSA in five Danish mink farms. Materials and Methods. We collected 1,500 mink carcasses from five Danish mink farms. Farmers were asked to collect 100 mink for each of the three consecutive months following the whelping period (May-July 2017). From each carcass, the right forepaw and a pharyngeal-swab was collected for investigation of MRSA by enrichment, followed by screening on selective agar.

Results. By July 1st 2017, 20 mink (5 adult, 15 mink kits) from one farm, were all tested negative. Results from the remaining mink will be presented at the conference. Discussion and Conclusion. In the preliminary results of this study, all mink tested negative. This finding may be explained by an overall low animal-prevalence in the farm. Another explanation could be the high proportion of young mink kits (15/20) tested. All mink kits were <5 weeks of age and had therefore not yet started feeding, which may reduce the likelihood of MRSA carriage. Perspectives. The anatomical location of LA-MRSA on mink (pharynx and paws) poses a human health hazard to farmers, who handle the animals and are at risk of bites and scratches from infected sites. To what extent LA-MRSA has dispersed in the environment of LA-MRSA positive mink farms remains for investigation.
Antimicrobial resistance among pathogenic bacteria from mink (Neovison vison) in Denmark

Background: For proper treatment of bacterial infections in mink, knowledge of the causative agents and their antimicrobial susceptibility patterns is crucial. The used antimicrobials are in general not registered for mink, i.e. most usage is "off-label". In this study, we report the patterns of antimicrobial resistance among pathogenic bacteria isolated from Danish mink during the period 2014-2016. The aim of this investigation was to provide data on antimicrobial resistance and consumption, to serve as background knowledge for new veterinary guidelines for prudent and optimal antimicrobial usage in mink. Results: A total number of 308 Escherichia coli isolates, 41 Pseudomonas aeruginosa, 36 Streptococcus canis, 30 Streptococcus dysgalactiae, 55 Staphylococcus delphini, 9 Staphylococcus aureus, and 20 Staphylococcus schleiferi were included in this study. Among E. coli, resistance was observed more frequently among the hemolytic isolates than among the non-hemolytic ones. The highest frequency of resistance was found to ampicillin, 82.3% and 48.0% of the hemolytic of the non-hemolytic isolates, respectively. The majority of the P. aeruginosa isolates were only sensitive to ciprofloxacin and gentamicin. Among the Staphylococcus spp., the highest occurrence of resistance was found for tetracycline. Regarding the nine S. aureus, one isolate was resistant to cefoxitin indicating it was a methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus. Both β-hemolytic Streptococcus species showed high levels of resistance to tetracycline and erythromycin. The antimicrobial consumption increased significantly during 2007-2012, and fluctuated at a high level during 2012-2016, except for a temporary drop in 2013-2014. The majority of the prescribed antimicrobials were aminopenicillins followed by tetracyclines and macrolides. Conclusions: The study showed that antimicrobial resistance was common in most pathogenic bacteria from mink, in particular hemolytic E. coli. There is a need of guidelines for prudent use of antimicrobials for mink.
Infectious skin disorders are not uncommon in mink. Such disorders are important as they have a negative impact on animal health and welfare as well as on the quality and value of the fur. This study presents the isolation of Arcanobacterium phocae from mink with severe skin lesions and other pathological conditions, and from wild seals and otters. In 2015, A. phocae was isolated for the first time in Denmark from outbreaks of dermatitis in mink farms. The outbreaks affected at least 12 farms. Originating from these 12 farms, 23 animals cultured positive for A. phocae. The main clinical findings were necrotizing pododermatitis or dermatitis located to other body sites, such as the lumbar and cervical regions. A. phocae could be isolated from skin lesions and in nine animals also from liver, spleen and lung, indicating a systemic spread. The bacterium was also, for the first time in Denmark, detected in dead seals (n = 9) (lungs, throat or wounds) and otters (n = 2) (throat and foot). An infectious skin disorder in mink associated with A. phocae has started to occur in Danish farmed mink. The origin of the infection has not been identified and it is still not clear what the pathogenesis or the port of entry for A. phocae infections are.
Coccidia infections in Danish farmed mink

Although Danish farmed mink are frequently infected with Coccidia, knowledge of factors affecting the infection is scarce. Thus, we studied age, geographical and season-related factors affecting coccidia prevalence. Unsporulated oocysts excretion was quantified microscopically (n=4142) every 7-14th day (April-October 2016) from bitches and cups on 30 farms (n=335 mink) from South- or North Jutland, or Zealand. Minimum once, 60.9% (n=204) mink excreted *Eimeria*, 56.7% (n=190) *Isospora* and 20.9% (n=70) excreted both coccidia. Positive mink were identified on all farms. *Eimeria* prevalence was higher on the Zealand farms (25.4±2.2%, P<0.0001) compared to South- and North Jutland farms (5.4±2.9%; 7.5±4.1%). *Isospora* prevalence was similar regardless of farm locality (12.2±2.9%, 11.8±3.5%, 9.2±7.1%). Eimeria prevalence peaked in June-July (12.6%-24.9%), while *Isospora* prevalence peaked in July-August (12.1%-27.6%). More cups (19.5%) than bitches (4.6%) were *Isospora* positive, while *Eimeria* prevalence was similar for cups (15.7%) and bitches (10.5%). For cups, *Eimeria* prevalence peaked when cups were 7-11 weeks old and again when 18-24 weeks old. *Isospora* prevalence peaked in cups 13-15 weeks old. Three *Eimeria* types were characterized by size and wall thickness (unverified by PCR); A, B and C. Types B and C (40.9%, 39.8%) were more prevalent than A (19.3%). Bitches were primarily infected with type B (50.4%), while type C (48.0%) predominated in cups. Type B infections dominated in mink from Zealand (56.5±13.7%), while mink from Jutland were primarily infected with type C (55.6±28.6%; 81.9±19.4%).

Farmed mink showed high coccidia prevalence with seasonal- and age-related *Isospora* prevalence, and seasonal- and geographical-related *Eimeria* prevalence.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Bacteriology & Parasitology, Diagnostic & Development, Pathology
Authors: Petersen, H. H. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Hansen, M. S. (Intern)
Publication date: 2017
Event: Abstract from 26th International Conference of World Association for the Advancement of Veterinary Parasitology (WAAVP), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
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Coccidia infections in Danish farmed mink

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Bacteriology & Parasitology, Pathology, Diagnostic & Development
Authors: Petersen, H. H. (Intern), Hansen, M. S. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern)
Publication date: 2017
Event: Poster session presented at Joint Spring Symposium 2017: Danish Society for Parasitology and Danish Society for Tropical Medicine and International Health, Frederiksberg, Denmark.
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Electronic versions:
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Relations
Activities:
Joint Spring Symposium 2017: Danish Society for Parasitology and Danish Society for Tropical Medicine and International Health
Evaluation of a commercial competitive enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay for detection of avian influenza virus subtype H5 antibodies in zoo birds

The hemagglutination inhibition (HI) test is the current gold standard for detecting antibodies to avian influenza virus (AIV). Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISAs) have been explored for use in poultry and certain wild bird species because of high efficiency and lower cost. This study compared a commercial ELISA for detection of AIV subtype H5 antibodies with HI test of 572 serum samples from zoo birds. There was no significant difference between the results of the two tests when statistically compared by a McNemar $\chi^2$ test ($P = 0.86$) and assessment of $\kappa$ ($\kappa = 0.87$). With a specificity of 94.2% (95% confidence interval [CI], 0.92-0.97), a sensitivity of 93.9% (95% CI, 0.91-0.97), and an excellent correlation between the two tests, this ELISA can be recommended as an alternative to the HI test for preliminary screening of zoo bird sera for antibodies to AIV subtype H5.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Virology, Diagnostic & Development, Aalborg University, Copenhagen Zoo
Authors: Jensen, T. H. (Intern), Andersen, J. H. (Ekstern), Hjulsager, C. K. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Bertelsen, M. F. (Ekstern)
Pages: 882-885
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Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

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Journal: Journal of Zoo and Wildlife Medicine
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Web of Science (2017): Indexed Yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 0.69 SJR 0.359 SNIP 0.637
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 0.37 SNIP 0.514 CiteScore 0.54
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 0.34 SNIP 0.505 CiteScore 0.57
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 0.305 SNIP 0.523 CiteScore 0.57
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 0.311 SNIP 0.602 CiteScore 0.53
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 0.303 SNIP 0.457 CiteScore 0.54
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed yes
BFI (2010): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 0.335 SNIP 0.615
BFI (2009): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 0.321 SNIP 0.554
Web of Science (2009): Indexed yes
BFI (2008): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 0.323 SNIP 0.536
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 0.298 SNIP 0.516
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 0.259 SNIP 0.447
Experimental Vaccine Against Mink Astrovirus Infection Reduces the Incidence of Brain Lesions

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Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Pathology, Diagnostic & Development
Authors: Hansen, M. S. (Intern), Baule, C. (Ekstern), Ullman, K. (Ekstern), Jensen, T. H. (Ekstern), Larsen, G. (Ekstern), Chriél, M. (Intern)
Pages: 113-113
Publication date: 2017
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

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Volume: 156
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BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2016): SJR 0.655 SNIP 0.685 CiteScore 1.17
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 0.686 SNIP 0.837 CiteScore 1.23
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 0.562 SNIP 0.775 CiteScore 1.17
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 0.628 SNIP 0.89 CiteScore 1.32
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 0.728 SNIP 1.059 CiteScore 1.57
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2012): Indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 0.768 SNIP 1.053 CiteScore 1.65
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2011): Indexed yes
BFI (2010): BFI-level 1
Forekomst af antibiotikaresistens i bakterieisolater fra danske mink

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Diagnostic & Development, Bacteriology & Parasitology, Epidemiology, Technical University of Denmark
Authors: Chriél, M. (Intern), Corvera Kløve Lassen, D. (Ekstern), Larsen, G. (Intern), Jensen, V. F. (Intern), Pedersen, K. (Intern)
Pages: 153-158
Publication date: 2017

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Place of publication: Aarhus N
Publisher: Kopenhagen Fur
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Electronic versions: DTU3.pdf
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Forskellige virusstammer var årsag til udbrud af plasmacytose i danske mink (Neovison vison) i 2015

General information
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Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Virology, Department of Bio and Health Informatics, Disease Intelligence and Molecular Evolution, Diagnostic & Development, Department of Biotechnology and Biomedicine, Kopenhagen Fur
Pages: 163-167
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Global gruppering af plasmacytosevirus isoleret fra mink (Neovison vison)

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Virology, Diagnostic & Development, Department of Biotechnology and Biomedicine, Department of Bio and Health Informatics, Disease Intelligence and Molecular Evolution, Kopenhagen Fur
Pages: 169-172
Publication date: 2017

Global phylogenetic analysis of contemporary aleutian mink disease viruses (AMDVs)

Aleutian mink disease has major economic consequences on the mink farming industry worldwide, as it causes a disease that affects both the fur quality and the health and welfare of the mink. The virus causing this disease is a single-stranded DNA virus of the genus Amdoparvovirus belonging to the family of Paroviridae. In Denmark, infection with AMDV has largely been restricted to a region in the northern part of the country since 2001, affecting only 5% of the total Danish mink farms. However, in 2015 outbreaks of AMDV were diagnosed in all parts of the country. Initial analyses revealed that the outbreaks were caused by two different strains of AMDV that were significant different from the circulating Danish strains. To track the source of these outbreaks, a major investigation of global AMDV strains was initiated. Samples from 13 different countries were collected and partial NS1 gene was sequenced and subjected to phylogenetic analyses. The analyses revealed that AMDV exhibited substantial genetic diversity. No clear country wise clustering was evident, but exchange of viruses between countries was revealed. One of the Danish outbreaks was caused by a strain of AMDV that closely resembled a strain originating from Sweden. In contrast, we did not identify any potential source for the other and more widespread outbreak strain. To the authors knowledge this is the first major global phylogenetic study of contemporary AMDV partial NS1 sequences. The study proved that partial NS1 sequencing can be used to distinguish virus strains belonging to major clusters. The partial NS1 sequencing can therefore be a helpful tool in combination with epidemiological data, in relation to outbreak tracking. However detailed information on farm to farm transmission requires full genome sequencing.

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Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Virology, Diagnostic & Development, Department of Chemistry, Kopenhagen Fur
Publication date: 2017
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Identification of Dermacentor reticulatus Ticks Carrying Rickettsia raoultii on Migrating Jackal, Denmark
From a migrating golden jackal (Canis aureus), we retrieved 21 live male Dermacentor reticulatus ticks, a species not previously reported from wildlife in Denmark. We identified Rickettsia raoultii from 18 (86%) of the ticks. This bacterium is associated with scalp eschar and neck lymphadenopathy after tick bite syndrome among humans.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Bacteriology & Parasitology, Diagnostic & Development, Pathology, Epidemiology
Authors: Schou, K. K. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Isbrand, A. (Intern), Jensen, T. K. (Intern), Bødker, R. (Intern)
Pages: 2072-2074
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Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

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ISSN (Print): 1080-6040
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BFI (2017): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 4.92 SJR 3.305 SNIP 2.206
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 3.026 SNIP 2.033 CiteScore 4.23
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
BFI (2014): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 3.437 SNIP 2.437 CiteScore 4.59
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
BFI (2013): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 3.19 SNIP 2.293 CiteScore 4.68
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 2.809 SNIP 2.133 CiteScore 4.25
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2012): Indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 2.764 SNIP 2.193 CiteScore 4.46
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2011): Indexed yes
BFI (2010): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 2.95 SNIP 2.307
Web of Science (2010): Indexed yes
BFI (2009): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 3.126 SNIP 2.71
BFI (2008): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 3.223 SNIP 2.299
Livestock-associated methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus is widespread in farmed mink (Neovison vison)

Livestock-associated methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (LA-MRSA) clonal complex (CC) 398 is widespread in the Danish pig production with around 90% of herds being positive. Since 2009, cases of CC398 LA-MRSA infections in Danish mink farmers have been observed. The objective of the study was to examine the presence of LA-MRSA in farmed mink. The investigation comprised three different sample types 1) clinical samples from carcasses submitted to the laboratory for diagnostic examination, 2) paws and pharyngeal swabs from healthy animals collected at pelting, and 3) feed samples from mink feed producers. In clinical samples, LA-MRSA was found in 34% of submissions and was most prevalent in samples from paws (33%) and pharynx (17%), followed by nasal and intestinal samples (each 13%), whereas it was never detected in perineal samples. LA-MRSA was found in healthy animals on 40% of the investigated farms, including paw samples (29%) and pharyngeal samples (16%). Twenty out of the 108 feed samples from feed producers were positive for LA-MRSA. The dominant spa-types were t034 and t011 associated to CC398, corresponding to the dominant spa-types detected in the Danish pig production, from which slaughter offal is used for mink feed. The spa-types, the high prevalence of LA-MRSA on paws and in pharynx, and its detection in feed samples, suggest feed as a possible source of LA-MRSA in mink.

General information
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Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Bacteriology & Parasitology, Diagnostic & Development, Statens Serum Institut, Technical University of Denmark
Authors: Hansen, J. E. (Intern), Rhod Larsen, A. (Ekstern), Skov, R. L. (Ekstern), Chriël, M. (Intern), Larsen, G. (Intern), Angen, Ø. (Ekstern), Larsen, J. (Ekstern), Corvera Kleve Lassen, D. (Ekstern), Pedersen, K. (Intern)
Pages: 44-49
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Journal: Veterinary Microbiology
Volume: 207
Lungebetændelse hos mink med ansamlinger af mononukleære inflammationsceller

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Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Pathology, Virology, Diagnostic & Development
Authors: Hansen, M. S. (Intern), Krog, J. S. (Intern), Hjulsager, C. K. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Larsen, L. E. (Intern), Kokotovic, B. (Intern)
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mink, non-suppurative pneumonia
Electronic versions:
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Source-ID: 130665236
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Mårhund - risikovurdering, biologi og erfaringsgrundlag for en "best practice" i forhold til regulering

General information
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Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Diagnostic & Development
Authors: Pagh, S. (Ekstern), Chriél, M. (Intern)
Number of pages: 77
Publication date: 2017

Publication information
Publisher: DTU Veterinærinstituttet
Original language: Danish
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Publication: Research - peer-review › Report – Annual report year: 2017

MRSA i mink (Neovison vison) indsendt til diagnostik

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Authors: Larsen, G. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Hansen, J. E. (Intern), Pedersen, K. (Intern)
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Publisher: Kopenhagen Fur
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DTU2.pdf
Publication: Research - peer-review › Book chapter – Annual report year: 2017
Outbreak tracking of Aleutian mink disease virus (AMDV) using partial NS1 gene sequencing

Aleutian Mink Disease (AMD) is an infectious disease of mink (Neovison vison) and globally a major cause of economic losses in mink farming. The disease is caused by Aleutian Mink Disease Virus (AMDV) that belongs to the genus Amdoparvovirus within the Parvoviridae family. Several strains have been described with varying virulence and the severity of infection also depends on the host's genotype and immune status. Clinical signs include respiratory distress in kits and unthriftness and low quality of the pelts. The infection can also be subclinical. Systematic control of AMDV in Danish mink farms was voluntarily initiated in 1976. Over recent decades the disease was mainly restricted to the very northern part of the country (Northern Jutland), with only sporadic outbreaks outside this region. Most of the viruses from this region have remained very closely related at the nucleotide level for decades. However, in 2015, several outbreaks of AMDV occurred at mink farms throughout Denmark, and the sources of these outbreaks were not known. Partial NS1 gene sequencing, phylogenetic analyses data were utilized along with epidemiological to determine the origin of the outbreaks. The phylogenetic analyses of partial NS1 gene sequences revealed that the outbreaks were caused by two different clusters of viruses that were clearly different from the strains found in Northern Jutland. These clusters had restricted geographical distribution, and the variation within the clusters was remarkably low. The outbreaks on Zealand were epidemiologically linked and a close sequence match was found to two virus sequences from Sweden. The other cluster of outbreaks restricted to Jutland and Funen were linked to three feed producers (FP) but secondary transmissions between farms in the same geographical area could not be excluded. This study confirmed that partial NS1 sequencing can be used in outbreak tracking to determine major viral clusters of AMDV. Using this method, two new distinct AMDV clusters with low intra-cluster sequence diversity were identified, and epidemiological data helped to reveal possible ways of viral introduction into the affected herds.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Virology, Diagnostic & Development, Department of Solid Mechanics, Copenhagen Fur
Number of pages: 9
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Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
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ISSN (Print): 1743-422X
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 1
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
Web of Science (2017): Indexed Yes
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 2.43 SJR 1.097 SNIP 0.894
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 1.185 SNIP 0.947 CiteScore 2.47
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 1.044 SNIP 0.911 CiteScore 2.27
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 1.031 SNIP 0.981 CiteScore 2.44
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 0.957 SNIP 0.866 CiteScore 2.37
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 1.057 SNIP 0.9 CiteScore 2.65
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2011): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 1.071 SNIP 0.865
Web of Science (2010): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 0.986 SNIP 0.754
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 0.618 SNIP 0.537
Web of Science (2008): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 0.6 SNIP 0.562
Web of Science (2007): Indexed yes
Population genomics of the raccoon dog (Nyctereutes procyonoides) in Denmark: insights into invasion history and population development

The raccoon dog (Nyctereutes procyonoides) has a wide distribution in Europe and is a prominent example of a highly adaptable alien species. It has been recorded sporadically in Denmark since 1980 but observations since 2008 suggested that the species had established a free-ranging, self-sustaining population. To elucidate the origin and genetic patterns of Danish raccoon dogs, we studied the population genomics of 190 individuals collected in Denmark (n = 141) together with reference captive individuals from Poland (n = 21) and feral individuals from different European localities (Germany, Poland, Estonia and Finland, n = 28). We used a novel genotyping-by-sequencing approach simultaneously identifying and genotyping a large panel of single nucleotide polymorphisms (n = 4526). Overall, there was significant indication for contemporary genetic structuring of the analysed raccoon dog populations, into at least four different clusters, in spite of the existence of long distance gene flow and secondary admixture from different population sources. The Danish population was characterized by a high level of genetic admixture with neighbouring feral European ancestries and the presence of private clusters, non-retrieved in any other feral or captive populations sampled. These results suggested that the raccoon dog population in Denmark was founded by escapees from genetically unidentified Danish captive stocks, followed by a recent admixture with individuals migrating from neighbouring Germany.
Projekt skal undersøge MRSA i danske mink

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Bacteriology & Parasitology, Diagnostic & Development
Authors: Fertner, M. E. (Intern), Hansen, J. E. (Intern), Larsen, G. (Intern), Pedersen, K. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern)
Pages: 33
Publication date: 2017
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Dansk Pelsdyravl
Volume: oktober 2017
Issue number: 7
ISSN (Print): 0011-6424
Ratings:
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
Original language: Danish
Electronic versions:
MRSA_pelsdyravl_publiceret_7_2017.pdf

Links:
Publication: Communication › Journal article – Annual report year: 2017
**Spirocerca-parasitten: En tropisk/subtropisk hundeparasit, som medfører kræftlignende svelster, er nu påvist i tre danske ræve fra Thy-området**


### General information
- **State:** Published
- **Organisations:** National Veterinary Institute, Bacteriology & Parasitology, Diagnostic & Development
- **Authors:** Petersen, H. H. (Intern), Larsen, G. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern)
- **Pages:** 30-33
- **Publication date:** 2017
- **Main Research Area:** Technical/natural sciences

### Publication information
- **Journal:** Dansk Veterinaertidsskrift
- **Volume:** 2017
- **Issue number:** 16
- **ISSN (Print):** 0106-6854
- **Ratings:**
  - BFI (2018): BFI-level 1
  - BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
  - BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
  - BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
  - BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
  - BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
  - ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
  - BFI (2012): BFI-level 1
  - ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no
  - BFI (2011): BFI-level 1
  - ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
  - BFI (2010): BFI-level 1
  - BFI (2009): BFI-level 1
  - BFI (2008): BFI-level 1
- **Original language:** English
- **Electronic versions:**
  - Spirocerca_lupi_1_.pdf

### Udvikling af en sandwich-ELISA til måling af immunglobulin G i minkblod

**General information**
- **State:** Published
- **Organisations:** National Veterinary Institute, Innate Immunology, Diagnostic & Development, Kopenhagen Fur
- **Authors:** Mathiesen, R. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Struve, T. (Ekstern), Heegaard, P. M. H. (Intern)
- **Pages:** 159-162
- **Publication date:** 2017

### Host publication information
- **Title of host publication:** Faglig årsberetning 2016 : Kopenhagen Fur
- **Place of publication:** Aarhus N
- **Publisher:** Kopenhagen Fur
- **Main Research Area:** Technical/natural sciences
- **Electronic versions:**
  - DTU4_1_.pdf

### Variability in body mass and sexual dimorphism in Danish red foxes (Vulpes vulpes) in relation to population density

For the first time, temporal variability in body size and sexual dimorphism is revealed in foxes Vulpes vulpes from the same geographical area at over time. The weights and lengths of 552 Danish foxes were documented during three
different periods: 1965–1977, 2012–2014 and the winter of 2015/2016. During the first and the third periods, the fox population was below the carrying capacity due to hunting pressure and canine distemper, respectively. Adult males were significantly (p < 0.01) heavier (mean weight: 7.7 kg and 7.5 kg respectively) in periods of low population density, i.e. 1965–1977 and compared to 2015/2016, compared to 2012–2014, when population density was high (the mean weight: 6.8 kg). However, no significant differences were found in the weight of females. Hence, sexual dimorphism ranged from 7.6 to 3.6 in adult foxes in low and high-density periods, respectively. During the winters of 2012–2014, no difference in body fat measured by rump fat thickness (RFT) was found between age groups and genders in contrast to 2015/2016, when RFT was significantly (p < 0.001) larger in adult females (mean RFT: 0.77 cm) than in adult males (mean RFT = 0.58cm).

General information
State: Accepted/In press
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Pathology, Diagnostic & Development, Aalborg Zoo
Authors: Pagh, S. (Ekstern), Hansen, M. S. (Intern), Jensen, B. (Ekstern), Pertoldi, C. (Ekstern), Chriél, M. (Intern)
Number of pages: 9
Publication date: 2017
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Zoology and Ecology
ISSN (Print): 2165-8005
Ratings:
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 0.56
Scopus rating (2015): CiteScore 0.52
Scopus rating (2014): CiteScore 0.39
Scopus rating (2013): CiteScore 0
Original language: English
Body size, Body weight, Fat, Mating strategies, Mating behaviour, Fox, Population structure
Electronic versions:
IN PRESS
DOIs:
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Bibliographical note
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Source: FindIt
Source-ID: 2395082112
Publication: Research - peer-review › Journal article – Annual report year: 2017

Afrikansk svinepest spreder sig

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Epidemiology
Authors: Chriél, M. (Intern), Boklund, A. (Intern)
Pages: 104-105
Publication date: 2016
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Jaeger
Issue number: 11
ISSN (Print): 0720-4523
Original language: Danish
Electronic versions:
Afrikansk_svinepest_breder_sig_J_ger_104_105_11_2016.pdf
Source: PublicationPreSubmission
Source-ID: 128102171
Publication: Research - peer-review › Journal article – Annual report year: 2016
Age determination of sperm whales (Physeter macrocephalus) from the west coast of Jutland, Denmark: The 13th Danish Marine Mammal Symposium

Age determination of sperm whales (Physeter macrocephalus) by counting growth layer groups (GLG’s) in the teeth is to some extent considered to be subjective and only relative, due to: 1) Limited validation of GLG counts to “known age” of the individual; 2) Variation in methods for preparation of teeth e.g. acid (pH) and duration of etching; 3) Difference in interpretations of GLG’s between readers1,2. Bearing in mind these challenges, the age of three sperm whales stranded in Denmark in 2012 and 2014 were determined by counts of GLG’s in the erupted teeth from the lower jaw and comparing these with the number of GLG’s obtained from rudimentary teeth in the upper jaw. Teeth were obtained from 3 adult male sperm whales; MCE 1642, stranded at Nr. Lyngby Strand, Denmark in 2012; and MCE 1644 and MCE 1645, who stranded at Henne Strand, Denmark in 2014. From each whale one non-erupted tooth from the maxilla and one erupted mandibular tooth was cut longitudinally in two half’s with a diamond blade saw and grained with sandpaper gain 800. One half of each tooth was etched in 10% acetic acid for 7 hours and the other half was etched in 15% acetic acid for 3.5 hours. The GLG’s were counted several times by two readers. Based on counting of GLG’s the average estimated ages of the three sperm whales were between 29 and 39 years. However, some deviation due to intra- and inter reader differences was observed. The number of GLG’s in the rudimentary teeth did not differ significantly from the GLG’s of the mandibular teeth. Pulp stones were seen in both erupted and non-erupted teeth from all three whales. Further studies are needed to develop the current preparation techniques to make clear and more easily readable GLG’s to obtain more accurate age determination of sperm whales.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Bacteriology, Pathology and Parasitology, Aalborg Zoo, Danish Museum of Natural History
Authors: Pagh, S. (Ekstern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Hedayat, A. (Ekstern), Nielsen, T. A. (Ekstern), Hansen, M. S. (Intern)
Number of pages: 1
Publication date: 2016
Event: Poster session presented at 13th Danish Marine Mammal Symposium, Kastrup, Denmark.
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Electronic versions:
Poster
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Source-ID: 2349217152
Publication: Research › Poster – Annual report year: 2016

Arcanobacterium phocae infektioner hos danske mink

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Bacteriology, Pathology and Parasitology
Authors: Nonnemann, B. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Larsen, G. (Intern), Hansen, M. S. (Intern), Holm, E. (Intern), Pedersen, K. (Intern)
Pages: 95-99
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Host publication information
Title of host publication: Faglig årsberetning 2015 : Kopenhagen Fur
Place of publication: Aarhus N
Publisher: Kopenhagen Fur
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Electronic versions:
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Publication: Research › Report chapter – Annual report year: 2016

Beskrivelse af dyreværnsmæssig korrekt aflivning af dyr på EU-listen

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Diagnostic & Development, Pathology
Number of pages: 15
Publication date: 2016

Publication information
Place of publication: Frederiksberg C
Publisher: Veterinærinstituttet, Danmarks Tekniske Universitet
Campylobacter jejuni and Campylobacter coli in wild birds on Danish livestock farms

Background: Reducing the occurrence of campylobacteriosis is a food safety issue of high priority, as in recent years it has been the most commonly reported zoonosis in the EU. Livestock farms are of particular interest, since cattle, swine and poultry are common reservoirs of Campylobacter spp. The farm environment provides attractive foraging and breeding habitats for some bird species reported to carry thermophilic Campylobacter spp. We investigated the Campylobacter spp. carriage rates in 52 wild bird species present on 12 Danish farms, sampled during a winter and a summer season, in order to study the factors influencing the prevalence in wild birds according to their ecological guild. In total, 1607 individual wild bird cloacal swab samples and 386 livestock manure samples were cultured for Campylobacter spp. according to the Nordic Committee on Food Analysis method NMKL 119.

Results: The highest Campylobacter spp. prevalence was seen in 110 out of 178 thrushes (61.8 %), of which the majority were Common Blackbird (Turdus merula), and in 131 out of 616 sparrows (21.3 %), a guild made up of House Sparrow (Passer domesticus) and Eurasian Tree Sparrow (Passer montanus). In general, birds feeding on a diet of animal or mixed animal and vegetable origin, foraging on the ground and vegetation in close proximity to livestock stables were more likely to carry Campylobacter spp. in both summer (P <0.001) and winter (P <0.001) than birds foraging further away from the farm or in the air. Age, fat score, gender, and migration range were not found to be associated with Campylobacter spp. carriage. A correlation was found between the prevalence (%) of C. jejuni in wild birds and the proportions (%) of C. jejuni in both manure on cattle farms (R^2 = 0.92) and poultry farms (R^2 = 0.54), and between the prevalence (%) of C. coli in wild birds and the proportions (%) of C. coli in manure on pig farms (R^2 = 0.62).

Conclusions: The ecological guild of wild birds influences the prevalence of Campylobacter spp. through the behavioural patterns of the birds. More specifically, wild birds eating food of animal or mixed animal and vegetable origin and foraging on the ground close to livestock were more likely to carry Campylobacter...
spp. than those foraging further away or hunting in the air. These findings suggest that wild birds may play a role in sustaining the epidemiology of Campylobacter spp. on farms.

**General information**
State: Published
Organisations: National Food Institute, Research Group for Microbial Food Safety and Quality, University of Southern Denmark, Statens Serum Institut, University of Copenhagen, Danish Veterinary Laboratory, Novo Nordisk A/S, Dianova Ltd.
Authors: Hald, B. (Intern), Skov, M. N. (Ekstern), Nielsen, E. M. (Ekstern), Rahbek, C. (Ekstern), Madsen, J. J. (Ekstern), Waino, M. (Ekstern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Nordentoft, S. (Ekstern), Baggesen, D. L. (Intern), Madsen, M. (Ekstern)
Number of pages: 10
Publication date: 2016
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

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BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
Web of Science (2017): Indexed Yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 1.01 SJR 0.484 SNIP 0.775
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 0.409 SNIP 1.445 CiteScore 0.98
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 0.644 SNIP 1.113 CiteScore 1.54
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 0.494 SNIP 1.001 CiteScore 1.41
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 0.57 SNIP 0.798 CiteScore 1.26
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no
Web of Science (2012): Indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 0.649 SNIP 0.99 CiteScore 1.42
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
Web of Science (2011): Indexed yes
BFI (2010): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 0.541 SNIP 1.007
Web of Science (2010): Indexed yes
BFI (2009): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 0.401 SNIP 0.698
Web of Science (2009): Indexed yes
BFI (2008): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 0.33 SNIP 0.608
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 0.291 SNIP 0.381
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 0.272 SNIP 0.343
Web of Science (2006): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 0.209 SNIP 0.242
Web of Science (2005): Indexed yes
Coocidiose hos mink: En undervurderet sygdom?

**General information**
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Bacteriology, Pathology and Parasitology, Bayer Animal Health Nordic
Authors: Chriél, M. (Intern), Hansen, M. S. (Intern), Petersen, H. H. (Intern), Holm, T. (Ekstern)
Pages: 38-38
Publication date: 2016
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

**Publication information**
Journal: Dansk Pelsdyravl
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ISSN (Print): 0011-6424
Ratings:
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
Original language: English
Electronic versions:
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Source: PublicationPreSubmission
Source-ID: 124106631
Publication: Research - Journal article – Annual report year: 2016

Demografi hos danske ræve (Vulpes vulpes) med overvejelser af jagttrykkets betydning for aldersfordelingen

**General information**
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Bacteriology, Pathology and Parasitology, Aalborg Zoo, Aarhus University, University of Copenhagen
Authors: Pagh, S. (Ekstern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Jensen, B. (Ekstern), Madsen, A. B. (Ekstern), Jensen, T. W. (Forskerdatabase), Hansen, M. S. (Intern)
Pages: 46-55
Publication date: 2016
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

**Publication information**
Development of a sandwich ELISA for quantification of immunoglobulin G in mink blood

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Immunology and Vaccinology, Kopenhagen Fur
Authors: Mathiesen, R. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Struve, T. (Ekstern), Heegaard, P. M. H. (Intern)
Pages: 63-65
Publication date: 2016

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Place of publication: Helsinki, Finland
Publisher: Libris
Editors: Mäki-Tanila, A., Valaja, J., Mononen, J., Sironen, T., Vapalahti, O.
Series: Scientifur
Volume: 40
Number: 3/4
ISSN: 2445-6292
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Electronic versions:
IFASA2016_Vol.40_1_.pdf
Links:
Publication: Research - peer-review › Conference abstract in proceedings – Annual report year: 2016

Development of a sandwich ELISA for quantification of immunoglobulin G in mink blood
A major concern amongst the Danish mink farmers is the incidence of the syndrome pre-weaning diarrhea. The syndrome causes major management issues and decreases the welfare of the mink and increases mortality in the pre-weaning period. The etiology of the syndrome is considered multifactorial as a specific cause is not fully established or understood. Adding to an increased risk of developing pre-weaning diarrhea is the fact that the mink kits are born with very low levels of circulating immunoglobulins. Rapid achievement of high levels of immunoglobulins in the bloodstream is essential for the kits early immunity and thus their resistance against pathogenic agents found in the environment. This study describes a sandwich ELISA for quantification of the concentration of total immunoglobulin G in mink blood. The ELISA was validated with serum samples from females (n=8) and their kits (litters of 4-12). Preliminary results show that the IgG concentration among kits from the same litter was similar, while litter to litter variation was high.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Immunology and Vaccinology, Kopenhagen Fur
Authors: Mathiesen, R. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Struve, T. (Ekstern), Heegaard, P. M. H. (Intern)
Number of pages: 5
Publication date: 2016
Event: Abstract from 11th IFASA congress (International Fur Animal Scientific Association), Helsinki, Finland.
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
 Electronic versions:
Factors associated with usage of antimicrobials in commercial mink (Neovison vison) production in Denmark

The American mink (Neovison vison) is used for commercial fur production in Denmark. In recent years, antimicrobial prescription for Danish mink has been increasing. In this study, the patterns and trends in antimicrobial use in mink were described and a multi-variable variance analysis was carried out with the objective of identifying risk factors for antimicrobial use on herd level. The study was based on register data for 2007-2012. Information on antimicrobial use was obtained from the national database VetStat, monitoring all medicinal products used for animals on prescription level. Data on microbiological feed quality was obtained from the Voluntary Feed Control under the Mink producers Organization, and data on herd size and the relation between farm and feed producer was obtained from the registers at Kopenhagen Fur, based on yearly reporting from the mink producers. Descriptive analysis showed a clear significant effect of season on antimicrobial use, with a peak in "treatment proportions", TP (defined daily doses per kg biomass-days) in May, around the time of whelping, and a high level in the following months. From 2007 to 2011, a 102% increase in annual antimicrobial TP was noted; on herd level, the increase was associated with an increasing frequency of prescription, and a decrease in the amounts prescribed in months with prescription. A binomial model showed that on herd level, the annual number of months with antimicrobial prescription was significantly (p<0.01) affected by feed producer, veterinarian, disease (specific laboratory diagnosis) infection, herd size and year, with an interaction between feed producer and year. A log-normal model showed that in months with antimicrobial use, the TP on herd level was significantly (p<0.001) affected by year, month (season), feed producer, feed quality score, veterinarian, herd size and laboratory confirmed diagnosis of specific infections; additionally the interaction terms year×feed producer and herd size×month were significant (p<0.001). In conclusion, antimicrobial use on herd level was significantly associated with the microbiological food quality, the feed producer, and the veterinarian. Herd size is associated with different prescription patterns. Finally, infection with Pseudomonas aeruginosa, astrovirus, influenza virus and Salmonella spp. was associated with an increase in antimicrobial use.
Forbedret diagnostik af mink enteritis virus (MEV)

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Virology
Authors: Kvisgaard, L. K. (Intern), Holm, E. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Larsen, L. E. (Intern), Hjulsager, C. K. (Intern)
Pages: 101-104
Publication date: 2016

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Title of host publication: Faglig årsberetning 2015 : Kopenhagen Fur
Place of publication: Aarhus N
Publisher: Kopenhagen Fur
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Electronic versions:
Faglig_rsberetning_2015.pdf
Publication: Research › Report chapter – Annual report year: 2016

Lammelser af bagparten hos mink forårsaget af knoglemarvsbetændelse i ryghvirvlerne

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Bacteriology, Pathology and Parasitology, University of Copenhagen
Authors: Larsen, G. (Intern), Nonnemann, B. (Intern), Buelund, L. E. (Ekstern), Holm, E. (Intern), Jensen, T. K. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern)
Pages: 115-117
Publication date: 2016

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Place of publication: Aarhus N
Publisher: Kopenhagen Fur
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Electronic versions:
Faglig_rsberetning_2015.pdf
Source: PublicationPreSubmission
Source-ID: 123345075
Publication: Research › Report chapter – Annual report year: 2016

Mårhundens (Nyctereutes procyonoides) føde og fødeoverlap med hjemmehørende rovdyr i Danmark

The raccoon dog (Nyctereutes procyonoides) is an omnivorous carnivore from East Asia, which has been introduced in Europe. It has recently established a free-ranging population in Denmark. The dietary habits of this non-native species were examined and compared to the diet of native badger (Meles meles) and red fox (Vulpes vulpes). The raccoon dog diet was determined from undigested remains in the stomach. The examined raccoon dogs primarily originated from road kills, hunting and culling. Individuals that were caught in baited traps were excluded from the analysis. A total of 244 free-ranging raccoon dogs were collected in 2008-2014. Only 129 of these were included in the analysis based on the cause of death. The diet of raccoon dogs comprised small mammals (56% frequency of occurrence (FO) and carcasses/unknown materials (57% FO); invertebrates (86% FO); birds (46% FO); fruits/berries (34% FO) and amphibians (44% FO). The importance of amphibians and fruits/berries varied according to seasonal availability, peaking during spring-summer and summer-autumn, respectively. The raccoon dogs’ food niche was wider than the food niche of badgers and red fox (Levin’s standard index: 0.68, 0.37 and 0.30, respectively). Percentage food overlap between raccoon dog and badger was higher (70%) than food overlap with red fox (45%). The study suggests that birds’ eggs and nestlings is a rare food for raccoon dogs as also observed in most other European dietary studies of raccoon dogs. To determine whether the impact of raccoon dog is a threat to populations of birds, amphibians and other prey, studies on the prey populations in relation to the predation pressure of other non-native, native mammalian and avian predators are needed.
Overførsel af Aleutian Mink Disease Virus med lopper

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Bacteriology, Pathology and Parasitology, Section for Virology, KSL Consulting ApS, Copenhagen Diagnostics, Aalborg University
Authors: Hartby, C. M. (Intern), Hammer Jensen, T. (Ekstern), Søholt Larsen, K. (Ekstern), Hansen, M. S. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Larsen, L. E. (Intern), Struve, T. (Ekstern), Hjulsager, C. K. (Intern)
Pages: 91-94
Publication date: 2016

Host publication information
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Place of publication: Aarhus N
Publisher: Kopenhagen Fur
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Pooling of faecal samples for quantitative virus diagnostics by real-time PCR

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Virology, Section for Virology
Authors: Hartby, C. M. (Intern), Andersen, M. R. (Intern), Kvisgaard, L. K. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Larsen, L. E. (Intern), Hjulsager, C. K. (Intern)
Pages: 27-30
Publication date: 2016

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Title of host publication: Proceedings of the XIth International Scientific Congress in Fur Animal Production
Place of publication: Helsinki, Finland
Publisher: Libris
Editors: Mäki-Tanila, A., Valaja, J., Mononen, J., Sironen, T., Vapalahti, O.
Series: Scientifur
Volume: 40
Number: 3/4
ISSN: 2445-6292
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Electronic versions:
Progression of experimental chronic Aleutian mink disease virus infection

Aleutian mink disease virus (AMDV) is found worldwide and has a major impact on mink health and welfare by decreasing reproduction and fur quality. In the majority of mink, the infection is subclinical and the diagnosis must be confirmed by serology or polymerase chain reaction (PCR). Increased knowledge based on a systematically description of clinical signs, pathology and histopathology might be a tool to reduce the risk of infection from subclinically infected mink to AMDV-free herds. The aim of this study was to give a histopathological description of the progression of a chronic experimental infection with a currently circulating Danish strain of AMDV, Saeby/DEN/799.1/05. These results were compared with the pathogenesis of previously published AMDV stains. This experimental AMDV infection resulted in only decreased appetite and soft or discolored feces, primarily within the first 8 weeks after AMDV inoculation. Gross pathology revealed few and inconsistent findings mainly associated with the liver, spleen and kidneys. The majority of the AMDV inoculated wild type mink (n = 41) developed various histopathological changes consistent with AMDV infection in one or more organs: infiltrations of mononuclear cells in liver, kidney and brain, reduced density of lymphocytes and increased numbers of plasma cells in lymph nodes and spleen. Natural infection, as occurred in the sentinel sapphire mink (four of six mink), progressed similar to the experimentally inoculated mink. Experimental AMDV inoculation mainly resulted in subclinical infection with unspecific clinical signs and gross pathology, and more consistent histopathology appearing at any time after AMDV inoculation during the 24 weeks of observation. Thus, the observed histopathology substantiates AMDV infection and no correlation to time of inoculation was found. This confirms that diagnosing AMDV infection requires serology and/or PCR and the Saeby/DEN/799.1/05 AMDV strain results in histopathology consistent with other AMDV strains.
Risk factors for use of antimicrobials in mink (Neovison vison)

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Department of Applied Mathematics and Computer Science, Section for Epidemiology, Copenhagen Fur, Copenhagen Fur
Authors: Chriél, M. (Intern), Sommer, H. M. (Intern), Struve, T. (Ekstern), Clausen, J. (Ekstern), Jensen, V. F. (Intern)
Pages: 35-38
Publication date: 2016

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Proceedings of the XIth International Scientific Congress in Fur Animal Production
Place of publication: Helsinki, Finland
Publisher: Libris
Editors: Mäki-Tanila, A., Valaja, J., Mononen, J., Sironen, T., Vapalahti, O.

Series: Scientifur
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Subtypning af influenza på danske minkfarme i 2014

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Virology
Authors: Hjulsager, C. K. (Intern), Krog, J. S. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Larsen, G. (Intern), Larsen, L. E. (Intern)
Pages: 109-113
Publication date: 2016

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Faglig årsberetning 2015 : Kopenhagen Fur
Place of publication: Aarhus N
Publisher: Kopenhagen Fur
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Electronic versions:
Faglig_rsberetning_2015.pdf
Publication: Research › Report chapter – Annual report year: 2016

Udbred med Clostridium septicum i danske mink

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Bacteriology, Pathology and Parasitology
Authors: Larsen, G. (Intern), Nonnemann, B. (Intern), Holm, E. (Intern), Pedersen, K. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern)
Pages: 105-108
Publication date: 2016

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Faglig årsberetning 2015 : Kopenhagen Fur
Place of publication: Aarhus N
Publisher: Kopenhagen Fur
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Electronic versions:
Faglig_rsberetning_2015.pdf
Publication: Research › Report chapter – Annual report year: 2016

Widespread presence of mrsa CC398 in the danish production of farmed mink (neovison vison)

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Bacteriology, Pathology and Parasitology, Statens Serum Institut, State Serum Institute, Technical University of Denmark
Authors: Hansen, J. E. (Intern), Rhod Larsen, A. (Ekstern), Skov, R. L. (Ekstern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Larsen, G. (Intern), Angen, Ø. (Ekstern), Larsen, J. (Ekstern), Corvera Kåve Lassen, D. (Ekstern), Pedersen, K. (Intern)
Pages: 70-71
Publication date: 2016

Host publication information
Title of host publication: The Danish Microbiological Society Annual Congress 2016 : Programme & Abstracts
Place of publication: Copenhagen
Publisher: American Society for Microbiology
Article number: P54
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Conference: Danish Microbiological Society Annual Congress 2016, Copenhagen, Denmark, 14/11/2016 - 14/11/2016
Antibiotika til mink fra 2007-2012

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Applied Mathematics and Computer Science, Statistics and Data Analysis, Division of Epidemiology and Microbial Genomics, National Veterinary Institute, Copenhagen Fur
Authors: Jensen, V. F. (Intern), Sommer, H. M. (Intern), Stuve, T. (Ekstern), Clausen, J. (Ekstern), Chriél, M. (Intern)
Pages: 34-37
Publication date: 2015

Medicin til mink i Danmark i 2007-2012

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute
Authors: Jensen, V. F. (Forskerdatabase), Sommer, H. M. (Ekstern), Struve, T. (Ekstern), Clausen, J. (Ekstern), Chriél, M. (Intern)
Pages: 125-134
Publication date: 2015

Application of qPCR assays for diagnosing causes of viral mink diarrhea. Preliminary results

Gastrointestinal (GI) disorders is the main cause for submitting mink (Neovison vison) carcasses for post-mortem examination at the National Veterinary Institute in Denmark and has been described as the predominant cause of disease and mortality in the Danish mink production (Rattenborg et al. 1999). Diarrhea in mink can be caused by infectious agents (virus, bacteria and parasites) and food-related/multifactorial conditions. Known enteric viral infections are mink enteritis virus (MEV) and mink astrovirus. Coronavirus and caliciviruses have also been implicated as potential causes or contributors to diarrhea in mink. Rotavirus is poorly described in mink, but has previously been demonstrated in feces from mink pups with and without clinical signs (Jorgensen et al. 1996). The pathogenicity of these viruses could be related to viral load, virulence and the age of the mink. Therefore, there is a need for a quantitative diagnostic approach. We have developed new or adapted previously published real-time PCR/RT-PCR assays for MEV, astrovirus, rota- and coronavirus diagnostics.

The technical test validation was initially carried out on archived diarrhea samples from diagnosed positive animals and on normal and diarrhea samples from a case-control study. In order to further validate the applicability of the assays, a testing
scheme for normal and affected farms was set up and initiated in June 2015. This protocol will allow optimization of test characteristics (sensitivity, specificity and predictive value) and assessment of the validity of using pooled samples in order to reduce test costs.

**General information**

State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Virology
Authors: Hartby, C. M. (Intern), Kvisgaard, L. K. (Intern), Larsen, L. E. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Hjulsager, C. K. (Intern)
Number of pages: 3
Publication date: 2015
Event: Abstract from Nordic Association of Agricultural Scientists, Turku, Finland.
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Electronic versions:
NJF_qPCR_assays_for_viral_mink_diarrhea_endelig_version.pdf
Source: PublicationPreSubmission
Source-ID: 116757331
Publication: Research - peer-review › Conference abstract for conference – Annual report year: 2015

**Aquatic Bird Bornavirus 1 in Wild Geese, Denmark**

To investigate aquatic bird bornavirus 1 in Europe, we examined 333 brains from hunter-killed geese in Denmark in 2014. Seven samples were positive by reverse transcription PCR and were 98.2%-99.8% identical; they were also 97.4%-98.1% identical to reference strains of aquatic bird bornavirus 1 from geese in North America.

**General information**

State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, National Food Institute, University of Copenhagen, University of Guelph, Copenhagen Zoo
Authors: Thomsen, A. F. (Ekstern), Nielsen, J. B. (Ekstern), Hjulsager, C. K. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Smith, D. A. (Ekstern), Bertelsen, M. F. (Ekstern)
Number of pages: 3
Pages: 2201-2203
Publication date: 2015
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

**Publication information**

Journal: Emerging Infectious Diseases
Volume: 21
Issue number: 12
ISSN (Print): 1080-6040
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 4.92 SJR 3.305 SNIP 2.206
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 3.026 SNIP 2.033 CiteScore 4.23
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
BFI (2014): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 3.437 SNIP 2.437 CiteScore 4.59
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
BFI (2013): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 3.19 SNIP 2.293 CiteScore 4.68
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 2.809 SNIP 2.133 CiteScore 4.25
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
During 8 months from July 2012 to February 2013, a major outbreak of canine distemper involving 64 mink farms occurred on the Danish peninsula of Jutland. The canine distemper outbreak was associated with exposure of farmed mink to infected wild carnivores and could represent a deficit in biosecurity on the mink farms. The aim of this study was to investigate the extent and association of specific biosecurity measures with the outbreak. The study was carried out in an epidemiological case-control design. The case group consisted of the 61 farms, which had a confirmed outbreak of canine distemper from July 2012 to February 2013. The control group included 54 farms without an outbreak of canine distemper in 2012 or 2013, selected as the closest geographical neighbour to a case farm. The results showed that significantly more control than case farms had vaccinated their mink against canine distemper virus. Mortality was only assessed on the case farms, and there was a non-significantly lower mortality on vaccinated farms than on the non-vaccinated farms. Furthermore, the proportion of farms with observations of wild red foxes (Vulpes vulpes) inside the farm enclosures were larger for case farms, indicating that the control farms had a better biosecurity or were not equally exposed to canine distemper virus. Generally, all farms had very few specific precautions at the gate entrance in respect to human visitors as well as animals. The use of biosecurity measures was very variable in both case and control farms. Not using plastic boot covers, presence of dogs and cats, presence of demarcated area for changing clothes when entering and leaving the farm area and presence of hand washing facilities significantly lowered the odds of the farm having a canine distemper virus outbreak. The results of the study indicate that consistent use of correct vaccination strategies, implementation of biosecurity measures and limiting human and animal access to the mink farm can be important factors in reducing the risk for canine distemper outbreaks.
Avian bornavirus in free-ranging waterfowl in North America and Europe
The first avian bornavirus (ABV) was identified in 2008 by researchers investigating the cause of proventricular dilation disease in psittacine birds 3,4. A distinctly separate genotype (ABV-CG) was discovered in 2009 in association with neurological disease in free-ranging Canada geese (Branta canadensis) and trumpeter swans (Cygnus buccinator) in Ontario, Canada 1. Since then this genotype, now identified as ABBV-1, has been identified from a variety of wild avian species 5, predominantly waterfowl, in North America at prevalences ranging from 10 to 50%, and in 2014 an additional genotype was identified in mallard ducks (Anas platyrhynchos) 2. In order to determine whether avian bornavirus was present in European waterfowl, the brains of 333 hunter killed geese in Denmark were examined by real time RT-PCR for the presence of avian bornavirus; seven birds (2.1%) were positive. Sequences were 98.18-99.83 % identical to each other, and 97.38-98.06 % identical to a reference sequence of ABBV-1 from North America. This is the first finding of ABV in wild waterfowl in Europe, and extends the range of waterfowl species in which the virus has been identified to include the pink-footed goose (Anser brachyrhynchus), greylag goose (Anser anser), and barnacle goose (Branta leucopsis). Given the migration paths of these species, avian bornavirus is likely to have a much wider geographic range than has previously been suspected.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, University of Copenhagen, Toronto Zoo, University of Guelph, Copenhagen Zoo
Authors: Brinkmann, J. (Ekstern), Thomsen, A. F. (Ekstern), Bertelsen, M. F. (Ekstern), Hjulsager, C. K. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Delnatte, P. (Ekstern), Okjic, D. (Ekstern), Smith, D. A. (Ekstern)
Publication date: 2015
Event: Abstract from 64th Annual International Conference of the Wildlife Disease Association, Queensland, Australia.
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Electronic versions:
Avian_bornavirus_Europe_abstract_WDA_2015.pdf

Bibliographical note
Source: PublicationPreSubmission
Source-ID: 112051423
Publication: Research - peer-review › Conference abstract for conference – Annual report year: 2015

Bat Coronaviruses circulating in Danish bats

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Virology, University of Copenhagen, Central Veterinary Institute
Authors: Rasmussen, T. B. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Baagøe, H. J. (Ekstern), Fjederholt, E. (Ekstern), Kooi, E. A. (Ekstern), Belsham, G. (Intern), Betner, A. (Intern)
Number of pages: 1
Pages: 252-252
Publication date: 2015
Baylisascaris procyonis in wild raccoons (Procyon lotor) in Denmark

The nematode Baylisascaris procyonis, which may cause severe clinical disease in humans and animals, is emerging in Europe after its introduction with raccoons (Procyon lotor) from North America. B. procyonis has a broad spectrum of paratenic hosts, including rodents, birds, wild carnivores and primates, which are severely affected by the migrating larval stages of the parasite. We report here the recovery of B. procyonis from two out of 18 examined wild raccoons in Denmark. The parasites were identified based on morphology and their identity was confirmed by partial sequencing of the 18S rRNA gene. Follow-up telephone interviews of staffs in nine zoos housing captive raccoons and veterinarians supervising these zoos showed that knowledge of B. procyonis and its zoonotic potential were sparse. Eggs of B. procyonis were detected in two raccoons kept in one of three zoos that submitted fecal samples following the telephone interviews. Continuous monitoring and increased awareness are needed to reduce further spread of the parasite and to limit the public health risks associated with baylisascariasis.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Bacteriology, Pathology and Parasitology, National Food Institute
Authors: Al-Sabi, M. N. S. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Hansen, M. S. (Intern), Enemark, H. (Intern)
Number of pages: 4
Pages: 55-58
Publication date: 2015
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Parasitology (Cambridge)
Volume: 1-2
ISSN (Print): 0031-1820
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2017): Indexed Yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2016): SJR 1.053 SNIP 0.921 CiteScore 2.37
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 1.331 SNIP 1.063 CiteScore 2.62
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
BFI (2014): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 1.035 SNIP 1.014 CiteScore 2.3
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
BFI (2013): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 1.145 SNIP 0.915 CiteScore 2.45
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 1.017 SNIP 1.004 CiteScore 2.55
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 1.178 SNIP 1.021 CiteScore 2.63
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2011): Indexed yes
BFI (2010): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 1.12 SNIP 0.941
BFI (2009): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 0.961 SNIP 0.931
Web of Science (2009): Indexed yes
BFI (2008): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 1.066 SNIP 0.973
Web of Science (2008): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 0.966 SNIP 0.987
Web of Science (2007): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 0.895 SNIP 0.975
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 0.814 SNIP 0.965
Scopus rating (2004): SJR 1.017 SNIP 1.163
Web of Science (2004): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2003): SJR 1.112 SNIP 1.298
Web of Science (2003): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2002): SJR 1.19 SNIP 1.138
Web of Science (2002): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2001): SJR 1.008 SNIP 1.113
Scopus rating (2000): SJR 1.01 SNIP 1.041
Web of Science (2000): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (1999): SJR 0.974 SNIP 1.122

Original language: English
Baylisascaris procyonis, Raccon, Invasive species, Denmark
Electronic versions:
1_s2.0_S2405939015300253_main.pdf
DOIs:
10.1016/j.vprsr.2016.03.001

Bibliographical note
Under a Creative Commons license
Source: Findit
Source-ID: 2302995985
Publication: Research - peer-review › Journal article – Annual report year: 2016

Diagnostiske undersøgelser af pelsdyr ved DTU Veterinærinstituttet - november 2014 - oktober 2015

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Diagnostic & Development, Bacteriology & Parasitology, Virology, Pathology
Authors: Chriél, M. (Intern), Larsen, G. (Intern), Holm, E. (Intern), Hjulsager, C. K. (Intern), Strandbygaard, B. (Intern), Hansen, M. S. (Intern)
Number of pages: 26
Dødelig sygdom på fremmarch: Afrikansk svinepest

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Epidemiology
Authors: Chriél, M. (Intern), Boklund, A. (Intern)
Pages: 130-131
Publication date: 2015
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Jaeger
Issue number: 12
ISSN (Print): 0906-415X
Ratings:
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
Original language: Danish
Electronic versions:
ASF_J_ger_december_2015.pdf
Links:
Source: PublicationPreSubmission
Source-ID: 118652349
Publication: Communication › Journal article – Annual report year: 2015

Fugleinfluenzavirus H10N7 spredte sig blandt danske sæler i 2014

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Bacteriology, Pathology and Parasitology, Section for Virology
Authors: Hjulsager, C. K. (Intern), Krog, J. S. (Intern), Hansen, M. S. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Larsen, L. E. (Intern)
Pages: 42-42
Publication date: 2015
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Dansk Veterinaertidsskrift
Issue number: 9
ISSN (Print): 0106-6854
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 1
BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
BFI (2012): BFI-level 1
Habitatrelateret føde hos RÆV (Vulpes vulpes) i landbrugsområder

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Aarhus University, Danmarks Jægerforbund
Authors: Pagh, S. (Ekstern), Tjørnløv, R. S. (Forskerdatabase), Kjær Illeman, J. (Ekstern), Tolsgaard, S. (Ekstern), Chriél, M. (Intern)
Number of pages: 12
Publication date: 2015
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Flora og Fauna
Volume: 121
Issue number: 1-2
ISSN (Print): 0015-3818
Ratings:
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
Scopus rating (2000): SJR 0.128
Scopus rating (1999): SJR 0.103
Original language: Danish
Source: PublicationPreSubmission
Source-ID: 118962262
Publication: Research - peer-review › Journal article – Annual report year: 2015

High prevalence of Alaria alata in farmed wild boars (Sus scrofa) in Denmark – preliminary results of ongoing surveillance of zoonotic parasites

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Bacteriology, Pathology and Parasitology, National Food Institute
Authors: Enemark, H. L. (Intern), Al-Sabi, M. N. S. (Intern), Takeuchi-Storm, N. (Intern), Larsen, G. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern)
Publication date: 2015
Event: Abstract from 25th International Conference of the World Association for the Advancement of Veterinary Parasitology, Liverpool, United Kingdom.
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Source: FindIt
Source-ID: 2282296519
Publication: Research - peer-review › Conference abstract for conference – Annual report year: 2015

Influenza A(H10N7) Virus in Dead Harbor Seals, Denmark

Since April 2014, an outbreak of influenza in harbor seals has been ongoing in northern Europe. In Denmark during June-August, 152 harbor seals on the island of Anholt were found dead from severe pneumonia. We detected influenza A(H10N7) virus in 2 of 4 seals examined.
Influenza A virus H10N7 detected in dead harbor seals (Phoca vitulina) at several locations in Denmark 2014.

Influenza A virus (IAV) affects a wide range of species, though waterfowl is regarded the natural host for most IAV subtypes. Avian influenza (AI) viruses replicate in the intestinal tract of birds and are mainly transmitted by the fecal-oral route. Pinnipeds share the same shoreline habitats as many waterfowl species and are therefore potentially exposed to AIV. Outbreaks of AI in seals have been described in North America and Asia but prior to 2014 never in Europe. In 2014 massive deaths of harbor seals (Phoca vitulina) were reported in Northern Europe. In Denmark, harbor seals were initially found dead on the Danish island Anholt in Kattegat, which is the sea surrounded by Denmark, Norway and Sweden. Between June and August, 152 harbor seals were found dead. Four seals were submitted to the National Veterinary Institute in Denmark and diagnosed with severe pneumonia. Influenza A virus of the subtype H10N7 was detected in two out of four seals. Subsequently IAV was detected in dead harbor seals at several locations in Denmark. The IAV outbreak appeared to move with time to the west through the Limfjord to the North Sea and further down south along the west coast of Jutland to the Wadden Sea. Outbreaks were subsequently reported from Germany and The Netherlands. The aim of this study was to characterize the viruses detected at the several locations by molecular and phylogenetic analysis. All viruses were subtyped as H10N7 with genes of avian origin. The HA and NA genes of the viruses were highly similar to H10N7 IAV detected in harbor seals in Sweden in the spring of 2014 and in Germany in the autumn of 2014, suggesting that the same strain of virus had spread from Sweden to Denmark and further on to Germany.

Population Viability Analysis of feral raccoon dog (N. procyonoides) in Denmark

To assess the effects of actions implemented by the Danish Action Plan (DAP) for eradication of the raccoon dog, the population dynamics of the raccoon dog in Denmark was simulated. A population viability analysis (PVA) was generated with the stochastic simulation program, VORTEX, based on population parameters of raccoon dog in other European countries (Poland, Finland and Germany), combined with statistics on dead raccoon dogs reported to the Danish National Veterinary Institute between 2008 and 2012. Simulations showed that the present feral population of raccoon dogs would expand markedly and reach an assessed carrying capacity of 30 000 individuals with no intervention within 10 years.
Simulations of the current culling strategy showed that the raccoon dog in Denmark would reach the carrying capacity with only a few years' delay compared to simulations with no intervention. This indicates that more efficient and intensive actions are needed to reach the goal of the DAP, aiming at eradicating the breeding population of raccoon dogs in Denmark within 2015. Simulations suggested that around 950 individuals should be culled a year from 2012 to 2015. Sensitivity analysis that was performed showed that the only parameter that had a strong influence on the population dynamic was the first year mortality.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Aarhus University, Aalborg University
Authors: Rømer, A. E. (Ekstern), Nørgaard, L. S. (Ekstern), Mikkelsen, D. M. G. (Ekstern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Elmerose, M. (Ekstern), Madsen, A. B. (Ekstern), Pertoldi, C. (Ekstern), Hammer Jensen, T. (Ekstern)
Pages: 111-117
Publication date: 2015
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Archives of Biological Sciences
Volume: 67
Issue number: 1
ISSN (Print): 0354-4664
Ratings:
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
Web of Science (2017): Indexed Yes
Scopus rating (2016): SJR 0.201 SNIP 0.291 CiteScore 0.42
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 0.237 SNIP 0.383 CiteScore 0.46
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 0.289 SNIP 0.563 CiteScore 0.74
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 0.334 SNIP 0.6 CiteScore 0.75
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 0.336 SNIP 0.497 CiteScore 0.68
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 0.201 SNIP 0.401 CiteScore 0.42
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 0.182 SNIP 0.216
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 0.153 SNIP 0.082
Original language: English
Population viability, Analysis, VORTEX, Invasive species, Eradication, Nycterutes procyonoides, Raccoon dog
Electronic versions:
0354_46641400012R.pdf
DOIs:
10.2298/ABS140905012R
Links:
Source: PublicationPreSubmission
Source-ID: 106565171
Publication: Research - peer-review › Journal article – Annual report year: 2015

Rapportering af diagnostiske undersøgelser af faldvildt 2015

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Bacteriology, Pathology and Parasitology
Authors: Chriél, M. (Intern), Hansen, M. S. (Intern), Larsen, G. (Intern), Holm, E. (Intern), Petersen, H. H. (Intern), Hjulsager, C. K. (Intern)
Number of pages: 27
Publication date: 2015

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Place of publication: Frederiksberg C
Publisher: Veterinarinstituttet, Danmarks Tekniske Universitet
Original language: Danish
Simulator bruges i kampen mod plasmacytose

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Epidemiology, Copenhagen Fur
Authors: Boklund, A. (Intern), Hisham Beshara Halasa, T. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Struve, T. (Ekstern), Østergaard, J. (Ekstern), Clausen, J. (Ekstern)
Publication date: 2015
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Dansk Pelsdyravl
Issue number: 1
ISSN (Print): 0011-6424
Ratings:
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
Original language: Danish
Electronic versions:
Simulation_ADV_Dansk_pelsdyravl_2015.pdf
Links:
Source: PublicationPreSubmission
Source-ID: 105558207
Publication: Research - peer-review › Journal article – Annual report year: 2015

Simulering af kontrolforanstaltninger til bekæmpelse af plasmacytose i minkfarme

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Epidemiology, National Food Institute, Kopenhagen Diagnostics
Authors: Boklund, A. (Intern), Hisham Beshara Halasa, T. (Intern), Struve, T. (Intern), Østergaard, J. (Ekstern), Clausen, J. (Ekstern), Chriél, M. (Intern)
Pages: 24-30
Publication date: 2015
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Dansk Veterinaertidsskrift
Issue number: 6
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BFI (2018): BFI-level 1
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BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
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BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
BFI (2012): BFI-level 1
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no
BFI (2011): BFI-level 1
Simulering af tiltag til bekæmpelse af plasmacytose i mink

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Epidemiology
Authors: Boklund, A. (Intern), Hisham Beshara Halasa, T. (Intern), Struve, T. (Ekstern), Østergaard, J. (Ekstern), Clausen, J. (Ekstern), Chriél, M. (Intern)
Pages: 117-123
Publication date: 2015

The diet of Danish red foxes (Vulpes vulpes) in relation to a changing agricultural ecosystem. A historical perspective

Rodents and especially voles (Microtus agrestis or arvalis) make up the basic diet of foxes (Vulpes vulpes) in Denmark. As the abundance of voles and mice may have decreased as a result of modern agricultural procedures, this study investigates potential changes in the diet of Danish red foxes over the past 4 decades in relation to a changing agricultural landscape. Our study compares the stomach contents of foxes collected in Jutland during the years 2012–2014 with a similar study from 1965 to 1970. The results show that small rodents occur in the stomachs of foxes with the same frequencies today (73 %) as 40–50 years ago (67 %), while the frequency of European brown hare (Lepus europaeus) has decreased from 7 to 3 % and the frequency of roe deer (Capreolus capreolus) has increased from 3 to 18 %. The changes in the occurrence of brown hare and roe deer in the diet of foxes during the past 40 years most probably reflect changes in the populations of the two species. By comparing digitised orthophotos of six agricultural areas (3.5 × 3.5 km) of the past 1974/1975 and present landscapes, it was revealed that the total area of crop fields, small natural habitats, hedgerows and grasslands have remained almost unchanged. However, mean field size has increased by 48 %, and the mean size of small natural habitats has increased by 15 %; meaning that the length of field boundaries and the number of small natural habitats have decreased by 65 and 33 %, respectively. The distance between natural habitats in the cultivated areas has become larger during the past 40 years. Overall, the areas of natural biotopes have remained the same in Denmark during the past 40 years. Field boundaries on the other hand which are known to be important vole habitats have become fewer in the cultivated areas. Despite this, small rodents still occur in high frequencies in the diet of nowadays foxes. As voles are sensitive to fragmentation, narrow stipes of permanent grass should be maintained or even re-established in the cultivated areas to improve life conditions for small rodents and other wildlife.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Food Institute, National Veterinary Institute, FO-Aarhus, Aarhus University, Danish Hunters Association
Authors: Pagh, S. (Ekstern), Tjørnløv, R. S. (Ekstern), Olesen, C. R. (Ekstern), Chriél, M. (Intern)
Number of pages: 11
Pages: 319-329
Publication date: 2015
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Mammal Research
Volume: 60
Alaria alata - en "ny" parasitaer zoonose?

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Bacteriology, Pathology and Parasitology, Section for Public sector service and commercial diagnostics, University of Copenhagen
Authors: Enemark, H. L. (Intern), Al-Sabi, M. N. S. (Intern), Takeuchi-Storm, N. (Intern), Thamsborg, S. M. (Forskerdatabase), Chriél, M. (Intern)
Pages: 10-13
Publication date: 2014
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Dansk Veterinaertidsskrift
Volume: 2014
Issue number: 4
ISSN (Print): 0106-6854
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 1
BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
Alaria alata - en "ny" parasitær zoonose?

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Bacteriology, Pathology and Parasitology, Section for Public sector service and commercial diagnostics, University of Copenhagen
Authors: Enemark, H. L. (Intern), Al-Sabi, M. N. S. (Intern), Takeuchi-Storm, N. (Intern), Thamsborg, S. M. (Ekstern), Chriél, M. (Intern)
Pages: 1519
Publication date: 2014
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Svensk Veterinaertidning
Volume: 66
ISSN (Print): 0346-2250
Ratings:
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
Original language: Danish
Links:
https://www.ddd.dk/NYHEDER/DVT/Sider/default.aspx
Source: dtu
Source-ID: u::10900
Publication: Research - peer-review › Journal article – Annual report year: 2014

Alaria alata - en "ny" parasitær zoonose?

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Bacteriology, Pathology and Parasitology, Section for Public sector service and commercial diagnostics, University of Copenhagen
Authors: Enemark, H. L. (Intern), Al-Sabi, M. N. S. (Intern), Takeuchi-Storm, N. (Intern), Thamsborg, S. M. (Ekstern), Chriél, M. (Intern)
Publication date: 2014
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Norsk Veterinaer-Tidsskrift
Volume: 4
Issue number: 126
ISSN (Print): 0332-5741
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 1
BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Detection of European bat lyssavirus type 2 in Danish Daubenton’s bats

European bat lyssavirus (EBLV) is considered to be endemic in the Danish bat populations, but limited information exists about the types of EBLV strains currently in circulation. EBLV type 1 (EBLV-1) is seen as the predominant type in the Serotine bats (Eptesicus serotinus) with the latest case identified in 2009.
Diagnostiske undersøgelser af pelsdyr ved DTU Veterinærinstituttet: november 2013 - oktober 2014

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Bacteriology, Pathology and Parasitology
Authors: Chriél, M. (Intern), Hansen, M. S. (Intern), Larsen, G. (Intern), Holm, E. (Intern), Jensen, T. K. (Intern), Hjulsager, C. K. (Intern), Strandbygaard, B. (Intern), Enemark, H. (Intern)
Number of pages: 22
Publication date: 2014

Publication information
Place of publication: Frederiksberg
Publisher: DTU Veterinærinstituttet
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Source: PublicationPreSubmission
Source-ID: 106207530
Publication: Research › Report – Annual report year: 2015

En stor bunke døde dyr ...

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Danmarks Jægerforbund
Authors: Pagh, S. (Ekstern), Kjær Illeman, J. (Ekstern), Riis Olesen, C. (Ekstern), Chriél, M. (Intern)
Pages: 73-74
Publication date: 2014
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Jaeger
Volume: 23
Issue number: 10
ISSN (Print): 0906-415X
Original language: Danish
Electronic versions: En_stor_bunke_d_de_dyr.pdf
Publication: Communication › Journal article – Annual report year: 2014

Faldvildt undersøgelser på DTU Veterinærinstituttet i 2013


General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Bacteriology, Pathology and Parasitology
Authors: Hansen, M. S. (Intern), Larsen, G. (Intern), Holm, E. (Intern), Jensen, T. K. (Intern), Al-Sabi, M. N. S. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern)
Number of pages: 1
Publication date: 2014
Event: Poster session presented at Temadag om Forskningsbaseret forvaltning af fugle og pattedyr, Aarhus, Denmark.
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Electronic versions:
First report of Spirocerca sp. in Denmark – a tumor-inducing parasite in carnivores
During routine health surveillance of wild carnivores in Denmark, several tumors, measuring up to 3.0 x 4.5 x 2.5 cm, were detected in the stomach and the omentum of an autopsied red fox (Vulpes vulpes). The fox was hunted in the Hanstholm Nature Reserve, which is 230 km from the closest mainland borders. The tumors had a thick layer of fibrous tissue in which adult worms of Spirocerca sp. were detected. Despite egg excretion by female worms (identified by histology and examination of female worms), no eggs were detected in feces by sedimentation, floatation with saturated sugar solution or sieving. Partial sequencing of two segments of the mitochondrial cox1 gene revealed unique sequences that were distinct from known isolates of S. lupi from Europe, Asia and Africa. Phylogenetic analysis supported the later finding by grouping Danish isolates in one separate node which was distant from other nodes including S. lupi from other countries. It is not known whether this case was an autochthonous infection or whether it was introduced by migrating paratenic or definitive hosts. This is the first report of Spirocerca sp. in Denmark. Additional molecular and/or biological studies are warranted to further characterize the isolated Spirocerca species.

Forsknings i plasmacytose: svar på Thomas A. Jensen's "blå boks"

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute
Authors: Jensen, T. H. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern)
Pages: 47
Publication date: 2014
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Dansk Pelsdyravl
Issue number: 8
ISSN (Print): 0011-6424
Ratings:
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
Original language: Danish
Electronic versions:
ADV.pdf
Source: PublicationPreSubmission
Source-ID: 104540883
Publication: Communication › Comment/debate – Annual report year: 2014
Genetically distinct isolates of Spirocerca sp. from a naturally infected red fox (Vulpes vulpes) from Denmark

Spirocerca lupi causes formation of nodules that may transform into sarcoma in the walls of aorta, esophagus and stomach of infected canids. In February 2013, post mortem examination of a red fox (Vulpes vulpes) hunted in Denmark revealed the presence of several nodules containing adult worms of Spirocerca sp. in the stomach and the omentum. The nodules largely consisted of fibrous tissue with infiltration of mononuclear cells, neutrophilic granulocytes and macrophages with hemosiderin deposition. Parasitological examination by three copromicroscopic methods, sedimentation, flotation with saturated sugar-salt solution, and sieving failed to detect eggs of Spirocerca sp. in feces collected from the colon. This is the first report of spirocercosis in Denmark, and may have been caused by a recent introduction by migrating paratenic or definitive host. Analysis of two overlapping partial sequences of the cox1 gene, from individual worms, revealed distinct genetic variation (7–9%) between the Danish worms and isolates of S. lupi from Europe, Asia and Africa. This was confirmed by phylogenetic analysis that clearly separated the Danish worms from other isolates of S. lupi. The distinct genetic differences of the current worms compared to other isolates of S. lupi may suggest the presence of a cryptic species within Spirocerca.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Bacteriology, Pathology and Parasitology, Section for Public sector service and commercial diagnostics
Authors: Al-Sabi, M. N. S. (Intern), Hansen, M. S. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Holm, E. (Intern), Larsen, G. (Intern), Enemark, H. (Intern)
Number of pages: 8
Pages: 389-396
Publication date: 2014
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Veterinary Parasitology
Volume: 205
ISSN (Print): 0304-4017
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
Web of Science (2017): Indexed Yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 2.49 SJR 1.173 SNIP 1.228
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 1.21 SNIP 1.339 CiteScore 2.46
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 1.316 SNIP 1.421 CiteScore 2.53
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 1.251 SNIP 1.45 CiteScore 2.63
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 1.165 SNIP 1.454 CiteScore 2.6
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2012): Indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 1.228 SNIP 1.429 CiteScore 2.61
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed yes
BFI (2010): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 1.244 SNIP 1.349
BFI (2009): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 1.131 SNIP 1.414
Web of Science (2009): Indexed yes
BFI (2008): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 1.106 SNIP 1.218
Web of Science (2008): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 1.002 SNIP 1.437
Web of Science (2007): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 0.932 SNIP 1.444
Web of Science (2006): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 0.84 SNIP 1.444
Scopus rating (2004): SJR 0.878 SNIP 1.173
Web of Science (2004): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2003): SJR 0.808 SNIP 1.24
Web of Science (2003): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2002): SJR 0.899 SNIP 1.161
Web of Science (2002): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2001): SJR 0.615 SNIP 1.117
Scopus rating (2000): SJR 0.859 SNIP 1.2
Web of Science (2000): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (1999): SJR 0.815 SNIP 1.063
Original language: English
DOIs:
10.1016/j.vetpar.2014.07.002
Source: FindIt
Source-ID: 269040549
Publication: Research - peer-review › Journal article – Annual report year: 2014

Identification of rhabdoviral sequences in oropharyngeal swabs from German and Danish bats

Background: In the frame of active lyssavirus surveillance in bats, oropharyngeal swabs from German (N = 2297) and Danish (N = 134) insectivorous bats were investigated using a newly developed generic pan-lyssavirus real-time reverse transcriptase PCR (RT-qPCR). Findings: In total, 15 RT-qPCR positive swabs were detected. Remarkably, sequencing of positive samples did not confirm the presence of bat associated lyssaviruses but revealed nine distinct novel rhabdovirus-related sequences. Conclusions: Several novel rhabdovirus-related sequences were detected both in German and Danish insectivorous bats. The results also prove that the novel generic pan-lyssavirus RT-qPCR offers a very broad detection
range that allows the collection of further valuable data concerning the broad and complex diversity within the family Rhabdoviridae.

**General information**
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Virology, Friedrich Loeffler Institute
Authors: Fischer, M. (Ekstern), Freuling, C. M. (Ekstern), Müller, T. (Ekstern), Schatz, J. (Ekstern), Rasmussen, T. B. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Balkema-Buschmann, A. (Ekstern), Beer, M. (Ekstern), Hoffmann, B. (Ekstern)
Number of pages: 4
Publication date: 2014
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

**Publication information**
Journal: The Open Virology Journal
Volume: 11
Issue number: 196
ISSN (Print): 1874-3579
Ratings:
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
Original language: English
Electronic versions:
Fischer_et_al_2014b.pdf
DOI:
10.1186/s12985-014-0196-x
Source: PublicationPreSubmission
Source-ID: 103605725
Publication: Research - peer-review › Journal article – Annual report year: 2014

**Kronisk plasmacytose-infektion - hvor er virus i minken?**

**General information**
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Aalborg University, University of Copenhagen
Authors: Hammer Jensen, T. (Ekstern), Hammer, A. S. (Ekstern), Chriél, M. (Intern)
Pages: 58-59
Publication date: 2014
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

**Publication information**
Journal: Dansk Pelsdyravl
Issue number: September
ISSN (Print): 0011-6424
Ratings:
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
Original language: Danish
Electronic versions:
Kronisk_plasmacytoseinfektion_hvor_er_virus_i_minken.pdf
Source: PublicationPreSubmission
Source-ID: 101180050
Publication: Communication › Journal article – Annual report year: 2014

**Locally increased mortality of harbour seals (Phoca vitulina) in the Danish Limfjord**

At the end of August 2014 an aerial seal counting was done by Aarhus University (Galatius, A) and increased mortality was observed on a small island Ejerslev Røn (56° 56'N 0° 57'Ø) and a sand bank Blinderøn about 4 km south-east of Ejerslev Røn. Both islands/sandbanks are protected nature reserves. The islands were inspected the following day by boat/walking. In total, 56 dead seals were found on Ejerslev Røn and Blinderøn. Four were shot due to severe respiratory symptoms and these four seals did not escape into the water when approached. All 60 seals except one with fishing net around the neck were dead within few days. One of the seals had a tag showing it had been through rehabilitation in the Netherlands (Zeehondencreche Pieterburen) in 2010, where it was treated for a lungworm infection (information from Lenie’t Hart about the tagged seal). This indicates the long distances seals are
travelling and that lungworm infections can be successfully treated. A field necropsy was done on the four shot seals and all suffered from pneumonia. Three of the seals had empty stomachs and intestines but all 4 seals were in good nutritional condition with blubber thickness ranging from 1.2 cm to 2.0 cm suggesting a short duration of the pneumonia. Influenza virus was found in the lungs, subtyping is pending. At inspection, 12 days later only 1 recently dead seal was found indicating the mortality had peaked within a short time and only within a small geographic area.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Virology, Section for Bacteriology, Pathology and Parasitology
Authors: Jensen, T. H. (Intern), Krog, J. S. (Intern), Hjulsager, C. K. (Intern), Larsen, L. E. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Holm, E. (Intern), Pedersen, K. (Intern), Hansen, M. S. (Intern)
Number of pages: 1
Publication date: 2014
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Monitoring chronic infection with a field strain of Aleutian mink disease virus
Aleutian mink disease virus (AMDV) readily spread within farmed mink and causes chronic infections with significant impacts for welfare and economy. In the present study a currently circulating Danish AMDV strain was used to induce chronic experimental infection of farmed mink. PCR was used to detect viral DNA in full blood, organs, faeces and oro-nasal swabs weekly for the first 8 weeks and then biweekly for another 16 weeks after AMDV challenge inoculation of wild type mink. The mink (n=29) was infected and seroconverted 2–3 weeks after AMDV inoculation and AMDV antibodies persisted during the maximum experimental period of 24 weeks. Viraemia and faecal excretion of viral DNA was detected in the mink (n=29) at various and intermittent time intervals. Excretion of viral DNA in oro-nasal swabs was detected for 1–8 weeks in 21 mink. This highlights the risk of transmitting AMDV between infected farms. PCR was successfully used to detect viral DNA in organs 8, 16 and 24 weeks after AMDV inoculation with only minor differences between these weeks which is of diagnostic interest. This AMDV challenge model was also used to mimic natural infection of susceptible sapphire mink. Four of 6 sapphire mink were infected indirectly via the AMDV inoculated wild type mink whereas the other 2 sapphire mink remained uninfected.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Public sector service and commercial diagnostics
Authors: Jensen, T. H. (Intern), Hammer, A. S. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern)
Pages: 420-427
Publication date: 2014
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Monitoring of Francisella tularensis and Yersinia pseudotuberculosis in Danish hares (Lepus europaeus) by fluorescent in-situ hybridization
The National Veterinary Institute conducts general health surveillance of wildlife by examination of dead animals submitted by private individuals and government agencies from across Denmark. During 2012 and 2013, 1265 terrestrial mammals, 76 marine mammals and 262 birds were examined. A total of 59 hares (Lepus Europaeus) have been screened for presence of the zoonotic bacteria Francisella tularensis and Yersinia pseudotuberculosis by fluorescent in-situ hybridization (FISH). Ten hares were positive for Y. pseudotuberculosis and one was positive for F. tularensis. F. tularensis and Y. pseudotuberculosis has a wide host range and causes high mortality in hares. When it comes to zoonotic potential F. tularensis poses the major risk for humans, where it causes tularemia - a potentially deadly disease. FISH is an easy, cheap and not at least safe method for monitoring F. tularensis and Y. pseudotuberculosis. Health surveillance of wildlife is vital in order to track changes in disease prevalence. The frequent detection of zoonotic agents in wild hares emphasizes the importance of handling game - and especially dead wildlife - with strict hygiene.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Bacteriology, Pathology and Parasitology
Authors: Hansen, M. S. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Larsen, G. (Intern), Holm, E. (Intern), Jensen, T. K. (Intern)
Publication date: 2014
Event: Abstract from European Wildlife Disease Association congress, Edingburgh, United Kingdom.
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Electronic versions:
2014_EWDA_Poster_Mette_Sif_Hansen.pdf
Source: PublicationPreSubmission
Source-ID: 103298954
Publication: Research - peer-review › Conference abstract for conference – Annual report year: 2014

Nyt fra DTU Veterinaerinstituttet: Vaccination af mink kræver omhu

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute
Authors: Larsen, G. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern)
Pages: 41-41
Publication date: 2014
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Dansk Veterinaertidsskrift
Volume: 13
ISSN (Print): 0106-6854
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BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
BFI (2012): BFI-level 1
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no
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ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
BFI (2010): BFI-level 1
BFI (2009): BFI-level 1
BFI (2008): BFI-level 1
Original language: English
Electronic versions:
DVT_13_2014.pdf
Source: PublicationPreSubmission
Source-ID: 101564616
Publication: Communication › Comment/debate – Annual report year: 2014
Ræve elsker stadig markmus

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Danmarks Jægerforbund
Authors: Pagh, S. (Ekstern), Kjær Illeman, J. (Ekstern), Riis Olesen, C. (Ekstern), Chriél, M. (Intern)
Pages: 70-72
Publication date: 2014
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Jaeger
Volume: 23
Issue number: 10
ISSN (Print): 0906-415X
Ratings:
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
Original language: Danish
Electronic versions:
R_ve_elsker_stadig_markmus.pdf

Publication: Communication › Journal article – Annual report year: 2014

Rævens føde i dag i forhold til for 50 år siden

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Danmarks Jægerforbund
Authors: Pagh, S. (Ekstern), Kjær Illeman, J. (Ekstern), Riis Olesen, C. (Ekstern), Chriél, M. (Intern)
Pages: 67-69
Publication date: 2014
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Jaeger
Volume: 23
Issue number: 10
ISSN (Print): 0906-415X
Ratings:
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
Original language: Danish
Electronic versions:
R_veennes_f_de_i_dag_i_forhold_til_for_50_r siden.pdf

Publication: Communication › Journal article – Annual report year: 2014

Rapportering af diagnostiske undersøgelser af faldvildt 2014

på smitte til gråsæler. Den zoonotiske parasit *Echinococcus multilocularis* er igen i år påvist i ræve og for første gang er parasitten påvist hos 2 mårhunde. Der mærkes en stor interesse fra borgere og medier omkring sundhedstilstanden i den vilde fauna gennem indsendelse af mange dyr – og en bred vifte af arter, men også gennem mediernes bevågenhed ved fund af faldvildt.

**General information**

State: Published  
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Bacteriology, Pathology and Parasitology  
Number of pages: 26  
Publication date: 2014

**Snabelklove hos danske rådyr**

Snabelklove er en lidelse hos rådyr som medfører at klovene bliver meget lange. I nogle tilfælde er både bi- og hovedklove forvoksede. På grund af de deforme klove ændres dyrets benstilling, hvilket hos andre dyrearter er forbundet med lange smertevoldende forløb – og det må formodes også at være tilfældet for rådyr. Årsagen hos rådyr er ukendt, men i jægerkredse har der været spekuleret i misdannelser eller hormonforstyrrelser eller for lidt slid af klovene på grund af jordbundsforholdene.

Formålet med denne undersøgelse er at fastlægge om laminitis (også kaldet forfangenhed) er den del af det kompleks af fodringsbetingede lidelser, der kan ses hos rådyr efter bratte foderskift. Hvis det viser sig at bratte foderskift kan relateres til fund af snabelklove skal resultatet anvendes til at fremme sundhedstilstanden i den danske rådyrpopulation ved at vejlede/rådgive jægere om risici ved fodring i naturen.

Hos danske rådyr med og uden snabelklove er der fundet kroniske laminitisforandringer i form af konkav klovform, divergerende klovfurer, rotation af klovbenet og uregelmæssige lærderhudslameller. På grund af forandringernes kroniske stadi er det ikke muligt at identificere årsagen til tilstanden, men en fodrings-relateret ætiologi kan ikke afvises. Den hyppige forekomst af klovbensrotation - også i klove der visuelt blev vurderet som normale – bør give mistanke om hyppige episoder med en udløsende faktor, da forandringer forenelig med laminitis er almindelig forekommende blandt danske rådyr. Dyr med snabelklove vil have stærkt nedsat velfærd som følge af smerte ved bevægelse, hvorfor der skal udstedes forsigtighed ved fodring af vildtet, samt sikres bortskydning af dyr med snabelklove.

Resultaterne blive præsenteret i bl.a. Danmarks Jægerforbunds medlemsblad "Jægerne" og en publikation til et internationalt tidsskrift.

**General information**

State: Published  
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Bacteriology, Pathology and Parasitology, University of Copenhagen  
Authors: Hansen, M. S. (Intern), Buelund, L. E. (Ekstern), Holm, E. (Intern), Larsen, G. (Intern), Nielsen, D. H. (Ekstern), Jensen, T. K. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern)  
Publication date: 2014

**Spredning af feral Mårhund (Nyctereutes procyonoides) i Danmark**

**General information**
Wildlife Reservoirs of Canine Distemper Virus Resulted in a Major Outbreak in Danish Farmed Mink (Neovison vison)

A major outbreak of canine distemper virus (CDV) in Danish farmed mink (Neovison vison) started in the late summer period of 2012. At the same time, a high number of diseased and dead wildlife species such as foxes, raccoon dogs, and ferrets were observed. To track the origin of the outbreak virus full-length sequencing of the receptor binding surface protein hemagglutinin (H) was performed on 26 CDV's collected from mink and 10 CDV's collected from wildlife species. Subsequent phylogenetic analyses showed that the virus circulating in the mink farms and wildlife were highly identical with an identity at the nucleotide level of 99.45% to 100%. The sequences could be grouped by single nucleotide polymorphisms according to geographical distribution of mink farms and wildlife. The signaling lymphocytic activation molecule (SLAM) receptor binding region in most viruses from both mink and wildlife contained G at position 530 and Y at position 549; however, three mink viruses had an Y549H substitution. The outbreak viruses clustered phylogenetically in the European lineage and were highly identical to wildlife viruses from Germany and Hungary (99.29% - 99.62%). The study furthermore revealed that fleas (Ceratophyllus sciuorum) contained CDV and that vertical transmission of CDV occurred in a wild ferret. The study provides evidence that wildlife species, such as foxes, play an important role in the transmission of CDV to farmed mink and that the virus may be maintained in the wild animal reservoir between outbreaks.
Årsrapport for vildtsundhed 2013

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Bacteriology, Pathology and Parasitology, Section for Epidemiology
Authors: Chriél, M. (Intern), Hansen, M. S. (Intern), Larsen, G. (Intern), Holm, E. (Intern), Jensen, T. K. (Intern), Enemark, H. (Intern), Hjulsager, C. K. (Intern), Birkegård, A. C. (Intern), Nielsen, P. K. (Intern)
Number of pages: 24
Publication date: 2013

Publication information
Original language: Danish
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
A wasting syndrome in farmed mink

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Bacteriology, Pathology and Parasitology, Section for Public sector service and commercial diagnostics
Authors: Jensen, T. K. (Intern), Hansen, M. S. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern)
Publication date: 2013

Detection of a high-endemic focus of echinococcus multilocularis in red foxes in southern Denmark, January 2013
The Danish surveillance programme for Echinococcus multilocularis was initiated in September 2011, and so far 679 wild carnivores have been examined. In April 2012, one infected fox was detected in Højer near the Danish-German border, and in January 2013 three additional foxes from the same area were found infected. Local prevalence in the area was 31% (four of 13 foxes) which is a new epidemiological situation calling for re-evaluation of the national risk management.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Bacteriology, Pathology and Parasitology, Section for Public sector service and commercial diagnostics, University of France-Comté
Authors: Enemark, H. L. (Intern), Al-Sabi, M. N. S. (Intern), Knapp, J. (Ekstern), Ståhl, M. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern)
Pages: Article 1
Publication date: 2013
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Eurosurveillance (Online Edition)
Volume: 18
Issue number: 10
ISSN (Print): 1025-496X
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BFI (2018): BFI-level 1
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
Web of Science (2017): Indexed Yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 3.05
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2015): CiteScore 2.69
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2014): CiteScore 2.83
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2013): CiteScore 2.62
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2012): CiteScore 3.02
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no
BFI (2011): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2011): CiteScore 3.27
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
Effect of infectious dose and season on development of hemorrhagic pneumonia in mink caused by Pseudomonas aeruginosa

Hemorrhagic pneumonia is an acute and fatal disease of farmed mink caused by Pseudomonas aeruginosa. The pathogenesis of this disease has not yet been resolved. Mink are the only animals known to be susceptible to acute, contagious, and fatal lung infections caused by P. aeruginosa. The purpose of this study was to investigate the correlation between dose-response and season of infection and to clarify whether Danish mink are carriers of P. aeruginosa on their nasal mucosa during the season for hemorrhagic pneumonia. To elucidate the pathogenesis of the disease, an infectious dose-response trial was carried out on adult mink and mink kits, both in the season for hemorrhagic pneumonia (November) as well as out of season (July). It proved difficult to infect mink via the intra-nasal route. Only 4 out of 60 infected mink developed clinical disease and were euthanized, all of them in November, illustrating that predisposing factors in the mink itself and not infectious dose might be crucial for disease development. We were able to culture P. aeruginosa from the nasal cavity of the clinically healthy experimental mink 8 d after inoculation. This indicated that the mink can carry P. aeruginosa on their nasal mucosa without developing the disease. It was not possible, however, to culture P. aeruginosa from the nasal cavity of clinically healthy mink obtained from farms in November, which indicates that the organism is not a normal part of the nasal mucosal flora of mink.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Public sector service and commercial diagnostics, Copenhagen University Hospital
Authors: Salomonsen, C. M. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Jensen, T. H. (Intern), Rangstrup-Christensen, L. (Intern), Høiby, N. (Ekstern), Hammer, A. S. (Intern)
Pages: 221-225
Publication date: 2013
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Canadian Journal of Veterinary Research
Volume: 77
Issue number: 3
ISSN (Print): 0830-9000
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 1
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
Web of Science (2017): Indexed Yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2016): SJR 0.384 SNIP 0.439 CiteScore 0.84
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 0.485 SNIP 0.55 CiteScore 0.88
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 0.51 SNIP 0.622 CiteScore 1.11
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 0.53 SNIP 0.734 CiteScore 1.14
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 1
Endoparasites of the raccoon dog (Nyctereutes procyonoides) and the red fox (Vulpes vulpes) in Denmark 2009–2012 – A comparative study

Invasive species negatively influence the biodiversity of invaded ecosystems and may introduce pathogens to native species. The raccoon dog is a very successful invaded Europe and has recently invaded Denmark. The present study included analyses of Trichinella spp. and gastrointestinal helminths from 99 raccoon dogs and 384 native red foxes collected from October 2009 to March 2012. The sedimentation and counting method revealed that raccoon dogs and foxes respectively harboured 9 and 13 different helminth species, of which several were of zoonotic significance. Significantly more nematode and cestode infections were found in foxes while raccoon dogs had more trematode infections. Rodent transmitted parasites were more prevalent in foxes, while amphibian transmitted parasites were more prevalent in raccoon dogs. Only one fox was infected with Echinococcus multilocularis (0.3%), while no Trichinella spp. were detected. The trematode Brachylaima tokudai was detected for the first time in Denmark in 5 of 384 foxes (1.3%). Prevalences of Pygidiopsis summa (3.0 and 3.4%) and Cryptocotyle spp. (15.2 and 15.4%) were comparable in raccoon dogs and foxes, respectively. Four worm species were more prevalent in foxes than in raccoon dogs: Toxocara canis (60.9% and 13.1%), Uncinaria stenocephala (84.1% and 48.5%), Mesocestoides spp. (42.7% and 23.2%) and Taenia spp. (30.7% and 2.0%), respectively. Whereas three helminth species were more prevalent in raccoon dogs than in foxes: Dipylidium caninum (5.1% and 0.3%), Mesorchis denticulatus (38.4% and 4.2%) and Alaria alata (69.7% and 34.4%), respectively. Toxocara canis was more abundant in foxes while A. alata was more abundant in raccoon dogs. The intestinal distribution of a number of helminth species was comparable between hosts, but highly variable between parasite species. Inherent biological factors and host invasion to new areas might have shaped the marked differences in helminth fauna between the invasive raccoon dog and the native red fox.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Bacteriology, Pathology and Parasitology, Section for Public sector service and commercial diagnostics
Authors: Al-Sabi, M. N. S. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Jensen, T. H. (Intern), Enemark, H. L. (Intern)
Pages: 144–151
Publication date: 2013
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Endoparasite, Invasive species, Nyctereutes procyonoides, Vulpes vulpes, Echinococcus multilocularis, Alaria alata, Intestinal distribution, Zoonosis

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DOIs:
10.1016/j.ijppaw.2013.04.001

Source: du

Source-ID: u::6414

Publication: Research - peer-review › Journal article – Annual report year: 2013
Establishment of Stably Transfected Cells Constitutively Expressing the Full-Length and Truncated Antigenic Proteins of Two Genetically Distinct Mink Astroviruses

Astroviruses are becoming a growing concern in veterinary and public health. To date there are no registered vaccines against astrovirus-induced disease, mostly due to the difficulty to cultivate astroviruses to high titer for vaccine development using conventional techniques. As means to circumvent this drawback, we have developed stably transfected mink fetal cells and BHK21 cells constitutively expressing the full-length and truncated capsid proteins of two distinct genotypes of mink astrovirus. Protein expression in these stably transfected cells was demonstrated by strong signals as evaluated by in-situ PLA and IFA, and confirmed by Western blotting. The recombinant full-length and truncated proteins induced a high level of antibodies in mink, evaluated by ELISA, demonstrating their immunogenicity. In a challenge experiment in mink, a reduction in presentation clinical signs and virus shedding was observed in mink kits born from immunized females. The gene integration and protein expression were sustained through cell passage, showing that the used approach is robust and reliable for expression of functional capsid proteins for vaccine and diagnostic applications.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Public sector service and commercial diagnostics, National Veterinary Institute, Lund University
Number of pages: 13
Publication date: 2013
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: PLOS ONE
Volume: 8
Issue number: 12
Article number: e82978
ISSN (Print): 1932-6203
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 1
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 3.11 SJR 1.201 SNIP 1.092
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 1.414 SNIP 1.131 CiteScore 3.32
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 1.545 SNIP 1.141 CiteScore 3.54
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 1.74 SNIP 1.147 CiteScore 3.94
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 1.945 SNIP 1.142 CiteScore 4.15
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2012): Indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 2.369 SNIP 1.23 CiteScore 4.58
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
Web of Science (2011): Indexed yes
BFI (2010): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 2.631 SNIP 1.161
European Food Safety Authority, 2013. Technical specifications on harmonised epidemiological indicators for biological hazards to be covered by meat inspection of bovine animals

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, European Food Safety Authority
Authors: Chriél, M. (Intern), De Zutter, L. (Ekstern), Dominguez, J. (Ekstern), Dorny, P. (Ekstern), Duffy, G. (Ekstern), Nolan, D. (Ekstern), Saegerman, C. (Ekstern)
Number of pages: 78
Publication date: 2013

Publication information
Publisher: European Food Safety Authority
Original language: English
Series: The EFSA Journal
Volume: 11
ISSN: 1830-5458
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
DOIs: 10.2903/j.efsa.2013.3276
Publication: Research - peer-review » Report – Annual report year: 2014

Fund af Taenia ovis krabbei-tinter i rådyr: Nyt fra Veterinærinstituttet

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Bacteriology, Pathology and Parasitology, Section for Public sector service and commercial diagnostics
Authors: Enemark, H. L. (Intern), Al-Sabi, M. N. S. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern)
Number of pages: 1
Publication date: 2013

Publication information
Journal: Dansk Veterinærtidsskrift
Volume: 2013
Gastrointestinal parasites of the Common Eider (Somateria mollissima) – Seasonal, geographical and host related variations in the parasite burdens of two distinct Danish populations

Due to a recent decline in number of Common Eiders (Somateria mollissima) in Denmark, prevalence, intensity and composition of the gastrointestinal helminth fauna of Common Eiders from two distinct colonies were examined to establish reference data of the helminth fauna of apparently healthy birds. Furthermore, seasonal, geographical and host related variations in helminth composition were studied. The birds were collected November 2010 to January 2012. Included were a total of 157 eiders from Jutland (N=103) and Zealand (N=54) respectively, comprising 54 males and 102 females of which 20 were gathered during the nesting period. The study is ongoing, and so far most parasites have only been identified to the family level. Eight trematode families, two nematode families, one acanthocephala and one cestode family were identified. Intensities of infections were primarily influenced by age of the birds. For the gizzard nematode Amidostomum acutum, significantly higher intensities (p<0.05) were seen in adults (max. intensity 245). For all other helminths, the intensity of infection was significantly higher in juveniles compared to adults. Prevalence and intensity of acanthocephala and A. acutum were significantly influenced by geography (p=0.004 & 0.03 respectively). Higher prevalence of acanthocephala was found in Jutland (83%) compared to 52% in Zealand; whereas A. acutum was more prevalent in Zealand (88%) compared Jutland (66%). Significant seasonal variations in intensities were observed for acanthocephala, A. acutum and cestodes. A. acutum intensity was highest in spring (max. intensity 245), whereas acanthocephala and cestode intensities were higher during fall (max. intensities: 1153 & 10480 respectively). While acanthocephala and cestodes were almost absent in nesting females, infections with A. acutum remained high during the incubation period, and most notably, a significant (p<0.001) increase in both intensity and prevalence (100%) of trematodes of the family Notocotylidae was observed in nesting females. Ongoing analyses will determine correlation between parasite burden and body condition.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Bacteriology, Pathology and Parasitology, Section for Public sector service and commercial diagnostics
Authors: Jensen, M. S. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Al-Sabi, M. N. S. (Intern), Enemark, H. L. (Intern)
Number of pages: 1
Publication date: 2013
Event: Abstract from 24th International Conference of the World Association for the Advancement of Veterinary Parasitology, Perth, Australia.
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Electronic versions:
Abstract WAAVP 2013 Endoparasites of the Common Eider.pdf

Bibliographical note
Poster number 69.
Source: dtu
Genetic characterization of canine distemper virus involved in outbreaks in farmed mink in Denmark 2012

Danish farmed mink herds experienced a large outbreak of canine distemper virus in 2012. Full-length sequence analysis (1824 nucleotides) of the variable hemagglutinin (H) gene were performed on 27 viruses collected from mink and on 7 viruses collected from wild foxes. Results of the study showed that the farmed mink and wild fox population were infected by identical viruses which strongly indicate an epidemiological link between these populations. Accordingly, diseased and dead foxes were observed in some of the mink herds in connection to the outbreak. The Danish virus strain clustered phylogenetically with other European canine distemper viruses and showed the highest level of similarity (99.3 - 99.6 %) to viruses isolated from wild foxes in Germany. The fox should therefore be considered as an important wild life reservoir of canine distemper virus and may also contribute to the transmission of the virus between mink farms during outbreaks.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Virology, Section for Public sector service and commercial diagnostics, Kopenhagen Fur
Authors: Trebbien, R. (Intern), Struve, T. (Ekstern), Hjulsager, C. K. (Intern), Chríel, M. (Intern), Larsen, L. E. (Intern)
Number of pages: 1
Publication date: 2013
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Electronic versions:
prod21372762275840.CDV_Final_15042013_RamonaTrebbien.pdf
Source: dtu
Source-ID: u::7866
Publication: Research - peer-review › Conference abstract for conference – Annual report year: 2013

Høj prævalens af Echinococcus multilocularis i sønderjyske ræve: Nyt fra Veterinærinstituttet

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Bacteriology, Pathology and Parasitology, Section for Public sector service and commercial diagnostics
Authors: Enemark, H. L. (Intern), Chríel, M. (Intern)
Number of pages: 1
Pages: 38
Publication date: 2013
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

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Journal: Dansk Veterinaertidsskrift
Volume: 2013
Issue number: 4
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BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
BFI (2012): BFI-level 1
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no
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ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
BFI (2010): BFI-level 1
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BFI (2008): BFI-level 1
Original language: Danish
Hvalpesyge hos mink

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Bacteriology, Pathology and Parasitology, Section for Public sector service and commercial diagnostics
Authors: Jensen, T. K. (Intern), Larsen, G. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern)
Publication date: 2013

Publication information
Original language: Danish
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Bibliographical note
Source: dtu
Source-ID: u::7342
Publication: Research › Sound/Visual production (digital) – Annual report year: 2013

Immunhistokemisk metode til påvisning af mink virus enteritis

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Bacteriology, Pathology and Parasitology
Authors: Hansen, M. S. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Larsen, G. (Intern), Holm, E. (Intern), Jensen, T. K. (Intern)
Pages: 161-162
Publication date: 2013

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Faglig Årsberetning 2013 : Kopenhagen Fur
Place of publication: Aarhus N
Publisher: Kopenhagen Fur
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Electronic versions:
MeV.pdf
Links:
http://issuu.com/kopenhagenfur/docs/faglig_arsberetning
Publication: Research - peer-review › Book chapter – Annual report year: 2014

Omfattende udbrud af hvalpesyge i danske mink (Neovison vison) og wilde rovdyr

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Virology, Kopenhagen Fur
Authors: Trebbien, R. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Struve, T. (Ekstern), Hjulsager, C. K. (Intern), Larsen, G. (Intern), Larsen, L. E. (Intern)
Pages: 171-178
Publication date: 2013

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Faglig Årsberetning 2013 : Kopenhagen Fur
Place of publication: Aarhus N
Publisher: Kopenhagen Fur
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Electronic versions:
CDV.pdf
Reappearance of Taenia ovis krabbei muscle cysts in a roe deer (Capreolus capreolus) in Denmark after 60+ years, with a possible role of a grey wolf (Canis lupus) as definitive host

Taenia ovis krabbei is a parasite with a sylvatic life cycle in which carnivores are definitive hosts and Cervid are intermediate hosts. Foraging on pasture contaminated with eggs of T. o. krabbei is the primary cause of infection to Cervids, and the larval stages usually develop in heart and skeletal muscles causing pathological changes and severe illness. There is no zoonotic risk in consumption of game meat infected with T. o. krabbei, but for aesthetic reasons, the infected meat is not regarded of high quality and usually discarded. The present report describes the reappearance of T. o. krabbei in a roe deer Denmark after more than 60 years. The cysticerci were isolated from the thigh muscle of a male roe deer shot in northern Jutland, and the diagnosis was based on histostological analysis, morphology of the rostellar-hooks as well as molecular typing of the mitochondrial cytochrome c oxidase I (cox1) gene. Shortly after this discovery, a wolf died in a nearby locality and worms T. o. krabbei was recovered from its intestine, and the diagnosis was based on morphology of the rostellar-hooks and molecular typing of the cox1 gene. By phylogenetic analysis, the Danish roe deer and wolf isolates were clearly grouped together with other isolates of T. o. krabbei from wolves in Finnoscandinavia. In mainland Europe, T. o. krabbei is primarily a parasite of wolves and this individual wolf has probably travelled around 800 km before it died. This unexpected reappearance of a wolf in Denmark after almost two decades could be a mere coincidence, but can also explain the introduction of this parasite during wolf introduction. Domestic dogs, in the other hand, could play a role in transmission of T. o. krabbei in that area, but this has yet to be tested. Deer infections with T. o. krabbei were reported in all German counties that border Denmark. It is also possible that similar deer infections were already present in other areas in Denmark, but unnoticed.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Bacteriology, Pathology and Parasitology, Section for Public sector service and commercial diagnostics
Authors: Al-Sabi, M. N. S. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Holm, E. (Intern), Jensen, T. K. (Intern), Ståhl, M. (Intern), Enemark, H. L. (Intern)
Pages: 22
Publication date: 2013

Host publication information
Title of host publication: The nature of parasitism : Joint Spring Symposium 2013, Danish Society for Parasitology and Danish Society for Tropical Medicine & International Health
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Conference: Joint Spring Symposium 2013 : Danish Society for Parasitology and Danish Society for Tropical Medicine & International Health, Frederiksberg, Denmark, 15/03/2013
Electronic versions: prod21364575406626.13.03_Abstracts_Spring_Symposium_2013.pdf
Poster

Bibliographical note
Poster presentation.
Publication: Research - peer-review › Conference abstract in proceedings – Annual report year: 2013

Reappearance of Taenia ovis krabbei muscle cysts in a roe deer (Capreolus capreolus) in Denmark after 60+ years, with a possible role of a grey wolf (Canis lupus) as definitive host

Taenia ovis krabbei has a semi-sylvatic life cycle with carnivore definitive hosts and cervid intermediate hosts. Cervids become infected by foraging on pasture contaminated with the eggs. Larval stages usually develop in heart and skeletal muscles causing pathological changes and severe illness1,2. Meat infected with T. o. krabbei entails no zoonotic risk, but for aesthetic reasons the infected meat is usually discarded3. Here, we report the reappearance of T. o. krabbei in a roe deer in Denmark after more than 60 years. The cysticerci were diagnosed after histology, morphology4 and sequencing of the cox1 gene5. Shortly after this discovery, a wolf died in a nearby locality, and worms of T. o. krabbei were recovered from its intestine. By phylogenetic analysis, the Danish roe deer and wolf isolates were clearly grouped together with other isolates of T. o. krabbei from wolves in Finnoscandinavia. In mainland Europe, T. o. krabbei is primarily a parasite of wolves6,7. The unexpected reappearance of a wolf in Denmark in 2012 after almost two decades of absence could be a mere coincidence, but may also explain the introduction of this parasite along with the wolf. Domestic dogs, on the other hand, could play a role in transmission of T. o. krabbei in the area, but this has yet to be tested. Deer infections with T. o. krabbei were previously reported in the German county that borders Denmark3, and may have spread from there. But it is also possible that deer infections were already present, but unnoticed, in other areas of Denmark. The helminth burden of invading animals is normally expected to decrease8. However, invading wolves can support their establishment in new areas by carrying worms of T. o. krabbei that cause severe illness in native deer that subsequently become prey to the wolves.
The present report describes the reappearance of Taenia ovis krabbei in a roe deer from Denmark after more than 60 years. The cysticerci were isolated from the thigh muscle of the deer, and the diagnosis was based on histostological analysis, morphology of the rostellar-hooks as well as molecular typing of the mitochondrial cytochrome c oxidase I (cox1) gene. The exact definitive host was not revealed in this report, but domestic dogs may play a role of the definitive host in the area. This finding is of concern to hunters and deer meat producers, since the infected meat is usually condemned due to aesthetic reasons.
Reporting the occurrence of the mosquito-borne filarial nematode: *Setaria tundra* in three roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*) in different localities in Denmark

Setaria tundra is a filarial nematode that is transmitted between several species of angulates through mosquitoes. Infections with *S. tundra* were previously described in European countries, including Fennoscandinavia. *Setaria tundra* inhabits the abdominal cavity of reindeer and is generally considered harmless but severe morbidity and mortality for both reindeer and moose were recently reported in Finland. In this report, worms of *S. tundra* were recovered from three deer, one hunted in October 2010 in the eastern part of peninsular Jutland, a second deer was hunted in May 2011 in the southwest of the island, Zealand, and the third deer was hunted in May 2012 in the southern part of Zealand. The worms were identified as *S. tundra* based on morphology and/or molecular typing of the mitochondrial 12S rRNA and cox1 genes. Roe deer are generally considered asymptomatic carriers of *S. tundra*, and the recovery of the worms indicates the presence of this parasite that is of high concern to breeders of roe deer and other ungulates. This parasite may have been present but overlooked. Previous outbreaks of setarasis in Scandinavia have been associated with marked climatic changes, such as unusually warm summers. Given the right circumstances, the parasite has demonstrated capacity to a dramatic spread. The presence of highly populated deer farms may also enhanced the spread of this parasite. These facts highlights the importance understanding the ecological factors that might promote the expansion of this nematode may as well help to predict disease outbreaks of other filarial nematodes that utilize the same vectors.

**General information**

State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Bacteriology, Pathology and Parasitology, Section for Public sector service and commercial diagnostics, Finnish Food Safety Authority
Rystemink

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Bacteriology, Pathology and Parasitology
Authors: Chriél, M. (Intern), Hansen, M. S. (Intern), Holm, E. (Intern), Larsen, G. (Intern), Hjulsager, C. K. (Intern)
Pages: 117-120
Publication date: 2013

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Faglig Årsberetning 2013 : Kopenhagen Fur
Place of publication: Aarhus N
Publisher: Kopenhagen Fur
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Astromink.pdf
Links:
http://issuu.com/kopenhagenfur/docs/faglig___rsberetning
Source: PublicationPreSubmission
Source-ID: 104540848
Publication: Research - peer-review › Book chapter – Annual report year: 2014

Undersøgelse af histologiske læsioner ved eksperimentelt mink astrovirus immuniseringsforsøg

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Bacteriology, Pathology and Parasitology, Aalborg University
Authors: Hansen, M. S. (Intern), Baule, C. (Ekstern), Ullman, K. (Ekstern), Hammer Jensen, T. (Ekstern), Larsen, G. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern)
Pages: 163-170
Publication date: 2013

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Faglig Årsberetning 2013 : Kopenhagen Fur
Place of publication: Aarhus N
Publisher: Kopenhagen Fur
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Astromink.pdf
Links:
http://issuu.com/kopenhagenfur/docs/faglig___rsberetning
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Undersøgelse af rørmink ved en dansk fodercentral

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Public sector service and commercial diagnostics, Section for Bacteriology, Pathology and Parasitology, Kopenhagen Fur
Authors: Chriél, M. (Intern), Hansen, M. S. (Intern), Jensen, T. K. (Intern), Clausen, J. (Ekstern)
Publication date: 2013

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Original language: Danish
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

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Updates on the surveillance program on parasites of raccoon dogs and foxes in Denmark 2011-2012

Raccoon dogs have recently invaded Denmark, which marked concern about potential introduction of parasites to native species. In the same time, a nation-wide surveillance program was initiated to screen red foxes for presence of Echinococcus multilocularis. Here, we present the results of that surveillance study, which included analyses of gastrointestinal helminths and Trichinella spp. in 99 raccoon dogs and 384 foxes collected from October 2009 to March 2012 in mainland and islands of Denmark. Raccoon dogs and red foxes harbored nine and 13 helminth species, respectively, many of which are potentially zoonotic. While all animals examined were Trichinella-free, a fox harbored 20 worms of E. multilocularis (0.3%). Parasites of raccoon dogs were mainly rodent-transmitted, while parasites of red foxes were mainly amphibian-transmitted, which may suggest less important role of raccoon dogs in the transmission of E. multilocularis. Differences in the prevalence, abundance and intestinal distribution of several parasite species were evident between the two host species. Flukes of Alaria alata in raccoon dogs were more prevalent and smaller in size than those recovered from foxes. In raccoon dogs, results of multivariate analysis showed that the abundances of Mesocestoides spp., A. alata and Cryptocotyle spp. were season-associated, while the abundance of Cryptocotyle spp. was associated also with the age of hosts. In foxes, regression parameters revealed increased incidence of Uncinaria stenocephala, A. alata and Pygidiposis summa in adult foxes, increased incidence of Toxocara canis, A. alata and Mesorchis denticulatus in mainland compared to islands of Denmark, and increased incidence of T. canis and Cryptocotyle spp. in male foxes. Many biological factors may have shaped the observed differences between helminths of raccoon dogs and foxes. The results of this study showed the importance of surveillance programs in early discovery and monitoring of zoonotic infections in native and invading animals.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Bacteriology, Pathology and Parasitology, Section for Public sector service and commercial diagnostics
Authors: Al-Sabi, M. N. S. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Jensen, T. H. (Intern), Enemark, H. L. (Intern)
Pages: 96-96
Publication date: 2013
Conference: 8th European Congress on Tropical Medicine and International Health (ECTMIH 2013), Copenhagen, Denmark, 10/09/2013 - 10/09/2013
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Tropical Medicine & International Health
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Article number: O.6.3.1.004
ISSN (Print): 1360-2276
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Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 2.55 SJR 1.473 SNIP 1.143
BFI (2015): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 1.524 SNIP 1.251 CiteScore 2.4
BFI (2014): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 1.295 SNIP 1.113 CiteScore 2.3
BFI (2013): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 1.577 SNIP 1.177 CiteScore 2.7
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 1.539 SNIP 1.252 CiteScore 2.82
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 1.563 SNIP 1.145 CiteScore 2.78
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed yes
Consequences of outbreaks of influenza A virus in farmed mink (Neovison vison) in Denmark in 2009 and 2010

Influenza in mink (Neovison vison) is assumed to be rare, but outbreaks have previously been reported in farmed mink. The first report was from Swedish mink farms in 1984 which was caused by influenza A virus H10N4 of avian origin. In 2009 and 2010 outbreaks of respiratory disease were seen in several Danish mink farms. In all of the farms, the clinical symptoms were upper respiratory tract symptoms with sneezing and coughing as the most dominant symptoms. Peracute deaths were seen in mink without any clinical symptoms. Influenza H3N2 was found detected by PCR in the lungs from diseased mink. The mean mortality rate was 1.20% (95% confidence intervals: 0.58–1.82) during the outbreak period. Young mink and especially males were reported to be more likely to die. The outbreak in the farms varied from two to ten weeks. During the outbreak period most farms treated all mink with antimicrobials and four of these farms used feed medication in three weeks. The farmers, however, noted that the medication had little or no effect. The most plausible way of transmission of the influenza is from the raw untreated pig waste containing lungs used in the production of mink feed.
Because the first clinical symptoms were observed few weeks after the raw pig waste was added to the wet mink feed.

**General information**

State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Public sector service and commercial diagnostics, Division of Veterinary Diagnostics and Research, Virology, Section for Virology, Division of Poultry, Fish and Fur Animals, Section of Fur Animal Diseases and Wildlife, Holstebro Veterinary Clinic
Pages: 186-189
Publication date: 2012

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Title of host publication: Proceedings of the Xth International Scientific Congress in fur animal production: Scientifur volume 36 (3/4)
Publisher: Wageningen Academic Publishers
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Conference: 10th International Scientific Congress in fur animal production (IFASA 2012), Copenhagen, Denmark, 21/08/2012 - 21/08/2012
DOIs: 10.3920/978-90-8686-760-8_27
Source: dtu
Source-ID: u::5789
Publication: Research - peer-review › Article in proceedings – Annual report year: 2012

**Effect of climate and farm environment on Campylobacter spp. colonisation in Norwegian broiler flocks**

Campylobacteriosis is the most frequently reported zoonosis in the EU. A recent report states that between 50% and 80% of the human campylobacteriosis cases could be attributed to broiler as a reservoir. The current study was conducted to investigate associations between the presence of Campylobacter spp. in Norwegian broiler flocks and factors related to the climate and the farm environment. Data from 18,488 broiler flocks from 623 different farms during 2002–2007 were included in the study. A logistic regression analysis was conducted where Campylobacter spp. status of a broiler flock at the time of slaughter was defined as the dependent variable and farm was modelled as a random effect. The following factors were found to increase the probability for a broiler flock to test positive for Campylobacter spp.: daily mean temperature above 6°C during the rearing period, private water supply, presence of other livestock farms within a distance of 2km, presence of other broiler farms within a distance of 4km with flocks positive for Campylobacter spp. within 30 days prior to slaughter, heavy rainfall 11–30 days prior to slaughter, region and year. Daily mean temperature below 0°C reduced the probability. The study emphasises the importance of the farm environment and the climate for the occurrence of Campylobacter spp. in broiler flocks. The farm environment is probably a part of the Campylobacter spp. pathway into and between broiler flocks where farmyard run-off and humans or flies entering the houses might constitute vehicles transporting the organism. Fly activity is temperature-driven and flies might be a part of the explanation of the increased risk for Campylobacter spp. related to increased temperature demonstrated in the study.

**General information**

State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Division of Veterinary Diagnostics and Research, Section for Veterinary Epidemiology and public sector consultancy, National Veterinary Institute
Authors: Jonsson, M. E. (Ekstern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Norström, M. (Ekstern), Hofshagen, M. (Ekstern)
Pages: 95-104
Publication date: 2012

**Publication information**

Journal: Preventive Veterinary Medicine
Volume: 107
Issue number: 1-2
ISSN (Print): 0167-5877
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 2.2 SJR 1.185 SNIP 1.329
Epidemi af hvalpesyge i jyske mink: Nyt fra Veterinærinstituttet

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Public sector service and commercial diagnostics, Section for Virology, Section for Bacteriology, Pathology and Parasitology
Authors: Larsen, G. (Intern), Holm, E. (Intern), Hjulsager, C. K. (Intern), Larsen, L. E. (Intern), Jensen, T. K. (Intern), Hansen, M. S. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern)
Pages: 41
Publication date: 2012
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Dansk Veterinaertidsskrift
Volume: 2012
Issue number: 16
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Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 1
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BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
BFI (2012): BFI-level 1
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no
BFI (2011): BFI-level 1
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
BFI (2010): BFI-level 1
BFI (2009): BFI-level 1
BFI (2008): BFI-level 1
Original language: Danish
Links:
Publication: Research › Journal article – Annual report year: 2012

Foderbåren Salmonella Dublin i pelsdyrfoder

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute
Authors: Chriél, M. (Intern), Larsen, G. (Intern), Holm, E. (Intern)
Publication date: 2012
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Dansk Pelsdyravl
Volume: 7
ISSN (Print): 0011-6424
Ratings:
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
Original language: Danish
Publication: Research - peer-review › Journal article – Annual report year: 2012

Fokus på ederfugles parasitter

General information
State: Published
High Prevalence of Aleutian Mink Disease Virus in Free-ranging Mink on a Remote Danish Island.

Aleutian mink disease virus (AMDV) causes severe disease in farmed mink (Neovison vison) worldwide. In Denmark, AMDV in farmed mink has been confined to the northern part of the mainland since 2002. From 1998 to 2009, samples from 396 free-ranging mink were collected from mainland Denmark, and a low AMDV antibody prevalence (3% of 296) was found using countercurrent immune electrophoresis. However, on the island of Bornholm in the Baltic Sea, a high prevalence (45% of 142 mink) was detected in the free-ranging mink. Aleutian mink disease virus was detected by polymerase chain reaction in 32 of 49 antibody-positive free-ranging mink on Bornholm, but not in mink collected from other parts of Denmark. Sequence analysis of 370 base pairs of the nonstructural gene of the AMDV of 17 samples revealed two clusters with closest similarity to Swedish AMDV strains.
Outbreaks of Influenza A Virus in Farmed Mink (Neovison vison) in Denmark: Molecular characterization of the involved viruses

Influenza in mink (Neovison vison) is assumed to be rare, but outbreaks have previously been reported in farmed mink. The first report was from Swedish mink farms in 1984 and the second was reported from Canadian mink farms.

In 2009, influenza A of the subtype H3N2 was detected in several Danish mink farms with respiratory symptoms. Full-genome sequencing showed that the virus was a human/swine reassortant, with the H and N gene most related to human H3N2 viruses circulating in 2005. The remaining 6 genes were most closely related to H1N2 influenza viruses circulating in Danish swine. This virus had not previously been described in swine, mink nor humans. PCRs assays specifically targeting the new reassortant were developed and used to screen influenza positive samples from humans and swine in Denmark with negative results. Thus, there was no evidence that this virus had spread to humans or was circulating in
Outbreaks of influenza A virus in farmed mink (Neovison vison) in Denmark: molecular characterization of the viruses

Influenza in mink (Neovison vison) is assumed to be rare, but several outbreaks have been described during recent years in Europe and the North America. In 2009, influenza A of the subtype H3N2 was detected in several Danish mink farms with respiratory symptoms. Full-genome sequencing showed that the virus was a human/swine reassortant, with the H and N gene most related to human H3N2 viruses circulating in 2005. The remaining 6 genes were most closely related to H1N2 influenza viruses circulating in Danish swine. This virus had not previously been described in swine, mink or humans. PCRs assays specifically targeting the new reassortant were developed and used to screen influenza positive samples from humans and swine in Denmark with negative results. Thus, there was no evidence that this virus had spread to humans or was circulating in Danish pigs. In 2010 and 2011, influenza virus was again diagnosed in diseased mink in a few farms. The genetic typing showed that the virus was similar to the pandemic H1N1 virus circulating in humans and swine. The H3N2 virus was not detected in 2010 and 2011. Taken together, these findings indicate that mink is highly susceptible for influenza A virus of human and swine origin and may therefore act as a potential host/reservoir for influenza A viruses.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Virology, Section for Public sector service and commercial diagnostics, Division of Veterinary Diagnostics and Research, Virology, Division of Poultry, Fish and Fur Animals, Section of Fur Animal Diseases and Wildlife, Statens Serum Institut, Holstebro Veterinary Clinic
Number of pages: 1
Publication date: 2012
Event: Abstract from 10th International Scientific Congress in fur animal production (IFASA 2012), Copenhagen, Denmark.
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Source: dtu
Source-ID: u::6611
Publication: Research - peer-review › Conference abstract for conference – Annual report year: 2012

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Proceedings of the Xth International Scientific Congress in fur animal production: Scientifur volume 36 (3/4)
Publisher: Wageningen Academic Publishers
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Conference: 10th International Scientific Congress in fur animal production (IFASA 2012), Copenhagen, Denmark, 21/08/2012 - 21/08/2012
DOIs: 10.3920/978-90-8686-760-8_21
Publication: Research - peer-review › Article in proceedings – Annual report year: 2012

In 2010 and 2011, influenza virus was again diagnosed in diseased mink in a few farms. The genetic typing showed that the virus was similar to the pandemic H1N1 virus circulating in humans and swine. The H3N2 virus was not detected in 2010 and 2011.

Taken together, these findings indicate that mink is highly susceptible for influenza A virus of human and swine origin and may therefore act as a potential host/reservoir for influenza A viruses.
Parasites of the raccoon dog – an invading species

Invasive species have a marked negative influence on the biodiversity of ecosystems and may contribute to the transmission of diseases. During the 1920s until 1950s, thousands of Raccoon dogs were deliberately introduced to the eastern European countries from the Far East, in order to enrich the wild with this new valuable fur animal. The Raccoon dog is considered the most successful invading mammal in Europe, and in the last 20 years, it has invaded the western part of Denmark, namely Jutland. The Danish ministry of Environment reacted to the new threat by deciding to eradicate this species. In 2011, all animals shot and/or accidentally killed by traffic (N=70) were sent for post mortem analysis at the National Veterinary Institute. Concurrently, foxes originating from the same areas (N=60) were examined by post mortem analyses to compare helminth infections in the two species. Eight helminth species were isolated from both hosts; however, foxes harboured more helminth species per infected animal (average 3,1 helminth species/fox) than raccoon dogs (average 1,7 helminth species/raccoon dog). Prevalences of nematodes (Uncinaria stenocephala, Toxocara canis and Toxascaris leonine) and cestodes (Mesocestoides sp. and Taenia spp.) were significantly higher in foxes compared to that for raccoon dogs, while the latter had significantly higher prevalences of the two trematode species Alaria spp. and Echinostomatidae. Trematodes of the species Cryptocotyle spp. were equally prevalent in both of the hosts. No infections with Echinococcus multilocularis or Trichinella spp. were detected in any of the hosts. Morphologically, helminths of both hosts were identical with the exception of Alaria isolated from raccoon dogs which were highly abundant but significantly stunted in size. By comparing these results with those obtained from other countries, we can clearly see that raccoon dogs are not well established in Denmark. Helminths currently recovered from Danish raccoon dogs are mainly those that have direct life cycles or can be transmitted through amphibian or insect intermediate hosts, while those transmitted by rodents are less prevalent.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Division of Veterinary Diagnostics and Research, Adaptive Immunology & Parasitology, Division of Poultry, Fish and Fur Animals, Section of Fur Animal Diseases and Wildlife, Section for Veterinary Epidemiology and public sector consultancy, Technical University of Denmark
Authors: Al-Sabi, M. N. S. (Intern), Hammer, A. S. (Ekstern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Enemark, H. L. (Intern)
Pages: 8
Publication date: 2012

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Joint Spring Symposium 2012 - Double burden of disease – how parasites interact with each other, their host and the society : Danish Society for Parasitology and Danish Society for Tropical Medicine & International Health
Publisher: Danish Society for Parasitology
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Conference: Joint Spring Symposium 2012 : Danish Society for Parasitology and Danish Society for Tropical Medicine & International Health, Frederiksberg, Denmark, 23/03/2012
Publication: Research - peer-review › Conference abstract in proceedings – Annual report year: 2012

Parasitter hos danske ederfugle

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Bacteriology, Pathology and Parasitology, Section for Public sector service and commercial diagnostics, Technical University of Denmark
Authors: Enemark, H. L. (Intern), Stensgaard, M. (Ekstern), Al-Sabi, M. N. S. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern)
Pages: 24-27
Publication date: 2012

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Rapport for Center for Vildtsundhed 1. halvår 2012
Publisher: Technical University of Denmark (DTU)
Applicant: Naturstyrelsen
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Electronic versions:
2012_CVSs-Arsrapport_første_halvår_2012.pdf
Source: dtu
Source-ID: u::6412
Publication: Commissioned › Report chapter – Annual report year: 2012
Recombinant proteins as vaccines for protection against disease induced by infection with mink astrovirus

Pre-weaning diarrhoea, has been a problem in mink farms for many years. The “greasy kits” syndrome is a condition of newborn mink characterised by diarrhoea accompanied by skin swelling and redness, skin exudates and blackness of the nails. The present invention relates to polynucleotides and polypeptides of the capsid protein of a novel mink astrovirus strain denoted DK7627. Such polynucleotides and polypeptides may be used for the production of vaccines against mink astrovirus which may induce pre-weaning diarrhoea in minks. The invention furthermore relates to vectors, host cells, compositions and detection methods.

Vildtsundhedsovervågning i Danmark 2012

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Section for Bacteriology, Pathology and Parasitology
Authors: Chriél, M. (Intern), Enemark, H. L. (Intern), Therkildsen, O. R. (Forskerdatabase), Elmeros, M. (Forskerdatabase)
Number of pages: 30
Publication date: 2012
Concentration of three trace minerals in livers from Danish roe deer (Capreolus capreolus) with special focus on possible cobber intoxication

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute
Authors: Hammer, A. S. (Intern), Harslund, J. L. F. (Intern), Rangstrup-Christensen, L. (Intern), Jensen, T. H. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern)
Publication date: 2011
Event: Poster session presented at OIE, Paris, France.
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Publication: Research - peer-review › Poster – Annual report year: 2011

Diversity and stability of Aleutian mink disease virus during bottleneck transitions resulting from eradication in domestic mink in Denmark

Aleutian mink disease (plasmacytosis) virus (AMDV) in domestic mink (Neovison vison) has been subject to eradication in Denmark since 1976. In 2001, approximately 5% of Danish mink farms were still infected and all were located in the northern part of the peninsula of Jutland. In the present study a total of 274 Danish isolates of AMDV collected during the two seasons of 2004 and 2005 were characterized by partial sequencing of the coding region of the non-structural (NS) proteins. Older AMDV isolates from Denmark, available, were also included. The Danish isolates represent a very homogenous cluster compared with Swedish, Finnish and Dutch isolates and seem to represent a minor fraction of the genetic diversity previously found in Denmark. Stability of nucleoide deviations reveals that the purifying selection of bottlenecks imposed on the AMDV population in Denmark by the stamping out policy for more than 6 years exceeds the rate of mutation driven diversity. Among the isolates from farms in northern Jutland two distinct types could be identified and within each of them a number of sub-types which were all useful in tracking spread of infections. Infection at a farm the preceding season was a predisposing risk parameter for disease outbreak at a farm, and strain identity substantiates the suggestion that inadequate disinfection is involved in the recurrence of outbreaks. In cases of new introductions to farms it is indicated that contact including transport between farms played a most significant role.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Division of Microbiology and Risk Assessment, National Food Institute, Division of Food Chemistry, Division of Poultry, Fish and Fur Animals, National Veterinary Institute
Authors: Christensen, L. S. (Intern), Hansen, L. G. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Jensen, T. H. (Intern)
Pages: 64-71
Publication date: 2011
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Publication: Research - peer-review › Poster – Annual report year: 2011
First Record of Setaria Tundra in Danish Roe Deer (Capreolus Capreolus)

No previous finds of the mosquito-borne filarioid nematode Setaria tundra have been reported from Denmark, although it was described decades ago in Swedish and Norwegian reindeer as well as in roe deer from Germany, Bulgaria and more recently also from Italy and Finland. Setaria spp. are usually considered harmless inhabitants of the abdominal cavity of ungulates causing only focal areas of mild chronic peritonitis. However, in recent years S. tundra has been associated with an emerging epidemic disease resulting in severe morbidity and mortality for both reindeer and moose in Finland. The Danish find of S. tundra was from a fawn shot in October 2010 near Randers, in the eastern part of Jutland. At slaughter several (>20) approximately 5 cm long, slender, white worms were observed in the peritoneal cavity. Morphology of the worms, revealed by light microscopy, correlated to that of S. tundra described by Rejewsky (1929) and Nikander et al. (2007). Sequences of the mitochondrial 12S rRNA and cox1 genes, 454 and 595 base pairs respectively, were 99.5-99.7% identical to previously published S. tundra isolates from France and Italy. Roe deer are thought to be asymptomatic carriers of S. tundra, and may be connected to the spreading of this parasite. In reindeer heavy worm burdens of S. tundra have been found to cause severe peritonitis and negatively affect body condition score. Thus in the light of the possible climatic changes which could result in warmer, more humid weather in Scandinavia and thereby larger numbers of mosquitoes, it is important to monitor this vector-borne parasite. This will not only increase the understanding of factors promoting its expansion but also help to predict disease outbreaks.
Forekomst af diarré hos danske rådyr i 2010-11 analyseret på baggrund af oplysninger fra jægere og andre borgere

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute
Authors: Sunde, P. (Ekstern), Therkildsen, O. (Ekstern), Hammer, A. S. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern)
Publication date: 2011

Implementation and validation of a sensitive PCR detection method in the eradication campaign against Aleutian mink disease virus

Aleutian mink disease virus (AMDV) is a severe progressive disease causing multiple different clinical syndromes in mink. In Denmark, the disease is notifiable and under official control. The control programme, based on serological screening, has confined successfully AMDV to the northern part of Denmark. However, re-infections and new introductions of virus into farms require a confirmatory virological test to verify the positive test results of single animals and ultimately to investigate disease transmission. A one step PCR amplifying a 374-base fragment of the NS1 gene of AMDV was compared to the counter-current immune electrophoresis (CIE) routinely used in the serological screening programme. Mink organs (n = 299) obtained from 55 recently infected farms and 8 non-infected farms from 2008 to 2010 were tested by PCR, and the results were found to have a high correlation with the serological status of the mink. The relative diagnostic sensitivity of the PCR was 94.7%, and the relative diagnostic specificity was 97.9% when read in parallel with the CIE. PCR positive samples were sequenced and phylogenetic analysis revealed high similarity within the analysed AMDV strains and to AMDV strains described previously.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Section of Fur Animal Diseases and Wildlife, Division of Poultry, Fish and Fur Animals, National Veterinary Institute, Division of Microbiology and Risk Assessment, National Food Institute, Sektion for Eksotiske Virussygdomme, Division of Virology
Authors: Jensen, T. H. (Intern), Christensen, L. S. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Utenenthal, Å. (Intern), Hammer, A. S. (Intern)
Pages: 81-85
Publication date: 2011
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Journal of Virological Methods
Volume: 171
Issue number: 1
ISSN (Print): 0166-0934
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Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
Web of Science (2017): Indexed Yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2016): SJR 0.87 SNIP 0.736 CiteScore 1.78
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 0.868 SNIP 0.799 CiteScore 1.68
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 0.893 SNIP 0.952 CiteScore 1.87
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 0.861 SNIP 0.91 CiteScore 1.99
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Involvement of the public for the collection of health data on Danish roe deer (Capreolus capreolus)

**General information**
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute
Authors: Chriél, M. (Intern), Therkildsen, O. (Ekstern), Sunde, P. (Ekstern), Bald, C. (Ekstern), Hammer, A. S. (Intern)
Publication date: 2011
Event: Poster session presented at International Conference on Animal health Surveillance, Lyon, France.
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Publication: Research - peer-review › Journal article – Annual report year: 2010

Mange bække små: Simple oplysninger fra jægere giver vigtig viden om rådyrs sundhedsstilstand

**General information**
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute
Publication date: 2011
Opgørelse af sundhedsparametre på rådyr i 2010-11 baseret på oplysninger fra jægere og andre borgere

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute
Authors: Sunde, P. (Ekstern), Therkildsen, O. (Ekstern), Hammer, A. S. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern)
Publication date: 2011

Publication information
Journal: Jaeger
Volume: 20
Issue number: 5
ISSN (Print): 0906-415X
Ratings:
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
Original language: Danish
Publication: Research - peer-review › Journal article – Annual report year: 2011

Stigende antal tilfælde af "den fynske syge" hos råvildtet

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute
Authors: Hammer, A. S. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern)
Pages: 9-10
Publication date: 2011
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Type: Videnblad 2
Source/Publisher: http://www.vildtsundhed.dk
Ratings:
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
Original language: Danish
Publication: Research - peer-review › Internet publication – Annual report year: 2011

Sundhed og sygdom hos mårhunde

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute
Authors: Hammer, A. S. (Intern), Harslund, J. L. F. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern)
Pages: 51-52
Publication date: 2011
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Jaeger
Updated technical specifications for harmonised reporting of food-borne outbreaks through the European Union reporting system in accordance with Directive 2003/99/EC

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute
Number of pages: 24
Publication date: 2011

Publication information
Original language: English
Series: The EFSA Journal
Volume: 9
Number: 4
ISSN: 1830-5458
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Publication: Research - peer-review › Report – Annual report year: 2011

Aleutian mink disease virus in wild mink

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, National Food Institute
Authors: Jensen, T. H. (Intern), Christensen, L. S. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Salomonsen, C. M. (Intern), Harslund, J. L. F. (Intern), Hammer, A. S. (Intern)
Publication date: 2010
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Publication: Research - peer-review › Paper – Annual report year: 2010

Årsrapport for Center for Vildtsundhed 2010

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Aarhus University
Number of pages: 72
Publication date: 2010

Publication information
Original language: Danish
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Publication: Research - peer-review › Report – Annual report year: 2010

Diagnostiske undersøgelser af mink ved DTU-VET 2010

General information
State: Published
Scientific Opinion on a quantitative estimation of the public health impact of setting a new target for the reduction of Salmonella in laying hens

Public health risks of Salmonella infection in laying hens (Gallus gallus) can be associated with exposure through four different pathways: internally contaminated table eggs, externally contaminated table eggs, egg products and meat from spent hens. In relation to eggs, Salmonella Enteritidis is by far the serovar most frequently associated with human illness, and exposure through eggs that are internally contaminated with this serovar has a higher public health significance than exposure to externally contaminated eggs. A mathematical model, using reported field data from two EU Member States (MSs), suggests a linear relationship between the investigated scenarios of flock prevalence for Salmonella Enteritidis and the number of contaminated eggs that would be laid. However, the absolute public health impact of the assessed flock prevalence scenarios is highly uncertain due to lack of data on the number of contaminated eggs produced by infected flocks and on the true number of egg-related human salmonellosis cases. It is suggested that public health benefits, similar to those obtained reaching lower Salmonella flock prevalences, may be achieved by implementing controls based
on more sensitive sampling protocols. Diversion of eggs from flocks that are tested positive in the EU Salmonella control programme to the production of egg products subjected to heat treatment may lead to increased health risks as heat treatment of egg products should not be considered an absolute barrier to Salmonella contamination. Fresh meat from spent laying hens might carry a higher prevalence of Salmonella than meat from broiler flocks, in particular if sourced from Salmonella-positive flocks. The quantification of under-ascertainment and underreporting of human salmonellosis cases, improving knowledge on within-flock dynamics of Salmonella and harvesting data on production of Salmonella contaminated eggs under field conditions would contribute to improving the accuracy of future quantitative estimates.

**General information**

State: Published
Organisations: Division of Microbiology and Risk Assessment, National Food Institute, Section of Fur Animal Diseases and Wildlife, Division of Poultry, Fish and Fur Animals, National Veterinary Institute
Authors: EFSA Publication
Number of pages: 86
Publication date: 2010

**Publication information**

Publisher: European Food Safety Authority
Original language: English
Series: The EFSA Journal
Number: 1546
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Laying hen, Microbiological target, Quantitative microbiological risk assessment, Salmonella, Eggs
DOIs: 10.2903/j.efsa.2010.1546
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 272149
Publication: Research - peer-review › Report – Annual report year: 2010

**Technical specifications for monitoring Community trends in zoonotic agents in foodstuffs and animal populations on request from EFSA**

Technical specifications are proposed for the monitoring of temporal trends in zoonotic agents in animal and food populations at Community or Member State group level in the framework of Directive 2003/99/EC. Two types of trend monitoring are identified: trend watching, which covers general observations of harmonised or non-harmonised data for possible trends, and trend analyses which means statistical analyses of harmonised data for the detection of trends over time. Trend watching can be regarded as the first and preliminary step in trend monitoring. The specifications identify a set of criteria for the selection of the zoonotic agent/animal or food category combinations where trend analyses would be justified. Based on data available from 2004 to 2007, the following combinations are suggested for trend analyses: Salmonella in fresh broiler and pig meat, flocks of laying hens and broilers, slaughter and breeding pigs as well as fattening turkeys; Campylobacter in fresh broiler meat; Listeria monocytogenes in smoked fish; Mycobacterium bovis in bovine herds; Brucella in bovine and caprine/ovine herds in co-financed non-officially free Member States; verotoxigenic Escherichia coli O157 in cattle; and Echinococcus multilocularis in red foxes. This list is proposed to be revised on a regular basis taking into account most recent knowledge. Suggestions for minimum sample sizes and number of time points needed for identifying trends are provided. Weighting of the national results should be applied at Community level in order to account for the different sizes of national populations. Biological relevance of trends depends on several factors such as the prevalence of the agent in the population, and the severity of the disease in question, as well as on the impact of the trend on the exposure to humans. Statistical significance of a trend observed in data is therefore only one of the factors impacting on the biological relevance of an observed trend.

**General information**

State: Published
Organisations: National Food Institute, National Veterinary Institute
Authors: Borck Heg, B. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Korsgaard, H. (Intern)
Number of pages: 45
Publication date: 2010

**Publication information**

Publisher: European Food Safety Authority
Original language: English
Series: The EFSA Journal
Number: 8(3)
The Community Summary Report on Trends and Sources of Zoonoses in 2008

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Section of Fur Animal Diseases and Wildlife, Division of Poultry, Fish and Fur Animals, National Veterinary Institute, Division of Microbiology and Risk Assessment, National Food Institute
Authors: EFSA Publication
Number of pages: 370
Publication date: 2010

Publication information
Publisher: European Food Safety Authority
Original language: English
Series: The EFSA Journal
Number: 1496
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
DOIs: 10.2903/j.efsa.2010.1496

Relations
Activities:
The Community Summary Report on Trends and Sources of Zoonoses in 2008
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 272150
Publication: Research - peer-review › Report – Annual report year: 2010

Årsrapport for Center for Vildtsundhed 2009

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute
Authors: Hammer, A. S. (Intern), Rangstrup-Christensen, L. (Intern), Jensen, T. H. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern)
Number of pages: 30
Publication date: 2009

Publication information
Original language: Danish
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Publication: Research - peer-review › Report – Annual report year: 2009

Climate risk factors for Campylobacter spp. colonization of broiler flocks

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, National Food Institute, National Veterinary Institute
Authors: Jonsson, M. (Ekstern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Norström, M. (Ekstern), Hofshagen, M. (Ekstern)
Publication date: 2009
Event: Poster session presented at 15th International Workshop on Campylobacter, Helicobacter and Related Organisms, Niigata, Japan.
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 255669
Publication: Research - peer-review › Poster – Annual report year: 2009
Climate risk factors for Campylobacter spp. colonization of broiler flocks

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, National Veterinary Institute
Authors: Jonsson, M. (Ekstern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Norström, M. (Ekstern), Hofshagen, M. (Ekstern)
Publication date: 2009
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Publication: Research - peer-review › Paper – Annual report year: 2009

Scientific Opinion of the Panel on Biological Hazards on a request from European Commission on Quantitative estimation of the impact of setting a new target for the reduction of Salmonella in breeding hens of Gallus gallus

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute
Authors: Chriél, M. (Intern), Colin, P. (Ekstern), Davies, R. (Ekstern), Havelaar, A. (Ekstern), Nagy, B. (Ekstern), Ricci, A. (Ekstern), Thomas, E. (Ekstern)
Number of pages: 68
Publication date: 2009

Publication information
Publisher: European Food Safety Authority
Original language: English
Series: The EFSA Journal
Number: 1036
ISSN: 1830-5458
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Salmonella, Poultry, Breeding hen, Gallus gallus, Microbiological target
Publication: Research - peer-review › Report – Annual report year: 2009

The Community Summary Report on Food-borne Outbreaks in the European Union in 2007

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Division of Microbiology and Risk Assessment, National Food Institute, National Veterinary Institute
Authors: EFSA Publication, Chriél, M. (Intern)
Publication date: 2009

Publication information
Publisher: European Food Safety Authority
Original language: English
Series: The EFSA Journal
Number: 271
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 244713
Publication: Research - peer-review › Report – Annual report year: 2009

The Community Summary Report on Trends and Sources of Zoonoses and Zoonotic Agents in the European Union in 2007

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Division of Microbiology and Risk Assessment, National Food Institute, National Veterinary Institute
Authors: EFSA Publication, Boysen, L. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern)
Number of pages: 310
Publication date: 2009
Zoonotic infections in Europe in 2007: a summary of the EFSA-ECDC annual report

The European Food Safety Authority and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control have just published their Community Zoonoses Report for 2007, analysing the occurrence of infectious diseases transmittable from animals to humans. Campylobacter infections still topped the list of zoonotic diseases in the European Union and the number of Salmonella infections in humans decreased for the fourth year in a row. Cases of listeriosis remained at the same level as in 2006, but due to the severity of the disease, more studies on transmission routes are warranted. The report highlights the importance of continued co-operation between veterinarians and public health specialists, both at the EU level and within Member States.
Analysis of the baseline survey on the prevalence of Salmonella in holdings with breeding pigs in the EU, 2008: Part A: Salmonella prevalence estimates

Salmonella is a major cause of food-borne illness in humans. Farm animals and foods of animal origin are important sources of human Salmonella infections. This European Union-wide Salmonella baseline survey was conducted in 2008 in holdings with breeding pigs. A total of 1,609 holdings housing and selling mainly breeding pigs (breeding holdings) and 3,508 holdings housing breeding pigs and selling mainly pigs for fattening or slaughter (production holdings) from 24 European Union Member States and two non-Member States, were randomly selected and included in the survey. In each selected breeding and production holding, fresh voided pooled faecal samples were collected from 10 randomly chosen pens, yards or groups of breeding pigs over six months of age, representing the different stages of the breeding herd. The pooled faecal samples from each holding were tested for Salmonella and the isolates were serotyped. The overall European Union prevalence of Salmonella-positive holdings with breeding pigs was 31.8% and all but one of the 24 participating Member States detected Salmonella in at least one holding. The European Union prevalence of Salmonella-positive breeding holdings was 28.7%, and prevalence varied from 0% to 64.0% among Member States. The European Union prevalence of Salmonella-positive production holdings was 33.3%, while the Member States’ prevalence varied from 0% to 55.7%. The number of different Salmonella serovars isolated in breeding holdings and production holdings in the European Union was 54 and 88, respectively. Salmonella Derby and Salmonella Typhimurium predominated in both types of holdings. Breeding pigs may be an important source of dissemination of Salmonella throughout the pig-production chain. The results of this survey provide valuable information for setting a Salmonella reduction target for breeding pigs and for assessing the impact of Salmonella transmission originating from holdings with breeding pigs.
Report of the Task Force on Zoonoses Data Collection on the Analysis of the baseline survey on the prevalence of Salmonella in turkey flocks, Part B: Question N° EFSA-Q-2006-041B

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute
Authors: Chriél, M. (Intern)
Publication date: 2008

Transmission of Salmonella between wildlife and meat-production animals in Denmark

Aims: To investigate the transmission of Salmonella spp. between production animals (pigs and cattle) and wildlife on production animal farms in Denmark. Methods and Results: In the winter and summer of 2001 and 2002, 3622 samples were collected from Salmonella-infected and noninfected herds of pigs and cattle and surrounding wildlife. Salmonella was detected in wildlife on farms carrying Salmonella-positive production animals and only during the periods when Salmonella was detected in the production animals. The presence of Salmonella Typhimurium in wild birds significantly correlated to their migration pattern and food preference. Conclusions: Salmonella was transmitted from infected herds of production animals (cattle and pigs) to wildlife that lived amongst or in close proximity to them. Significance and Impact of the Study: Salmonella in animal food products is associated with the occurrence of Salmonella in primary animal production. Strategies to control the introduction and spread of infection should include wildlife management, as the nearby wildlife may act as reservoirs for Salmonella spp. and/or may be passive carriers of the bacteria.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Division of Microbiology and Risk Assessment, National Food Institute
Pages: 1558-1568
Publication date: 2008
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Publication information
Journal: Journal of Applied Microbiology
Volume: 105
Issue number: 5
ISSN (Print): 1364-5072
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 1
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
An analysis of an early-warning system to reduce abortions in dairy cattle in Denmark incorporating both financial and epidemiologic aspects

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Division of Microbiology and Risk Assessment, National Food Institute
Authors: Carpenter, T. E. (Ekstern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Greiner, M. (Ekstern)
Pages: 1-11
Publication date: 2007
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Preventive Veterinary Medicine
Volume: 78
Issue number: 1
ISSN (Print): 0167-5877
Ratings:

BFI (2018): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 2.2 SJR 1.185 SNIP 1.329
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 1.26 SNIP 1.23 CiteScore 2.1
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
BFI (2014): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 1.267 SNIP 1.421 CiteScore 2.37
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
BFI (2013): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 1.247 SNIP 1.552 CiteScore 2.49
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 1.274 SNIP 1.452 CiteScore 2.45
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2012): Indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 1.211 SNIP 1.303 CiteScore 2.24
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2011): Indexed yes
BFI (2010): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 1.155 SNIP 1.28
Web of Science (2010): Indexed yes
BFI (2009): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 1.022 SNIP 1.34
Web of Science (2009): Indexed yes
BFI (2008): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 1.066 SNIP 1.273
Web of Science (2008): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 1.006 SNIP 1.36
Web of Science (2007): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 1.056 SNIP 1.305
Web of Science (2006): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 0.926 SNIP 1.438
Web of Science (2005): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2004): SJR 0.807 SNIP 1.147
Web of Science (2004): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2003): SJR 0.865 SNIP 1.346
Web of Science (2003): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2002): SJR 0.924 SNIP 1.423
Web of Science (2002): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2001): SJR 1.044 SNIP 1.415
Web of Science (2001): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2000): SJR 0.945 SNIP 1.272
Web of Science (2000): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (1999): SJR 0.639 SNIP 1.008
An epidemiologic study of late-term abortions in dairy cattle in Denmark, July 2000 August 2003
Abortion in dairy cows in well-managed dairies is not common but differences have been reported probably due to variation in animal health, nutrition and management, as well as difficulties in observing the aborted material. A 38-month study of 507 large Danish dairy herds revealed 3354 late-term abortions and 224,419 calvings were recorded. During the study period, a total of 3717 submissions were made to the Danish Institute for Food and Veterinary Research (DFVF). A broad spectrum of abortive agents was isolated but none were found to be statistically associated with abortions. The number of abortions in a month on a dairy was significantly (P <0.001) associated with the number of cows in the third trimester but explained only 11% (R-adj(2) = 0.114) of the variability of the reported abortions. A total of 23 herds (4.5%) reported 531 abortions (15.8%). Although a marginally significant (P = 0.11) risk of increased abortions was found to exist in bovine viral diarrhea virus-(BVDV) infected herds, it could be at least partially explained by additional calvings in those herds. Temporal correlation between inseminations and abortions was statistically significant (P <0.001) with the highest correlation (r = 0.47-0.51) after lagging abortions on insemination by 6-8 months. No indication of spatial clustering was detected for either specific-abortogenic pathogens or high aborting dairies using either Cuzick-Edwards’ (P > 0.17) or spatial scan tests (P > 0.23). Ederer-Myers-Mantel test was applied to 3 years of data on the highest aborting dairies and showed that July had nearly double the expected number of maximum monthly abortions (P <0.001). These findings provide further insight into the reported abortion pattern in Danish dairies and may facilitate planning future control programs.
Effects of herd health Program on Management an treatment of Mastitis in Danish Dairy Cows

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Colorado State University, Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University, Danish Veterinary and Food Administration, Danish Cattle Federation
Authors: Hill, A. (Ekstern), Enevoldsen, C. (Ekstern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Bruun, J. (Ekstern)
Publication date: 2006

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Proceedings of the 10th Symposium of the International Society for Veterinary Epidemiology and Economics, August 6-11 2006, Cairns, Australia
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 246903
Publication: Research › Article in proceedings – Annual report year: 2006
Network analysis of Danish cattle industry trade patterns as an evaluation of risk potential for disease spread

Trade patterns of animal movements in a specific industry are complex and difficult to study because there are many stakeholders, premises that are heterogeneously spread over the country, and a highly dynamic flow of animals exists among them. The Danish cattle industry was defined as a network of animal movements and graph theory was used to analyse the movements of cattle within this network. A premise was defined as a farm, an abattoir or a market. These premises constituted the network nodes in the graph and the animal movements between them were the links. In this framework, each premise had a sub-network of other premises to which it was linked by these animal movements. If no movement of animals were registered for a specific farm, then the sub-network for that premise consisted of only that premise. Otherwise, the sub-network linked the premise of interest to all premises from which and to which animals were moved, as long as there was a path linking animal movements to that specific premise. This approach allowed visualization and analyses of four levels of organization that existed in Denmark animal registers: (1) the animal that was moved, (2) the movements of all animals between two premises, (3) the specific premise network, and (4) the overall industry network. When contagious animals are moved from one premise to another, then to a third and so forth, these movements create a path for potential transfer of pathogens. The paths within which pathogens are present identify the transmission risks. A network of animal movements should provide information about pathogen transmission and disease spread. The network of the Danish cattle industry network was a directed scale-free graph (the direction of a movement was known), with an in-degree power of 2 an out-degree power of 1.46, consisted of 29,999 nodes, and 130,265 movements during a 6-month period. The in clustering coefficient was calculated to be 0.52 for the inward direction (movement to), while it was 0.02 for the outward direction (movement from). In Denmark, the cattle movements between premises demonstrated a large degree of heterogeneity. This heterogeneity in movements between farms should be used to evaluate the risk potential of disease transmission for each premise and must be considered when modelling disease spread between premises. The objective of this research was to describe the network of animal movements and not just the animal movements per se.
Outbreak of Salmonella Dublin-associated abortion in Danish fur farms

Outbreaks of Salmonella Dublin infections were recorded in 25 Danish mink and fox farms. All farms suffered extensive disease problems; clinical and pathological observations included abortion, stillbirths, necrotizing endometritis, and increased mortality. By genotyping with pulsed-field gel electrophoresis and amplified fragment length polymorphism, all isolates of S. Dublin had indistinguishable patterns. The outbreaks took place during April and May, around the time of whelping. During this period, mink are particularly susceptible to Salmonella infections. All affected farms were served by the same feed factory and it was concluded that a batch of contaminated feed was responsible for the outbreaks, although repeated culture of feed samples collected during the same period were negative. No other likely source could be identified. The results emphasize the importance of strict hygiene measures at feed factories and the proper use of ingredients of known Salmonella status, in particular during the whelping season. Infected mink farms did not have a higher risk of outbreak of salmonellosis in the year following the outbreak.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Risø National Laboratory for Sustainable Energy, Division of Microbiology and Risk Assessment, National Food Institute, National Veterinary Institute
Pages: 1201-1205
Publication date: 2006
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Canadian Veterinary Journal-revue Veterinaire Canadienne
Volume: 47
Issue number: 12
ISSN (Print): 0008-5286
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 1
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
Web of Science (2017): Indexed Yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2016): SJR 0.386 SNIP 0.561 CiteScore 0.51
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 0.351 SNIP 0.483 CiteScore 0.47
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 0.343 SNIP 0.534 CiteScore 0.44
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 0.379 SNIP 0.615 CiteScore 0.57
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 0.418 SNIP 0.777 CiteScore 0.64
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 0.465 SNIP 0.705 CiteScore 0.66
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed yes
BFI (2010): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 0.407 SNIP 0.568
BFI (2009): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 0.443 SNIP 0.638
BFI (2008): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 0.425 SNIP 0.605
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 0.379 SNIP 0.657
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 0.354 SNIP 0.612
Web of Science (2006): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 0.366 SNIP 0.63
Scopus rating (2004): SJR 0.325 SNIP 0.491
Danmark fri for bovin virus diarre (BVD) virus i 2005?

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Sektion for Eksotiske Virussygdomme, Division of Virology, National Veterinary Institute, Laboratory Service, Section for Veterinary Diagnostics, Division of Veterinary Diagnostics and Research, Division of Microbiology and Risk Assessment, National Food Institute
Authors: Uttenthal, Å. (Intern), Voss, H. (Intern), Vestergaard, P. (Ekstern), Steffensen, M. A. (Intern), Nielsen, J. (Ekstern), Holm, E. (Intern), Grubbe, T. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern)
Publication date: 2005
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Dansk Veterinærtidsskrift
Volume: 9
ISSN (Print): 1600-2032
Ratings:
BFI (2008): BFI-level 1
Web of Science (2004): Indexed yes
Original language: Danish
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 214404
Publication: Research - peer-review › Journal article – Annual report year: 2006

Improvement of surveillance and sampling methods to document freedom from Infectious Bovine Rhinotraceitis in the Danish cattle population

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Colorado State University, Danish Cattle Association
Authors: Chriél, M. (Intern), Salman, M. (Ekstern), Wagner, B. (Ekstern)
Pages: 2149-2153
Publication date: 2005
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: American Journal of Veterinary Research
Volume: 66
ISSN (Print): 0002-9645
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2017): Indexed Yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2016): SJR 0.649 SNIP 0.806 CiteScore 1.08
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 0.825 SNIP 0.894 CiteScore 1.3
Radiographic evaluation of destructive periodontal disease in blue mink in relation to age and blood morphology

In this study, blood samples and jaws were collected from 2 genotypes of blue mink (n = 289) in order to examine phenotypic expression of specific characteristics of Chediak-Higashi Syndrome (C-HS). Blood samples were subjected to differential counts to assess the proportion of abnormal polymorphonuclear leukocytes characteristic for CH-S (C-HS-leukocytes). Abnormal leukocytes with characteristic signs of C-HS were found in blood smears from all mink included in this study. Four teeth in one half of the mandible (P3, P4, M1, M2) were subjected to quantitative radiographic evaluation of alveolar bone loss and tooth loss. There was a high prevalence of destructive periodontal disease among blue mink included in this study. Mild to moderate periodontal disease (defined by less than 50% alveolar bone loss related to 1 or more teeth) affected 73.7% of young mink (age = 7 mo) and 67.9% of older animals (age &GE; 19 mo). Severe periodontal disease (defined by more than 50% bone loss related to one or more teeth) was not detected in mink aged 7 mo, but affected 15.3% of mink aged 19 mo and 39.6% of mink aged 31 mo. The positive relationship between age and periodontal disease was statistically significant (P &LT; 0.01). The prevalence of tooth loss was found to be high among blue mink aged &GT; 19 mo (21.6%) and was also significantly related to age (P &LT; 0.01). A significant positive interaction between alveolar bone loss and tooth loss (P &LT; 0.01), implies that the highly prevalent tooth loss in the mink was related to and possibly caused by destructive periodontal disease. There was no significant difference in the prevalence of periodontal disease between the 2 genotypes and age was found to be the only statistical predictor of poor production results (P &LT; 0.01) in blue mink.
Risikobaseret overvågning af IBR i Danmark

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Danish Cattle Federation
Authors: Chriél, M. (Intern), Salman, M. (Ekstern), Wagner, B. (Ekstern), Nielsen, J. (Ekstern), Vestergaard, P. (Ekstern), Willeberg, P. (Ekstern), Hendriksen, B. (Ekstern), Mellergaard, S. (Ekstern), Greiner, M. (Ekstern)
Publication date: 2005
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Dansk Veterinærtidsskrift
Volume: 2
ISSN (Print): 1600-2032
Ratings:
BFI (2008): BFI-level 1
Web of Science (2004): Indexed yes
Original language: Danish
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 246857
Publication: Research › Journal article – Annual report year: 2005

Denmark Animal Demographics: Implications for “Local Area” FMD Transmission

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Danish Institute for Food and Veterinary Research
Authors: Thompson, A. (Ekstern), Bigras-Poulin, M. (Ekstern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Mortensen, S. (Ekstern), Greiner, M. (Ekstern)
Publication date: 2004
Host publication information
Title of host publication: Proceedings 2004
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Conference: Society for Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine, 01/01/2004
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 246901
Publication: Research › Article in proceedings – Annual report year: 2004

EU-udvidelsen og Danmarks veterinære stade

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute
Authors: Chriél, M. (Intern)
Publication date: 2004
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Danske Maelkeproducenter
ISSN (Print): 1395-878X
Original language: Danish
Publication: Research - peer-review › Journal article – Annual report year: 2004

Network analysis of Danish cattle and swine industry trade patterns as an evaluation of risk potential for disease spread: the heterogeneity issue

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Universite de Montreal, Danish Institute for Food and Veterinary Research
Assessment of the aerobic faecal microflora in mink (Mustela vison Schreiber) with emphasis on Escherichia coli and Staphylococcus intermedius

The present study was undertaken to investigate the culturable aerobic faecal microflora of mink from newborn until adulthood with emphasis on the potential pathogens Escherichia coli and beta-haemolytic coagulase positive staphylococci. Rectal swabs were taken from 10 healthy dams and their offspring on seven mink farms throughout the production season and a semi-quantitative enumeration of total E. coli and haemolytic E. coli, beta-haemolytic streptococci, beta-haemolytic coagulase positive staphylococci, total lactic acid bacteria, and enterococci was carried out in all samples using selective and non-selective media. Aerobic bacteria were cultured from close to 100% of the samples throughout the survey. Prevalence of E. coli isolates varied between 70 and 90% of the samples throughout the survey with a small decline at the end of the study period. The highest bacterial counts were found among recently weaned kits or kits in the early growth period (P <0.0012). Lactic acid bacteria and enterococci were isolated from more than 90% of all samples, while β-haemolytic staphylococci were isolated from 20 to 70% of the samples. While β-haemolytic staphylococci were dominant from birth and during the nursing period, counts of staphylococci gradually decreased during the nursing period and were outnumbered by E. coli during the growth season.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Division of Microbiology and Risk Assessment, National Food Institute
Authors: Vulfson, L. (Ekstern), Pedersen, K. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Andersen, T. H. (Ekstern), Dietz, H. (Ekstern)
Pages: 235-245
Publication date: 2003
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Veterinary Microbiology
Volume: 93
Issue number: 3
ISSN (Print): 0378-1135
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 2.65 SJR 1.326 SNIP 1.208
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 1.393 SNIP 1.21 CiteScore 2.56
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
BFI (2014): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 1.281 SNIP 1.262 CiteScore 2.54
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
BFI (2013): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 1.438 SNIP 1.484 CiteScore 3
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 1.437 SNIP 1.579 CiteScore 3.18
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
Campylobacter spp. carriage by wild birds, rodents, insects and other animals in the immediate environment of cattle, pig and poultry farms in Denmark

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Danish Veterinary Institute, Danish Meat Board
Pages: 140-140
Publication date: 2003
Conference: International Workshop on Campylobacter, Helicobacter and Related Organisms, 01/01/2003
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: International Journal of Medical Microbiology
Volume: 293
Issue number: Suppl. 35
Article number: Q-31
ISSN (Print): 1438-4221
Ratings:
Evaluation of the surveillance programme of streptococcus agalactiae in Danish dairy herds

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Division of Microbiology and Risk Assessment, National Food Institute
Authors: Andersen, H. J. (Ekstern), Pedersen, I. H. (Ekstern), Aarestrup, F. M. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern)
Pages: 1233-1239
Publication date: 2003
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Journal of Dairy Science
Volume: 86
ISSN (Print): 0022-0302
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2017): Indexed Yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 2.66 SJR 1.304 SNIP 1.464
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 1.464 SNIP 1.498 CiteScore 2.63
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
BFI (2014): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 1.43 SNIP 1.505 CiteScore 2.78
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
BFI (2013): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 1.407 SNIP 1.597 CiteScore 2.82
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 1.451 SNIP 1.718 CiteScore 2.79
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2012): Indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 1.411 SNIP 1.59 CiteScore 2.59
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2011): Indexed yes
BFI (2010): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 1.351 SNIP 1.517
Web of Science (2010): Indexed yes
BFI (2009): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 1.321 SNIP 1.717
Web of Science (2009): Indexed yes
BFI (2008): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 1.226 SNIP 1.556
Web of Science (2008): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 0.978 SNIP 1.894
Web of Science (2007): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 1.169 SNIP 1.656
Web of Science (2006): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 0.978 SNIP 1.639
Evaluation of the surveillance program of Streptococcus agalactiae in Danish dairy herds

The aim of this study was to evaluate the Danish surveillance program of Streptococcus agalactiae in dairy herds with respect to 1) fluctuation over time of the presence of S. agalactiae in bulk tank milk, 2) sensitivity and specificity of the bacteriological method used, and 3) contamination of bulk tank milk samples with milk from other herds. From June to September 1996, bulk tank milk was sampled from 100 Danish dairy herds seven times, with intervals of 2 wk. The samples were examined for the presence of S. agalactiae by four different methods: 1) by the method approved for the program, 2) after ultrasonic treatment of the milk before examination, 3) after freezing down the milk before examination, and 4) after selective preparation of the milk. Selected strains of S. agalactiae were examined by restriction fragment length polymorphism of the gene encoding rRNA to discriminate between the isolates. Streptococcus agalactiae was found in eight of 96 herds in which S. agalactiae had never previously been found during the surveillance program. Streptococcus agalactiae was not found in all seven sampling rounds in any of the eight herds. Comparing the approved method with supplemental findings by the other methods, the estimated sensitivity was (95% confidence limits): 0.786 (0.628; 0.892) and the estimated specificity (95% confidence limits): 0.995 (0.985; 0.999). Using all four methods on the same sample could increase the sensitivity, but by comparing the methods individually, there was no significant difference between any of them (P > 0.10). In milk samples from three herds, the ribotype of S. agalactiae was the same as in milk from herds sampled just before; therefore, it could not be ruled out that cross-contamination could occur. Taking into account that S. agalactiae in bulk tank milk reflects the presence of S. agalactiae in at least one udder quarter, this investigation gives further reason to assume that S. agalactiae can be seen sporadically in several herds. A surveillance program based on annual bulk tank milk sample examinations will only detect a limited number of S. agalactiae infected herds. If the overall aim is to identify herds where the infection is established, annual bulk tank milk sample examinations combined with the information of number of colonies of S. agalactiae in the sample will be sufficient.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Division of Microbiology and Risk Assessment, National Food Institute
Authors: Andersen, H. J. (Ekstern), Pedersen, L. H. (Ekstern), Aarestrup, F. M. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern)
Pages: 1233-1239
Publication date: 2003
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: JOURNAL OF DAIRY SCIENCE
Volume: 86
Issue number: 4
ISSN (Print): 0022-0302
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2017): Indexed Yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 2.66 SJR 1.304 SNIP 1.464
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 2
Forekomst af Salmonella, Campylobacter og E. coli (VTEC) i fugle og andet vildt omkring danske husdyrbesætninger

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Section of Poultry Diseases, Division of Poultry, Fish and Fur Animals, National Veterinary Institute, Division of Microbiology and Risk Assessment, National Food Institute
Kompendium i Veterinær lovgivning

Medication of production animals – cure of malfunctioning animals or production systems

Misclassification of the response variable
Seroepidemiological survey of Bordetella bronchiseptica and canine parainfluenza-2 virus in Swedish dogs

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Intervet International BV, Danish Dairy Board
Authors: Englund, L. (Ekstern), Jakobs, A. A. C. (Ekstern), Klingenberg, B. (Ekstern), Chriél, M. (Intern)
Pages: 251-254
Publication date: 2003
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Veterinary Record
Volume: 152
ISSN (Print): 0042-4900
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 1
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
Web of Science (2017): Indexed Yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2016): SJR 0.442 SNIP 0.692 CiteScore 0.3
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 0.509 SNIP 0.794 CiteScore 0.39
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 0.469 SNIP 0.839 CiteScore 0.41
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 0.474 SNIP 0.821 CiteScore 0.5
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 0.491 SNIP 0.883 CiteScore 0.52
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2012): Indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 0.563 SNIP 0.9 CiteScore 0.62
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2011): Indexed yes
BFI (2010): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 0.574 SNIP 0.835
Web of Science (2010): Indexed yes
BFI (2009): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 0.642 SNIP 0.996
Web of Science (2009): Indexed yes
BFI (2008): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 0.553 SNIP 0.854
Web of Science (2008): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 0.498 SNIP 0.814
Web of Science (2007): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 0.64 SNIP 0.949
Web of Science (2006): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 0.582 SNIP 0.923
Web of Science (2005): Indexed yes
Utility of identification and traceability of the Danish cattle population in documentation freedom from infectious bovine rhinotracheitis

General information
State: Published
Organisations: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Colorado State University, Danish Dairy Board
Authors: Chriél, M. (Intern), Salman, M. (Ekstern), Wagner, B. (Ekstern)
Publication date: 2003

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Proceedings of the 10th Symposium of the International Society for Veterinary Epidemiology and Economics, November 17-21 2003, Santiago, Chile
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Conference: The International Society for Veterinary Epidemiology and Economics, Santiago, Chile, 01/01/2003
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 246895
Publication: Research › Article in proceedings – Annual report year: 2003

Astrovirus epidemiologically linked to pre-weaning diarrhoea in mink
Diarrhoea and excessive secretion from the cervical apocrine glands in young, suckling mink kits is a well-known, but poorly defined, syndrome often referred to as "sticky", "greasy", or "wet" kits. We have performed a case-control study, at farm level as well as at mink kit level, in Denmark and Sweden to investigate whether enteric virus infections! may be a risk factor in the development of pre-weaning diarrhoea. Tissue samples from the enteric tract of 180 sacrificed mink kits were analysed histologically. Faecal contents were examined by electron microscopy (EM). Astrovirus was detected in abundance and found to be a significant risk factor both at farm level (OR = 21.60, p <0.001) and at mink kit level (OR = 7.95, p <0.001). Other factors, i.e. low body weight, coccoid bacteria adherent to the enteric villi, and presence of calicivirus were also shown to increase the risk of pre-weaning diarrhoea, although with less impact than astrovirus.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Division of Microbiology and Risk Assessment, National Food Institute, Technical University of Denmark
Authors: Englund, L. (Ekstern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Dietz, H. (Ekstern), Hedlund, K. (Ekstern)
Pages: 1-11
Publication date: 2002
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Publication information
Journal: Veterinary Microbiology
Volume: 85
Issue number: 1
ISSN (Print): 0378-1135
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 2.65 SJR 1.326 SNIP 1.208
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 1.393 SNIP 1.21 CiteScore 2.56
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
BFI (2014): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 1.281 SNIP 1.262 CiteScore 2.54
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
BFI (2013): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 1.438 SNIP 1.484 CiteScore 3
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 1.437 SNIP 1.579 CiteScore 3.18
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2012): Indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 1.562 SNIP 1.738 CiteScore 3.27
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2011): Indexed yes
BFI (2010): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 1.371 SNIP 1.476
Web of Science (2010): Indexed yes
BFI (2009): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 1.29 SNIP 1.472
Web of Science (2009): Indexed yes
BFI (2008): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 1.169 SNIP 1.3
Web of Science (2008): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 1.043 SNIP 1.322
Web of Science (2007): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 1.022 SNIP 1.401
Web of Science (2006): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 1.078 SNIP 1.262
Web of Science (2005): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2004): SJR 0.869 SNIP 1.259
Web of Science (2004): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2003): SJR 0.913 SNIP 1.186
Web of Science (2003): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2002): SJR 0.84 SNIP 1.112
Web of Science (2002): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2001): SJR 0.833 SNIP 1.058
Web of Science (2001): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2000): SJR 0.82 SNIP 1.088
Web of Science (2000): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (1999): SJR 0.703 SNIP 1.078
Original language: English
mink, astrovirus, calicivirus, diarrhoea, epidemiology
DOIs:
10.1016/S0378-1135(01)00472-2
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 230610
Astrovirus-like particles epidemiologically linked to pre-weaning diarrhoea in mink

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Danish Veterinary Laboratory
Authors: Englund, L. (Ekstern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Dietz, H. H. (Ekstern), Hedlun, K. O. (Ekstern)
Pages: 1-11
Publication date: 2002
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Veterinary Microbiology
Volume: 85
ISSN (Print): 0378-1135
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 2.65 SJR 1.326 SNIP 1.208
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 1.393 SNIP 1.21 CiteScore 2.56
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
BFI (2014): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 1.281 SNIP 1.262 CiteScore 2.54
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
BFI (2013): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 1.438 SNIP 1.484 CiteScore 3
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 1.437 SNIP 1.579 CiteScore 3.18
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2012): Indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 1.562 SNIP 1.738 CiteScore 3.27
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2011): Indexed yes
BFI (2010): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 1.371 SNIP 1.476
Web of Science (2010): Indexed yes
BFI (2009): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 1.29 SNIP 1.472
Web of Science (2009): Indexed yes
BFI (2008): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 1.169 SNIP 1.3
Web of Science (2008): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 1.043 SNIP 1.322
Web of Science (2007): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 1.022 SNIP 1.401
Web of Science (2006): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 1.078 SNIP 1.262
Frequency of health problems in Danish Standardbred trotters and identification of time-dependent and time-independent covariates associated with the occurrence of lameness

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Division of Microbiology and Risk Assessment, National Food Institute
Authors: Vigre, H. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Hesselholt, M. (Ekstern), Falk-Rønne, J. (Ekstern), Kjær-Ersbøll, A. (Ekstern)
Pages: 105-117
Publication date: 2002
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Preventive Veterinary Medicine
Volume: 56
ISSN (Print): 0167-5877
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 2.2 SJR 1.185 SNIP 1.329
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 1.26 SNIP 1.23 CiteScore 2.1
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
BFI (2014): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 1.267 SNIP 1.421 CiteScore 2.37
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
BFI (2013): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 1.247 SNIP 1.552 CiteScore 2.49
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 1.274 SNIP 1.452 CiteScore 2.45
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2012): Indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 1.211 SNIP 1.303 CiteScore 2.24
Improvement of survey and sampling methods to document freedom from diseases in Danish cattle population on both national and herd level

**General information**
State: Published
Organisations: Division of Microbiology and Risk Assessment, National Food Institute
Authors: Salman, M. (Ekstern), Chriél, M. (Intern)
Number of pages: 111
Publication date: 2002

**Publication information**
Publisher: Dansk Fødevareforsknning
Original language: English

Series: EpiLab report
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Electronic versions:
Improvement of survey and sampling methods to document freedom from diseases in Danish cattle population on both national and herd level.pdf
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 246823
Publication: Research › Report – Annual report year: 2002
Kompendium i Veterinær lovgivning, Autorisationskursus for 3-landsdyrlæger

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Unknown
Authors: Chriél, M. (Intern)
Publication date: 2002

Publication information
Original language: Danish
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 245572
Publication: Education › Compendium/lecture notes – Annual report year: 2002

Kompendium i Veterinær Retsmedicin

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Unknown
Authors: Chriél, M. (Intern)
Publication date: 2002

Publication information
Original language: Danish
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 245570
Publication: Education › Compendium/lecture notes – Annual report year: 2002

Mælkeerstatninger og kogalskab

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Unknown
Authors: Chriél, M. (Intern), Skjøth, F. (Ekstern)
Pages: 3
Publication date: 2002
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Kalveproducenten
Volume: 1
ISSN (Print): 0109-3800
Ratings:
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
Original language: Danish
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 246853
Publication: Research › Journal article – Annual report year: 2002

Molecular characterization of a novel Astrovirus associated with disease in mink: International Union of Microbiological Societies "The World of Microbes"

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute
Authors: Mittelholzer, C. (Ekstern), Hedlund, K. (Ekstern), Englund, L. (Ekstern), Dietz, H. (Ekstern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Svensson, L. (Ekstern)
Publication date: 2002
Event: Paper presented at International congress of Virology, Paris, France,
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Ny strategi for bekæmpelse af mund- og klovesyge

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Unknown
Authors: Chriél, M. (Intern), Have, P. (Ekstern), Sørensen, K. J. (Ekstern), Mortensen, S. (Ekstern), Willeberg, P. (Ekstern)
Pages: 16-18
Publication date: 2002
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Dansk Veterinærtidsskrift
Volume: 85
Issue number: 19
ISSN (Print): 1600-2032
Ratings:
BFI (2008): BFI-level 1
Web of Science (2004): Indexed yes
Original language: Danish
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 246854
Publication: Research › Journal article – Annual report year: 2002

Risk factors for high endoparasitic burden and the efficiency of a single anthelmintic treatment of Danish horses
A questionnaire survey regarding endoparasite control practices in Danish horse herds was carried out in 1995. The participating veterinarians and herd owners were sampled using convenience and purposive sampling. In the analysis of risk factors for development of a high endoparasitic burden (>200 eggs per gram faeces) 903 horses were sampled and the analysis of the efficiency of a single anthelmintic treatment was based on 605 horses. The following factors had a significant effect on the endoparasitic burden: herd type, age of the horses, use of pasture rotation, anthelmintic treatment of horses visiting the herd, use of an adviser in the planning of endoparasite control and advice regarding pasture rotation. An interaction between pasture rotation and advice regarding pasture rotation was found, but due to high collinearity this was not reported. The factors influencing significantly on the reduction of the faecal egg count after a single anthelmintic treatment were the type of herd, the age of the horse, the drug used, and the anthelmintic-resistance-status of the herd. A negative effect of permanent pastures was observed. If pasture hygiene was performed on the advice of the veterinarian, the effect of a single anthelmintic treatment was less compared to a single anthelmintic treatment without any advice. An interaction between the treatment group and the resistance-status of the herd was found. Additional factors, normally accounted for, when endoparasites and anthelmintic resistance is discussed, were investigated, but not found significant in this study.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University, Danish Veterinary Institute
Authors: Larsen, M. M. (Ekstern), Lendal, S. (Ekstern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Olsen, S. N. (Ekstern), Bjørn, H. (Ekstern)
Pages: 99-106
Publication date: 2002
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Acta Veterinaria Scandinavica (Print Edition)
Volume: 43
Issue number: 2
ISSN (Print): 0044-605X
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 1
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
Web of Science (2017): Indexed Yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 1.01 SJR 0.484 SNIP 0.775
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
The Animal Disease recording system for Danish slaughter cattle carcasses

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute
Authors: Chriél, M. (Intern), Skjoet, F. (Ekstern), Stephensen, F. (Ekstern)
Estimating transfer of bovine virus-diarrhoea virus in Danish cattle by use of register data

To study how routinely recorded data (also called "register data") might be used in disease monitoring on a regional or national level, a database for bovine virus-diarrhoea virus (BVDV) was made from existing databases, covering the period January 1995-November 1999. This paper includes a general description of the database, including basic statistics for selected variables. Information was largely complete for cattle herds in the milk-recording scheme (MRS), but only partly available for other herds. A methodology was developed to identify when and how a herd initially was infected. For most herds, it was possible to determine when and how BVDV first was introduced. Among the infected herds, most were already infected by the start of the study. BVDV had been present in 40% of the MRS herds and in 9% of the non-MRS herds. In the MRS herds, most new infections were associated with a dam that had been present in the same herd during gestation. Among the non-MRS herds, most new infections were associated with movement of a persistently infected animal. The monthly number of newly infected herds is presented; it is seen that the incidence declined substantially during the study period. (C) 2001 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Danish Employers’ Confederation, Danish Veterinary Laboratory, The Danish Agricultural Advisory Center, Danish Dairy Board, Danish Bacon and Meat Council, Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University
Authors: Alban, L. (Ekstern), Stryhn, H. (Ekstern), Kjeldsen, A. (Ekstern), Ersbøll, A. K. (Ekstern), Skjøth, F. (Ekstern), Christensen, J. (Ekstern), Bitsch, V. (Ekstern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Strøger, U. (Ekstern)
Pages: 133-146
Publication date: 2001
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Preventive Veterinary Medicine
Volume: 52
Issue number: 2
ISSN (Print): 0167-5877
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 2
Konsekvenser af Salmonella Dublin kontaminering af pelsdyrfoder

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Division of Microbiology and Risk Assessment, National Food Institute
Authors: Chriél, M. (Intern), Pedersen, H. (Ekstern), Dietz, H. H. (Ekstern), Andersen, T. H. (Ekstern)
Publication date: 2001
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Dansk Pelsdyrsavl
Volume: 2
ISSN (Print): 0011-6424
Ratings:
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
Original language: Danish
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 246847
Publication: Research › Journal article – Annual report year: 2001

Omsætningsstrukturen for levekvæg i Danmark

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute
Authors: Chriél, M. (Intern), Skjøth, F. (Ekstern)
Publication date: 2001
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Publication: Research - peer-review › Paper – Annual report year: 2001

O-typer og antibiotikaresistens hos Escherichia coli isoleret fra danske mink (Mustela vison, Schreiber)

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Division of Microbiology and Risk Assessment, National Food Institute
Authors: Vulfson, L. (Ekstern), Pedersen, K. (Ekstern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Frydendahl, K. (Ekstern), Andersen, T. H. (Ekstern), Dietz, H. H. (Ekstern), Madsen, M. (Ekstern)
Publication date: 2001
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Dansk Veterinærtidsskrift
Volume: 8
ISSN (Print): 1600-2032
Ratings:
BFI (2008): BFI-level 1
Web of Science (2004): Indexed yes
Serogroups and antimicrobiological susceptibility among *Escherichia coli* isolated from farmed mink (*Mustela vison Schreiber*) in Denmark

*Escherichia coli* is commonly found in outbreaks of diarrhoea in mink during the production season although its role as a primary causal organism remains unclear. The present study was undertaken to determine the serogroups and antimicrobial susceptibility of *E. coli* isolates from healthy and diarrhoeic mink. Rectal swabs were taken from healthy and diseased animals, on six different farms, once at the onset of disease and again approximately 2 weeks later. The swabs were subjected to bacteriological investigation; a total of 210 *E. coli* were isolated, 98 from healthy animals and 112 from diseased. All isolates were serotyped and MICs were determined for nine antimicrobial compounds. Non-haemolytic isolates numbered 147, whereas 63 were haemolytic. Both haemolytic and non-haemolytic isolates were isolated from both healthy and diseased animals. A wide range of serogroups was detected, the most frequent being O2 (11.0%), O78 (11.0%), O153 (7.1%), O25 (5.7%), O6 (4.8%), and O15 (4.8%), but diarrhoea was not associated with specific serogroups. All isolates were sensitive to enrofloxacin, neomycin, gentamicin and colistin. In contrast, considerable variations in susceptibility were found among the six mink farms, for tetracycline (0–46.4%, average 21.9), ampicillin (2.9–50.0%, average 23.3), spectinomycin (8.0–35.7%, average 21.9), sulfamethoxazole (8.6–57.7%, average 30.0) and trimethoprim (0–35.7%, average 9.5). Resistance to tetracycline was statistically more prevalent among haemolytic than among non-haemolytic strains. In conclusion, serogrouping and haemolysin testing failed to identify any association with diarrhoeal disease and antimicrobial resistance was highly variable between different mink farms.

**General information**

State: Published
Organisations: Division of Microbiology and Risk Assessment, National Food Institute, Technical University of Denmark
Authors: Vulfson, L. (Ekstern), Pedersen, K. (Ekstern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Frydendahl, K. (Ekstern), Andersen, T. H. (Ekstern), Madsen, M. (Ekstern), Dietz, H. H. (Ekstern)
Pages: 143-153
Publication date: 2001
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

**Publication information**

Journal: Veterinary Microbiology
Volume: 79
Issue number: 2
ISSN (Print): 0378-1135
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 2.65 SJR 1.326 SNIP 1.208
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 1.393 SNIP 1.21 CiteScore 2.56
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
BFI (2014): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 1.281 SNIP 1.262 CiteScore 2.54
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
BFI (2013): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 1.438 SNIP 1.484 CiteScore 3
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 1.437 SNIP 1.579 CiteScore 3.18
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2012): Indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 2
Undgå fedtede hvalpe – undgå lave foderoptagelse sidst i drægtighedsperioden

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Division of Microbiology and Risk Assessment, National Food Institute
Authors: Møller, S. H. (Ekstern), Chriél, M. (Intern)
Publication date: 2001
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Dansk Pelsdyravl
Volume: 4
ISSN (Print): 0011-6424
Ratings:
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
Original language: Danish
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 246848
Publication: Research › Journal article – Annual report year: 2001
Evaluation of the cleaning and disinfection procedure

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Division of Microbiology and Risk Assessment, National Food Institute
Authors: Østergaard, J. (Ekstern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Willadsen, C. (Ekstern)
Publication date: 2000
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Scientifur
Volume: 24
Issue number: 4
ISSN (Print): 0105-2403
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 1
BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
BFI (2012): BFI-level 1
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no
BFI (2011): BFI-level 1
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
BFI (2010): BFI-level 1
BFI (2009): BFI-level 1
BFI (2008): BFI-level 1
Original language: English
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 246889
Publication: Research › Conference article – Annual report year: 2000

Health effects of feeding strategies in the pre-mating and gestation periods of mink

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Division of Microbiology and Risk Assessment, National Food Institute
Authors: Møller, S. H. (Ekstern), Chriél, M. (Intern)
Publication date: 2000
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Scientifur
Volume: 24
Issue number: 4
ISSN (Print): 0105-2403
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 1
BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
Health surveillance in Danish mink farms: a prospective study

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Division of Microbiology and Risk Assessment, National Food Institute
Authors: Dietz, H. H. (Ekstern), Andersen, T. H. (Ekstern), Chriél, M. (Intern)
Publication date: 2000
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Scientifur
Volume: 24
Issue number: 4
ISSN (Print): 0105-2403
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 1
BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
BFI (2012): BFI-level 1
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no
BFI (2011): BFI-level 1
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
BFI (2010): BFI-level 1
BFI (2009): BFI-level 1
BFI (2008): BFI-level 1
Original language: English
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 246893
Publication: Research › Conference article – Annual report year: 2000

Impact of outbreaks of acute aleutian disease in Danish mink farms

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Division of Microbiology and Risk Assessment, National Food Institute
Authors: Chriél, M. (Intern)
Publication date: 2000
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Scientifur
Volume: 24
Interpretation of test results in eradication programmes using multiple sampling.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Division of Microbiology and Risk Assessment, National Food Institute
Authors: Chriél, M. (Intern)
Number of pages: 3
Publication date: 2000

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Proceedings of the 9th Symposium of the International Society for Veterinary Epidemiology and Economics, August 6-11 2000, Colorado, USA
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Conference: Symposium of the International Society for Veterinary Epidemiology and Economics, Colorado, USA, 01/01/2000
Electronic versions:
Chriel.pdf
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 246883
Publication: Research › Article in proceedings – Annual report year: 2000

Kompendium i Veterinær Retsmedicin

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Unknown
Authors: Chriél, M. (Intern)
Publication date: 2000

Publication information
Original language: Danish
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 245567
Publication: Education › Compendium/lecture notes – Annual report year: 2000

Medication in Danish mink farms: A study of the correlation between health status and medication in Danish mink farms
Resultatet af sommerens plasmacytoseundersøgelser

Smitterisici ved pelsdyrproduktion i Danmark
Survival analysis of time-dependent covariates associated with the occurrence of lameness among Danish Standardbreed trotters

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Division of Microbiology and Risk Assessment, National Veterinary Institute, National Food Institute
Authors: Vigre, H. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Hesselholt, M. (Ekstern), Falk-Rønne, J. (Ekstern), Ersbøll, A. (Ekstern)
Publication date: 2000

Host publication information
Title of host publication: 9th symposium of the International Society for Veterinary Epidemiology and Economics
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Conference: 9th Symposium of the International Society for Veterinary Epidemiology and Economics, Breckenridge, CO, United States, 06/08/2000 - 06/08/2000
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 244201
Publication: Research › Article in proceedings – Annual report year: 2000

Transport af pelsdyr

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Division of Microbiology and Risk Assessment, National Food Institute
Authors: Chriél, M. (Intern)
Publication date: 2000
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Dansk Pelsdyravl
Volume: 5
ISSN (Print): 0011-6424
Ratings:
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
Original language: Danish
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 246844
Publication: Research › Journal article – Annual report year: 2000

Desinfektion

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Unknown
Authors: Chriél, M. (Intern)
Publication date: 1999
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Dansk Pelsdyravl
Volume: 1
ISSN (Print): 0011-6424
Ratings:
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
Et nyt årtusinde uden plasmacytose - slut op om bekæmpelsesprogrammet!

Generalised linear mixed models analysis of risk factors for contamination of Danish broiler flocks with Salmonella typhimurium

We present a retrospective observational study of risk factors associated with the occurrence of Salmonella typhimurium (ST) in Danish broiler flocks. The study is based on recordings from 1994 in the ante-mortem database maintained by the Danish Poultry Council. The epidemiological units are the broiler flocks (about 4000 flocks) which are clustered within producers. Broiler flocks with ST-infected parent stocks show increased risk of salmonella infection, and also the hatchery affects the salmonella status significantly. Among the rearing factors, only the use of medicine as well as the time of rearing, and the sampling method are significant. Epidemiological control would seem most efficient on starting at the top levels of the production hierarchy from which a major part of the ST contamination is derived. A secondary purpose of the study is to evaluate different statistical approaches and software for the analysis of a moderately-sized data set of veterinary origin. We compare the results from five analyses of the generalised linear mixed model (GLMM) type. The first observation is that the results agree reasonably well and lead to similar conclusions. A closer look reveals certain patterns of bias and estimation accuracy that correspond well with theoretical findings and practical experience reported in the statistical literature.
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 2.2 SJR 1.185 SNIP 1.329
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 1.26 SNIP 1.23 CiteScore 2.1
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
BFI (2014): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 1.267 SNIP 1.421 CiteScore 2.37
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
BFI (2013): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 1.247 SNIP 1.552 CiteScore 2.49
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 1.274 SNIP 1.452 CiteScore 2.45
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2012): Indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 1.211 SNIP 1.303 CiteScore 2.24
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2011): Indexed yes
BFI (2010): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 1.155 SNIP 1.28
Web of Science (2010): Indexed yes
BFI (2009): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 1.022 SNIP 1.34
Web of Science (2009): Indexed yes
BFI (2008): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 1.066 SNIP 1.273
Web of Science (2008): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 1.006 SNIP 1.36
Web of Science (2007): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 1.056 SNIP 1.305
Web of Science (2006): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 0.926 SNIP 1.438
Web of Science (2005): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2004): SJR 0.807 SNIP 1.147
Web of Science (2004): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2003): SJR 0.865 SNIP 1.346
Web of Science (2003): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2002): SJR 0.924 SNIP 1.423
Web of Science (2002): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2001): SJR 1.044 SNIP 1.415
Web of Science (2001): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2000): SJR 0.945 SNIP 1.272
Web of Science (2000): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (1999): SJR 0.639 SNIP 1.008
Original language: English
chicken, statistical modelling, generalised linear mixed model, Salmonella typhimurium, transmission
DOIs:
10.1016/S0167-5877(99)00016-1
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 230964
Publication: Research - peer-review › Journal article – Annual report year: 1999
Influence of farm, feed-producer and season on incidence of gastrointestinal disorders in Danish farm mink

The distribution of gastrointestinal disorders in mink in Danish farms is presented based on data collected in a longitudinal design. The time at risk was from weaning in June until pelting in November. The occurrence of gastrointestinal disorders after weaning of the mink kits together with the distribution within farms was studied. The period of highest risk was in the months immediately after weaning (July and August). More than 17% of the farms recorded GI disorders among greater than or equal to 10% of pairs of animals. A multilevel statistical analysis showed that besides the effect of time after weaning, a significant part of the variation in the incidence could be attributed to the farm and feed-producer. The potential for bias is discussed.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Technical University of Denmark
Authors: Rattenborg, E. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Dietz, H. H. (Ekstern)
Pages: 231-237
Publication date: 1999
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Preventive Veterinary Medicine
Volume: 38
Issue number: 4
ISSN (Print): 0167-5877
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 2.2 SJR 1.185 SNIP 1.329
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 1.26 SNIP 1.23 CiteScore 2.1
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
BFI (2014): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 1.267 SNIP 1.421 CiteScore 2.37
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
BFI (2013): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 1.247 SNIP 1.552 CiteScore 2.49
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 1.274 SNIP 1.452 CiteScore 2.45
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2012): Indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 1.211 SNIP 1.303 CiteScore 2.24
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2011): Indexed yes
BFI (2010): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 1.155 SNIP 1.28
Web of Science (2010): Indexed yes
BFI (2009): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 1.022 SNIP 1.34
Web of Science (2009): Indexed yes
BFI (2008): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 1.066 SNIP 1.273
Nu kommer lovgivningen om bekæmpelse af plasmacytose

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Unknown
Authors: Chriél, M. (Intern)
Publication date: 1999
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Dansk Pelsdyravl
Volume: 3
ISSN (Print): 0011-6424
Ratings:
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
Original language: Danish
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 246841
Publication: Research › Journal article – Annual report year: 1999

Test for plasmacytose

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Unknown
Authors: Chriél, M. (Intern)
Publication date: 1999
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Dansk Pelsdyravl
The occurrence of clinical outbreaks of enzootic pneumonia in calves in ten Danish dairy herds during the winter 1996-97: descriptive results

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Unknown
Authors: Alban, L. (Ekstern), Larsen, E. L. (Ekstern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Tegtmeier, C. (Ekstern), Nielsen, T. K. (Ekstern), Goodall, E. A. (Ekstern)
Publication date: 1999

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Proceedings of Society for Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Conference: Society for Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine, 01/01/1999
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 246881
Publication: Research › Article in proceedings – Annual report year: 1999

Antimicrobial resistance mechanism. Entering the postmicrobial era?

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University
Authors: Olsen, J. E. (Ekstern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Aalbæk, B. (Ekstern), Dietz, H. H. (Ekstern)
Pages: 268-272
Publication date: 1998

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Proceedings of the 17th Nordic Veterinary Congress 4th-7th August 1998 Helsinki, Finland
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 246879
Publication: Research › Article in proceedings – Annual report year: 1998

A questionnaire survey on nematode control practices on horse farms in Denmark and the existence of risk factors for the development of anthelmintic resistance

A questionnaire survey to obtain information on endoparasite control practices and management on 68 Danish horse farms was undertaken in 1995. The study revealed that foals, young horses and adults were, on average, annually treated 4.3, 4.0 and 3.7 times, respectively. The most commonly used drug from 1993-1995 was ivermectin. On average 2.4 different drugs were used annually. The most used method of weight estimation was eye measure: for foals by 78%, for youngsters by 81% and adults by 82% of the herd owners. The most commonly used weight in the dosing of anthelmintics was individual weight of the horse: 72% of the herd owners dosed their foals this way, 76% their youngsters and 75% their adults. Sixty percent of the herd owners treated at turn out, 47% at housing, 57% treated when buying new horses, 26% treated when stabling visiting horses, 78% applied pasture change and 18% performed alternate/mixed grazing. Sixty one percent of the herds had experienced problems with diarrhoea and in 18% of the cases the suspected cause was considered to be endoparasites. 33% of the farms performed disease registration and on 25% Faecal Egg Count Reduction tests had been performed before entering this study. The herd owners obtained their formation about endoparasite control from veterinarians, meetings and papers in that order of importance.

General information
State: Published
Kompendium i Veterinær Retsmedicin - sygdomsbekæmpelses-programmer

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Unknown
Authors: Chriél, M. (Intern), Enøe, C. (Ekstern)
Publication date: 1998

Publication information
Original language: Danish
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 245592
Publication: Research - peer-review › Journal article – Annual report year: 1998

Plasmacytose i de vilde mink

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Unknown
Authors: Chriél, M. (Intern), Dietz, H. H. (Ekstern)
Publication date: 1998
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Dansk Pelsdyravl
Volume: 8
ISSN (Print): 0011-6424
Ratings:
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
Original language: Danish
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 246835
Publication: Research › Journal article – Annual report year: 1998

Rengøring og desinfektion af pelsdyrfarme

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Unknown
Authors: Chriél, M. (Intern), Pedersen, H. (Ekstern), Østergaard, J. (Ekstern), Willadsen, C. (Ekstern)
Pages: 35
Publication date: 1998
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Dansk Pelsdyravl
ISSN (Print): 0011-6424
Ratings:
Risk Assessment of Importing Classical Swine Fever to Denmark

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Unknown
Authors: Rugbjerg, H. (Ekstern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Thomsen, L. K. (Ekstern), Willeberg, P. (Ekstern)
Pages: 208-214
Publication date: 1998

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Proceedings of the Society for Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Conference: The Society for Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine, 01/01/1998
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 246877
Publication: Research › Article in proceedings – Annual report year: 1998

Udbrud af lungeplasmacytose

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Unknown
Authors: Chriél, M. (Intern)
Publication date: 1998
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Dansk Pelsdyravl
Volume: 10
ISSN (Print): 0011-6424
Ratings:
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
Original language: Danish
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 246836
Publication: Research › Journal article – Annual report year: 1998

Vinter-klargøring af pelsdyrfarme

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Unknown
Authors: Chriél, M. (Intern)
Publication date: 1998
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Dansk Pelsdyravl
Volume: 12
ISSN (Print): 0011-6424
Ratings:
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
Dependence between Sensitivity, Specificity and Prevalence analysed by means of Gibbs Sampling

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University
Authors: Chriél, M. (Intern), Willeberg, P. (Ekstern)
Publication date: 1997

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Proceedings of the 8th Symposium of the International Society for Veterinary Epidemiology and Economics, Epidemiologie et Sante Animale
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Conference: The 8th Symposium of the International Society for Veterinary Epidemiology and Economics, Epidemiologie et Sante Animale, Paris, France, 01/01/1997
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 246868
Publication: Research › Article in proceedings – Annual report year: 1997

Diagnostic accuracy of estimating the number of CL and ovarian volume to predict superovulatory response in dairy cattle

The superovulatory response of 44 dairy cattle was assessed by estimating the number of CL and ovarian volume per rectum before non-surgical recovery of eggs. The study included the recovery of greater than or equal to 3 total eggs and greater than or equal to 2 viable/transferable embryos which were then used retrospectively to determine the diagnostic accuracy of rectal palpation in predicting superovulatory response. When 0.5) when 5-12 CL were palpated. The Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curves demonstrated that estimating the number of CL was more accurate than the ovarian volume in assessing superovulatory response. The best cutoff point, where fewest mistakes were made, was when 9 CL were palpated. At this point of maximum accuracy, the likelihood ratio for a positive test result in the recovery of greater than or equal to 2 viable embryos was 6.5 and that of a negative test result was 0.3. In conclusion, it was shown that the estimation of the number of CL per rectum in order to predict the recovery of greater than or equal to 3 eggs or greater than or equal to 2 viable/transferable embryos was diagnostically optimized when 5-12 CL were palpated.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Sokoine University of Agriculture, Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University
Authors: Kanuya, N. (Ekstern), Schmidt, M. (Ekstern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Greve, T. (Ekstern)
Pages: 291-296
Publication date: 1997
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Reproduction in Domestic Animals
Volume: 32
Issue number: 6
ISSN (Print): 1439-0531
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 1
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 1.38 SJR 0.551 SNIP 0.924
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 0.639 SNIP 0.999 CiteScore 1.39
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 0.695 SNIP 0.916 CiteScore 1.55
Fedtede hvalpe: Lad tæverne selv bestemme

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University
Authors: Chriél, M. (Intern)
Pages: 196-198
Publication date: 1997
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Dansk Pelsdyravl
Volume: 4
Issue number: 97
ISSN (Print): 0011-6424
Ratings:
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
Original language: Danish
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 246833
Publication: Research - peer-review › Journal article – Annual report year: 1997

Generalized linear mixed models applied to large-scale Salmonella data for Danish broiler flocks. Prevalence analysed by means of Gibbs Sampling
Hierarchical, Cross-classified Modelling of Salmonella Typhimurium Sources in Danish Broilers

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University
Authors: Chriél, M. (Intern), Goldstein, H. (Ekstern), Munck, C. (Ekstern)
Publication date: 1997

Publication information
Original language: English
Series: DINA rapport
Number: 57
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 246832
Publication: Research › Report – Annual report year: 1997

A retrospective study on salmonella infection in Danish broiler flocks

A retrospective longitudinal study was conducted to identify risk factors associated with Salmonella enterica infection in Danish broiler production. The study was based on information in the antemortem database (AM database) where data were available for all broiler Becks slaughtered over the 2-year period from 1992 to 1993 in Denmark. The AM database contains information collected by the ante-mortem veterinarians, from the slaughterhouses, and from the salmonella...
examinations carried out at the National Veterinary Laboratory. The epidemiological unit was the individual broiler flock. The salmonella status of the flock was determined by examining the caecal tonsils from 16 3-week-old chickens from each flock. This procedure would detect a salmonella-infected flock, with a probability above 95%, if the prevalence is above 20%. Furthermore, the structure and quality of the collected data have been evaluated.

Fourteen variables were selected for analysis by multivariable logistic regression. An increased risk of salmonella infection in the broiler Becks was associated with the biggest hatcheries and feedmill, with an increasing number of houses on the farm, if the preceding flock was infected, and if the flock was reared in the autumn. Additionally, the main variables of the model were analysed by including a random effect at the house level. This resulted only in minor changes of the parameter estimates.
Anvendelse af diagnostiske tests i veterinær praksis illustreret ved diagnosticering af Felin Leukæmi Virus (FeLV) infektion hos katte

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University
Authors: Chriél, M. (Intern), Enøe, C. (Ekstern)
Pages: 811-814
Publication date: 1996
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Dansk Veterinærtidsskrift
Volume: 79
Issue number: 18
ISSN (Print): 1600-2032
Ratings:
BFI (2008): BFI-level 1
Web of Science (2004): Indexed yes
Original language: Danish
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 245586
Publication: Research - peer-review › Journal article – Annual report year: 1996

Risikofaktorer associeret med salmonellaforekomst i danske slagtekyllinge-flokke

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Section for Veterinary Diagnostics, Division of Veterinary Diagnostics and Research, National Veterinary Institute, Division of Microbiology and Risk Assessment, National Food Institute
Authors: Skov, M. N. (Ekstern), Angen, Ø. (Intern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Agger, J. F. (Ekstern), Bisgaard, M. (Ekstern)
Pages: 435-439
Risikofaktorer associeret med salmonellaforekomst i danske slagtekyllinger

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Unknown
Authors: Skov, M. N. (Ekstern), Angen, Ø. (Ekstern), Chriél, M. (Intern), Agger, J. F. (Ekstern), Bisgaard, M. (Ekstern)
Pages: 435-439
Publication date: 1996
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: DANSK VETERINÆRTIDSSKRIFT
Volume: 79
Issue number: 10
ISSN (Print): 0106-6854
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 1
BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
BFI (2012): BFI-level 1
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no
BFI (2011): BFI-level 1
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
BFI (2010): BFI-level 1
BFI (2009): BFI-level 1
BFI (2008): BFI-level 1
Original language: Danish
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 242088
Publication: Research › Journal article – Annual report year: 1996

Disease Outbreak Investigation and Disease Control
ERASMUS-course in "Models and Quantitative Aspects of Veterinary Epidemiology".

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute
Authors: Chriél, M. (Intern)
Publication date: 1995
Risikofaktorer for fedtede hvalpe

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute
Authors: Chriél, M. (Intern)
Number of pages: 9
Publication date: 1995

Host publication information
Title of host publication: NJF-høstmøde : Subsektion for pelsdyr
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Conference: NJF-høstmøde, Denmark, 01/01/1995
Publication: Research - peer-review › Article in proceedings – Annual report year: 1995

Bayesian Nets for Mastitis Diagnosis in Danish Organic and Conventional Dairy Herds

General information
State: Published
Organisations: University of Copenhagen, Aalborg University, Aarhus University, Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University, Research Center Foulum
Publication date: 1994

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Proceedings of the 7th Symposium of the International Society for Veterinary Epidemiology and Economics
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Conference: The 7th Symposium of the International Society for Veterinary Epidemiology and Economics, Nairobi, Kenya, 01/01/1994
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 246866
Publication: Research › Article in proceedings – Annual report year: 1994

Diegivningssygens egentlige årsag endnu uopklaret

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University
Authors: Chriél, M. (Intern)
Pages: 204-205
Publication date: 1994
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Dansk Pelsdyravl
Volume: 5
ISSN (Print): 0011-6424
Ratings:
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
Original language: Danish
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 246825
Publication: Research › Journal article – Annual report year: 1994
Fagdyrlæge i svin søges til dynamisk smådyrsklinik!

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University
Authors: Chriél, M. (Intern)
Publication date: 1994
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: B.I.Agrovet
Original language: Danish
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 246824
Publication: Research › Journal article – Annual report year: 1994

Fedtede hvalpe - effektiv indsats begrænser tab

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University
Authors: Chriél, M. (Intern)
Pages: 180-181
Publication date: 1994
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Dansk Pelsdyravl
Volume: 4
ISSN (Print): 0011-6424
Ratings:
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
Original language: Danish
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 246826
Publication: Research › Journal article – Annual report year: 1994

Wet Mink Kits, an Epidemiological Investigation of Risk Factors

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University
Authors: Chriél, M. (Intern)
Publication date: 1994
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Publication: Research - peer-review › Paper – Annual report year: 1994

Wet mink kits, an epidemiologic investigation on risk factors

General information
State: Published
Organisations: University of Copenhagen
Authors: Chriél, M. (Intern)
Pages: 291-295
Publication date: 1994
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Scientifur
Volume: 18
Issue number: 4
Epidemiologiske studier af Aleutian Disease hos mink

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Unknown
Authors: Chriél, M. (Intern)
Publication date: 1991

Publication information
Original language: Danish
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 245559
Publication: Research › Ph.D. thesis – Annual report year: 1991

Projects:

Reservoirværters mulige rolle for persistens af rådysyge
National Veterinary Institute
Bacteriology & Parasitology
Diagnostic & Development
Period: 01/10/2017 → 01/07/2018
Number of participants: 2
Project applicant:
Chriél, Mariann (Intern)
Project Coordinator:
Petersen, Heidi Huus (Intern)

Optimization of antibiotic therapy in mink - MIC values and consumption
National Food Institute
Period: 01/03/2017 → 29/02/2020
Number of participants: 5
Phd Student:
Nikolaisen, Nanett Kvist (Intern)
The importance of the immunological competence of the minkdam during the perinatal and suckling period for the development of "wet kit syndrome".

Department of Systems Biology  
Period: 01/10/2015 → 30/09/2018  
Number of participants: 4  
Phd Student:  
Mathiesen, Ronja (Intern)  
Supervisor:  
Chriél, Mariann (Intern)  
Struve, Tina (Intern)  
Main Supervisor:  
Heegaard, Peter Mikael Helweg (Intern)  

Financing sources  
Source: Internal funding (public)  
Name of research programme: ErhvervsPhD-ordningen VTU  
Project: PhD

Activities:

Evaluation of the cleaning and disinfection procedures  
Period: 13 Sep 2000 → 15 Sep 2000  
Mariann Chriél (Speaker)  
National Food Institute  
Division of Microbiology and Risk Assessment  
Description  
Place: The 7th International Scientific Congress in Fur Animal Production, Kastoria, Greece  
Related external organisation  
Unknown external organisation  
Activity: Talks and presentations  Conference presentations

Health effects of feeding strategies in the pre-mating and gestation periods of mink  
Period: 13 Sep 2000 → 15 Sep 2000  
Mariann Chriél (Speaker)  
National Food Institute  
Division of Microbiology and Risk Assessment  
Description  
Place: The VIIth International Scientific Congress in Fur Animal Production, Kastoria, Greece  
Related external organisation  
Unknown external organisation
Health surveillance in Danish mink farms - a prospective study
Period: 13 Sep 2000 → 15 Sep 2000
Mariann Chriél (Speaker)
National Food Institute
Division of Microbiology and Risk Assessment

Description
Place: The 7th International Scientific Congress in Fur Animal Production, Kastoria, Greece

Related external organisation

Impact of outbreaks of acute aleutian disease in Danish mink farms
Period: 13 Sep 2000 → 15 Sep 2000
Mariann Chriél (Speaker)
National Food Institute
Division of Microbiology and Risk Assessment

Description
Place: The 7th International Scientific Congress in Fur Animal Production, Kastoria, Greece

Related external organisation

Medication in Danish mink farms: A study of the correlation between health status and medication in Danish mink farms
Period: 13 Sep 2000 → 15 Sep 2000
Mariann Chriél (Speaker)
National Food Institute
Division of Microbiology and Risk Assessment

Description
Place: The 7th International Scientific Congress in Fur Animal Production, Kastoria, Greece

Related external organisation

Interpretation of test results in eradication programmes using multiple sampling
Mariann Chriél (Speaker)
National Food Institute
Division of Microbiology and Risk Assessment

Description
Place: The 9th Symposium of the International Society for Veterinary Epidemiology and Economics, Colorado, USA

Related external organisation

Unknown external organisation
Activity: Talks and presentations › Conference presentations