



EUROPEAN COMMISSION  
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Unit 04 - Veterinary Control Programmes

SANCO/10231/2009

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

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

**Approved\* for 2010 by Commission Decision 2009/883/EC**

**Czech Republic**

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



## **Bluetongue - Control and vaccination programme Czech Republic, 2010**

### **1. Identification of the programme**

Member State: **Czech Republic**  
Disease: **Bluetongue serotype virus 8**  
Request of co-finance for: **2010**

#### Reference of this document:

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Department of Animal Health and Wellfare  
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Date sent to the Commission: 24. 4. 2009



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

The eight outbreak of bluetongue, serotype 8 was confirmed in Germany (Saxony) on 14-th December 2007 and restricted zone of 150 km encroached on further part of the territory of the Czech Republic – Region Liberec, Central-Bohemian Region, Region Hradec Králové.

Due to new epidemiological situation, monitoring program for Bluetongue was established in November 2007.

In the period from 1-st October 2007 until 31-st December 2008 10 outbreaks of bluetongue were detected in the Czech Republic (see Map 1).

### **1-st outbreak**

The first outbreak occurred in a cattle holding in the west part of the Czech Republic, in Starý Rybník, Skalná 351 34, district Cheb, region of Karlovy Vary, GPS position - N50°9'30", E12°21'17".

The outbreak was confirmed based on antibody ELISA test and by PCR on 26-th November 2007. State Veterinary Institute in Prague tested the samples and the National Reference Laboratory in State Veterinary Institute in Jihlava confirmed positive result. Only one of tested animals in the affected herd (young bull - 9 months of age) was confirmed as positive for bluetongue serotype 8 without showing clinical signs.

In accordance with Council Directive 2000/75/EC a restriction zone has been established and measures have been taken according to Commission Regulation (EC) 1266/2007. The 150 km restriction zone also has covered part of the territory of Germany.

### **2-nd outbreak**

The second outbreak of bluetongue was confirmed on 19-th March 2008 in a cattle holding in the west part of the Czech Republic (holding AGRO-IGM s.r.o., reg. No CZ 41000151, farm Úbočí u Dolního Žandova, 350 02 Dolní Žandov, GPS: N50°1'53.25", E12°33'55.22"), district Cheb, Region of Karlovy Vary, at 14 years old pregnant cow without showing clinical signs. The sample for testing has been taken in the framework of routine surveillance programme.

The outbreak was detected by ELISA test for antibodies against BTV by the State Veterinary Institute (SVI) in Prague and confirmed on 19-th March 2008 in the National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for bluetongue at the SVI Jihlava by RT-PCR (BTV) method.

In accordance with Council Directive 2000/75/EC a restriction zone has been established and measures have been taken according to Commission Regulation (EC) 1266/2007. Since second outbreak has been found 21.7 km southeast from the last outbreak, didn't get to move restricted zone.



### **3-rd outbreak**

The third outbreak of bluetongue was confirmed on 22-nd August 2008 in the west part of the Czech Republic (cattle holding, Farm Hůrka, Ing. Jiří Vacek, Klest 19, 350 02 Cheb, reg. number CZ 41001084, GPS: N 50°7'14.454'', E12°15'5.808'', district Cheb, Region of Karlovy Vary) at 6 month old bull without showing clinical signs. The sample for testing at young bull has been taken in the framework of routine surveillance programme.

The sample was tested by ELISA for antibodies against BTV at the State Veterinary Institute in Prague and confirmed by RT-PCR (BTV) method on 22-nd August 2008 in the National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for bluetongue at the SVI Jihlava.

### **4 -th outbreak**

The fourth outbreak occurred in the cattle holding in the west part of the Czech Republic, in Střížov, district Plzeň - Jih, Plzeňský region, GPS position - N 49°34'57.917'', E12°13'21.48.999''. The affected bull showed clinical signs (fever, inflammation) and the virus was confirmed by SVI Jihlava on 25 - th September 2008.

The measures were taken according to Council Directive 2000/75/EC and restricted zone was changed.

The 150 km restriction zone also covered part of the territory of Germany and Austria.

### **5- th outbreak**

The fifth outbreak was confirmed on 20 - th October 2008 on farm Zámělič (district Domažlice, Plzeňský region, N49°30,44.616'', E12°50,4.359''). The samples were taken before movement of fattening bulls. 6 animals were PCR positive.

The measures were taken according to Council Directive 2000/75/EC, restriction zone also covered part of the territory of Germany and Austria.

The whole territory of the Czech Republic became restricted zone (since 7-th October 2008).

### **6 - th outbreak**

On 24 -- th October 2008 in the farm Rybník, district Domažlice, Plzeňský region (N49°30'40.195'', E12°40'29.732'') sixth outbreak of BT was confirmed in one cow, investigated before movement. The cow didn't show any clinical signs.

The measures were taken according to Council Directive 2000/75/EC, restriction zone didn't change.

### **7 - th outbreak**

The seventh outbreak of BT was confirmed 29 -th October 2008 in one bull before movement. The animal was without clinical signs. The outbreak occurred in district Domažlice, Plzeňský region (farm Poběžovice, N49°31'9,1'', E12°48'21,303'').

The measures were taken in accordance to Council Directive 2000/75/EC.



### **8 – th outbreak**

In the district Karlovy Vary, region of Karlovy Vary (farm Protivec, N50°5'55.927'', E13°12'50,253'') the eighth outbreak of BT occurred in one bull, before movement. The bull showed no clinical signs. The PCR positive result was confirmed on 31 – the October 2008.

The measures were taken in accordance to Council Directive 2000/75/EC.

### **9 – th outbreak**

By serological monitoring of sentinel animals one positive animals was found on 13 – th November 2008, on farm Ivančice, district Brno – venkov, Southmoravian region (N 49°6'49,29'', E 16°22'44,183''). The animal was without clinical signs and PCR negative.

The measures were taken in accordance to Council Directive 2000/75/EC.

The 150 km restriction zone covered part of the territory of Austria, Slovak Republic, Poland and Hungary.

### **10 – th outbreak**

By serological monitoring of sentinel animals one positive animal was found on 21 – st November 2008, on farm Horní Kamenice, district Kladno, Central Bohemian region (N 50°19'21,927'', E 14°3'23,403''). The animal was without clinical signs and PCR negative.

The measures were taken in accordance to Council Directive 2000/75/EC.

The 150 km restriction zone covered part of the territory of Poland.

### **Epidemiological situation**

The epidemiological situation in the Czech Republic - see map below (blue points – all outbreaks in the Czech Republic – non-active). All outbreaks (10) were lifted after the measures taken according to Council Directive 2000/75/ES were fulfilled.



Map.1 Occurrence of bluetongue outbreaks



Map 2 Restricted zone in the CR since 17/10/2008



The whole territory of the Czech Republic is considered to be restricted zone since 17/10/08.



## Monitoring

### I. Serological monitoring

The serological monitoring from 10-th October 2007 until 31-st August 2008 consisted of serological testing of susceptible animals:

- ✦ **in restricted zone** has had to be investigated 150 heads of bovine per month, the animals didn't need to be suspected on bluetongue and were from several type of categories and stabling (Table 1)
- ✦ **in non-restricted zone** has had to be investigated 600 heads of bovine per year from several type of categories and stabling (Table 2)
- ✦ sheep and goats - investigation before movement

Table 1 Monitoring in restricted zone (10/10/2007-31/8/2008)

Bovines				Sheep and goats			
ELISA Ab		PCR		ELISA Ab		PCR	
No samples	Pos	No samples	Pos	No samples	Pos	No samples	Pos
25 677	42	34	8	336	0	8	0

Table 2 Monitoring in non-restricted zone (10/10/2007-31/8/2008)

Bovines				Sheep and goats			
ELISA Ab		PCR		ELISA Ab		PCR	
No samples	Pos	No samples	Pos	No samples	Pos	No samples	Pos
10 397	0	1	0	18	0	0	0

The serological monitoring from 1-st September 2008 until 1 – st December 2008 consisted of serological testing of sentinel animals. The whole territory of the Czech Republic was divided into 33 grids.

- ✦ 50 sentinel animals (bovine) were sampled for 1 grid per month (see Table 3)



Table 3 Monitoring in restricted zone (sentinel animals 1/9/2008-1/12/2008)

Number of samples	Number of positive samples
2 837	2

2 sentinel animals were found serological positive during the monitoring form September – December 2008. The results of PCR tests were negative. The outbreaks (9 – th and 10 – th) were reported and measures were taken according to Council Directive 2000/75/ES.

## 2. Entomological monitoring

On the whole territory of the Czech Republic has been placed 22 traps (33 traps since 1 – st September 2008) for catching the vectors, aimed at gathering information on the proven and potential vectors species in the Czech Republic, their distribution and seasonal profiles (see results below Fig.1, Fig.2). The entomological monitoring was carried out until 1 – st December 2008, since the Czech Republic notify the vector free period on the whole territory of the Czech Republic.

### Entomological monitoring in 2008

Fig. 1

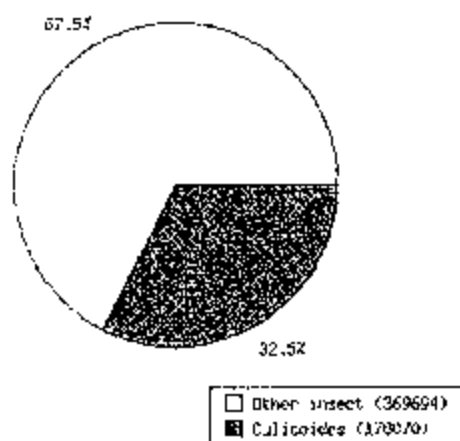
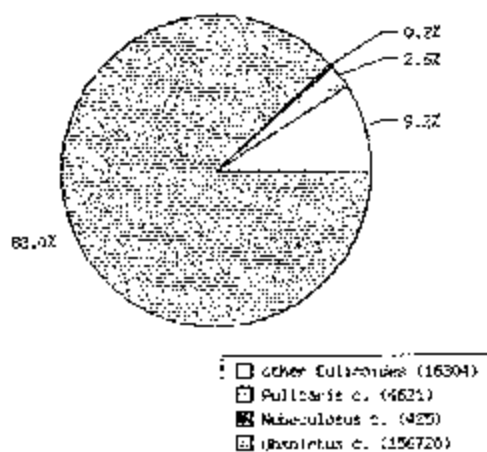


Fig. 2







### 3. Vaccination and vaccines used

The emergency vaccination against bluetongue in the Czech Republic has started on **20-th August 2008**.

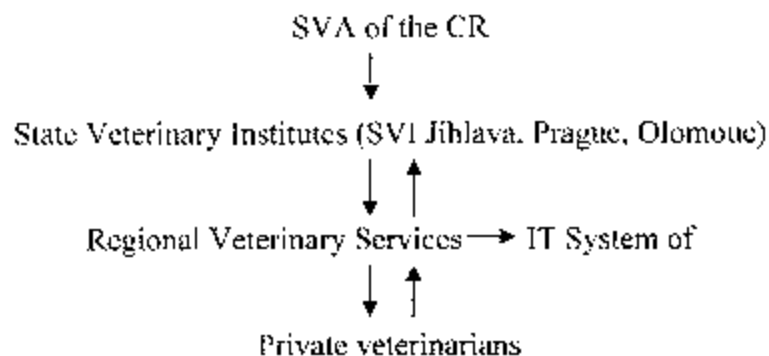
The vaccination has been introduced as compulsory for all bovine, ovine and caprine over 3 months of age.

The Czech Republic used inactivated vaccine against bluetongue virus serotype 8 from company Fort Dodge:

- ✦ **Zulvac 8 bovis** for all bovines
- ✦ **Zulvac 8 ovis** for sheep and goats

The vaccines were distributed to SVI's, from which were distributed to RVA. The private veterinarians (PV) were using vaccines for vaccinations of animals based on contract with RVS. PV, RVA and SVI recorded the delivered, used and returned vaccines and figures were sent back to SVA for evaluation of emergency vaccination. RVA controlled the process of vaccination (see scheme below).

#### Distribution of vaccines



The scheme of emergency vaccination has been supplemented according to directions of vaccine producer.

The timetable of the emergency vaccination by Zulvac 8 vaccine:

		<i>Start</i>	<i>End</i>
<b>First vaccination</b>	has started from <b>20-th August</b>	From 20-th August 2008	
<b>Second vaccination-revaccination</b>	<b>3 weeks</b> after finish of first vaccination	From 10-th September 2008	<b>31-st December 2008</b>

Totally 2 656 513 doses of Zulvac 8 Bovis were used by the vaccination of bovine and 435 267 doses of Zulvac 8 Ovis were used by vaccination of ovine and caprine. (see Table 4)

Table 4 Number of vaccinated animals and vaccines used

Region	Vaccines				Vaccination			
	Bovine animals		Ovine/Caprine animals		Bovine animals		Ovine/Caprine animals	
	Number of vaccine doses used	Type of vaccines	Number of vaccine doses used	Type of vaccines	Number of animals vaccinated	Number of animals revaccinated	Number of animals vaccinated	Number of animals revaccinated
Prague	1 307	S8	995	S8	655	652	500	495
Central Bohemian	288 083	S8	50 344	S8	146 208	141 875	25 243	25 101
South Bohemian	397 267	S8	51 302	S8	200 086	197 181	26 011	25 294
Plzensky	307 727	S8	46 027	S8	155 128	152 599	23 213	22 814
Karlovarsky	72 361	S8	22 835	S8	36 458	35 903	11 456	11 379
Ustecky	76 915	S8	26 305	S8	39 183	37 732	13 336	12 969
Liberecky	90 174	S8	33 533	S8	45 271	44 903	17 114	16 419
Kralovhrudecky	210 866	S8	32 964	S8	106 235	104 631	16 969	15 995
Pardubicky	225 749	S8	31 050	S8	113 354	112 395	15 759	15 291
Vysocina	402 599	S8	24 577	S8	205 093	197 506	12 727	11 850
South Moravian	133 051	S8	22 384	S8	67 842	65 209	11 378	11 006
Olomoucky	178 192	S8	20 448	S8	89 816	88 376	10 352	10 096
Zlinsky	114 451	S8	41 006	S8	57 408	57 043	21 146	19 860
Moravian silesian	157 771	S8	31 497	S8	79 453	78 318	16 078	15 419
Czech Republic	2 656 513	S8	435 267	S8	1 342 190	1 314 323	221 282	213 985



### **3. Description of the submitted programme:**

The programme for vaccination and surveillance involve all herds of animals' sensitive to infection by Bluetongue virus serotype 8 (bovines, sheep, goats and other farm ruminants).

The programme will be applied in all territory of the Czech Republic.

The main objective of the programme is vaccination to prevent spreading of Bluetongue disease in farm animals and monitor epidemiological and entomological situation for appropriate risk assessment.

Rules for monitoring and surveillance programme are set up in accordance with Annex 1 Regulation (EC) 1266/2007/EEC.

### **4. Measures of the submitted programme**

#### **4.1. Summary of measures under the programme:**

Duration of the programme: **3 years**

First year: **2009**

Last year: **2011**

#### **Control**

- Testing
- Monitoring
- Vaccination
- Other measures (specify): Entomological monitoring

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

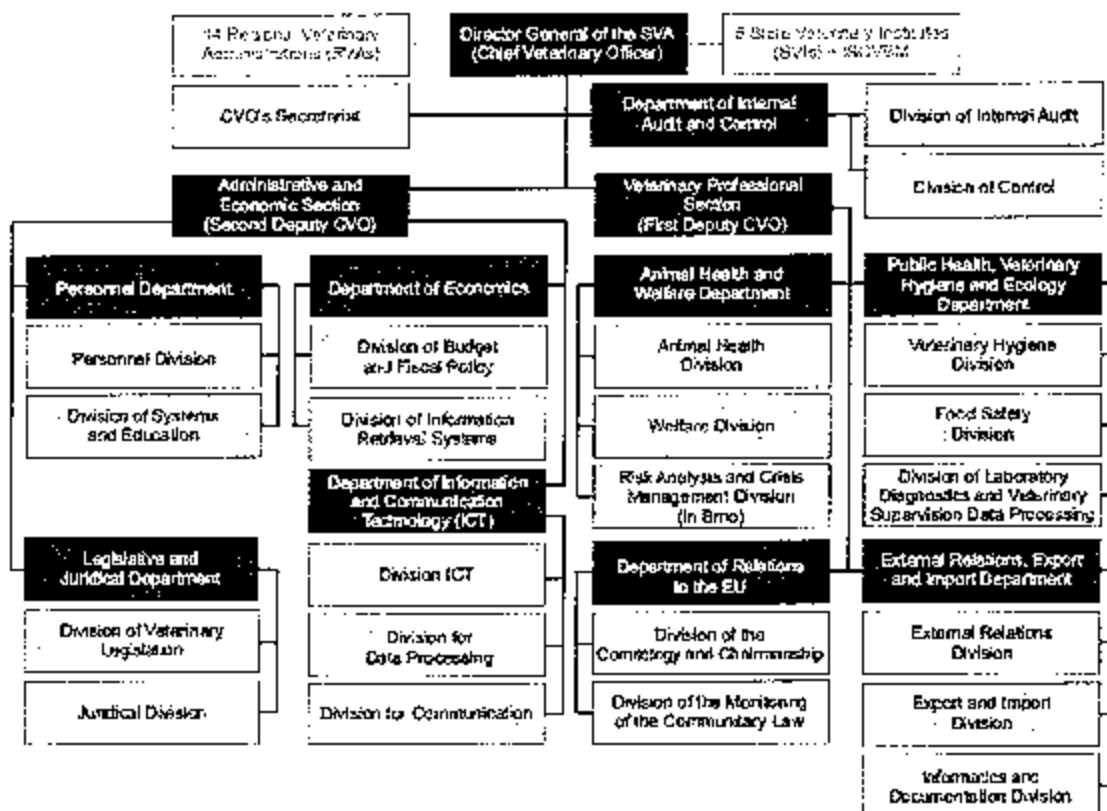
The Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic determines main strategies in a care and carries out their control as laid down in the Veterinary Act No. 166/1999 Article 44, Point 1a. The ministry of Agriculture species obligatory preventive and diagnostic campaigns in accordance with the Veterinary Act, Article 44, Point 1d, based on the epidemiological situation. Related details are laid down in the "Methodology of Animal Health Control and Prophylaxis" approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and issued in its Official Journal. According to the legislation (Veterinary Act 166/1999), the State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic (hereinafter referred to as the "SVA CR") is central authority charged with supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing of the vaccination plan in all territory of the Czech Republic and actions ordered by the "Methodology", Regional Veterinary Administrations (hereinafter referred to as the "RVAs")



execute the legal power as to supervise private veterinarians over their actions in the professional field as ordered by the “Methodology”.

The competent authority confirms its commitment to submit a complete report on actions and expenditures in the framework of this programme and to provide additional information when they are request by the Commission.

**State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic**



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

The programme will be applied in all territory of the Czech Republic and will be modify during performing of the programme with respect to present epidemiological situation.

**Regions in the Czech Republic NUTS 3**

CZ011 CAPITAL CITY PRAGUE	CZ052 REGION OF HRADEC KRALOVE
CZ021 CENTRAL BOHEMIAN REGION	CZ053 REGION OF PARDUBICE
CZ031 SOUTHERN BOHEMIAN REGION	CZ061 REGION OF VYSOCINA
CZ032 REGION OF PLZEN	CZ062 SOUTHERNMORAVIAN REGION
CZ041 REGION OF KARLOVY VARY	CZ071 REGION OF OLMOUC
CZ042 REGION OF USTI N. LABEM	CZ072 REGION OF ZLIN
CZ051 REGION OF LIBEREC	CZ081 MORAVIA-SILESIA REGION





## Bluetongue – Vaccination and control programme – Czech Republic 2010

<b>Total</b>		10011,00
<b>South Moravia</b>	BK Blansko	940,00
	BM Brno - město	181,00
	BO Brno - venkov	1143,00
	BV Břeclav	1189,00
	HO Hodonín	1087,00
	VY Vyskov	810,00
	ZN Znojmo	1636,00
<b>Total</b>		6986,00
<b>Karlovy Vary</b>	CH Cheb	1686,00
	KV Karlovy Vary	1629,00
	SO Sokolov	752,00
<b>Total</b>		4067,00
<b>Vysočina</b>	HB Havlíčkův Brod	1287,00
	JJ Jihlava	1181,00
	PE Pelhřimov	1293,00
	TR Třebíč	1519,00
	ZR Žďar nad Sázavou	1672,00
<b>Total</b>		6952,00
<b>Hradec Králové</b>	HK Hradec Králové	875,00
	JC Jičín	886,00
	NA Náchod	861,00
	RK Rychnov nad Kněžnou	997,00
	TU Trutnov	1137,00
<b>Total</b>		4756,00
<b>Liberec</b>	CL Česká Lípa	1149,00
	JN Jablonec nad Nisou	402,00
	LB Liberec	1325,00
	SM Semily	700,00
<b>Total</b>		3576,00
<b>Moravia – Silesian</b>	BR Bruntál	1745,00
	FM Frýdek-Místek	1298,00
	KI Karviná	347,00
	NJ Nový Jičín	935,00
	OP Opava	1172,00
	OS Ostrava - město	142,00
<b>Total</b>		5639,00
<b>Olomouc</b>	JE Jeseník	0,00
	OL Olomouc	1449,00
	PV Prostějov	848,00
	PR Přerov	883,00
	SU Šumperk	1952,00
<b>Total</b>		5132,00
<b>Pardubice</b>	CR Chrudim	1030,00
	PU Pardubice	890,00
	SY Svitavy	1335,00
	UO Ústí nad Orlicí	1265,00
<b>Total</b>		4520,00
<b>Plzeň</b>	DO Domažlice	1140,00
	KT Klatovy	1936,00
	PJ Plzeň - jih	1104,00



## Bluetongue Vaccination and control programme - Czech Republic 2010

	PM Plzeň - město	187,00
	PS Plzeň - sever	1339,00
	RO Rokycany	575,00
	TC Tachov	1379,00
<b>Total</b>		<b>7660,00</b>
<b>Prague</b>	AB Prague Capital	496,20
<b>Total</b>		<b>496,20</b>
<b>Central Bohemian</b>	BN Benešov	1464,00
	BE Beroun	687,00
	KL Kladno	715,00
	KO Kolín	819,00
	KH Kutná Hora	943,00
	ME Mělník	712,00
	MB Mladá Boleslav	1069,00
	NB Nymburk	880,00
	PY Praha - východ	706,00
	PZ Praha - západ	580,00
	PB Příbram	1684,00
RA Rakovník	930,00	
<b>Total</b>		<b>11189,00</b>
<b>Ústí nad Labem</b>	DC Děčín	909,00
	CH Chomutov	936,00
	LJ Litoměřice	1032,00
	LN Louny	1118,00
	MO Most	467,00
	TP Teplice	469,00
	UL Ústí nad Labem	404,00
<b>Total</b>		<b>5335,00</b>
<b>Zlín</b>	KM Kroměříž	799,00
	UH Uherské Hradiště	996,00
	VS Vsetín	1143,00
	ZL Zlín	1028,00
<b>Total</b>		<b>3966,00</b>



#### **4.4. Description of the measures of the programme:**

##### ***4.4.1. Notification of the disease:***

Bluetongue is notifiable disease according to the Veterinary Act No. 166/1999 as amended. State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic ensure the immediate, compulsory notification to the European competent authority if circulation of the bluetongue virus is suspected or confirmed and also confirms its commitment to submit a complete report on action and expenditures in the framework of this programme and to provide additional information when request by the European Commission.

##### ***4.4.2. Target animals and animal population:***

The programme involves all herds of sensitive animals (bovines, sheep and goats) in all territory of the Czech Republic.

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

Holdings in the Czech Republic are registered in the Database of Farms in accordance to the provisions of the law No. 154/2000, "Breeding Act" and Decree No. 136/2004 laying down details for identification of animals and their registration and registration of holdings and person established by Breeding Act. All animals on the farm are identified by self-registering ear-marks with a numbers of animal and holding.

The Data on performed vaccination of animals shall be recorded in farmer's stable register. The Data on performed vaccination of bovine animals shall be recorded in accompanying documents of bovine animals.

Sentinel animals shall be identified by an additional ear-mark issued by the SVA CR.

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

The animals on the farm are identified by self-registering ear-marks with a numbers of animal and holding.

##### ***4.4.5. Rules on the movement of animals:***

In relation to Blue tongue, the movement of animals is according to EU legislation mainly Regulation (EC) 1266/2007/EC.





#### **4.4.6. Tests used and sampling schemes:**

##### **Requirements for bluetongue monitoring to be implemented in restricted zones**

Bluetongue monitoring programme in restricted zones shall be aimed at providing information on the dynamics of bluetongue in a zone already subjected to restrictions.

A grid of around 45 × 45 km (approximately 2000 km<sup>2</sup>) shall define the geographical unit of reference unless specific environmental conditions justify a different size. The designation of 33 geographical units by grids in the Czech Republic you can find in ANNEX.

##### 1.1. Serological monitoring with sentinel animals:

Serological monitoring with sentinel bovine animals consists of an active annual programme of testing sentinel animals aimed at assessing the circulation of bluetongue virus within the restricted zones. They are free from antibodies as demonstrated by means of a preliminary seronegative test and are located in areas of the restricted zone - 50 animals in each grid. The number of sentinel animals per geographical unit is representative and sufficient in order to detect a monthly incidence of seroconversion of 2 % with a 95 % confidence in each geographical unit.

Sentinel animals are tested every month during the period of activity of the vector in SVI Jihlava to monitor virus circulation in the territory of the CR.

##### 1.2. Entomological monitoring

Entomological monitoring consists of an active programme of vector catching by means of permanently sited traps intended to determine the population dynamics and overwintering features of the *Culicoides* species in the sampled site in order to determine the seasonally vector-free period in the bluetongue seasonally-free zone. In the CR 33 traps in 33 grids, overall territory of the CR will be used. The aspiration traps equipped with ultraviolet light is used in accordance with pre-established protocols. The traps are operated throughout the night and operate at a rate of at least one night per week during outside of vector free period. An adequate proportion of the midges collected in the insect traps are sent to a specialised laboratory capable of counting and identifying *Culicoides* species on a routine basis by SVI Jihlava and external entomologists to monitor the presence of all *Culicoides* and *Cullicoides* species in the territory of the CR.

##### The following State Veterinary Institutes (SVI) shall carry out laboratory testing:

- SVI Jihlava – National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for bluetongue
- SVI Prague
- SVI Olomouc

Concerning laboratory methods and testing NRL collaborate with CRL and testing in SVIs Prague and Olomouc are under NRL supervision.

Tests to be used: Serological testing - ELISA

Virological test - RT-PCR



#### ***4.4.7. Vaccines used and vaccination schemes:***

Only inactivated vaccine against bluetongue virus serotype 8 will be used. Vaccination scheme will be supplemented according to directions of vaccine producer.

Vaccination will be carried out in animals older than 3 months and suppose vaccination and revaccination in bovine animals and small ruminants. Vaccination is obligatory for all keepers with bovine, ovine and caprine animals over 3 months of age. Costs of vaccine and its application are covered by the state.

Generally, the vaccination scheme will be according to producer recommendation in insert package.

#### ***4.4.8. Measures in case of a positive result:***

All measures taken in case of positive results will be in compliance to EU legislation, mainly to **Council Directive 2000/75/EC** laying down specific provisions for the control and eradication of bluetongue and to **Commission Regulation (EC) No 1266/2007** on implementing rules for Council Directive 2000/75/EC as regards the control, monitoring, surveillance and restrictions on movements of certain animals of susceptible species in relation to bluetongue.

#### ***4.4.9. Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals:***

The farmers will be compensated by Ministry of Agriculture for costs and losses arisen in consequence with enforcement of emergency veterinary measures in accordance with § 67 of the Act No. 166/1999 concerning veterinary care and amending certain related laws, as amended (Veterinary Act).

#### ***4.4.10. Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting:***

The competent authority responsible for performing of the control programme is State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic and the competent authority confirms its commitment to submit a complete report on actions and expenditures in the framework of this programme and to provide additional information when they are requested by the Commission.

### **5. Benefits of the programme:**

Prevention of Bluetongue infection spreading in the Czech Republic

Reduction of economical losses caused by the disease

Reduction of economical losses caused by restriction of trade

Receiving of new knowledge's about epidemiology and aetiology of the disease



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

Year: 2008

Situation on date: 31.12.2008

Disease: Bluetongue

Animal species: bovine

Region(b)	Total number 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	Indicators		
								% herds coverage	% positive herds	% new positive herds
								Period herd prevalence	Herd incidence	
Capital city Prague	21	21	19	0	0	0	0	90,48%	0,00%	0,00%
Central Bohemia	2 259	2 259	1 964	1	1	0	0	86,94%	0,05%	0,05%
South Bohemia	3 098	3 098	2 783	0	0	0	0	89,83%	0,00%	0,00%
Plzeň	1 971	1 971	1 745	4	4	0	0	88,53%	0,23%	0,23%
Karlovy Vary	402	402	322	4	4	0	0	80,10%	1,24%	1,24%
Ústí nad Labem	834	834	638	0	0	0	0	76,50%	0,00%	0,00%
Liberec	1 012	1 012	896	0	0	0	0	88,54%	0,00%	0,00%
Hradec Králové	1 670	1 670	1 519	0	0	0	0	90,96%	0,00%	0,00%
Pardubice	1 930	1 930	1 493	0	0	0	0	77,36%	0,00%	0,00%
Vysočina	2 721	2 721	2 546	0	0	0	0	93,57%	0,00%	0,00%
South Moravia	828	828	656	1	1	0	0	79,23%	0,15%	0,15%
Olomouc	1 151	1 151	971	0	0	0	0	84,36%	0,00%	0,00%
Zlín	1 332	1 332	1 080	0	0	0	0	81,08%	0,00%	0,00%
Moravia - Silesian	2 063	2 063	1 664	0	0	0	0	80,66%	0,00%	0,00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>21 292</b>	<b>21 292</b>	<b>18 296</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>85,93%</b>	<b>0,05%</b>	<b>0,05%</b>



Year: 2008

Situation on date: 31.12.2008

Disease: Bluetongue

Animal species: ovine, caprine

Region(b)	Total number 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 d)	% herds coverage	Indicators		
									% positive herds	Period herd prevalence	% new positive herds
Capital city Prague	57	57	57	0	0	0	0	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Central Bohemia	1 778	1 778	1 778	0	0	0	0	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
South Bohemia	1 296	1 296	1 296	0	0	0	0	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Plzeň	1 136	1 136	1 136	0	0	0	0	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Karlovy Vary	355	355	355	0	0	0	0	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Ústí nad Labem	706	706	706	0	0	0	0	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Liberec	1 058	1 058	1 058	0	0	0	0	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Hradec Králové	1 001	1 001	1 001	0	0	0	0	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Pardubice	1 069	1 069	1 069	0	0	0	0	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Vysočina	900	900	900	0	0	0	0	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
South Moravia	1 620	1 620	1 620	0	0	0	0	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Olomouc	1 064	1 064	1 064	0	0	0	0	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Zlín	791	791	791	0	0	0	0	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Moravia - Silesian	822	822	822	0	0	0	0	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 653</b>	<b>13 653</b>	<b>13 653</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100,00%</b>	<b>0,00%</b>	<b>0,00%</b>	<b>0,00%</b>



7. Targets

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

7.1.1. Targets on diagnostic tests

Disease (a): Bluetongue, virus serotype 8

Animal species: bovine, ovine, caprine

Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests
CR	ELISA test	Cattle, sheep, goats over 3 months old	Blood	Monitoring	15 000
	RT-PCR test	Cattle, sheep, goats over 3 months old	Blood	Monitoring, confirmation	1 500
	Entomological monitoring	Insects - Culicoides	Animal	Monitoring	1 200
<b>Total</b>					<b>17 700</b>



7.3. Targets on vaccination or treatment (one table for each year of implementation)

7.3.1. Targets on vaccination

		Disease: BTV - 8				Animal species: bovine	
	1 054	88 634	1 054	1 054	88 634	132 951	
	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	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
<b>Zlin</b>	1 172	1 172	1 172	1 172	58 308	87 462	
<b>Moravice-silesian</b>							
<b>Total</b>							
<b>Capital city Prague</b>	20	722	20	20	722	1 083	
<b>Central Bohemia</b>	2 085	147 273	2 085	2 085	147 273	220 910	
<b>South Bohemia</b>	2 866	212 438	2 866	2 866	212 438	318 657	
<b>Plzeň</b>	1 871	160 985	1 871	1 871	160 985	241 478	
<b>Karlovy Vary</b>	373	39 618	373	373	39 618	59 427	
<b>Ústí nad Labem</b>	729	40 998	729	729	40 998	61 497	
<b>Liberec</b>	928	46 527	928	928	46 527	69 791	
<b>Hradec Králové</b>	1 512	105 145	1 512	1 512	105 145	157 718	
<b>Pardubice</b>	1 713	119 741	1 713	1 713	119 741	179 612	
<b>Vysočina</b>	2 518	208 848	2 518	2 518	208 848	313 272	
<b>South Moravia</b>	722	67 126	722	722	67 126	100 689	



Disease: BTV - 8 Animal species: ovine, caprine

Region	Total number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme					Number of young animals expected to be vaccinated
			Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	Number of adults expected to be vaccinated	
Capital city Prague	44	363	44	44	363	545		
Central Bohemia	1 377	26 147	1 377	1 377	26 147	39 221		
South Bohemia	1 269	30 019	1 269	1 269	30 019	45 029		
Plzeň	962	23 770	962	962	23 770	35 655		
Karlovy Vary	275	13 318	275	275	13 318	19 977		
Ústí nad Labem	556	15 014	556	556	15 014	22 521		
Liberec	687	16 179	687	687	16 179	24 269		
Hradec Králové	899	16 260	899	899	16 260	24 390		
Pardubice	888	15 931	888	888	15 931	23 897		
Vysočina	871	14 799	871	871	14 799	22 199		
South Moravia	447	9 245	447	447	9 245	13 868		
Olomouc	635	10 172	635	635	10 172	15 258		
Zlín	876	20 672	876	876	20 672	31 008		
Moravia - Silesian	888	16 749	888	888	16 749	25 124		
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 674</b>	<b>228 638</b>	<b>10 674</b>	<b>10 674</b>	<b>228 638</b>	<b>342 957</b>		



## Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme (one table per year of implementation)

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in €	Total amount in €	Community funding requested (yes/no)
<b>1. Testing</b>					
1.1. Cost of the analysis					
	Test: ELISA – serological test	15 000	4,9	73 500	Yes
	Test: RT-PCR – virological test	1 500	36,4	54 600	Yes
	Test: Entomological monitoring	1 200	45,5	54 600	Yes
<b>2. Vaccination or treatment</b>					
2.1. Purchase of vaccine/treatment					
	bovine	2 070 845	0,58	1 201 690,1	Yes
	Ovine, caprine	342 957	0,33	113 175,83	Yes
2.3. Administering costs	Application of the vaccine	2 413 802	0,9	2 172 421,8	Yes
<b>6. Cost of consumables and specific equipment used</b>					
6.1 Purchase of trips	Trips for entomological monitoring	40	400	16 000	Yes
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>3 685 387,73</b>	<b>Yes</b>

The competent authority wishes 50% of co-financing of the total cost to be considered by the Commission.