



MINISTERIUM
FRAUEN
GESUNDHEIT

**REPORT on
bTB (*M. caprae*) - ERADICATION
PROGRAMME 2016**

AUSTRIA

Federal Ministry of Health and Women's Affairs

SUMMARY

of testing cattle 2016

- Target of programme: **detection of infected bovines after transhumance and keeping the OTBF-status**
- Results 2016: **37** positive animals in **17** herds
- Acc. Council Direc. 64/432/EEC:

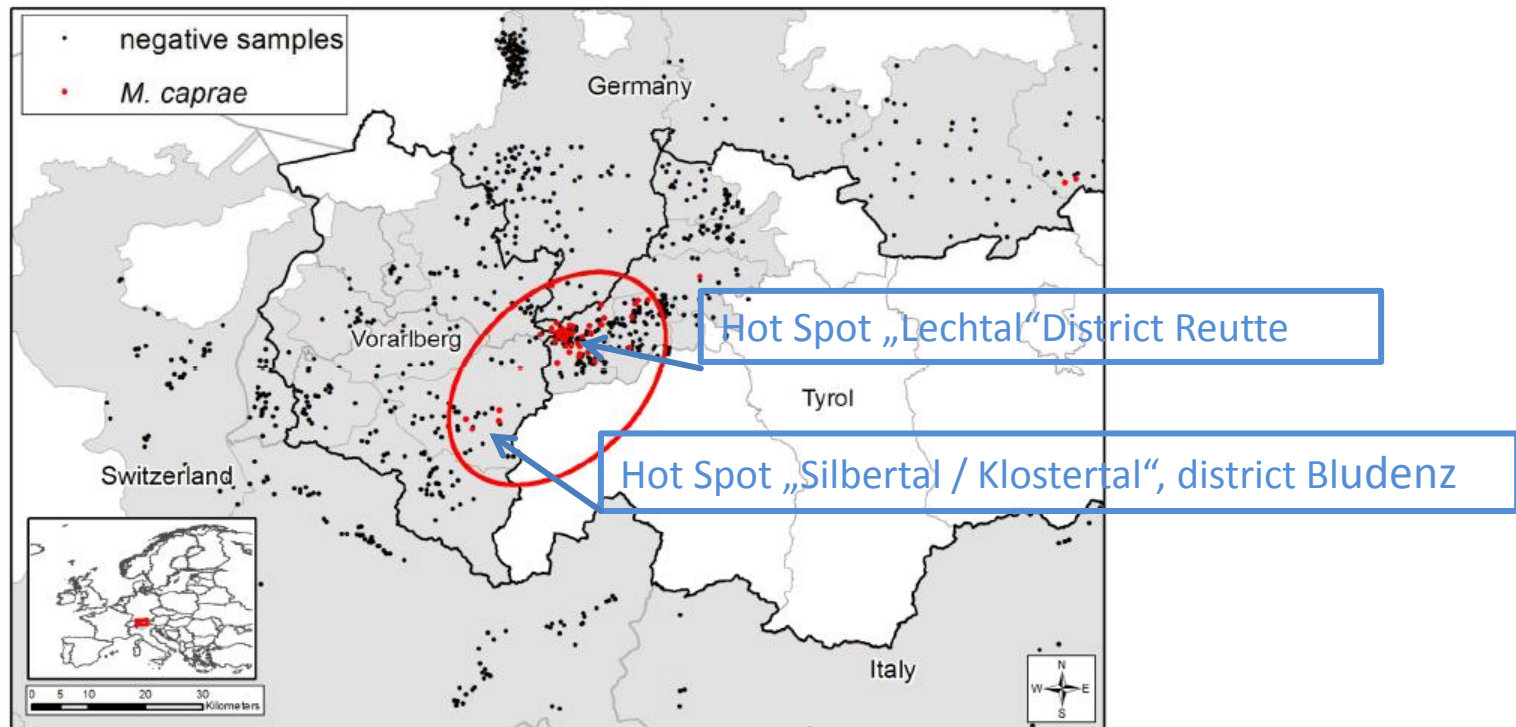
99,972 % herds free of bTB
0,027 % infected herds

**Austria remains
OTBF since 1999 resp. 2003
(CD 1999/467/EC resp. CD 2003/467/EC)**

WHY TESTING CATTLE?

DISTRIBUTION *M. CAPRAE* IN RED DEER

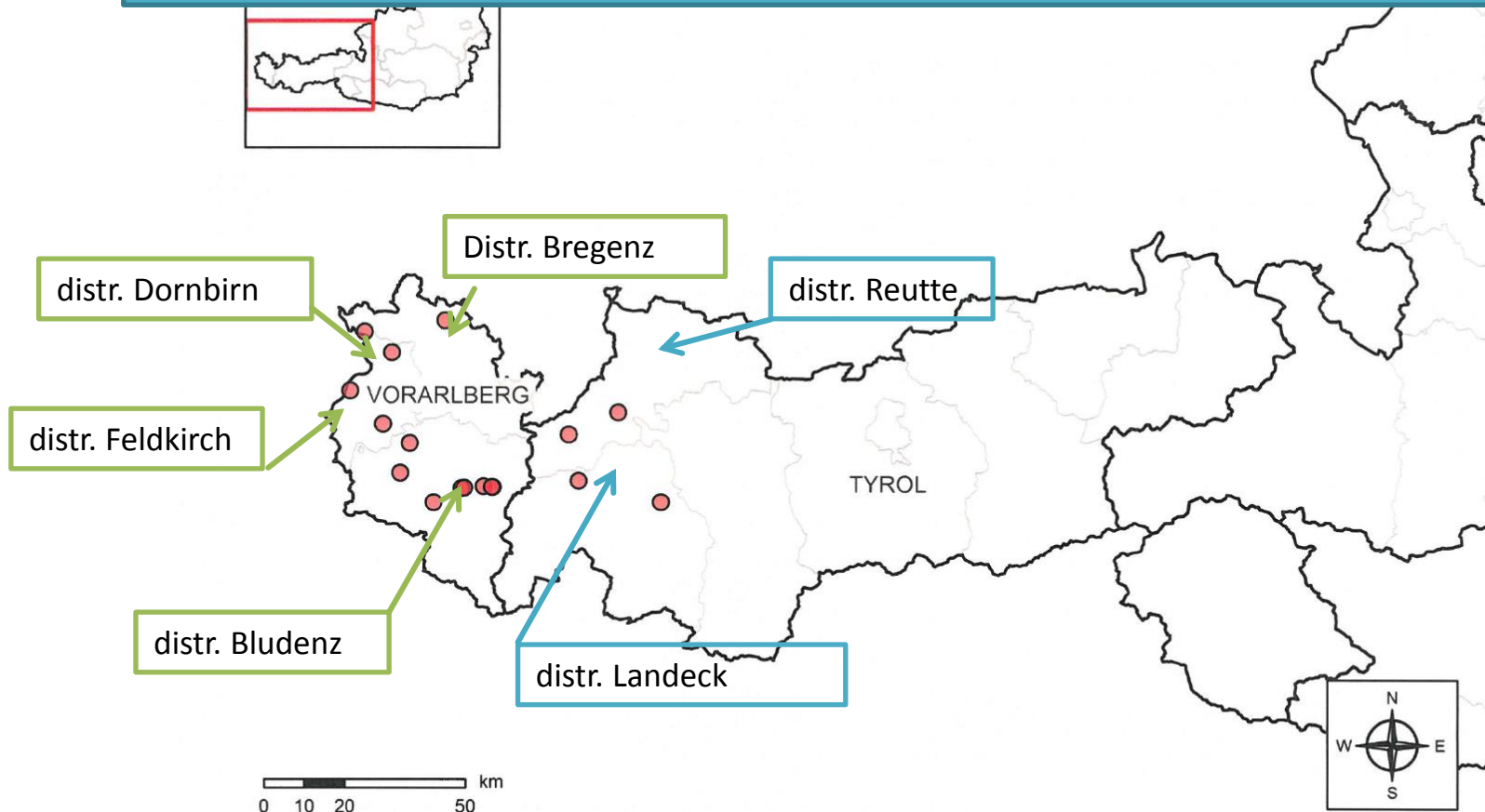
Red Deer-TB areas (hot spots) are situated in traditional transhumance and pasture areas



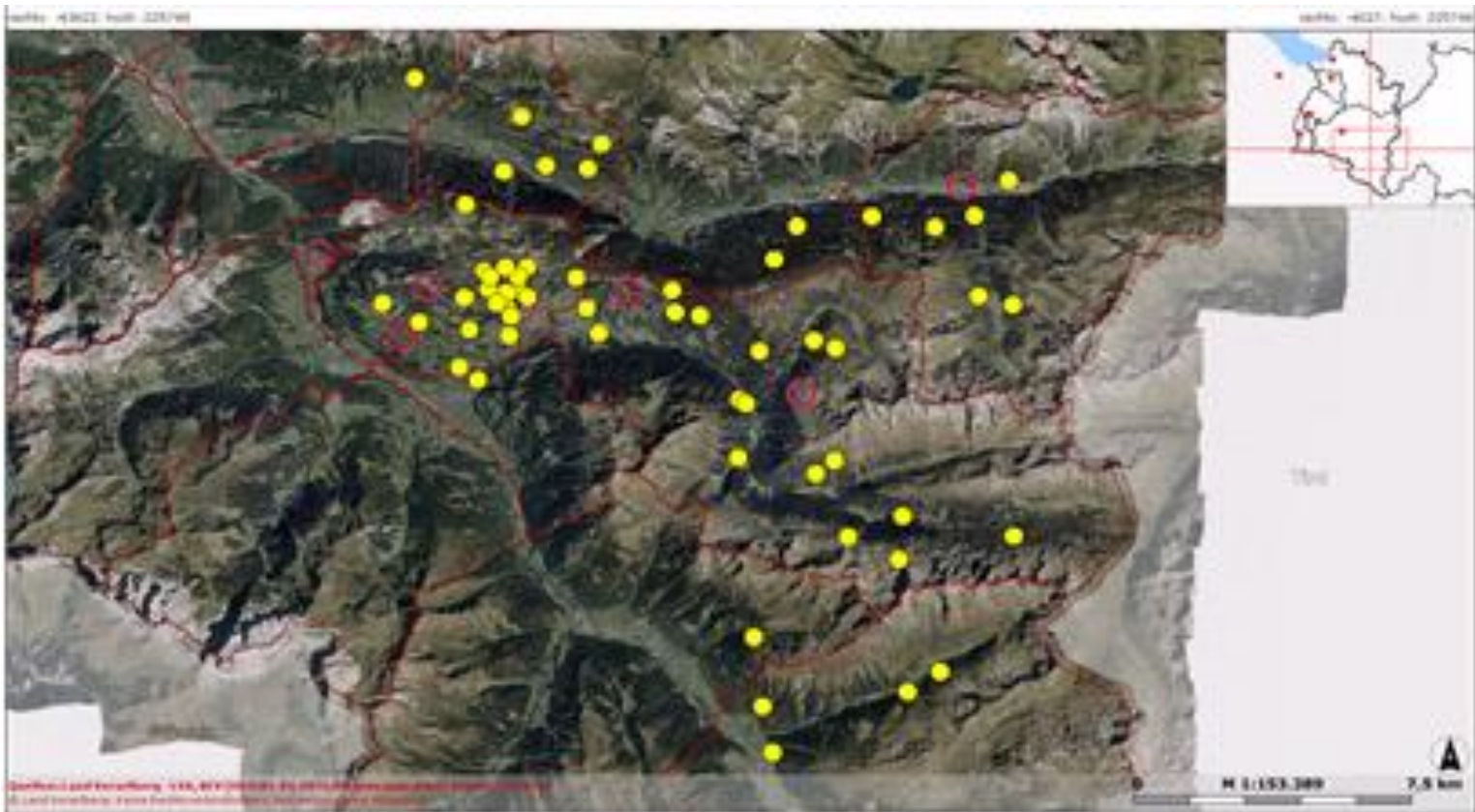
Fink et al., 2015

CATTLE: DISTRIBUTION OF CASES / HERDS in 2016

For all cases there is a direct epidemiological link to transhumance of cattle in the hot spots of red deer-TB ; 1 holding with open TB sold 5 animals (all positive) to 3 holdings (spread to north-west of Vorarlberg)



EPIDEMIOLOGICAL LINK BETWEEN RED DEER TB CASES* (●) AND TRANSHUMANENCED CATTLE (○)



* Red deer TB hot spot Kloostertal/Silbertal Vorarlberg

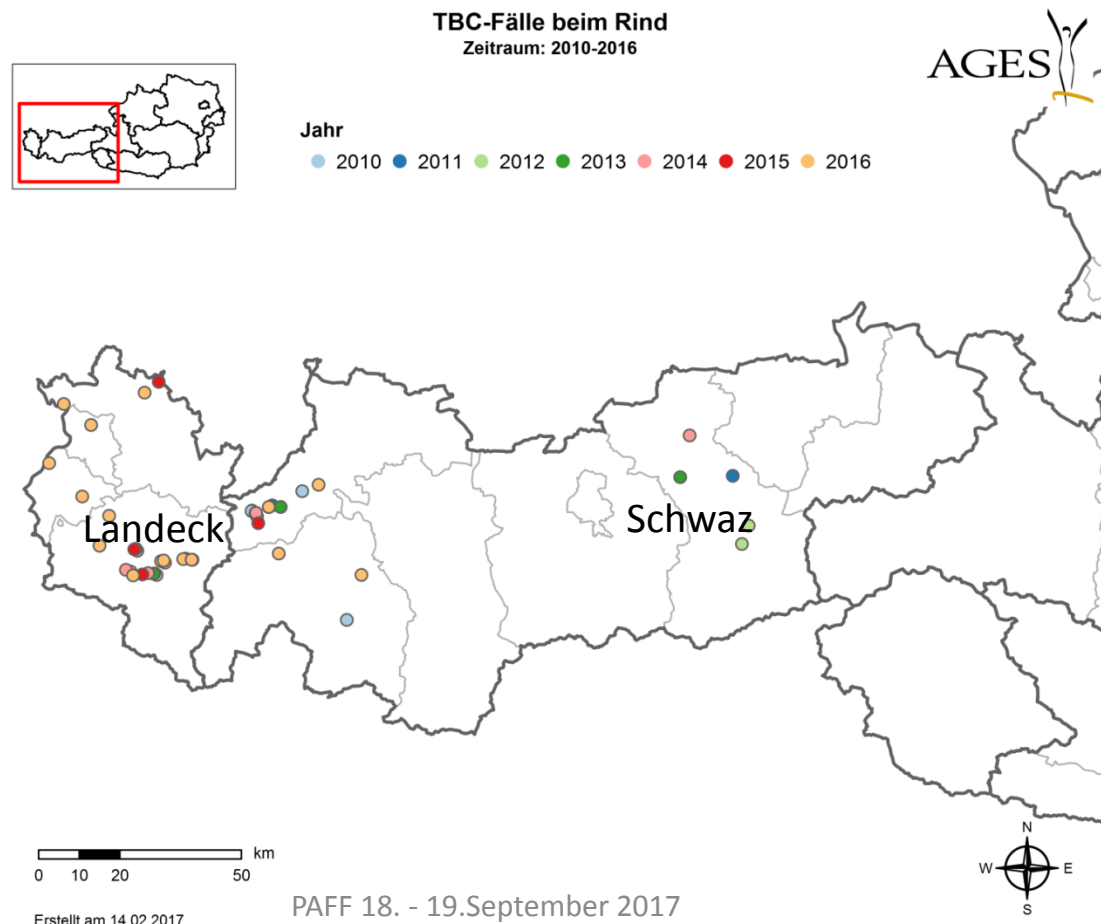
BOVINE DATA 2016

Total no bovine herds in Austria	61 919	
Total no bovine animals in Austria:	1 954 008	
Bovine herds tested under the programme	1 825	
Bovine animals tested under the programme	21 126	
Positive (confirmed by bacteriological culture) bovine animals	37	Federal Province: Tyrol: 7 Vorarlberg: 30
Positive herds	17	Federal Province: Tyrol: 4 Vorarlberg: 13

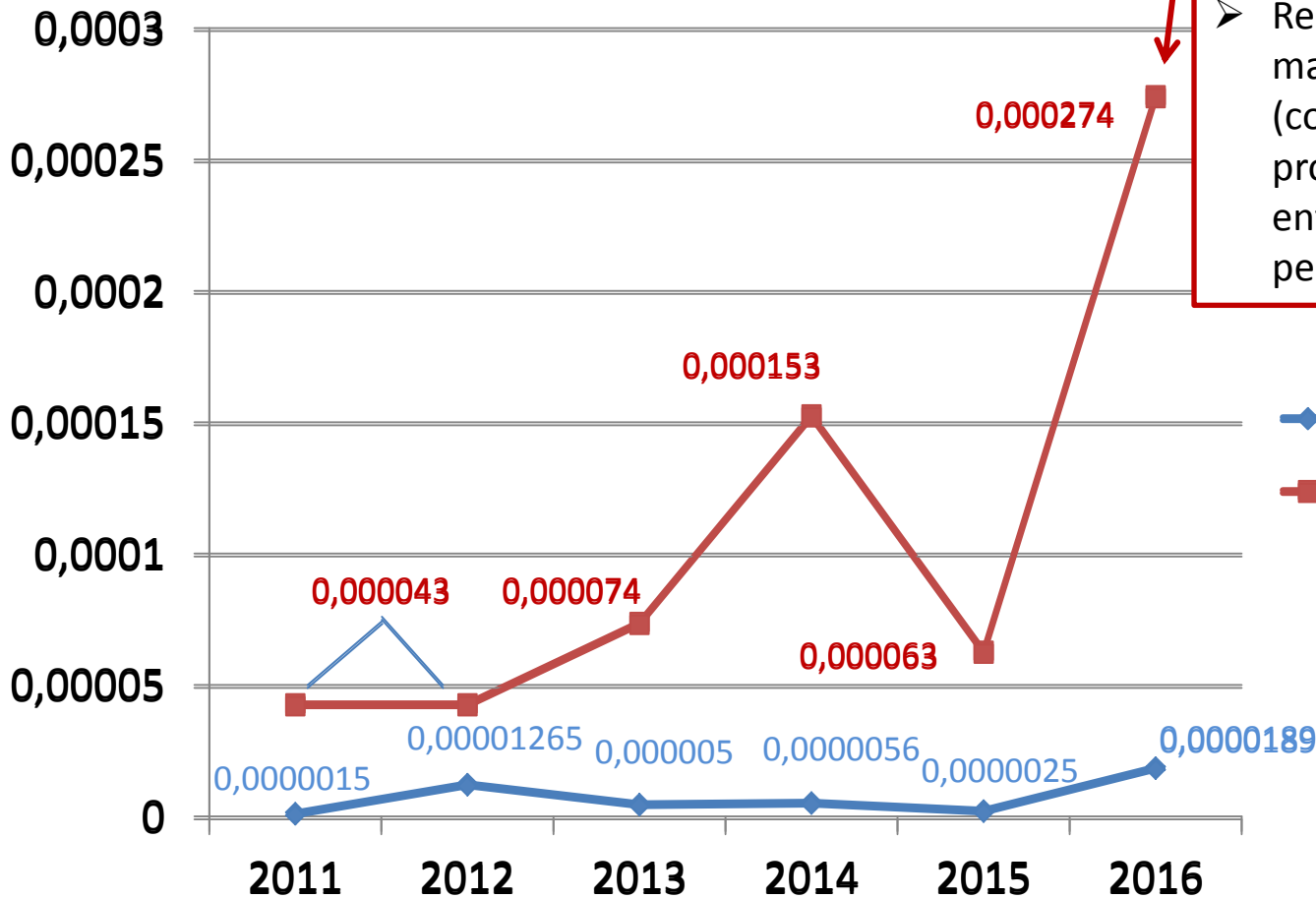
CASES (CATTLE, LAST 6 YEARS)

	Tirol		Vorarlberg		Total per year	
	Positive herds	Positive animals	Positive herds	Positive animals	Positive herds	Positive animals
2011	3	3	0	0	3	3
2012	3	25	0	0	3	25
2013	3	4	2	6	5	10
2014	3	3	7	8	10	11
2015	1	1	3	4	4	5
2016	4	7	13	30	17	37
Total	17	43	25	48	42	91

DISTRIBUTION OF CASES (CATTLE, 2010 -2016)



EVOLUTION LAST 6 YEARS



- Due to open TB cases in red deer in the hot spot „Silbertal/Klostertal“
- Red deer hunting management (competence of fed. prov.) was drastically enforced during hunting periods 16/17 and 17/18

◆ Animal incidence
■ Herd prevalence

CONCLUSIONS

CONTINUATION OF ACCOMPANYING MEASURES:

- Intensive monitoring of red deer and cattle in risk areas
- Massive reduction of red deer in risk areas (appropriate to the natural habitat)
- Restriction of the practice of winter feeding where possible
- Pasture Hygiene (no salt licks accessible to red deer)
- Awareness (farmers and hunting community)
- Regular exchange of information between the partner countries affected:

Currently an agreement between Austria, Switzerland, Liechtenstein and Germany regarding a common strategy for the eradication of red deer tuberculosis in the Alpine area is being developed intensively

LONG TERM PROSPECTS:

- Continuation of **intensive measures in red deer and cattle**
- **No *M. caprae* in cattle after transhumance and pasture**
- **keeping OTBF-Status**

▪ **Mentioned Grant 2016: 107 000,- €**

Claimed Grant: 100 320,- €