About this dossier

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Eradication: Final report for Bluetongue 2019

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: 20200313-JF3FPZEZ

Country code: HU

Reporting period

From: 2019 **To:** 2019 **Year of implementation:** 2019

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.

Bluetongue disease was detected in Hungary on 14 October 2014 in Csongrád county. In 2014 the disease spread to five counties – Csongrád, Békés, Bács-Kiskun, Tolna and Baranya. In 2014, 77 outbreaks were confirmed in total. In 2015 the disease spread to four new counties: Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Győr-Moson-Sopron, Nógrád, and Somogy. In 2015, 37 outbreaks were confirmed in total. On 20 November 2015, the measures of the protective zone were ordered for the whole of Hungary. The last BT outbreak in Hungary was confirmed on 23 November 2015.

The technical implementation of the monitoring program consists of 3 parts.

1. General (passive) surveillance
Hungarian and European legislation in force ensures that owners or keepers of animals, as well as veterinarians, must report immediately any suspicion of bluetongue to the competent authority and all suspected cases of bluetongue must be investigated. However, it has to be noted, that BTV-4 infection during 2014 and 2015 resulted only in mild clinical signs in few affected animals. Therefore we have strengthened the passive surveillance with the virological (PCR) investigations of organ and blood samples originating from ruminants, sent to the NRL for other reasons (for example suspects for other notifiable animal diseases or due to abortion).

2.Targeted (active) surveillance 2019-2020

On the basis of the relevant recommendation of the CVET team in 2018 November the eradication program has been modified for 2019-2020 with the use of sentinel animals.
In practice 86 (large scale) bovine farms were selected from the 81 veterinary districts located in the country. Animal density and closeness to water sources were taken into account, as well as their vaccination status.
Targeted (active) surveillance program started in the second half of 2019.
From August to November the same 14/15 susceptible sentinel bovine animals were sampled once per month in each selected farm to show the change of the epidemiological situation. Both serological and virological samples were taken. Sentinel animals comprise groups of unexposed animals that have not been vaccinated and are seronegative. They are managed at fixed locations and sampled regularly to detect new infections with BTV. The number of sentinel animals at a selected large-scale farm was calculated to detect a prevalence of 20% of the cattle population at the sentinel farm with 95% confidence, which adds up to at least 59 sentinel animals per county that is the geographical (sampling) unit in the surveillance program. This number is calculated to detect a prevalence of at least 5 % of the population size of the county with a 95 % confidence.

Please find attached the sample size calculation for BTV surveillance in 2019.

3.Entomological surveillance
Entomological surveillance started after the confirmation of the first outbreak on 14th October and is continuing to the present day. Vector monitoring aims to identify the genus and species of the insects captured with mosquito traps (Mosquito Trap M3). This is conducted throughout the year with one trap per county. Traps are placed at locations selected by risk assessment. Samples are taken once per month, but this frequency is increased in March, April, November, and December to once per week. The traps operate from early afternoon till dawn. The trapped midges are collected and transported to the NRL, where the vector species are determined. Culicoides imicola has not been detected in Hungary. The main role of the entomological monitoring in our surveillance program was to determine the seasonally vector free period in Hungary.

We request community co-financing for the targeted active surveillance only.

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

In 2019 the targeted sample size for BT serological and virological testing was achieved in all counties, as shown in the detailed table with negative results. According to our experts, both serological and virological (PCR) samples are necessary, because during the outbreak of 2014-2015 there were cases where serological samples were negatíve, but PCR turned out to be positive, as we have stated in the programs of previous years. We plan to continue the same monitoring program in 2020 in order to prove the lack of bluetongue virus circulation. The final aim of the program is to regaining the disease-free status of the country.

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 attachement feature) Use the textbox below to provide clarifications for the maps you attach, if needed.

The last BT outbreak was confirmed in Hungary on 23 November 2015.

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
Baranya	Cattle	36,802	70	70	70	70	0	0
Bács-Kiskun	Cattle	92,647	70	70	70	70	0	0

Békés	Cattle	69,964	60	60	60	60	0	0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	Cattle	53,338	70	70	70	70	0	0
Csongrád	Cattle	48,237	60	60	60	60	0	0
Fejér	Cattle	53,365	60	60	60	60	0	0
Győr-Moson-Sopron	Cattle	59,268	60	60	60	60	0	0
Hajdú-Bihar	Cattle	126,533	84	84	84	84	0	0
Heves	Cattle	19,624	60	60	60	60	0	0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	Cattle	65,406	60	60	60	60	0	0
Komárom-Esztergom	Cattle	18,263	60	60	60	60	0	0
Nógrád	Cattle	24,874	60	60	60	60	0	0
Pest (including Budapest)	Cattle	66,543	98	98	98	98	0	0
Somogy	Cattle	46,656	60	60	60	60	0	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	Cattle	56,224	84	84	84	84	0	0
Tolna	Cattle	34,027	60	60	60	60	0	0
Vas	Cattle	30,120	60	60	60	60	0	0
Veszprém	Cattle	52,256	60	60	60	60	0	0
Zala	Cattle	34,223	60	60	60	60	0	0
Total		988,370	1,256	1,256	1,256	1,256	0	0

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 admini-stered	Number of adults vaccinated	Number of yound animals vaccinated	Number of animals with primary vaccination (initial+ booster)
Total		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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/WITHDRAWL 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
Baranya	Cattle	280	Elisa test	280	0
Baranya	Cattle	280	PCR test	280	0
Bács-Kiskun	Cattle	280	Elisa test	280	0
Bács-Kiskun	Cattle	280	PCR test	280	0
Békés	Cattle	240	Elisa test	240	0
Békés	Cattle	240	PCR test	240	0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	Cattle	280	Elisa test	280	0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	Cattle	280	PCR test	280	0
Csongrád	Cattle	240	Elisa test	240	0
Csongrád	Cattle	240	PCR test	240	0
Fejér	Cattle	240	Elisa test	240	0
Fejér	Cattle	240	PCR test	240	0
Győr-Moson Sopron	Cattle	240	Elisa test	240	0
Győr-Moson Sopron	Cattle	240	PCR test	240	0
Hajdú-Bihar	Cattle	336	Elisa test	336	0
Hajdú-Bihar	Cattle	336	PCR test	336	0
Heves	Cattle	240	Elisa test	240	0
Heves	Cattle	240	PCR test	240	0

Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	Cattle	240	Elisa test	240	0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	Cattle	240	PCR test	240	0
Komárom Esztergom	Cattle	240	Elisa test	240	0
Komárom Esztergom	Cattle	240	PCR test	240	0
Nógrád	Cattle	240	Elisa test	240	0
Nógrád	Cattle	240	PCR test	240	0
Pest (and Budapest)	Cattle	392	Elisa test	392	0
Pest (and Budapest)	Cattle	392	PCR test	392	0
Somogy	Cattle	240	Elisa test	240	0
Somogy	Cattle	240	PCR test	240	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	Cattle	336	Elisa test	336	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	Cattle	336	PCR test	336	0
Tolna	Cattle	240	Elisa test	240	0
Tolna	Cattle	240	PCR test	240	0
Vas	Cattle	240	Elisa test	240	0
Vas	Cattle	240	PCR test	240	0
Veszprém	Cattle	240	Elisa test	240	0
Veszprém	Cattle	240	PCR test	240	0
Zala	Cattle	240	Elisa test	240	0
Zala	Cattle	240	PCR test	240	0
Total		10,048		10,048	0
			Methods of laboratory analysis	**Total number of tests**	
			Total - Elisa test	5,024	
			Total - PCR test	5,024	

COMMENT / ADDITIONAL CLARIFICATION