

Eradication: Final report for Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies 2018

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: 20190611-ENRA2YAP

Country code: PT

Reporting period

From: 2016

To: 2018

Year of implementation: 2018

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.

A. Evolution of the epidemiological situation

A.1. Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE)

BSE was first detected in 1990.

By the end of 2018, 1089 cases were diagnosed, from which 650 were clinical suspects and 439 were detected under the active surveillance programme. The last case was detected in 2014 on an animal born before the implementation of the feedban.

No cases were detected in 2018.

Please see attached file "BSE_evolution_2018.pdf"

A.2. Scrapie

Scrapie was first detected in Portugal in December 2003 and several cases were diagnosed in the following years. The vast majority of these were Atypical Scrapie cases.

Please see attached file "Evolution_Scrapie.pdf"

Classical Scrapie: no cases of Classical Scrapie were found in 2018.

Atypical Scrapie: in 2018, 30 cases of Atypical Scrapie were detected, all in sheep, with the following distribution by region: 6 in Norte, 9 in Centro, 4 in Lisboa e Vale do Tejo and 11 in Alentejo.

Please see attached files "Atypical_Scrapie_cases2018_map.pdf" and Graphs_Scrapie-testing2018.pdf".

B. Implementation of the activities

B.1. Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE)

The BSE Surveillance, Control and Eradication Programme is implemented in Portugal since 1996. This programme includes 2 types of surveillance:

Passive surveillance - investigation of clinical suspicions of BSE: There were no clinical suspicions of this disease in 2018. Active surveillance - testing of specific target groups within the bovine population: the 2018 programme was carried out according to planned activities and annex III of Regulation 999/2001 and its amendments. A total of 20.887 samples were tested, distributed throughout the country and the following target groups: 17679 fallen stock, 1618 emergency slaughtered animals, 1547 animals showing clinical signs (non-BSE) at ante-mortem examination and 43 healthy slaughtered animals. The testing of healthy slaughtered animals was discontinued since the end of January 2018. All samples were negative. Please see attachment "BSE_Testing_2018".

B.2. Scrapie

The Scrapie programme also includes passive and active surveillance activities.

Passive surveillance - there were no reported clinical suspicions in 2018. Active Surveillance - target groups were tested in accordance to Annex III of Regulation 999/2001 and its amendments; sheep and goat sampling was representative of each region and season and a total of 20.499 sheep and 1564 goats were tested. All goat samples were negative. Regarding sheep, 30 Atypical Scrapie cases were detected in 2018. A total of 36 confirmatory tests were carried out: 25 concerning 2018 cases and 11 concerning cases detected in 2017. Genotyping of positive sheep is still ongoing on some of the samples; currently available results show that the main genotypes are AFRQ/AFRQ and ALRR/AFRQ. These results were obtained in 2019. During 2018, a total of 17 genotyping tests of Atypical Scrapie cases were performed but all of them concerning cases detected in 2016 and 2017. The genotyping of a sample of sheep population was discontinued since January 1st 2018, when Regulation 894/2017 was implemented.

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

The targets were achieved according to the approved programme and the provisions of Regulation 999/2001 and its amendments. No technical difficulties were reported.

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.

A map of Atypical Scrapie cases distribution detected in 2018 is attached to this report.

Graphs showing the evolution of the epidemiological situation of BSE and Scrapie are also attached.

2. Tables for TSE monitoring outcome of the year

VERY IMPORTANT: Please fill out the following tables with figures corresponding to measures performed during the implementing period (1/1 to 31/12).

NB: the Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 is thereafter quoted as the TSE Regulation.

Table A

	Total positive cases detected during the implementing period		
	Classical cases	Atypical cases	Unknown
TSE	0	0	0
Scrapie (ovine animals)	0	30	0
Scrapie (caprine animals)	0	0	0

Table B

RAPID TESTS ON BOVINE ANIMALS		
	Age limit applied (in months)	Number of tests cases
Risk bovine animals from MSs listed in Annex to Decision 2009/719/EC	48	20,844
Risk bovine animals from MSs NOT listed in Annex to Decision 2009/719/EC	30	0
Healthy slaughtered bovine animals from MSs listed in Annex to Decision 2009/719/EC	72	43
Healthy slaughtered bovine animals from MSs NOT listed in Annex to Decision 2009/719/EC	30	0
Suspect animals and confirmatory tests		0
Total		20,887

Table C

Population of ewes and ewe lambs put to the ram in the Member State

		1571150
RAPID TESTS ON OVINE ANIMALS		
	Number of tests	
Healthy slaughtered ovine animals		5,048
Dead ovine animals		15,062
In the context of measures of control/eradication on holdings affected by TSE as described in Annexes III and VII of the TSE regulation		
Ovine animals from holdings affected by classical scrapie		0
Ovine animals from holdings affected by atypical scrapie		389
Ovine animals from holdings affected by BSE		0
Suspect animals		0
Total number of tests		20,499

Table D

Population of goats which have already kidded and goats mated in the Member State

		314150
RAPID TESTS ON CAPRINE ANIMALS		
	Number of tests	
Healthy slaughtered caprine animals		14
Dead caprine animals		1,537
In the context of measures of control/eradication on holdings affected by TSE as described in Annexes III and VII of the TSE regulation		
Caprine animals from holdings affected by classical scrapie		0
Caprine animals from holdings affected by atypical scrapie		13
Caprine animals from holdings affected by BSE		0
Suspect animals		0
Total number of tests		1,564

Table E

Confirmatory and discriminatory tests		
	Number of tests	
Confirmatory tests other than rapid tests on bovine animals		0
Confirmatory tests on ovine and caprine animals		36
Discriminatory tests on bovine animals		0
Discriminatory tests on ovine and caprine animals		0
Total number of confirmatory tests		36
Total number of discriminatory tests		0

Table F

Genotyping tests		
	Number of tests	
Positive TSE case		17
Randomly selected ovine animals		0
Animals in scrapie infected flocks		0
Breeding programme - ewes		0
Breeding programme - rams		0
Total of number of tests		17

Table G

COMPENSATION FOR ANIMALS
In the context of suspicion, control and eradication of TSEs

Animals culled and destroyed	Number of animals compensated
Bovine animals	0
Ovine animals	6
Caprine animals	0
Animals slaughtered	Number of animals compensated
Ovine animals	0
Caprine animals	0
Total Bovine	0
Total Ovine + Caprine	6

COMMENT / ADDITIONAL CLARIFICATION

NOTE:

(1) - Table 3 only mention payed tests

(2) - There are no salvage value deducted because all culled animals are destroyed.