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HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL  
Unit 04 - Veterinary Control Programmes

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

## **Eradication programme of Rabies**

**Approved\* for 2011 by Commission Decision 2010/712/EU**

**Slovakia**

\* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

Program for Eradication : PDF detail

<b>Submission Date</b>	<b>Submission Number</b>
23/04/2010	1272021268078-128

1. Identification of the programme

Member State	Disease	Species	Request of Community co-financing from beginning of	To end of
Slovakia	Rabies	Fox	2011	2011

1.1 Contact

Contact Name	Contact Phone	Contact Fax	Contact Email
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2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

The first oral antirabic fox's vaccination programme started in 1994. This programme ran in two campaigns, one in spring, the other one in autumn. Fix-wing airplane and by hand application were used as well. For this programme the vaccine baits containing the virus strain Vnukovo 32/107 and SAD Bern was used. In consequence of lack of money that programme was stopped after sixth campaign in 1998.

After stopping the previous oral vaccination programme the red fox rabies outbreaks rise rapidly on 387 during the year 1999. Pursuant that bad rabies

## 2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

situation it has been decided to start with the new oral vaccination programme against rabies for targeted species – wildlife red fox. The current national programme of rabies eradication, which includes the oral antirabic vaccination programme of wildlife fox, has been set up in the spring 2000. The number of outbreaks of rabies during the time of running this programme has been decreased from 375 outbreaks in the beginning on 87 in 2001 or 114 in 2002 and on 48 in 2005 or 4 in 2006 respectively. Since August 2006 no case of rabies has been detected (see Figure No. 1). The epidemiological situation of the rabies in wildlife according to established oral vaccination programme was markedly on the mend in 2000 and 2001. Consequently the rise of the immunity status of the fox population has increased the fox density. During this fast growth of the fox population the increase of rabies positive foxes in such level at first time since beginning the programme has been recorded (296 positive foxes in 2003). According to evaluation of the rabies situation and applied programme, it was analysed that the increase of red fox rabies outbreaks was caused also by low efficiency of used SAD VA-1 strain vaccine baits in autumn 2002 and spring 2003. After evaluation of that unfavourable stay SVFA SR in 2003 has decided to change used vaccine baits for other baits, containing the reliable strain SAD Bern, for the next years. During the year 2006 there were reported 4 cases of rabies in the Slovak Republic. The same vaccine baits containing vaccination strain SAD Bern is using also after the completion new tendering for vaccine baits' supplier, according to national legislation.

## 3. Description of the submitted programme

This current programme has been run since 2000 in two campaigns, one in spring, the other one in autumn. Fix-wing airplane and by hand distributions are used as well. For this programme we have used the vaccine baits containing the virus strain Vnuukovo 32/107, titter min. 106,5 TCID50/ml (2000, 2001 and spring 2002), SAD VA-1, titter min. 107 TCID50/ml (autumn 2002 and spring 2003) and SAD Bern, titter min. 1,8x107 PFU (2000, 2001, spring 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009).

The fox population's density estimated on the number of hunted animals during the programme has been increased from 19,500 to 23,000 foxes in 2001 and very high in the second half of year 2002 and the first half of year 2003. The number of hunted fox in 2002 was 22,251 animals, what encourages us to estimate the number of fox population of 28 to 30 thousands of animals – 0,57 - 0,61 fox per square kilometre (see Figure No. 2 and Annex). This stay of fox population has been related to the comedown of the favourable progress of the rabies situation. The tender for the selection of vaccine according to the requirements of WHO and OIE for year 2011 is taking place on the present. The distribution of vaccination baits is planned in two campaigns using by-air and by-hand distribution in spring and autumn.

The effectiveness of the oral vaccination programme will be evaluated by laboratory examinations of randomly hunted foxes and foxes hunted within the target monitoring period.

## 4. Measures of the submitted programme

### 4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

## Program for Eradication : PDF detail

<b>Duration of the programme</b>
beginning of 2000 to end of 2013

<b>First Year :</b>	
Control	X
Testing	X
Slaughter and animals tested positive	
Killing of animals tested positive	X
Vaccination	X
Treatment	
Disposal of products	
Eradication, control or monitoring	X

<b>Last Year :</b>	
Eradication	X
Testing	
Slaughter of positive animals	
Killing of animals tested positive	
Extended slaughter of killing	
Disposal of products	
Other	

#### 4.2 Organisation, supervision and role of all stakeholders involved in the programme

Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic (MA) - approves eradication programmes (Art. 5(f) and 46 of the Act No. 39/2007 Coll. on veterinary care; hereinafter only "Act No. 39/2007 Coll.")  
State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic (SVFA) - drafts eradication programmes (Art. 6(5)(f) and 46 of the Act 39/2007 Coll.) and manages, directs and controls the performance of the state administration by the regional veterinary and food administrations (RVFA's) and district veterinary and food administrations (DVFA's) (Art. 6 (2)(a) of the Act 39/2007 Coll.)  
Veterinary authorities (SVFA, RVFA's and DVFA's) - order measures in the case of suspicion of disease or in the case of the outbreak according to drawn up and approved programmes (Art. 17(3) and (4) of the Act 39/2007 Coll.) as well as co-ordinate, control and evaluate the oral vaccination programme.  
Hunting association (local organisation) - perform the hunting of the foxes necessary for evaluation of efficiency of oral vaccination in the seasonal campaigns.

#### 4.3 Description and demarcation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented

Territory of the Slovak Republic, except of the areas bordering on Czech Republic, Austria and partially Hungary, the places with the altitude above 1200 metres, water flows, roads communications, towns and settlements (approx. 19.692 km<sup>2</sup>). See maps in Annex 1.

#### 4.4 Description of the measures of the programme

##### 4.4.1 Notification of the disease

Based on the § 17(2) and 37(2)(e) of the Act No. 39/2007 Coll. each natural or legal person authorized to dispose of live animals is obliged to notify without delay to the veterinary administration authority any suspicion or outbreak of the disease and to allow examination of animal sick or suspected.

In case of failing to notify any suspicion or outbreak of the disease or failing to allow the examination of animal sick or suspected, is according to Act No. 39/2007 Coll. committed

- a natural person - an offence according to the Article 48(1)(a) and a penalty shall be imposed according to the Article 48(2) up to 663,88 EUR,
  - a legal or natural person authorized to perform business activities - an administrative infringement according to the Article 50(g) and a penalty shall be imposed according to the Article 51(d) from 33 194 EUR up to 165 970 EUR,
- In case of failing to notify any suspicion or outbreak of disease and causing to spread the disease, any natural person may be jailed for up to three years according to Article 307 of the Act No. 300/2005 Coll. Criminal Code

## Program for Eradication : PDF detail

### 4.4.2 Target animals and animal population

The target animal species of this programme is the wildlife red fox. The population of the red fox is during the implementation of the programme continuously increased. The expected number of living wildlife red fox according to hunting bag is 25,000 to 28,000 animals (see Figure No. 2 above).

### 4.4.3 Identification of animals and registration of holdings

For purposes of this national rabies eradication programme holding means any individual owner or keeper of susceptible domestic animal or hunting ward in the case of wildlife, where the person in charge is the hunter manager. Basic condition of eradication of rabies in domestic animals is registration and identification of dogs, which is laid down in § 3 of the Act No. 282/2002 Coll., which provides some conditions of dog keeping, according to which dogs must be identified and registered by local self-administration authority. The another legal rule governing requirements for movements of the pet animals is the Regulation of the European Parliament and Council (EC) No. 998/2003 on the animal health requirements applicable to non-commercial movements of pet animals and amending Council Directive 92/65/EEC in the later amendments (Commission Decision 2003/803/EC establishing a model passport for the intra-Community movements of dogs, cats and ferrets and Commission Decision 2004/203/EC establishing a model health certificate for non-commercial movements from third countries for dogs, cats and ferrets, Commission Decision 2004/595/EC establishing a model health certificate for the importation into the Community for dogs, cats and ferrets) implemented in the Slovak Republic by Act No. 39/2007 Coll., in particular Articles 6(2)(p) and (v) and Article 19(3), (4), (5) and (10). The requirements for participation (movement's requirements) of dogs, cats or ferrets in mass actions (shows, exhibitions, competitions...) are the same as for intra-Community movements: a clearly readable tattooing or preferably electronic identification system (transponder) conforming with the standard ISO 11784 which is possible to check by reading device in compliance with standard ISO 11785 and valid vaccinations. If the animal is identified with a transponder, which is not in compliance with above-mentioned ISO standard, the keeper is obliged, at check of identity of the animal at entrance for mass action, to provide the reading device which enables to identify their dog, cat or ferret. Proof of the presence of antibodies in pursuance of the control of vaccination for the fulfilment of condition for movements of domestic carnivores in international trade or in non-commercial movements as well as the control of oral antirabic vaccination is carried out by approved laboratory State Veterinary Institute Zvolen (Commission Decision 2004/448/EC).

### 4.4.4 Qualifications of animals and herds

In the case of rabies they are only two possibilities:  
- the animals is/are suspected or positive of rabies – measures taken according points 4.4.5. or 4.4.9.  
- the animals is/are not suspected or positive of rabies – no measures, free movements under conditions of Ordinance of the Government of the Slovak Republic No. 313/2003 (Council Directive 92/65/EEC) and Regulation of the European Parliament and of Council (EC) No. 998/2003.

#### 4.4.5 Rules of the movement of animals

All domestic carnivores older than three months of age must be vaccinated against rabies with yearly revaccination recorded in the vaccination book or pet passport. Animals fulfilling these requirements might be moved on the territory of the Slovak Republic freely except of outbreaks or areas under veterinary measures ordered in accordance to occurrence of the disease transmissible to or by such animals.

In the case of suspicion of rabies, the respective District Veterinary and Food Administrations orders the measures in compliance with the Article 8(3)(f) and Article 17(3) of the Act No. 39/2007 Coll.

The respective DVFA at suspicion of rabies occurrence in domestic animals orders to natural and legal persons the measures for control of animal diseases and determines the data for their fulfilment, by which

- a) it orders
  1. catching of stray animals by professionally eligible natural or legal persons
  2. disinfection of the place of killing or death of suspectively rabid animal and also thorough disinfection and incineration of all items which could have come into contact with such animal,
  3. safe disposal of dead and killed animals by rendering plant after sampling,
  4. isolation and monitoring of all susceptible animals which came or could have come into contact with an animal suspected of rabies,
  5. safe disposal of milk obtained from cows suspected of rabies and prohibition of the use of products of warm-blooded animals for human consumption and for feeding purposes if these animal came or could have come into contact with an animal suspected of rabies,
  6. obligation to report each case of exposition of people and/or animals, behaviour changes in domestic animals, death of domestic animals and/or wildlife in an outbreak and in its nearness,

b) it prohibits

1. movement and collection of susceptible animal species,
2. free movement of susceptible animals in an outbreak,

The respective DVFA, in case of rabies is NOT confirmed, lifts the measures for disease control, in otherwise orders the measures in accordance to point 4.4.9.

The respective DVFA at suspicion of rabies occurrence in wildlife orders to natural and legal persons the measures for control of animal diseases and determines the data for their fulfilment, by which

a) it orders

1. catching of stray animals by professionally eligible natural or legal persons
2. disinfection of the place of destroying or death of rabid animal and also thorough disinfection and incineration of all items which could have come into contact with rabid animal,
3. safe disposal of dead and killed animals by rendering plant after sampling,
4. isolation and monitoring of all susceptible animals which came or could have come into contact with an animal suspicious of rabies,
5. obligation to report each case of exposition of people and animals, behaviour changes in domestic animals, death of wildlife in an outbreak and in its nearness,

6. to hunt the wildlife animals suspected of rabies (showing signs according to the point „Instruction on the disease“ of National rabies eradication programme) to the respective user of hunting ground

b) it prohibits

1. movement and collection of susceptible animal species,
2. free movement of susceptible domestic animals in an outbreak,
3. catching of wildlife for further breeding.

The respective DVFA, in case of rabies is NOT confirmed lifts the measures for disease control in otherwise orders the measures in accordance to point 4.4.9.

#### 4.4.6 Tests used and sampling schemes

## Program for Eradication : PDF detail

### 4.4.6 Tests used and sampling schemes

#### 4.4.7 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes

Oral vaccination of wildlife red foxes

- vaccines (type, dosage): depending on the tender

By air distribution:

25 baits per 1 km<sup>2</sup> applied in two lines (distance of 500 m) flying height 150 m, flying speed of 150 km/h. At by air distribution the places with the altitude above 1200 metres, water surfaces, road communications, towns and settlements are omitted.

By hand distribution:

18 baits per 1 km<sup>2</sup> on selected areas (periphery and parks of ten big towns)

- vaccination scheme: the oral vaccination is performed in two seasonal campaigns - in the spring (end of March to beginning of May) and in the autumn (end of September to beginning of November)

Vaccination of domestic animals:

- each domestic carnivore older than three months of age must be vaccinated against rabies with yearly revaccination according to Article 17 (5) of Act No. 39/2007 Coll. and the vaccine manufacturer's recommendations

- vaccines (approved) and vaccination schemes, if recommended:

Biocan R inj. a.u.v. (Biocan LR inj. a.u.v.) - from 12 weeks of age

Canigen DHA2PPi/LR inj. sicc a.u.v.

Canvac R inj. a.u.v. - since one month of age in the case of animals born to unvaccinated mothers (illegal in SK), in otherwise the vaccination after 5th month of age is sufficient

Eurican DHPPI2-LR inj. sicc.a.u.v. - from 3 months of age

Hexadog inj. sicc. a.u.v. - from 3 months of age

Nobivac Rabies inj. a.u.v.

Rabitsin inj. a.u.v. - since 4 weeks of age in the case of animals born to unvaccinated mothers, in otherwise from 11th weeks of age

Rabicell inj. a.u.v. - from 3 months of age

Rabigen mono inj. a.u.v. - from 3 months of age

#### 4.4.8 Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure

Not applicable.



#### 4.4.9 Measures in case of a positive result

The measures in case of positive result on rabies are ordered by the District Veterinary and Food Administrations in compliance with the Article 8(3)(f) and Article 17(3) of the Act No. 39/2007 Coll.

The respective District Veterinary and Food Administration at confirmation of rabies occurrence in domestic animals extends the previous measures for disease control by further measures (see measures taken in the case of suspicion in point 4.4.5.) for disease control and determines to the natural and legal persons the date for their fulfilment by which

a) it defines an rabies outbreak,

b) it orders in an outbreak

1. marking it with warning labels with wording „CAUTION RABIES!“

2. killing of susceptible animals which came into contact with an animal positive to the presence of rabies antigen,

3. to perform the registration of dogs and cats and protective vaccination or re-vaccination period elapsed, provided that they did not come into contact or they did not have the possibility to come into contact with an animal positive to the presence of rabies antigen,

4. to perform protective vaccination of susceptible domestic animals: it will permit to use of the milk and other products obtained from them for the human consumption and feeding purposes only following gained immunity (this period will be stated based on the date of vaccing manufacturer).

The respective DVFA at confirmation of rabies occurrence in wildlife extends the previous measures for disease control by further measures (see measures taken in the case of suspicion in point 4.4.5.) for disease control and determines to the natural and legal persons the date for their fulfilment by which

a) it defines an rabies outbreak,

b) it orders in an outbreak

1. its marking with warning labels with wording „CAUTION RABIES!“

2. killing of susceptible animals which came into contact with an animal positive to the presence of rabies antigen,

3. to perform the registration of dogs and cats and protective vaccination or re-vaccination period elapsed, provided that they did not come into contact or they vaccinated against rabies so far or since the last antirabic vaccination or re-vaccination period elapsed, provided that they did not come into contact or they did not have the possibility to come into contact with an animal positive to the presence of rabies antigen,

4. to perform protective vaccination of cattle, sheep and goats in pasture and to stable the animals until gaining the immunity (this period will be stated based on the date of vaccine manufacturer).

The holding or cadastre of the municipality or other geographically defined area, in which the rabid animal was kept, hunted or found, is defined as a rabies outbreak, based on confirmation of rabies occurrence by laboratory diagnostics (see point 4.4.6.)

#### 4.4.10 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

The Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic

- provides subsidies to breeders in compliance with the Act No. 240/1998 Coll. on Agriculture and on amendment of other acts,

- Decree of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic on support of enterprise in agriculture

Insurance companies

- meet losses within insurance contract

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### 4.4.11 Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting

The Veterinary Officer of Regional Veterinary and Food Administration carry out the supervision on by air and by hand application of the vaccine baits. The supplier handed out the vaccine baits on the airport or at the RVFA Office to the RVFA Veterinary Officer, which checks the stay of repair of the vaccine baits, their packaging, check batch number and number of supplied vaccine baits for each supply and may take the sample of the baits. The results of their checks and sampling of the baits (if done) he report next day morning to SVFA by e-mail.

The supplier reports the area, number of applied vaccination baits and submit the GPS maps at least by submission of the invoice for the supplied vaccination baits (usually after completion of application from one of selected airports). SVFAs and SVI Zvolen submits the results of laboratory tests to respective DVFA and to SVFA no later than 3 days after receiving the samples for rabies investigation.

After completion of the results of laboratory tests of evaluation of the efficacy of the oral vaccination campaign, the advisory body of CVO for rabies evaluates the effectiveness of the seasonal campaign. SVFA reports to Commission the implementation of the programme in accordance to current EU legislation.

### 5. Benefits of the programme

- health status in wildlife and domestic animals will be improved,
- the danger of rabies transmission to domestic animals and a men will be reduced,
- barriers at movement of carnivores and other susceptible animal species will be removed,
- the expenses from the state budget invested for prevention and control of rabies in the jurisdiction of ministry of agriculture and ministry of health will be reduced,
- protection of neighbouring countries against introduction of rabies from the territory of the Slovak Republic will be ensured.
- protection of neighbouring countries against introduction of rabies from the third countries (Ukraine) will be ensured.

## 6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years

### 6.1 Evolution of the disease

#### 6.1.1 Data on herds for year:

Year	Region	Total Nber of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked	Number of positive herds	Number of new positive herds	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	% herds coverage	% positive herds prevalence	% new positive herds incidence

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6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years

6.1 Evolution of the disease

6.1.1 Data on herds for year:

Year	Region	Total Nber of herds of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked	Number of positive herds	Number of new positive herds	Number of herds depopulated	Indicators					
								% positive herds depopulated	% herds coverage	% positive herds prevalence	% new positive herds incidence		
Sum:													
Total :													

6.1.2 Data on animals for year:

Year	Region	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of animals tested	Number of animals tested individually	Number of positives animals	Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals prevalence
Total:										

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year :

Year	Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
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## Program for Eradication : PDF detail

### 6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

#### 6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year :

Year	Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
2009	Slovak Republic	microbiological or virological test	FAT, MIT	3,196	0
	Slovak Republic	other test	IF(TTC)	2,976	2,406
	Slovak Republic	serological test	ELISA, FAVN	2,763	1,134
			<b>Sum:</b>	<b>8,935</b>	<b>3,540</b>
2008	Slovak Republic	microbiological or virological test	FAT, MIT	3,422	0
	Slovak Republic	other test	IF(TTC)	3,517	2,842
	Slovak Republic	serological test	ELISA, FAVN	3,288	1,172
			<b>Sum:</b>	<b>10,227</b>	<b>4,014</b>
2007	Slovak Republic	microbiological or virological test	ELISA, FAVN	3,000	1,115
	Slovak Republic	microbiological or virological test	FAT, MIT	4,309	0
	Slovak Republic	other test	IF(TTC)	3,129	2,315
			<b>Sum:</b>	<b>10,438</b>	<b>3,430</b>
2006	Slovak Republic	microbiological or virological test	FAT, MIT	3,630	4
	Slovak Republic	other test	IF(TTC)	3,289	2,591
	Slovak Republic	serological test	ELISA, FAVN	3,098	1,109
			<b>Sum:</b>	<b>10,017</b>	<b>3,704</b>
2005	Slovak Republic	microbiological or virological test	FAT, MIT	1,767	42
	Slovak Republic	other test	IF(TTC)	1,279	838

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6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year :

Year	Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
2005	Slovak Republic	serological test	ELISA, FAVN	1,078	282
<b>Sum:</b>				<b>4,124</b>	<b>1,162</b>
<b>Total:</b>				<b>43,741</b>	<b>15,850</b>

6.3 Data on infection for year :

Year	Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animal infected
<b>Sum:</b>			
<b>Total:</b>			

6.4 Data on the status of herds at the end of year

Year	NUTS Region	Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Not Free or not officially free from disease		Free or officially free from disease		Officially free from disease	
		Herds	Animals	Last check positive	Last check negative	Free from disease status suspended	Free from disease	Herds	Animals
<b>Total:</b>									

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6.5 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year

Year	Region	Information on vaccination or treatment programme						
		Total number of herds animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	Number of adults vaccinated	Number of young animals vaccinated
<b>Total:</b>								

6.6 Data on wildlife

6.6.1 Estimation of wildlife population for year :

Year	Region	Species	Method of estimation	Estimation of the population
2009	Slovak Republic	fox	hunting bag	28,000
			<b>Sum:</b>	<b>28,000</b>
2008	Slovak Republic	fox	hunting bag	25,000
			<b>Sum:</b>	<b>25,000</b>
2007	Slovak Republic	fox	hunting bag	35,000
			<b>Sum:</b>	<b>35,000</b>
2006	Slovak Republic	fox	hunting bag	30,000
			<b>Sum:</b>	<b>30,000</b>
2005	Slovak Republic	fox	hunting bag	30,000
			<b>Sum:</b>	<b>30,000</b>
<b>Total:</b>				<b>148,000</b>

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6.6.2 Monitor of wildlife for year:

Year	Region	Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
2,005	Slovak Republic	fox	other test	FAT	1,767	42
2,005	Slovak Republic	fox	other test	IF(TTC)	1,279	838
2,005	Slovak Republic	fox	serological test	ELISA	1,078	282
2,006	Slovak Republic	fox	other test	FAT	3,630	4
2,006	Slovak Republic	fox	other test	IF(TTC)	3,289	2,591
2,006	Slovak Republic	fox	serological test	ELISA	3,088	1,109
2,007	Slovak Republic	fox	other test	FAT	4,309	0
2,007	Slovak Republic	fox	other test	IF(TTC)	3,129	2,315
2,007	Slovak Republic	fox	serological test	ELISA	3,000	1,115
2,008	Slovak Republic	fox	other test	FAT	3,422	0
2,008	Slovak Republic	fox	other test	IF(TTC)	3,517	2,842
2,008	Slovak Republic	fox	serological test	ELISA	3,288	1,172
2,009	Slovak Republic	fox	other test	FAT	3,196	0
2,009	Slovak Republic	fox	other test	IF(TTC)	2,976	2,406
2,009	Slovak Republic	fox	serological test	ELISA	2,763	1,134

6.6.3 Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year:

Year	Region	Square km	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment to be administered	Number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment to be administered
2,005-00	Slovak Republic - autumn	33,153,00	856,900,00	1,00	856,900,00
	Slovak Republic - spring	33,153,00	856,900,00	1,00	856,900,00

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6.6.3 Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year:						
Year	Region	Square km	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment to be administered	Number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment to be administered	
2,006.00	Slovak Republic - autumn	33,153.00	856,900.00	1.00	856,900.00	
	Slovak Republic - spring	33,153.00	856,900.00	1.00	856,900.00	
2,007.00	Slovak Republic - autumn	33,153.00	856,900.00	1.00	856,900.00	
	Slovak Republic - spring	33,153.00	856,900.00	1.00	856,900.00	
2,008.00	Slovak Republic - autumn	33,153.00	856,900.00	1.00	856,900.00	
	Slovak Republic - spring	33,153.00	856,900.00	1.00	856,900.00	
2,009.00	Slovak Republic - autumn	24,045.00	622,340.00	1.00	622,340.00	
	Slovak Republic - spring	33,153.00	856,900.00	1.00	856,900.00	
	<b>Total:</b>		<b>8,334,440.00</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>8,334,440.00</b>	

7. Targets

7.1 Targets related to testing (one table for each year of implementation)

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year:

Year	Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests
2011	Slovak Republic	ELISA	Fox	blood	monitoring of campaigns	2,000



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### 7. Targets

#### 7.1 Targets related to testing (one table for each year of implementation)

##### 7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year:

Year	Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests
2011	Slovak Republic	FAT	Fox	brain	surveillance	4,000
	Slovak Republic	Fluorescent test (TTC)	Fox	mandibula	monitoring of campaigns	2,000
	Slovak Republic	Titration of virus	Fox	vaccine	monitoring of campaigns	30
<b>Total:</b>						<b>8,030</b>

##### 7.1.2 Targets on testing herds and animals

##### 7.1.2.1 Targets on the testing of herds for year :

Year	Region	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds expected to be checked	Number of expected positive herds	Number of expected new positive herds	Number of herds expected to be depopulated	Target indicators		
							% positive herds expected to be depopulated	Expected % herd coverage	% new positive herds Expected herd prevalence
<b>Sum:</b>							%	%	%
<b>Total:</b>							%	%	%

##### 7.1.2.2 Targets on the testing of animals for year:

Slaughtering Target indicators

Program for Eradication : PDF detail

7.1.2.2 Targets on the testing of animals for year:

Year	Region	Slaughtering					Target indicators		
		Total number of animals under the programme	Number of animals tested individually	Number of expected positive animals	Number of animals with positive result expected to be slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered	Expected % coverage at animal level	% positive animals (Expected animal prevalence)	
Sum:							%	%	
Total:									

7.2 Targets on qualification of herds and animals for year:

Targets on the status of herds and animals under the programme

Year	Region	Expected not free or not free from disease			Expected free or officially free from disease status suspended			Expected free from disease			Expected officially free from disease					
		Total number of herds and animals under the programme	Expected unknown	Last check positive	Last check negative	Expected free or officially free from disease status suspended	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Expected free from disease	Herds	Animals	Expected officially free from disease	Herds	Animals
Sum:																
Total:																

7.3 Targets on vaccination or treatment

7.3.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment for year:

Targets on vaccination or treatment programme

## Program for Eradication : PDF detail

### 7.3 Targets on vaccination or treatment

#### 7.3.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment for year :

Targets on vaccination or treatment programme								
Year	NUTS Region	Total number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered	Number of adults expected to be vaccinated	Number of young animals expected to be vaccinated
		<b>Sum:</b>						
		<b>Total:</b>						

#### 7.3.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year

Targets on vaccination or treatment programme					
Year	NUTS Region	Square km	Number of doses of vaccine or treatments expected to be administered in the campaign	Expected number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered
2011	Slovak Republic	25,000	492,000	2	984,000
		<b>Sum:</b>	<b>492,000</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>984,000</b>
		<b>Total:</b>	<b>492,000</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>984,000</b>

#### 8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year

Year	Cost Category	Specification	Cost related to	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding request
2,011	1. Testing	Cost of cartridge (shot), packaging, transport	Cost of sampling	4,000	13.55	54,200.00	yes
		Test: ELISA	Cost of analysis	2,000	13.55	27,100.00	yes

## Program for Eradication : PDF detail

### 8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year

Year	Cost Category	Specification	Cost related to	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in Community funding request EUR
2,011	1. Testing	Test: FAT	Cost of analysis	4,000	23.75	95,000.00
		Test: MIT	Cost of analysis	100	22	2,200.00
		Test: Titration of vaccination baits	Cost of analysis	30	50.85	1,525.50
		Test: TTC deflection (IF)	Cost of analysis	2,000	10.2	20,400.00
		Test: Typing of virus	Cost of analysis	5	68.85	344.25
		<b>Sum:</b>		<b>12,135</b>		<b>200,769.75</b>
2,011	2. Vaccination or treatment	By airplane distribution	Distribution costs	984,000	17	167,280.00
		Depending on the tender	Purchase of vaccine	984,000	29	285,360.00
	<b>Sum:</b>		<b>1,968,000</b>		<b>452,640.00</b>	
2,011	3. Slaughter and destruction	Compensation of animals	Compensation of animals	0	0	no
		<b>Sum:</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>0.00</b>
2,011	4. Cleaning and disinfection	Cleaning and disinfection	Cleaning and disinfection	0	0	no
		<b>Sum:</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>0.00</b>
2,011	5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)	Salaries	Salaries	0	0	no
		<b>Sum:</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>0.00</b>
2,011	6. Consumables and specific equipment	Consumables	Consumables and specific equipment	0	0	no
		<b>Sum:</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>0.00</b>
	<b>Sum:</b>		<b>1,980,135</b>		<b>653,409.75</b>	
	<b>Total:</b>		<b>1,980,135</b>		<b>Sum:</b>	<b>653,409.75</b>

# ANNEX TO NATIONAL PROGRAMME

## of rabies eradication in the Slovak Republic for the vaccination in buffer zone in Ukraine

### 1. Identification of the programme

Member State: **Slovak Republic**

Disease(s)<sup>1</sup>: **Rabies**

Request of Community co-financing for<sup>2</sup>: **2011**

Reference of this document:

Contact (name, phone, fax, e-mail):

Rudolf Smruga, DVM

Chief Veterinary Officer

Telephone number 00 421 2 65 420 258

Fax number 00 421 2 65 420 745

Email: [smruga@svsrr.sk](mailto:smruga@svsrr.sk)

Date sent to the Commission: **15<sup>th</sup> September 2010**

### 2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease(s)<sup>3</sup>:

Ukraine borders in the north, in the east and in the south on Russia, Byelorussia and the Republic of Moldova, and there is a natural barrier - the Black sea and the Azov sea, in the west - on the EU countries - Poland, Slovak Republic, Hungary and Romania. At the same time, it is necessary to mention that nowadays the assets foreseen by the state budget of Ukraine for the wildlife immunization conduction on the whole territory of Ukraine are not sufficient, that is why we suggest to combine our efforts on bringing in of EU financial support to create a fifty kilometer buffer area on the territory of Ukraine, along the territory adjacent to the EU borders. Information on the incidence and prevalence of rabies, on the population of foxes size, the number of tested animals are not available.

### 3. Description of the submitted programme<sup>4</sup>:

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<sup>1</sup> One document per disease is used unless all measures of the programme on the target population are used for the monitoring, control and eradication of different diseases.

<sup>2</sup> Indicate the year(s) for which co-financing is requested.

<sup>3</sup> A concise description is given with data on the target population (species, number of herds and animals present and under the programme), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination) and the main results (incidence, prevalence, qualification of herds and animals). The information is given for distinct periods if the measures were substantially modified. The information is documented by relevant summary epidemiological tables, graphs or maps.

<sup>4</sup> A concise description of the programme is given with the main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, qualification of herds and/or regions, reducing prevalence and incidence), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of herds and animals,

The distribution of vaccination baits is planned in two campaigns using by-air and by-hand distribution in spring and autumn. Vaccine will be distributed by helicopters or airplanes in some places, where it is impossible to distribute from the aircraft, and it will be distributed by hunters and veterinarians by hand. Vaccine will be delivered 10 – 20 days prior to application. During these days it will be stored in cold rooms at temperature 2 – 8 °C. One day before the vaccine application it will be delivered into places, where it will be loaded on helicopters or airplanes. The number of doses of vaccine should amount to 20 doses per each 1 km<sup>2</sup> of the area covered by the vaccination.

Three control baits are foreseen on the certain area of 1 km<sup>2</sup>, which will be marked on maps and marked on places, where they will be deposited properly. Examinations will be carried out on the 4–th, 8–th, and 15–th days after the vaccine distribution. The effectiveness of the oral vaccination programme will be evaluated by laboratory examinations of randomly hunted foxes and foxes hunted within the target monitoring period. Rabies monitoring tests are to be based on tests of brain tissue, serum and mandible collected from 8 foxes shot on each 100 km<sup>2</sup> of area on which preventive vaccinations against rabies were administered to wild foxes.

#### 4. Measures of the submitted programme

##### 4.1. *Summary of measures under the programme*

Duration of the programme:

First year: 2011

Last year: 2013

Control

Eradication

Testing

Testing

Slaughter of animals tested positive

Slaughter of animals tested positive

Killing of animals tested positive

Killing of animals tested positive

Vaccination

Extended slaughter or killing

Treatment

Disposal of products

Disposal of products

Monitoring.

Other measures (*specify*):

##### 4.2. *Organisation, supervision and role of all stakeholders<sup>5</sup> involved in the programme:*

Rabies vaccination buffer zone for wild foxes living in Ukraine:

The State Committee of Veterinary Medicine of Ukraine under control of the Minister of Agrarian Policy in cooperation with the following entities is competent for the performance of the programme for the eradication of rabies in the buffer zone on the national level:

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vaccination), the target animal population and the area(s) of implementation and the definition of a positive case.

<sup>5</sup> Describe the authorities in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme and the different operators involved. Describe the responsibilities of all involved.

1. the Ministry of Health;
2. the Ministry of Internal Affairs;
3. the Ministry of Environment;
4. the Ministry of Forestry;
5. the Association of hunters and fishermen;
6. local executive authority;
7. private practicing veterinary specialists.

The Central Directorates of veterinary medicine in regions in cooperation with regional structures of the above-mentioned establishments are competent for the programme implementation on the regional level.

State Committee of Veterinary Medicine of Ukraine is responsible for transferring to the State Veterinary and Food Administration Slovak Republic relevant information and documents in line with a bilateral agreement (which will probably be concluded between the Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic and the Ministry of Agrarian Policy of Ukraine) in order to settle the programme implementation with the European Commission.

Laboratory control of the vaccine and post-vaccination laboratory control concerning the vaccination buffer zone for wild foxes living in Ukraine will be conducted in the State Scientific Research Institute on Diagnostics and Veterinary Sanitary Expertise and in the State Scientific Research Control Institute of Biotechnology and Strains of Microorganisms.

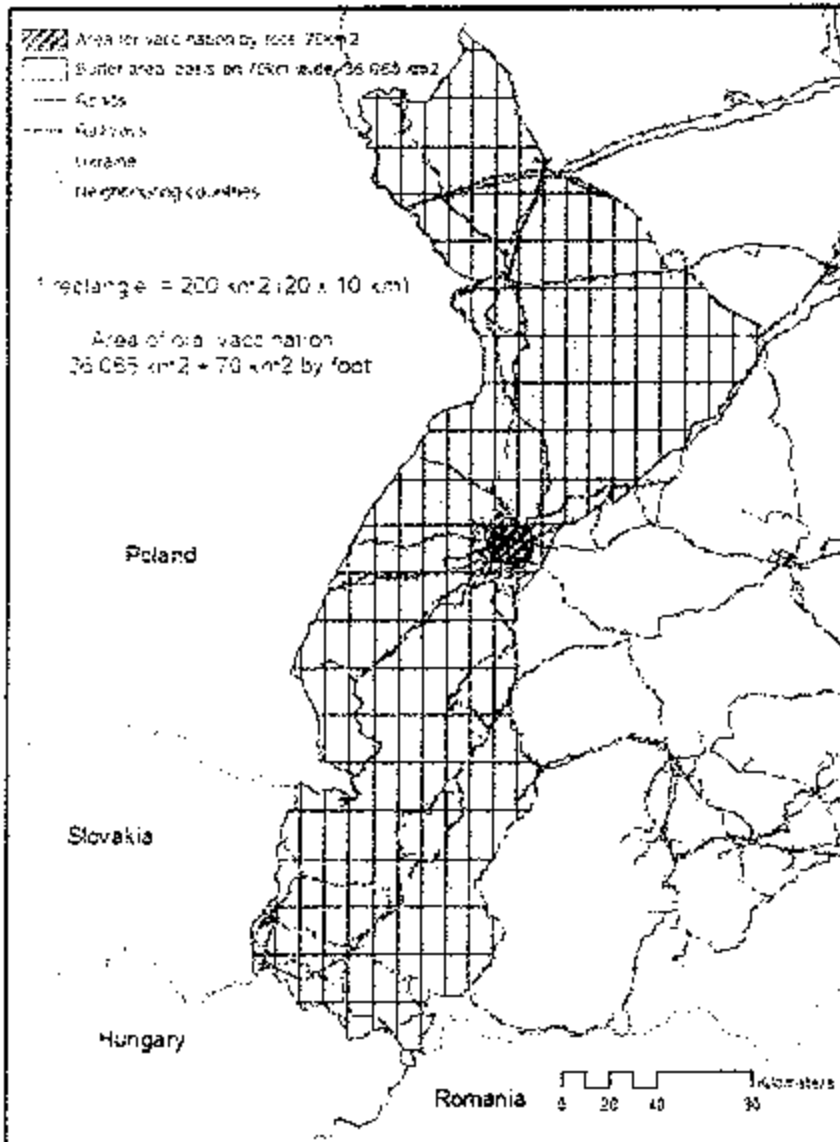
Considering natural spread of rabies of animals, control measures are carried out fully by the authorities of state veterinary medicine, health protection, housing and forest economy, by societies of hunters under the management of extraordinary epizootic commissions and state authorities at places and regions and regulated by: The Instruction of Ministry of Agriculture and Food No. 5 dated 15. 03. 1994 about measures regarding control of rabies of animals.

#### *4.3. Description and demarcation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented<sup>9</sup>:*

As for protecting the territory of the European Union against penetration of animals infected with rabies from third countries bordering on the EU Slovak Republic introduces to its programme for the eradication of rabies a rabies vaccination buffer zone for wild foxes living in Ukraine, which covers Transcarpathian region.

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<sup>9</sup> Describe the name and denomination, the administrative boundaries, and the surface of the administrative and geographical areas in which the programme is to be applied. Illustrate with maps.





#### 4.4. Description of the measures of the programme<sup>7</sup>:

##### 4.4.1. Notification of the disease: Rabies vaccination buffer zone for wild foxes living in Ukraine

Based on the Article 2 of the Council Decision 89/455/EEC of 24 July 1989 introducing Community measures to set up pilot projects for the control of rabies with a view to its eradication or prevention natural or legal person authorized to dispose of live animals is obliged to notify without delay to the veterinary administration authority any suspicion or outbreak of the disease and to allow examination of animal sick or suspected.

With the purpose of timely detection of rabies disease of animals the bodies of forestry, conservancy, hunting economy and preserves, are obliged to inspect systematically grounds, where wild animals live, and if their dead or killed bodies are detected with suspicious behaviour of animals (fear absence, unprovoked attacking of people or animals) to reveal immediately to employees of state veterinary medicine service and to send materials to veterinary laboratory of rabies research.

##### 4.4.2. Target animals and animal population:

The target animal species of this programme is the wildlife red fox in buffer zone in Ukraine. Estimated number of living wildlife red fox is not known. Method of estimation: hunting bag.

##### 4.4.3. Identification of animals and registration of holdings:

Not applicable.

##### 4.4.4. Qualifications of animals and herds<sup>8</sup>:

Not applicable.

##### 4.4.5. Rules on the movement of animals:

Not applicable.

##### 4.4.6. Tests used and sampling schemes:

- serological tests : **ELISA** – home made – blocking system using biotinylated goat polyclonal antibodies for detection anti G protein antibodies
- FAVN** – modify with immunoperoxidase detection of virus (WHO, 1996; OIE 2000)
- virological tests: **FAT** – antigen detection on impressions or smears with FITC conjugated antibodies (WHO, 1996; OIE 2000)
- MIT** – mouse inoculation test (WHO, 1996; OIE 2000)

##### **Confirmation of Rabies field virus:**

**Indirect immunoperoxidase** technique using monoclonal antibodies: W 187.5, W 187.6, Z 144.88 (purchased from

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<sup>7</sup> A comprehensive description needs to be provided of all measures unless reference can be made to Community legislation. The national legislation in which the measures are laid down is mentioned.

Tübingen)

RFLP – on amplicons of P' pseudogene using TAQ1 restriction endonuclease (WHO, 1996)

**Typing of Rabies virus:**

**Indirect immunoperoxidase technique** using monoclonal antibodies: W 239.17, W 187.5, W 187.11, MW 187.6, MSA 6.3, LBV 7.3.6, DUV 6.15, S 62 1.2, P 41, Z 144.88 (purchased from Tübingen)

**RFLP** – on amplicons of N gene using BsaBI, Nla IV, Mbo II, Hind III restriction endonucleases (published by Bourhy et al., 1999)

- other used tests:

**PCR method using *Lyssavirus*-specific primers** (WHO, 1996)

**Virus cultivation** on Neuro-2a cell cultures in microtitration plate. Visualisation of antigen is performed with indirect immunoperoxidase technique using sheep polyclonal serum (WHO, 1996; OIE 2000)

- monitoring of vaccination:

**Serology post vaccination:**

**ELISA** – home made – blocking system using biotinylated goat polyclonal antibodies for detection anti G protein antibodies

**FAVN** – modify with immunoperoxidase detection of virus (WHO, 1996; OIE 2000)

**TTC marker detection:**

Fluorescent microscopy (published by Stöhretal et al., 1990)

**Evaluation of bait intake:**

4<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> day following by hand distribution of vaccination baits is evaluated bait intake in selected areas of extent of 1 km<sup>2</sup>

4.4.7. Vaccines used and vaccination schemes:

The distribution of vaccination baits is planned in two campaigns using by-air and by-hand distribution in spring and autumn. Vaccine will be distributed by helicopters or airplanes in some places, where it is impossible to distribute from the aircraft, and it will be distributed by hunters and veterinarians by hand. Vaccine will be delivered 10 – 20 days prior to application. During these days it will be stored in cold rooms at temperature 2 – 8 °C. One day before the vaccine application it will be delivered into places, where it will be loaded on helicopters or airplanes. The number of doses of vaccine should amount to 20 doses per each 1 km<sup>2</sup> of the area covered by the vaccination.

4.4.8. Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure) in place in the holdings involved:

Not applicable.

4.4.9. Measures in case of a positive result:

Moreover, owners of animals, farm managers irrespective of ownership type and specialists of veterinary medicine, are obligated to inform immediately the veterinary

specialist who serves the farm and the settlement, about every case of home animals biting by wild carnivores, stray or feral dogs or cats, and also at suspicion on the rabies diseased animals. Such animals should be isolated.

Rabies diagnosis is set on the basis of complex of epizootic, clinical, pathologic anatomic and laboratory researches.

The head veterinary medicine doctor of the region, city, and district in town immediately reports to the regional administration of state veterinary medicine about the set rabies disease and about assumed measures to eliminate it and also informs the district (city) sanitary epidemiological station or sanitary epidemiological department of a local hospital.

The head veterinary medicine doctor of region, city, district in town with the participation of representatives of sanitary epidemiological station, bodies of forestry and other departments organizes the conduction of epizootic inspection and develops plan of complex measures on rabies elimination in unfavourable locality and presents it for consideration and approval to the state district (city) administration. Settlement or its parts with adjacent grounds, pastures, forest or field lands, holes and others where the rabies disease is found, after a presentation of the head veterinary medicine doctor of region, city, district in a town and with the decision of local selfgovernment bodies, of local state executive authorities is declared as unfavourable regarding this disease, and they enter quarantine limitations. The boundaries of territory unfavourable for rabies and dangerous zone considering the infection agent and local conditions are strictly determinate in the decision. The rabies focus is considered not only the place of detected source of infectious agent (rabid animals) but also surrounding territory which allows migration of wild animals. In unfavourable locality animals are vaccinated against rabies, diseased and suspicious for rabies disease are found out, rabid animals and also suspicious to be rabid are killed. Carcasses of killed, dead or suspicious to be diseased animals should be burnt together within skin.

Conduction of exhibitions, breed of dogs, outside export of dogs, cats and wild animals are forbidden in unfavourable localities. In hunting grounds declared as unfavourable, and also in menacing area, the conduction of industrial and licensed shooting of wild animals, their capture and export are forbidden.

When wildlife rabies is detected regardless of hunting terms, the state veterinary medicine service jointly with the bodies of conservancy, hunting and forest economy take measures to decline the quantity of foxes and raccoon dogs and they conduct oral immunization of wild carnivores with rabies vaccine according to the application instructions.

For timely detection and isolation of diseased and animals suspicious as rabid a permanent veterinary supervision of animals from unfavourable farm, drove, flock, and herd are established. Suspicious as diseased and bitten animals are exposed to careful veterinary review not less than 2-3 times per day.

Animals suspicious as rabies infected are vaccinated with rabies vaccine and retained under surveillance during 60 days. It is prohibited to treat or vaccinate against rabies the diseased and suspicious as rabid animals. Domestic or fur animals suspicious as

rabid without any clinical signs of disease are allowed to be slaughtered irrespective of the inoculation term against rabies, and to use their products on general conditions.

Milk from the clinically healthy animals from rabies unfavourable farm, drove, flock, and herd regardless of the conducted rabies vaccinations, can be used as human food or as forage for animals after pasteurization at the temperature at 80-85°C during 30 minutes or boiling during 5 minutes.

Raw material of animal origin obtained from the clinically healthy animals from rabies unfavourable group, is taken out from farm in container from compact material only to defined enterprises, with a mark in the veterinary certificate that they are a subject to disinfection in accordance with disinfections instruction on raw material of animal origin.

Places, where diseased animals were and suspicious as rabies diseased, articles of their care, dress and other things, soiled with saliva and excretions from diseased animals are subject to disinfection in accordance with Instruction on conduction of veterinary disinfection of stock-raising objects ratified by the Central Directorate of veterinary science of the USSR dated August 25, 1988.

Together with the health authorities a broad work among population (conservations, lectures, appearances in press, radio and television) about rabies danger for humans and animals, and rabies control and prophylaxis measures.

Rabies quarantine limitations are annulled by decision of the state local administration of region (city) and by presentation of the head veterinary medicine doctor of region (city) 2 months after the day of the last rabies cases on condition of implementation of all the measures foreseen by the complex plan and by the current Instruction on rabies control and prophylaxis of animals.

#### 4.4.10. Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals:

Not applicable.

#### 4.4.11. Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting:

Rabies vaccination buffer zone for wild foxes living in Ukraine:

State Committee of Veterinary Medicine of Ukraine is responsible for transferring to the State Veterinary and Food Administration Slovak Republic relevant information and documents in line with a bilateral agreement (which will probably be concluded between the Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic and the Ministry of Agrarian Policy of Ukraine) in order to settle the programme implementation with the European Commission.

**5. Benefits of the programme<sup>8</sup>:**

Protection of the territory of the European Union against introduction of rabies from the Ukraine will be ensured.

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<sup>8</sup> A description is provided of the benefits for farmers and society in general.

6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years<sup>9</sup>

6.6. Data on wildlife<sup>10</sup>

6.6.1. Estimation of wildlife population

**Year:** 2005 **Method of estimation<sup>(9)</sup>:** Hunting bag

Regions <sup>(6)</sup>	Estimation of the population of the concerned wild species		
	Species: red fox	Species:	Species:
Territory of vaccination buffer zone in Ukraine	Data not available		
Total	Data not available		

**Year:** 2006 **Method of estimation<sup>(9)</sup>:** Hunting bag

Regions <sup>(6)</sup>	Estimation of the population of the concerned wild species		
	Species: red fox	Species:	Species:
Territory of vaccination buffer zone in Ukraine	Data not available		
Total	Data not available		

**Year:** 2007 **Method of estimation<sup>(9)</sup>:** Hunting bag

<sup>9</sup> The data on the evolution of the disease are provided according to the tables below where appropriate.  
<sup>10</sup> Data only to provide in case the programme comprises measures as regards wildlife or if the data are epidemiologically relevant for the disease.

Regions <sup>(b)</sup>	Estimation of the population of the concerned wild species		
	Species: red fox	Species:	Species:
Territory of vaccination buffer zone in Ukraine	Data not available		
Total	Data not available		

Year: 2008 Method of estimation<sup>(a)</sup>: Hunting bag

Regions <sup>(b)</sup>	Estimation of the population of the concerned wild species		
	Species: red fox	Species:	Species:
Territory of vaccination buffer zone in Ukraine	Data not available		
Total	Data not available		

Year: 2009 Method of estimation<sup>(a)</sup>: Hunting bag

Regions <sup>(b)</sup>	Estimation of the population of the concerned wild species		
	Species: red fox	Species:	Species:
Territory of vaccination buffer zone in Ukraine	Data not available		
Total	Data not available		

6.6.2. *Monitoring of wildlife (one table per year and per disease/species)*

Year: 2005 Disease: Rabies Animal species: Wildlife red fox

Description of the used serological tests: ELISA, FAVN

Description of the used virological tests: FAT, MIT

Description of the other used tests: RT-PCR, Virus isolation on cell culture, IF

Region	Virological tests		Serological tests		Other tests IF (TTC)	
	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
Territory of vaccination buffer zone in Ukraine	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available

Year: 2006 Disease: Rabies Animal species: Wildlife red fox

Description of the used serological tests: ELISA, FAVN

Description of the used virological tests: FAT, MIT

Description of the other used tests: RT-PCR, Virus isolation on cell culture, IF

Region	Virological tests		Serological tests		Other tests (TTC)	
	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
Territory of vaccination buffer zone in Ukraine	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available

Year: 2007 Disease: Rabies Animal species: Wildlife red fox

Description of the used serological tests: ELISA, FAVN

Description of the used virological tests: FAT, MIT

Description of the other used tests: RT-PCR, Virus isolation on cell culture, IF



Region(s)	Virological tests		Serological tests		Other tests IF (TTC)	
	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
Territory of vaccination buffer zone in Ukraine	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available

Year: 2008 Disease: Rabies Animal species: Wildlife red fox

Description of the used serological tests: ELISA, FAVN

Description of the used virological tests: FAT, MIT

Description of the other used tests: RT-PCR, Virus isolation on cell culture, IF

Region(s)	Virological tests		Serological tests		Other tests IF (TTC)	
	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
Territory of vaccination buffer zone in Ukraine	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available

Year: 2009 Disease: Rabies Animal species: Wildlife red fox

Description of the used serological tests: ELISA, FAVN

Description of the used virological tests: FAT, MIT

Description of the other used tests: RT-PCR, Virus isolation on cell culture, IF

Region(s)	Virological tests		Serological tests		Other tests IF (TTC)	
	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
Territory of vaccination buffer zone in Ukraine	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available

6.6.3. Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife

Year: 2005 Disease: Rabies Animal species: Wildlife red fox

Description of the used vaccination: Oral vaccination

Region	Square km	Vaccination programme		
		Number of doses of vaccine to be administered	Number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine administered
Territory of vaccination buffer zone in Ukraine	4 697,55	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available
Total	4 697,55	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available

Year: 2006 Disease: Rabies Animal species: Wildlife red fox

Description of the used vaccination: Oral vaccination

Region	Square km	Vaccination programme		
		Number of doses of vaccine to be administered	Number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine administered
Territory of vaccination buffer zone in Ukraine	4 697,55	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available
Total	4 697,55	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available

Year: 2007 Disease: Rabies Animal species: Wildlife red fox

Description of the used vaccination: Oral vaccination

Region	Square km	Vaccination programme		
		Number of doses of vaccine to be administered	Number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine administered
Territory of vaccination buffer zone in Ukraine	4 697,55	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available
Total	4 697,55	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available

Year: **2008** Disease: **Rabies** Animal species: **Wildlife red fox**

Description of the used vaccination: **Oral vaccination**

Regions:	Square km	Vaccination programme		
		Number of doses of vaccine to be administered	Number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine administered
<b>Territory of vaccination buffer zone in Ukraine</b>	<b>4 697,55</b>	<b>Data not available</b>	<b>Data not available</b>	<b>Data not available</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 697,55</b>	<b>Data not available</b>	<b>Data not available</b>	<b>Data not available</b>

Year: **2009** Disease: **Rabies** Animal species: **Wildlife red fox**

Description of the used vaccination: **Oral vaccination**

Regions:	Square km	Vaccination programme		
		Number of doses of vaccine to be administered	Number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine administered
<b>Territory of vaccination buffer zone in Ukraine</b>	<b>4 697,55</b>	<b>Data not available</b>	<b>Data not available</b>	<b>Data not available</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 697,55</b>	<b>Data not available</b>	<b>Data not available</b>	<b>Data not available</b>

## 7. Targets

### 7.1. Targets related to testing (one table for each year of implementation)

#### 7.1.1. Targets on diagnostic tests

<sup>(a)</sup>  
Disease: Rabies

Animal species: Wildlife red fox

Region(b)	Type of the test(c)	Target population (d)	Type of sample(e)	Objective (f)	Number of planned tests
Territory of vaccination buffer zone in Ukraine	FAT	wildlife red fox and susceptible animal species	brain	surveillance and effectiveness of campaigns	Data not available
Territory of vaccination buffer zone in Ukraine	ELISA	wildlife red fox	blood	effectiveness of campaigns	Data not available
Territory of vaccination buffer zone in Ukraine	Fluorescence test (TTC)	wildlife red fox	mandibula	effectiveness of campaigns	Data not available
Territory of vaccination buffer zone in Ukraine	Titration of virus	vaccination baits	vaccine	effectiveness of campaigns	Data not available
<b>Total</b>					
					Data not available

7.3.2. Targets on vaccination<sup>11</sup> of wildlife

Disease<sup>(a)</sup>:

Animal species:

Region <sup>(b)</sup>	Square km	Targets on the vaccination programme		
		Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered in the campaign	Expected number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered
Territory of vaccination buffer zone in Ukraine	4 697,55	93, 951	2 (spring and autumn)	187,902
Total	4 697,55			187,902

<sup>11</sup> Data to provide only if appropriate.

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme (one table per year of implementation) - Territory of vaccination buffer zone in Ukraine

<i>Costs related to</i>	<i>Specification</i>	<i>Number of units</i>	<i>Unitary cost in €</i>	<i>Total amount in €</i>	<i>Community funding requested (yes/no)</i>
<u>1. Testing</u>					
<u>1.1. Cost of the analysis</u>					
	<u>Test: FAT</u>	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	yes
	<u>Test: ELISA</u>	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	yes
	<u>Test: TTC detection (IF)</u>	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	yes
	<u>Test: MHT</u>	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	yes
	<u>Test: Titration of vaccination baits</u>	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	yes
	<u>Test: Typing of virus</u>	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	yes
<u>1.2. Cost of sampling</u>	<i>costs of cartridge(shot), packaging, transport</i>	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	yes
<u>1.3. Other costs</u>					
<u>2. Vaccination</u>					
<u>2.1. Purchase of vaccine</u>	<i>Depending on the tender</i>	187.902	Data not available	Data not available	yes
<u>2.2. Distribution costs</u>	<i>by airplane distribution</i>	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	yes

<u>2.3. Administering costs</u>									
<u>2.4. Control costs</u>									
<u>3. Slaughter and destruction</u>									
<u>3.1. Compensation of animals</u>									
<u>3.2. Transport costs</u>									
<u>3.3. Destruction costs</u>									
<u>3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering</u>									
<u>3.5. Costs from treatment of products (milk, eggs, hatching eggs, etc.)</u>									
<u>4. Cleaning and disinfection</u>									
<u>5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)</u>									
<u>6. Consumables and specific equipment</u>									
<u>7. Other costs</u>									
<b>TOTAL</b>									
								Data not available	yes