

Foot and Mouth Disease in the UK (Surrey)

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SCoFCAH 2 October 2007

Agenda

- Summary of initial cluster (2 cases)
- Second cluster (6 cases)
- Epidemiology
- Reinforced measures
- Staged, risk-based movement controls
- Conclusions
- Information as at 12:00 1 Oct 2007

You are here: [Homepage](#) > [Animal health & welfare](#) > [Foot and Mouth Disease](#)

Foot and Mouth Disease

Disease surveillance & control

FMD homepage

- Latest situation
- Investigations into the outbreak
- About FMD
- Advice to farmers
- Advice to the public
- Disease control, vaccination
- Movement guidance & licences
- Food, meat and animal by-products
- Access to the countryside
- Publications & factsheets
- 2001 outbreak

See also

- Biosecurity
- Exotic Notifiable Disease Investigations
- Qualitative Risk

On 12 September Foot and Mouth Disease was confirmed at a farm in Surrey. A single Protection Zone has been put in place around the land of this farm, with a Surveillance Zone of 10 kilometres radius beyond that. Cattle on the affected farm have been culled, together with animals on an adjacent farm, where disease was confirmed by laboratory testing on the 14th September.

Initial sequencing of the virus showed this to be type O1 BFS. Laboratory results on the 15th September confirmed that the strain found at the latest infected premises is the same as that in the August outbreak, namely O1 BFS 67.

On the afternoon of Saturday 15th, the decision was taken to slaughter on suspicion pigs on a farm in close proximity to the two Infected Premises in Surrey.

A national movement ban - affecting cattle, sheep, pigs and other ruminants - was imposed throughout England, with parallel arrangements in Scotland and Wales. No movements are allowed, except under licence. As from midnight Saturday 15th September, further movements of animals susceptible to Foot and Mouth Disease direct to slaughter are permitted, under strict biosecurity conditions, from outside the Surveillance Zone in England.

All farms - particularly those in the Protection and Surveillance Zones - must implement increased biosecurity. Further details are in News Releases/Information Bulletins listed on our latest situation page.

Latest situation - Information on the latest situation in the UK.
Movement guidance and licences

If you suspect signs of any notifiable disease, you must immediately notify a Defra Divisional Veterinary Manager. If you need further information or advice not covered by these pages please contact the **Defra Helpline on 08459 33 55 77** which is currently operating between 6am to 10pm Monday to Friday and 9am to 5pm Saturday and Sunday.

External links

- [Surrey County Council](#)

Key current information

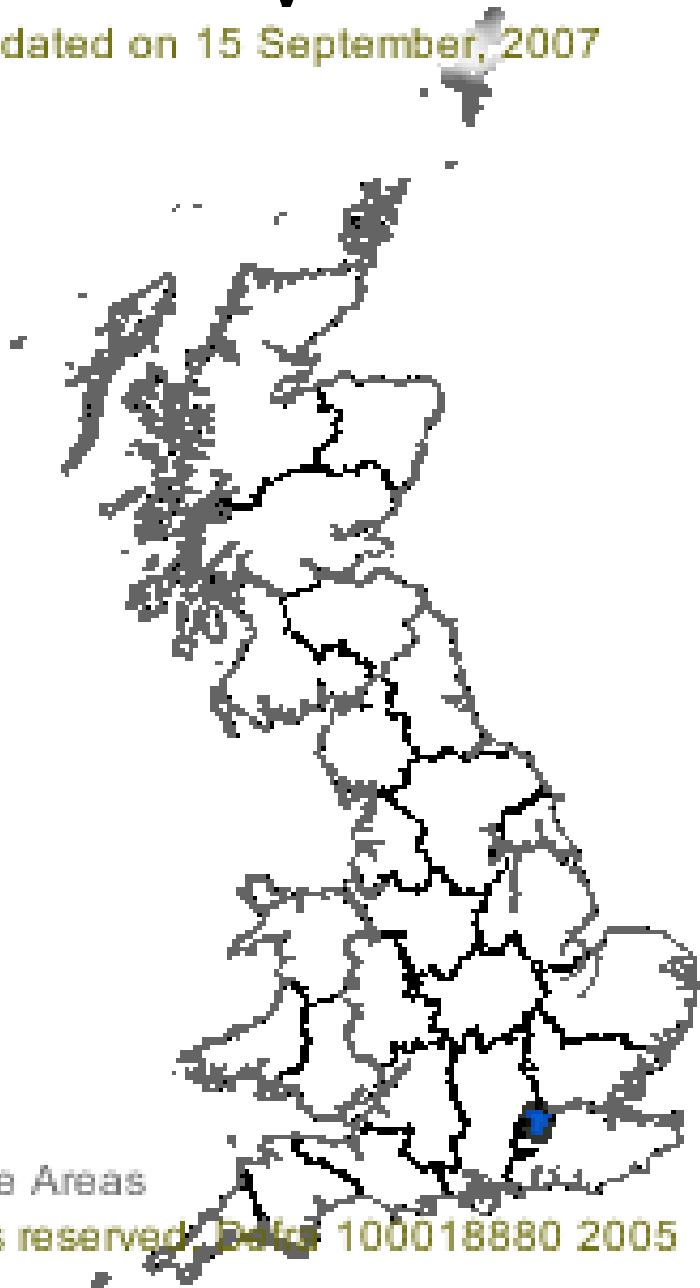


- **Declaration of a Protection Zone and Surveillance Zone in Surrey** (476 KB)
- **News story** (updated 15/09/07)
- **Information for farmers in the Protection and Surveillance Zone**
- **Interactive map**
- **Foot and Mouth:**

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/footandmouth>

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Restriction information last updated on 15 September, 2007



Animal Health Divisional Office Areas

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Initial cluster 2007

- 3 Aug: IP1 (3 locations)
- 6 Aug: IP2 (3 locations)
- 3 contact herds culled
- 24 Aug: PZs lifted
- 8 Sep: SZ lifted
- Origin: contamination from Pirbright site



IAH facility



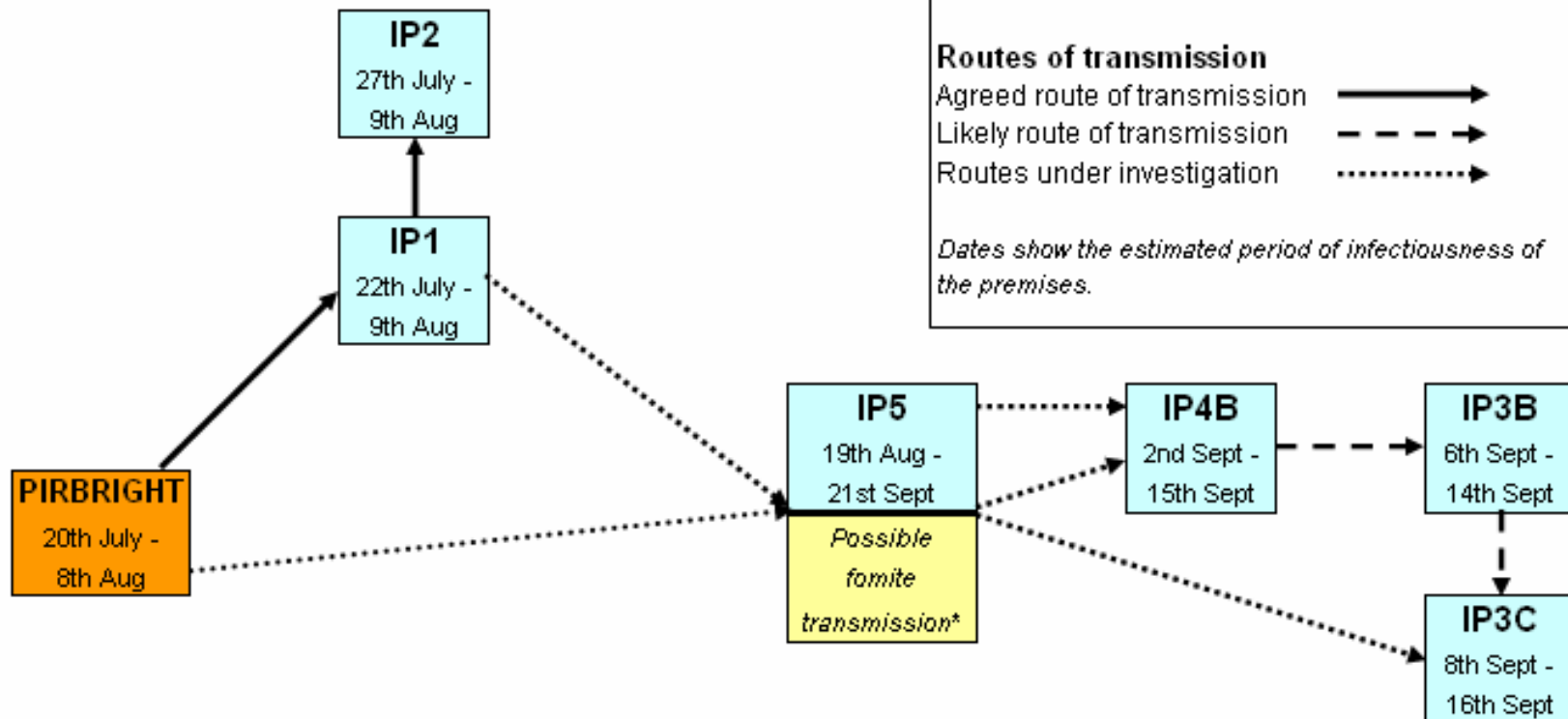
Merial facility

Second cluster – initial cases

- IP3
 - Confirmed 12 Sep 2007
 - 281 cattle
 - 8 pigs
 - 8 locations
 - Clinical findings
 - 2 locations positive in lab
 - Culling completed 16 Sep
- IP4
 - Confirmed 15 Sep
 - 54 cattle (location B)
 - 743 pigs (location A)
 - Clinical findings in cattle only
 - Laboratory – cattle positive, pigs negative
 - Culling completed 16 Sep

Infected Premises 5

- Detected 16 September. No acute signs.
- 17 out of 22 cattle with 2-3 week old lesions. All seropositive, virus negative.
- 12 out of 16 sheep seropositive; 10 with old lesions. 2 pigs – no lesions; seronegative, virus negative.
- Confirmed 17 September. Single location.

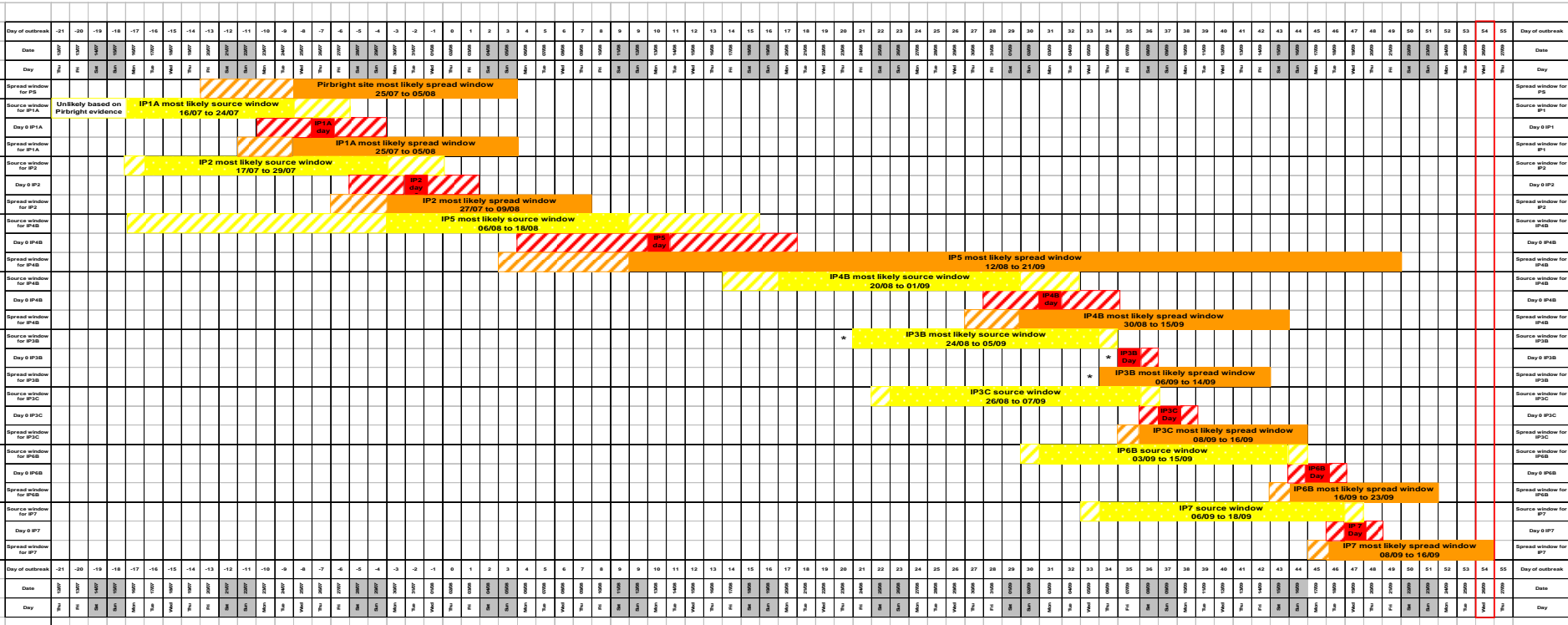


* Requires virus survival of 11 to 26 days

Infected Premises 6 & 7

- IP6
 - 21 September
 - 34 cattle
 - 2 locations
 - 2 out of 32 cattle at 1 location with 2-4 day lesions
 - 2 virus +ve
 - All seronegative
- IP7
 - 24 September
 - 16 cattle
 - Single location
 - 14 with acute signs
 - 1-4 day lesions
 - 15 virus +ve
 - 2 seropositive (with 4 day lesions)

Infection Timeline



KEY		- range of uncertainty in age of lesions		- most likely source window		- most likely day zero date		- most likely spread window	* Note: On IP3B, 28 out of 29 cattle found to be negative on serology. Therefore, expert opinion confirms that lesions ages must be five days or less. Note: Expert opinion on IP7 confirms age of lesions at 5 days PS = Pirbright site
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Infected Premises 8

- 29 September
- 134 cattle, 16 sheep
- 4 locations (3 PZ, 1 SZ, just outside PZ)
- 54 cattle at infected site. 8 with lesions, estimated maximum 3-4 days.
- Other sites no signs, initial serology negative

PZ Census

Produced by NEEG from data available at 12:30, 29th September 2007

Table. Number of premises with cattle, pigs and other stock to be clinically inspected, and number of inspections to be carried out

Spp Category	Premises	Cattle	Pigs	Other	Premises Visited	Cattle Inspected	Pigs Inspected	Others Inspected
Cattle-Pigs	28	468	964	0	28	468	964	0
Mixed	15	1228	124	0	15	1228	124	0
Sheep-Goats only	37	0	0	0	37	0	0	0
Total	80	1696	1088	0	80	1696	1088	0

SZ Census

Produced by NEEG from data available at 12:30, 29th September 2007

Type of premises	No. of premises
Premises with susceptible stock (initially obtained from Census and CTS)	230
Premises with no stock, or stock numbers unknown	706
Total premises in the SZ (Excluding PZ)	936

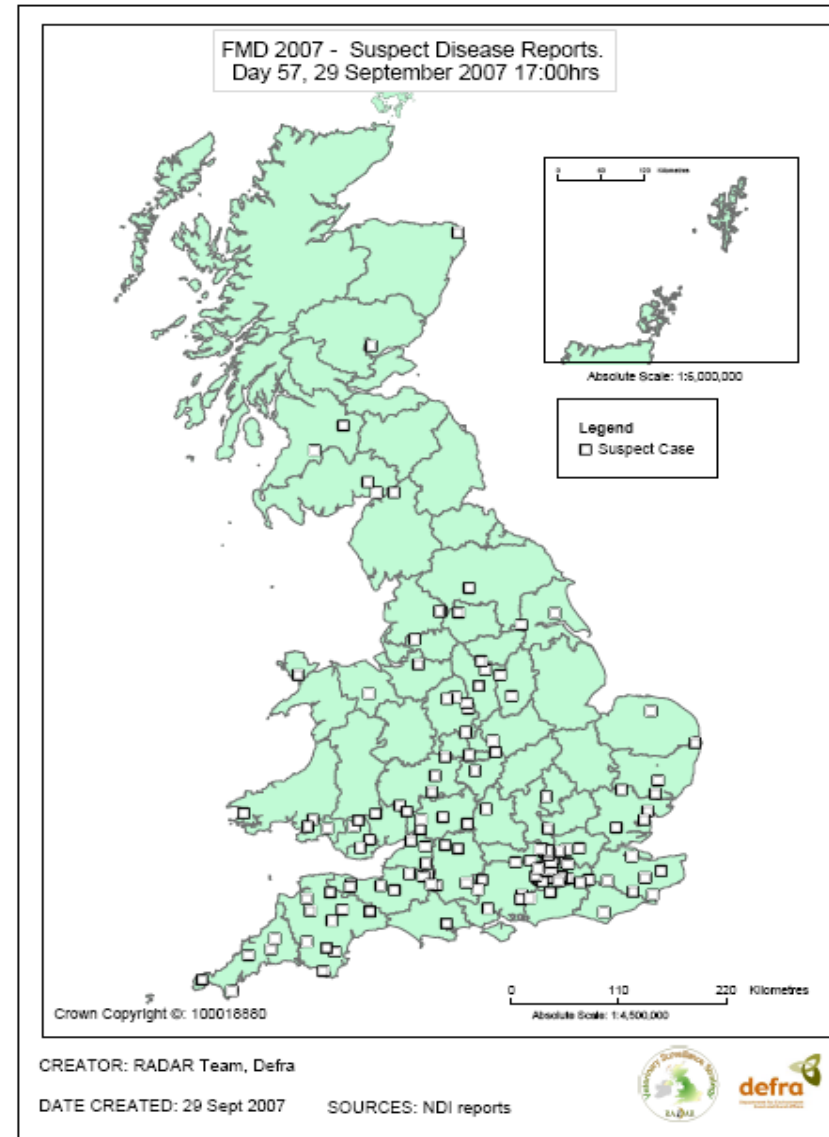
Initial estimates of stock numbers for the 148 premises indicated in the table above. *(this excludes premises where stock numbers have yet to be determined)*

	Sheep	Goats	Cattle	Pigs	Deer
Number of premises with stock (Premises are counted in each column for which they have stock)	92	66	105	41	0
Number of stock	6095	577	4764	1729	0

Epidemiology Outside PZ & SZ

- 176 report cases 3 Aug – 1 Oct (12:00).
 - 2 under investigation.
- Tracings of animal movements from IPs, PZ, SZ identified and confirmed slaughtered or restricted and under investigation – initial results all negative.
- Enhanced veterinary examination at slaughter (AME, PME) and welfare licensing visits.







Distribution of Temporary Control Zones and Report Cases

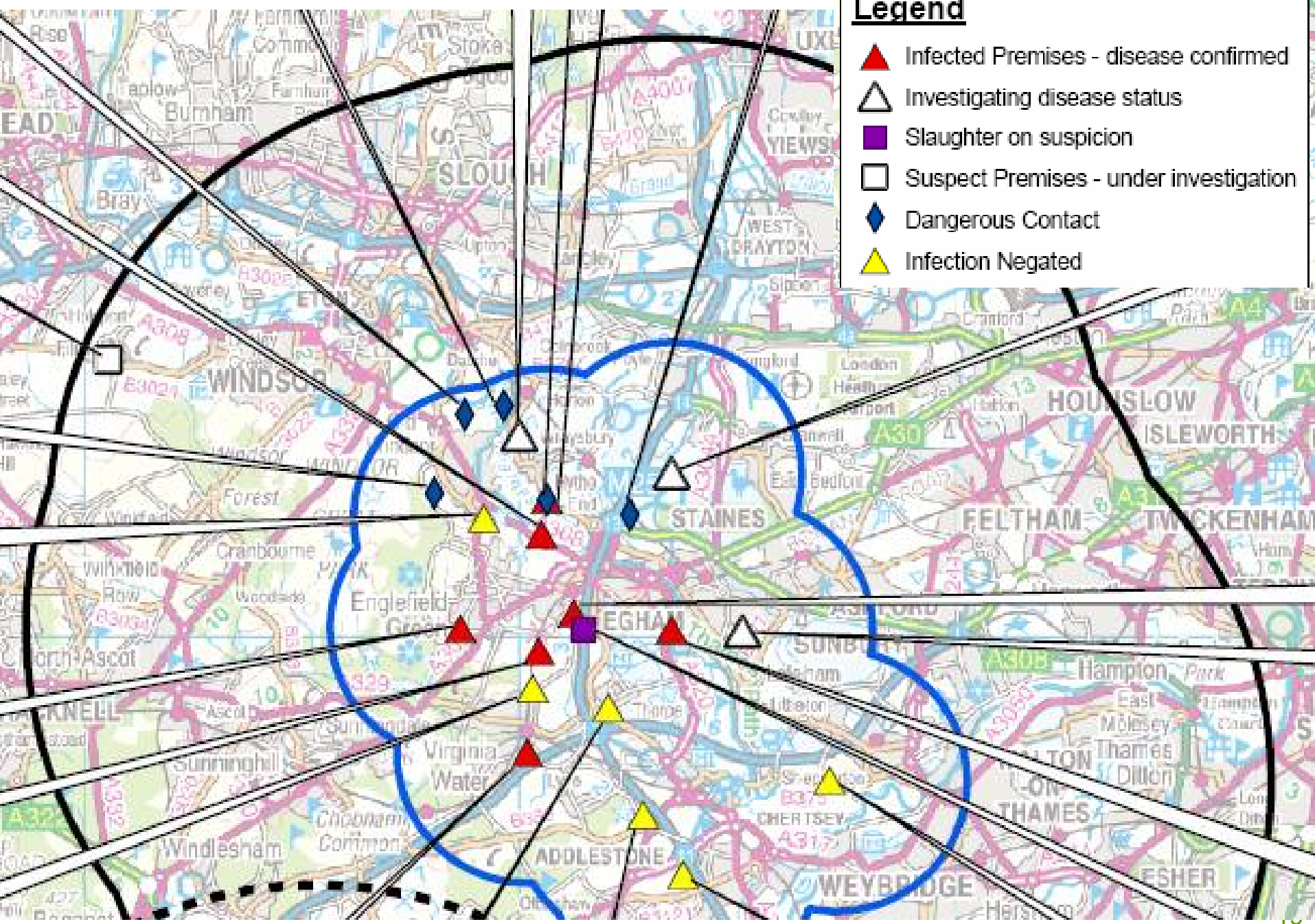


Additional Culling

- 160 cattle + 1 goat on 4 holdings (5 locations) near IP8
- Likely to be exposed to infection
- Killed as dangerous contacts, no signs of disease post mortem
- Preliminary laboratory tests negative

Legend

-  Infected Premises - disease confirmed
-  Investigating disease status
-  Slaughter on suspicion
-  Suspect Premises - under investigation
-  Dangerous Contact
-  Infection Negated



Reinforced biosecurity

Foot and Mouth Disease

Your role in stamping it out

Foot and Mouth Disease is not harmful to human health but can be very easily spread. We need your help to prevent it spreading around our county. This leaflet contains useful, practical information for people who live, work or are visiting the area shown on the accompanying map, and what you can do to help stamp it out. This message comes from Surrey Trading Standards, NFU, Defra, Animal Health and Surrey Police.

About Foot and Mouth Disease

Foot and Mouth is a highly infectious disease affecting cattle, pigs, sheep, goats and camelids (which includes camels, alpacas and llamas). These are known as the 'susceptible' animals. Animals can be infected and be shedding virus before they show signs of disease so anything that has been in contact with animals, their products or the land they have been on can add to possible spread.

The impact of Foot and Mouth Disease is devastating for farmers and their livestock. That's why restrictions are in force. Movements of susceptible animals are banned and livestock keepers have increased their biosecurity to prevent the virus spreading. Some public footpaths are also closed.

The situation now

The disease is contained within the Protection Zone but some new cases have occurred in the northern-most part of this zone. Our normal disease control measures aim to identify disease early, and to cull any infected animals as soon as possible.

At this time your area is the front line in the fight to control and eradicate the disease and we need your help to reduce the risk of spreading the virus.

What next?

If Foot and Mouth Disease spreads, serious economic losses are likely to follow and large numbers of animals may suffer. However, we do have an opportunity to avoid this if we take the right action now.

What the law requires you to do:

- You must not use footpaths which have been closed, or remove any of the closure notices.
- You must not move susceptible animals (pigs, goats, sheep, cattle, camelids and, when on livestock premises, horses) or livestock products (such as milk, manure) without a specific licence.
- In the Protection Zone (the Inner zone), horses must not leave or be taken to premises where susceptible animals are kept.
- Horses must not leave the Protection Zone, even to see a vet.
- Horse keepers must not organise or take part in hunting a drag or other trail, or point-to-point meetings in this area.
- In the Protection Zone you must not hold any gathering of animals (even horses).

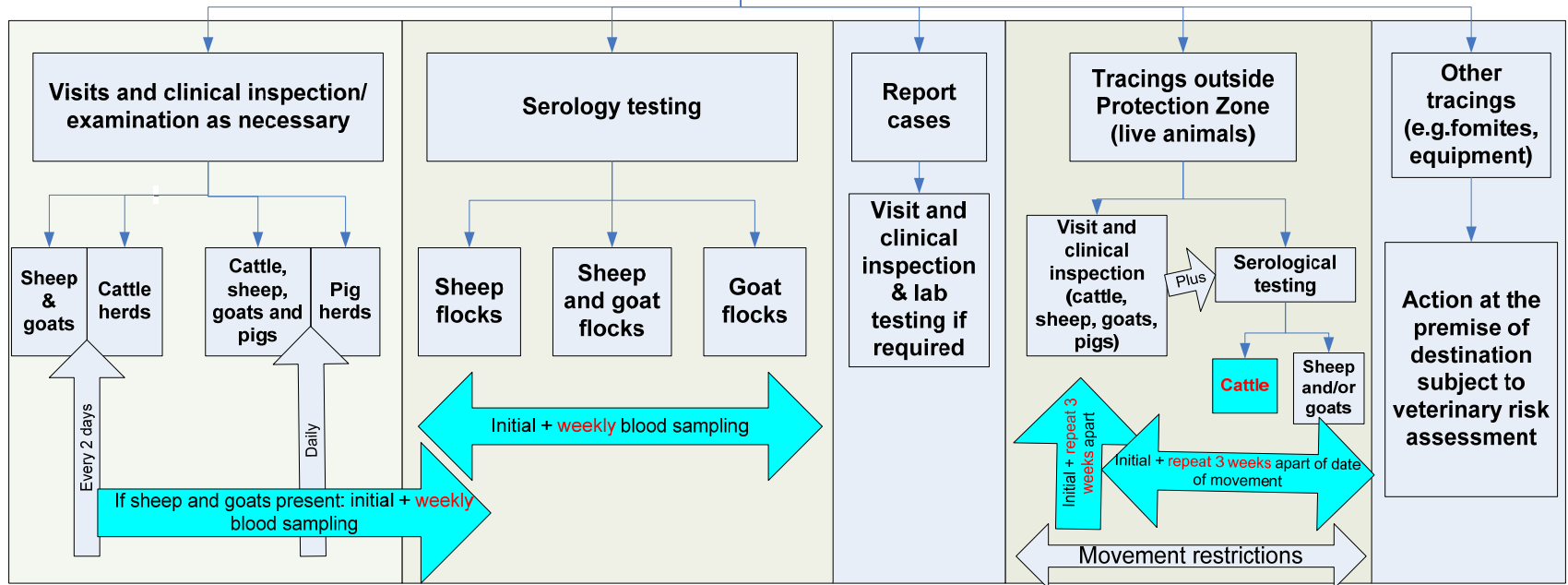
- Livestock keepers
- General public

Additional surveillance

- Sampling of cattle in PZ and SZ
- Sampling of cattle in previous SZ
- Repeated sampling of sheep
- Sampling where contamination may exist outside SZ
- Sampling of sheep outside SZ

Protection Zone (Sept 2007)

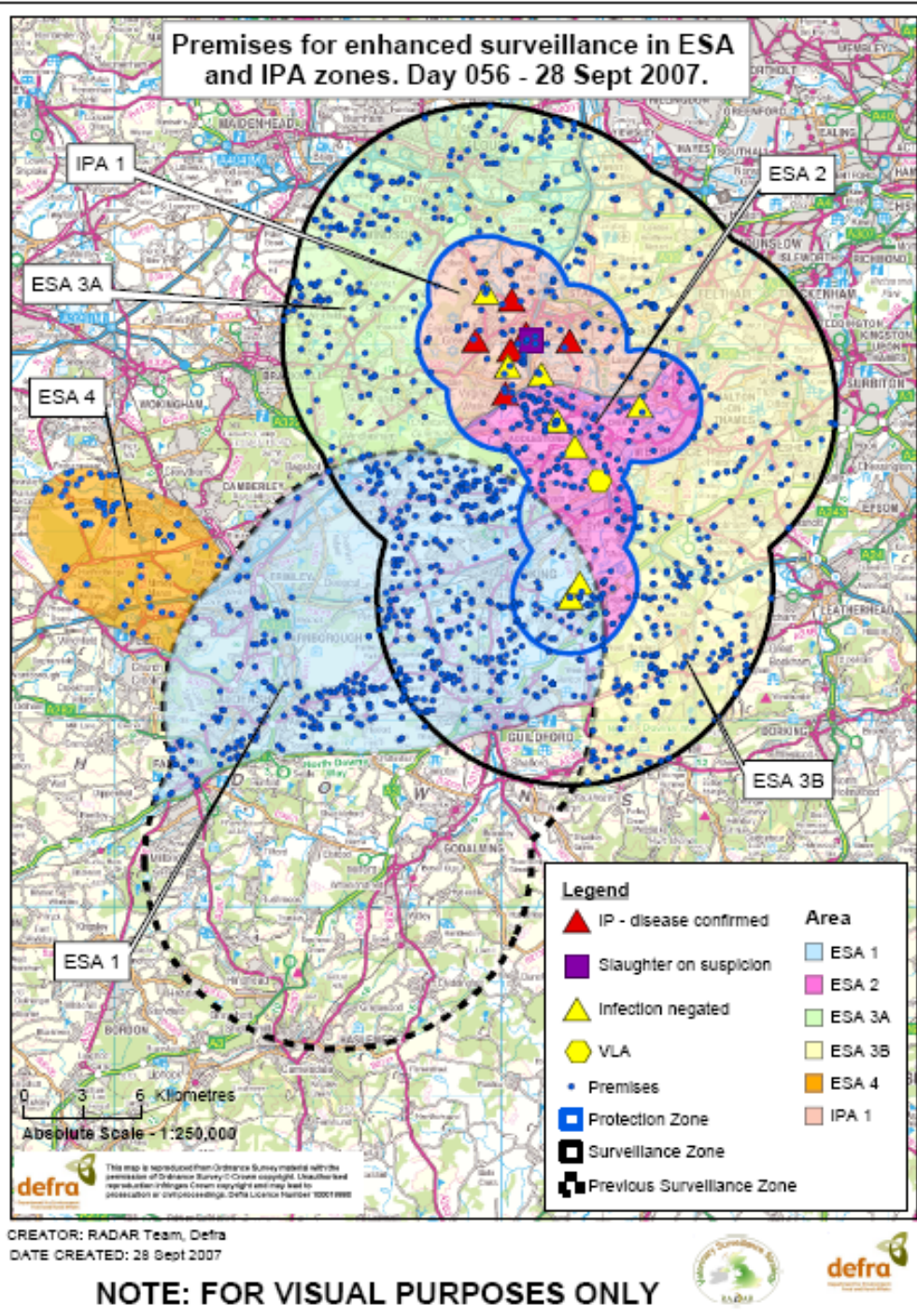
Refined Surveillance Activities



Note:

- Looking for current disease
- Clustering
- Tracings from 3 August
- Aqua and blue colour (with red colour inside) indicates modifications to previous activities in PZ (August 2007)

Premises for enhanced surveillance in ESA and IPA zones. Day 056 - 28 Sept 2007.



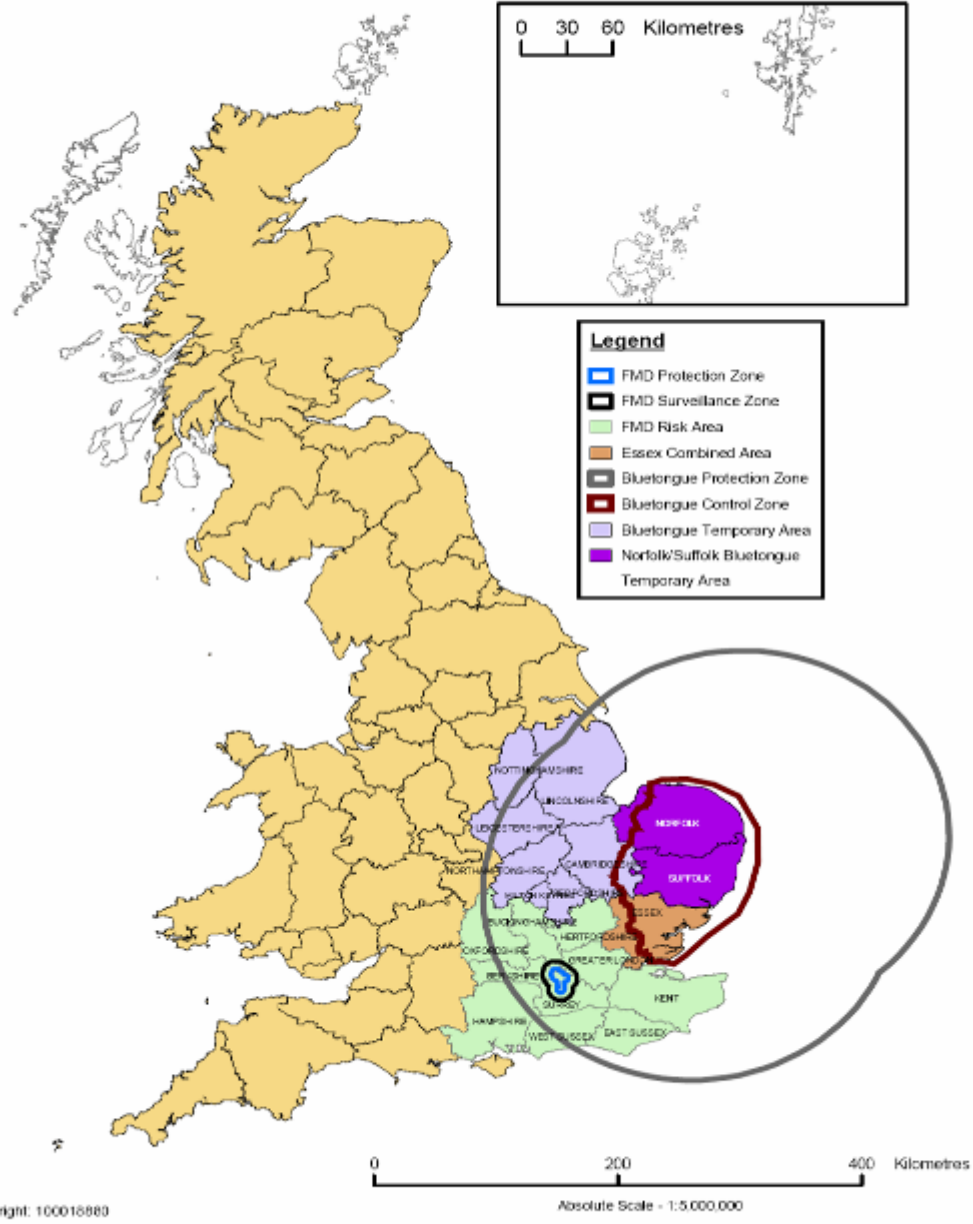
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CREATOR: RADAR Team, Defra
DATE CREATED: 28 Sept 2007

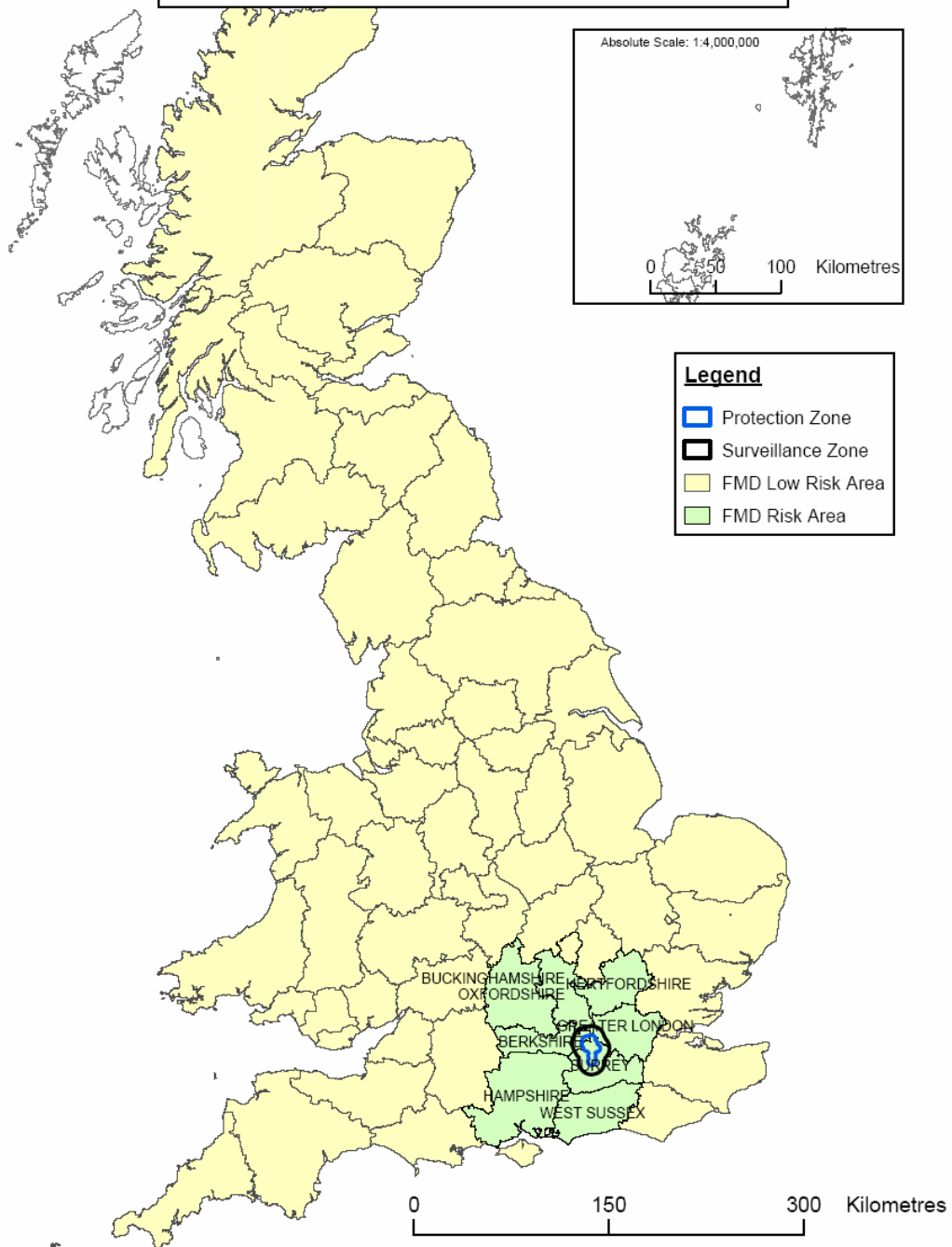
NOTE: FOR VISUAL PURPOSES ONLY



Map of Great Britain with Foot and Mouth Risk Areas and
Bluetongue Temporary Area and Illustrative Indication of Bluetongue
Control and Protection Zones.



Map of Great Britain with Foot and Mouth Risk Areas.
1st October 2007.



Legend

- Protection Zone
- Surveillance Zone
- FMD Low Risk Area
- FMD Risk Area

Conclusions

- Outbreak still localised in an area with low livestock density and few movements
- Additional culling, surveillance and biosecurity measures introduced in response to specific conditions in the area.
- Source of infection has been linked to initial Pirbright incident through virology and timeline
- Unlikely that infection is present outside 'risk area' in South East England.
- Unlikely that contaminated meat, milk or other products are in circulation