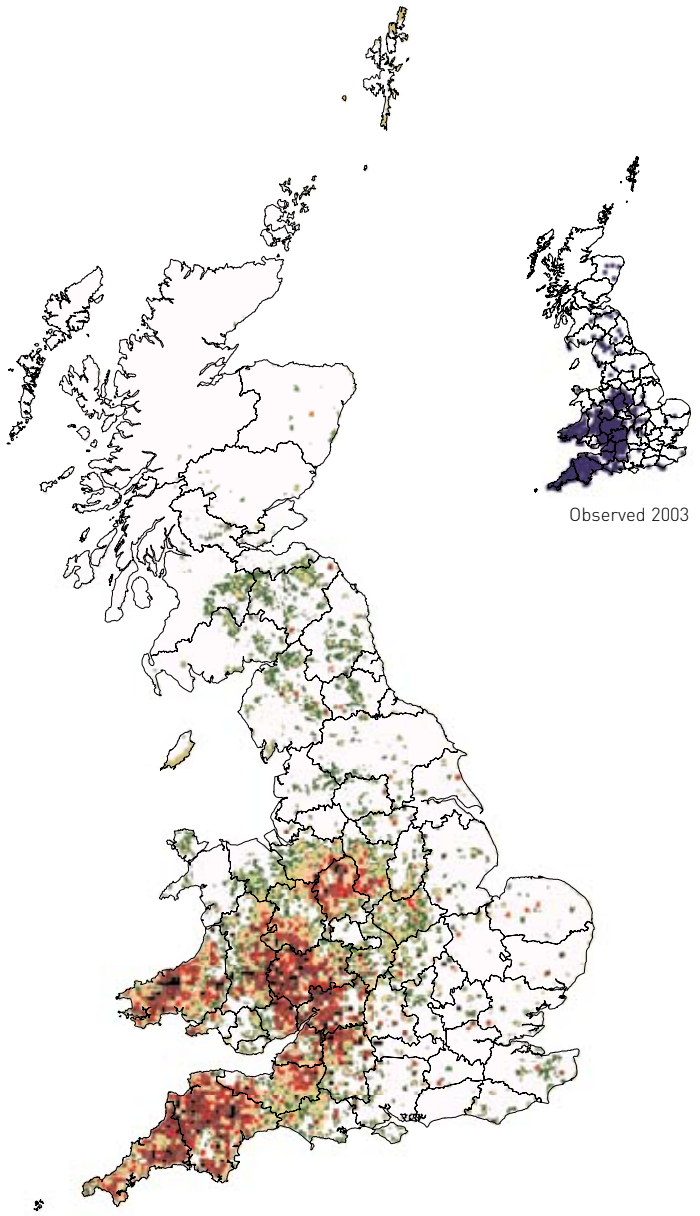
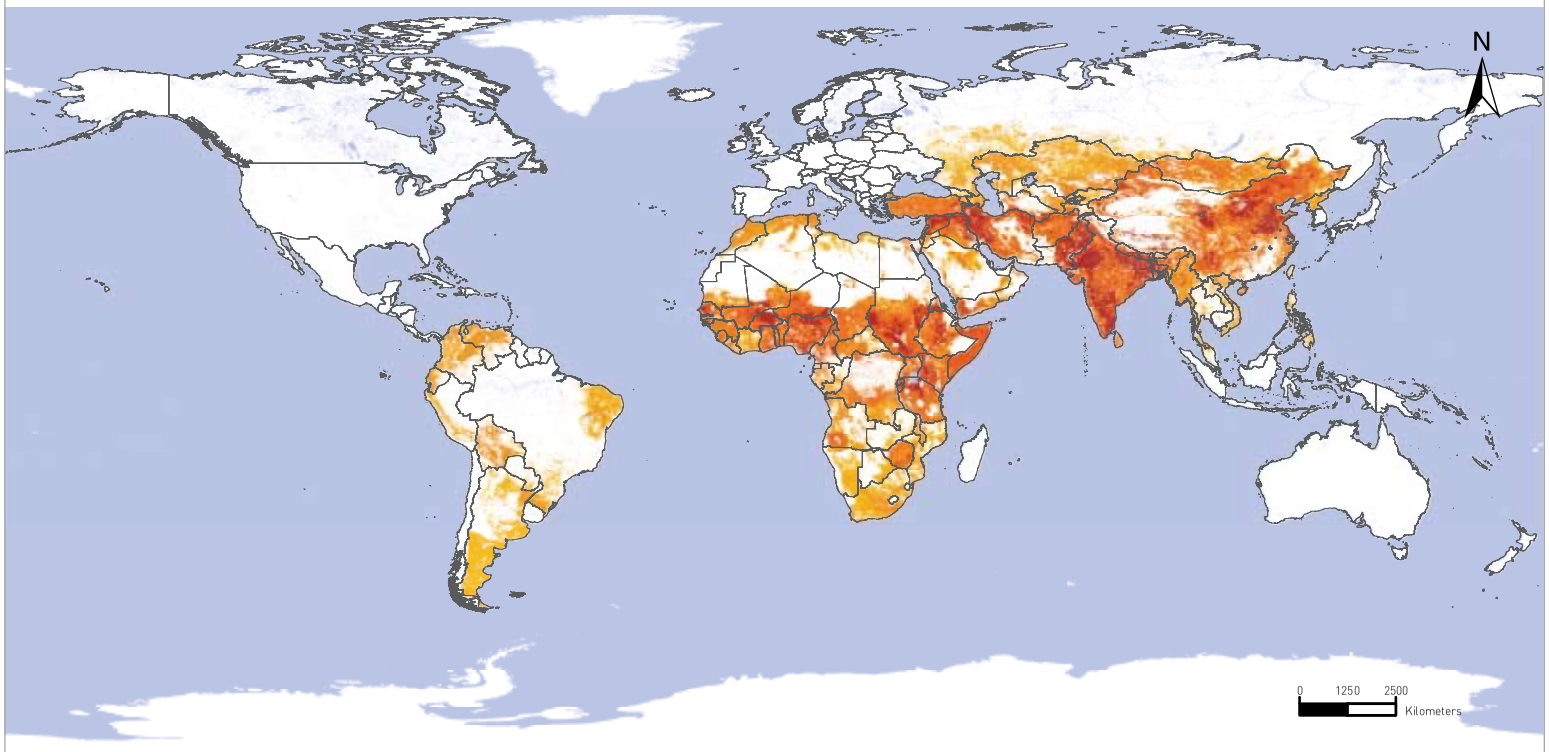
7.23 BTB RISK IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 2003



Source: Adapted from Wint *et al.*, 2002.

7.24 ASSIGNED PREVALENCE INDEX FOR FMD IN SMALL RUMINANTS

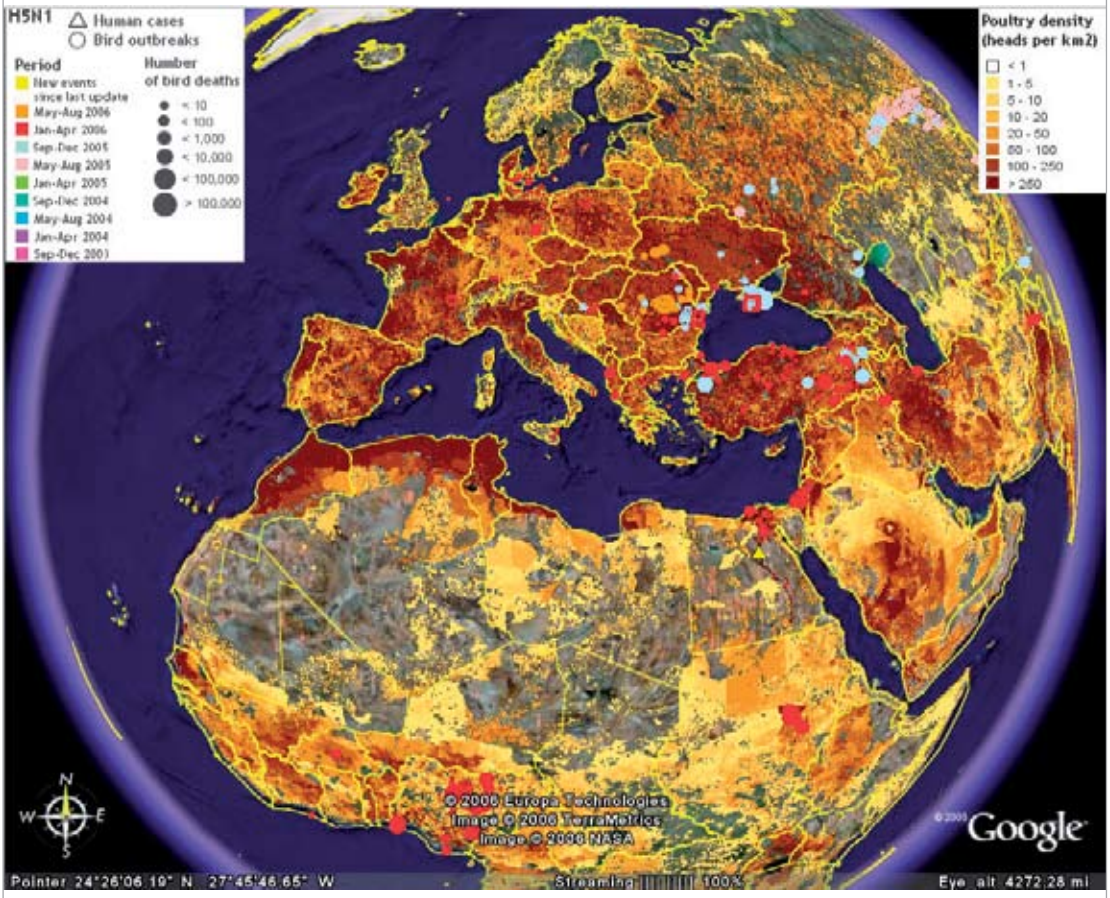


Assigned prevalence Index

0–0.1	1–5	50–100	International boundary
0.1–0.5	5–10	>100	Water
0.5–1	10–50		

Source: Adapted from Wint and Sumpion, 2005.

7.25 GOOGLE EARTH GLOBAL POULTRY MAPS, DERIVED FROM THE GLW, AS A BACKDROP TO THE SPREAD OF BIRD 'FLU



Source: http://declanbutler.info/Flumaps1/avianflu.html.

direct monitoring is unreliable or sparse. Reliable surveillance data for FMD, on which to base prevalence estimates, is only available for a small proportion of countries. New approaches are therefore required to estimate the potential disease burden in countries with large animal populations that may hold a significant proportion of the global pool of FMD virus.

In an attempt to overcome the lack of quantitative information, FMD surveillance data for 'representative' country or husbandry systems has been used to generate annualized incidence values that may then be applied to countries with the same, or similar, conjectural FMD status (Wint and Sumption, 2005).

A constant incidence was then applied for all countries within the same zone of conjectural FMD status. This assigned incidence index was combined with the density distributions of each species to derive an indicative prevalence index within countries. The resultant global FMD prevalence index for cattle is shown in Figure 7.24.

In such an approach, the main variable driving the number of cases is the population at risk. Thus the