



# **NATIONAL SANITARY VETERINARY AND FOOD SAFETY AUTHORITY (NSVFSA)**

**BTV<sub>4</sub> in Romania**  
**PAFF Committee, 09 September 2015**  
**Brussels**

## Summary

- strategy for control of BTV<sub>4</sub> in 2015
- implementation of the monitoring programme
- implementation of the vaccination programme
- new BT outbreaks in 2015
- future approaches
- conclusions

## Strategy for control of BTV<sub>4</sub> in 2015 (1)

- Approved by the Grant Decision SANTE/VP/2015/RO/SI2.700828
- Monitoring programme
  - monthly serological testing (by ELISA) on sentinel animals from April to November, on samples taken from the susceptible animals (bovines or, in their absence, sheep and goats) to detect a prevalence of 5% with 95% confidence;
  - virusological surveillance (PCR) in clinical suspicions and in seroconversion.

## Strategy for control of BTV<sub>4</sub> in 2015 (2)

- Monitoring programme
  - entomological surveillance
    - during the activity vector period - weekly captures in mobile and fixed traps in all 42 counties;
    - during the vector free period – with monthly captures in all 42 counties;
- Vaccination programme
  - vaccination of all susceptible animals from the entire territory of Romania with an inactivated vaccine.

# Implementation of the monitoring programme

- Serological testing of sentinel animals -we had difficulties in selection of the sentinel animals in certain counties with high number of cases in 2014
- A total number of 10.201 bovines and 471 sheep and goats were tested for the selection of sentinel animals. Out of them 6168 sentinel cattle and 312 sentinel sheep and goats were selected.
- 38 clinical suspicions were reported, but they were not confirmed by PCR ... until 04 September 2015

# Epidemiological data

## No of tested animals

Bovines	Sheep and goats
10201	471

## No of sentinel animals selected

Bovines	Sheep and goats
6168	312

## No of tests carried out

ELISA	PCR
21346	434

## Implementation of the vaccination programme

- Despite of all efforts made by the National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority (NSVFSA), we did not succeed to implement the vaccination programme for 2015 because of the lack of the necessary funds
- The cost of the BT vaccination programme = the cost of the entire Romanian strategic programme for the surveillance, control and eradication of all diseases

## Implementation of the vaccination programme

- National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority approved the vaccination of the ruminants on the voluntary basis, at the requested of the animal's keeper
- 25610 bovines were voluntary vaccinated out of 75223 for which approval was granted
- 8347 sheep were vaccinated



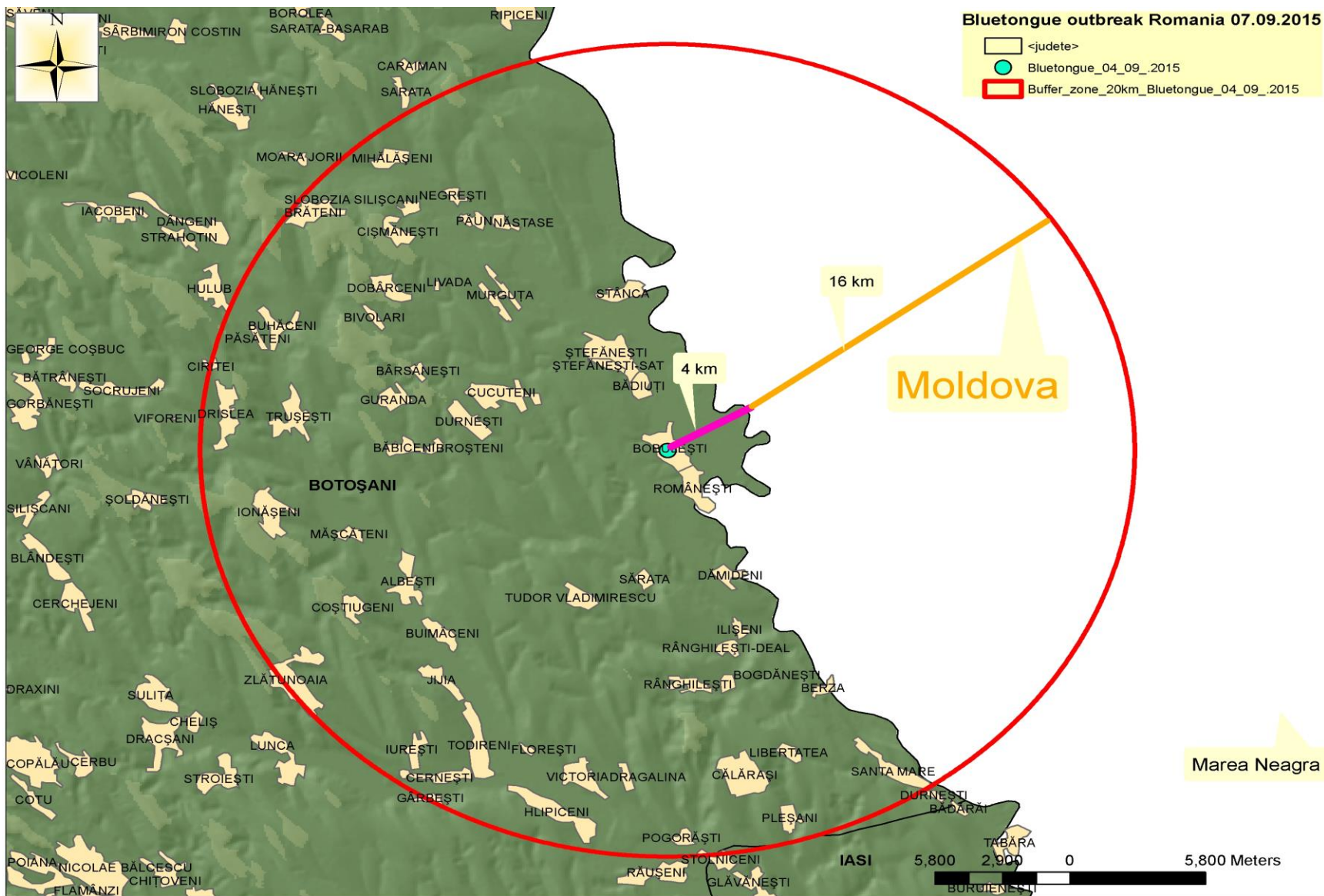
## New BT outbreaks in 2015

- In 2015 no outbreaks of disease were confirmed until 04 September
- On 04-th September 2015 the bluetongue disease was confirmed on clinical suspicions in 3 bovine animals from Bobulesti locality, Botosani county
- On 07-th September, other 5 cases were confirmed and a clinical suspicion was notified in bovine animals, in the same locality
- All cases are in backyards farms
- The cases were confirmed by the NRL for bluetongue disease
- BTV 4 serotype is identified
- The samples will be sent to Pirbright for confirmation

# New BTV cases



# New BTV cases



# Clinical signs from 2015 outbreak



## Control measures (1)

The measures applied are according to the provisions of the relevant legislation:

- Council Directive 2000/75/EC and
- the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1266/2007
- A control zone of 20 km around the infected locality was demarcated
- The measures applied in the affected locality and within control zone: symptomatic treatment of the affected animals, treatment with insecticides, clinical inspections, movement restrictions
- Following to the symptomatic treatment, the affected animals did recover

## Control measures (2)

- The BTV cases were notified to the OIE and ADNS
- The European Commission was notified by an official letter
- The sanitary veterinary authorities of Republic of Moldova was notified about the evolution of the BTV, in order to demarcate the restriction zone
- No other clinical suspicions were reported within the control zone
- The rest of the Romanian territory is under BT restriction according to the (EC) Reg. 1266/2007

## Future approach (1)

- Romania submitted at the end of March 2015, the programme for 2016 in which was included the vaccination of all ruminants from the entire territory of Romania
- This strategy should continue the vaccination programme which was approved for 2015
- Due to the large number of susceptible animals existing in Romania (around 16.000.000) and the great financial effort necessary for the implementation of the mass-vaccination, such programme will not be able to implement in 2016 as well

## Future approach (2)

- In 2016 will applied:
  - serological testing on sentinel animals and the entomological surveillance;
  - t vaccination of the ruminants on the voluntary basis, at the requested of the animal keepers.



## Conclusions

- Due to the huge amount of the necessary funds, the mass-vaccination cannot be applied
- It is need to identify another way (efficient and cheaper) for the control and eradication of the disease

Thank you for your attention!