

About this dossier

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Eradication: Final report for Sheep And Goat Brucellosis 2019

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).

This form is for information only, no submission possible.

ID: 20200521-6I7D86JB

Country code: ES

Reporting period

From: 2019

To: 2019

Year of implementation: 2019

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.

The total number of farms investigated was 38,355, with a total of 1 positive herd to *B. melitensis* (3 in 2018), representing a herd prevalence of 0.003%, compared to 0.01% in 2018. In addition, a self-limiting *B.suis* biovar 2-infected herd has been detected for the first time in Spain.

Another epidemiological indicator of interest and with favorable evolution is the prevalence of animals or number of positive animals in 2019, which was 0.0001%, compared to 0.0002% in 2018. In short, the evolution of the prevalence and incidence of herds and the incidence of animals in 2019 has been very favorable.

Another important indicator for the evaluation of the program is the evolution of the different ratings of the herds at the end of the year, since one of the main objectives of the program is the gradual increase of herds rated as officially free. The percentage of herds rated as free (M3) or officially free (M4) of ovine and caprine brucellosis in 2019 has been 99.93%, up from 99.73% in 2018.

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

The objectives proposed in the 2019 National Eradication Programme were established on the basis of Document SANTE/2017/10186, which consisted of a reduction in the prevalence of at least 50% of herd prevalence and herd incidence compared to those obtained in 2016, therefore should be 0.04 and 0.03 respectively.

The proposed targets have been widely met, as a herd prevalence of 0.0026% was achieved in 2019; and a herd incidence of 0.00%.

In short, we must point out that the objectives set out in the 2019 National Programme have been widely met and the developments have been very favourable and allow us to be optimistic about the achievement of the ultimate objective, which is the eradication of the disease throughout the State.

Among the technical difficulties that are evident in achieving levels close to the eradication of the disease is the emergence of an increasing number of "solitary serums" suspected of being FRSP, for which clarification is necessary the use and authorization of additional tests complementary to existing ones, such as ELISA, or BST tests.

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.

See Annex I

1.4 Additional epidemiological information (on epidemiological inquiries, abortions, lesions found in abattoir, human cases, etc...)

Tests of 30 days prior to movements: 1,670 herds and 111,231 animals have been checked, with 5 unconfirmed sero-positive animals detected.

Pathological samples of positive animals: samples of 233 herds and 766 sero-positive animals have been taken, confirming by isolation the infection in 1 herd and 2 animals. A small number of isolations are due to the vaccine strain, so these herds/animals are considered uninfected.

11 cleaning and disinfection checks and 208 on-site inspections have been carried out on herds with movement restrictions to verify the isolation of positives, without non-compliance.

With regard to brucellosis considered as zoonoses, in Spain cases of human brucellosis are almost exclusively due to B. melitensis. According to the Community Report of Sources and Trends of Zoonosis 2018 (EFSA, 2019), in Spain there were 40 human confirmed cases of brucellosis.

2. TECHNICAL IMPLEMENTATION ON RUMINANT DISEASES PROGRAMMES

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 - DATA ON HERDS

Region	Animal species	Total number of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds to be checked under the programme this year	Number of herds checked	Number of positive herds	Number of new positive herds	Number of herds depopulated
		% of herds depopulated	% of herds coverage		% of positive herds Period herd prevalence		% of positive herds Herd incidence	
SPAIN	Sheep and Goats	112,016	111,920	42,331	38,355	1	0	1
		100 %	90.61 %		0 %		0 %	
Total		112,016	111,920	42,331	38,355	1	0	1
		100 %	90.61 %		0 %		0 %	

Table B - DATA ON ANIMALS

Region	Animal species	Total number of animals	Number of animals under the programme	Number of animals to be tested under the programme this year	Number of animals tested	Number of animals tested individually	Number of positive animals	Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Number of animals slaughtered				
						% coverage at animals level				% positive animals Animal Prevalence			

SPAIN	Sheep and Goats	17,457,788	16,350,539	6,723,062	4,132,221	3,038,788	2	2	636
		61.46 %				0 %			
Total		17,457,788	16,350,539	6,723,062	4,132,221	3,038,788	2	2	636
		61.46 %				0 %			

Table C - DATA ON VACCINATION PROGRAMMES

Region	Animal species	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination programme this year	Number of herds vaccinated	Number of animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered	Number of adults vaccinated	Number of young animals vaccinated	Number of animals with primary vaccination (initial+ booster)
SPAIN	Sheep and Goats	112,016	17,457,788	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		112,016	17,457,788	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table D - DATA ON STATUS OF HERDS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD

	Region	Animal species	Total number of herds and animals under the programme	Unknown	Not free or not officially free from disease		Free of officially free-disease status suspended/withdrawn	Free from disease	Officially free from disease
					Last check positive	Last check negative			
herds	SPAIN	Sheep and Goats	110,164	1	0	70	11	1,820	108,262
animals	"	"	17,153,957	13	0	7,318	3,480	484,578	16,658,568
Total - herds			110,164	1	0	70	11	1,820	108,262
Total - animals			17,153,957	13	0	7,318	3,480	484,578	16,658,568

Table E - SUSPENSION/WITHDRAWAL OF THE FREE OR OFFICIALLY FREE STATUS

Region	Animal species	Status	Reason	Number of herds
SPAIN	Sheep and Goats	Suspended	Does not fulfil the routine testing frequency	10
Total				10

Table F - STRATIFIED DATA ON SURVEILLANCE AND LABORATORY TESTS

Region	Animal species	Test type	Number of samples	Number of tests	Number of positive tests
SPAIN	Sheep and Goats	Rose Bengal test	1,521,534	1,521,534	5,865
SPAIN	Sheep and Goats	Complement fixation test	1,826,351	1,826,351	6,354
SPAIN	Sheep and Goats	Bacteriological test	539	539	13
SPAIN	Sheep and Goats	PCR test	10	10	2
Total			3,348,434	3,348,434	12,234
			Methods of laboratory analysis	Total number of tests	
			Total - Bacteriological test	539	
			Total - Complement fixation test	1,826,351	
			Total - PCR test	10	
			Total - Rose Bengal test	1,521,534	

COMMENT / ADDITIONAL CLARIFICATION

PCR tests (10) not possible to include in the reimbursement claim because in not in the template
Detailed data by region have been included in annexes I and II