#### Foot and Mouth Disease in the UK (Surrey)

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#### Agenda

- Chronology
- Disease control measures
- Epidemiology source
- Epidemiology spread from infected holdings
- Epidemiology spread from zones
- Conclusions



## **NEWS RELEASE**

# http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/diseases/notifiable/fmd/index.htm

Current Defra news releases

Foot and Mouth Disease confirmed in cattle, in Surrey

Other news releases

What signs should I look for? A higher rate of lamb mortality or abortions. Tendency to lie down and unwilling to move Sores and blisters on the feet, in the mouth or on the tongue. lameness - may squeal loudly as it Ewes unwilling to allow lambs to suckle. Tendency to lie down more than usual. Blisters on the upper edge of the hoof where the skin and horn meet, on the Slobbering and smacking lips. Reduced milk yield. Raised temperature.

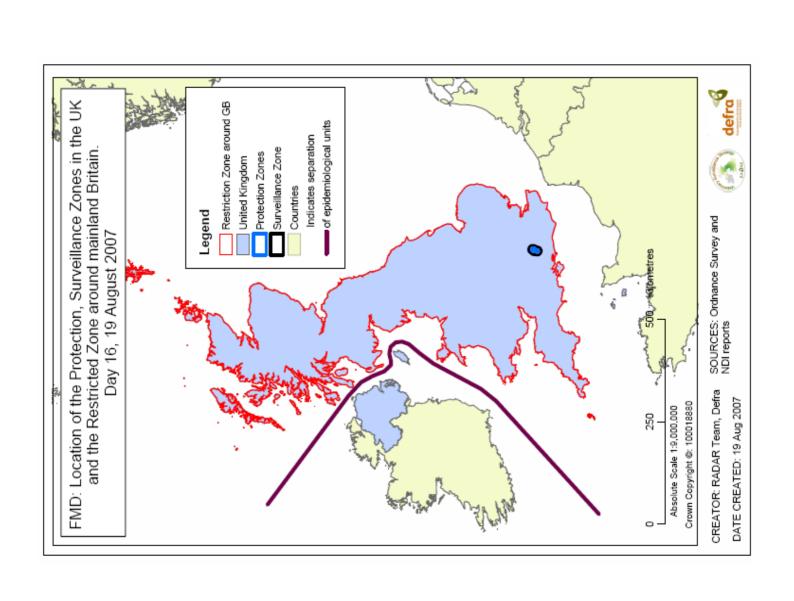
Following an investigation of suspected vesicular disease by Animal Health on a holding near Guildford in Surrey, laboratory results have this evening indicated that the Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) virus is present in samples from cattle on the premises.

On the basis of the initial laboratory results Debby Reynolds, UK Chief Veterinary Officer has confirmed Foot and Mouth Disease. In accordance with the legislation and contingency planning arrangements all the cattle on the premises will be culled. A Protection Zone of three kilometres radius and a Surveillance Zone of 10 kilometres has been placed around the premises, and a GB wide national movement ban of all ruminants and pigs has been imposed.

Nationally no animal movements are allowed except under licence, controls are in place on movement of animal carcasses, animal gatherings, shearing and dipping are restricted, and all farms must increase levels of biosecurity. In both the Protection and Suveillance Zones, there will be requirements for increased levels of biosecurity on farms, movement controls, controls on ransportation of dung/manure and treatment of animal products to ensure destruction of the FMD virus. The farm itself has been under restrictions since late on Thursday evening when symptoms were reported to the local Animal Health office. A 1km temporary restriction zone was placed around the premises earlier today whilst investigations and testing were completed, in line with domestic and EU legislation.

The European Commission has been informed





#### Chronology

#### Ban on personal exports

Help prevent the spread of foot and mouth disease to other countries

As from 7 August 2007, it is **illegal** for you to take any of the following food and drink abroad:

- Meat
- Meat products
- × Milk
- X Milk and dairy products

from animals that are susceptible to foot and mouth disease, including cattle, pigs, goat, sheep and deer.

This ban includes sandwiches, packed lunches and food for self-catering holidays, and includes fresh, chilled, frozen, tinned, preserved and processed products.

Foot and mouth disease presents no risk to humans but does pose a serious threat to animal health. It can be spread to susceptible animals through a variety of food products. It is therefore important that you DO NOT take food products abroad.

Please dispose of these food products in the bins provided.

For more information visit the Defra website at www.defra.gov.uk or call the Defra Helpline on 08459 33 55 77.

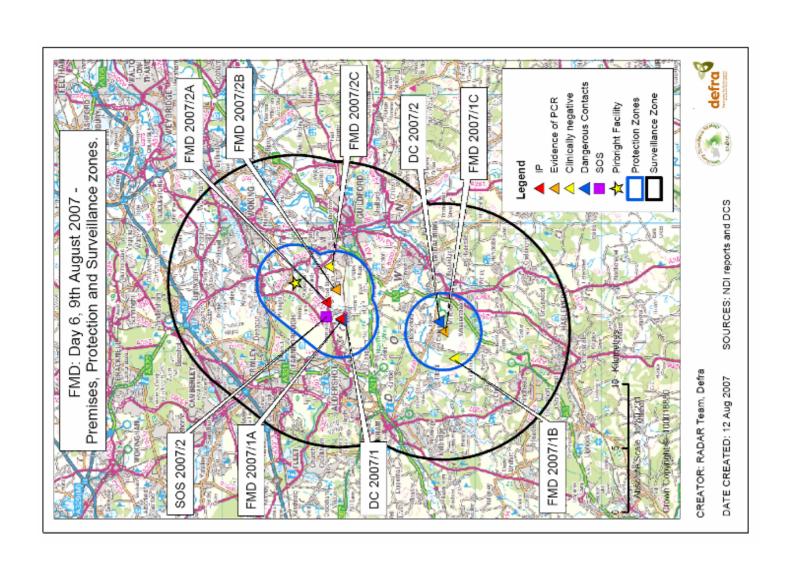


- 3 August first IP confirmed.
  - PZ, SZ, RZ applied (GB movement ban)
- 6 August second IP confirmed
  - Decision 2007/552
- 9 August all culling and preliminary C&D of infected holdings completed

#### Infected premises

- IP1
- Beef finishing herd
- 64 cattle
- 3 locations
- 1 group with signs
- 2 groups +ve FMD
- 2 contact herds culled:
   18 cattle, 8 sheep, 2
   goats, 9 pigs

- IP2
- Beef breeding herd
- 119 cattle
- 3 locations
- 1 group with signs
- 2 groups +ve FMD
- 1 contact herd culled on suspicion: 16 cattle, 3 sheep, 2 goats, 342 pigs



#### Protection zones

- No markets, staging posts or assembly centres
- 87 susceptible livestock holdings
- No dairy herds
- ALL sheep and goats sampled for serology at least once with negative results (57 holdings)
- Multiple clinical inspections according to risk up to 12 per farm
- Additional clinical inspections of all stock this week could lift 24/8

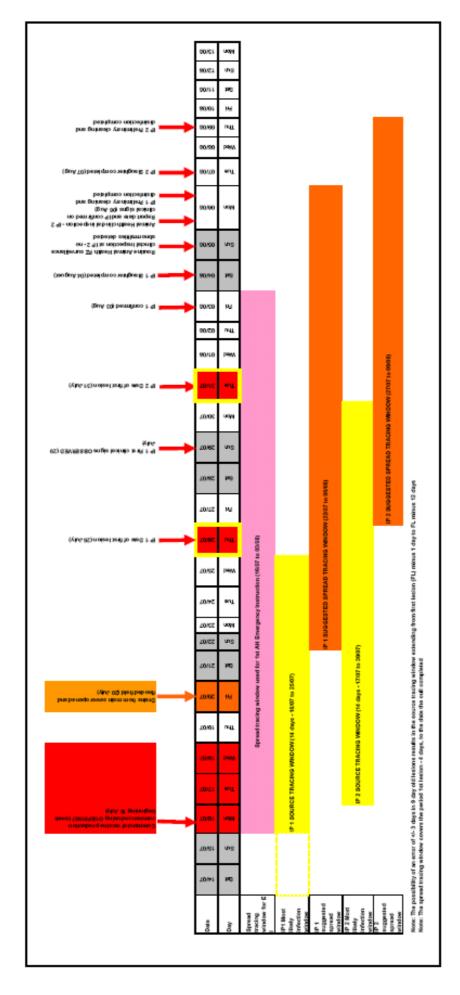
	Sheep	Goats	Cattle	Pigs	Other
Holdings	37	26	28	16	6
Head	988	129	972	116	92

#### Epidemiology - source

- FMD O1 BFS 1860/67UK
- In use for research, diagnosis and for vaccine manufacture at Pirbright site
- Possibly windborne, effluent or fomite
- Independent reports to be published

### Annex 1: Infection Timeline

Note: the age of lesions used to generate the timeline is based on the expert opinion of staff from the Institute of Animal Health, Pirbright



## www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/diseases/fmd/ pdf/epi-report-third130807.pdf

#### Epidemiology – spread from IPs

- All possible routes of spread investigated movements of animals, people, vehicles
- Modelling
- IP1: cattle direct to slaughter only, last move
   10 July
- IP2: no recent movements off
- Intensive surveillance in PZs
- All results negative

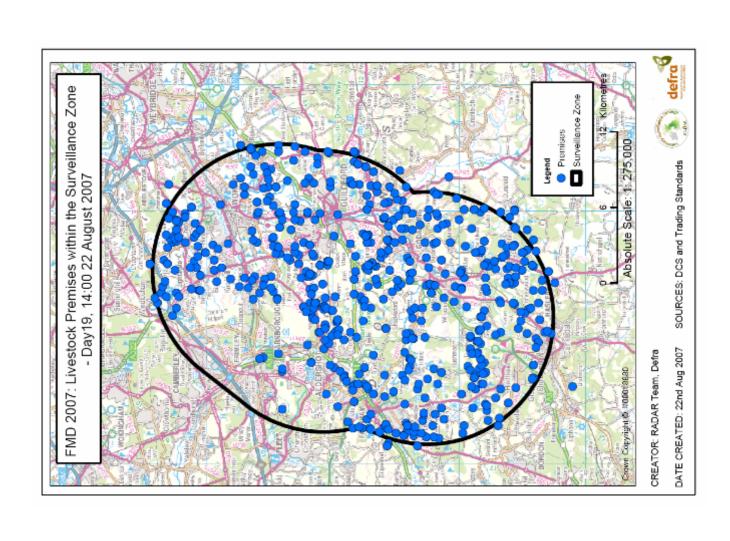
#### Epidemiology: Spread from zones

- 29 moves totalling 119 animals from PZs
- 22 moves totalling 70 animals from SZ
- All have been restricted; some sheep still under test
- 83 report cases investigated in GB
- Intensified ante- and post- mortem inspection of 659 000 slaughtered animals 8 – 19 August
- Pre-movement veterinary inspection of 878 000 pigs and 5 000 cattle
- TRACES shows no at-risk trade to Member States
- All results negative

#### Surveillance Zone

- 313 susceptible livestock holdings (as at 1600 22 Aug FMD DCS)
- 2 abattoirs
- No markets, staging posts or assembly centres
- Final clinical inspections starting today
- Serology begins 30 August

	Sheep	Goats	Cattle	Pigs	Deer	Other
Holdings	148	67	109	54	2	11
Head	7977	329	5710	3668	223	1397



#### Conclusions

- Localised outbreak with only two infected herds
- Point source of infection has been established
- No at-risk live animals or products moved off the infected holdings
- Good evidence from tracings and surveillance that at-risk animals did not leave the PZ or SZ