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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

Monitoring and eradication programme of TSE, BSE and scrapie

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

Greece

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

MONITORING AND ERADICATION PROGRAMME FOR OVINE AND CAPRINE TRANSMISIBLE ENCEPHALOPATHIES (TSEs) PROPOSED BY GREECE FOR THE YEAR 2011

Standard submission requirements

1. Programme identity

Member State: Greece
Disease:TSEs (monitoring/eradication in ovine/caprine animals)
Year of implementation: 2011
Reference number: 240904/12-04-2010
Contact Person:
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Date of Transmission to the E. Commission: 20 April 2010

2. Description of the Programme

Subject to examination for the detection of the TSEs agent are ovine and caprine animals of the follow classes:

I. Ovine and caprine animals slaughtered for human consumption

a) A random sample of ovine and caprine animals over 18 months of age or which have more than two permanent incisors erupted through the gum and which are slaughtered for human consumption shall be tested with one of the approved rapid tests for the diagnosis of TSEs mentioned in Annex I, Chapter A, Part I.
b) The age of the animals shall be estimated based on dentition, obvious signs of maturity or other reliable information.
c) The sampling shall be representative for each prefecture of the country and season of the year.
d) The sample selection shall be designed with a view to avoid the over-representation of any group as regards the origin, species, age, breed, production type or any other characteristic. Multiple sampling in the same flock shall be avoided, where possible.
e) The number of samples that shall be tested is presented in section 4.6.2 and 4.6.3.
f) With respect to the number of healthy slaughterered ovine and caprine animals that will be sampled on a yearly basis, in case there are practical difficulties to reach the sample size, the competent authority may choose to replace a maximum of 50% of its sample size by testing dead ovine and caprine animals over the age of 18 months of the ratio of one to one and in addition the sample size mentioned in section 4.6.2 and 4.6.3.

II. Ovine and caprine animals not slaughtered for human consumption

a) A random sample of ovine and caprine animals over 18 months of age or which have more than two permanent incisors erupted through the gum and which are have died or been killed, but which were not:
   i. killed in the framework of an epidemic, such as foot-and-mouth disease,
   ii. slaughtered for human consumption,

shall be tested with one of the approved rapid tests for the diagnosis of TSEs mentioned in Annex I, Chapter A, Part I.

b) The age of the animals shall be estimated based on dentition, obvious signs of maturity or other reliable information.
c) The sampling shall be representative for each prefecture of the country and season of the year.
d) The sample selection shall be designed with a view to avoid the over-representation of any group as regards the origin, species, age, breed, production type or any other characteristic. Multiple sampling in the same flock shall be avoided, where possible.
e) The number of samples that shall be tested is presented in section 4.6.2 and 4.6.3.

NOTE
The Prefectures mentioned in Annex I, Chapter D are excluded for sending samples of the two categories mentioned above (Chapter I and II). These Prefectures are excluded because of their geographical particularity (isolated islands) due to difficulties in communication with the mainland or of the very low sheep/goat population. It must be pointed out that the number of animals reared in these Prefectures is less than 10 % of the total population of sheep and goats reared in the country.

III. Ovine and caprine animals suspect of TSEs infection due to the presence of clinical signs

a) Ovine and caprine animals showing clinical signs that lead to the suspicion of infection by TSEs must undergo the relevant sampling and examinations for the identification of infectious agent.
b) In case that the suspected animal is alive the examination shall be performed after the killing of the animal upon an order issued by the regional competent authority.

IV. Genotyping

a) The prion protein genotype shall be determined for each positive TSE case in sheep.
b) Every TSE case found in resistant genotypes (sheep of genotypes which encode alanin on both alleles at codon 136, arginin on both alleles at codon 154 and arginin on both alleles at codon 171) shall immediately be reported to the Commission authorities.
c) Except positive TSE cases that will undergo genotyping, the prion protein genotype shall be determined in a random sample of sheep slaughtered or not for human consumption and of live animals.
d) The number of sheep to be sampled in accordance with par. c) shall be at least 600 and must be representative of the entire sheep population.

V. Laboratory tests for the ovine and caprine tissues

A. Active surveillance

a) Tissues from ovine and caprine animals sent for laboratory testing in the framework of the monitoring programme of TSEs in ovine and caprine animals from animals mentioned in Chapter I and II shall be examined by a rapid test mentioned in Annex I, Chapter A, Part I.
b) When the result of the rapid test is inconclusive or positive, the tissues shall

immediately be subject to confirmatory tests from those mentioned in Annex I, Chapter A, Part II(a) in the reference laboratory nominated for this purpose.

c) If the result of the confirmatory tests is negative or inconclusive the tissues shall be subject to additional confirmatory tests according the guidelines of the Community reference laboratory.
d) If the result of one of the confirmatory test is positive the animal shall be regarded as a positive TSE case.
e) All the samples which are regarded as a positive TSE case, as mentioned above, shall be examined by means of immuno-blotting for differentiation classical scrapie from atypical scrapie and by means of discriminatory test (CEA) mentioned in Annex I, Chapter A, Part III for differentiation scrapie from BSE (except the atypical scrapie cases).

B. Passive surveillance

a) Tissues originated from TSEs suspect ovine and caprine animals shall be subject to confirmatory tests from those mentioned in Annex I, Chapter A, Part II(a).
b) When the result of the histopathological_examination is inconclusive or negative the tissues shall be subject to a further examination by one of the other confirmatory tests.
c) When the result of the rapid test, if this is the first examination method, is inconclusive or positive the tissues shall be subject to another confirmatory test tests from those mentioned in Annex I, Chapter A, Part II(a).
If the tissues subject to histopathological examination and the result is inconclusive or negative, the tissues shall be subject to a further examination by one of the other confirmatory tests.
d) If the result of one of the confirmatory test is positive the animal shall be regarded as a positive TSE case.
e) All the samples which are regarded as a positive TSE case, shall be subjected to further examinations for differentiation classical scrapie from atypical scrapie and for differentiation scrapie from BSE as mentioned in above Part A par. e).

C. Collection and transportation of samples

a) Samples due to be tested in the framework of ovine and caprine TSEs monitoring programme must be collected according to the instructions mentioned in Annex I, Chapter C.
b) The samples' container must be identified properly referring to animal identification and must be sent to the competent authorized laboratory for the diagnosis of TSEs. The samples must be accompanied with the document presented in Annex I, Chapter E with Part I duly completed.

VI. Services involved in the implementation of the programme

The services that are responsible for the implementation of the programme and their responsibilities and competence are the following:

1. The Department of Infectious Diseases, Animal Health Directorate, General Directorate of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Rural Development and Food (MRDF), shall:

a) Co-ordinate and manage the programme throughout the country, as regards both specific provisions thereof and in its entirety.
b) Collect and process all data obtained in the framework of the programme, at national level and inform the competent services of the Europian Commission as regards it's implementation.
c) Create the appropriate legal basis for the measures to be implemented in accordance with the programme.
d) Secure and allocate funds and resources required for the implementation of the programme.
e) Keep for seven years records of:
   i. The number of sheep and goats subject to movement restrictions due to TSEs suspicion.
   ii. The number and results of clinical and epidemiological investigations carried out on ovine and caprine animals in relation to TSEs suspicions.
   iii. The number and results of laboratory tests carried out on ovine and caprine animals for which a potential TSEs infection could not be ruled out.
   iv. All data required for the evaluation of the programme's implementation.
f) Organize training courses, addressed to the personnel of the services involved in programme's implementation, providing the latest knowledge pertaining to diagnosis, interpretation of laboratory results and epidemiology of the disease.

2. The Regional & Local Veterinary Services:

a) Are responsible for the implementation of monitoring and eradication of the TSEs programme throughout their region.
b) Collect and dispatch the appropriate brain tissue samples to the competent laboratories conducting diagnostic tests for the detection of the TSEs agent.
c) Collect and dispatch samples of blood from sheep of infected flocks for genotyping.
d) Carry out clinical examination of ovine and caprine animals prior to slaughter in order to prevent TSEs suspect animals from being slaughtered.
e) Supervise removal, identification and disposal of specific risk materials at the slaughterhouses.
f) Keep the data of animals dying on the holdings, supervise their removal and disposal and ensure collection and consignment of the appropriate brain tissue samples to the laboratories for the detection of the TSEs agent.
g) Issue the appropriate order/s for the implementation of all measures for the restriction of movement of animals and products of animals origin, foreseen in the programme, in case of TSEs suspicion or confirmation in a sheep or goats holding. The Department of Infectious Diseases, in Animal Health Directorate, MDRF, shall be informed for these actions.
h) Are responsible for the supervision of the implementation of all measures for the eradication of TSEs.
i) Conduct an epidemiological investigation upon confirmation of TSEs with a view to trace all animals epidemiologically linked to a TSEs case in compliance with the provisions of the national legislation in force.
j) Keep for seven years all the documents issued for the implementation of the programme as well as the documents for the results of the tests conducted, in the framework of the programme.
k) Organize information campaigns addressed to veterinarians, breeders' associations and all other parties involved in the implementation of the programme, about its objectives, the content and the measures foreseen for the eradication of the disease.

3.The National Reference Laboratory for TSEs, as follows:

3.1. The following laboratory is nominated as National Reference Laboratory for TSEs:

The Veterinary Laboratory of Larisa, MRDF, for approved TSEs rapid tests, confirmatory tests, primary molecular testing and genotyping.

Contact person: Vaia Balaska
Address : 6th km of Larisa – Trikala Highway
411 10 Larisa, Greece
Telephone : 0030 2410 617980 / 617981
Fax : 0030 2410 617982
E-mail : tsevetlab@hotmail.com, vetlab@otenet.gr

3.2.Competence and obligations of the National Reference Laboratory

The geographical areas falling within the scope of competence of the National Reference Laboratory are listed in Annex I, Chapter B.

The National Reference Laboratory is charged with the following duties:

a) Examine all the samples collected from TSEs clinical suspect animals using the methods mentioned in Annex I, Chapter A, Part II.
b) Examine all positive samples that are dispatched from the Authorized Laboratories for TSEs by means of confirmatory tests as mentioned above.
c) Examine all the samples which are regarded as positive scrapie case by means of immune-blotting for differentiation classical scrapie from atypical scrapie.
d) Examine all the samples which are regarded as positive scrapie case by means of discriminatory test (CEA) for differentiation scrapie from BSE.
e) Determine the prion protein genotype:
   i. for each positive TSE case in sheep
   ii. in sheep of infected flocks
   iii. in a random sample of sheep (600 samples).
f) Recieve and check the reagents of rapid tests and distribute them to the Laboratories authorized for the diagnosis of TSEs.
g) Cooperate with the Laboratories authorized for the diagnosis of TSEs:
   i. for a uniform implementation of the diagnostic tests for the screening for TSEs,
   ii. for the accreditation of the correct implementation of the diagnostic tests for TSEs,
   iii. for the organization of ring trials once a year at least with a view to ensure the ability and credibility of the Laboratories authorized for the diagnosis of TSEs,
   iv. for the organization of joint meetings of all Laboratories authorized for the diagnosis of TSEs once a year at least.
   v. for the organization of visit to each authorized Laboratoriy once a year at least.
h) Participate in ring trials among the National Reference Laboratories of the EU and cooperate with the EU Reference Laboratory for TSEs.
i) Be informed on international scientific developments in the field of diagnosis and control of TSEs and adapt its diagnostic tests and protocols accordingly.
j) Keep the TSEs infectious agents isolated or the tissues containing them, originating from confirmed TSEs cases.
k) Keep for seven years, all data pertaining to the tests carried out, in particular information on samples tested as well as photographs of Western Blots and

updates the data base kept in the Animal Health Directorate, MRDF, about the tests carried out, regularly, on a monthly basis, and immediately in the case of positive or inconclusive results.

i) Cooperate with the Department of Infectious of Animal Health Directorate, MRDF, as well as the Regional Veterinary Services at all levels of the programme's implementation.

4. The Authorized Laboratories for TSEs diagnosis with the implementation of approved rapid tests.

For the purpose of this programme the following laboratories, are authorized for the implementation of TSEs rapid diagnostic tests:

a) The **State Veterinary Laboratory of Ioannina**, MRDF.
b) The **Institute for Foot-and-Mouth Disease & Exotic Diseases** of the Athens Center of Veterinary Institutions (ACVI), MRDF.
c) **The Laboratory of Virology** of the Thessaloniki Center of Veterinary Institutions (TCVI), MRDF.

The geographical areas falling within the scope of competence of the authorized laboratories are listed in Annex I, Chapter B.

The Authorized Laboratories for the diagnosis of TSEs with the implementation of rapid tests have the following responsibilities:

a) Examine samples collected from:
   i. sheep and goats slaughtered for human consumption,
   ii. sheep and goats not slaughtered for human consumption,
   iii. sheep and goats originated from infected flocks which are killed for destruction,

   by means of approved rapid tests for the diagnosis of TSEs mentioned in Annex I, Chapter A, Part I.
b) In case of positive or inconclusive result of a rapid test, dispatch of the sample examined, to the competent National Reference Laboratory for further examination by means of appropriate methods.
c) Inform, in writing, the dispatching authority, on the results of the tests carried out.
d) Preserve, for seven years, all data pertaining to the tests carried out, in particular information on samples tested and updating of the data base kept in the Department of Infectious Diseases of Animal Health Directorate, MRDF, about the tests carried out, regularly, on a monthly basis, and immediately in the case of positive or inconclusive results.
e) Cooperate with the National Reference Laboratory in order to achieve the objectives as mentioned in paragraph 3(3.2) point (g).
f) Cooperation with the competent Regional Veterinary Authorities at all levels of the programme's implementation.

3. Description of the epidemiological situation of the disease

see: Annex II.

4. Measures in the framework of the programme

4.1. Central Authority

Animal Health Directorate, Directorate General of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Rural Development and Food.

4.2. Geographical and administrative regions where the programme is implemented

The entire country (see also Annex I/Chapter D).

4.3.- 4.4. Registration of holdings/identification of animals

Individual ear tag / data kept at regional servises.

4.5. Measures in place as regards notification of the disease

TSEs is a compulsory and immediately notifiable disease in accordance with the provisions of the Pres. Decr. 133/1992 (A' 66).

4.6. Monitoring

4.6.2. Monitoring in ovine animals

	Estimated no of tests
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 2 to Reg. (EC) 999/2001	10.000
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 to Reg. (EC) 999/2001	10.000
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 to Reg. (EC) 999/2001	7.000
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter A, point 3.4(d) to Reg. (EC) 999/2001	6.000
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter A, point 5(b)(ii) to Reg. (EC) 999/2001	800

4.6.3. Monitoring in caprine animals

Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 2 to Reg. (EC) 999/2001	10.000
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 to Reg. (EC) 999/2001	10.000
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II point 5 to Reg. (EC) 999/2001	7.000
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter A, point 3.3(c) to Reg. (EC) 999/2001	6.000
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter A, point 5(b)(ii) to Reg. (EC) 999/2001	800

4.6.4. Discriminatory tests

	Estimated no of tests
Primary molecular testing referred to in Annex X, Chapter C, point 3.2 (c)(i) to Reg. (EC) 999/2001	500

4.6.5. Genotyping of positive, randomly selected animals and others

Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II point 8.1 to Reg. (EC) 999/2001	500
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II point 8.2 of Reg. (EC) 999/2001	600
Animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter A, point 2.3(e) of Reg. (EC) 999/2001	400
Animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter A, point 5(a) of Reg. (EC) 999/2001	800

4.7. Eradication

4.7.1.Measures following confirmation of a BSE case (in small ruminants)

4.7.1.1. Description

I. Measures on TSEs suspicion

The measures that will be imposed in sheep and goat flocks in case that a suspicion arises that one or more animals may be infected from the etiological agent of TSEs are temporary and remain in force till the results of the tests for the confirmation or rule out the suspicion to be known.
According to the location in which the suspicious animal was found the following measures will be applied:

1. Measures on holdings

a) Placement of the holding under official isolation, prohibition of movements of live animals.
b) In case there is evidence that the holding in which the suspect animal is kept is not the holding in which the infection of the animal had occurred, the Regional competent authority may decide that the restriction measures will be applied to other holdings or only to the holding of exposure depending on the collected epidemiological information.
c) The milk and the milk products derived from the ovine and caprine animals of the above mentioned holdings, which are present on the holdings during the time of TSEs suspicion, shall only be used within the holdings.
d) Census and individual identification of all susceptible animals present on the holding during the time of TSEs suspicion.
e) Clinical examination of the suspect animal(s), following the guidelines set out in Annex I Chapter F and completion of Parts I, II, III and IV thereof.
f) Killing of the suspect animal(s) and dispatch of samples to the competent Reference Laboratory to be tested as mentioned in Section 2 Chapter V (B).
g) Destruction of the carcass(es) of the suspect animal(s) in accordance with Article 4(2)(a),(b) or (e) of Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002.
h) Notification to the farmer, in writing, with regard to his/hers obligations.

2. Measures in slaughterhouses

a) In case the suspicion of infection from a TSEs agent is raised for an animal during inspection prior to slaughter the follow measures will be applied:
   i. Prohibition of slaughter for human consumption of the suspect animal and all other animals from the same holding that are destined to be slaughtered at the same time.
   ii. Clinical inspection of the suspect animal(s) according to the guidelines presented in Annex I, Chapter F and completion of Parts I, II, III and IV thereof.
   iii. The suspect animals(s) shall be killed and the samples collected will be sent to the competent Reference Laboratory to be tested as mentioned in Section 2 Chapter V (B).
   iv. The carcass(es) of the suspect animal(s) must be destroyed in accordance with Article 4(2)(a),(b) or (e) of Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002.
   v. Isolation of all other animals originating in the same holding at an appropriate place, to be decided by the competent regional veterinary service, until results of the TSEs tests are available.
   vi. Initiation of restrictive measures specified in paragraph 1 in the holding of origin as well as every other holding epidemiolocally linked to it.

b) In case the suspicion of infection from a TSEs agent is raised on an animal slaughtered for human consumption following a positive result of a rapid test the follow measures shall be applied:
   i. The carcass(es) of the suspect animal(s), including the hide, must be destroyed in accordance with Article 4(2)(a),(b) or (e) of Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002.
   ii. The holding of origin shall be traced back and all the measures foreseen in paragraph 1 will be applied accordingly.
   iii. Disinfection of sheltered and outdoor premises of the slaughterhouse, utensils, objects and equipment by means of approved disinfectant. The use of a disinfectant containing 20.000 ppm of free chlorine is recommended.

II. Measures foreseen in carcasses of ovine and caprine animals slaughtered for human consumption after the collection of brain tissue sample for TSEs examination

a) The carcasses of ovine and caprine animals slaughtered for human consumption and tested for TSEs does not receive the health marking provided for in Section I, Chapter III of Anex I to Regulation (EC) No 854/2004 until a negative result to the rapid test has been obtained.
b) All parts of the body of an animal tested for TSEs, including the hide, shall be retained under official control, after a written order from the inspector veterinarian, until a negative result has been obtained to the rapid test, unless they are destroyed in accordance with Article 4(2)(a), (b) or (e) of Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002.
c) All parts of the body of an animal tested for TSEs that gave a negative result in a rapid test receive the health marking provided for in Section I, Chapter III of Anex I to Regulation (EC) No 854/2004 and is permitted to be consumed after a written order from the inspector veterinarian.
d) Where an animal slaughtered for human consumption is found positive to the rapid test, all parts of its body including the hide shall be destroyed in accordance with Article 4(2)(a), (b) or (e) of Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 apart from the material destined for the laboratories.
e) All parts of the body of an animal tested for TSEs can be destroyed in

accordance with Article 4(2)(a), (b) or (e) of Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002, in case the results from the rapid test have been delayed more than four working days, due to technical reasons and the carcass is at risk to be damaged.

III. Measures on BSE confirmation

In case of confirmation of BSE, in an ovine or caprine animal, following the strain typing of a confirmed TSEs case, the following measures will be applied:

1. Measures on holdings

a) An epidemiological inquiry must be conducted according to the guidelines Annex I, Chapter G in order to identify:
   i. all ruminants other than ovine and caprine animals on the holding of the animal in which the disease was confirmed,
   ii. in so far as they are identifiable, the parents and in the case of females all embryos, ova and the last progeny of the female animal in which the disease was confirmed,
   iii. all other ovine and caprine animals on the holding of the animal in which the disease was confirmed in addition to those referred to in the second point,
   iv. the possible origin of the disease and the identification of other holdings on which there are animals, embryos or ova which may have become infected by the TSE agent or been exposed to the same feed or contamination source,
   v. the movement of potentially contaminated feedingstuffs, other material or any other means of transmission, which may have transmitted the TSE agent to or from the holding in question.

b) Killing and destruction, in accordance with Article 4(2)(a),(b) or (e) of Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002, of all animals, embryos and ova that identified by the epidemiological inqiry referred to above points ii), iii), and iv).

c) Destruction of contaminated feedingstuffs.

d) The milk and the milk products derived from the ovine and caprine animals to be destroyed, which were present on the holding between the date of confirmation of BSE and the date of complete destruction of the ovine and caprine animals, shall be destroyed.

e) Disinfection of sheltered and outdoor premises of the holding, utensils, objects and equipment by means of an approved disinfectant. The use of a disinfectant containing 20.000 ppm of free chlorine is recommended.

f) The conditions, as regards the animals that may be introduced to the holding(s), ovine germinal products that may be used in the holding(s), the movements of the animals from the holding(s) and the restrictions set out in Section 4.7.2.1. Chapter I par. 1 points (g), (h), (i) and (j) will be applied to the holding(s).

2. Measures in the slaughterhouses

In case of confirmation of BSE, after the strain typing of the infectious agent, in an ovine or caprine animal, that was slaughtered for human consumption the follow measures will be applied:

a) Identification of the holding of origin of the infected animal(s) and application of the measures foreseen in paragraph 1.

b) Disinfection of sheltered and outdoor premises of the holding, utensils, objects and equipment by means of an approved disinfectant. The use of a disinfectant containing 20.000 ppm of free chlorine is recommended.

3. Data submission

For any case of confirmation of BSE, after the typing of the infectious agent, in an ovine or caprine animal, the Regional competent authority must inform the Department of Infectious, Animal Health Directorate, Ministry of Rural Development and Food. for all the data referred to clinical, laboratory, and epidemiological findings as well as copies of all the documents relevant to the outbreak.

4.7.2. Measures following confirmation of a Scrapie case

4.7.2.1. Description

I. Measures in case of confirmation of Classical Scrapie

In case of confirmation of Classical Scrapie, in an ovine or caprine animal, the following measures will be applied:

1. Measures in the holdings

a) An epidemiological inquiry must be conducted according to the guidelines laid down in Annex I, Chapter G in order to identify:
   i. all ruminants other than ovine and caprine animals on the holding of the animal in which the disease was confirmed,
   ii. in so far as they are identifiable, the parents and in the case of females all embryos, ova and the last progeny of the female animal in which the disease was confirmed,
   iii. all other ovine and caprine animals on the holding of the animal in which the disease was confirmed in addition to those referred to in the second point,
   iv. the possible origin of the disease and the identification of other holdings on which there are animals, embryos or ova which may have become infected by the TSE agent or been exposed to the same feed or contamination source,
   v. the movement of potentially contaminated feedingstuffs, other material or any other means of transmission, which may have transmitted the TSE agent to or from the holding in question.

b) i. Killing and complete destruction of all animals, embryos and ova identified by the inquiry referred to points a(ii) and a(iii) above.The milk and milk products derived from the animals to be destroyed, which were present on the holding between the date of confirmation and the date of the complete destruction of the animals, shall be used only for the feeding of ruminants within the holding. The milk and milk products may be used for the feeding of non-ruminants only within the Greek territory.
   or
   ii. Killing and complete destruction of all animals, embryos and ova identified by the inquiry referred to points a(ii) and a(iii) above with the exception of:
   - breeding rams of the ARR/ARR genotype,
   - breeding ewes carrying at least one ARR allele and no VRQ allele genotype and, where such breeding ewes are pregnant at the time of the inquiry, the lambs subsequently born, if their genotype meets the requirements of this subparagraph,
   - sheep carrying at least one ARR allele which are intended solely for slaughter,
   - sheep and goats been less than three months old which are intended to

be moved from the holding to go directly for slaughter for human consumption.

The milk and milk products derived from the animals to be destroyed, which were present on the holding between the date of confirmation and the date of the complete destruction of the animals, shall be used only for the feeding of ruminants within the holding. The milk and milk products may be used for the feeding of non-ruminants only within the Greek territory.

c) The prion protein genotype of ovine animals, up to a maximum of fifty (50), killed and destroyed in accordance with point b(i) shall be determined.

d) Where the frequency of the ARR allele within the breed or holding is low or absent, or where it is deemed necessary in order to avoid inbreeding, the competent Regional Authority may decide to delay the destruction of the animals referred to in point b(i) and b(ii) above for five breeding years, provided that all breeding rams present on the holding carrying ARR/ARR genotype.

However, in the case of ovine and caprine animals kept for the production of milk with a view to placing it on the market, the destruction of the animals may only be delayed for a maximum of eighteen (18) months.

e) In case the infected animal had been introduced from another holding the competent Regional Authority may decide, based on the history of the case, to apply eradication measures in the holding of origin in addition to, or instead of, the holding in which the infection was confirmed.

In the case of land used for common grazing by more than one flock, the competent Regional Authority may decide to limit the application of those measures to a single flock, based on a reasoned consideration of all epidemiological factors.

In the case more than one flock is kept on a single holding, the competent Regional Authority may decide to apply the measures only to the flock in which the TSE has been confirmed, provided it has been verified that the flocks have been isolated from each other and that the spread of the infection between the flocks through either direct or indirect contact is unlikely.

f) Collection of samples from all ovine and caprine animals over eighteen (18) months or which have a permanent incisor erupted through the gum and which are killed for destruction in accordance with the provisions of above point (b), shall be tested based on the selection of a simple random sample, in accordance with the sample size indicated in the following table.

Number of animals culled (>18 months)	Minimum sample size	Number of animals culled (>18 months)	Minimum sample size
70 or less	all eligible animals	200	105
80	68	250	112
90	73	300	117
100	78	350	121
120	86	400	124
140	92	450	127
160	97	500 or more	150
180	101		

g) Only the following animals may be introduced to the holdings where destruction has been undertaken in accordance with the eradication measures mentioned above.

i. male sheep of the ARR/ARR genotype,

ii. female sheep carrying at least one ARR allele and no VRQ allele genotype,

iii. caprine animals, provided that:

- no breeding animals other than those referred to points (i) and (ii) are

present on the holding
- thorough cleaning and disinfection of all animal housing on the premises has been carried out following destocking.

h) Only the following ovine germinal products may be used in the holding(s) where destruction has been undertaken in accordance with the eradication measures mentioned above
- semen from rams of the ARR/ARR genotype
- embryos carrying at least one ARR allele and no VRQ allele genotype.

i) The movements of the animals from holding(s) are subject to the following conditions:
  i. movement of sheep carrying the ARR/ARR genotype shall not be subject to any restriction,
  ii. sheep carrying only one ARR allele genotype may be moved from the holding only to go directly for slaughter for human consumption or destruction,
  iii. ewes carrying one ARR allele and no VRQ allele genotype may be moved to other holdings kept under restriction following the application of measures in accordance with point b(ii),
  iv. lambs and kids been less than three (3) months old which are intended to be moved from the holding to go directly for slaughter for human consumption,
  v. lambs and kids, if the competent Regional Authority so dedides, may be moved to another holding solely for the purposes of fattening prior to slaughter. The holding of destination shall not contain any ovine or caprine animals other than those being fattened prior to slaughter and shall not dispatch live ovine or caprine animals to other holdings, except for direct slaughter within the Greek terittory,
  vi. caprine animals may be moved provided that the holding is subjected to intensified TSE monitoring, including the testing of all caprine animals which are over the age of eighteen (18) months and:
    - are slaughtered for human consumption at the end of their productive lives
    - have died or been killed on the holding.

j) The restrictions referred to points (g), (h) and (i) above shall continue to apply to the holding for a period of two (2) years from:
  i. the date of attainment of ARR/ARR genotype status by all ovine animals on the holding or
  ii. the last date when any ovine or caprine animal was kept on the premises or
  iii. the date when the intensified TSEs monitoring was initiated in accordance with the point i(vi), or
  iv. the date when all breeding rams on the holding are of ARR/ARR genotype and all breeding ewes carry at least one ARR allele and no VRQ allele genotype, provided that during the two-year period TSE testing of the following ovine animals over the age of eighteen (18) months is carried out with negative results:
    - an annual sample of ovine animals slaughtered for human consumption in accordance with the sample size referred to in point (f) above and
    - all ovine animals which have died or been killed on the holding.

2. Measures in the slaughterhouses

In case of confirmation of scrapie, in an ovine or caprine animal, that was slaughtered for human consumption the following measures will be applied:

a) Identification of the holding of origin of the infected animal(s) and application of the measures foreseen in par. 1.

b) Disinfection of sheltered and outdoor premises of the slaughterhouse, utensils, objects and equipment by means of an approved disinfectant. The use of a disinfectant containing 20.000 ppm of free chlorine is recommended.

II. Measures in case of confirmation of Atypical Scrapie

In case of confirmation of Atypical Scrapie, in an ovine or caprine animal, for a period of two breeding years following the detection of the last Scrapie case, the following measures will be applied:

a) all ovine and caprine animals in the holding shall be identified,
b) the holding must be subject to intensified TSE monitoring for a two years period, including the testing of all ovine and caprine animals which are over the age of eighteen (18) months and slaughtered for human consumption and all ovine and caprine animals which are over the age of eighteen (18) months which have died or been killed on the holding,
c) the prion protein genotype of all above mentioned ovine animals shall be determined,
d) the competent Regional Authority shall ensure that live ovine and caprine animals, embryos and ova from the holding are not dispatched to other Member States or third countries.

4.7.2.2. Summary table

Animals to be killed according to the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter A, point 2.3 to Reg. (EC) 999/2001	25.000
Animals to be genotyped according to the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter A, Point 2.3 to Reg. (EC) 999/2001	25.000

5. Costs

5.1. Detailed analysis of the cost

S/N	Description of Expenditure	Budget (EURO)
(1)	Costs of rapid tests for the examination of ovine animals aged > 18 months slaughtered for human consumption (10.000 samples x 13,90 EURO, by estimation)	139.000,00
(2)	Costs of rapid tests for the examination of dead ovine animals in the holdings aged > 18 months (10.000 samples x 13,90 EURO, by estimation)	139.000,00
(3)	Costs of rapid tests for the examination of ovine animals culled in the framework of eradication measures aged > 18 months (7.000 samples x 13,90 EURO, by estimation)	97.300,00
(4)	Costs of rapid tests for the examination of ovine animals dead on the farm or slaughtered for human consumption, after eradication measures have been imposed, (6.000 Samples x 13,90 EURO, by estimation)	83.400,00
(5)	Costs of rapid tests for the examination of ovine animals dead on the farm or slaughtered for human consumption, (Atypical scrapie) (800 Samples x 13,90 EURO, by estimation)	11.120,00

S/N	Description of Expenditure	Budget (EURO)
(6)	Costs of rapid tests for the examination of caprine animals aged > 18 months slaughtered for human consumption (10.000 samples x 13,90 EURO, by estimation)	139.000,00
(7)	Costs of rapid tests for the examination of dead caprine animals in the holdings aged > 18 months (10.000 samples x 13,90 EURO, by estimation)	139.000,00
(8)	Costs of rapid tests for the examination of caprine animals culled in the framework of eradication measures aged > 18 months (7.000 samples x 13,90 EURO, by estimation)	97.300,00
(9)	Costs of rapid tests for the examination of caprine animals dead on the farm or slaughtered for human consumption, after eradication measures have been imposed, (6.000 Samples x 13,90 EURO, by estimation)	83.400,00
(10)	Costs of rapid tests for the examination of and caprine animals dead on the farm or slaughtered for human consumption, (Atypical scrapie) (800 Samples x 13,90 EURO, by estimation)	11.120,00
(11)	Costs of primary molecular testing for the examination of positive ovine and caprine animals (500 Samples x 112,05 EURO, by estimation)	56.025,00
(12)	Cost of genotyping in positive sheep (500 samples X 13,48 EURO, by estimation)	6.740,00
(13)	Cost of genotyping in sheep of a random sample annualy (600 samples X 13,48 EURO, by estimation)	8.088,00
(14)	Cost of genotyping in sheep from infected holdings animals (25.000 samples X 13,48 EURO, by estimation)	337.000,00
(15)	Cost of genotyping in sheep from infected holdings that killed and destroyed or slaughtered for human consumption (400 samples X 13,48 EURO, by estimation)	5.392.00
(16)	Cost of genotyping in sheep from infected holdings that killed and destroyed (Atypical scrapie) (800 samples X 13,48 EURO, by estimation)	10.784,00
(17)	Compensation of farmers due to compulsory killing and destruction of animals in infected flocks (25.000 animals X 100,00 EURO)	2.500.000,00
	Total Forecasted Expenditure	**3.863.669,00**
	Requested Community Financial Participation **{100%, for expenditures (1) to (11)** **{50%, for expenditures (12) to (17)}**	**995.665,00** **1.434.002,00**
	Total Requested Community Financial Participation	**2.429.667,00**

5.2 . Summary of the costs

5.2.2. Scrapie testing (by estimate)

5.2.2.1. Rapid tests

Purchase of rapid test kits	Specification (Type)	No of units	Cost of Unit in € (average per sample)	Total amount in €	Community funding requested (Yes/No)
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 2 to Reg (EC) 999/2001	Biorad (TeSeE)	10.000	13,90	139.000,00	YES
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 to Reg (EC) 999/2001	Biorad (TeSeE)	10.000	13,90	139.000,00	YES
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A , Part II, point 5 to Reg (EC) 999/2001	Biorad (TeSeE)	7.000	13,90	97.300,00	YES
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter A, point 3.4 (d) to Reg (EC) 999/2001	Biorad (TeSeE)	6.000	13,90	83.400,00	YES
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter A, point 5(b)(ii) to Reg (EC) 999/2001	Biorad (TeSeE)	800	13,90	11.120,00	YES
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 2 to Reg (EC) 999/2001	Biorad (TeSeE)	10.000	13,90	139.000,00	YES
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 to Reg (EC) 999/2001	Biorad (TeSeE)	10.000	13,90	139.000,00	YES
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 to Reg (EC) 999/2001	Biorad (TeSeE)	7.000	13,90	97.300,00	YES

Purchase of rapid test kits	Specification (Type)	No of units	Cost of Unit in € (average per sample)	Total amount in €	Community funding requested (Yes/No)
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter A, point 3.3(c) to Reg (EC) 999/2001	Biorad (TeSeE)	6.000	13,90	83.400,00	YES
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter A, point 5(b)(ii) to Reg (EC) 999/2001	Biorad (TeSeE)	800	13,90	11.120,00	YES
Total		**67.600**		**939.640,00**	

5.2.3. Discriminatory tests

5.2.3.1. Primary molecular tests

	No of units	Cost of Unit in € (average per sample)	Total amount in €	Community funding requested (Yes/No)
Animals referred to in Annex X, Chapter C, point 3.2(c)(i) to Reg (EC) 999/2001	500	112,05	56.025,00	YES
Total	**500**		**56.025,00**	

5.2.4. Genotyping

5.2.4.1.

	No of units	Cost of Unit in € (per sample)	Total amount in €	Community funding requested (Yes/No)
Determination of genotype of animals in the framework of the measures laid down by Regulation 999/2001 (includes positive as well as randomly selected animals)	27.300	13,48	368.004,00	YES
Total	**27.300**		**368.004,00**	

5.2.5. Compulsory Slaughter

5.2.5.2.

	Specification (Type)	No heads	Amount to be paid per head in €	Total amount in €	Community funding requested (Yes/No)
Compensation for ovine and caprine animals to be killed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter A, point 2.3 of Reg. (EC) 999/2001	Eradication measures	25.000	100,00	2.500.000,00	Yes
Total		**25.000**		**2.500.000,00**	

ANNEX I

Special Directions – Forms used in TSEs monitoring – eradication in small ruminants

CHAPTER A

Prescribed Laboratory Methods for the diagnosis of TSEs

I. Rapid diagnostic tests/immunoassays

a) the sandwich immunoassay for PrP^{Res} detection with the TeSeE SAP Detection Kit carried out following denaturation and concentration steps with the TeSeE Purification kit (Bio-Rad TeSeE rapid test),

b) the sandwich immunoassay for PrP^{Res} detection with the TeSeE Sheep/Goat Detection Kit carried out following denaturation and concentration steps with the TeSeE Sheep/Goat Purification kit (Bio-Rad TeSeE Sheep/Goat rapid test),

c) the chemiluminescent ELISA test involving an extraction procedure and an ELISA technique, using an enhanced chemiluminescent reagent (Enfer TSE Kit version 2.0),

d) the microplate-based immunoassay for the detection of PrP^{Sc} (Enfer TSE version 3),

e) the immunoassay using a chemical polymer for selective PrP^{Sc} capture and a monoclonal detection antibody directed against conserved regions of the PrP molecule (IDEXX HerdChek BSE-Scrapie Antigen Test Kit, EIA),

f) the immuno-blotting test based on a Western blotting procedure for the detection of the Proteinase K-resistant fragment PrP^{Res} (Prionics-Check Western Small Ruminants test),

g) the microplate-based chemiluminescent immunoassay for the detection of Proteinase K-resistant PrP^{Sc} (Prionics Check LIA Small Ruminants).

II. Confirmatory TSEs tests

(in use for samples originated from TSEs suspect ovine and caprine animals in order to confirm or rule out suspicion)

a) Methods and protocols as laid down in the latest edition of the OIE Manual

i. the immunohistochemical (IHC)
ii. SAF-immunoblot or OIE approved alternative
iii. the demonstration of characteristic fibrils by electron microscopy
iv. the histopathological examination

b) Additional confirmatory tests according the guidelines of the Community

III. Further examination of positive scrapie cases for differentiation TSEs

a) Primary molecular testing with a discriminatory immuno-blotting

b) Ring trial with additional molecular testing methods

CHAPTER B

1. **Veterinary Laboratory of Larissa**: clinical suspects animals from the whole Greek territory.

2. **Veterinary Laboratory of Ioannina**: Ioannina, Thesprotia, Kerkyra, Preveza, Arta, Etoloakarnania, Larissa, Trikala, Karditsa.

3. **Institute for Foot-and-Mouth Disease & Exotic Diseases of the Athens Center of Veterinary Institutions (ACVI)**: Athens, East Attiki, West Attiki, Pireaus, Fthiotida, Fokida, Viotia, Evritania, Evia, Zakinthos, Ilia, Messinia, Achaia, Arkadia, Lakonia, Korinthia, Argolida, Chios, Lesvos, Samos, Kyklades, Dodekanisa, Leukada, Kefallinia, Chania, Rethimno, Iraklio, Lasithi.

4. **Laboratory of Virology of the Thessaloniki Center of Veterinary Institutions**: Evros, Rodopi, Xanthi, Drama, Kavala, Florina, Serres, Kilkis, Thessaloniki, Chalkidiki, Pella, Imathia, Pieria, Kozani, Grevena, Kastoria, Magnesia.

CHAPTER C

Technical instructions for sampling and sample consignment for TSEs examination (rapid tests and histopathology).

Laboratory confirmation of TSEs in ovine and caprine animals is achieved either by a rapid test or by a histopathological examination of the suspects' animal's brain stem, where the pathological isomeric of PrP protein is usually located.

The appropriate procedure for the removal, preparation, conservation and consignment of the sample to the competent TSEs laboratory comprises, in order, the following steps:

1. Separation of the head from the rest of the body at the site of the atlantoaxial joint.
2. Inversion of the head, aiming to reveal the foramen magnum.
3. Insertion of the special spoon inside the foramen magnum, close to its dorsalwall edge at appropriate depth, according to the skull size.
4. Rotation of the sampling spoon by 90° on either sides of the vertical axis (clockwise and backwards) for the separation of the existing lateral branches of the cranial nerves.
5. Collection a part of the cerebellum and the whole brain stem by bending the spoon downwards and simultaneous traction outwards.
6. Storage of the sample in an hermetically closed plastic container.
7. Labeling of the container (individual ear-tag no).

It is very important that each sampling spoon should only be used once and the person charged with sampling for TSEs must wear single-use plastic gloves during the entire procedure.

Dispatch of the sample to the competent TSEs laboratory must be conducted on the day of sampling by courier.

CHAPTER D

Prefectures excluded from the testing of samples originated from dead and healthy ovine and caprine animals.

I. Dead ovine and caprine animals

1. **Prefecture of Samos**
2. **Prefecture of Kyklades**
3. **Prefecture of Kerkyra**
4. **Prefecture of Zakinthos**
5. **Prefecture of Magnisia (Islands of Sporades)**
6. **Prefecture of Evros (Island of Samothraki)**
7. **Prefecture of Kavala (Island of Thasos)**
8. **Prefecture of Pireaus (Island of Kithira)**
9. **Prefecture of Athens**

II. Healthy ovine animals

Prefecture of Athens

III. Healty caprine animals

1. **Prefecture of Kerkyra**
2. **Prefecture of Zakinthos**
3. **Prefecture of Athens**
4. **Prefecture of Samos**
5. **Prefecture of Chios**

CHAPTER E

Sample consignment and examination result form (applicable in small ruminants sampled for TSEs)

FROM ..... **TO** .....
.....
.....(Pref. Code no)

PART I: TSEs Surveillance information

I.1 Animal and holding information

Country of birth (if Greece Pref No)		
Breeding country (if Greece Pref No)		
Age (months)		
Eartag number (if available)		
Holding code no (if available)		
Species	Sheep	Goat

I.2 Reason for TSEs examination

01 Random sampling at slaughter house	
02 TSEs clinically suspect	
03 Fallen stock	
04 Animal culled for destruction	

I.3 Sampling information

Date of slaughter / death / killing of the animal (DD/MM/YY)			
Date of sampling (DD/MM/YY)			
Sampling location	Slaughterhouse (Code No)		
	Holding		
	Other		
Sample condition at collection		1 GOOD	2 BAD
Sample signaling			

Person in charge for the laboratory examination..... **Signature**.....

PART II: TSEs laboratory examinations and results thereof

II.1 Laboratory examinations

Reception laboratory (code No)		
Date of sample delivery (DD/MM/YY)		
Sample condition	Good	Bad

II.2 Examination results

Test method	Results							
	01 Neg.	02 Pos.	03 Inc.	04 Resis.	05 Suscebt.	06 BSE	07 Scrapie	08 Atyp. Scrapie
1. Rapid test								
2. Immunoblotting								
3. Histopathology			Unsuit.					
4. Immunohistochemist.								
5. Genotyping								
6. Discriminatory test								

II.3 Final result (BOVINES & SHEEP/GOATS)

Date of issue of final result (DD/MM/YY)		
Final Diagnosis	**POSITIVE**	**NEGATIVE**

Person in charge for the laboratory examination..... **Signature**.....

CHAPTER F

TSEs Clinical Examination Report

HELLENIC REPUBLIC (Date)
PREFECTURE ....
VETERINARY SERVICE (Ref.No.)
LOCAL VET.STATION ....

Part I : Information about the holding

I.1 Name of owner	
I.2 Address of owner	
I.3 Location of holding	
I.4 Species of animals	
I.5 Number of animals	
I.6 Identification of animals (ear tag numbers)	
I.7 Production orientation	
I.8 Year of establishment	
I.9 Other species (pigs, poultry)	

Part II : Information about the suspect animal(s)

II.1 Species		II.4 Age	
II.2 Number		II.5 Sex	
II.3 Breed		II.6 Ear tag no.	

Part III : Information leading to suspicion of BSE

III.1 Date of notification	
III.2 Source of notification	
III.3 History / Symptoms	
III.4 Date of 1st (clinical) examination	
III.5 Provisional diagnosis (if set)	
III.6 Medical treatment (if administered)	
α) Description of treatment	
β) Duration	
c) Result	
III.7 Date of 2nd (clinical) examination	
III.8 Date of killing	
III.9 Result of laboratory test for TSE	
III.10 Ref.no and date of laboratory Confirmation	

CHAPTER F: (Continued)

Part IV: Findings of clinical examination

	Symptoms / Signs	YES	NO	Date of Onset
Behavioral Changes	Reluctance to movements			
	Unnatural position and bearing of head			
	Pressure of head against objects			
	Hypersensitivity (to light, sound)			
	Grinding of teeth			
	Hypermobility of ears			
	Aggressiveness			
	Muscular tremor			
	Kicking			
Locomotive Disorders	Rotational movement			
	Weakness to stand / Falling			
	Ataxia of fore / hind legs			
	Paresis			
	Paralysis			
Other Symptoms	Loss of body weight			
	Loss of general condition			
	Blindness			
	Skin lesions			
	Itching			
	Other (specify)			

(Name of veterinarian)

.....

CHAPTER G

TSEs Epidemiological Inquiry Report
#

HELLENIC REPUBLIC (Date)
PREFECTURE ....
VETERINARY SERVICE (Ref.No.)
LOCAL VET.STATION..... .....

Part I : Information about the holding

I.1 Name of owner	
I.2 Location of holding	
I.3 Number & Species of animals	
I.4 Ref. no. and date of laboratory confirmation	
I.5 Ref. no. and date of clinical examination report	

Part II : Retrospective epidemiological inquiry – Origin of infection

1: Origin of infected animal(s) (check the appropriate box)

α) Was born in the holding : YES ☐ NO ☐

β) Was introduced into the holding : YES ☐ NO ☐

2 : If **born** in the holding, record in the following Table the progeny, offspring, siblings and animals belonging to the same cohort as the infected animal which are present in the holding.

Relation	Number of animals	Identification of animals
F2 progeny		
F1 progeny		
Siblings		
F1 offspring		
F2 offspring		

3 : If **introduced** into the holding, record in the following Table information pertaining the origin of the infected animal(s).

3.1 Date of entry into the holding		
3.2 Holding / area of origin		
3.3 Are there more animals of same origin ?	YES ☐	NO ☐
- If YES in 3.3, how many ?		
- If YES in 3.3, which (ear tags) ?		

CHAPTER G: (Continued)

4. In **any case**, record in the following Table information pertaining to feeding practices

4.1	Description of feed used in the holding	
4.2	Origin of feed	
4.3	Conditions & practices of feeding	
4.4	Use of compound feed / pre-mixes / additives ?	YES ☐ NO ☐
	α) If YES in 4.4, plan of manufacture	
	b) If YES in 4.4, proprietary name	
	c) If YES in 4.4, composition	
	d) If YES in 4.4, duration of use	
4.5	Use of animal proteins for feeding of ruminants ?	YES ☐ NO ☐
	α) If YES in 4.5, plan of manufacture	
	β) If YES in 4.5, proprietary name	
	c) If YES in 4.5, composition	
	d) If YES in 4.5, duration of use	
4.6	Are there in the holding animal proteins for feeding other species (pigs, poultry) ?	

Part III : Perspective epidemiological inquiry – Spreading of infection

Record in the following Table information pertaining to possible spreading of infection from the affected holding.

1.1	Recent movements of animals off the holding ?	YES ☐ NO ☐
	α) If YES in 1.1, where to ?	
	β) If YES in 1.1, when ?	
	c) If YES in 1.1, how many ?	
	d) If YES in 1.1, which (ear tags) ?	
1.2	Recent slaughter of animals from the holding ?	YES ☐ NO ☐
	α) If YES in 1.2, when ?	
	β) If YES in 1.2, how many ?	
1.3	Were their by products used for the Production of feed ?	YES ☐ NO ☐
	α) If YES in 1.3, in which processing plan ?	
	β) If YES in 1.3, is the processing plan approved (Decision 362906/13.11.96) ?	
1.4	Recent deaths of animals in the holding ?	YES ☐ NO ☐
	α) If YES in 1.4, was a diagnosis set / which ?	
	β) If YES in 1.4, when ?	
	c) If YES in 1.4, how many ?	

(Name of veterinarian)

.....

ANNEX II

Epidemiological situation in Greece as regards TSEs in ovine/caprine animals

CHAPTER I

NUMBER OF OVINE AND CAPRINE ANIMALS TESTED DURING 2002

Target Group		No of samples	Negative	Positive
Sheep	Fallen stock (Age>18 mon.)	466	457	9
	> 18 months old slaughtered for human consumption	23.950	23.904	46
	Clinically Suspect	115	71	44
	TOTAL	**24.531**	**24.432**	**99**
Goats	Fallen stock (Age>18 mon.)	282	282	0
	> 18 months old slaughtered for human consumption	9.210	9.205	5
	Clinically Suspect	13	9	4
	TOTAL	**9.505**	**9.496**	**9**
	TOTAL SHEEP/GOATS	**34.036**	**33.928**	**108**

NUMBER OF OVINE AND CAPRINE ANIMALS TESTED DURING 2003

Target Group		No of samples	Negative	Positive
Sheep	Fallen stock (Age>18 mon.)	793	777	16
	> 18 months old slaughtered for human consumption	22.613	22.564	49
	Contact animals	236	229	7
	Clinically Suspect	163	108	55
	TOTAL	**23.805**	**23.678**	**127**
Goats	Fallen stock (Age>18 mon.)	526	526	0
	> 18 months old slaughtered for human consumption	6.425	6.416	9
	Contact animals	121	121	0
	Clinically Suspect	28	18	10
	TOTAL	**7.100**	**7.081**	**19**
	TOTAL SHEEP/GOATS	**30.905**	**30.759**	**146**

NUMBER OF OVINE AND CAPRINE ANIMALS TESTED DURING 2004

Target Group		No of samples	Negative	Positive
Sheep	Fallen stock (Age>18 mon.)	2.142	2.109	33
	> 18 months old slaughtered for human consumption	6.044	6.040	4
	Contact animals	271	248	23
	Clinically Suspect	206	140	66
	TOTAL	**8.663**	**8.537**	**126**
Goats	Fallen stock (Age>18 mon.)	1.197	1.195	2
	> 18 months old slaughtered for human consumption	2.269	2.269	0
	Contact animals	436	436	0
	Clinically Suspect	83	61	22
	TOTAL	**3.985**	**3.961**	**24**
TOTAL SHEEP/GOATS		**12.648**	**12.498**	**150**

NUMBER OF OVINE AND CAPRINE ANIMALS TESTED DURING 2005

Target Group		No of samples	Negative	Positive
Sheep	Fallen stock (Age>18 mon.)	1.597	1.497	100
	> 18 months old slaughtered for human consumption	4.484	4.471	13
	Contact animals	55	55	0
	Clinically Suspect	397	255	142
	Sheep with VRQ killed	96	93	3
	TOTAL	**6.629**	**6.371**	**258**
Goats	Fallen stock (Age>18 mon.)	916	903	13
	> 18 months old slaughtered for human consumption	3.427	3.425	2
	Clinically Suspect	28	17	11
	Goats >12 months killed for sanitation	214	205	9
	TOTAL	**4.585**	**4.550**	**35**
TOTAL SHEEP/GOATS		**11.214**	**10.921**	**293**

NUMBER OF OVINE AND CAPRINE ANIMALS TESTED DURING 2006

Target Group		No of samples	Negative	Positive
Sheep	Fallen stock (Age>18 mon.)	2.482	2.384	98
	> 18 months old slaughtered for human consumption	6.522	6.504	18
	Contact animals	1.664	1.605	59
	Clinically Suspect	352	238	114
	Sheep with VRQ killed	11	4	7
	TOTAL	**11.031**	**10.735**	**296**
Goats	Fallen stock (Age>18 mon.)	1.397	1.391	6
	> 18 months old slaughtered for human consumption	4.923	4.922	1
	Clinically Suspect	21	18	3
	Goats >12 months killed for sanitation	740	728	12
	TOTAL	**7.081**	**7.059**	**22**
	TOTAL SHEEP/GOATS	**18.112**	**17.794**	**318**

NEW OUTBREAKS IN YEAR 2006 N° 31

NUMBER OF OVINE AND CAPRINE ANIMALS TESTED DURING 2007

Target Group		No of samples	Negative	Positive
Sheep	Not slaughtered for human consumption	3.252	3.178	74
	Slaughtered for human consumption	5.820	5.809	11
	TSE suspects	167	128	39
	Culled for destruction	2.696	2.475	221
	TOTAL	**11.935**	**11.590**	**345**
Goats	Not slaughtered for human consumption	1.992	1.981	11
	Slaughtered for human consumption	3.279	3.276	3
	TSE suspects	4	3	1
	Culled for destruction	583	540	43
	TOTAL	**5.858**	**5800**	**58**
	TOTAL SHEEP/GOATS	**17.793**	**17.390**	**403**

NUMBER OF OVINE AND CAPRINE ANIMALS TESTED DURING 2008

Target Group		No of samples	Negative	Positive
Sheep	Not slaughtered for human consumption	4.538	4.490	48
	Slaughtered for human consumption	9.094	9.068	26
	TSE suspects	442	328	114
	Culled for destruction	4.590	4.156	434
	TOTAL	**18.664**	**18.042**	**622**
Goats	Not slaughtered for human consumption	2.106	2.101	5
	Slaughtered for human consumption	4.187	4.184	3
	TSE suspects	20	12	8
	Culled for destruction	1.339	1.288	51
	TOTAL	**7.652**	**7.585**	**67**
TOTAL SHEEP/GOATS		**26.316**	**25.627**	**689**