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# Situation of France regarding BTV 8

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9th November 2015

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# Update on the sanitary situation in France

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# Monitoring strategy

- Raising awareness amongst veterinarians and farmers with clinically suspected cases plus clinical monitoring of infected herds
- Monitoring scheduled in continental France to determine the initial spread of infection:
  - Aims to detect herd prevalence of 5% and intra-herd prevalence of 10%
  - 60 randomly selected cattle herds per region
  - 30 cattle/herds ( herds > 30 animals)
  - 37,800 PCR tests to be conducted as quickly as possible amongst 1260 herds
- Entomological monitoring planned in November



# Assessment of clinical suspicions

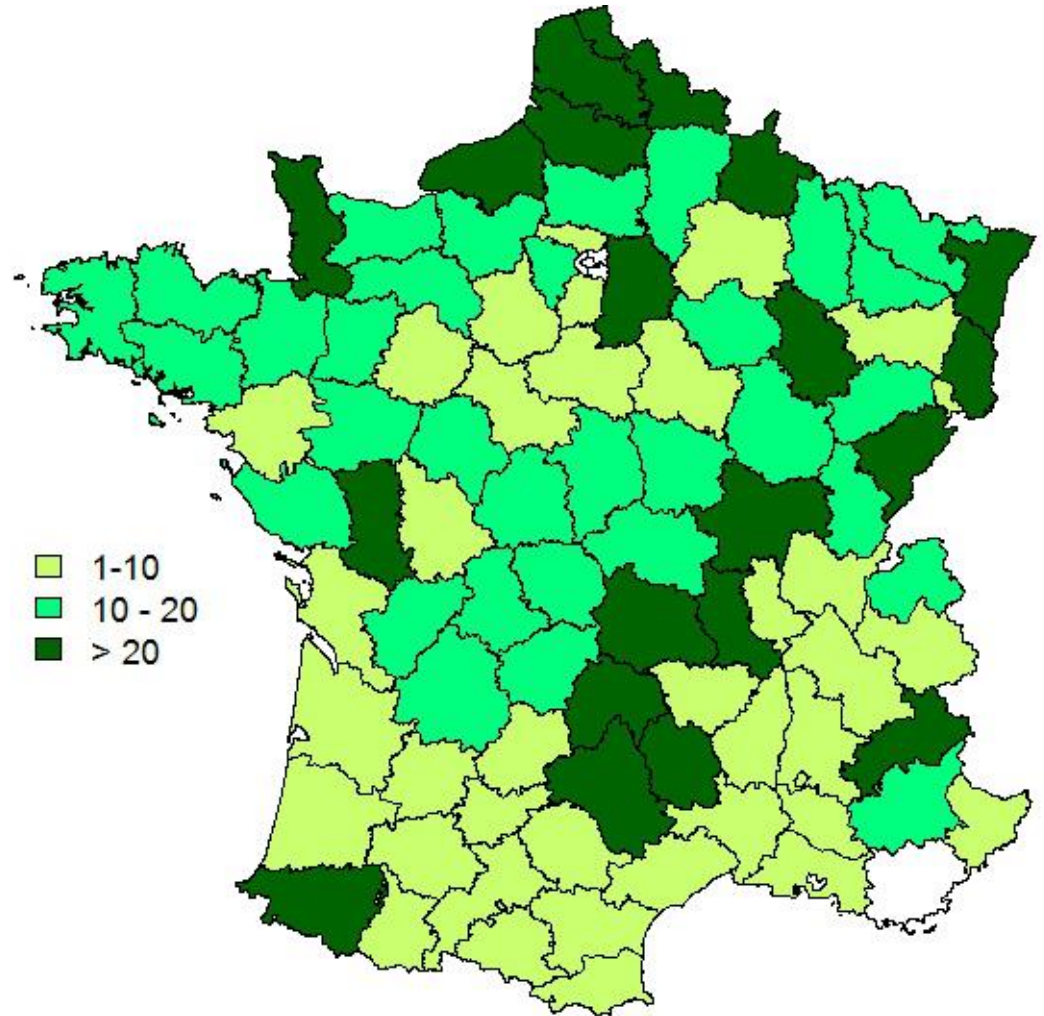
- Since start of outbreak (index case on 11/09/2015) :
- Out of 202 animals with symptoms that could potentially be linked with Bluetongue
- Current assessment (30/10/2015) shows :
  - 18 cases pending analysis
  - 173 cases confirmed negatives
  - 11 confirmed cases close to the first case (“départements” Allier, Creuse, Puy-de-Dôme and Cher)



# Scheduled surveillance implementation (as of 30/10)



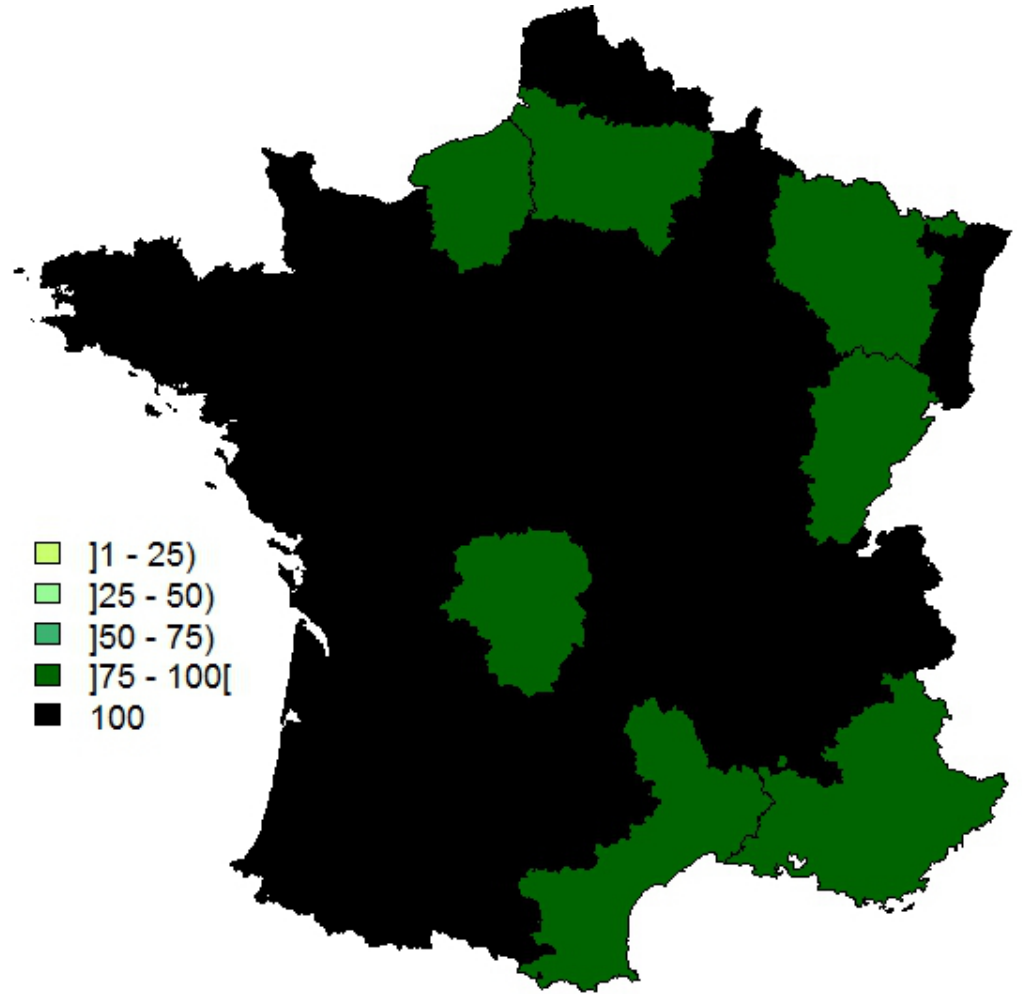
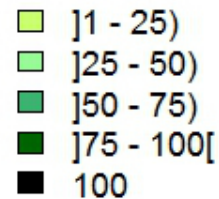
Number of Farms



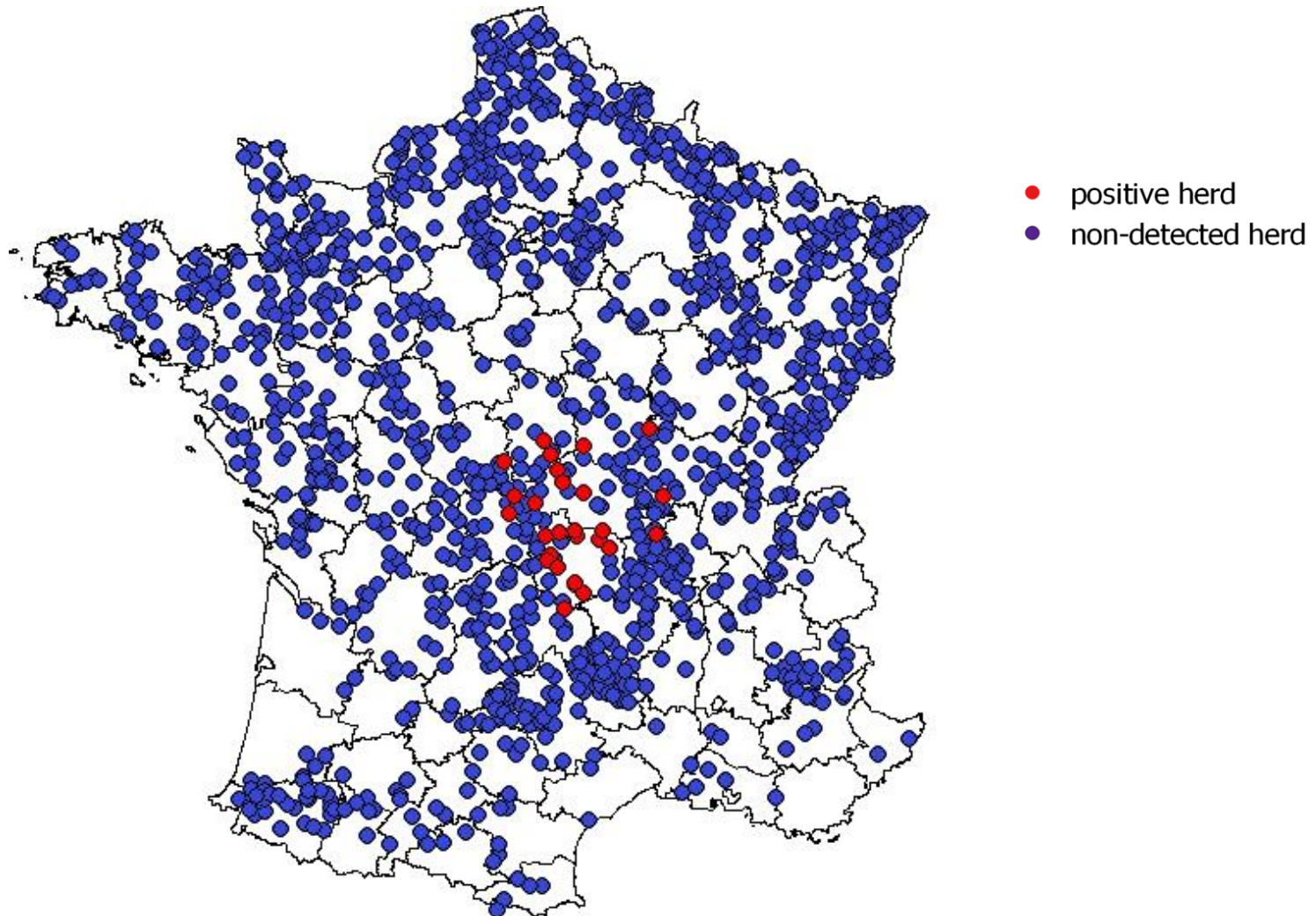
# Scheduled surveillance implementation (as of 30/10)



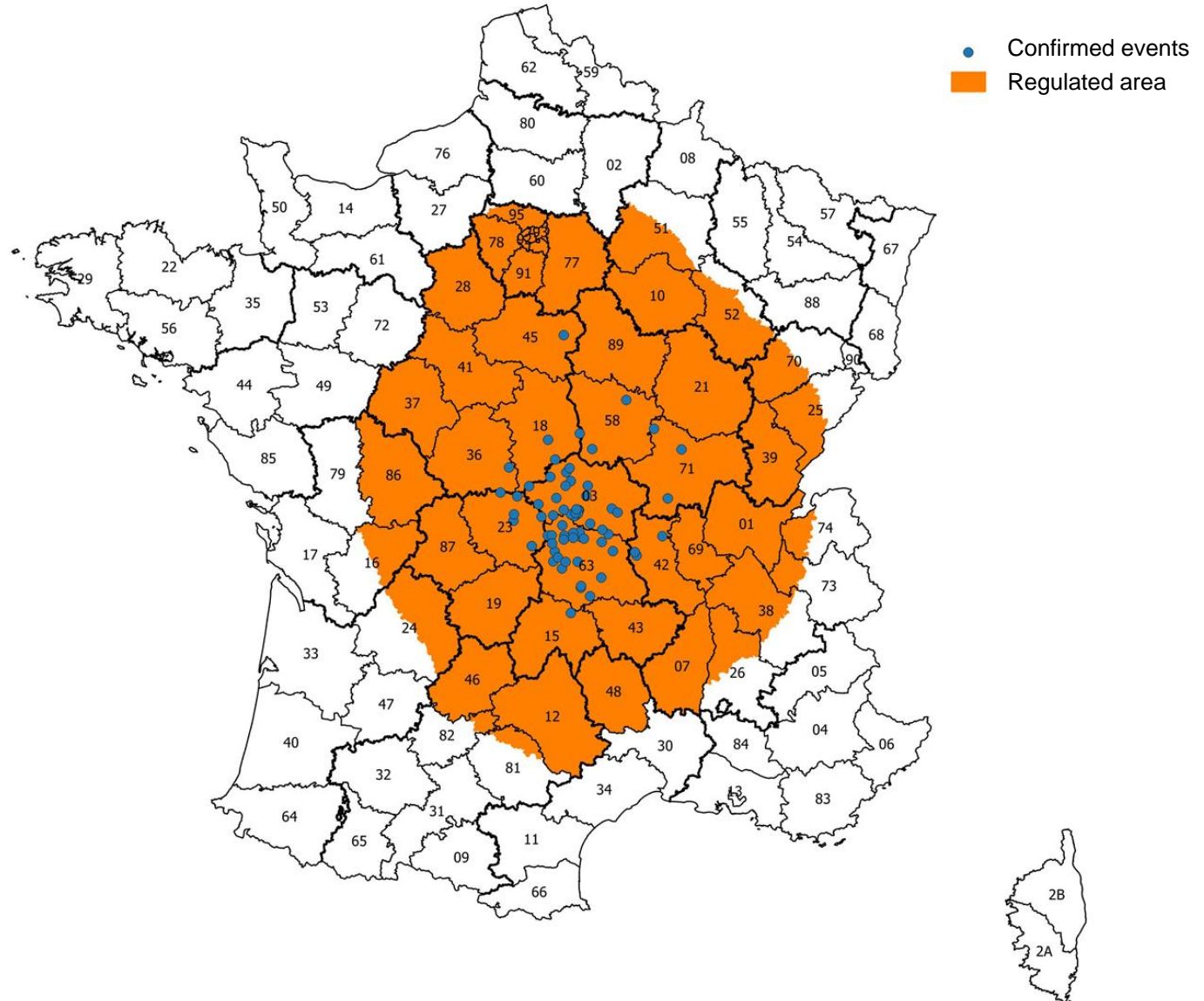
% realized



# Results of national monitoring (as of 30/10)



# Current situation (29/10/2015)







# Interpretation

- Confirmed events concentrated close to the index case
- => Disease detected in early emergence phase





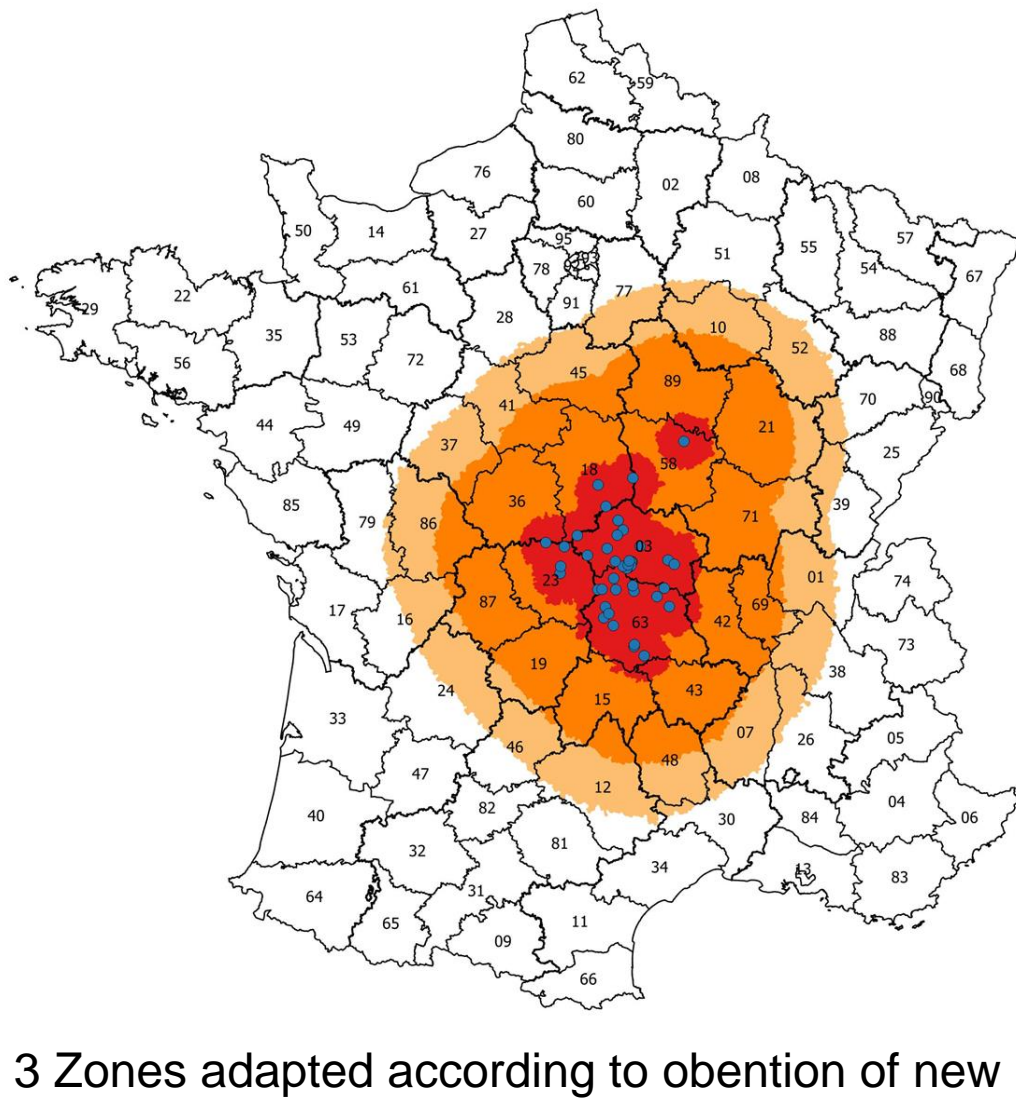
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# Evolution of control strategy

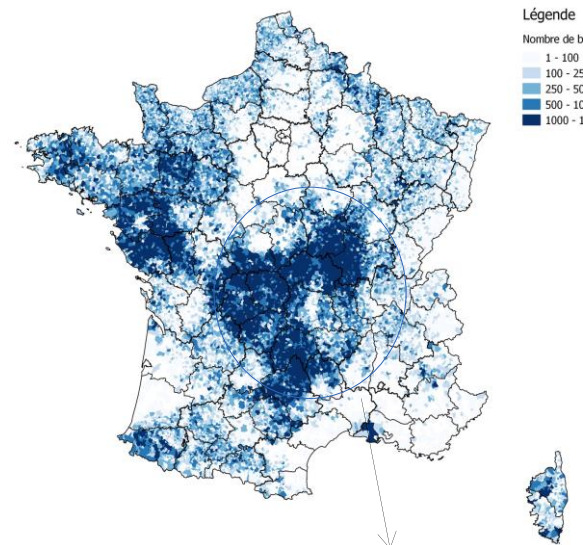
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# Reminder: initial zoning



## Beef cattle production



12 m bovine  
« Calving area »

3 Zones adapted according to obention of new results until completion of national



# Rationale for a new zoning

- Change in zoning strategy since 15 October 2015
    - => Merging of previous protection and surveillance areas into a single regulated area
  - Allows animals to move within the regulated area
  - Specific measures for animals leaving the regulated area:
    - Vaccination
    - Reinforced test protocol (double PCR)
    - Entomological monitoring => periods of vector inactivity
    - Adapted protocols for specific categories of animals
- => Improved protection of free areas and partner countries**





# Vaccination

- MAAF purchased in emergency procedure the available doses from Merial : 1,345 million doses + 900 000 mid october + 55 000 from Calier → capacity to vaccinate 1,1 ruminants + 55 000 ovine
- Not enough doses to have sanitary policy to control the situation → mitigation of the consequences
- Priority : herds with confirmed disease, animals participating in genetic selection schemes, animals aimed at moving out of the area (mostly abroad)
- Long period of time to get more vaccine
- => Ongoing vaccination campaign optimizing available doses





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# Perspectives for 2015-2016

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# Surveillance in bovines and entomological monitoring

- Clinical surveillance throughout the country
- Organized screening linked to animal movements in regulated area
- Winter scheduled active surveillance
  - → one monitoring program for free area
  - → another monitoring program for regulated area
- Reactivation of vector surveillance starting on November 16



# Surveillance in bovines and entomological monitoring

- Entomological monitoring
- → from november 16
- → to determine the seasonally vector-free period
- → definition of traps location based upon experience gained from previous vector surveillance campaigns and with the highest vector sensitivity
- → weekly captures





# Request for scientific advice - ANSES

- Investigation of possible causes of disease resurgence and risk of extension
- Assessment of risk factors related to movements of:
  - vaccinated animal **Vs.** vaccinated animals specifically originating from vaccinated herd
  - Non-vaccinated animals treated against vectors and subject to PCR test before departure AND treated against vectors, confined and subject to a second PCR test upon arrival
  - Influence of vector activity in departure / arrival areas
- Optimal anti-vectorial treatment protocols in terms of feasibility and reliability





# Vaccination plans for 2016

- Technical discussions ongoing with all actors of the animal production sector
- => Estimate the number of doses needed for 2016
- Vaccination of all animals (bovine and sheep) intended for EU and international trade (early vaccination before April)
- Voluntary vaccination in herds (for protection of animals and export of younglings)
- State intervention for massive order to producing laboratories



# Possible evolution of EU legislation

currently under discussion at CVOs' level (meeting on  
10/11)





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# Thank you for your attention

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