

## About this dossier

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## Eradication: Final report for Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies 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: 20200330-MPO80748

**Country code:** PT

### 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.**

#### A. Evolution of the epidemiological situation

##### A.1. Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy

The first detection of Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy in Portugal occurred in 1990.

By the end of 2019, 1089 cases were diagnosed, from which 650 were clinical suspects and 439 were detected under the active surveillance programme. The last case was detected in 2014 on an animal born before the implementation of the feedban. No cases were detected in 2019. Please see attached file "BSE\_Evolution"

##### A.2. Scrapie

Scrapie was first detected in Portugal in December 2003 and several cases were diagnosed in the following years, the vast majority being Atypical Scrapie cases. Concerning the evolution of Scrapie epidemiological situation, please see attached file "Scrapie\_Evolution".

In 2019 a total of 22 Scrapie cases were found:

Sheep: 1 case of Classical Scrapie and 20 cases of Atypical Scrapie; one of the atypical cases was an ovine imported from Spain for immediate slaughter which died at the slaughterhouse while waiting slaughtering.

Goats: 1 case of Atypical Scrapie

The geographic distribution of these cases was the following:  
Atypical Scrapie in sheep – 1 in Norte, 4 in Centro, 2 in Lisboa e Vale do Tejo, 12 in Alentejo and 1 imported (Spain);

Classical Scrapie in sheep: 1 in Centro;

Atypical Scrapie in goats: 1 in Alentejo.

Please see attached file “Scrapie\_cases\_distribution”

B. Implementation of the activities

B.1. Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE)

The BSE Surveillance, Control and Eradication Programme is implemented in Portugal since 1996. The programme includes 2 types of surveillance:

Passive surveillance – investigation of clinical suspicions of BSE: In 2019, 6 bovines were tested as clinical suspects and all these tests were negative.

Active surveillance – the 2019 programme was carried out according to planned activities and annex III of Regulation 999/2001 and its amendments. A total of 16.918 samples were tested, distributed throughout the country and the following target groups: 14.245 fallen stock, 1440 emergency slaughtered animals, 1224 animals showing clinical signs (non-BSE) at ante-mortem examination and 3 healthy slaughtered animals. However, co-funding is asked only for 16.901 tests (16.895 risk animals and 6 clinical suspects) due to the following:

- 3 healthy slaughtered animals tested, born in Portugal, are not entitled to co-funding

- 14 risk animals, born in Portugal, had less than 48 months of age and are also not entitled for co-funding. In 2019 a confirmatory western blot, which had a negative result, was carried out in a sample from a fallen stock animal which had a previous positive rapid test.

In summary, all bovine animals tested, either under active surveillance or under passive surveillance, were BSE negative. Please see attached file BSE\_Surveillance2019.

B.2. Scrapie

The Scrapie Surveillance, Control and Eradication Programme also includes passive and active surveillance activities.

Passive surveillance – there were no clinical suspicions of Scrapie in 2019.

Active Surveillance – target groups were tested in accordance to Annex III of Regulation 999/2001 and its amendments; sheep and goat sampling was representative of each region and a total of 20.696 sheep and 1.541 goats were tested. As stated above 22 scrapie cases were detected in 2019: 1 classical case in sheep, 20 atypical cases in sheep and 1 in goats. One of the sheep atypical scrapie cases was imported. Considering the surveillance group of these cases, only one sheep was slaughtered for human consumption, the remaining sheep and the goat were all fallen stock. Please see attached file “Scrapie\_Surveillance2019”.

A total of 30 confirmatory western blot tests were carried out in small ruminants: 20 concerning 2019 cases and 10 concerning 2018 cases. Hence, co-funding is asked only for 20 western blot tests.

One discriminatory western blot (primary molecular testing) was carried out in the classical scrapie positive sample.

Regarding compensation for animals - Table G, 1 ovine slaughtered for human consumption and approved at meat inspection, sampled by active surveillance, tested positive is included.

Genotyping of positive cases is ongoing and, in 2019, 26 genotyping assays were performed but all concerning cases detected in 2017 and 2018. Since these assays all pertained animals which were found positive in previous years, no co-funding is asked. Four codons were analysed (136, 141, 154 and 171) and the most frequent genotype was AFRQ/AFRQ. Please see attached file Scrapie\_cases\_genotyping”.

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

Targets were achieved according to the approved programme and the provisions of Regulation 999/2001 and its amendments. No technical difficulties were reported.

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

A map of Scrapie cases distribution is attached to this report. Graphs showing the evolution of the epidemiological situation of BSE and Scrapie are also attached.

## **2. Tables for TSE monitoring outcome of the year**

VERY IMPORTANT: Please fill out the following tables with figures corresponding to measures performed during the implementing period (1/1 to 31/12).

NB: the Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 is thereafter quoted as the TSE Regulation.

### **Table A**

	Total positive cases detected during the implementing period		
	Classical cases	Atypical cases	Unknown
TSE	0	0	0
Scrapie (ovine animals)	1	20	0
Scrapie (caprine animals)	0	1	0

**Table B**

RAPID TESTS ON BOVINE ANIMALS		
	Age limit applied (in months)	Number of tests cases
Risk bovine animals from MSs listed in Annex to Decision 2009/719/EC	48	16,909
Risk bovine animals from MSs NOT listed in Annex to Decision 2009/719/EC	30	0
Healthy slaughtered bovine animals from MSs listed in Annex to Decision 2009/719/EC	72	3
Healthy slaughtered bovine animals from MSs NOT listed in Annex to Decision 2009/719/EC	30	0
Suspect animals and confirmatory tests		6
<b>Total</b>		<b>16,918</b>

**Table C**

Population of ewes and ewe lambs put to the ram in the Member State

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RAPID TESTS ON OVINE ANIMALS	
	Number of tests
Healthy slaughtered ovine animals	5,143
Dead ovine animals	15,046
<b>In the context of measures of control/eradication on holdings affected by TSE as described in Annexes III and VII of the TSE regulation</b>	
Ovine animals from holdings affected by classical scrapie	0
Ovine animals from holdings affected by atypical scrapie	507
Ovine animals from holdings affected by BSE	0
Suspect animals	0
<b>Total number of tests</b>	<b>20,696</b>

**Table D**

Population of goats which have already kidded and goats mated in the Member State

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RAPID TESTS ON CAPRINE ANIMALS	
	Number of tests
Healthy slaughtered caprine animals	1
Dead caprine animals	1,529
<b>In the context of measures of control/eradication on holdings affected by TSE as described in Annexes III and VII of the TSE regulation</b>	
Caprine animals from holdings affected by classical scrapie	0
Caprine animals from holdings affected by atypical scrapie	11
Caprine animals from holdings affected by BSE	0
Suspect animals	0
<b>Total number of tests</b>	<b>1,541</b>

**Table E**

Confirmatory and discriminatory tests	
	Number of tests
Confirmatory tests other than rapid tests on bovine animals	1
Confirmatory tests on ovine and caprine animals	30

Discriminatory tests on bovine animals	0
Discriminatory tests on ovine and caprine animals	1
Total number of confirmatory tests	31
Total number of discriminatory tests	1

**Table F**

Genotyping tests	
	Number of tests
Positive TSE case	26
Randomly selected ovine animals	0
Animals in scrapie infected flocks	0
Breeding programme - ewes	0
Breeding programme - rams	0
Total of number of tests	26

**Table G**

COMPENSATION FOR ANIMALS In the context of suspicion, control and eradication of TSEs	
Animals culled and destroyed	Number of animals compensated
Bovine animals	0
Ovine animals	0
Caprine animals	0
Animals slaughtered	Number of animals compensated
Ovine animals	1
Caprine animals	0
Total Bovine	0
Total Ovine + Caprine	1

## COMMENT / ADDITIONAL CLARIFICATION

For FR only animal/tests compensated/payed were considered