



Organisation  
Mondiale  
de la Santé  
Animale

World  
Organisation  
for Animal  
Health

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Mundial  
de Sanidad  
Animal

# Animal health situation of OIE Member Countries in Europe 1<sup>st</sup> semester 2010

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# Topics

- 1. Livestock population**
- 2. Animal health situation**
- 3. Contingency plans and simulation exercises**
- 4. Transparency**

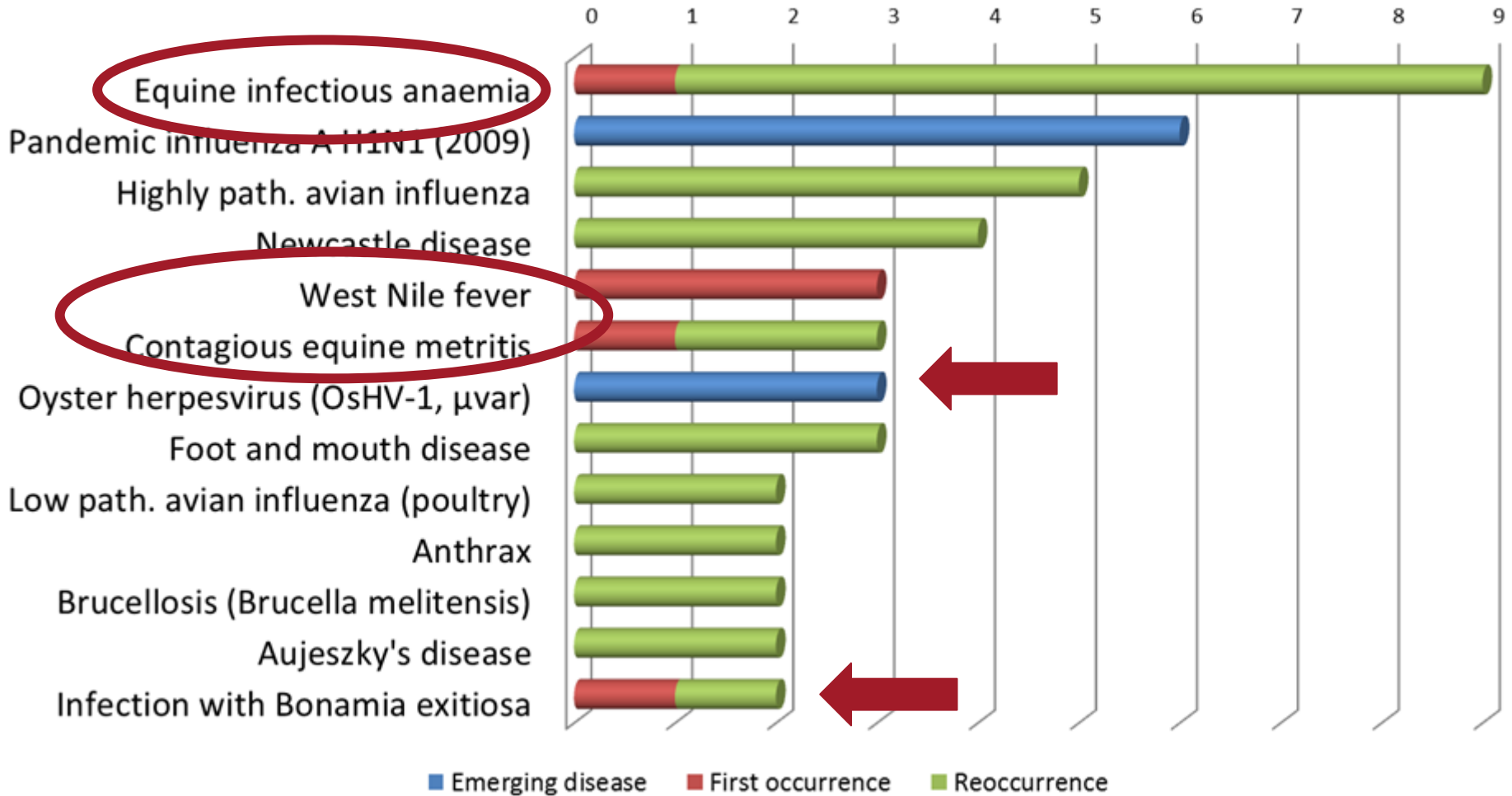
# 1- Livestock population

Year	Cattle	Sheep & goats	Swine	Equines	Poultry
2006	123 M.	179 M.	143 M.	7 M.	2 164 M.
2008	140 M.	174 M.	178 M.	6 M.	3 042 M.
<b>2010</b>	<b>127 M.</b>	<b>187 M.</b>	<b>170 M.</b>	<b>5 M.</b>	<b>2 260 M.</b>

## 2- Animal health situation

- **Exceptional epidemiological events**
- **Bluetongue**
- **Classical swine fever**
- **Equine infectious anaemia**
- **Q fever**
- **Rabies**
- **West Nile fever**
- **Infection with *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis***
- **Oyster herpesvirus (OsHV-1)**

# Exceptional epi. events in 2010

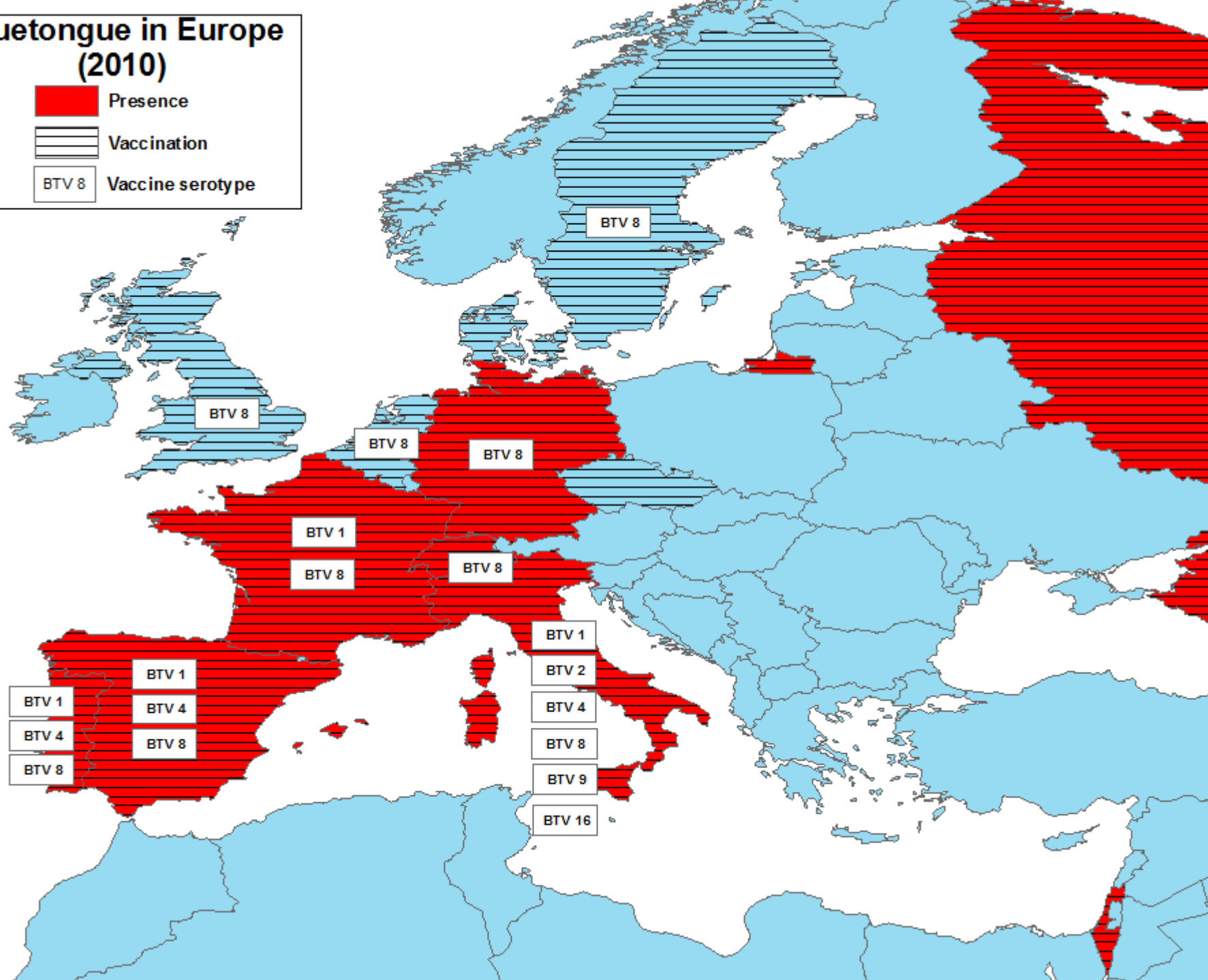
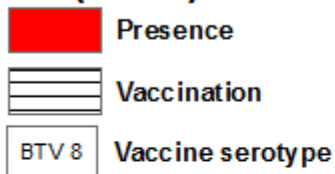


# Bluetongue

- **Situation has improved significantly**
- **Vaccination widely practiced**
- **Several countries report the absence of new cases in 2010**

	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
<b>New outbreaks</b>	<b>49 618</b>	<b>44 822</b>	<b>1 085</b>

# Bluetongue in Europe (2010)



# Classical swine fever

- **CSF still a concern in few limited areas of Europe**
  - difficulty of controlling the diseases in the wild boar population
- **Vaccination of domestic pigs and wild boars is used to control the spread of the disease**
  - Several countries use oral vaccination only in defined high-risk areas
- **Specific surveillance of the wildlife population is required to determine the presence or absence of virus circulation in wildlife**

# Classical swine fever

<b>Countries running oral vaccination programme</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Bulgaria</li><li>2. France (soon to stop)</li><li>3. Germany</li><li>4. Romania</li></ol>
<b>Countries running domestic pig vaccination programme</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia</li><li>2. Montenegro</li><li>3. Russia</li><li>4. Serbia</li><li>5. Ukraine</li></ol>

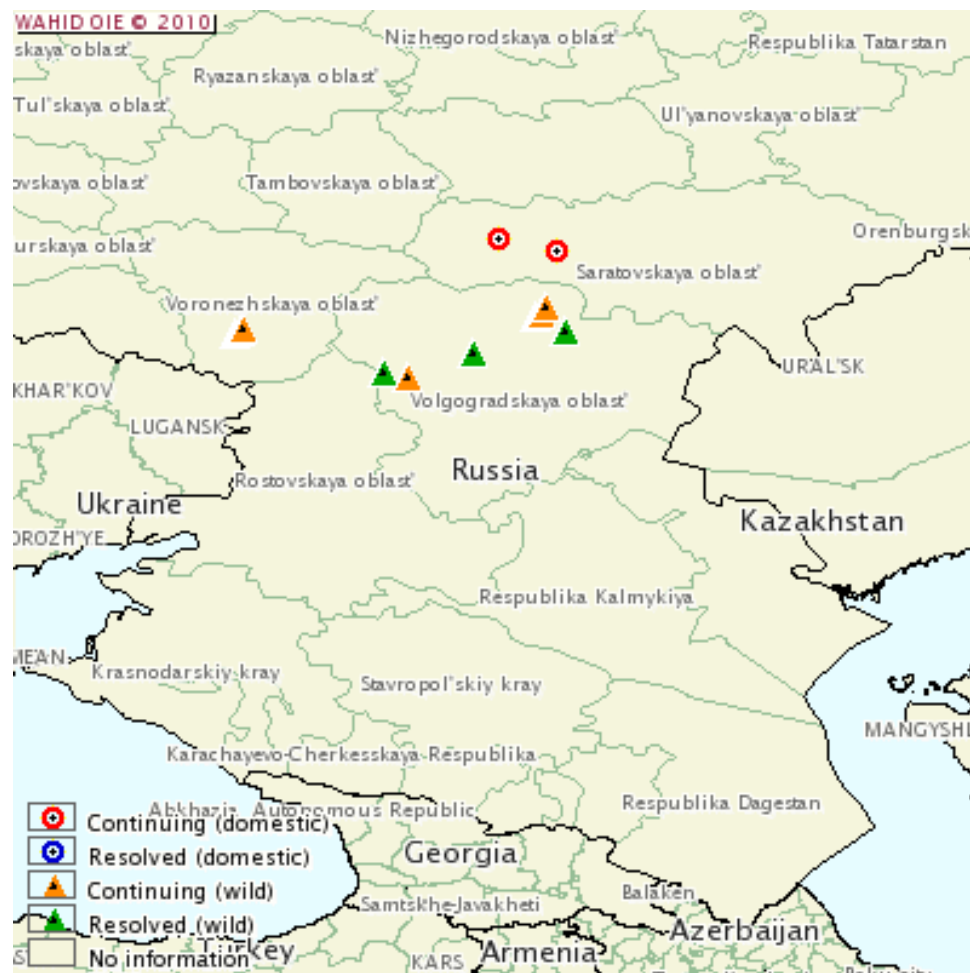
# Classical swine fever

- **Currently reported in a limited part of Russia**

- reported in areas ecologically and economically connected with territories earlier affected by CSF

- **9 outbreaks occurred between January and February 2010**

- 7 cases in pigs
- 23 cases in wild boar



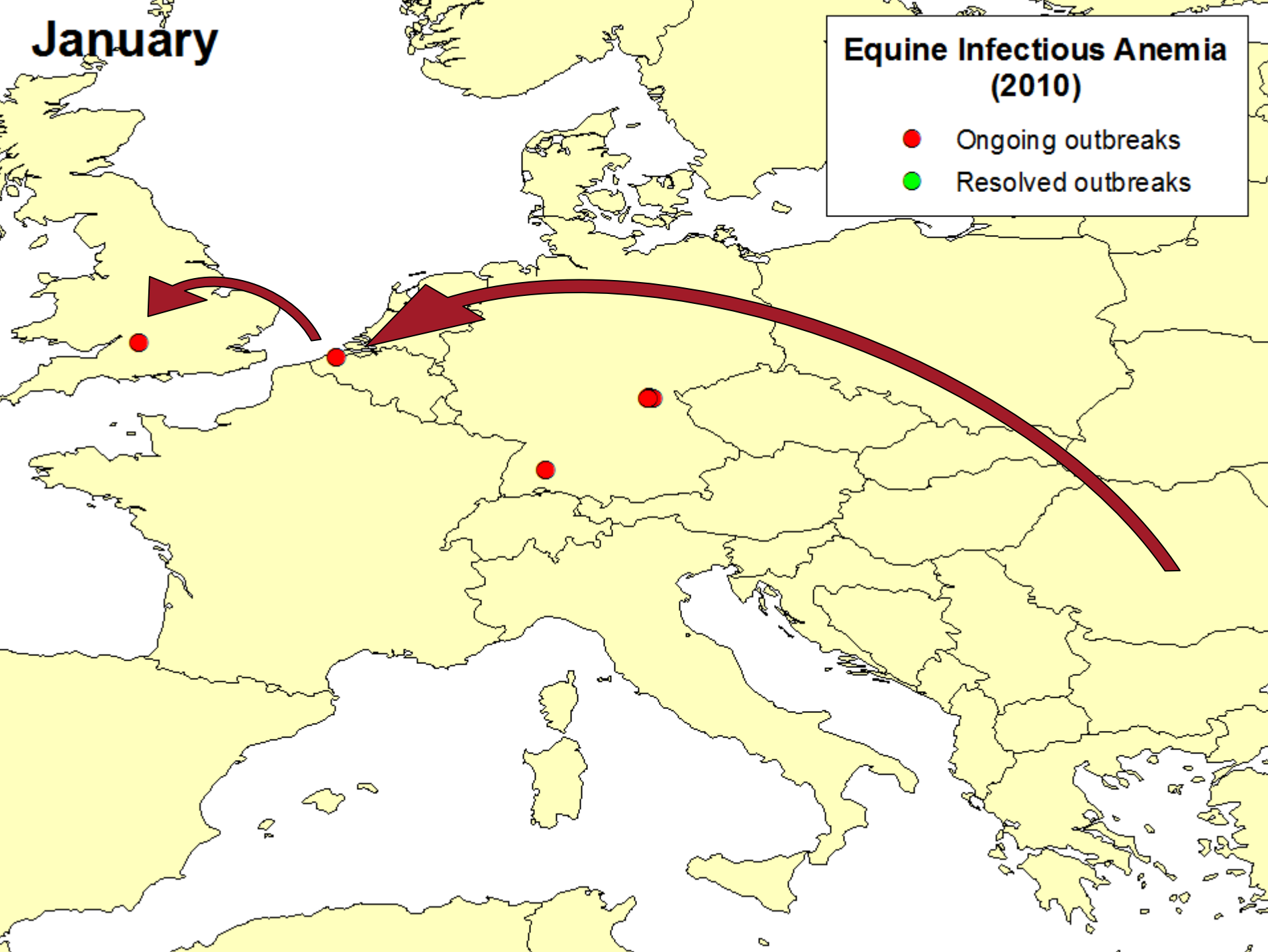
# Equine infectious anaemia

- **In Europe, EIA is reported to be present in some zones and international movement of horses allowed the spread to disease-free areas**
- **There is no vaccine for EIA and the infected horses become lifelong carriers**

**January**

**Equine Infectious Anemia  
(2010)**

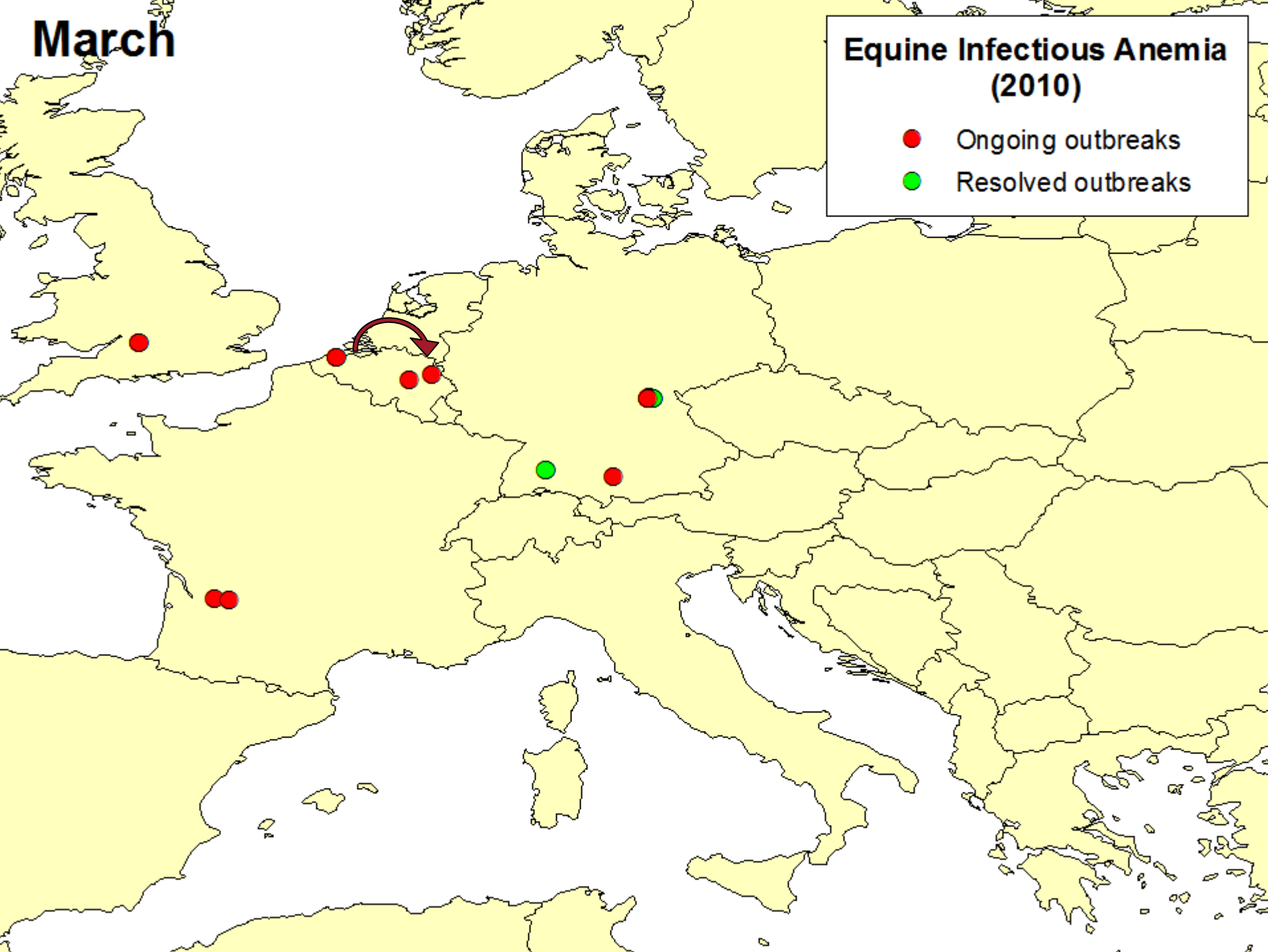
- Ongoing outbreaks
- Resolved outbreaks



**March**

**Equine Infectious Anemia  
(2010)**

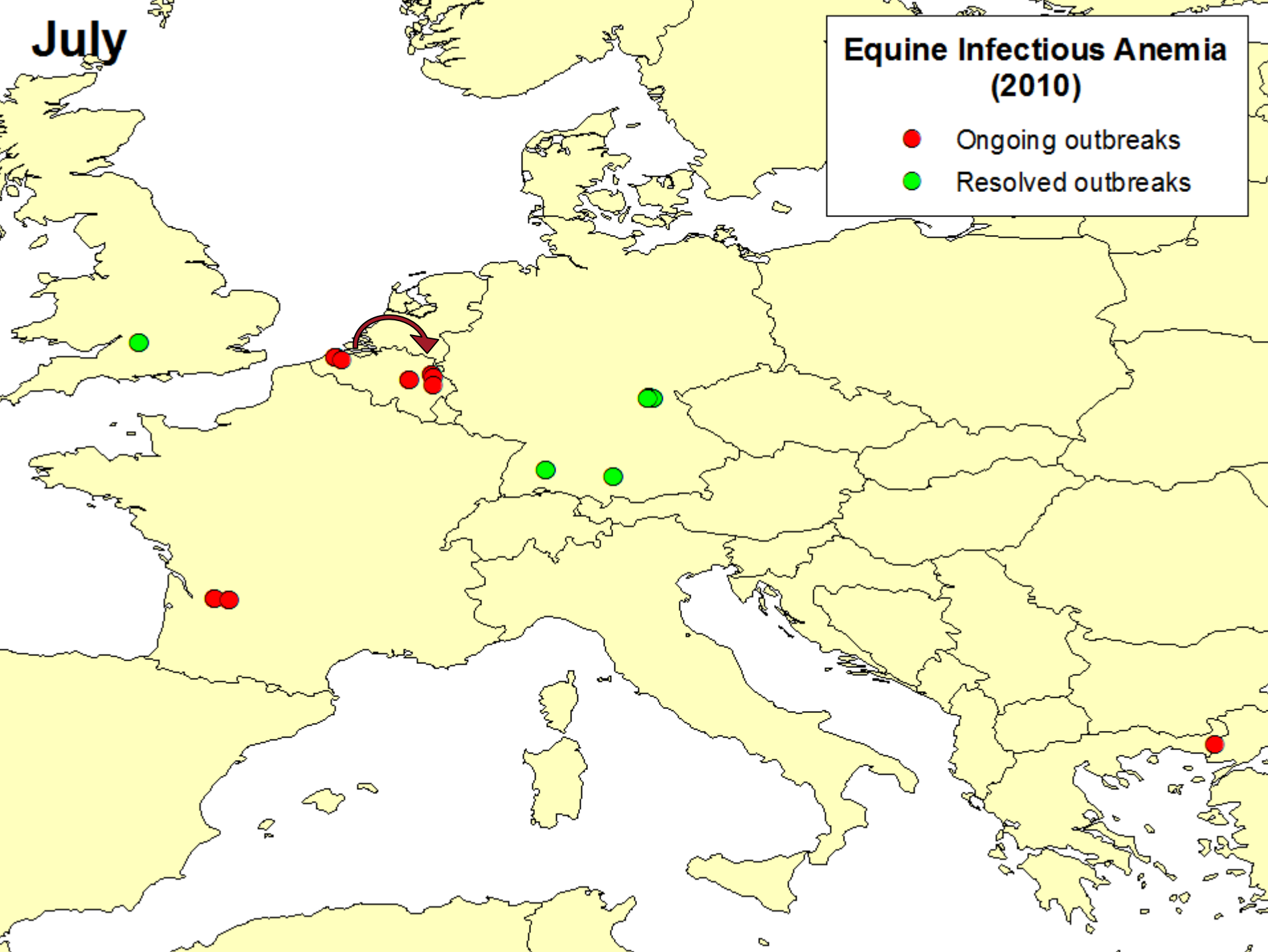
- Ongoing outbreaks
- Resolved outbreaks



July

### Equine Infectious Anemia (2010)

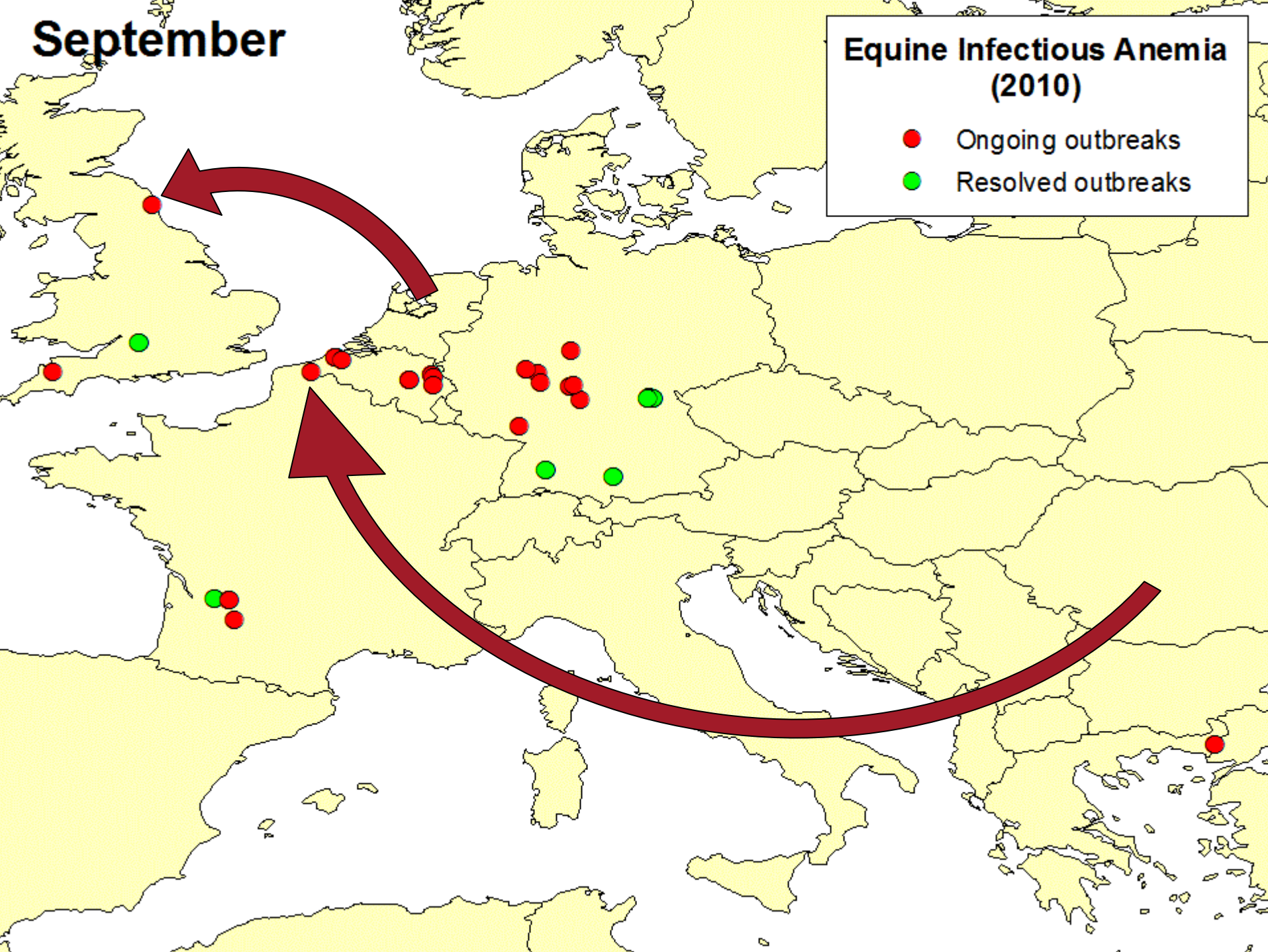
- Ongoing outbreaks
- Resolved outbreaks



# September

## Equine Infectious Anemia (2010)

- Ongoing outbreaks
- Resolved outbreaks



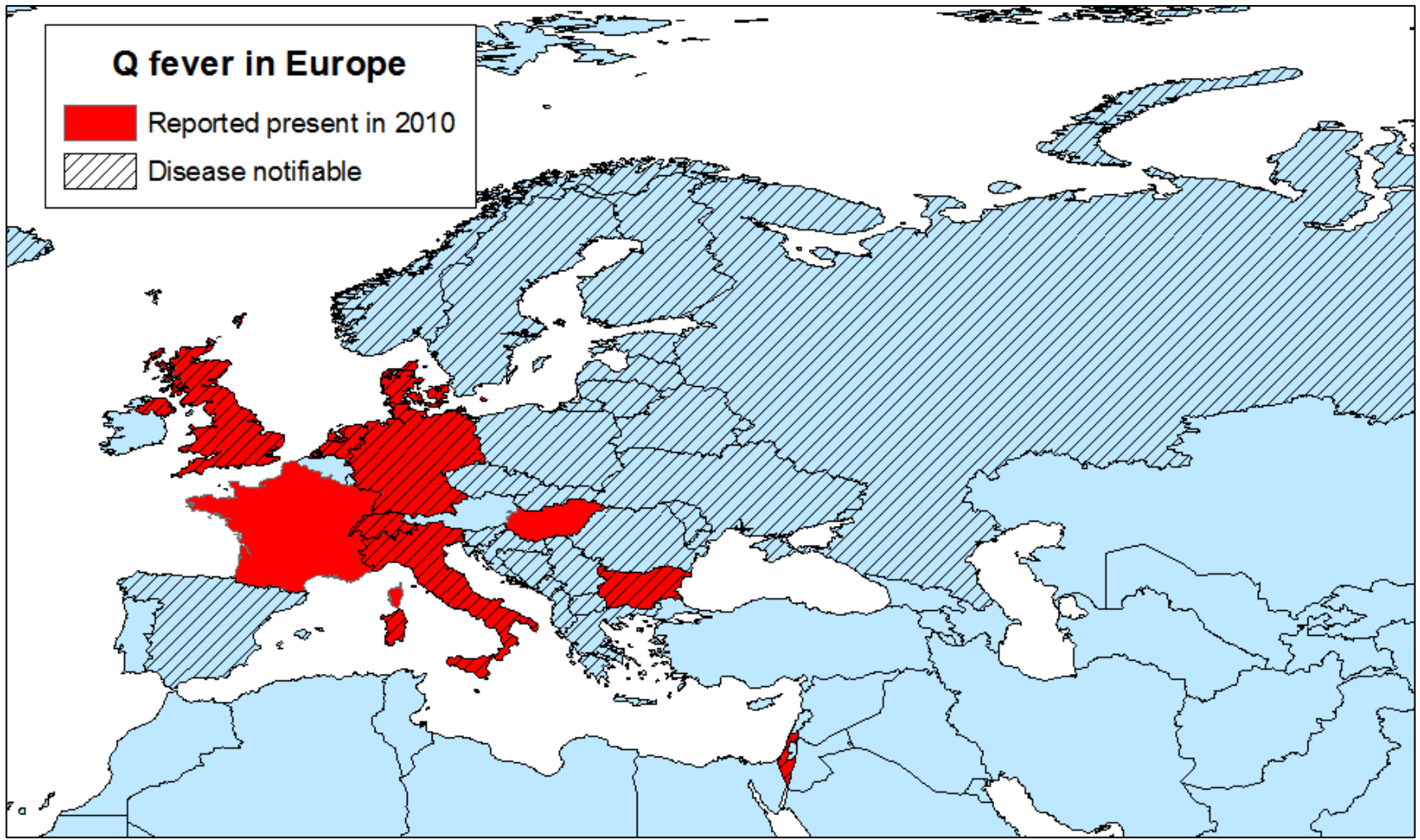
# Q fever

- **Q fever is a zoonosis with a worldwide distribution**
  - *Coxiella burnetii*
  - Domestic ruminants are the reservoirs
- **2009: 22 European countries reported Q fever**

	2007	2008	2009
New outbr.	318	318	582

- **2009: increase mainly due to Croatia, Hungary, Israel, The Netherlands and Slovenia**

# Q fever



# Q fever

- In March 2010, The Netherlands reported an increase in the incidence of the disease in animals
- Most affected region was the Noord Brabant

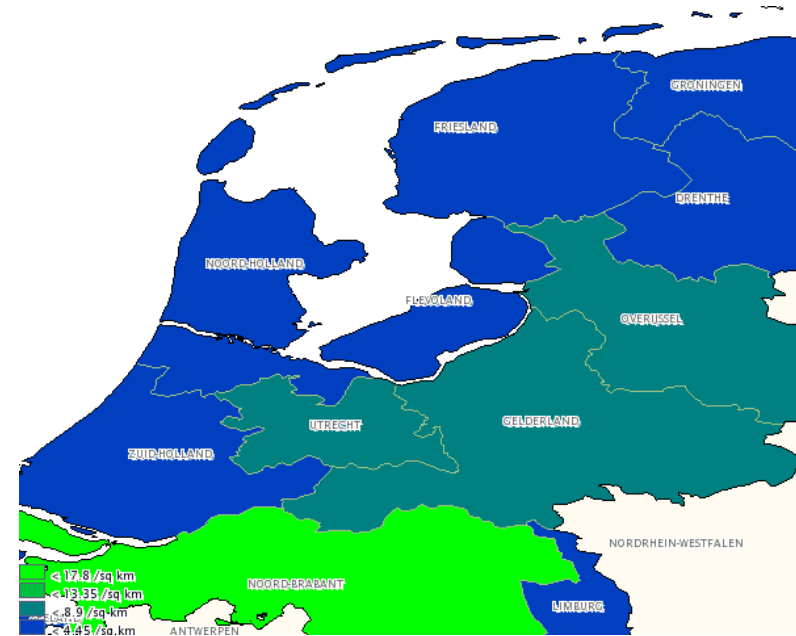
	2008	2009	March 2010	July 2010
<b>N.O. in animals</b>	12	65	76	91

	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Human cases</b>	12	127	1 014 (1 fatal)	2 318 (6 fatal)

# Q fever

- Increased density goat pop.

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Goat pop.	292 052	310 000	324 014	NA	374 184



- VS applied vaccination and culling**
  - 50 000 goats were culled
  - Vaccination against Q fever is now compulsory for all sheep and goats in higher risk categories (e.g. dairy farms and related breeding farms, migratory flocks, domestic sheep and goats in nature reserves, petting zoos)

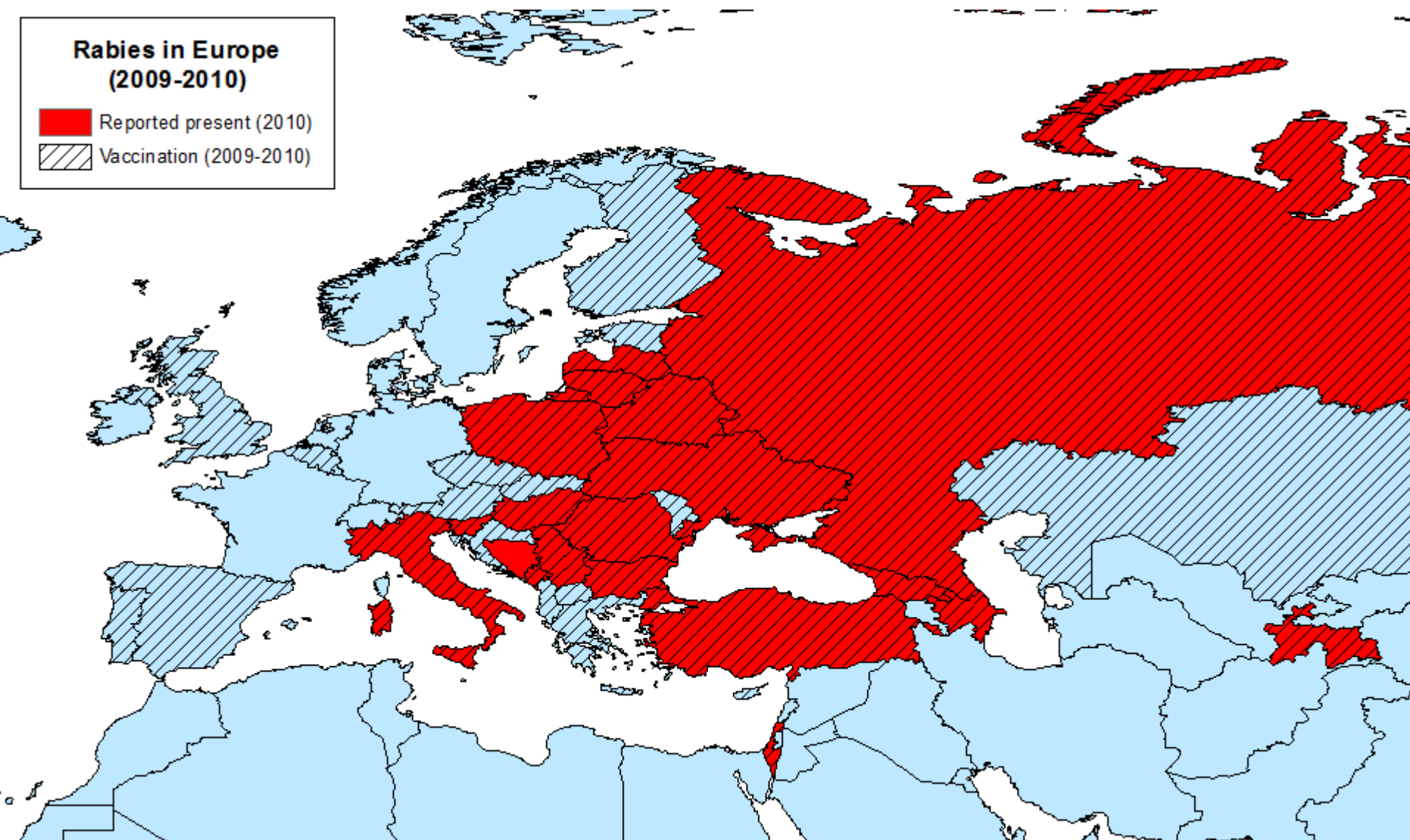
# Rabies

- **Wildlife reservoirs in some countries**
- **Introduction of potentially infected animals in free areas**
- **Several countries are applying oral vaccination to control wildlife reservoirs**
- **When endemic areas are located across two or more countries, transboundary coordination is required for an effective vaccination campaign**

# Rabies

## Rabies in Europe (2009-2010)

- Reported present (2010)
- Vaccination (2009-2010)



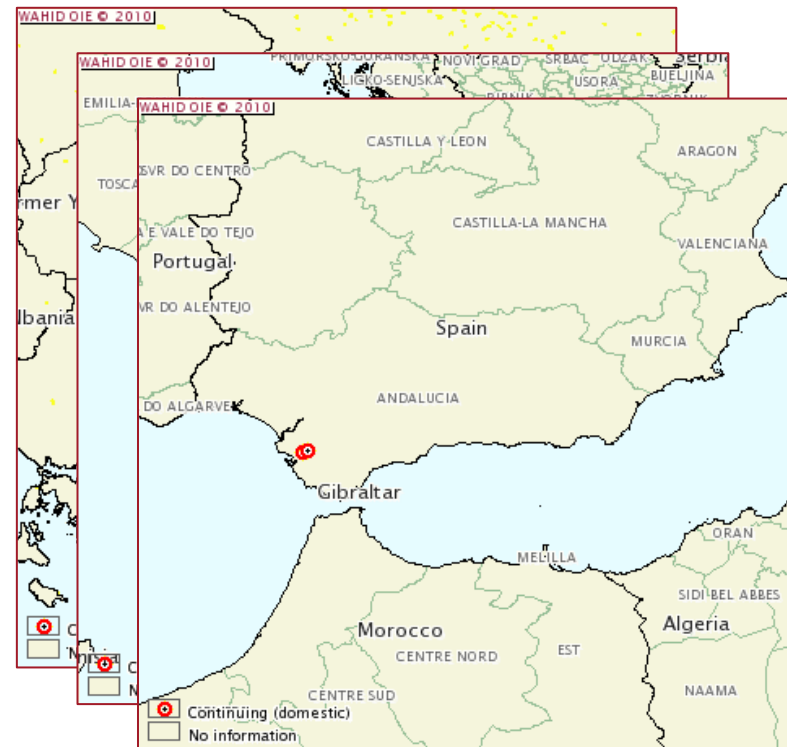
# West Nile fever

- **In 2009 was already reported by:**

- Austria (wild birds)
- Hungary
- Italy
- Spain (wild birds)
- Russia ?

- **In 2010**

- 6 affected horses in August in Greece
- 18 horses in Italy in previously free areas between August and September
- first occurrence of WNF in Andalucía in two horses August



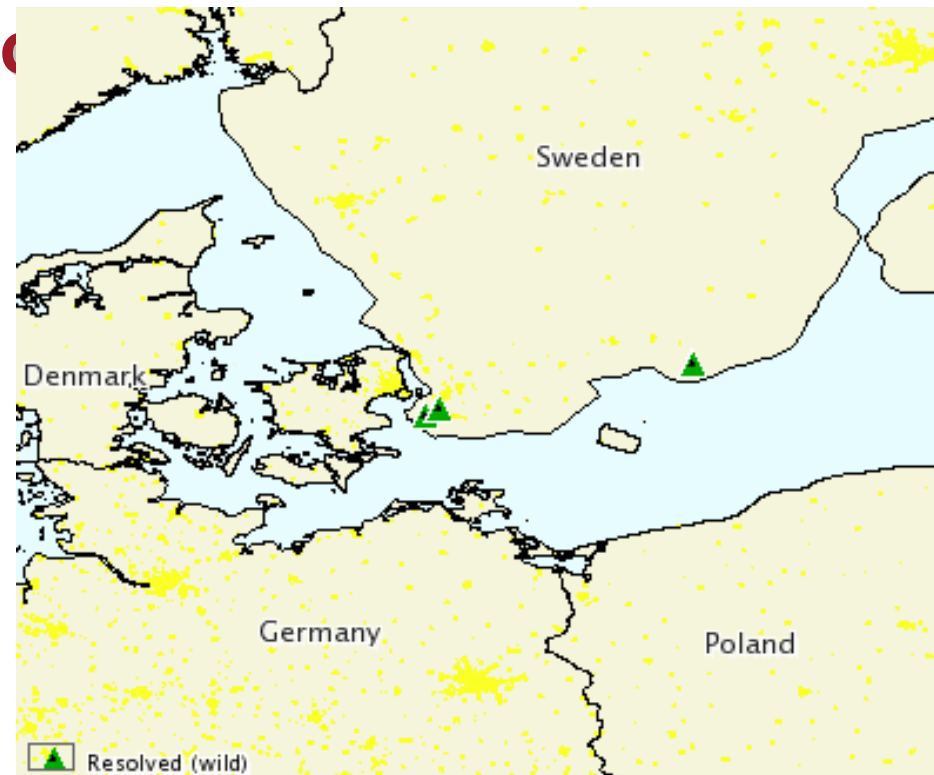
# *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis*

- Listed since January 2009
- *B. dendrobatidis* is a fungus that causes chytridiomycosis in amphibians (including frogs, toads and salamanders) and has a worldwide distribution
- In 2009
  - United Kingdom reported suspected presence
  - The Netherlands reported, through the questionnaire on wildlife diseases, 78 cases, 48 (61.5%) of these being reported in the common midwife toad (*Alytes obstetricans*)



# *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis*

- **June 2010: Sweden reported the first occurrence with three outbreaks in the southern part of the country**
- **Affected were wild amphibians**
  - 5 common toad (*Bufo bufo*)
  - 34 European green toad (*Bufo viridis*)



# Oyster herpesvirus (OsHV-1)

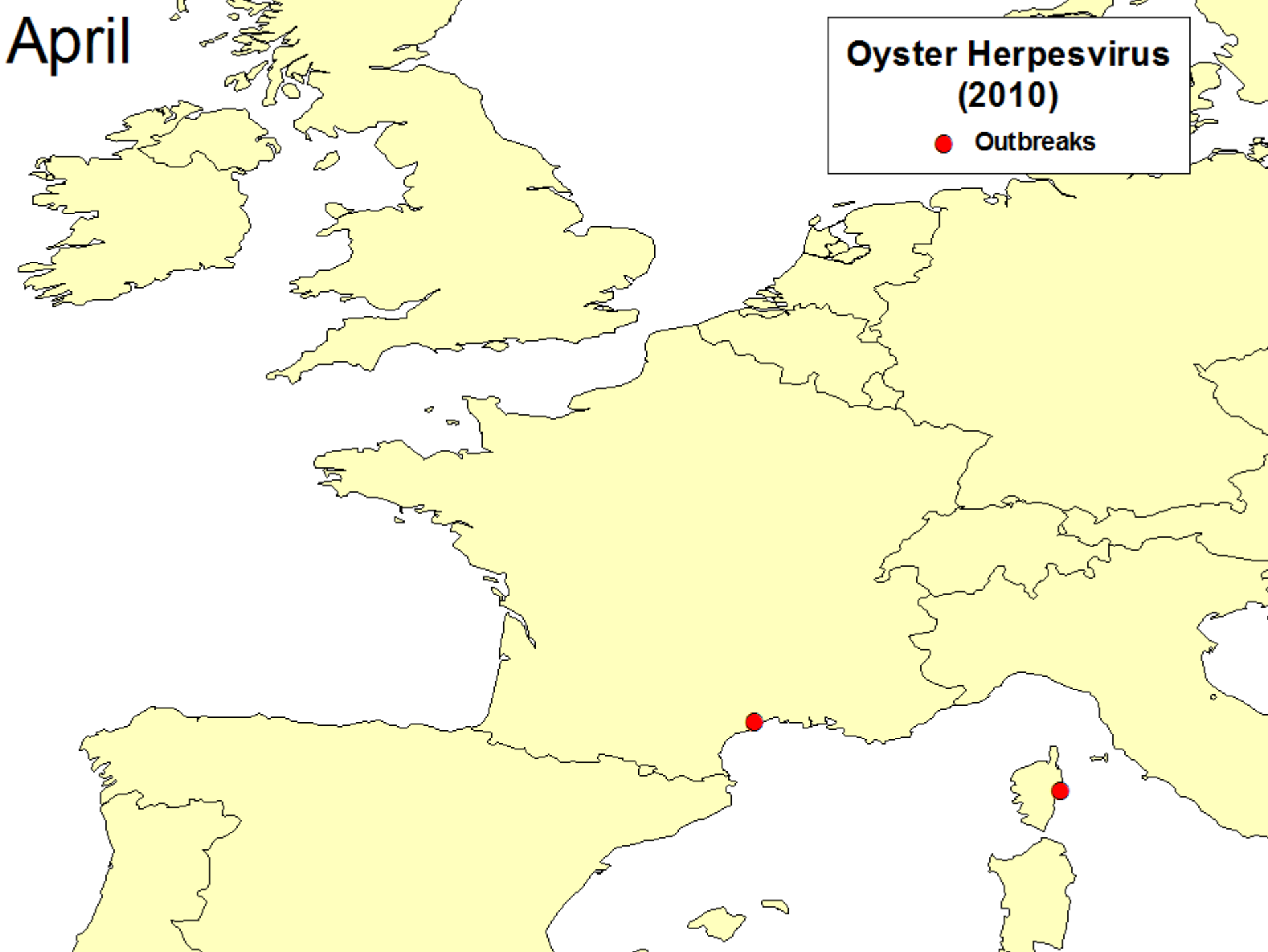
- Increased mortality in Pacific oysters (*Crassostrea gigas*) in some coastal areas of Western Europe
- Spat and seed oysters were the most affected
- 2010 mortality 25-100%
- Investigation ongoing
  - oyster herpesvirus OsHV-1 (genotype  $\mu$ var) has been regularly identified in the affected farms
  - *Vibrio splendidus* and *V. aestuarianus* have also been reported occasionally
  - decisive factor is the increase in water temperature (seasonal pattern)

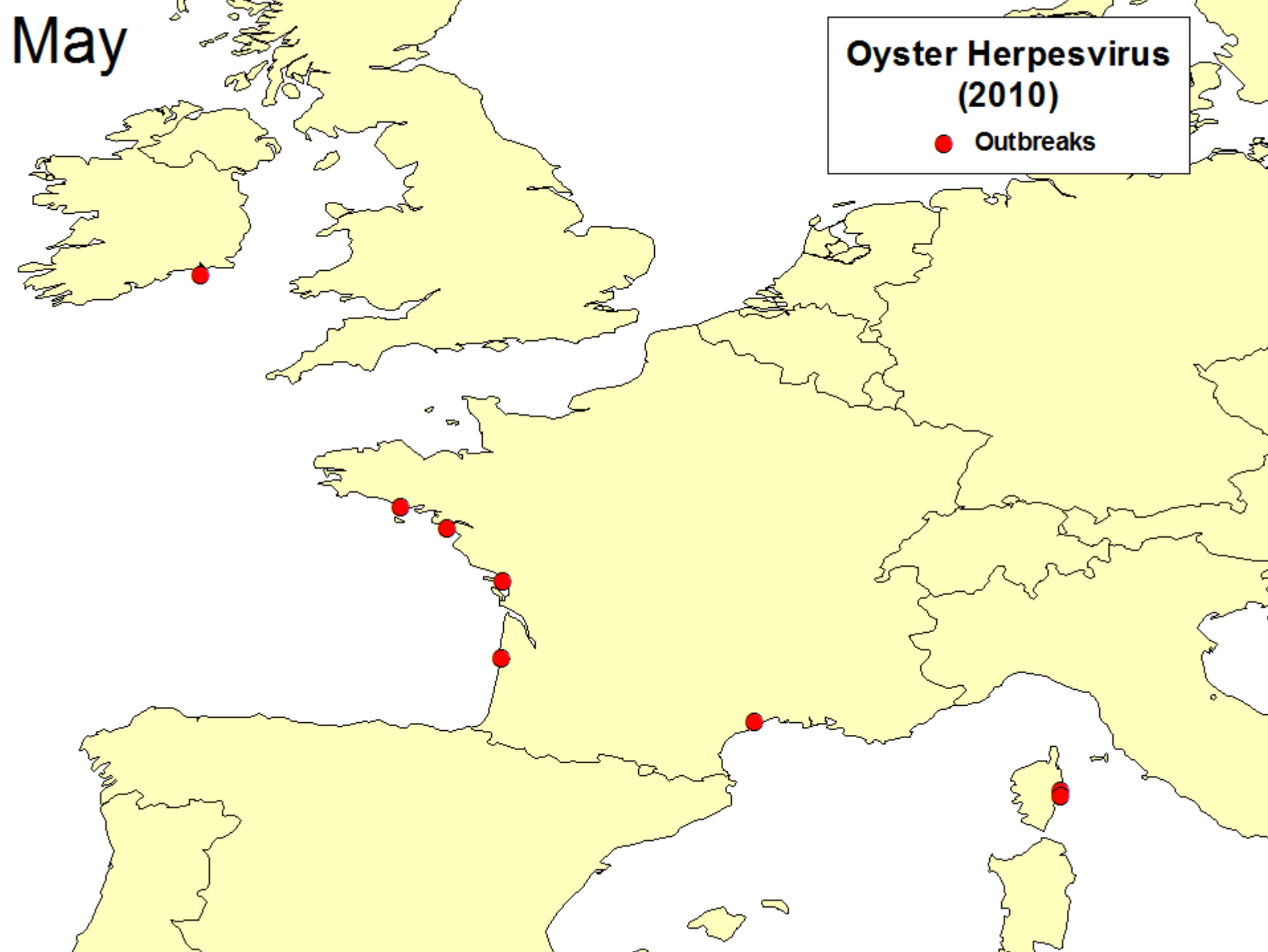


April

**Oyster Herpesvirus  
(2010)**

● Outbreaks

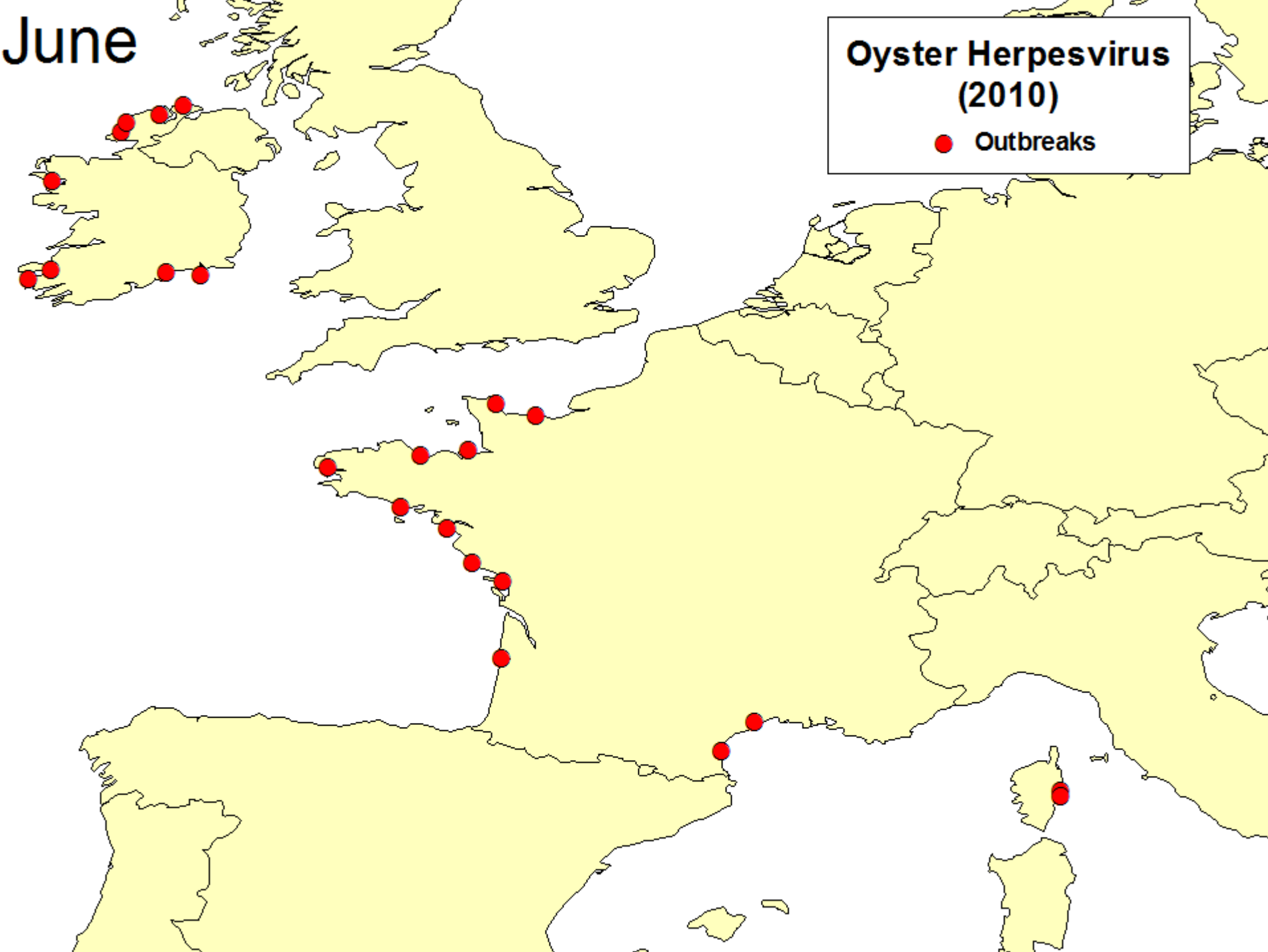


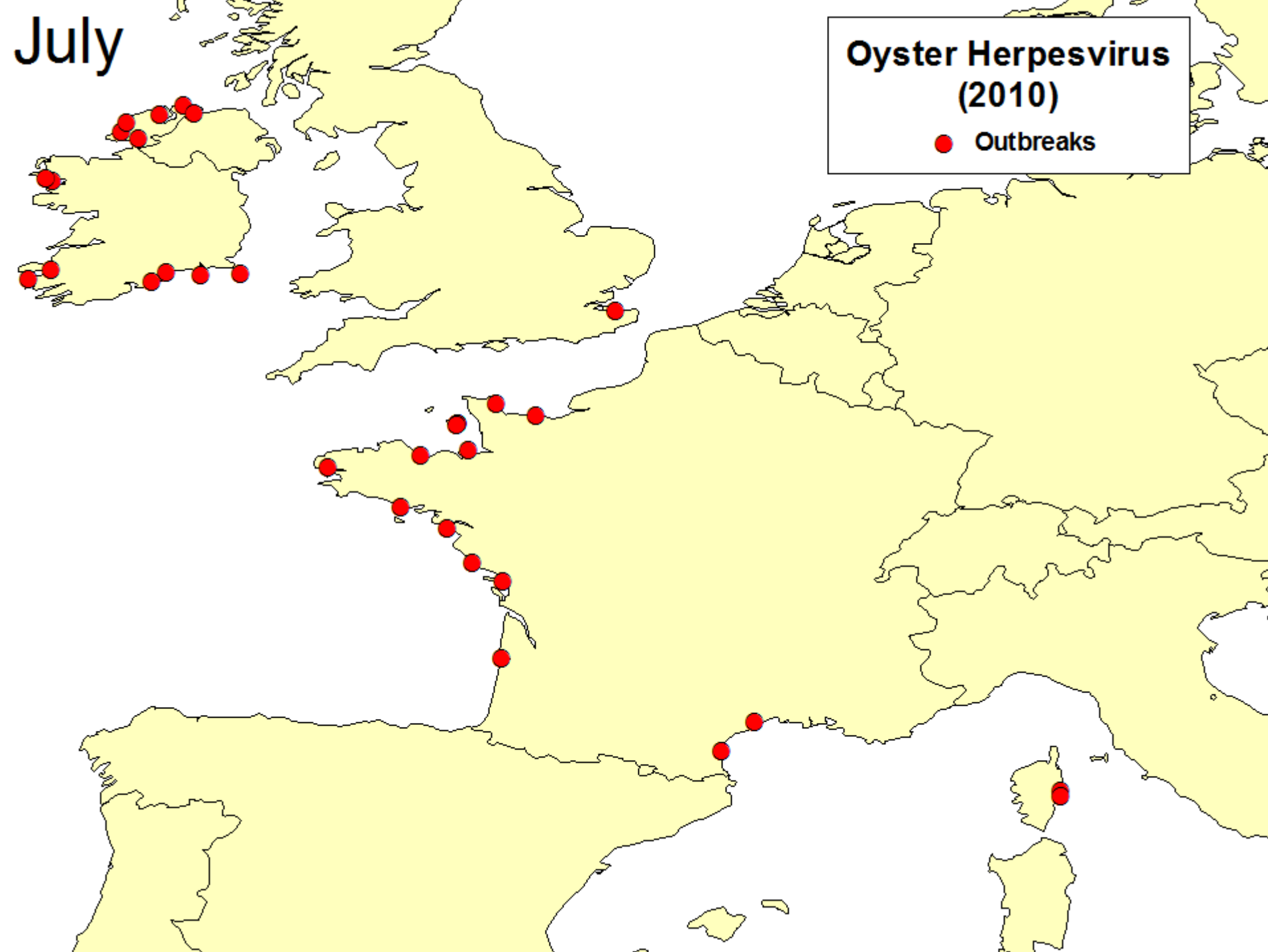


June

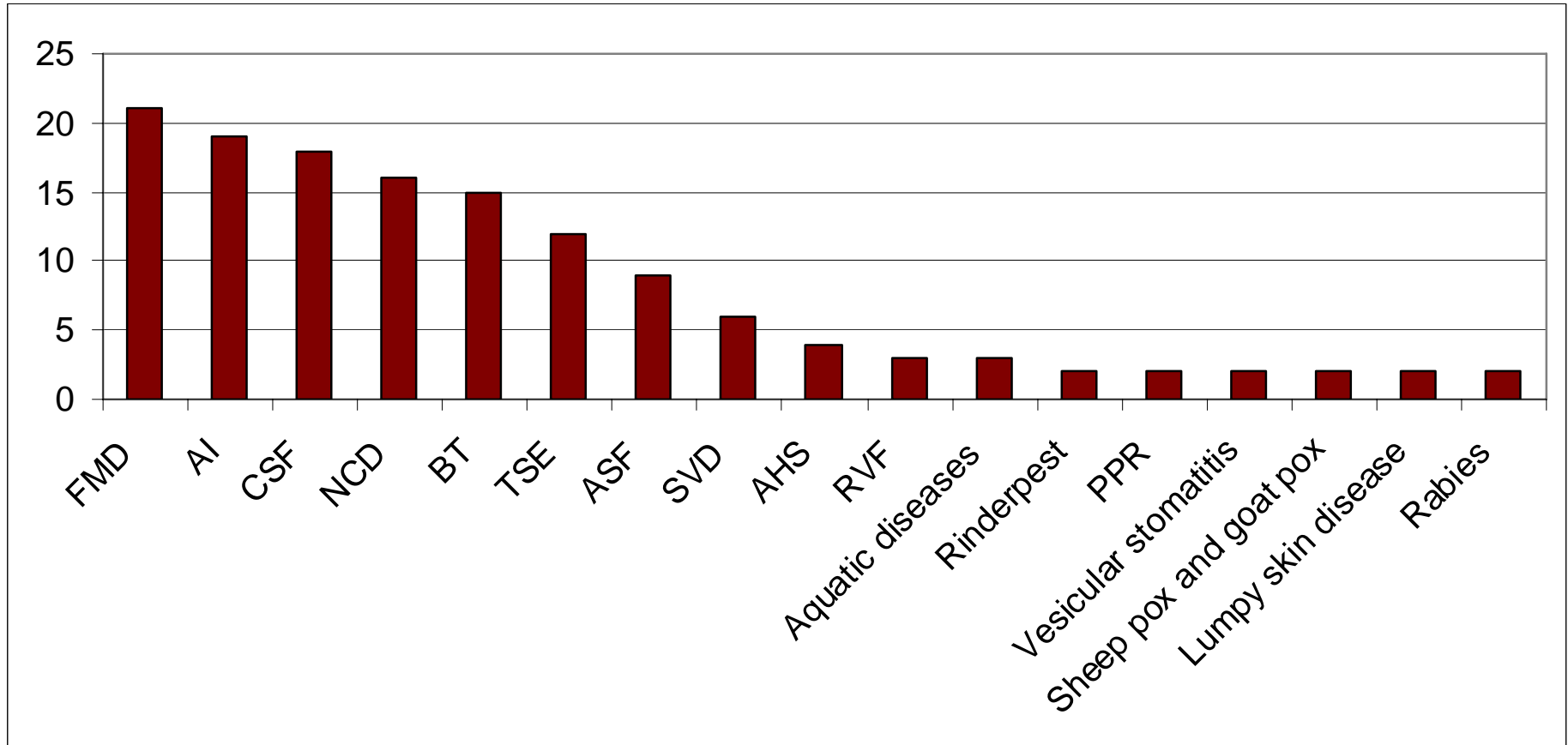
**Oyster Herpesvirus  
(2010)**

● Outbreaks

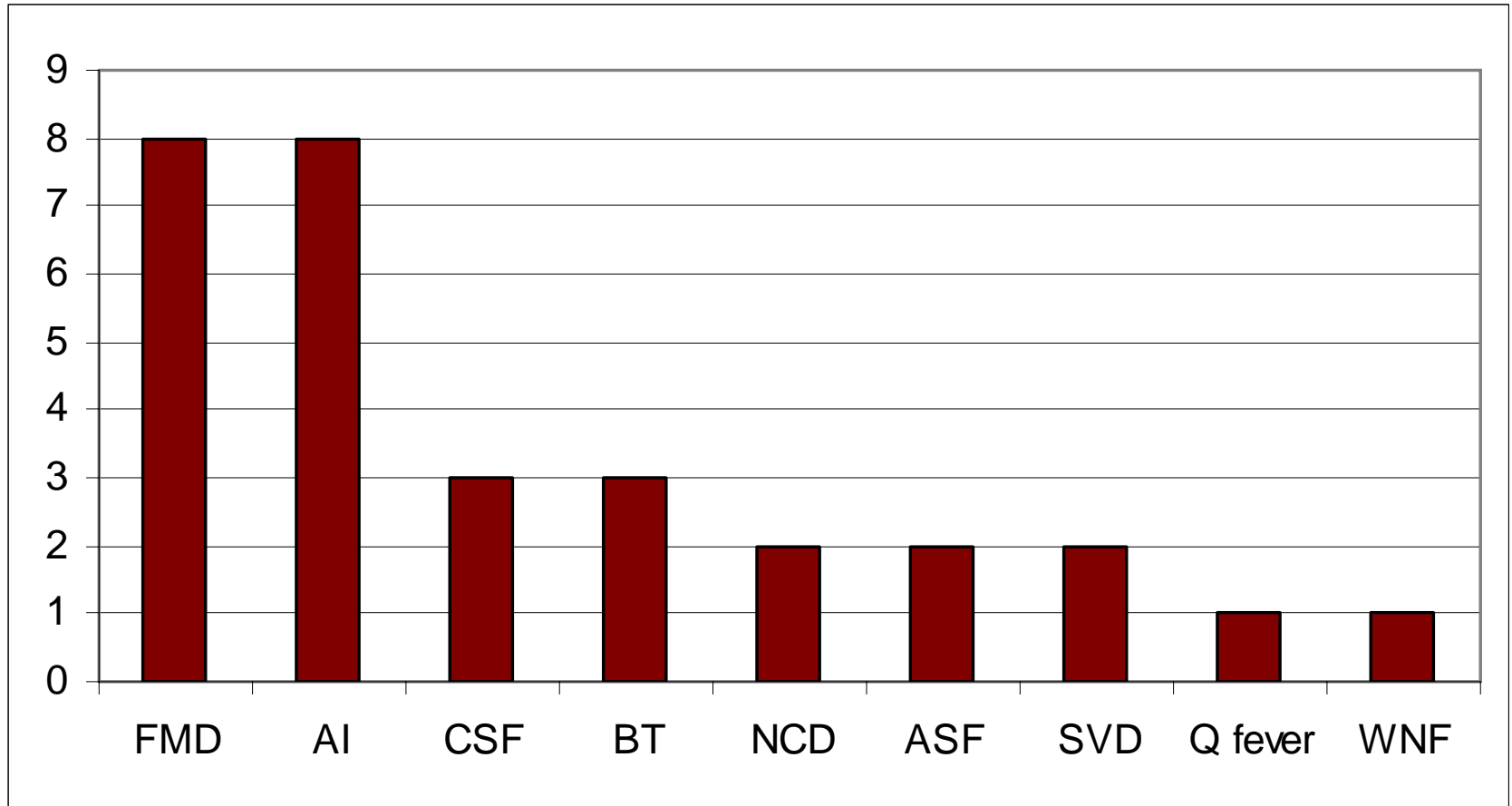




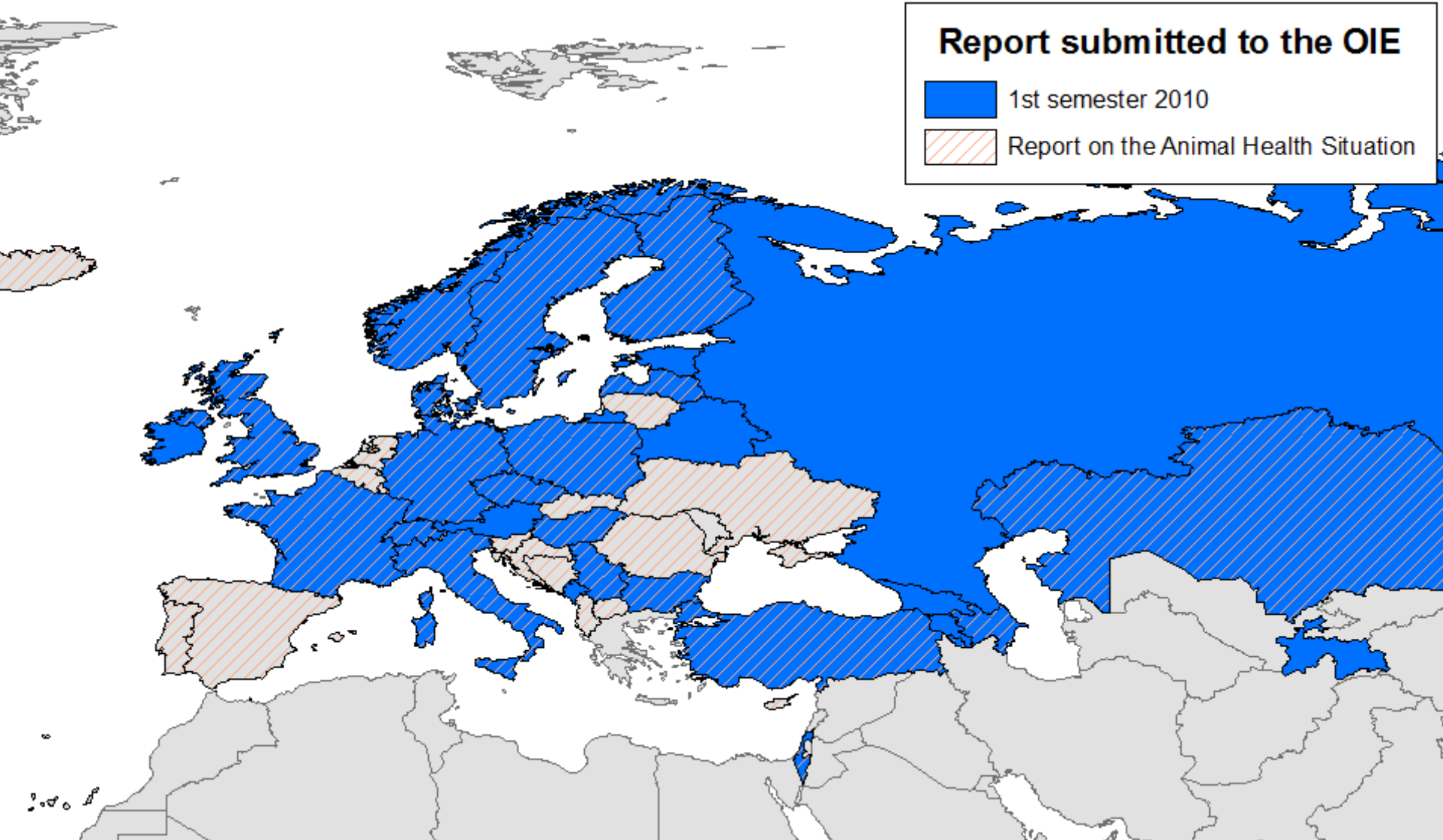
# 3- Contingency plans



# 3- Simulation exercises



# 4- Transparency



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