Description of data

Study: Tråvén M, Axén C, Svensson A, Björkman C, Emanuelson U (2022) Prevalence of bovine norovirus and nebovirus and risk factors for infection in Swedish dairy herds. MDPI Dairy, 3, 137–147. https://doi.org/10.3390/dairy3010011

The aim of the study was to determine the prevalence of bovine norovirus and nebovirus infections in dairy calves in Sweden. A secondary aim was to analyse herd and management factors associated with the disease. In this study, samples and data collected for another study in 2005-2007 were used. The samples and data were originally collected for studying *Cryptosporidium* infections (Silverlås et al. 2009. Prev. Vet. Med. 90, 242-253). In the original study, 50 dairy herds with >50 cows per herd in 5 regions in southern and central Sweden were randomly selected. Fecal samples from 5 calves 2-30 days of age were collected by a veterinarian visiting each farm once. For more information about selection of herds and calves for sampling, see the published paper. For the present study, samples were analysed by RT-PCR for bovine norovirus and nebovirus. For specification of the methods, see the published paper. The management data were collected at the farm visits by observation and interview of farmers using a standardized questionnaire.

Data are found in the csv files: Noro_nebo_calf_level_data_csv
Noro_nebo_herd_level_data_csv

Access to the datasets through the digital archive at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU) https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12703/3937

Coding of the datasets is found in the csv file: Noro_nebo_coding_of_variables