

Eradication: Final report for Bluetongue 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: 20190808-2L4LRYS5

Country code: HR

Reporting period

From: 2018

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.

The first BTB outbreak caused with serotype 4 was confirmed in October 2014. Disease was detected in sheep, goats and bovines, mostly in small scale herds (extensive production) in the most southern part of the country. In the next months, disease spread from southern to north part of the country. In 2015th in total 26 BTB outbreaks were confirmed with one case of serotype 1 on island Lastovo (isolated case, one animal, without any further spreading). In 2016th 75 animals were positive on PCR for Serotype 4. Obligatory vaccination campaign on whole ruminant population started in 2015th. In 2016, there was 51 outbreak in 12 counties (21 sheep and 50 bovine animals). There are no PCR positive samples since January 2017th.

1. Vaccination campaign in 2018

Vaccination of all domestic ruminants (bovines, sheep and goats) against BTB serotype 4 was obligatory and it was carried out mostly in period March – June 2018th. Vaccination coverage is very high (detailed information of vaccination is in attachment 1). In some counties it is higher than 100 % because the number of vaccinated animals throughout the year is compared to the number of animals on December 31st 2018.

Total number of bovine herds: 23 220

Bovine herds vaccinated 23 186 (99, 8 %)

Total number of bovine animals: 412 876
 Bovine animals vaccinated 408 526 (99%)
 Total number of sheep and goat flocks: 22 440
 Sheep and goat flock vaccinated against BTB: 19 524 (87%)
 Total number of sheep and goats: 743 921
 Sheep and goats vaccinated: 600 586 (81%)
 There was one suspicion on BTB in sheep flock with clinical signs in June. Laboratory results were negative (contagious ecthyma was confirmed).

2. Surveillance of BTV4 circulation in 2018th

a) In order to regain free status of the country, surveillance was carried out on the territory of whole Croatia. Surveillance was based on non vaccinated serologically negative animals - young replacement animals at least 8 month of age. This surveillance was in line with Annex I point 3 of 1266/2007 Regulation. Testing was performed twice (September/October and November/December).

b) In order to early detect incursion of any other serotype other than BTV4 whole coastal area of Croatia (Istarska, Primorsko-goranska, costal part of Ličko-senjska County, Zadarska, Šibensko-Kninska, Splitsko-Dalmatinska and Dubrovačko-Neretvanska County) was tested in October, November and December. In both components of the programme 576 bovine, 1035 sheep and 29 of goats on 616 farms was tested. Detailed information per region are attached.

The surveillance was based on sentinel animals that were available (young non vaccinated animals). All sentinels had to be tested using ELISA and all ELISA positive animals were sampled additionally for PCR. All PCR result were negative.

3. Entomological surveillance

In order to confirm or/and update historical data, entomological surveillance was carried out from April till December, by permanent traps.

Additional information:

Attachment 1 - results of vaccination campaign in 2018.

Attachment 2 - detailed information per region

Attachment 3 - geographical distribution of ELISA samples in 2018th

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

Targets set for testing were not achieved in all counties because of difficulties in finding appropriate sentinel animals. Selection of sentinel animals is in general very limited since whole ruminant population is vaccinated several times during previous years. In addition, at the time, there was no legal/administrative possibility to leave some animals intentionally unvaccinated so the sentinels had to be chosen only from limited number of non- vaccinated young replacement animals. Many of those animals originate from vaccinated mothers and react positive on ELISA test even at 10 or 11 months of age. In addition, some cases of ELISA positive sentinels were actually vaccinated animals, but the vaccination was not recorded in the database. 2095 animals were planned to be tested, but at the end 1640 animals was tested. Many bovine sentinels had to be replaced with sheep. Detailed information per region can be found in attachment 2.

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.

Total number of 1640 animals on 616 farms was tested. In total 313 animals were positive on ELISA. All ELISA positive animals had to be tested again with PCR. All PCR result were negative.

2. TECHNICAL IMPLEMENTATION ON BLUETONGUE PROGRAMMES

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

Table A - DATA ON HERDS

Table A is not to be filled in for Bluetongue

Table B - DATA ON ANIMALS

Region	Animal species	Total number of animals	Number of animals under the programme	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of animals tested	Number of animals tested individually	Number of positive animals	Number of outbreaks
Croatia	Cattle	412,876	1,161	1,161	576	244	0	0
Croatia	Sheep and Goats	743,921	606	606	1,064	1,076	0	0

Total	1,156,797	1,767	1,767	1,640	1,320	0	0
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Table C - DATA ON VACCINATION PROGRAMMES

Region	Animal species	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Serotype	Number of herds in vaccination programme	Number of herds vaccinated	Number of animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered	Number of adults vaccinated	Number of young animals vaccinated	Number of animals with primary vaccination (initial+ booster)
Croatia	Cattle	23,220	412,876	BTV-4	23,220	23,186	408,526	561,993	253,800	154,726	154,726
Croatia	Sheep and Goats	22,440	743,921	BTV-4	22,440	19,524	600,586	605,444	605,444	0	0
Total		45,660	1,156,797		45,660	42,710	1,009,112	1,167,437	859,244	154,726	154,726

Table D - DATA ON STATUS OF HERDS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD

Table D is not to be filled in for Bluetongue

Table E - SUSPENSION/WITHDRAWAL OF THE FREE OR OFFICIALLY FREE STATUS

Table E is not to be filled in for Bluetongue

Table F - STRATIFIED DATA ON SURVEILLANCE AND LABORATORY TESTS

Region	Animal species	Number of samples	Test type	Number of tests	Number of positive tests
Croatia	Cattle	796	Elisa test	796	142
Croatia	Sheep	1,655	Elisa test	1,655	169
Croatia	Goats	30	Elisa test	30	2
Croatia	Cattle	83	PCR test	83	0
Croatia	Sheep	162	PCR test	162	0
Croatia	Goats	1	PCR test	1	0
Total		2,727		2,727	313
			Methods of laboratory analysis	Total number of tests	
			Total - Elisa test	2,481	
			Total - PCR test	246	

COMMENT / ADDITIONAL CLARIFICATION

Vaccine cost in 2018 - 9,7668 HRK for bovine dose and 4,8834 HRK for sheep and goats dose.

Cost of one mL= 2,4417 HRK

Dose for bovine animal 4 mL and for sheep/goats 2 mL.

Overhead of 7 % on total costs actually incurred is calculated.

Exchange rate 1 EUR= 7,4338 HRK

In 2018th BT vaccine was not purchased or distributed through Veterinary and Food safety Directorate.

Authorised veterinary organisations had to purchase vaccine directly from the drug wholesalers.

Competent authority refunded the cost of vaccine and vaccine application on a monthly bases after the submission of the bill.

In total, invoices for 544 419 bovine animals, 538 319 sheep and 56 282 goats were submitted for payment from authorised veterinary organisations. There are some additional vaccinations recorded in the database (table C and attachment 1) but they were not submitted for payment from AVOs and for that reason they were not submitted for payment under point 3.