



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH AND CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Director General

SANCO/10630/2013

*Programmes for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain
animal diseases and zoonoses*

**The programme for the monitoring of
transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSE) and for
the eradication of bovine spongiform encephalopathy
(BSE) and of scrapie**

Estonia

Approved* for 2013 by Commission Decision 2012/761/EU

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

version : 2.21

1. Identification of the programme

Member state : EESTI

Disease : Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies

Request of co-financing for the year :

2013

1.1 Contact

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2. Description of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

In accordance with the Infectious Animal Disease Control Act, the programme of TSE is laid down by the National Infectious Animal Disease Control Programme confirmed by the General Director of the Veterinary and Food Board by Directive No 13 of 10 January 2011.

The implementation measures of the National Infectious Animal Disease Control Programmes for 2012 have been confirmed by the General Director by Directive No. 34 of 09 February 2012 which also includes annual volume of sampling for TSE.

In June 2010 Veterinary and Food Board sent an application to the European Commission to revise Estonian Annual BSE monitoring programme and to rise age of all healthy slaughtered bovine animals to 72 months, and fallen, emergency slaughter or slaughtered with clinical signs bovine animals to 48 months.

From the 1st of July 2011 a new testing regime is applied.

By the implementation measures of the National Infectious Animal Disease Control Programmes all the bovine animals over 48 months of age, which are fallen, emergency slaughtered (including the emergency slaughtered but not subjected for human consumption) or slaughtered with clinical signs shall be tested to BSE. All healthy bovine animals over 48 months of age which have been traumatized or which are fallen during transportation to the slaughterhouse or into slaughterhouse shall be tested to BSE.

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All the bovine animals over 72 months of age which are slaughtered for human consumption shall be tested to BSE.

Since 2008 by State programme on Monitoring and Surveillance of Animal Infectious Diseases all ovine and caprine animals over 18 months of age or which have more than two permanent incisors erupted through the gum and which are fallen or which have been not slaughtered for human consumption shall be tested to scrapie. All healthy ovine and caprine animals over 18 months of age which have been traumatized or which are fallen during transportation to the slaughterhouse or into slaughterhouse shall be tested to scrapie.

PrP gene genotyping is compulsory to all rams intended to use for breeding.

See also attached documents:

- National infectious animal disease control programme (TSE);
- The implementation measures of the National Infectious Animal Disease Control Programmes for 2012.

3. Description of the epidemiological situation of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

By Regulation of Minister of Agriculture No 34 from 23.11.1999 "The list of infectious animal diseases, which are subjected to notification or registration" BSE and scrapie are notifiable diseases.

There have been no cases of BSE in bovine animals or classical scrapie in sheep and goats of Estonia. The atypical scrapie was diagnosed in April, 2010 and in August, 2011 in the same sheep holding. There have been no cases of TSEs in other animals registered in Estonia.

4. Measures included in the programme

4.1 Designation of the central authority in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Veterinary and Food Board, a governmental agency carrying out its tasks under the government of the Ministry of Agriculture, functions as a supervising body and sees to that the requirements stipulated by the legislation that governs veterinary, food safety, market regulation, animal welfare and farm animal breeding are followed and executes supervision over fulfilment of these requirements and applies enforcement by state pursuant to the procedures and in the amount prescribed by law. In addition to the mentioned acts, VFB adheres in its professional activities the Trade, Import And Export of Animals and Animal Products Act, the Import and Export Veterinary Control Act, the Animal Protection Act, the Farm Animals Breeding Act, the Organic Farming Act, the Medicinal Products Act, the Common Agricultural Policy Implementation Act, the Feeding Stuffs Act and other legislation laid down pursuant to these acts.

The broader objective of VFB is to ensure the consumers the production of safe, healthy and quality raw

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materials for food and food, to prevent and eradicate infectious animal diseases, to protect people from diseases common to both people and animals and diseases that are spread by animals, but at the same time to protect animals from human activity or inactivity endangering their health and welfare, to ensure productivity of farm animals and increase their genetic value, and to preserve genetic pool and profitability of keeping animals.

The tasks of the Veterinary and Food Board are to:

- plan and organise the prevention and control of infectious animal diseases;
- protect humans from diseases common to both people and animals;
- protect animals from factors endangering their welfare and demand that the animals are kept and treated as appropriate;
- grant approval to enterprises involved in handling foodstuffs and persons who determine the quality classes of carcasses;
- check the safety of raw material for food and food when raw material for food and food are produced, during their preliminary processing, processing, transportation and wholesale;
- execute supervision over organic processing of raw material for food and food;
- organise laboratory analysis in order to diagnose infectious animal diseases and assess the properties of food, feedingstuffs, hay, straw, medicated feedingstuffs and drinking water;
- protect the environment from harmful factors that are the result of keeping animals or infectious animal diseases;
- issue activity licences for the provision of veterinary services;
- control the use of medicinal products and medicated feedingstuffs by veterinarians and animal-keepers manufacturing animal products;
- check animals, raw material for food and food, including checks of products of animal origin and agricultural products carrying markings that refer to organic farming, upon their importation to the Republic of Estonia;
- arrange the grant of approval to persons involved in animal breeding;
- execute supervision over animal breeding;
- organise preservation of genetic resources of farm animals;
- organise control procedures necessary for the implementation market regulation measures on milk and meat market.

In performing its tasks, VFB uses the services of the Veterinary and Food Laboratory, laboratories authorised in accordance with the Veterinary Activities Organisation Act, laboratories that hold an activity licence for a veterinary laboratory and laboratories authorised in accordance with the Food Act.

The organisation of the Veterinary and Food Board consists of the Central Office and 15 local offices – Veterinary Centres in the counties.

When the main objective of the Central Office is to coordinate supervision, the local offices carry out supervision.

The Central Office of the Veterinary and Food Board consists of five departments:

- the Animal Health, Welfare and Feedingstuffs Department consists of the Animal Health Office, the Animal Welfare Office and the Feedingstuffs Office.
- the Food Department consists of the Office for Food of Non-Animal Origin and the Office for Food of Animal Origin.
- the Animal Breeding and Market Regulation Control Department consists of the Office of Animal Breeding Control, the Office of Genetic Resources and the Market Regulation Control Office.
- the Trade, Import and Export Department consists of the Surveillance and Control Office and four Border Inspection Posts: the Veterinary and Food Control Offices of Luhamaa, Narva, Koidula, and BIP of

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Muuga and Paldiski Port.

- the General Department consists of the Accounting Office, the Budgeting Office, the Personnel Office, the Administrative Office, and the Public Relations and IT Office.

VFB employs currently 345 people, 81 work in the Central Office and 234 in the counties Veterinary Centres and 30 in the BIP's.

In addition to the above-mentioned employees, 114 authorised veterinarians hold an activity licence and they have been granted the authority to check the state of the objects that are within the competence of VFB pursuant to the Veterinary Activities Organisation Act.

The Veterinary and Food Board is managed by the Director General Ago Pärtel.

The structural units of Animal Health and Welfare and Feedingstuffs Department are the Animal Health Office, the Animal Welfare Office and the Feedingstuffs Office.

The Animal Health Office organises infectious animal diseases control and applies measures for the protection of people from diseases common to both humans and animals and diseases that are spread by animals; executes supervision over the identification and registration of animals and conducts veterinary controls of movements of animals in the state; deals with the protection of the environment from harmful factors related to animal-keeping and animal diseases; controls the use of medicines and medicated feedingstuffs by veterinarians and animal-keepers producing animal products; arranges the work of the state veterinary service and coordinates and executes supervision over veterinary aid, treatment and prevention; grants approval to and organises registration of buildings and facilities where animals are kept; advises on building design documentation; participates in the preparation and carrying out of state and international projects on animal health.

In executing its tasks:

- the Animal Health Office advises and carries out training courses for the supervisory officials of local offices (Veterinary Centres in the counties) and authorised veterinarians;
- coordinates and examines their work;
- issues precepts and decisions for correction of deficiencies;
- communicates with the officials of foreign countries, other authorities, ministries, public organisations (OIE, the European Commission, WHO, etc).

There is an animal health specialist in every county, who is responsible for solving the problems of this particular field. All personnel working in animal health and welfare field are veterinarians.

4.2 Description and delimitation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be applied

(max. 32000 chars) :

Programme is applied to all Estonian territory.

See attached document (map) in National infectious animal disease control programme.

4.3 System in place for the registration of holdings

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(max. 32000 chars) :

Pursuant to the Infectious Animal Disease Control Act the following livestock buildings and constructions and areas enclosed for the keeping of animals (hereinafter buildings) shall be subject to registration in the Register of Farm Animals:

- 1) where farm animals, including farmed game animals are kept;
- 2) where semen of farm animals is collected and stored;
- 3) where the keeping and breeding of farmed poultry for the purpose of trading and the production of hatching eggs and day-old chicks is performed;
- 4) where farm animals originating from different herds are kept temporarily before conveyance;
- 5) where farm animals are put under prophylactic quarantine;
- 6) where fish farming is carried out for the purpose of trading live fish and breeding material and for the purpose of restocking other water bodies;
- 7) where bees are kept for the purpose of trading bees and bee-keeping products;
- 8) where fur animals are kept for the purpose of trading;
- 9) where farm animals, including farmed game animals, are kept permanently for exhibition for the purpose of preserving an animal species or conducting scientific research, also for the purpose of breeding animals used in scientific research.

(1) Buildings subject to registration shall be registered in the Register of Farm Animals, by the Estonian Agricultural Registers and Information Board being an authorised processor.

(2) A person with the intention to use a building subject to registration shall submit a written application to the authorised processor through an official authorised to receive applications in the region where the building is located (hereinafter authorised official).

(3) The application shall contain the following data:

- 1) name and personal identification code or registry code of the applicant;
- 2) residence or location and address of the applicant;
- 3) telecommunication numbers (telephone, fax, e-mail) of the applicant;
- 4) location and address of the building for which the application for registration is submitted;
- 5) name and telecommunication numbers of the person responsible for the operation of activities in the building for which the application for registration is submitted, or name and telecommunication numbers of the manager of the enterprise;
- 6) field of operation in the building, also including the animal species.

(4) In the case where the application is submitted by the representative of the applicant, the data listed in clauses 1-3 of subsection 3 shall also be provided for the representative.

(5) The geographic location of the building shall be determined by the applicant together with the authorised official upon submission of the application. Following this, the authorised official shall enter the geographic location in the application.

(6) An entry as regards the registration of the building shall be made in the Register of Farm Animals in the section concerning the movement of farm animals. The entry shall be made in accordance with the procedure established in the statutes of the Registry of Farm Animals.

(7) Upon registration the building is given a registration number.

(8) A notification concerning the registration of the building shall be forwarded to the applicant by the authorised processor within 10 working days as of the date the entry was made.

(9) The building is considered to be registered as of the date of entry in the Register of Farm Animals.

(10) In the case where the person using the registered building intends to change the field of activity provided for in clause 6 of subsection 3, the authorised processor shall be informed of this in advance. The authorised processor shall also be informed in the case where, for three years, he has not used the

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registered building for the purpose referred to in section 1.

4.4 System in place for the identification of animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

System for identification of animals is in place according to the Regulation No 128 of the Minister of Agriculture of 21 December 2009 „The list of species of farm animals subject to identification, the methods and procedure for identification and registration of such animals, the procedure for the issue of registration certificates and the format of cattle passports and the procedure of for maintaining records on farm animals1,,.

See attached document - Regulation No 128 of the Minister of Agriculture of 21 December 2009.

4.5 Measures in place as regards the notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

According to the Regulation No 34 of the Minister of Agriculture of 25 November 1999 "List of infectious animal diseases subject of notification and registration" BSE and scrapie are subjects of notification.

See attached document.

4.6 Testing

4.6.1 Rapid tests in bovine animals

	Age (in months) above which animals are tested	Estimated number of animals to be tested	Estimated number of rapid tests, including rapid tests used for confirmation	
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, point 2.1, 3 and 4 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council	48	4 000	4 010	
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	72	8 000	8 010	
Other please specify here				X
		Add a new row		

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4.6.2 Rapid tests in ovine animals

Estimated population of adult ewes and ewe lambs put to the ram .

100 000

	Estimated number of animals to be tested	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	500	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter A, point 2.3(d) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter A, point 3.4(d) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter A, point 4(b) and (e) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter A, point 5(b)(ii) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	50	
Other please specify here		X
	Add a new row	

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4.6.3 Monitoring in caprine animals

Estimated population of female goats and female kids mated .

4 000

	Estimated number of animals to be tested	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	100	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter A, Part II, point 2.3(d) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter A, Part II, point 3.3(c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter A, Part II, point 4(b) and (e) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter A, Part II, point 5(b)(ii) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0	
Other please specify here		X
	ADD A NEW ROW	

4.6.4 Confirmatory tests **other than rapid tests** as referred to in Annex X Chapter C of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001

	Estimated number of tests
Confirmatory tests in Bovine animals	40
Confirmatory tests in Ovine and Caprine animals	20

4.6.5 Discriminatory tests

	Estimated number of tests	
Primary molecular testing referred to in Annex X, Chapter C, point 3.2(c)(i) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	10	

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4.6.6 Genotyping of positive and randomly selected animals

	Estimated number	
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 8.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	10	
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 8.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	100	

4.7 Eradication

4.7.1 Measures following confirmation of a BSE case

4.7.1.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars) :

Measures:

We act according to the contingency plan for control of TSE, which consist instructions about informing the animal disease; measures and restrictions when TSE is diagnosed; animal killing instructions, torso and contaminated material eradication instructions; cleaning and disinfection instructions.

In case of BSE we will follow the measures of Annex VII Chapter A points 1 a) and 2 of Regulation no 999/2001.

4.7.1.2 Summary table

	Estimated number	
Animals to be killed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter A, point 2.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	250	

4.7.2 Measures following confirmation of a scrapie case

4.7.2.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars) :

Measures:

We act according to the contingency plan for control of TSE, which consist instructions about informing the animal disease; measures and restrictions when TSE is diagnosed; animal killing instructions, torso and contaminated material eradication instructions; cleaning and disinfection instructions.

In case of classical scrapie we will follow the measures of Annex VII Chapter A point 2.3 b) i) or ii) of Regulation no 999/2001.

In atypical scrapie case we follow the measures of Annex VII Chapter A point 2.3 c) and point 5 of Regulation no 999/2001.

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4.7.2.2 Summary table

	Estimated number
Animals to be culled and destroyed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter A, point 2.3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	30
Animals to be sent for compulsory slaughter in application of the provisions of Annex VII, Chapter A, point 2.3(d) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	50
Animals to be genotyped under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter A, point 2.3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	50

4.7.3 Breeding programme for resistance to TSEs in sheep

4.7.3.1 General description

Description of the programme according to the minimum requirements set out in Annex VII, Chapter B of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001

(max. 32000 chars) :

In Estonia the breeding programme for the selection for resistance to TSEs has been introduced since 2005. There are two sheep breeds forming significant populations – Estonian Whitehead and Estonian Blackhead. Currently there are 3992 breeding sheep in Estonia, 1595 Estonian Whitehead and 2327 Estonian Blackhead, respectively.

The aim of the applied breeding programme is to increase the frequency of the ARR allele within the sheep flock and reduce the prevalence of alleles, being shown to contribute to susceptibility to TSEs.

According to the breeding programme PrP genotyping is compulsory to all rams intended to use for breeding. According to breeding programme it is allowed to use for breeding rams belonging to risk groups NSP1 to NSP2 and ewes belonging to risk groups NSP1 to NSP3. The rams carrying the VRQ allele have to be compulsory slaughtered or castrated within six months following the determination of their genotype and are not allowed to leave the holding except for slaughter. The same is applied for the female animals/ewes carrying the VRQ allele.

- The breeding programme concentrates on flocks of high genetic merit.
- A database has been established containing the following information:
 - a) the identity, breed and number of animals in all flocks participating in the breeding programme;
 - b) identified individual animals sampled under the breeding programme.
 - c) the result of the genotyping and risk group status linked to an individual animal.
- The sampling of sheep is carried out by licensed veterinarians only.
- A system for the identification of samples, the processing of samples and the delivery of genotyping results has been elaborated.
- Genotyping is carried out in the laboratory approved by the breeding scheme.

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4.7.3.2 Summary table

	Estimated number
Ewes to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC)	0
Rams to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC)	160

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5. Costs

5.1 Detailed analysis of the costs

(max. 32000 chars):

Laboratory tests: the cost of rapid test (TeSeE and IDEXX BSE-Scrapie EIA) – 12,62 € per test (including personnel costs 4,24 €, cost of analysis (diagnostic kit, other consumables) 7,55 €, overalls 7% - 0,83 % €).

the cost of Immunohistochemistry – 68,45 € per test (including personnel costs 25,75 €, cost of analysis (reagents, other consumables) 38,22 €, overalls 7% - 4,48 €).

Detailed analysis of the TSE genotyping costs.

Costs per one sample:

Sample labelling 0,56; Extracting DNA 2,96; PCR reaction 2,20; Personnel 8,65; Sequencing 24,24; Overhead (7%) 2,75; Total 42,06.

Compulsory slaughter: Compensation for bovine animals to be killed or slaughtered is according to the Animal Health Law (Chapter 5, paragraph 55-58) which contents procedures about damage compensation and rate, payment procedure.

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5.2 Summary of costs

1. Testing in bovine animals (as referred to in point 4.6.1)						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
1.1. Rapid tests	IDEXX HerdCheck	12 020	12.62	151,692.4	yes	X
				Add a new row		
2. Testing in ovine and caprine animals (as referred to in point 4.6.2 and 4.6.3)						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
2.1. Rapid tests	IDEXX HerdChek BSE-Scrapie Antigen	650	12.62	8203	yes	X
				Add a new row		
3. Confirmatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.4)						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
3.1. Confirmatory tests in Bovines	Immunohistochemistry	20	68.45	1369	yes	X
3.1. Confirmatory tests in Bovines	Histopathology	20	0	0	yes	X
				Add a new row		
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
3.2. Confirmatory tests in Ovines and Caprines	Immunohistochemistry	10	68.45	684.5	yes	X

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3.2. Confirmatory tests in Ovines and Caprines	Histopathology	10	0	0	0	yes	X
						Add a new row	
4. Discriminatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.5)							
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested		
4.1. Primary molecular tests	WesternBlott	10	0	0	no		X
						Add a new row	
5. Genotyping							
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested		
5.1 Determination of genotype of animals in the framework of the monitoring and eradication measures laid down by Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4.6.6 and 4.7.2.2)	DNA sequencing	160	42.06	6729.6	yes		X
						Add a new row	
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested		
5.2 Determination of genotype of animals in the framework of a breeding programme (as referred to in point 4.7.3.2)	DNA sequencing	160	42.06	6729.6	yes		X
						Add a new row	
6. Compulsory culling/slaughter							
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested		

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6.1 Compensation for bovine animals to be culled and destroyed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter A, point 2.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4712)	NA	250	468	117,000 yes	X
				Add a new row	
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested
6.2 Compensation for ovine and caprine animals to be culled and destroyed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter A, point 2.3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4722)	NA	30	51	1530 yes	X
				Add a new row	
6.3 Compensation for ovine and caprine animals to be sent for compulsory slaughter in application of the provisions of Annex VII, Chapter A, point 2.3 (d) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4722)	NA	50	51	2550 yes	X
				Add a new row	
Total				296 488,10 €	

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Attachments

IMPORTANT :

- 1) The more files you attach, the longer it takes to upload them .
- 2) This attachment files should have one of the format listed here : [.zip](#), [.jpg](#), [.jpeg](#), [.tiff](#), [.tif](#), [.xls](#), [.doc](#), [.bmp](#), [.pna](#).
- 3) The total file size of the attached files should not exceed 2 500Kb (+- 2.5 Mb). You will receive a message while attaching when you try to load too much.
- 4) IT CAN TAKE **SEVERAL MINUTES TO UPLOAD** ALL THE ATTACHED FILES. Don't interrupt the uploading by closing the pdf and wait until you have received a Submission Number!
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Minister of Agriculture Regulation No 48 of 14 July 2000

Amendment of Regulation No. 34 of the Minister of Agriculture of 25 November 1999 “List of infectious animal diseases subject of notification and registration”

This Regulation is established pursuant to subsection 4 of § 38 of the Infectious Animal Disease Control Act (RT I 1999, 57, 598; 97, 861).

§ 1. The following amendments shall be made to Regulation No. 34 of the Minister of Agriculture of 25 November 1999 “List of infectious animal diseases subject of notification and registration” (RTL 1999, 163, 2360):

1) subclauses 6, 10, 14 and 19 of clause 1, subclause 9 of division 1 and subclause 2 of division 5 of clause 2 of part I shall be declared null and void;

2) subclause 5¹ shall be added to division 1 of clause 2 of part I in the following wording:

“5¹) rabies;”;

3) subclause 7¹ shall be added to division 1 of clause 2 of part I in the following wording:

“7¹) anthrax;”;

4) in subclause 1 of division 2 of clause 2 of part I, the words “pasteurellosis (*Pasteurella multocida*)” shall be replaced with the words “hemorrhagic septicaemia (*Pasteurella multocida*)”;

5) subclause 1¹ shall be added to division 2 of clause 2 of part I in the following wording:

“1¹) trichomoniasis;”;

6) subclause 4¹ shall be added to division 2 of clause 2 of part I in the following wording:

“4¹) bovine spongiform encephalopathy;”;

7) in subclause 5 of division 4 of clause 2 of part I, the words “equine viral arthritis” shall be replaced with the words “equine viral arteritis”;

8) in subclause 1 of division 5 of clause 2 of part I, the words “caseous lymphadenitis” shall be replaced with the words “contagious ram epididymitis (*Brucella ovis*)”;

9) subclause 1¹ shall be added to division 5 of clause 2 of part I in the following wording:

“1¹) caseous lymphadenitis;”;

10) in subclause 4 of division 5 of clause 2 of part I, the words “sheep brucellosis (*Brucella ovis*)” shall be replaced with the words “sheep brucellosis”;

11) subclause 7¹ shall be added to division 5 of clause 2 of part I in the following wording:

“7¹) scrapie;”;

12) subclause 7¹ shall be added to clause 1 of part II in the following wording:

“7¹) goat arthritis/encephalitis;”.

§ 2. This Regulation shall enter into force together with the exclusion of the infectious animal diseases listed in subsections 2, 3, 6 and 10 of § 1 from the Government of the Republic Regulation No. 393 of 21 December 1999 “Establishment of the list of highly dangerous infectious animal diseases” (RT I 1999, 97, 864).

Ivari Padar
Minister

Ants Noot
Secretary General

National infectious animal disease control programme

Transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSE)

1. Summary

Transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (hereinafter *TSEs*) are all fatal diseases in animals that result in the spongy degeneration of the brain caused by an infectious protein or a prion. A TSE of cattle is called bovine spongiform encephalopathy (hereinafter *BSE*). A TSE of sheep and goats is called scrapie and is known the longest of TSEs. The clinical symptoms of a TSE are demonstrated in behavioural changes and neurological signs caused by progressive brain damage such as apprehension, hypersensitivity to sound and other external stimuli, lack of coordination of movements, tremors, frequent stumbling and falling. TSE is a progressive disease with an incubation period that may last for years. Once the clinical symptoms appear in an affected animal, the disease is fatal after some months of their appearance.

This programme is a detailed plan for the prevention and control of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs) in Estonia.

1.1. Prevalence of the infectious animal disease

The prevalence of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) was first recognised in cattle in the United Kingdom in 1986. In the following years, occurrence of this disease in other animal species and in other countries was reported. The disease spread via live animals and meat-and-bone-meal to Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Holland, Portugal, Spain and Switzerland. Individual cases have been reported in Finland, Poland, Slovenia, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Japan, and USA. In 1996, a new variant Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease (CJD), which causes different neurological disorders in humans, was described. More and more evidence has been found on similarities between the BSE agent and the new variant Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease, and therefore it is thought very likely that the TSEs in animals may transmit to humans.

1.2. Spread of the infectious animal disease in Estonia

In Estonia, passive surveillance of BSE was performed during the period of 1999–2000, which means that bovine animals over 3 years of age and with neurological signs that had died or were slaughtered were tested for BSE by the classical histological method as specified by the national infectious animal disease control programme.

Passive surveillance was replaced by active surveillance from the beginning of 2001. This means that bovine animals over 24 months of age that have died or are emergency slaughtered, bovine animals with neurological symptoms that have died or are emergency slaughtered, all bovine animals imported from BSE-countries and culled are tested for BSE and sheep and goats over 12 months of age that are ill, emergency slaughtered and have died are tested for scrapie within the framework of the national infectious animal disease control programme. Furthermore, all bovine animals over 30 months of age that are slaughtered for human consumption and sheep and goats over 18 months of age slaughtered for human consumption are tested for BSE with a rapid test

starting from 15th March 2004. After 2008, healthy sheep over 18 months of age are not tested for TSE; however, sheep and goats over 18 months of age that are ill, emergency slaughtered and have died are tested for TSE.

Not one case of BSE or a classical case of scrapie has been diagnosed in Estonia during the time prior to preparing and approving of the programme.

2. Reasons to implement the infectious animal disease control programme and the programme's objectives

In order to prevent, control and eliminate major risks of certain transmissible spongiform encephalopathies to the health of humans and animals, Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2001 laying down rules for the prevention, control and eradication of certain transmissible spongiform encephalopathies was adopted (hereinafter Regulation 999/2001).

The TSE control programme has been adopted with the aim of determining the presence or absence of TSEs in the population of certain animal species in Estonia.

One objective of the programme is to detect TSEs in animals (primarily BSE and scrapie) via screening tests, and, where prevalence of the disease in a population is proved, to implement appropriate control and eradication measures.

2.1. Determining the presence or absence of the infectious animal disease

To detect the presence of TSEs, a surveillance programme is implemented by the Veterinary and Food Board.

An immunological test is used (a rapid test on a brain sample) to diagnose a TSE. Where the immunological test produces a positive or suspicious result the material is subject to histological examination.

For a sample, the whole brain of the (suspected) bovine animals, sheep and goats, or in case of surveillance testing, the medulla oblongata via the foramen magnum is taken. The concentration of disease agents is the highest in the brain stem.

For surveillance purposes, a supervisory official or an authorised veterinarian takes samples from the animals under examination. The sample shall have the identification of the animal from which the sample was taken.

In addition to the requirements set down by the legislation, the principles, methods, recommendations and instructions included in the "Manual of diagnostic tests and vaccines for Terrestrial Animals" prepared by the World Organisation for Animal Health are applied when taking samples and conducting laboratory examinations.

The person taking samples may use the help of a keeper of animals, a handler of animal products or some other person to transport the samples to the laboratory, having prior introduced the person the requirements set down for handling samples.

TSE tests are conducted in the Veterinary and Food Laboratory in Tartu.

2.2. To control the spread of the infectious animal disease

In Estonia, testing for TSE is conducted as specified in the requirements of Annex II of Regulation 999/2001.

2.3. Eradication of the infectious animal disease

A TSE is diagnosed following the measures as specified in Annex VII of Regulation 999/2001.

2.4. Obtaining disease free status

According to Chapter II of Regulation 999/2001, countries are divided into three risk categories: negligible BSE risk, controlled BSE risk and undetermined BSE risk in accordance with the definitions of Annex II.

Estonia is classified as a controlled BSE risk country prior to the programme implementation. Estonia's objective is to achieve the negligible BSE risk country status.

3. Term to achieve the objectives of the infectious animal disease control programme

The TSE control programme is a 5-year programme (for the period of 2011–2015).

4. Expected results of the infectious animal disease control programme:

4.1. Expected results by the end date of programme implementation

The expected result of the completed TSE control programme is to raise the age limit of animals tested for BSE to 60 months of age.

4.2. Expected results by the end of following years

The expected result by the end of 2011 is to raise the age limit of animals tested for BSE to 48 months of age.

5. Geographical territory covered by the infectious animal disease control programme

The TSE surveillance programme covers the entire territory of Estonia.



6. Implementation measures to achieve the objectives of the infectious animal disease control programme

1) A suspected or diagnosed case of BSE and scrapie is subject to notification in accordance with Regulation No. 34 of the Minister of Agriculture of 25.11.1999 „Approving the list of infectious animal diseases subject to notification and registration”. An occurrence of any other TSE must also be notified as specified in paragraph 3 of § 38 of the Infectious Animal Disease Control Act.

2) The programme measures are targeted at TSE-susceptible animals such as bovine animals, sheep, and goats. All programme target animals must be identifiable and registered at ARIB (Agricultural Registers and Information Board). Movements of these animals are registered at ARIB.

3) The programme has been prepared in line with the Infectious Animal Disease Control Act and its implementation acts, Regulation No. 999/2001 and Regulation (EC) No. 1774/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 03.10.2002 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption. To implement the programme, all susceptible animals by species and age groups are tested as specified in Annex III of Regulation 999/2001.

7. Principles for ensuring state supervision over the implementation of the infectious animal disease control programme

The responsibility for the implementation of the TSE surveillance programme lies with the heads of the Veterinary and Food Board local agencies, or veterinary centres (hereinafter VCs). The number of preventive measures to be taken within the framework of the control programme as well as the age groups of animals and requirements for sampling are annually approved by the Director General of the VFB and sent for execution to the VCs. A supervisory official of a VC shall distribute the authorised veterinarians the number of tests planned for the county by regions for the current year. Authorised veterinarians are in a contractual relationship with the VCs and the types of TSE tests and planned volumes are included in the annex to the annual contracts.

An authorised veterinarian shall submit a monthly report on the performance of contracted work to the supervisory official of a VC as specified by the contract based on which the programme implementation can be monitored. The supervisory official of a VC examines the work of an authorised veterinarian once a year during which it is checked whether necessary documentation is available and how the authorised veterinarian has implemented the annual national infectious animal disease control plan. The work performed by a VC as regards animal health and welfare, including the work of one authorised veterinarian in the county, is checked once in three years by the supervisory officials of the Animal Health, Welfare and Feedingstuffs Department of the VFB. The results of these checks shall be included in inspection reports. In case a precept is made, the head of the particular VC shall take necessary corrective actions.

8. Infectious animal disease status of an area covered by the infectious animal disease control programme

According to OIE classification and Annex II of Regulation No. 999/2001, Estonia is a controlled BSE risk country.

9. Contingency plan if an infected animal or herd is detected by a test carried out within the framework of the control programme

If an infected animal or herd is detected as a result of a test performed within the framework of the TSE control programme, actions will be taken as specified in the instructions of the TSE contingency plan prepared by the VFB under paragraph 2 of § 44 of the Infectious Animal Disease Control Act.

VETERINARY AND FOOD BOARD

Director General

Lawyer

Deputy Director General

Deputy Director General

Animal Health, Welfare and Feedingstuffs Department

Food Department

Animal Health Office
Animal Welfare Office
Feedingstuffs Office

Office for Food of Animal Origin
Office for Food of Non-animal Origin, Retail Sale and Organic Farming

Animal Breeding and Market Regulation Department

Trade, import and Export Department

Office of Animal Breeding
Office of Genetic Resources
Market Regulation Office
Alcohol Regulation Office

Surveillance and Control Office
Luhamaa BIP
Paldiski BIP
Narva BIP
BIP of Muuga and Paldiski port

General Department

Accounting Office
Budgeting Office
Personnel Office
Administrative Office
IT Office

VC of Harju County

VC of Rapla County

VC of Hiiu County

VC of Pärnu County

VC of Ida-Viru County

VC of Saare County

VC of Järva County

VC of Tartu County

VC of Jõgeva County

VC of Valga County

VC of Lääne-Viru County

VC of Viljandi County

VC of Põlva County

VC of Võru County

VC of Lääne County



VETERINAAR- JA TOIDUAMETI
PEADIREKTOR

KÄSKKIRI

Tallinn

09. veebruar 2012 nr 34

**2012. aasta riiklike loomatauditõrje
programmide rakendusmeetmete kinnitamine**

Loomatauditõrje seaduse paragrahvi 43³ lõike 4 ning põllumajandusministri 13. juuni 2007. a määruse nr 91 „Veterinaar- ja Toiduameti põhimäärus“ § 8 lõike 2 alusel:

1. Kinnitan:

1.1 Riiklike loomatauditõrje programmide rakendusmeetmed 2012. aastal (lisatud)

2. Kehtestan rakendusmeetmete täitmiseks järgneva korra:

2.1 Loomatervishoiu, loomakaitse ja söötade osakonnal koostada riiklike loomatauditõrje rakendusmeetmete alusel meetmed maakondade veterinaarkeskustele ning edastada need e-maili teel;

2.2 Täiendavad uuringud tuleb eelnevalt kooskõlastada Veterinaar- ja Toiduametiga;

2.3 Plaanilised proovid võetakse ja saadetakse laboratooriumi ajavahemikus 10. jaanuar 2012 kuni 30. november 2012 (välja arvatud TSE uuringud ning tapale saadetavate lindude uuringud salmonellooside suhtes);

2.4 Iga kord enne proovi(de) saatmist mikrobioloogiliseks või virooloogiliseks uurimiseks teavitab proovi võtja sellest Veterinaar- ja Toidulaboratooriumi vähemalt üks tööpäev ette;

2.5 Proovide saatja vormistab ja saadab koos proovidega Veterinaar- ja Toidulaboratooriumile tema poolt allkirjastatud proovide kaaskirja. Proovide kaaskiri vormistatakse loetavalt Veterinaar- ja Toidulaboratooriumi või Veterinaar- ja Toiduameti ametlikul kaaskirja blanketil;

2.6 Proovid peavad olema identifitseeritavad ja seostatavad kaaskirjal oleva tähistusega;

2.7 Proovide saatmisel laboratooriumisse koondproovidenä ei tohi ühte koondproovi koondada erinevate lautade ja majapidamiste proove. Kaaskirjal peab olema eristatavad laut (tootmisüksus) ja majand (majapidamine), kust proovid pärinevad;

Proovid pakendatakse lekkekindlasse pakendisse ning saadetakse laboratooriumisse viisil, et oleks tagatud proovide säilimiseks vajalik temperatuur.

Ago Pärtel

Teadmiseks: maakondade veterinaarkeskused; Veterinaar- ja Toidulaboratoorium,
Põllumajandusministerium



Registrikood 70000094

12 00204

RIIKLIKE LOOMATAUDITÕRJE PROGRAMMIDE RAKENDUSMEETMED 2012. AASTAL

I Diagnostilised uurimised

1. VEISED

1.1 Veiste tuberkuloos.

1.1.1 Uurimisele kuuluvad karja kõik üle 24 kuu vanused veised (v. a. nuumpullid eraldi asuvates epidemioloogilistes üksustes, keda ei kasutata aretuses ning kes viiakse peale üleskasvatamist tapale)

1.1.2 Aastas uuritakse ligikaudu 1/3 veisekarjadest. Uurimise skeem peab tagama, et kolme aasta jooksul (2011- 2013) tuberkuliniseeritakse kõik veisekarjad.

(proгноositav uurimiste arv: 49600)

1.1.3. Tuberkuliinile reageerinud veiste hulgas viiakse läbi kontrolltapmisi ja nende lümfisõlmedest tehakse bakterioloogiline külv tekitaja määramiseks **(uurimiste arv riigis kokku on 30*)**

1.1.4 Kõik Kunstliku Seemenduse Keskuse (edaspidi *KSK*) pullid uuritakse üks kord aastas **(uurimiste arv on arvestatud koondarvus p 1.1.2)**

1.2 Veiste brutselloos

1.2.1 Uuritakse bakterioloogiliselt kõik aborteerunud looted, mille puhul on tegemist brutselloosi kahtlusega **(uurimiste arv riigis kokku on 30*)**

1.2.2 Karja kõik üle 24 kuu vanused veised uuritakse seroloogiliselt (v.a. nuumpullid eraldi asuvates epidemioloogilistes üksustes, keda ei kasutata aretuses ning kes viiakse peale üleskasvatamist tapale). Lehmade uurimine viiakse läbi seroloogiliselt (ELISA) leukoosi uurimiseks saadetud piimaproovidest **(uurimiste arv: 24730)**, ülejäänud veiseid uuritakse seroloogiliselt vereproovidest (ELISA) **(uurimiste arv: 7020)**

1.2.3 Aastas uuritakse ligikaudu 1/5 veisekarjadest. Uurimise skeem peab tagama, et viie aasta jooksul (2011- 2015) uuritakse kõik veisekarjad.

1.2.4. Kõik *KSK* pullid uuritakse üks kord aastas seroloogiliselt vereproovidest (ELISA) **(uurimiste arv on arvestatud vereproovide koondarvus)**

1.3 Veiste enzootiline leukoos

1.3.1 Veiste leukoosi uurimised teostatakse mahus, mis võimaldab käesoleva aasta lõpus alustada Eestile ametlikult leukoosivaba riigi staatuse taotlemist. Seega tuleb kõiki üle 24 kuu vanuseid veiseid uurida 12 kuu jooksul kaks korda vähemalt neljakuuse intervalliga. 12 kuu arvestus algab möödunud (2011) aasta veebruarist. Lüpsilehmad uuritakse seroloogiliselt piimaproovidest (ELISA) **(uurimiste arv: 105100)**, ülejäänud veiseid uuritakse seroloogiliselt vereproovidest (ELISA) **(uurimiste arv: 25442)**

1.3.2 Kõik *KSK* pullid uuritakse üks kord aastas seroloogiliselt vereproovidest (ELISA) **(uurimiste arv on arvestatud vereproovide koondarvus)**

1.4 Leptospiroos

Kõik KSK pullid uuritakse seroloogiliselt vereproovidest (mikroaglutinatsiooni reaktsiooniga (MAT)) üks kord aastas (**uurimiste arv: 250**)

1.5 Trihhomonoos

Kõikide KSK pullide spermat uuritakse üks korda aastas (mikrobioloogiline külv spermast tekitaja määramiseks) (**uurimiste arv: 250**)

1.6 Veiste kampülobakterioos

Kõikide KSK pullide spermat uuritakse üks korda aastas (mikrobioloogiline külv spermast tekitaja määramiseks) (**uurimiste arv:250**)

1.7 Veiste viirusdiarröa

Kõik KSK pullid uuritakse seroloogiliselt vereproovidest üks kord aastas (viiruse antigeeni uuring, ELISA). Uuring toimub seerumist.
(**uurimiste arv:250**)

1.8 Veiste nakkav rinotraheiid

Kõikide KSK pullide vereseerumi seroloogiline uuring (ELISA) üks kord aastas (**uurimiste arv:250**)

1.9 Veiste paratuberkuloos

1.9.1 Kõik KSK pullid uuritakse seroloogiliselt (ELISA) üks kord aastas. (**uurimiste arv: 250**)

1.9.2 Kogutakse kudede proove ja koproproove bakterioloogilise külvi tegemiseks tekitaja määramiseks (diagnoosi täpsustamiseks) (**uurimiste arv: 10***)

1.10 Veiste spongiformne entsefalopaatia

Euroopa Komisjoni rakendusotsuse nr 2011/358/EU alusel

1.10.1 Aju proteaas-resistentse proteiini (PrPRes) määramiseks uuritakse:

- a) kõigi üle 48 kuu vanuste lõpnud või hädatapetud s.h. hädatapetud, kuid mitte inimtoiduna tarbimiseks mõeldud, haigena tapetud veiste piklikaju proovid. Samuti kõik üle 48 kuu vanuseid terveid transpordil tapamajja või tapamajas trauma saanud või hukkunud veiseid. (**punktis a toodud uurimiste arv: 4000**)
- b) kõigi inimtoiduks tapetud üle 72 kuu vanuste veiste piklikaju proovid (**punktis b toodud uurimiste arv: 10000**)

1.10.2 Järelevalveametniku poolt looma kliiniliste tunnuste alusel BSE kahtlaseks tunnistatud veise aju uuritakse histopatoloogilise (**uurimiste arv 20***) ja immuunohistokeemilise meetoditega (**uurimiste arv: 20***)

1.10.3 Esmase kiirtestiga kahtlaseks või positiivseks osutunud loomade aju uuritakse täiendavalt immuunohistokeemilise meetodiga (**uurimiste arv: 20***)

1.11 Salmonelloosid

Koproproovid bakterioloogiliseks külviks tekitaja määramiseks kogutakse:

- a) kõikidelt pullidelt enne seemendusjaama või sperma kogumise eesmärgil kasvatatavasse aretuskarja viimist (**uurimiste arv: 100**)
- b) veisekarjadelt, mille piima soovitakse turustada väljaspool farmi (farmile on antud veterinaartõend 8P) (**uurimiste arv: 3708**)

Proovid kogutakse vastavalt tabelis toodud skeemile.

Loomade arv karjas	Võetavate proovide arv
Alla 25	Võrdne loomade arvuga karjas
25-100	25
üle 100	30

Alla aasta vanuselt võetakse koproproovid vanuserühmade või pidamisrühmade kaupa arvestusega üks koproproov 5–10 looma kohta.

1.12 Bluetongue

Seireprogrammi koostamisel tuleb juhinduda 26. oktoobri 2007 aasta Komisjoni määruse 1266/2007 I lisa suunistest.

1.12.1 Loomadelt kogutakse proovid vastavalt tabelis toodud skeemile.

Loomade arv karjas	Uuritavate loomade arv
10-14	7
15-20	10
21-30	11
31-60	12
61-99	13
100 ja rohkem	14

Antud skeemi kohaselt uurides on haiguse 20 %-ne levimus karjas avastatav 95%-se tõenäosusega. (**uurimiste arv: 2000**)

1.12.2 Vektorputukate seire (**proovide arv: 250**)

2. SEAD

2.1 Sigade tuberkuloos

2.1.1 Aretus- ja tõufarmide põhikarja sigu uuritakse allergiliselt vastavalt tabelis toodud skeemile (**uurimiste arv: 848**)

Emiste arv üksuses	Uuritavate loomade arv
10-14	7
15-20	10
21-30	11
31-60	12
61-100	13
100 ja rohkem	14

Antud skeemi kohaselt uurides on haiguse 20%-ne levimus karjas avastatav 95%-se tõenäosusega.

2.1.2 Kõik KSK ja paarituses kasutatavad kuldid uuritakse allergiliselt üks kord aastas (**uurimiste arv on arvestatud koondarvus**)

2.1.3 Tuberkuliinile reageerinud sigade hulgast tehakse bakterioloogiline külv lümfisõlmedest tekitaja määramiseks (**uurimiste arv: 20***)

2.2 Brutselloos, leptospiroos, sigade klassikaline katk, sigade aafrika katk, sigade vesikulaarhaigus, Aujeszky haigus, viirus-(transmissivne) gastroenteriit, reproduktiiv-respiratoorne sündroom (PRRS), nakkav atroofiline riniit

2.2.1 Aretus- ja tõufarmide põhikarja sigu uuritakse seroloogiliselt, kogudes proove vastavalt tabelis toodud skeemile (**uurimiste arv: 788**)

Emiste arv üksuses	Uuritavate loomade arv
10-14	7
15-20	10
21-30	11
31-60	12
61-100	13
100 ja rohkem	14

Antud skeemi kohaselt uurides on haiguse 20%-ne levimus karjas avastatav 95%-se tõenäosusega.

2.2.2 Kõik KSK ja paarituses kasutatavad kuldid uuritakse seroloogiliselt üks kord aastas (**uurimiste arv on arvestatud koondarvus**)

2.3 Sigade katk

Lisaks punktis 2.2 toodud uuringutele testitakse seroloogiliselt (ELISA) **sigade klassikalise katku** ja **sigade aafrika katku** suhtes 0,5- 1% kütitud metssigadest (**uurimiste arv: 120**)

2.4 Salmonelloosid

Koproproovid bakterioloogiliseks külviks tekitaja määramiseks kogutakse seakarjadelt, mille saadusi soovitakse turustada väljaspool farmi. Proovid kogutakse vastavalt tabelis toodud skeemile.

Loomade arv karjas	Võetavate proovide arv
Alla 25	Võrdne loomade arvuga karjas
25-100	25
üle 100	30

Numusealt võetakse koproproovid bakterioloogiliseks uurimiseks vanuserühmade või pidamisrühmade kaupa arvestusega üks koproproov 5–10 looma kohta. (**uurimiste arv: 2280**)

3. LAMBAD; KITSED

3.1 Nakkuslik epidiidüüit

Aretus- ja tõufarmide põhikarja kõik jäärad uuritakse seroloogiliselt üks kord aastas (KSR) (**uurimiste arv: 111**).

3.2. Brutselloos (RBR)

3.2.1 Ametlikult brutselloosivaba riigi staatuse säilitamiseks tuleb Eestis ajavahemikus 2011-2013 uurida aastas vähemalt 10% juhuslikult valitud lamba- ja kitsekarjade üle 6 kuu vanuseid loomi. Karjade valikul peab jälgima, et kolmele aastale jaotatud kontrollprogramm hõlmaks kõiki aretus- ja tõufarme, lüpsikarjade kitsi ja lambaid, suuremaid tootmiskarju ning võtaks arvesse karjade geograafilist paiknemist. Karju, mille saadusi ei turustata väljaspool farmi, ei ole vaja uurida (**uurimiste arv: 1580**)

Proovid kogutakse vastavalt tabelis toodud skeemile.

Loomade arv karjas	Uuritavate loomade arv
10-14	7
15-20	10
21-30	11
31-60	12
61-99	13
100 ja rohkem	14

Antud skeemi kohaselt uurides on haiguse 20 %-ne levimus karjas avastatav 95%-se tõenäosusega.

3.2.2 Uuritakse bakterioloogiliselt kõik aborteerunud looted, mille puhul on tegemist brutselloosi kahtlusega.

3.3 Skreipi

3.3.1 Aju proteaas-resistentse proteiini (PrPRes) määramiseks uuritakse:

kõikide üle 18 kuu vanuste (või neil peab olema enam kui kaks igemest väljunud jäävlõikehammast) lõpnud või mitteinimtoiduks tapetud lammaste ja kitsede piklikaju, samuti üle 18 kuu vanuste tervete transpordil tapamajja või tapamajas trauma saanud või hukkunud lammaste ja kitsede piklikaju kiirtestiga. **(uurimiste arv: 600)**

3.3.2 Järelevalveametniku poolt looma kliiniliste tunnuste alusel skreipi kahtlaseks tunnistatud looma aju uuritakse histopatoloogilise **(uurimiste arv: 10*)** ja immuunohistokeemilise meetoditega **(uurimiste arv: 10*)**

3.3.3 **PrP geeni genotüüpide määramiseks** võetakse vereproovid (täisveri!) lammaste aretus- ja tõukarjast aretuseks kasutatud ja aretuseks kavandatavatelt jääradelt enne paaritushooaja algust. Uurimisele kuuluvate loomade nimekirjad koostab ElaS. Uurimisi teostab EMÜ veterinaarmeditsiini ja loomakasvatuse instituudi geneetikalaboratoorium. **(uurimiste arv: 160)**

4. LINNUD

4.1 Lindude salmonelloosid

4.1.1 Kopro-, soki- või tolmuproovid kogutakse:

- vähemalt 250 täiskasvanud linnust koosnevast sugukarjast (aretuskari);
- vähemalt 50 täiskasvanud linnust koosnevast munakarjast;
- muna- või aretuskarja viimise eesmärgil peetavatelt üle 72 tunni vanustelt noorlindudelt;
- vähemalt 50 linnust koosnevast broilerikarjast.

Haudejaamas võetakse iga 16 nädala tagant proov igast sugukarjast pärinevate lindude koorumiskapist.

Sugu- ja munakarja toodud igast partiist võetakse nõrku ja surnud tibusi, tibutolmu, allapanu.

(uurimiste arv: 1060)

4.1.2 Pulloroosile uuritakse 10 % sugukarja lindudest vereaglutinatsiooni meetodil. **(uurimiste arv: 3000)**

4.2 Lindude gripp

4.2.1 Teostatakse seroloogiline uuring. Seireprogrammi koostamisel tuleb juhinduda Komisjoni Otsuse 2010/367 EÜ I lisas sätestatud suunistest.

Proovid kogutakse vastavalt tabelis toodud skeemile.

Lindude arv farmis	Võetavate proovide arv
50-99	8
100 ja rohkem	9

Antud skeemi kohaselt uurides on haiguse 30 %-ne levimus karjas avastatav 95%-se tõenäosusega.

(uurimiste arv: 397)

4.2.2 Kütitud või püütud metslindudel kogutakse kloaagi või hingetoru/suu/neelutampooniproove virooloogiliseks uurimiseks (eelistatavalt sügisesel rändeperioodil, 70% proovidest veelindudel ja 30% muudelt metslindudel). Ühe liigi ulatuses võetud tampooniproovid võib transportimiseks panna ühte tuubi. **(uurimiste arv: 125)**

Kogutakse organproove viiruse isoleerimiseks kanaembrüotes (70*)

Vereseerumist HAI (70*)

4.3 Newcastle`i haigus

4.3.1 Viiruse isoleerimine kanaembrüotes **(uurimiste arv: 20*)**

4.3.2 RT- PCR (organmaterjalist, tampooniproovid jm.) **(uurimiste arv 10*)**

4.3.3 Vajadusel uuritakse metslinde **((uurimiste arv: 10*)**

5. KALAD

5.1 Lõhilaste infektsioosne aneemia (ISA)

Viiruse isoleerimine **(4 koondproovi)**

5.2 Viiruslik hemorraagiline septitseemia (VHS) ja kalade vereloomeorganite infektsioosne nekroos (IHN)

Viiruse isoleerimine **(99 koondproovi)**

5.3 Karpkala herpesviirus

Viiruse isoleerimine **(9 koondproovi)**

Kalade uurimise planeerimisel mitte-eksootilistele veeloomataudidele tuleb juhinduda põllumajandusministri 13.08.2008. a määrusest nr 85 "Veeloomataudide tõrje eeskiri" ja komisjoni otsusest 2001/183/EÜ.

6. KARUSLOOMAD

Karusloomade seire liigisisel söötmisel

Komisjoni määruse (EL) nr 142/2011 (16 Lisa, III peatükk, IV jagu) alusel aju proteaasresistentse proteiini (PrPRes) määramiseks uuritakse vähemalt 0.03% tapetud loomade üldarvust. Uuritakse neuroloogiliste sümptomitega loomadelt ja vanematelt aretusloomadelt võetavaid proove. **(uuritavate loomade arv: 2)**

7. KODU- JA METSLOOMAD

7.1 Marutaud

Kogutakse pea- või ajuproovid kõigilt marutaudikahtlastelt kodu- ja metsloomadel uurimiseks marutaudi viiruse esinemise suhtes immuunofluoresentsmeetodil (IFM). **(uurimiste arv: 350)**

II Söötade uurimine

1. *Salmonella spp*

Võetakse söödaproove bakterioloogiliseks külviks tekitaja määramiseks vastavalt Põllumajandusministri 29. märtsi 2007. a määruses nr 46 „Salmonellooside tõrje eeskiri“ sätestatule.

Proovi võtavad:

- a) söötade valdkonna järelevalveametnikud loomapidaja juurest, kes tegeleb sööda tootmisega müügi eesmärgil **(proovide arv riigis kokku 70),**
- b) volitatud veterinaararstide ja loomatervishoiu spetsialistide poolt võetakse proovid loomapidaja juurest, kes tegeleb omatarbeks sööda tootmisega ja loomade söötmisega **(proovide arv riigis kokku: 90).**

2. Loomne proteiin

Võetakse söödaproovid mikroskoopiliseks uurimiseks vastavalt Euroopa Nõukogu määruse (EÜ) nr 999/2001 alusel ja VTA koostatud riskianalüüsile.

Mikroskoopiliseks uurimiseks võtavad proovi:

- a) söötade valdkonna järelevalveametnikud loomapidaja juurest, kes tegeleb sööda tootmisega müügi eesmärgil (**proovide arv riigis kokku 20**),
- b) volitatud veterinaararstide ja loomatervishoiu spetsialistide poolt võetakse proovid loomapidaja juurest, kes tegeleb omatarbeks sööda tootmisega ja loomade söötmisega (**proovide arv riigis kokku 95**).

III Loomsed kõrvalsaadused

1. Loomsete kõrvalsaaduste töötlemise ettevõtte lõpptootest:

1. 1 Lihakondijahu püsिमärgistusaine (glütserooltriheptanaadi) tuvastamine (**proovide arv: 3**)

IV Vaksineerimised

1. Marutaud.

1.1. Profülaktiliselt koerad ja kassid vastavalt põllumajandusministri 20. novembri 2000. a määruses nr 67 "Marutaudi tõrje eeskiri" sätestatule.

1.2. Põllumajanduslooma(de) kohustuslik vaksineerimine ohustatud loomakasvatusevõttes (ehitises) juhul, kui mõni loom antud ehitises on olnud otseses kontaktis marutaudi haige või marutaudikahtlase loomaga.

***Uurimised tuleb eelnevalt kooskõlastada VTA ja VTL-ga**