

**NATIONAL  
SANITARY  
VETERINARY AND  
FOOD SAFETY  
AUTHORITY**



- **EQUINE INFECTIOUS ANAEMIA IN ROMANIA**
- **PAFF Committee, 12 - 13 June 2019**

# Background

- EIA was endemic in Romania in 2010 and the immediate slaughter of infected equids was not properly implemented
- As a consequence, for all equines originating from Romania were imposed movement restrictions settled by EC Decision 2010/346/EU
- A surveillance, control and eradication Programme of EIA is applied within the entire territory of Romania
- The provisions of EC Decision 2010/346/EU were implemented in national legislation by the Strategic Programme, the national Order 46/2014 and instructions established by the service notes

# Surveillance programme



in conformity with the Strategic Program approved by Government Decision and NSVFSA President Order

on the entire territory of Romania

to all equids older than 6 months age at least once a year, in period of February-April

the sport horses are tested six months apart

the horses from holdings approved according to EC Decision 2010/346/EU are tested three months apart

Additionally, all equines from the infected localities, after the disposal of all positive animals, are tested by Coggins test three months apart until they have two negative results

# Eradication programme

The EIA eradication Plan - approved by the NSVFSA President Order no 52/2010 and replaced by the NSVFSA President Order no 46/2014.

The Order 46/2014  
contains:

Chapter I  
the Plan for eradication of EIA in Romania

Chapter II  
the rules for implementing Commission Decision 2010/346/EU

Diagnostic method:  
agar gel  
immunodiffusion  
(Coggins test)

National Reference Laboratory for Equine Infectious Anaemia, within the Institute for Diagnosis and Animal Health (IDAH) analyse samples from:

- equids from Ilfov county and Bucharest
- equids from approved holdings according to EC Decision 2010/346/EU
- expertise or some confirmation of results

40 County Laboratories within the Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Directorates

- analyse samples from equids from their designed area

# Eradication programme - measures

- The equids with positive results at the EIA confirmation tests (Coggins test) are disposed by slaughter or killing within 30 days and the compensations are paid to the owner according to Government Decision no 1214/2009 provisions.
- In holding in which there are animals with positive result at Coggins test is declared outbreak, and they are applied specific measures of EIA eradication, including the movement restrictions of susceptible animals, except for the movement directly to slaughterhouse.
- After the disposal of positive animals, the remaining susceptible animals from outbreak are tested by Coggins test 90 days apart.
- For closing of the outbreak and regaining the free status for EIA - two successively testing 90 days apart, with negative results.
- After the disposal of positive animals from outbreak, all the susceptible animals from the locality (not only from outbreak) are also tested 90 days apart, till there are obtained two successively negative results.

# Animals movement

## Within the national territory

- Is carried out according to the President Order 37/2010 with subsequent amendments.
- The consignments of equids are accompanied by the passport, sanitary-veterinary health certificate and, for equids intended to slaughter, also by the food chain document.
- Mandatory Coggins test for EIA with negative result within the last 90 days; except for equids intended to slaughter with condition that they have been tested according to the national surveillance programme.
- The sanitary-veterinary health certificate and the passport contain the date and result of EIA test.

## On the other Member State territory

- According to Commission Decision 2010/346/EU provisions.
- The equids consignments are accompanied by a health certificate according to Annex III of Council Directive 2009/156/EC.

# Technical difficulties and measures

- The management of EIA cases/outbreaks (thousands of outbreaks in very short period of time)
- Notification of outbreaks (internal, ADNS, OIE)
- Animals identification
- Owners refusal for giving their EIA horses
- Disposal of EIA animals in due time (30 days)
- Uncontrolled movement of animals

## Measures applied in order to reduce the deficiencies:

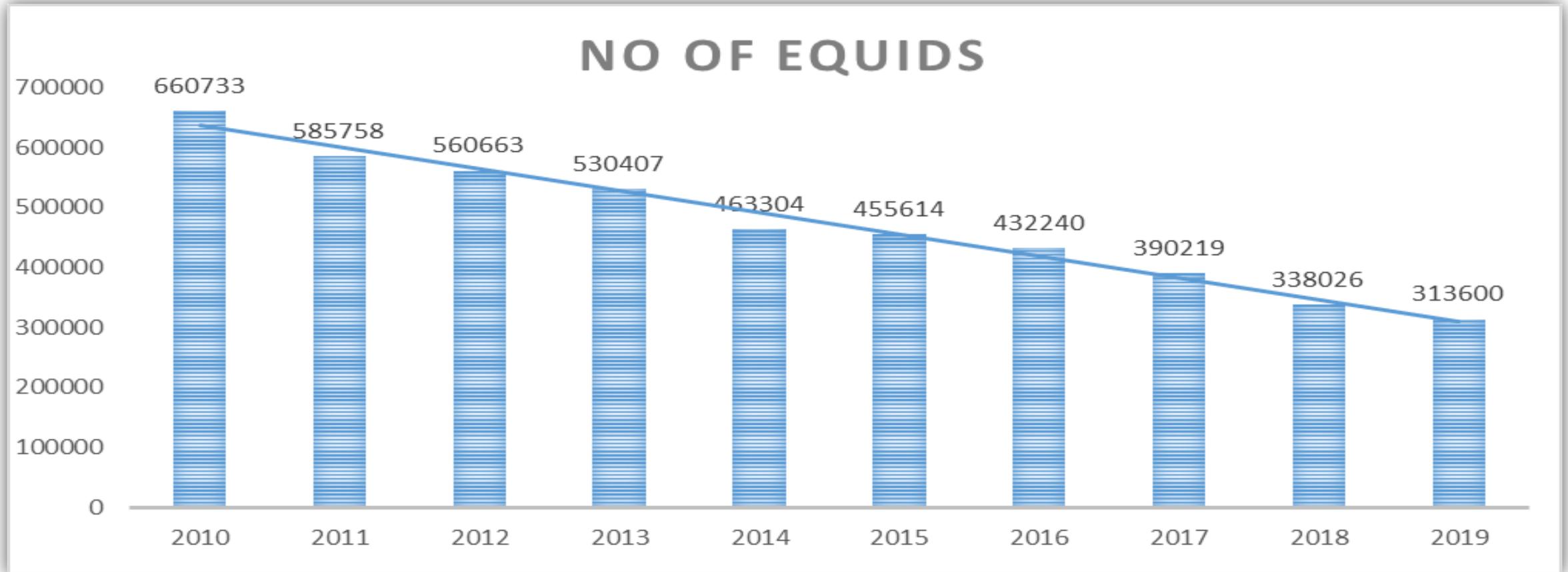
- EIA database in NSVFSA Intranet – All details regarding the confirmation, the location of outbreak, the disposal of the positive animals or closing of outbreak are filled in real-time
- Specific procedure concerning the diagnosis, the notification, the declaration, the close of outbreak and the registration in Intranet of the EIA equids
- Specific procedure concerning the electronic notification of the EIA outbreaks
- The Order 60/651/2013 regarding the equids identification (common with Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development) replaced by the Order 248/79/2017– implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/262
- Common Protocol NSVFSA – NZA (National Zootechnic Agency) on equids identification
- Specific instructions through Services Notes/Checks and sanctions

**The application of these measures had as result significant decrease in the incidence of the disease**

# Technical difficulties - EC Decision 2010/346/EU

- EC Decision 2010/346/EU on protective measures with regard to equine infectious anaemia in Romania sets the conditions for the movement of horses from Romania to other Member States of European Union.
- According to Article 1 of EC Decision 2010/346/EU, Romania cannot dispatch to other Member States the equids from its entire territory.
- Derogations from this Article are granted for live animals, semen, ova and embryos of animals of the equine species; these derogations are described in the different articles of the decision.
- Severe conditions for animals movement: holding approval, long term animals isolation (minimum 90 days) and EIA testing.
- Intra-Union trade with live equidae – non-existent.
- Issues related to horses movement for medical treatments/interventions, mating, trainings or other activities.
- Issues related to organising of international horse competitions within the Romanian territory.

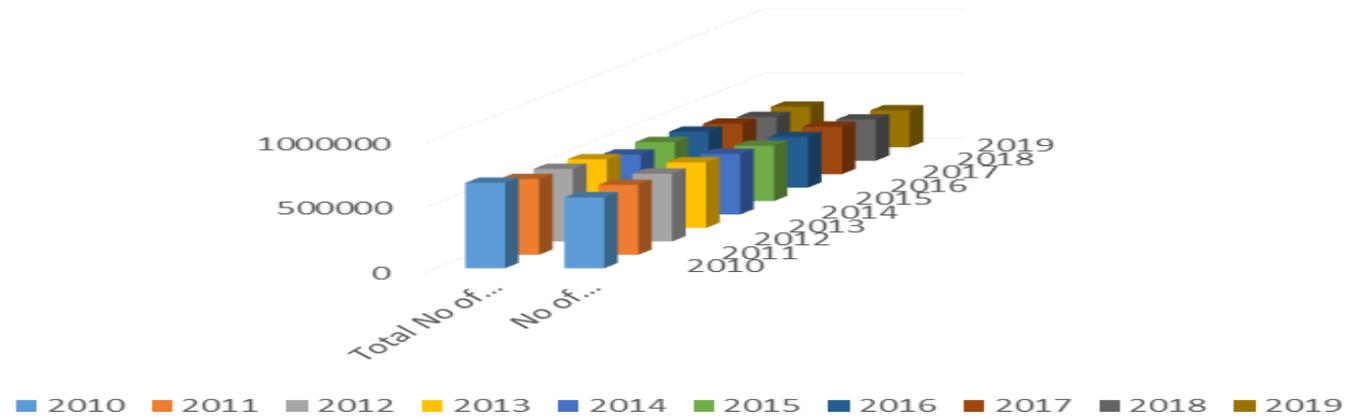
# Population of equids in Romania



Population of equids has decreased in Romania.

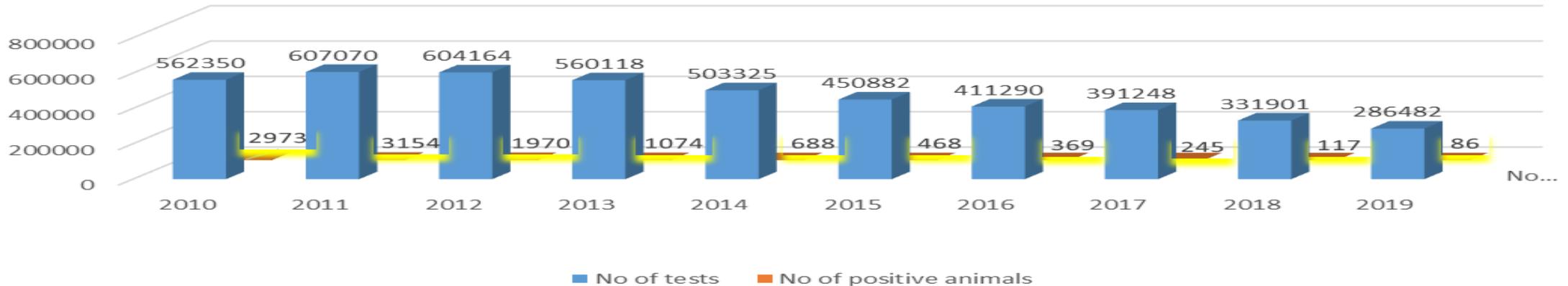
# Surveillance programme - Testing

Tested equids



Year	Total No of equids	No of tested equids
2010	660733	548218
2011	585758	540764
2012	560663	523196
2013	530407	506856
2014	463304	468032
2015	455614	426885
2016	432240	389983
2017	390219	367134
2018	338026	318469
2019	313600	285371

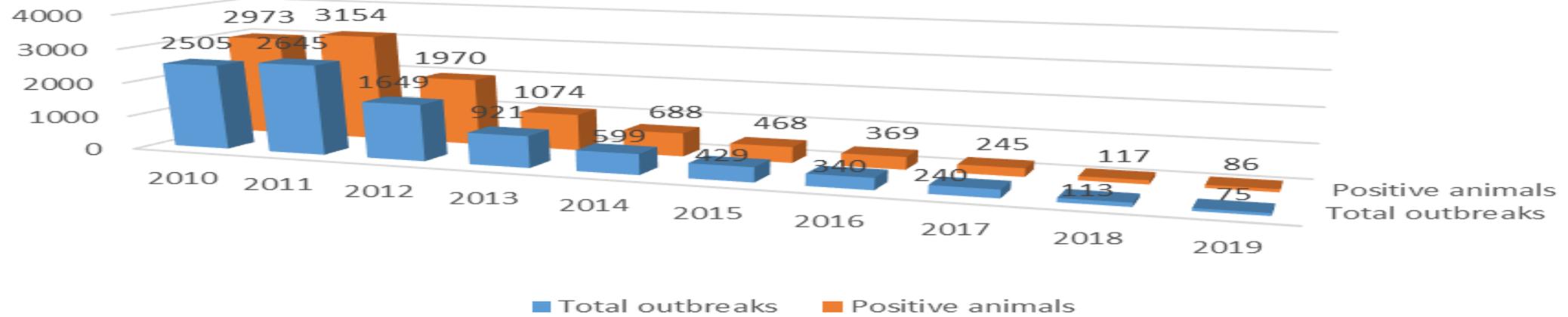
Tests/positive animals/country/year



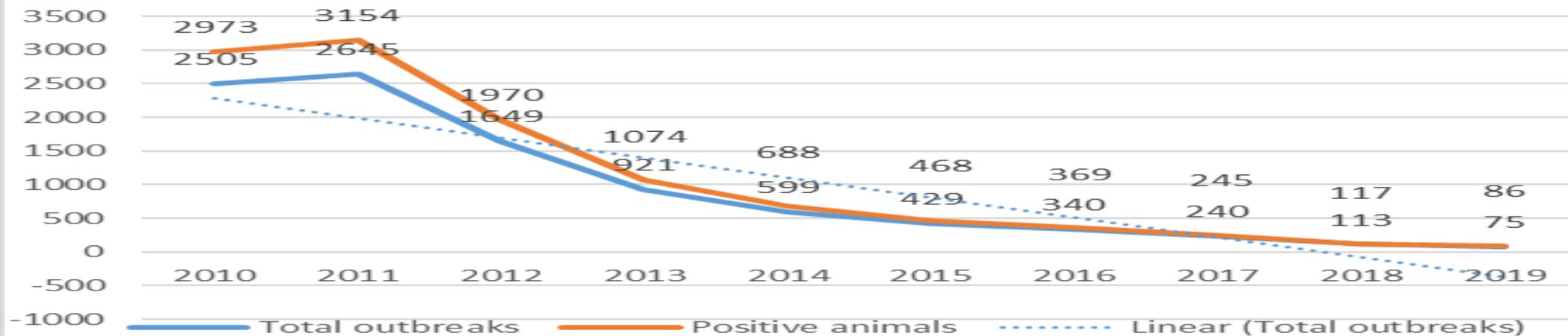
# EIA outbreaks and cases

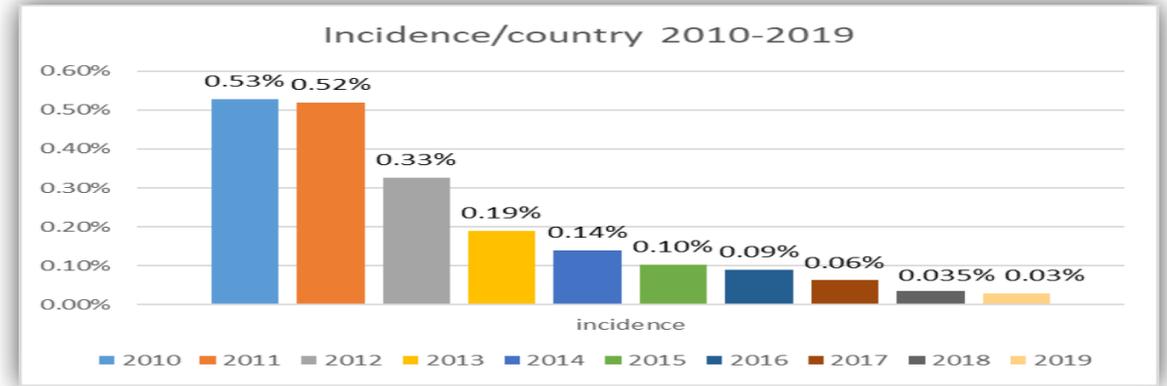
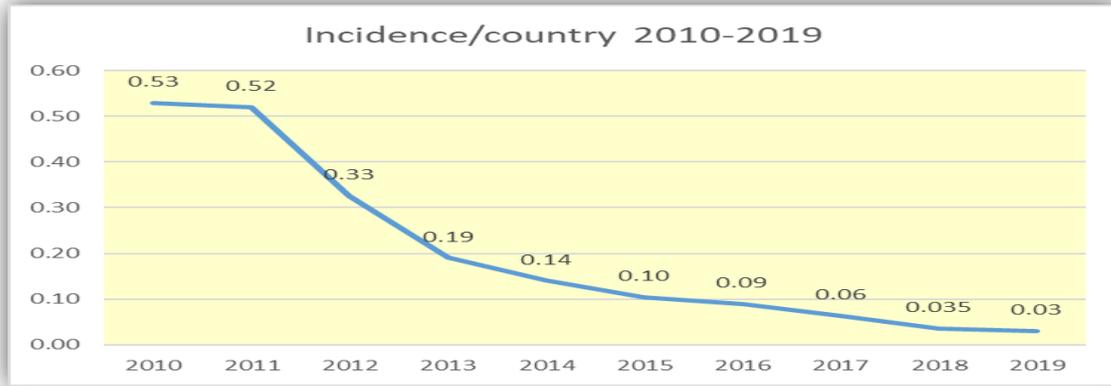


## New EIA outbreaks and positive cases



## New EIA outbreaks and positive animals

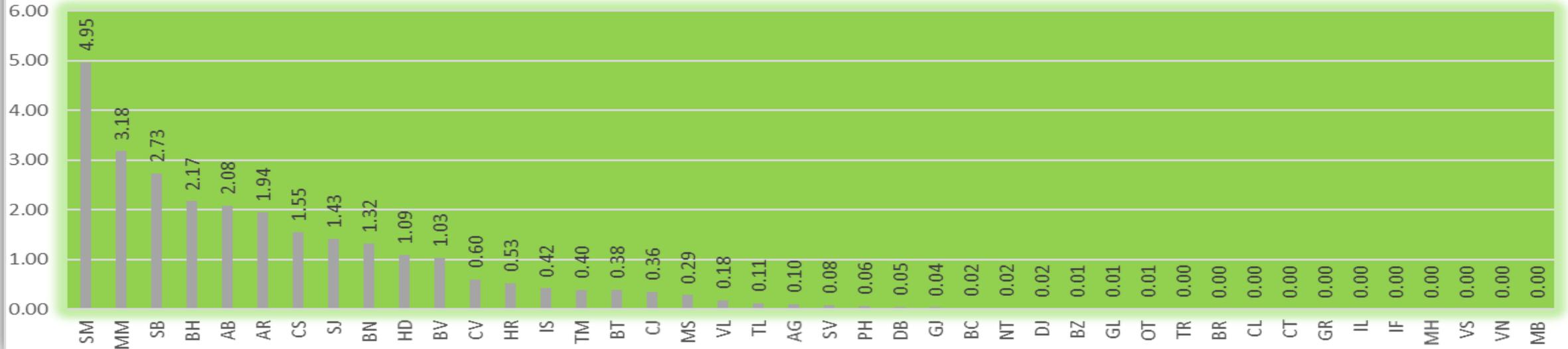




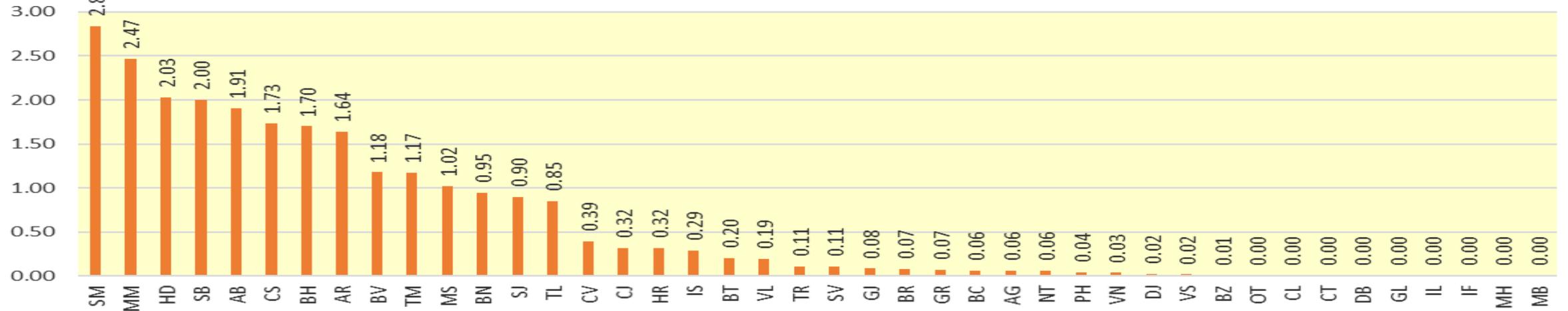
Incidence of EIA/country 2010-2018 decreased from one year to another

# EIA evolution by county

EIA incidence 2010/county

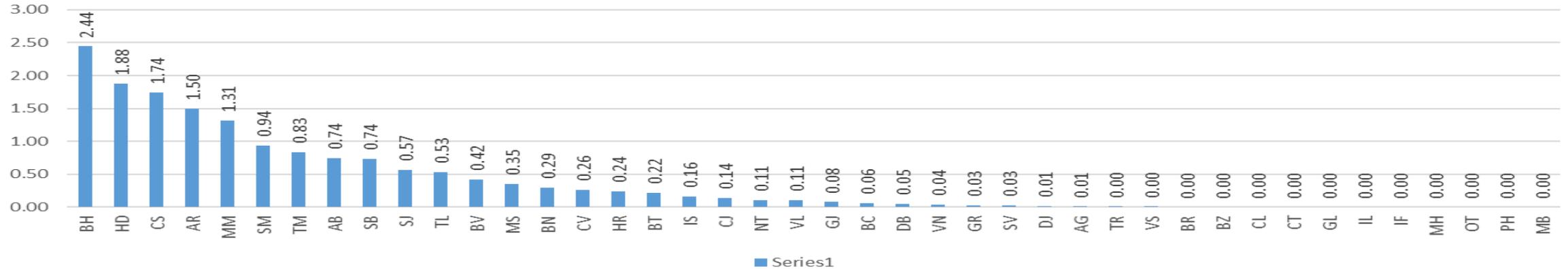


EIA Incidence 2011/county

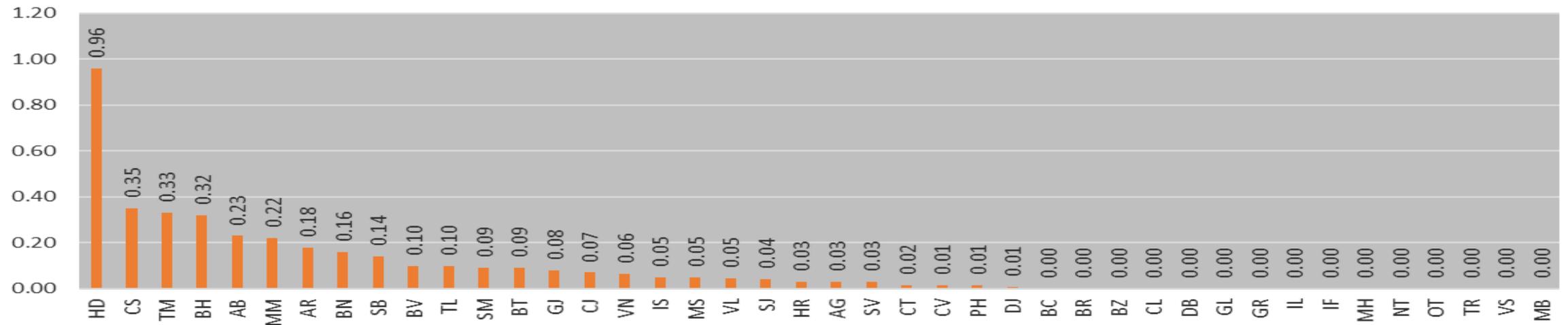


# EIA evolution by county

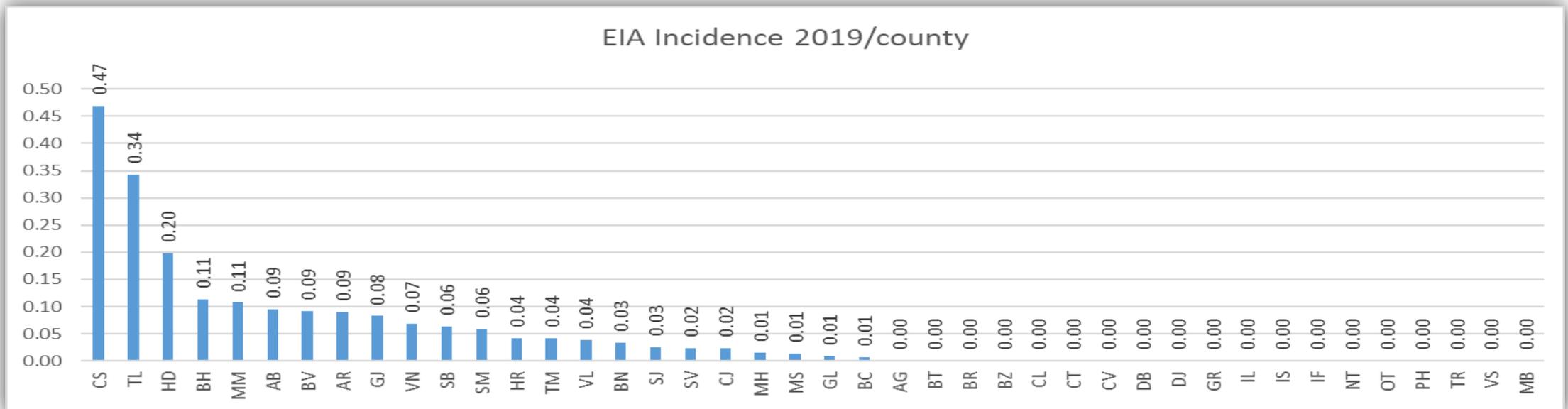
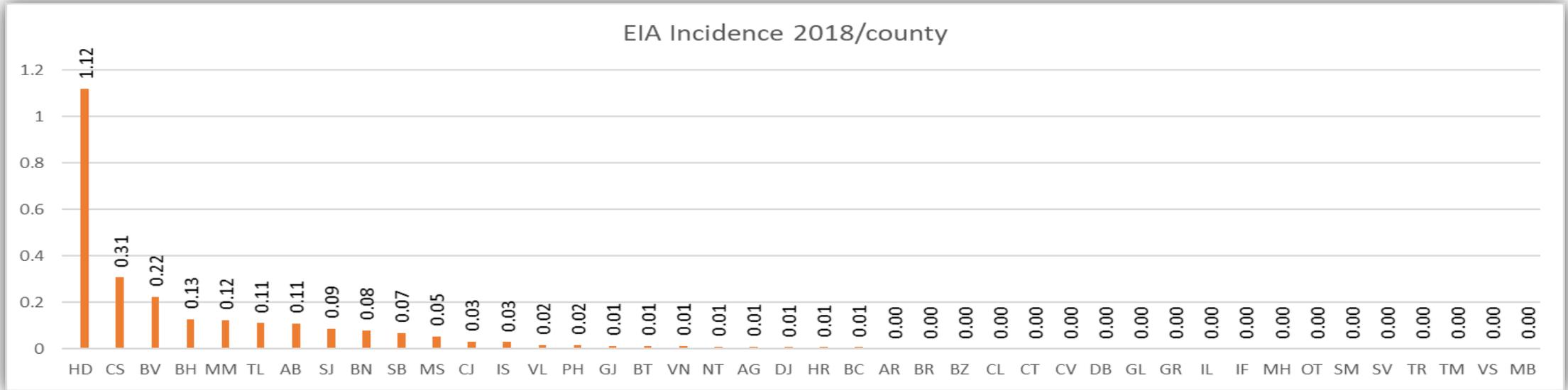
### EIA Incidence 2012/county



### EIA Incidence 2017/county



# EIA evolution by county



# EIA evolution by county – the highest no of EIA outbreaks within 2010-2019

The highest number of EIA outbreaks within 2010-2019			
No	County	No of EIA outbreaks	No of EIA animals
1	Maramures	1381	1765
2	Bihor	1128	1499
3	Satu Mare	1077	1216
4	Sibiu	664	713
5	Arad	501	673
6	Bistrita-Nasaud	564	623



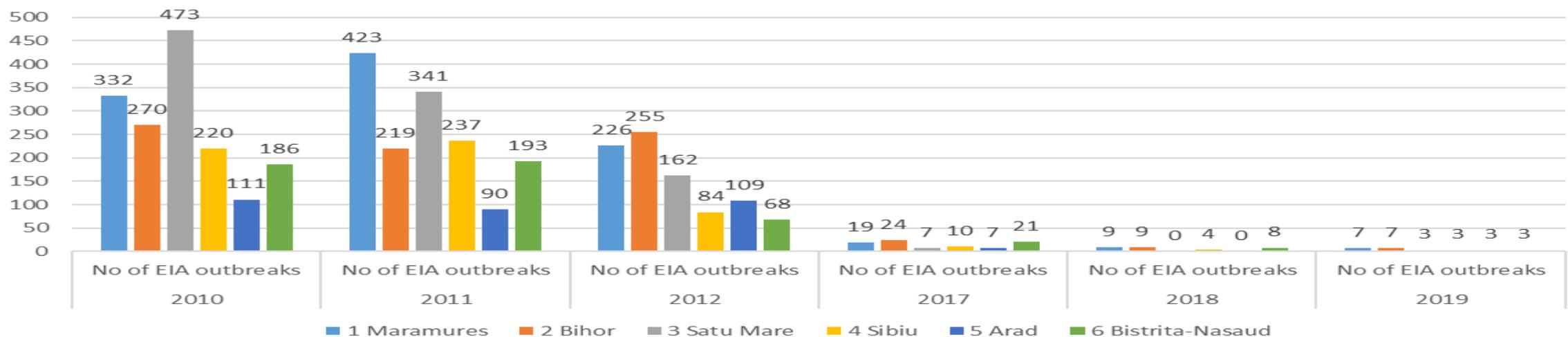
➤ Special situation in Tulcea county – isolated region in Eastern Part of Romania situated in Danube Delta – not so higher no of EIA outbreaks (223 within 2010-2019), but difficulties in disposal of EIA animals

# EIA evolution by county within 2010-2019

EIA outbreaks and animals/year

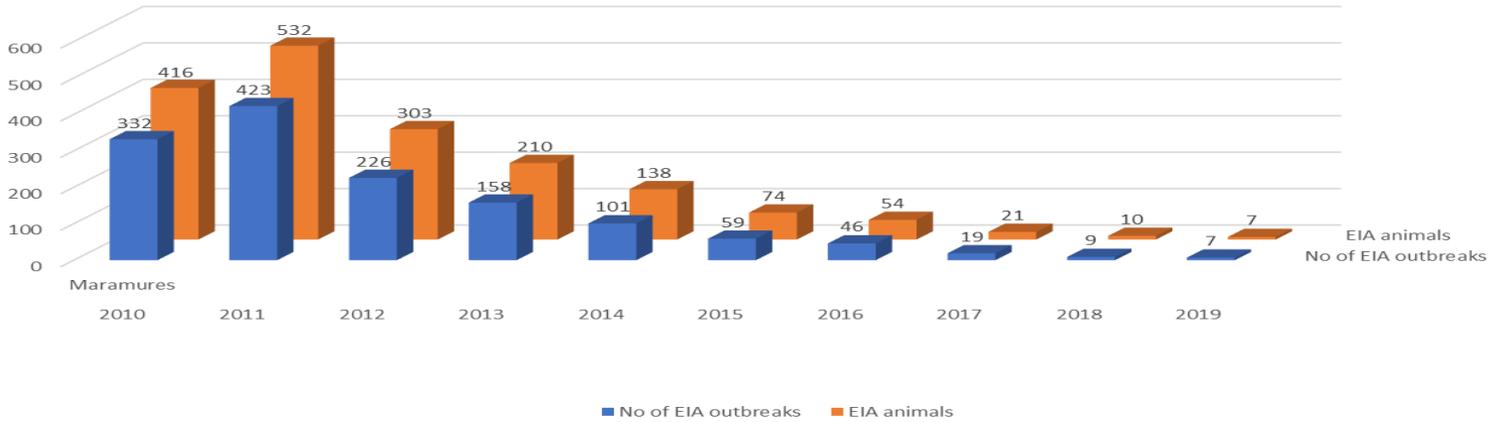
No	County	2010		2011		2012		2017		2018		2019	
		No of EIA outbreaks	EIA animals										
1	Maramures	332	416	423	532	226	303	19	21	9	10	7	7
2	Bihor	270	337	219	303	255	379	24	26	9	9	7	7
3	Satu Mare	473	548	341	396	162	171	7	7	0	0	3	3
4	Sibiu	220	239	237	257	84	90	10	10	4	4	3	3
5	Arad	111	168	90	147	109	135	7	8	0	0	3	3
6	Bistrita-Nasaud	186	224	193	205	68	71	21	21	8	8	3	3

EIA outbreaks/year

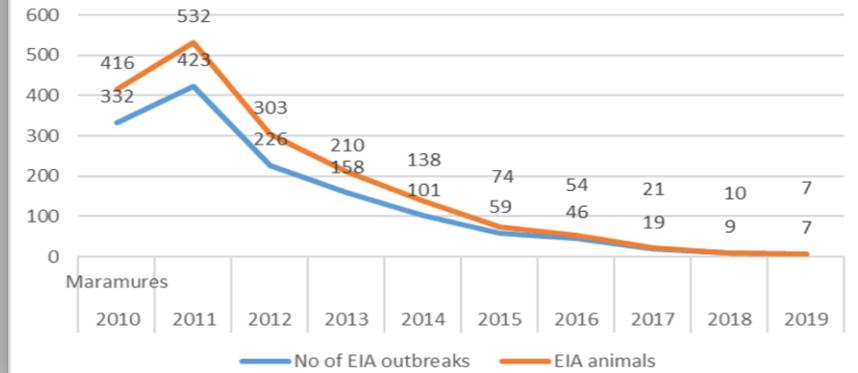


# EIA evolution by county

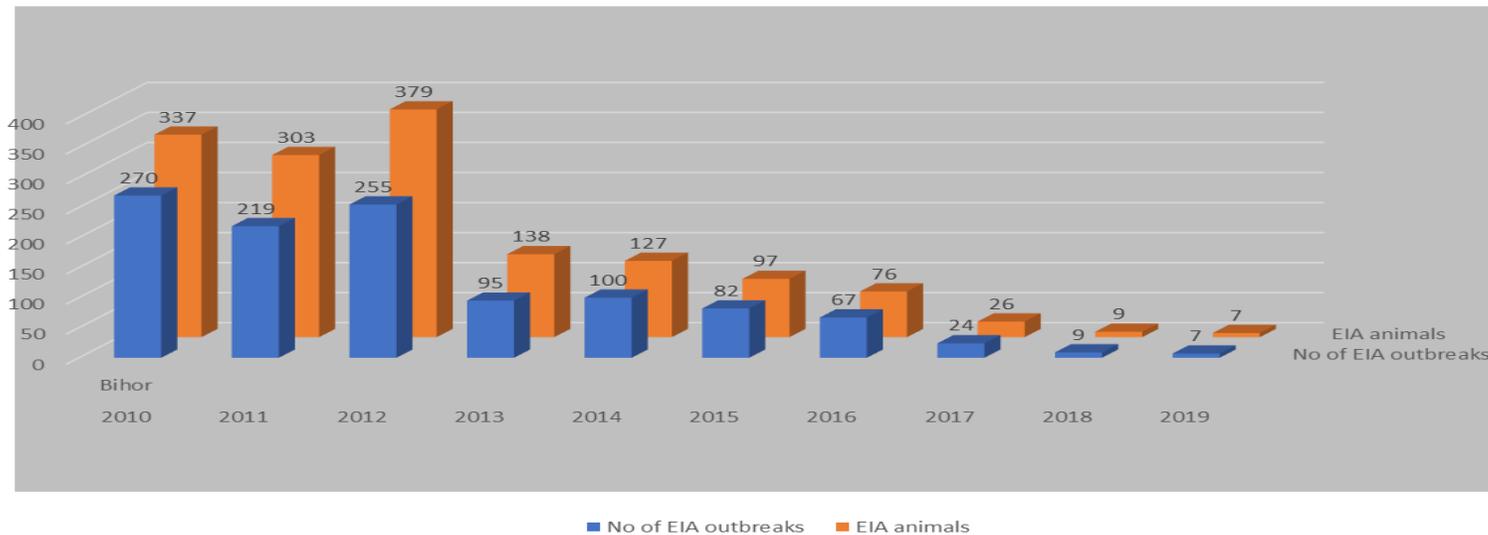
Maramures county- EIA 2010-2019



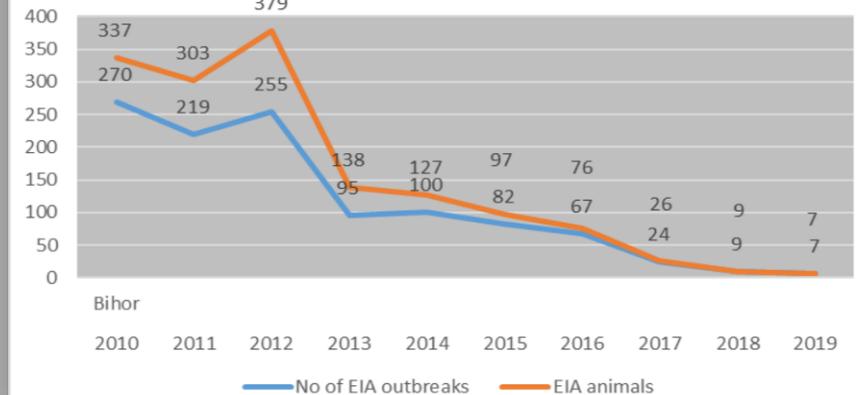
Maramures county- EIA 2010-2019



Bihor county- EIA 2010-2019



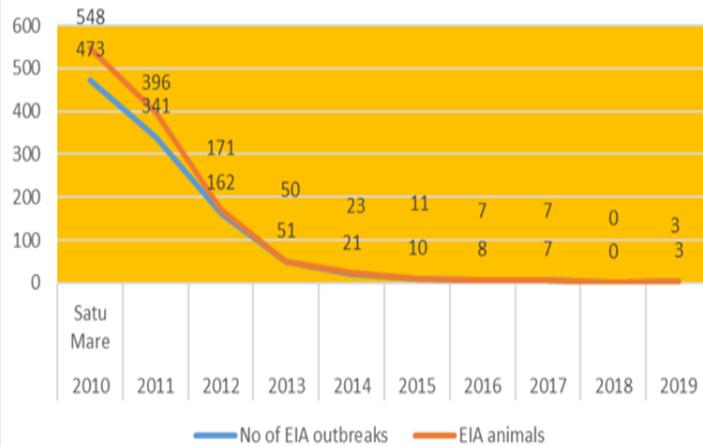
Bihor county- EIA 2010-2019



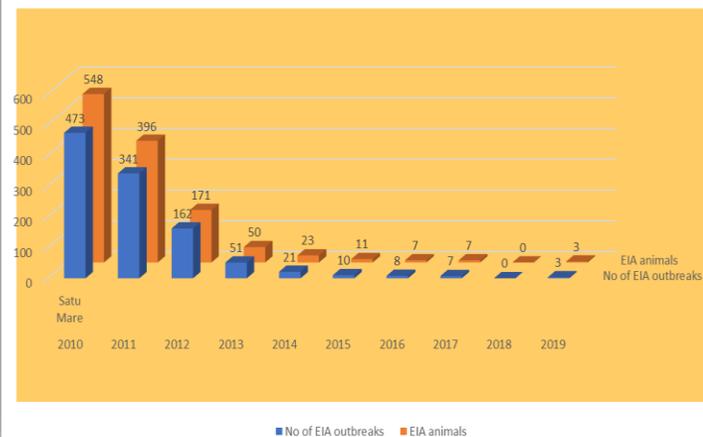
# EIA evolution by county

- The highest number of EIA outbreaks were registered within the North-Western and Central Part of Romania
- As a result of the control measures implemented, the incidence of EIA has substantially decreased

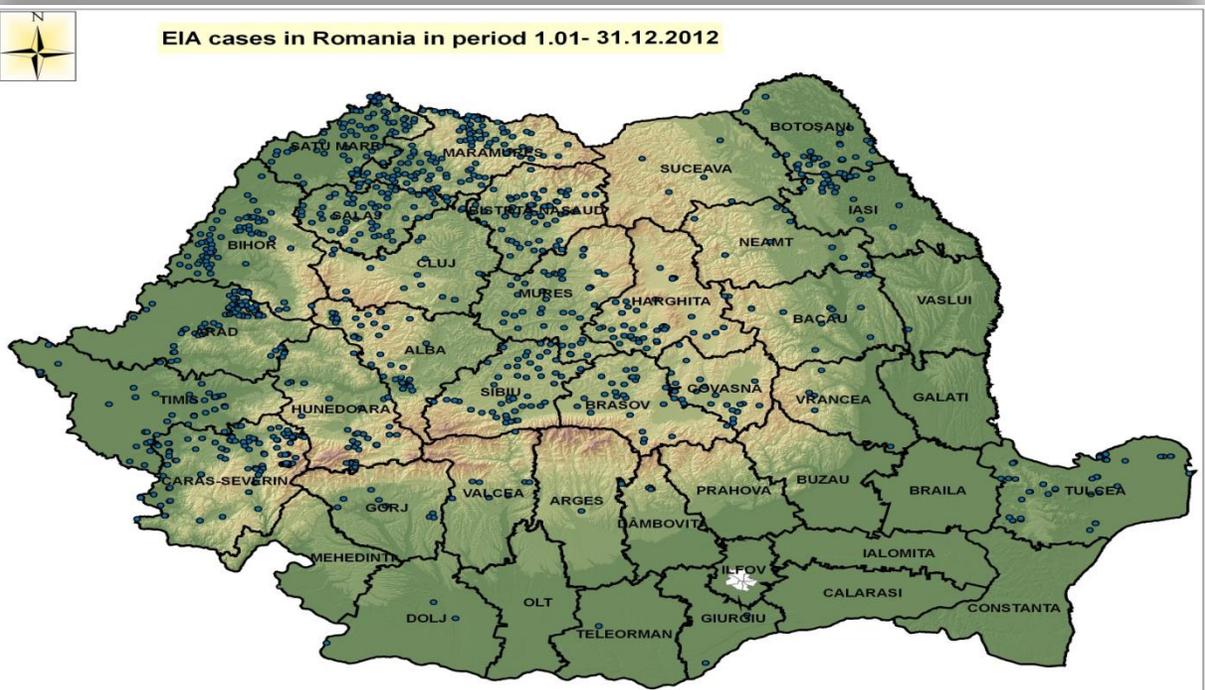
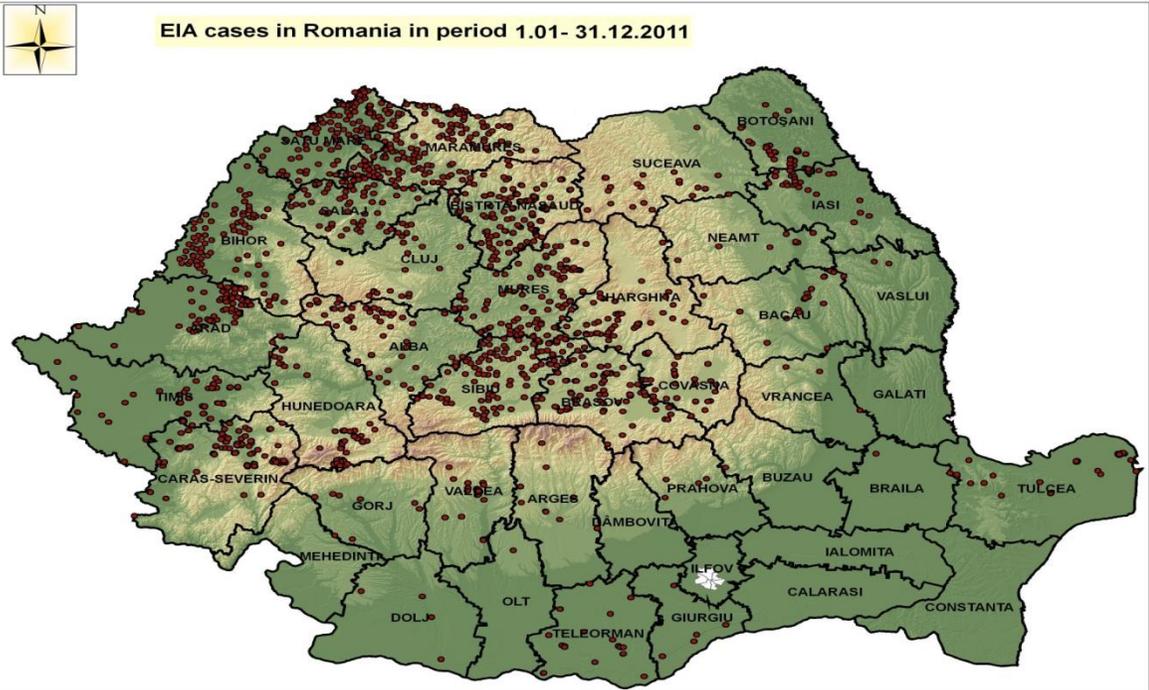
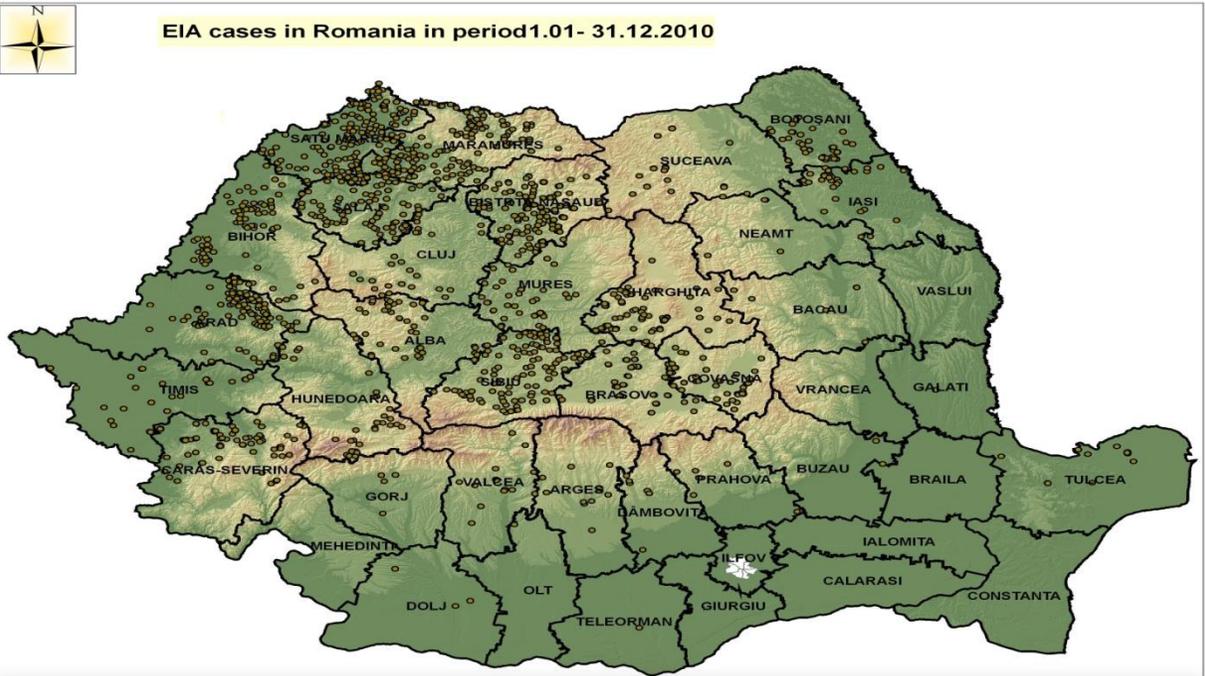
Satu-Mare county- EIA 2010-2019

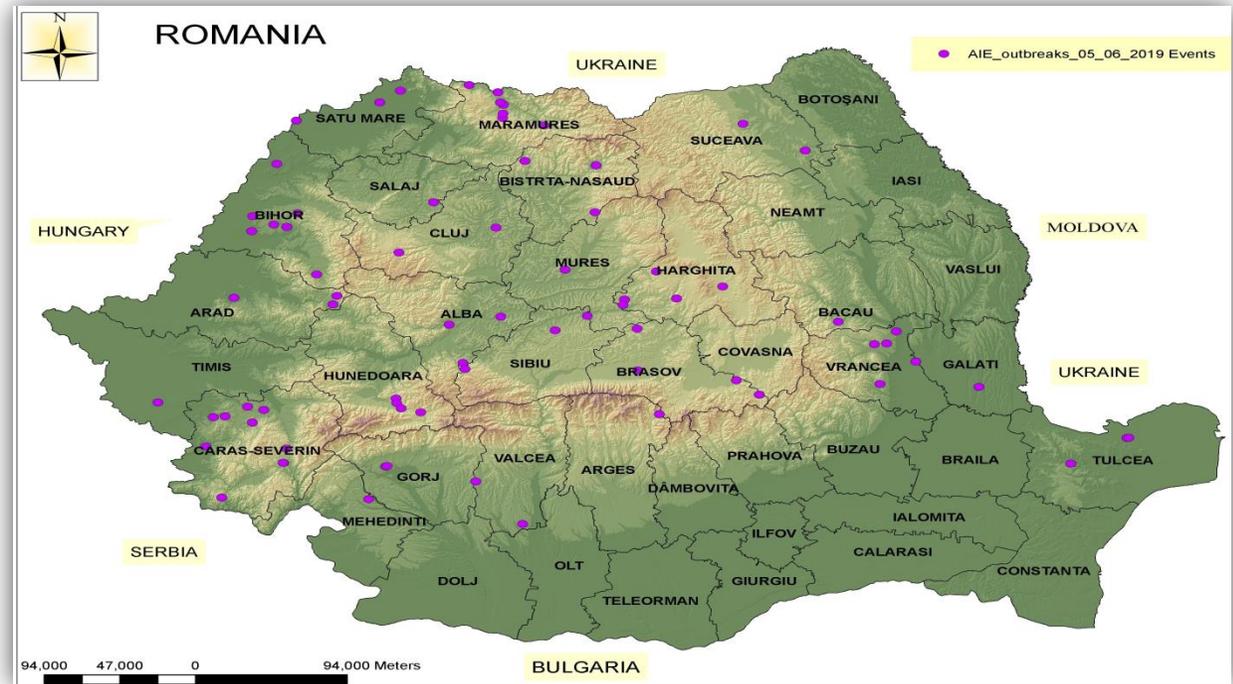
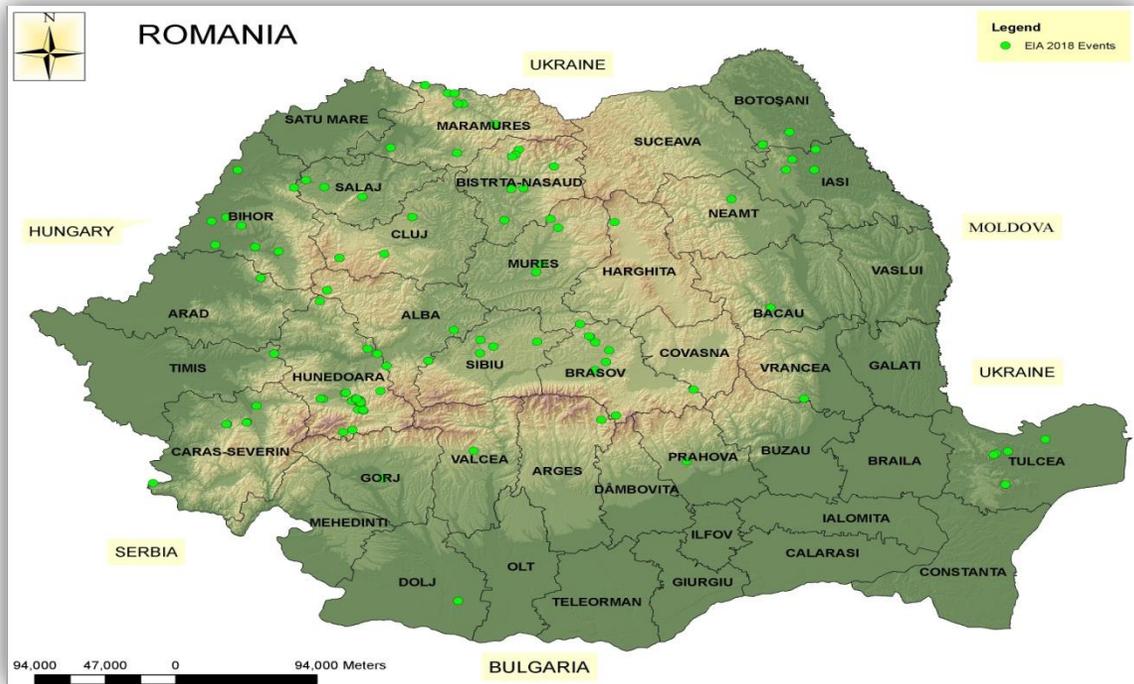
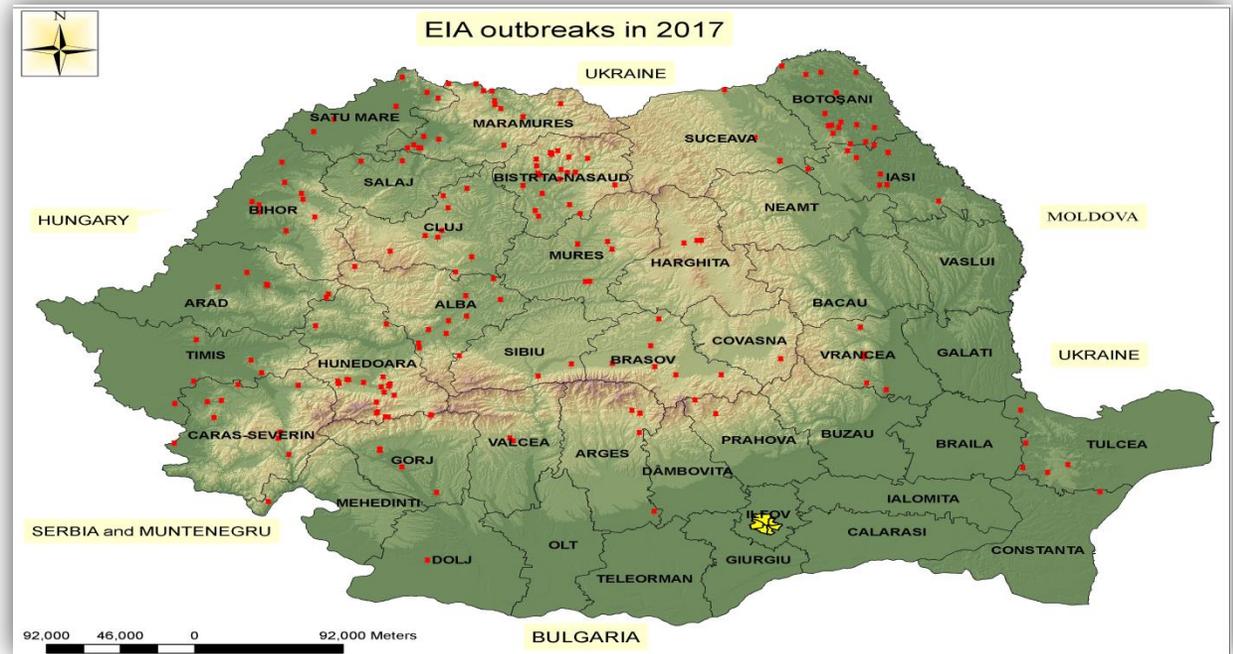
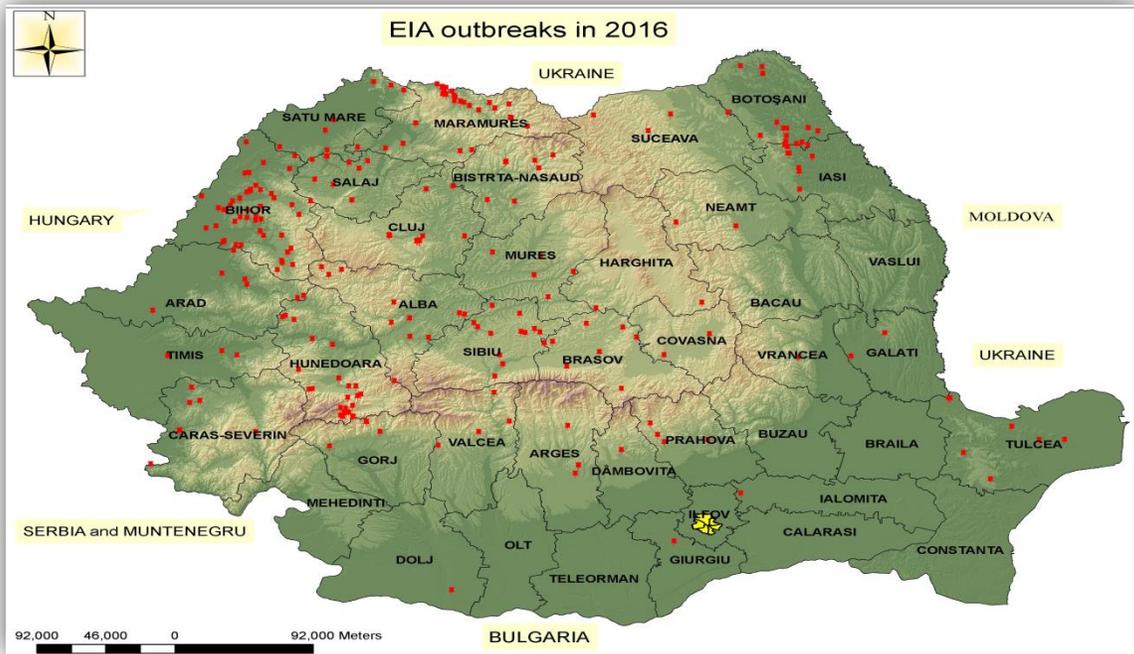


Satu-Mare county- EIA 2010-2019

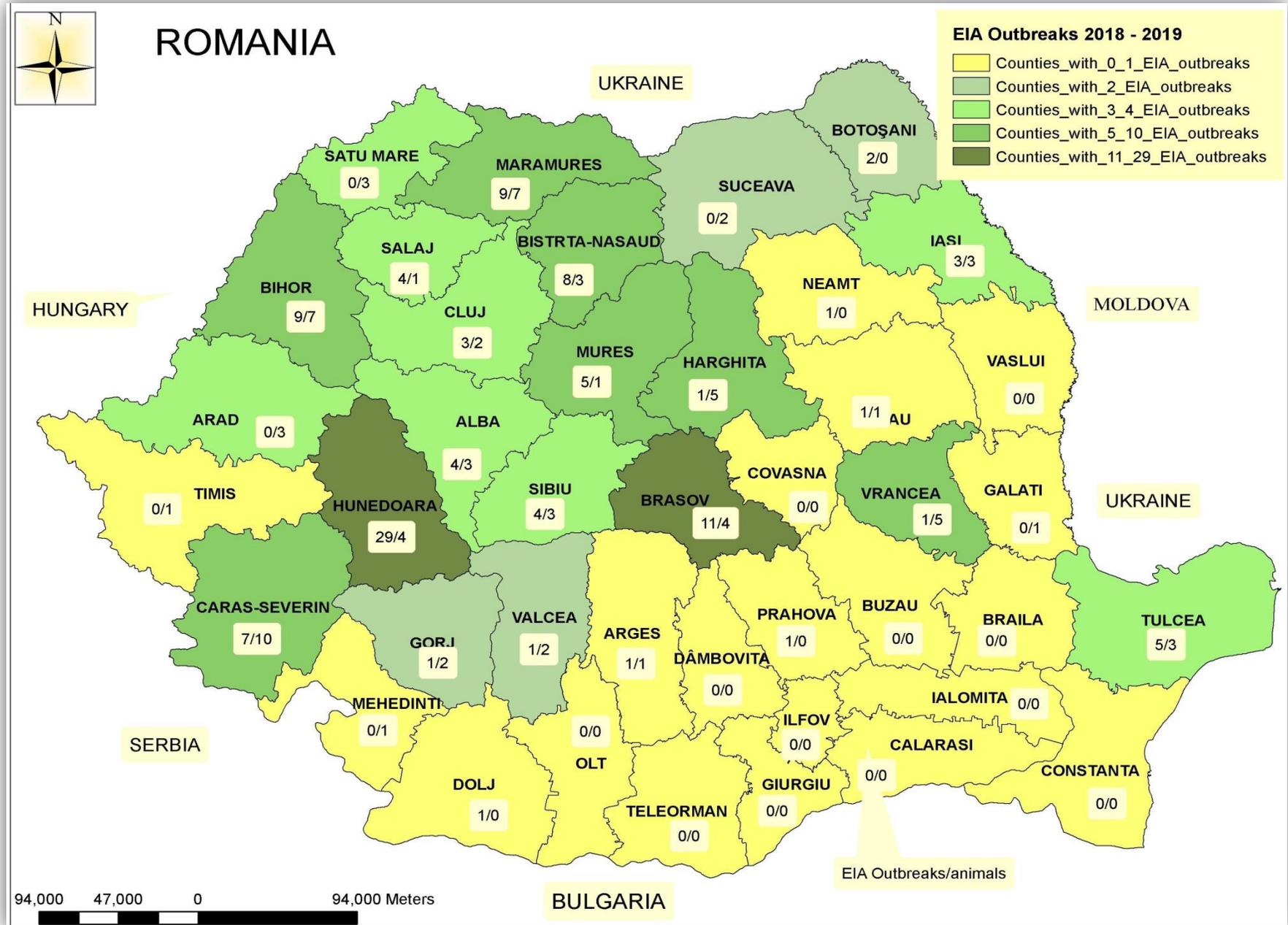


# Comparative maps – EIA outbreaks per year





Distribution of EIA outbreaks confirmed in 2018 - 2019



# Counties with sporadic outbreaks within 2018-2019 (0 – 1 outbreaks)

Counties with 0 to 1 EIA outbreaks during 2018-2019			
No	County	No of EIA outbreaks	No of EIA animals
1	Braila	0	0
2	Bucuresti	0	0
3	Buzau	0	0
4	Calarasi	0	0
5	Constanta	0	0
6	Covasna	0	0
7	Dambovita	0	0
8	Giurgiu	0	0
9	Ialomita	0	0
10	Ilfov	0	0
11	Olt	0	0
12	Teleorman	0	0
13	Timis	0/1	0/1
14	Vaslui	0	0
15	Arges	1/1	1/1
16	Bacau	1/1	1/1
17	Dolj	1/0	1/0
18	Galati	0/1	0/1
19	Mehedinti	0/1	0/1
20	Neamt	1/0	1/0
21	Prahova	1/0	1/0



# Remaining EIA outbreaks with positive animals



The remaining EIA animals from Alba, Arad, Bihor, Timiș and Suceava are within 30 days of confirmation.

# Conclusions

- The Programme for surveillance, control and eradication of EIA in Romania, restarted in 2010 has been updated in conformity with the requirements of FVO missions and of the audits carried out in the field, and all the recommendations of FVO missions carried out by the European Commission were closed as a consequence of their favourable achievement.
- The EIA control and eradication Programme is still a priority for Romania, the veterinary services making special logistical and financial efforts for its implementation.
- For the proper implementing of the legislation concerning the equids health, at national level there were elaborated regulations and specific procedures and instructions.
- For the monitoring of the EIA eradication programme, it was created a database in the NSVFSA's Intranet.
- The movement of the equids on the Romanian territory is carried out in specific conditions, respectively a new testing by Coggins test within ten days prior the date of dispatch in the case in which more than 3 months passed from the last testing for EIA.
- The equids foreseen in the Commission Decision 2010/346/EU are tested at the National Reference Laboratory for EIA.
- All EIA cases were registered only in nonprofessional holdings; no cases of equine infectious anaemia have been reported in sport horses.

# Conclusions

- By analysing the above data and the data presented in our previous presentations (Paff Committee in April 2018) and reports sent to European Commission, it can be noticed an accentuated decreasing of incidence of EIA in the most infected areas (North-Western and Central Part of Romania), and also **no cases or sporadic cases** in Southern and Eastern Part of Romania.
- As a consequence, please analyse the possibility of applying the principle of regionalization on the Romanian territory according to epidemiological antecedents, in order to amend the EC Decision 346/2010/EU provisions only for a part of Romanian territory.



Thank you!