

National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority



Implementation in Romania of the 2014 co-financed programme for control and monitoring of Classical Swine Fever

PAFF Committee, 7 – 8 October 2015
Brussels

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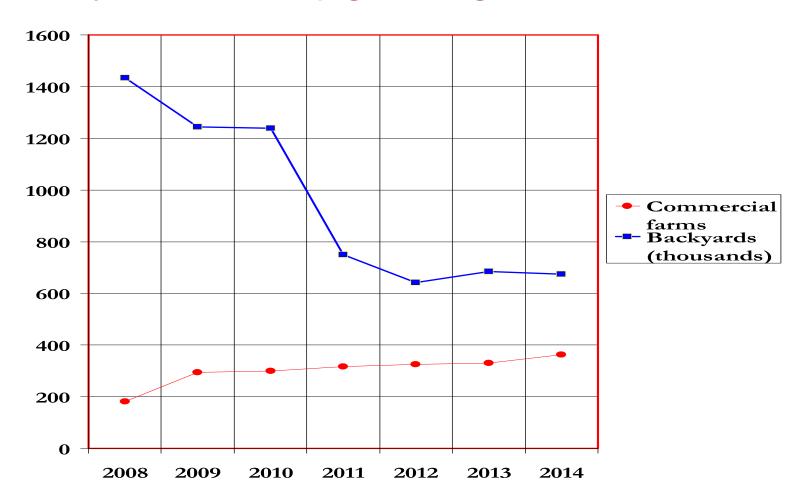
General Objectives (1)

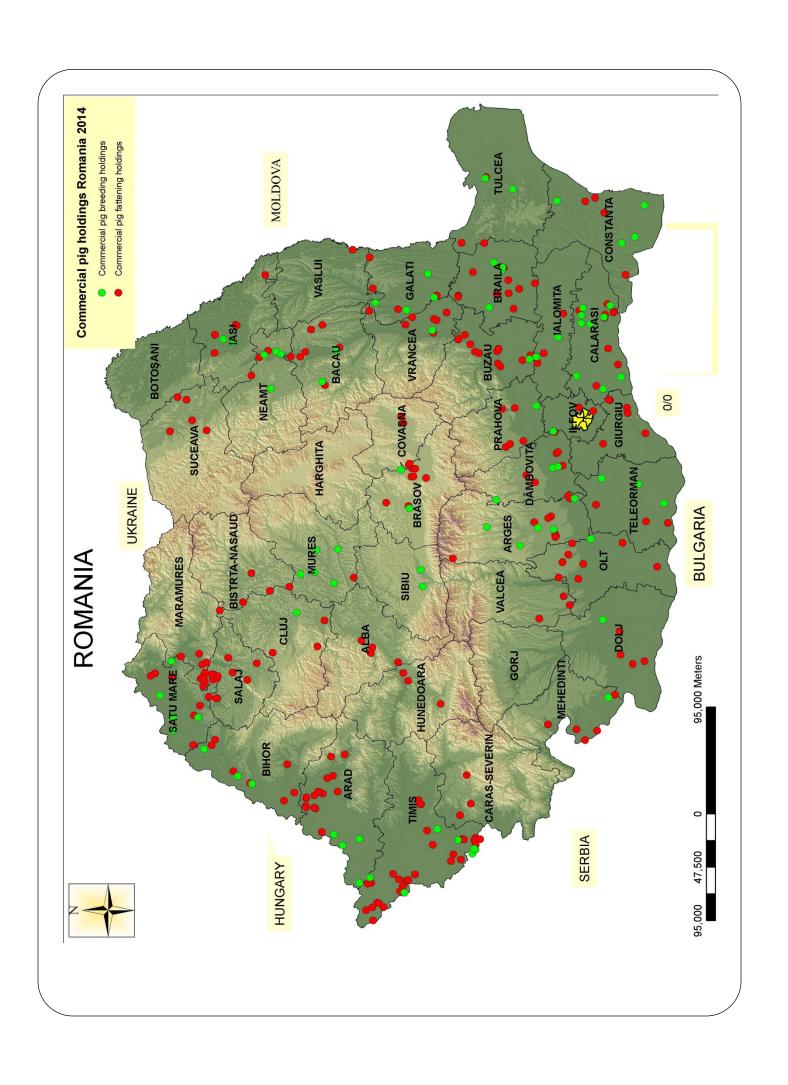
- surveillance of the health status of domestic and wild pig population
- demonstrate the absence of the CSF virus circulation
- demonstrate freedom of CSF

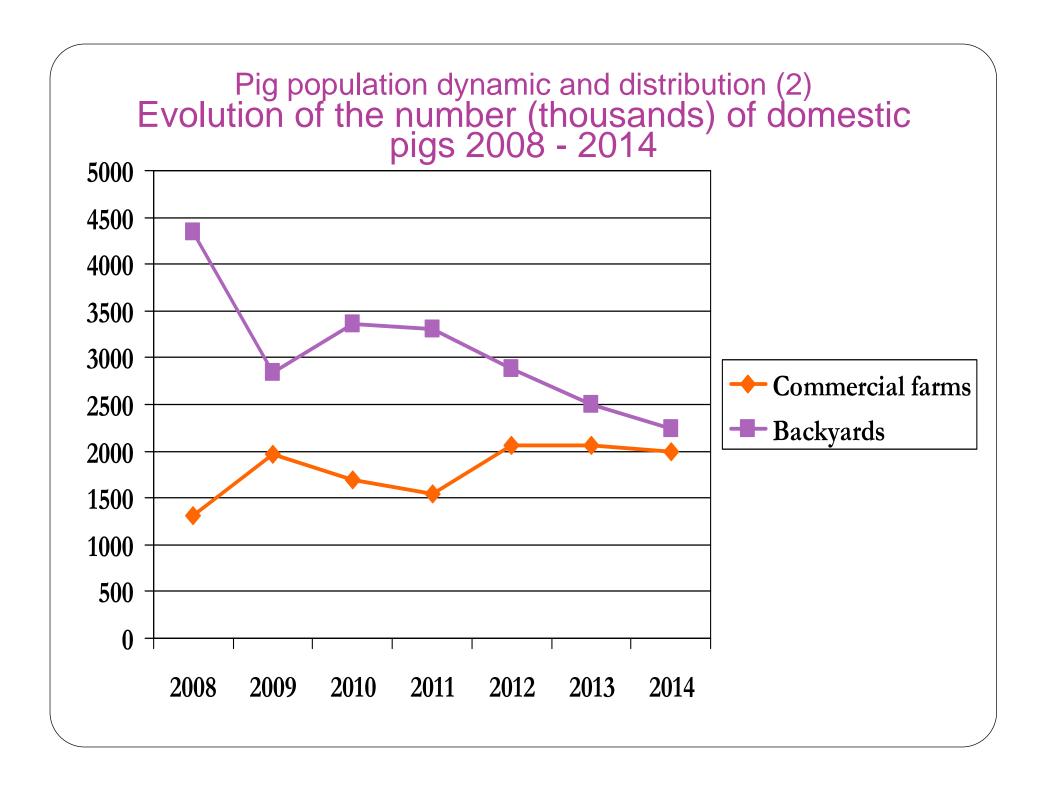
Implementation of the programme

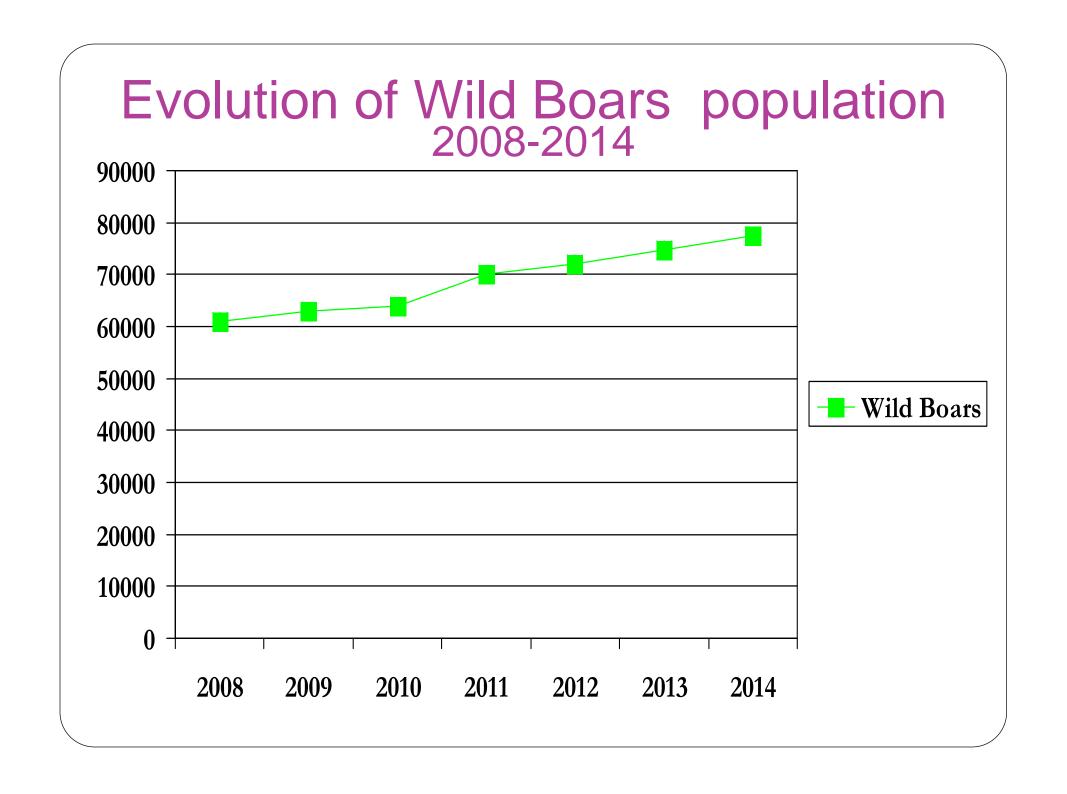
- Target population entire domestic and wild pig population of the country
- Methods -Active and passive surveillance
 - by clinical inspections, serology and virology surveillance

Pig population dynamic and distribution (1) Dynamic of the pig holdings 2008-2014









Serological Surveillance in backyard holdings 2014

Active serological surveillance

- **First campaign:** February-May blood samples from all breeding sows
- **Second campaign:** June-July randomely sampling of locality, herds and animals taking into consideration a prevalence of 5% with 95% confidence
- A third campaign: November randomely sampling of animals taking into consideration a prevalence of 0,5% with 95% confidence from each chosen locality

Due to financial aspects the 3rd -active surveillance campaign was not performed

Passive surveillance

- From all aborted sow
- From ill pigs with clinical signs that can also be seen in CSF

Virological surveillance in backyards holdings 2014

RT-PCR on

- organs from dead pigs with lesion that can be seen also in CSF
- blood from aborted sow
- blood from ill pig with clinical sign that can be seen also in CSF
- avortons

Serological surveillance in commercial farms 2014

Active surveillance

- randomely sampling of fattening pigs, with a prevalence of 5% and 95% confidence in June-July

Passive surveillance

- From all aborted sow
- From all ill pigs with clinical signsthat can be seen also in CSF

Virological surveillance in Commercial Farms 2014

RT-PCR on

- organs from dead pigs with lesion that can be seen also in CSF
- organs from dead pigs when the dead pigs is above technological mortality
- blood from aborted sow
- blood from ill pig with clinical signs that can be seen also in CSF
- avortons

Surveillance in wild boars

- serological surveilance using ELISA on all hunted wild boars born after the date of last vaccination campaign
- -virological surveilance using RT-PCR and FAT of all hunted and found dead wild boar

Active surveillance 222.425 animals tested by ELISA

Campaign	Commercial holdings (no of tested animals)	Backyard Holdings (no of tested animals)
February - May		71048 sows
June - July	32.843 fattening pigs	118.534 fattening pigs
TOTAL	32.843	189.582

Passive surveillance backyards holdings 2014

			ELISA		PCR		FAT
Year	Animals	Samples	Serum	Blood EDTA	Org	Fetus	Sternum
2014	7757	7867	944	4753	2136	30	4

Passive surveillance commercial holdings 2014 at December 31

Year		Tests				
	Sows	Sick	Dead	Fetus	ELISA	PCR
2014	960	2702	2718	79	1081	6364

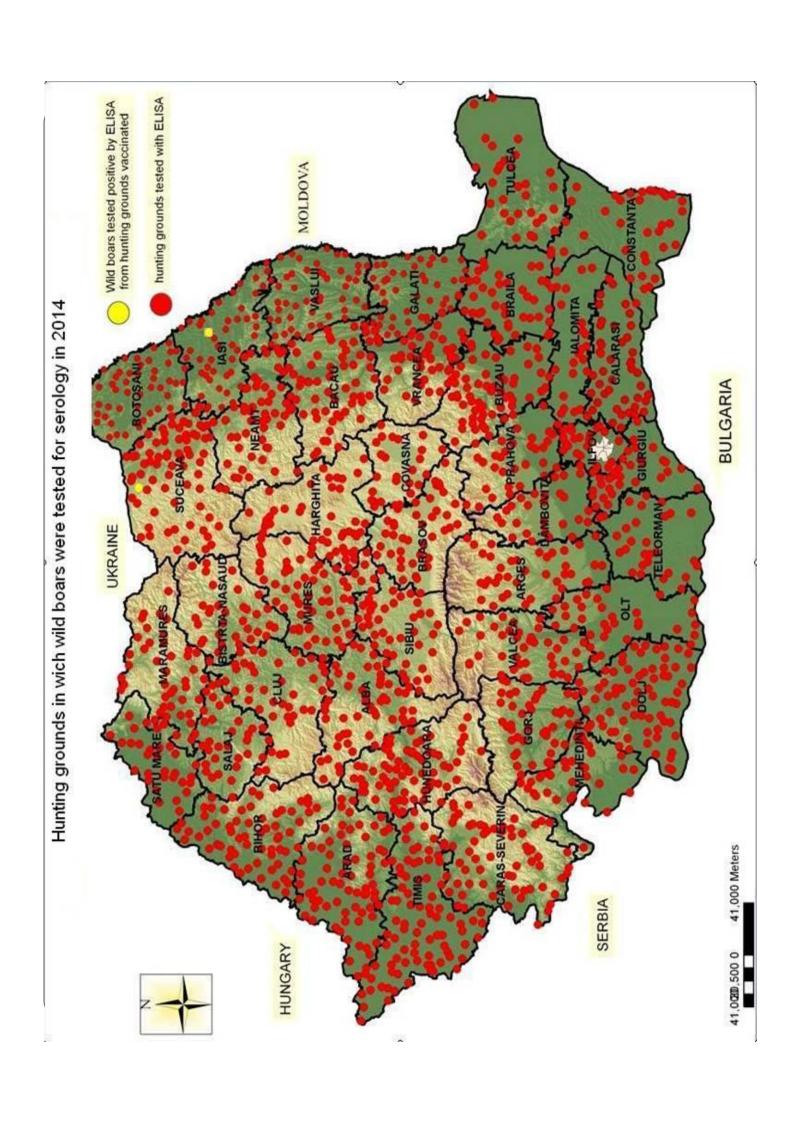
Map of domestic active and pasive surveilance ← → C 🗅 drs.lqm.ro:888/test/animatie/ Tip supraveghere Toate * , Activă . Pasivă ₩ « → 0 4:31 PM

Wild boars surveillance

Wild boars	Animals tested	Elisa		FAT		RT-PCR				
	in 2014	Sample	Р	Z	Sample	Р	Z	Sample	Ρ	N
TOTAL	16773	14259	6*	14253	16521	0	16521	8135	0	8135

^{*} sampling by from old vaccinated animal

Hunting season 01.08.2014 – 28.02.2015						
Hunting bag	Hunted	Dead	Tested			
28151	25750	33	17305			



Costs of CSF program -2014

TOTAL COST Sampling	COST of Tests Domestic Pigs	COST of Tests Wild Boars	TOTAL COST Tests	TOTAL COST General
502,888.98	886,460.31	243,052.59	1,129,512.90	1,632,401.88
EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR

1,116,219 backyards inspected in 2014 by empowered private vets for the clinical inspections of pigs ≈ 5 millions EUR

Cost of inspections are not co-financed by European

Commission

Conclusions

According with the results obtained during 2014 and so far in 2015 from the implemented surveillance programme would make plausible to assume that it is highly unlikely that the CSF virus has circulated in the domestic and wild pig populations in Romania for at least the last 12 months.

Report of FVO mission DG(SANCO) 2014-7045

Overall, the report concludes that:

"The well organized and elaborate system for active surveillance in domestic pigs is auditable. Its weaknesses do not significantly affect the confidence in the status of the country for CSF in domestic pigs (where the last CSF case reported was in 2007), which is supported also by a passive surveillance system in a largely susceptible (non-vaccinated) pig population.

In wild boars, the intense active surveillance coverage and the implementation and monitoring of surveillance, give a reliable picture supporting the absence of the circulation of CSF virus in the populations investigated."

Final remarks

- Romania is listed in the Annex to Commission implementing Decision 2013/764/EU concerning animal health control measures relating to CSF in certain Member States (MSs).
- The last cases of CSF reported from Romania in domestic or feral pigs date back to 2007 and an intense programme of control and monitoring CSF has been in place since then with very good results.
- We consider that Commission should reconsider the restrictions of Romania in relations with CSF

Thank you for your attention!