

Eradication: Final report for Classical Swine Fever 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: HR

Reporting period

From: 2018

To: 2019

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.

During 2018 all CSF test results on samples taken in the framework of the CSF surveillance programme in 2018 were negative.

In total, within active and passive surveillance 31 225 samples were tested, 17 453 samples from domestic pigs and 13 772 from feral pigs (wild boar).

85% (14835) samples taken from domestic pigs originated from at risk counties: Brod-posavina (7893), Karlovac (380) Sisak-moslavina (2239) and Vukovar-srijem (4323) due to provisions stated in the Commission Implementing Decision 2013/764/EC. The distribution of samples also correspond to number of pig holdings, especially with number of small commercial pig holdings on which breeding and fattening pigs are kept.

In addition to randomly selected farms for sampling, carcasses of 465 dead pigs collected routinely were pathologically examined at 4 collection centers by pathologists from Croatian veterinary institute. Patological signs suspect on CSF were not observed.

Suspicion on CSF was reported on 3 farms during 2018, two in Brod-posavina county and one in Osijek-baranja county due to death of pigs. CSF suspicion was ruled out after negative laboratory testing.

Besides ruling out of CSF in official suspect holdings, in cases of pig death of unknown causes and/or disease whenever CSF is considered in the differential diagnosis including occasions when the clinical signs and epidemiological pattern of disease that are observed in pigs suggest a very low probability of occurrence of CSF (according to the Part A.1. Chapter IV of the COMMISSION DECISION approving a Diagnostic Manual establishing diagnostic procedures, sampling methods and criteria for evaluation of the laboratory tests for the confirmation of classical swine fever (2002/106/EC), 107 tests (66 PCR and 41 AgELISA) were performed with negative results on CSF to rule out possible infection with CSF virus. The test used are RT-PCR and Ag ELISA simultaneously.

It is considered that programme objectives were fulfilled and results of the CSF surveillance programme in 2018 proved absence of CSF virus both from domestic pig and wild boar population.

In 2018 implementation of measures regarding surveillance programs for domestic pigs is carried out according to the planned activities.

It was noticed (Intermediate report) that programme performance was closely connected to seasonal pig keeping and hunting season.

In total 1613 clinical examinations were performed on 28654 pigs before movement of pigs from at risk counties.

CSF surveillance in wild boar population was performed accordingly to targets set out in the programme. 8206 wild boars (feral pigs) were tested for the presence of CSFV and all tests were negative.

Out of the above mentioned tested wild boars, 5613 tests were performed for presence of CSFV (by real time PCR protocols), 8146 samples were tested by ELISA tests.

19 wild boars found dead were tested on CSF. 19 with PCR and 13 with PCR and AgELISA. All tests revealed negative results.

For the purpose of calculation of the total cost incurred in euro the exchange rate 7,4438 is used.

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

It is considered that during implementation of the CSF surveillance programme targets were mostly achieved and overall performance is good.

Number of wild boars found dead and reported to the veterinarian for CSF testing purposes is increased, but still considered as low. Awareness campaign and continuous communication is on going.

Lower number of samples (16041 domestic pigs) is eligible for co-financing and therefore shown in the tables because sampling was not paid to the authorised veterinary organisations from the State budget due to different reasons, e.g.:

- sampling was not reported in the prescribed time
- it was not stated in the receipt that sampling is performed in the framework of CSF programme
- Aujeszky eradication programme is on going and 3544 samples were paid in the framework of that programme; some of the samples were tested on CSF, but considered as eligible for EU funding.
- verification of receipt is still on-going.

For the reporting purposes all pig farms (holdings) are reported as commercial. All registered pig holdings are considered as commercial even if they sell only few animals per year(s) on a local market. Also, obligatory biosecurity measures are stipulated for all pig holdings no matter on pig keeping purposes.

Future activities will focus on further enhancement of CSF passive surveillance and fulfilling targets regarding number of tested wild boar found dead.

Awareness campaign foreseen in 2018, mainly focused on reporting of wild boars found dead and biosecurity measures was delayed due to African swine fever activities. These activities have been started in 2019 and will be reported in the intermediate reports for CSF and ASF programmes.

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.

No positive results on CSF were observed.

2. Tables for SWINE DISEASES PROGRAMMES 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)

Table A - DISEASE SURVEILLANCE IN DOMESTIC PIGS

Region	Number of clinical examined holdings	Number of farms sampled	Type of farm	Number of animals sampled	Number of farms with serologically positive result	Number of farms with active infection detection	Number of outbreaks
Croatia	1,613	1,656	Commercial	17,412	0	0	0
Total	1,613	1,656		17,412	0	0	0

Table B - DISEASE SURVEILLANCE IN WILD BOAR/FERAL PIGS

Region	Type of surveillance	Number of animals tested	Positive	% positive	Number of cases
Croatia	Active	8,206	0	0 %	0
Croatia	Passive	19	0	0 %	0
Total		8,225	0	0 %	0

Table C - WILD BOAR ORAL VACCINATION

Region/Area	Month	Number of baits	Size of vaccinated area (km ²)
Total		0	0

Table D - DIAGNOSTIC TESTS AND RESULTS

Region	Animal population	Laboratory test used	Number of animals tested	Number of tests carried out	Number of positive results	Comments
Croatia	domestic pigs	ELISA	17,346	17,346	0	active surveillance
Croatia	domestic pigs	PCR	66	66	0	suspicion in 4 dead pigs and ruling out of CSF
Croatia	domestic pigs	Other, please specify	41	41	0	uspicion in 4 dead pigs and ruling out of CSF (AgELISA)
Croatia	feral pigs	ELISA	8,146	8,146	0	active surveillance
Croatia	feral pigs	PCR	5,613	5,613	0	active and passive surveillance
Croatia	feral pigs	Other, please specify	13	13	0	passive surveillance - wild boar found dead (AgELISA)
Total			31,225	31,225	0	

COMMENT / ADDITIONAL CLARIFICATION

N/A