

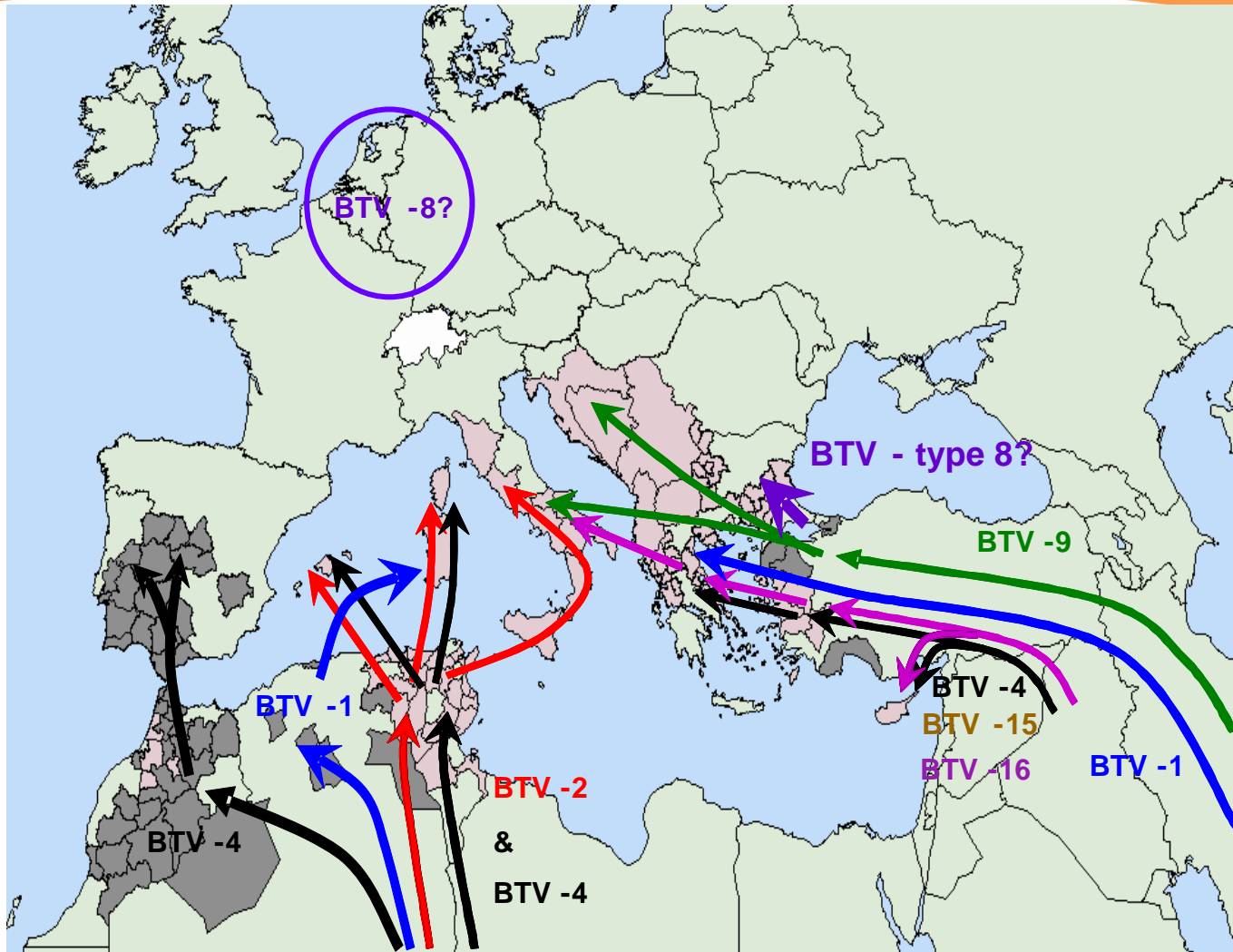


# Scientific views on BT vaccination

Dr Philippe Vannier – Chairman of the AHAW Panel

- AHAW opinion on bluetongue origin and occurrence (Adopted 27 April 2007)
  - Self-mandate of EFSA
- AHAW opinion on bluetongue vectors and vaccines (adopted 27 April 2007)
  - Request from European Commission

# BTV introductions in the EU



Map of the possible routes of introduction of the different BTV serotypes isolated in Europe since 1998 (Figure from Peter Mertens, Institute for Animal Health)

- Bluetongue vaccines may be used for different purposes or strategies, depending on
  - the epidemiological situation of the affected area
  - the types of vaccines available
  - the vaccination plan
- Vaccines are suitable tools to
  - Control the spreading of BTV infection provided that their use is included in a set of additional measures as explained in the recommendations
  - Facilitate the safety of movements of animals in infected areas considering time, prevalence etc

- Vaccination preferably with inactivated vaccines as first line of defence is a suitable tool to control the spreading of BTV
- If inactivated vaccines are available, these vaccines should be preferably used
- General criteria and guidelines for the use of BT vaccines should be defined including minimum data requirements

- The use of modified live virus (MLV) vaccines should be considered only after a specific risk/benefit analysis
- The possible influence of BTV MLV vaccines on secondary adverse reactions after injections of inactivated vaccines should be evaluated
- The role of wild fauna in epidemiology should be known if vaccination campaign is applied



Thank you for your attention!