

Eradication: Final report for Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies 2018

For each approved annual or multi-annual programme Member States shall submit to the Commission by the 30 April each year an annual detailed technical and financial report covering the previous year. That report shall include the results achieved and a detailed account of eligible costs incurred (Art 14 of Regulation (EU) No 652/2014).

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Country code: PL

Reporting period

From: 2018

To: 2020

Year of implementation: 2018

1. Technical implementation of the programme

1.1 Description and evaluation of the evolution of the epidemiological situation, the technical implementation of the activities foreseen under the programme and the cost-effectiveness of the programme.

Following significant improvement in epidemiological situation (no BSE cases detected since 2013) and based on Commission Decision of 28 September 2009 authorising certain Member States to revise their annual BSE monitoring programmes (2009/719/EC), Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy programme had been changed in 2018. Cattle slaughtered for human consumption in abattoirs were not tested for BSE any more. Only cattle belonging to risk groups were tested - (fallen stock, eradication measures, clinical signs at ante mortem, emergency slaughter - over 48 months and clinical suspect animals regardless of age). Therefore there was a significant change in the number of cattle tested in 2018 and as a result significant costs reduction. Passive surveillance was carried out without a change.

In 2001, two months of monitoring activities covered examination of 30 309 bovine animals in 2002 - 286 592, in 2003 - 455 413, in 2004 - 481 116, in 2005 - 515 976, in 2006 - 594 121, in 2007 - 603 810, in 2008 - 611 566, in 2009 - 638 072, in 2010 - 637 240, in 2011 - 475 906, in 2012 - 326 280, in 2013 - 318 849, in 2014 - 207 503, in 2015 - 222 821, in 2016 - 169 187, in 2017 162 206 and in 2018 - 390715.

The first BSE case was detected in 2002, followed by 3 more cases. In 2003, further 5 cases were identified, whereas in 2004 - 11 cases. In 2005, the total of 20 BSE cases were recorded, which was the

greatest number of BSE cases detected annually in Poland. Since 2006, number of BSE cases had dropped significantly. In 2006, 10 BSE cases were detected, in 2007 - 9 cases, in 2008 - 5 cases, in 2009 - 4 cases, in 2010 - 2 cases, in 2011 - 1 case, in 2012 - 3 cases, in 2013 - 1 case and in 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 no BSE cases. No BSE case was also detected in 2018.

From among 75 BSE cases already identified in Poland, 14 were atypical BSE cases.

1.2 Details on the level of achievement of the targets set in the approved programme and technical difficulties.

The aim of the programme for the eradication of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (Bovine spongiform encephalopathy - BSE) for 2018-2020 implementation is detection of each positive BSE case in cattle population.

Active surveillance included examination of bovine animals above 48 months belonging to risk groups i.e. fallen stock, bovines subjected to emergency slaughter or slaughtered or eliminated in the process of eradication of infectious disease, bovines showing clinical signs at ante mortem inspection. It also included bovines identified as cohort regardless of age. Passive surveillance included testing bovines at any age with clinical symptoms that may be characteristic for BSE.

Samples were taken from all bovines belonging to risk groups. 0,24% of samples could have not been tested due to autolytic decomposition. All BSE suspects were tested. No cohort animals were identified in 2018.

Chronic Wasting Disease Programme

The year 2018 was the first year of CWD programme implementation. The target number of cervids to be tested in 2018 was 1000 for farmed animals and 1000 for wild animals. Total cervids population kept under farming conditions and living in captivity amounts to approximately 6,000 animals kept in 118 farms.

Taking that into consideration, it was not possible to collect 1000 samples form that group. Therefore, it was decided to take all possible samples form that group, also from cervids slaughtered for human consumption.

As to the other group - wild cervids, required amount of samples was collected. However, due to the late programme implementation (in many PSUs in October), approximately 300 samples were collected from healthy animals hunted for human consumption.

In 2018 1141 animals were tested for CWD.

1.3 Epidemiological maps for infection and other relevant data on the disease/activities (information on serotypes involved,...) (Please attach files of data using the PDF attachment feature) Use the textbox below to provide clarifications for the maps you attach, if needed.

Nor positive BSE case no positive CWD case were detected in 2018.

2. Tables for TSE monitoring outcome of the year

VERY IMPORTANT: Please fill out the following tables with figures corresponding to measures performed during the implementing period (1/1 to 31/12).

NB: the Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 is thereafter quoted as the TSE Regulation.

Table A

	Total positive cases detected during the implementing period		
	Classical cases	Atypical cases	Unknown
TSE	0	0	0
Scrapie (ovine animals)	0	6	0
Scrapie (caprine animals)	0	0	0

Table B

RAPID TESTS ON BOVINE ANIMALS		
	Age limit applied (in months)	Number of tests cases
Risk bovine animals from MSs listed in Annex to Decision 2009/719/EC	48	39,705
Risk bovine animals from MSs NOT listed in Annex to Decision 2009/719/EC	0	0
Healthy slaughtered bovine animals from MSs listed in Annex to Decision 2009/719/EC	0	0
Healthy slaughtered bovine animals from MSs NOT listed in Annex to Decision 2009/719/EC	0	0
Suspect animals and confirmatory tests		10
Total		39,715

Table C

Population of ewes and ewe lambs put to the ram in the Member State

		0
RAPID TESTS ON OVINE ANIMALS		
	Number of tests	
Healthy slaughtered ovine animals		0
Dead ovine animals		0
In the context of measures of control/eradication on holdings affected by TSE as described in Annexes III and VII of the TSE regulation		
Ovine animals from holdings affected by classical scrapie		0
Ovine animals from holdings affected by atypical scrapie		0
Ovine animals from holdings affected by BSE		0
Suspect animals		0
Total number of tests		0

Table D

Population of goats which have already kidded and goats mated in the Member State

		0
RAPID TESTS ON CAPRINE ANIMALS		
	Number of tests	
Healthy slaughtered caprine animals		0
Dead caprine animals		0
In the context of measures of control/eradication on holdings affected by TSE as described in Annexes III and VII of the TSE regulation		
Caprine animals from holdings affected by classical scrapie		0
Caprine animals from holdings affected by atypical scrapie		0
Caprine animals from holdings affected by BSE		0
Suspect animals		0
Total number of tests		0

Table E

Confirmatory and discriminatory tests		
	Number of tests	
Confirmatory tests other than rapid tests on bovine animals		8
Confirmatory tests on ovine and caprine animals		0
Discriminatory tests on bovine animals		0
Discriminatory tests on ovine and caprine animals		0
Total number of confirmatory tests		8
Total number of discriminatory tests		0

Table F

Genotyping tests		
	Number of tests	
Positive TSE case		0
Randomly selected ovine animals		0
Animals in scrapie infected flocks		0
Breeding programme - ewes		0
Breeding programme - rams		0
Total of number of tests		0

Table G

COMPENSATION FOR ANIMALS
In the context of suspicion, control and eradication of TSEs

Animals culled and destroyed	Number of animals compensated
Bovine animals	0
Ovine animals	0
Caprine animals	0
Animals slaughtered	Number of animals compensated
Ovine animals	0
Caprine animals	0
Total Bovine	0
Total Ovine + Caprine	0

COMMENT / ADDITIONAL CLARIFICATION

not applicable

1.8.10 SANTE Data Collection Platform - PRODUCTION • Contact us at SANTE-XMLGATE3@ec.europa.eu