



EUROPEAN COMMISSION  
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Unit 04 - Veterinary Control Programmes

SANCO/12888/2010

*Programmes for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain  
animal diseases and zoonoses*

## **Surveillance and Eradication programme of Bluetongue**

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

**Lithuania**

\* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

Program for Eradication : ANNEX 1

Submission Date	Submission Number
22/09/2010	1285160464619-426

1. Identification of the programme		Request of Community co-financing from beginning of	To end of
Member State	Disease	Species	
Lithuania	Bluetongue in endemic or high risk areas	Bovines and sheep and goats	2011

1.1 Contact			
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2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease  
 No cases of Bluetongue have been recorded in Lithuania

## 2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

### 3. Description of the submitted programme

The blue tongue vaccination control and surveillance programme will be implemented by State Food and Veterinary Service of the Republic of Lithuania in the case of the outbreak in the Republic of Lithuania or in the neighboring bordering countries. If Lithuania will fall in the restriction areas.

In 2011 monitoring programme will include active annual programme of serological/ virological testing of susceptible species populations, aimed at detecting evidence of bluetongue virus transmission through random serological and/or virological testing implemented in all epidemiologically relevant geographical areas and performed in the period of the year when infection or seroconversion is more likely to be detected.

The samples will be representative and adjusted to the structure of the susceptible species population to be sampled in the epidemiologically relevant geographical area and the sample size has been calculated to detect a prevalence of 20 % with 95 % confidence in the susceptible species population of that epidemiologically relevant geographical area.

Entomological surveillance will consist an active annual programme of vector catching by means of permanently sited aspiration traps intended to determine the population dynamics of the vector. Aspiration traps will be equipped with ultraviolet light will be used in accordance with pre-established protocols. The traps will be operated throughout the night and operate at a rate of at least:

- one night per week during the month before the expected beginning and during the month before the expected end of the seasonally vector-free period;
- one night per month during the seasonally vector-free period;
- on the basis of the evidence obtained in the three first years of their operation, the frequency of operation of the aspiration traps may be adjusted;
- at least one aspiration trap will be placed in each epidemiologically relevant area all over the bluetongue seasonally-free zone.

## 4. Measures of the submitted programme

### 4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

**Duration of the programme**  
beginning of 2011 to end of 2011

**Program for Eradication : PDF detail**

<b>First Year :</b>	
Control	X
Testing	X
Slaughter and animals tested positive	
Killing of animals tested positive	X
Vaccination	X
Treatment	
Disposal of products	
Eradication, control or monitoring	

<b>Last Year :</b>	
Eradication	
Testing	
Slaughter of positive animals	
Killing of animals tested positive	
Extended slaughter of killing	
Disposal of products	
Other	

**4.2 Organisation, supervision and role of all stakeholders involved in the programme**

## Program for Eradication : PDF detail

### 4.2 Organisation, supervision and role of all stakeholders involved in the programme

In Lithuania the State Food and Veterinary Service (SFVS) is the Central Competent Authority with overall responsibilities in relation to food and feed safety, animal health and animal welfare.

The State Food and Veterinary Service (Headquarters) consists of Administration and 11 Departments. Administration is comprised of the Director and 3 his deputies. The director is also Chief Veterinary Inspector of the State. Deputy directors are responsible for particular sectors: Animal Health and Welfare, International relations, Border control, Veterinary Public Health, Food of Non-Animal origin and Finance.

There are 11 Departments in the SFVS: Animal Health and Welfare; Veterinary Sanitary and Food; International Affairs; Law and personal; Information and Informatics; Finances and budget; Centre (department) for Contingencies and Contagious Diseases; Strategic Planning and Quality Assessment; Internal Audit Department General. The departments are headed by the Head of Department, who subordinates to the Director.

The institutions that are subordinate to the State Food and Veterinary Service: National Food and Veterinary Risk Assessment Institute; Food and Veterinary Audit Department and State Food and Veterinary Services of 10 counties, 5 cities and 34 districts.

The structure of the SFVS of Lithuania is based on the principle of a pyramid topped by the headquarters at the national level, county, city and district SFVS – at the regional level and supported by laboratories and border inspection posts.

The Centre for Contingencies and Contagious Diseases is responsible for the co-ordination and control of country and district State Food and Veterinary Services involved in the implementation of this programme. This department collects the data, performs statistical analysis and evaluation of the surveillance programme and informs the relevant authorities in European Union about the progress of the control and surveillance programme.

### 4.3 Description and demarcation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented

Bluatongue vaccination programme will be implemented in whole territory of the Republic of Lithuania.

### 4.4 Description of the measures of the programme

#### 4.4.1 Notification of the disease

Requirements on notification of contagious diseases \* approved by Director of the State Food and Veterinary Service by the Order No 497 12 11 2001 implementing EU Directive 82/894/EEC (Official Gazette 2001, No. 96-3411).

#### 4.4.2 Target animals and animal population

The vaccination of bovine, sheep and goats are foreseen.

#### **4.4.3 Identification of animals and registration of holdings**

According to the national legislation animal keeper is responsible for registration of animal holding, ear-tagging and registration of animals, keeping and updating of on-farm registers and notifications to the system. The ear-tagging and registration on the national database of the new born calf also movement notifications have to be made within 7 days after the event. Double notification system is required for animal movement recording to the database. The standard notification forms are used to declare movements of animals from one animal keeper to another or to a slaughterhouse. Corresponding animal movement reports are sent at the beginning and at the end of the movement action to the relevant State Food and Veterinary District office within 7 days. Movement data are recorded in the database at the moment of their first declaration even if the other part of the movement is never transmitted to the database.

#### **4.4.4 Qualifications of animals and herds**

In Lithuania all herd are free from bluetongue. No case of the occurrence has been detected.

#### **4.4.5 Rules of the movement of animals**

The Order of the Ministry of Agriculture was adopted (16 June 2003 No. 3D-234) and the SFVS was nominated as the competent institution responsible for the implementation of animal identification and registration system in the Republic of Lithuania. The control of identification and registration of animals is carried out in accordance with the Order No. B1-6 of the Director of State Food and Veterinary Service on the veterinary control of identification and registration of animals of 5 January 2007.

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## Program for Eradication : PDF detail

### 4.4.6 Tests used and sampling schemes

#### Active sero-surveillance

Where deemed appropriate, such a regime would be defined following risk assessment, resources available and cost benefit analysis. Where required it would target large herds (mainly cattle) following a period of heightened risk. This would allow development of specific antibodies. In addition other targeted surveillance may be undertaken, e.g. bulk milk testing.

### 4.4.7 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes

The vaccines creating immunity against BTV8 virus will be used.

The SFVS in consultation with epidemiologists from the Expert Group will prepare the plan with information about:

- the disease situation which has given rise to such a proposal;
- the factors that strengthen the case for vaccination to be authorized;
- the size of the area in which it is proposed to carry out vaccination, which will be decided after consultation between the SFVS epidemiologists from the Expert Group and Local SFVS with detailed local knowledge of the area at risk from further spread of the disease;
- the number and categories of animals that would be vaccinated;
- the vaccine that would be used;
- the duration of the vaccination campaign;
- the system to be used to identify and register vaccinated animals;
- the measures that would be taken to control the movement of animals and animal products.

### 4.4.8 Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and Infrastructure

A vaccination team will consist of a veterinarian and a lay technical assistant. Each team will be supplied daily with the following materials and equipment:

- adequate vaccine to complete the days work;
  - 2 automatic multidose syringes with spare parts, belt and holster;
  - a small steriliser for the multidose syringes;
  - disposable syringes and needles;
  - containers for used disposable syringes and needles, empty vaccine bottles and other waste;
  - animal catching equipments;
  - a supply of all the necessary forms.
- Administrative staff will make appointments for the vaccination teams and, in doing so, will ask for adequate help to be available during vaccination to restrain animals and to do so, will ask adequate help to be available during vaccination to restrain animals and to provide other necessary assistance and will obtain details of the current animals population on the holding. Only exceptionally will vaccination visits be made without prior arrangement. Each vaccination team will be given a duty sheet at the start of each working day, listing the holdings to be visited, the times of the visits and the approximated numbers of animals on each holding.
- On arrival at a holding on which animals are to be vaccinated the veterinarian will explain the Vaccination Campaign to the owner or person in charge.

#### 4.4.8 Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure

The members of the vaccination team will put on their protective clothing and carry out thorough personal disinfection before going near the part of the holding in which animals are housed.

In carrying out the vaccinations the manufacturers instruction will be strictly adhered to, with particular regard to the dosage rate, the optimal injection sites and the exclusion of animals under a certain age.

Each animal vaccinated, regardless of age, will be identified by a unique, ear tag. A record will be kept on pro forma of the number of animals vaccinated in each category of the serial numbers used.

Before leaving the holding, a holding vaccination record form will be completed in duplicate, the signature of the owner or person in charge obtained and a copy left on the holding.

At the end of the day's duties the vaccination team will return to the Vaccination Section where used disposable equipment and other waste will be put safely in a container for that purpose, other equipment which may have been contaminated will be sterilized after cleaning and disinfection, and the relevant forms will be completed and returned to the administrative staff. The Emergency Vaccination Campaign map will be updated daily to indicate progress

#### 4.4.9 Measures in case of a positive result

According The Law on Veterinary Activities No I-2110 (of 17 December 1991), with amendments by the Law No VIII-1350 (of 7 October 1999) and by the Law No VIII-1793 (of 4 July 2000) and Order of the Director of State Food and Veterinary Service On Regulation on the notification of animal diseases in the Republic of Lithuania, the animal keeper or private veterinarian or anybody who suspects infectious animal disease shall report without delay to the official veterinary service every suspected case. On receiving a report of the presence or suspected presence of animal disease, on a livestock holding or in any other place, the official veterinarian in whose area the holding is located must immediately start the investigation to confirm or rule out the presence of the disease and to place the suspect holding under surveillance.

In case of positive results the measures foreseen in Council Directive 2000/75/EC will be applied.

#### 4.4.10 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals



#### 4.4.10 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

Compensation procedure is foreseen in the Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania No. 1220 of 16 October 2001 on the compensation of losses and expenses incurred by the contagious diseases of animals, eradication of their foci (Official Gazette, No. 89-3129, 2001) and Order of the Minister of Agriculture issued on 2 December 2008 No. 30-646 "Approval of Rules of Evaluation and Compensation of Losses in Case of Emergency" Development of a list of contagious animal diseases upon the occurrence of which livestock and other animals must be subjected to emergency slaughter or destruction, products and raw materials of animal origin must be decontaminated or destroyed and the losses incurred to the owners must be compensated and the expenses of the eradication of the disease focus must be covered, is foreseen. At present not all costs are covered if animals are not insured on private initiative.

Before slaughtering a committee will evaluate a live animal's and propose the amount of compensation. The committee is constituted of a Veterinarian of District State Food and Veterinary Service, an Officer of the District Agriculture Service and a representative of farmers. After evaluation of losses the report of the committee must be sent to the Ministry of Agriculture. The Ministry of Agriculture prepares the report to the Lithuanian Government. The Lithuanian Government, taking into account report of the Ministry of the Agriculture, will issue Resolution "On losses compensation to the farmer", and the compensation is paid from the Government reserve fund for emergencies. The Ministry of Agriculture defines the amount of compensation that cannot be greater than the market price of the animal, and it depends on the breed and the degree of genetic value of the animal. The compensation for the animals which will be slaughtered in the framework of animal diseases control programme must be paid to the owner within 90 days after the slaughter of the animals.

#### 4.4.11 Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting

The veterinarian in charge of the Section or his administrative counterpart will report daily to the local SFVS on progress with the campaign in the preceding 24 hours.

The Centre for Contingencies and Contagious Diseases is responsible for the co-ordination and control of country and district State Food and Veterinary Services involved in the implementation of this programme.

#### 5. Benefits of the programme

1. Protecting stock from impact of BT
2. Reducing losses and welfare problems
3. Reducing chronic effects (lameness, milk production, weight loss)
4. Reducing risk of abortions and birth defects
5. Facilitating movement and trade of vaccinated animals
6. Limiting disease spread geographically

6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years

6.1 Evolution of the disease

6.1.1 Data on herds for year:

Year	Region	Total Nber of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked	Number of positive herds	Number of new positive herds	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	% herds coverage	Indicators		
										% positive herds prevalence	% new positive herds incidence	%
		<b>Sum:</b>										
		<b>Total :</b>										

6.1.2 Data on animals for year:

Year	Region	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of animals tested individually	Number of positives animals	Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals prevalence
		<b>Total:</b>							

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year :



6.4 Data on the status of herds at the end of year

Year	NUTS Region	Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Not Free or not officially free from disease				Free or officially free from disease				Officially free from disease	
		Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals
				Unknown		Last check positive		Last check negative		Free from disease status suspended		Free from disease	
				Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals
	Total:												

6.5 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year

Year	Region	Information on vaccination or treatment programme				Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	Number of adults vaccinated	Number of young animals vaccinated
		Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated			
				Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated		
	Total:							

6.6 Data on wildlife

6.6.1 Estimation of wildlife population for year :

**Program for Eradication : PDF detail**

**6.6 Data on wildlife**

**6.6.1 Estimation of wildlife population for year :**

Year	Region	Species	Method of estimation	Estimation of the population
Total:				Sum:

**6.6.2 Monitor of wildlife for year:**

Year	Region	Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples

**6.6.3 Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year:**

Year	Region	Square km	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment to be administered	Number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment to be administered

**7. Targets**

**7.1 Targets related to testing (one table for each year of implementation)**

**7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year:**

## Program for Eradication : PDF detail

### 7. Targets

#### 7.1 Targets related to testing (one table for each year of implementation)

##### 7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year:

Year	Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests
2011	Lithuania	ELISA	Bovines and buffalo	blood	surveillance	600
	Lithuania	ELISA	Sheep and goat	blood	surveillance	600
<b>Total:</b>						<b>1,200</b>

##### 7.1.2 Targets on testing herds and animals

###### 7.1.2.1 Targets on the testing of herds for year :

Year	Region	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds expected to be checked	Number of expected positive herds	Number of expected new positive herds	Number of herds expected to be depopulated	% positive herds expected to be depopulated	Expected % herd coverage	% positive herds Expected period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Expected herd incidence
<b>Sum:</b>							%	%	%	%
<b>Total:</b>										

###### 7.1.2.2 Targets on the testing of animals for year:

Slaughtering Target indicators



Program for Eradication : PDF detail

7.3 Targets on vaccination or treatment

7.3.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment for year :

Year	NUTS Region	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme							Number of adults expected to be vaccinated	Number of young animals expected to be vaccinated
		Total number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered	Number of expected young animals vaccinated		
2011	Lithuania	3,500	7,300	3,500	3,500	7,300	14,600	3,500	3,800	
	Lithuania	4,120	50,000	4,120	4,120	50,000	100,000	25,000	25,000	
	Lithuania	112,606	695,500	112,606	112,606	695,500	1,391,100	400,000	295,500	
	<b>Sum:</b>	<b>120,226</b>	<b>752,800</b>	<b>120,226</b>	<b>120,226</b>	<b>752,800</b>	<b>1,505,700</b>	<b>428,500</b>	<b>324,300</b>	
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>120,226</b>	<b>752,800</b>	<b>120,226</b>	<b>120,226</b>	<b>752,800</b>	<b>1,505,700</b>	<b>428,500</b>	<b>324,300</b>	

7.3.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year

Year	NUTS Region	Square km	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme		Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered
			Number of doses of vaccine or treatments expected to be administered in the campaign	Expected number of campaigns	
	<b>Sum:</b>				
	<b>Total:</b>				

B. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year

Year	Cost Category	Specification	Cost related to	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in Community funding request EUR



Program for Eradication : PDF detail

B. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year

Year	Cost Category	Specification	Cost related to	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding request
2011	2. Vaccination or treatment	Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine/treatment of animal products	1,505,700	1	1,505,700.00	yes
	<b>2. Vaccination or treatment</b>			<b>Sum: 1,505,700</b>		<b>1,505,700.00</b>	
<b>2011</b>				<b>Sum: 1,505,700</b>		<b>1,505,700.00</b>	
			<b>Total:</b>			<b>1,505,700</b>	
						<b>Sum: 1,505,700.00</b>	