



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Unit 04 - Veterinary Control Programmes

SANCO/12897/2010

*Programmes for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain
animal diseases and zoonoses*

Surveillance and Eradication programme of Bluetongue

Approved* for 2011 by Commission Decision 2010/712/EU

Slovakia

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

Submission Date	Submission Number
23/04/2010	1272021850682-130

1. Identification of the programme

Member State	Disease	Species	Request of Community co-financing from beginning of	To end of
Slovakia	Bluetongue in endemic of high risk areas	Bovines and sheep and goats	2011	2011

1.1 Contact

Contact Name	Contact Phone	Contact Fax	Contact Email
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2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

3. Description of the submitted programme

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme
beginning of 2011 to end of 2011

First Year :	
Control	X
Testing	
Slaughter and animals tested positive	
Killing of animals tested positive	X
Vaccination	X
Treatment	
Disposal of products	
Eradication, control or monitoring	X

Program for Eradication : PDF detail

Last Year :	
Eradication	
Testing	X
Slaughter of positive animals	
Killing of animals tested positive	X
Extended slaughter of killing	
Disposal of products	
Other	X

4.2 Organisation, supervision and role of all stakeholders involved in the programme

Central authority with supervising and coordinating the department responsible for implementing the programme is the State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic.

Departments responsible for implementing the programme are regional (8) and district (40) veterinary and food administrations

The Director General of the State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic yearly submits to the Minister of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic for approval the BT surveillance programme with validity of the one calendar year. The programme is elaborated by the State Veterinary and Food Administration based on the valid European and national legislation and with regard to the current disease situation.

The Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic will publish the approved programme in publication organ of the ministry – Bulletin of the Ministry.

The State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic is responsible for organization of serological, virological, entomological and clinical surveillance, manages and controls the Regional Veterinary and Food Administrations and District Veterinary and Food Administrations.

BT diagnostics in compliance with the O.I.E. diagnostic manual includes:

- clinical examination
- serological examination
- virological examination

The reference laboratory for BT – The State Veterinary Institute in Zvolen is responsible for laboratory diagnostics associated with serological, virological and entomological surveillance. The National Reference Laboratory cooperates with the reference laboratory of the European Communities.

4.3 Description and demarcation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented

4.3 Description and demarcation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented

The programme will be applied in all territory of the Slovak Republic and will be modified during performing of the programme with respect to the present epidemiological situation.
Maps and table enclosed in attachment- fig 3, 4, 5.

4.4 Description of the measures of the programme

4.4.1 Notification of the disease

As regards Act No. 39/2007 Coll. on veterinary care and amendment of some acts Article 37, an owner, keeper of animals shall be obliged to notify without any delay the veterinary administration authority of any suspicion of the disease and death of an animal and to allow examination of such animal.
As regards Regulation (EC) 1774/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 October 2002 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products, an owner, keeper or other natural or legal persons authorized to dispose of live animals or products of animal origin shall be obliged to notify without any delay the respective authority of each suspicion of buetangue. After notification of the suspicion of the disease the respective authority shall order to perform official supervision over the holding.

Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting:

The competent authority responsible for performing of the control programme is the State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic and the competent authority confirms its commitment to submit a complete report on actions and expenditures in the framework of this programme and to provide additional information when they are request by the Commission.

4.4.2 Target animals and animal population

The programme involves all herds of sensitive animals (bovines, sheep, goats and other farm ruminants) in all territory of the Slovak Republic.

4.4.3 Identification of animals and registration of holdings

4.4.3 Identification of animals and registration of holdings

The basic condition at eradication is animal identification stipulated by the Act 39/2007 Coll. according to which animals must be identified and their identification data must be registered with the central register of animals – Central Database of Livestock – identification according to Regulation EC 1760/2000– cattle, and according to 21/2004 – sheep and goats. Details on identification of cattle are indicated in the Decree of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic of 29 Jul 2004 No. 372/2004 Z. z. on identification and registration of bovine and on keeping the central register of bovine. Details on identification of sheep and goats are indicated in the Decree of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic of 26th July 2007 No. 371/2007 on identification and registration of sheep and goats on keeping the central register of sheep and goats. In compliance with this decree the sheep and goats are identified with unique number.

Total number of registered cattle farms in central database as to 20. 4. 2010 -- 9693

Total number of registered sheep farms in central database as to 20.4. 2010 –3399

Total number of registered goat farms in central database as to 20. 4. 2010 – 567

4.4.4 Qualifications of animals and herds

The animals on the farm are identified by self- registering ear- marks with a number of animal and holding.

4.4.5 Rules of the movement of animals

In relation to Bluetongue, the movement of animals is according to EU legislation mainly Regulation (EC) 1286/2007/EC.

4.4.6 Tests used and sampling schemes

Requirements for bluetongue monitoring to be implemented in restricted zones and outside restricted zones
Serological monitoring with sentinel animals:
Consists of in advance elaborated program of the SVFA of the SR for the respective calendar year, in which susceptible farm animal species are serologically tested for BT. It is focused for detection of BTV presence through targeted serological and/or virological tests and estimation of the risk of BT infection
• Number of samples taken must be adequate in respect of structure of cattle population within one geographical unit (area in territorial sphere of authority of RVFA), so that the greatest risk of BTV presence in cattle population in the given geographical unit is monitored
monitoring within a region is coordinated by the respective RVFA

4.4.6 Tests used and sampling schemes

- Animals which were vaccinated against the respective virus must not be included in a number of samples taken for BTV presence
- Sentinel animals shall be tested at least every month during the period of activity of the vector involved, if known. In the absence of such information, the sentinel animals shall be tested at least monthly throughout the year. However, the testing frequency may be adjusted to the seasonal variations of the epidemiological situation during the year to establish the beginning and the end of the circulation of bluetongue virus within the restricted zones.
- Where possible, sentinel animals must be bovine animals.

Sampling must present detection of 0,5 % prevalence with 95% probability in geographical unit defined in a part „Characteristics of a sample for serological surveillance“ and in compliance with the national monitoring for the year 2010.

Basic test: serological test for the monitoring is competitive ELISA.

In SR, the monitoring of BT has been performed since April 2008 in holdings of sentinel animals. Totally 100 farms had been selected and on each 10 animals from which the blood is taken once a month for serological examination.

Virological surveillance:

Consist of elaborated program of the SVFA of the SR for the respective calendar year, in which susceptible animal species are virologically tested for BT. It is focused for detection of BTV presence through targeted virological tests and estimation of the risk of BT infection presence in the country or in zone.

Number of samples taken must be adequate in respect of structure of cattle population within one geographical unit

Randomly chosen animals shall be tested every month to detect 20 % prevalence with 95% confidence during the period of activity of the vector involved. The testing frequency may be adjusted to the seasonal variations of the epidemiological situation during the year to establish the beginning and the end of the circulation of bluetongue virus within the restricted zones. Tested animals must be bovine animals.

virological test for the monitoring is RT-PCR.

Entomological surveillance:

Consists of an annual programme of an active vector catching through the use of traps in cattle holdings or in sheep holdings in case when sheep are accommodated in holdings, aimed at gathering of information on the proven and potential vector species, their distribution and seasonal profiles on the whole territory of the SR. Entomological surveillance will be performed in each geographical unit of the SR and is ensured by the respective RVFA. Entomological surveillance is performed:

-in case of a low risk of BTV introduction the monitoring is performed evenly distributed during the whole year

-in case of a high risk of BTV introduction the monitoring is aimed at a risk zone and the time

Usage of the test

The SVI Zvolen determines from each sample total number of *Culicoides* spp. and out of these - *C. imicola*, *C. obsoletus* Complex, *C. Pulicaris* Complex, *C. Nubeculosus* complex, *C. dewulfi*.

Grats, maps and enclosed in attachment - Fig.-6, 7, 8, 9, 11.

4.4.7 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes

Vaccination against BT in other manner as it is allowed by EU legislation is prohibited. Because the Slovak Republic is at present without an active BT virus circulation, vaccination is not performed on the territory of the Slovak Republic.

Program for Eradication : PDF detail

4.4.8 Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure

In a restricted zone applies bio security measures in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1266/2007

4.4.9 Measures in case of a positive result

All measures taken in case of positive results will be in compliance with EU legislation, mainly with Council Directive 2000/75/EC laying down specific provisions for the control and eradication of bluetongue and with Commission Regulation (EC) No 1266/2007 on implementing rules for Council Directive 2000/75/EC as regards the control, monitoring, surveillance and restrictions on movements of certain animals of susceptible species in relation to bluetongue.

4.4.10 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

The farmers will be compensated by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic for costs and losses arisen in consequence with enforcement of emergency veterinary measures in accordance with the Act No. 39/2007 Coll. Article 45 concerning veterinary care and amending certain related laws, as amended (Veterinary Act).

4.4.11 Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting

The competent authority responsible for performing of the control programme is State Veterinary Administration of the Slovak Republic and the competent authority confirms its commitment to submit a complete report on actions and expenditures in the framework of this programme and to provide additional information when they are request by the Commission.

5. Benefits of the programme

Prevention of Bluetongue infection spreading in the Slovak Republic
Reduction of economical losses caused by restriction of trade
Reduction of economical losses caused by the disease

5. Benefits of the programme

6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years

6.1 Evolution of the disease

6.1.1 Data on herds for year:

Year	Region	Total Nber of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked	Number of positive herds	Number of new positive herds	Number of herds depopulated	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	% herds coverage	Indicators		
											% positive herds prevalence	% new positive herds incidence	% positive herds prevalence
2009	Bratislava	81	5	5	0	0	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%	
	Trnava	552	10	10	0	0	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%	
	Prešov	1,584	17	17	0	0	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%	
	Košice	890	15	15	0	0	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%	
	Trencin	492	10	10	0	0	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%	
	Žilina	2,618	13	13	0	0	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%	
	Banská Bystrica	3,248	15	15	0	0	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%	
	Nitra	766	15	15	0	0	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%	
	Sum:	10,231	100	100	0	0	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%	
	2008	Bratislava	96	5	5	0	0	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%
Trnava		567	10	10	0	0	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%	
Trencin		512	10	10	0	0	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%	
Prešov		1,632	17	17	0	0	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%	
Košice		993	15	15	0	0	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%	
Nitra		782	15	15	0	0	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%	
Žilina		2,740	13	13	0	0	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%	

Program for Eradication : PDF detail

6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years

6.1 Evolution of the disease

6.1.1 Data on herds for year:

Year	Region	Total Nber of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked	Number of positive herds	Number of new positive herds	Number of herds depopulated	Indicators			
								% positive herds depopulated	% herds coverage	% positive herds herd prevalence	% new positive herds incidence
2008	Banská Bystrica	3,012	15	15	0	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Sum:	10,334	100	100	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
2007	Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Sum:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
2006	Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Sum:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
2005	Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Sum:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total :	20,565	200	200	0	0	0				

6.1.2 Data on animals for year:

Year	Region	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of animals tested	Number of animals tested individually	Number of positives animals	Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals prevalence
	Bratislava	14,031	50	50	50	0	0	0	100%	0%
	Košice	45,833	150	150	150	0	0	0	100%	0%
	Nitra	70,582	150	150	150	0	0	0	100%	0%

Program for Eradication : PDF detail

6.1.2 Data on animals for year:

Year	Region	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of animals tested	Number of animals tested individually	Number of positives animals	Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals prevalence
2009	Prešov	78,566	170	170	170	0	0	0	100%	0%
	Trenčín	45,500	100	100	100	0	0	0	100%	0%
	Trnava	82,090	100	100	100	0	0	0	100%	0%
	Žilina	55,619	130	130	130	0	0	0	100%	0%
	Sum:	469,659	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0%
2008	Banská Bystrica	80,413	150	150	150	0	0	0	100%	0%
	Braňslava	14,797	50	50	50	0	0	0	100%	0%
	Košice	46,663	140	140	140	0	0	0	100%	0%
	Nitra	75,719	230	230	230	0	0	0	100%	0%
	Prešov	80,475	170	170	170	0	0	0	100%	0%
2007	Trenčín	51,002	100	100	100	0	0	0	100%	0%
	Trnava	87,591	100	100	100	0	0	0	100%	0%
	Žilina	61,691	130	130	130	0	0	0	100%	0%
	Sum:	498,351	1,070	1,070	1,070	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
2006	Sum:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
2005	Sum:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Total:		968,010.00	2,070.00	2,070.00	2,070.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Program for Eradication : PDF detail

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year :

Year	Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
2009	Banská Bystrica	serological test	ELISA	1,780	0
	Bratislava	serological test	ELISA	600	0
	Košice	serological test	ELISA	1,800	0
	Nitra	serological test	ELISA	1,779	0
	Prešov	serological test	ELISA	2,040	0
	Trenčín	serological test	ELISA	1,200	0
	Trnava	serological test	ELISA	1,198	0
	Žilina	serological test	ELISA	1,550	0
			Sum:	11,947	0
2008	Banská Bystrica	serological test	ELISA	1,325	0
	Bratislava	serological test	ELISA	448	0
	Košice	serological test	ELISA	1,240	0
	Nitra	serological test	ELISA	1,320	0
	Prešov	serological test	ELISA	1,520	0
	Trenčín	serological test	ELISA	880	0
	Trnava	serological test	ELISA	899	0
	Žilina	serological test	ELISA	1,169	0
			Sum:	8,801	0
2007	Slovakia	serological test	0	0	0
			Sum:	0	0
2006	Slovakia	serological test	0	0	0
			Sum:	0	0
2005	Slovakia	serological test	0	0	0
			Sum:	0	0
			Total:	20,748	0

Program for Eradication : PDF detail

6.3 Data on infection for year :

Year	Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animal infected
		Sum:	
		Total:	

6.4 Data on the status of herds at the end of year

Year	NUTS Region	Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Not Free or not officially free from disease		Free or officially free from disease status suspended	Free from disease	Officially free from disease
		Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals			
		Unknown		Last check positive		Last check negative		
		Total:						

6.5 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year

Year	Region	Information on vaccination or treatment programme				Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	Number of adults vaccinated	Number of young animals vaccinated
		Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated			
		Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme		Number of herds vaccinated or treated				
		Total:						

Program for Eradication : PDF detail

6.5 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year

Year	Region	Information on vaccination or treatment programme					
		Total number of herds animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	Number of adults vaccinated
Total:							

6.6 Data on wildlife

6.6.1 Estimation of wildlife population for year :

Year	Region	Species	Method of estimation	Estimation of the population
Total:				
				Sum:

6.6.2 Monitor of wildlife for year:

Year	Region	Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of positive samples
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Program for Eradication : PDF detail

6.6.3 Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year:

Year	Region	Square km	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment to be administered	Number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment to be administered
Total:					

7. Targets

7.1 Targets related to testing (one table for each year of implementation)

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year:

Year	Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests
2011	SLOVAKIA	ELISA	Bovines	blood	surveillance	13,000
	SLOVAKIA	entomological monitoring	Bovines	insect Culicoides	surveillance	344
	SLOVAKIA	RT - PCR	Bovines	blood	surveillance	1,000
Total:						14,344

7.1.2 Targets on testing herds and animals

7.1.2.1 Targets on the testing of herds for year:

Year	Region	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds expected to be checked	Number of expected positive herds	Number of expected new positive herds	Number of herds expected to be depopulated	Target indicators		
							% positive herds expected to be depopulated	Expected % herd coverage	% positive herds Expected period herd prevalence

Program for Eradication : PDF detail

7.1.1.2 Targets on testing herds and animals

7.1.1.2.1 Targets on the testing of herds for year :

Year	Region	Total number of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds expected to be checked	Number of expected positive herds	Number of expected new positive herds	Number of herds expected to be depopulated	Target indicators				% new positive herds Expected herd incidence	
								Expected % herd coverage	% positive herds Expected period herd prevalence	Number of herds expected to be depopulated	% positive herds expected to be depopulated		
2.011.00	Banská Bystrica	3,248	15	15	0	0	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%	
	Bratislava	81	5	5	0	0	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%	
	Košice	890	15	15	0	0	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%	
	Nitra	766	15	15	0	0	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%	
	Prešov	1,584	17	17	0	0	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%	
	Trenčín	492	10	10	0	0	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%	
	Trnava	552	10	10	0	0	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%	
	Žilina	2,618	13	13	0	0	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%	
	Sum:		10,231	100	100	0	0	0					
	Total:		10,231	100	100	0	0	0					

7.1.1.2.2 Targets on the testing of animals for year:

Year	Region	Total number of animals	Number of animals under the programme	Number of animals expected to be tested	Number of animals to be tested individually	Number of expected positive animals	Number of animals with positive result expected to be slaughtered or culled	Slaughtering			% positive animals (Expected animal prevalence)
								Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered	Expected % coverage at animal level	% positive animals (Expected animal prevalence)	
2011	Banská Bystrica	77,438	150	150	150	0	0	0	100%	0%	0%
	Bratislava	14,031	50	50	50	0	0	0	100%	0%	0%
	Košice	45,833	150	150	150	0	0	0	100%	0%	0%

Program for Eradication : PDF detail

7.1.2.2 Targets on the testing of animals for year:

Year	Region	Total number of animals	Number of animals under the programme	Number of animals expected to be tested	Number of animals to be tested individually	Number of expected positive animals	Number of animals with positive result expected to be slaughtered or culled	Slaughtering			Target indicators	
								Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered	Expected % coverage at animal level	% positive animals (Expected animal prevalence)		
2011	Nitra	70,562	150	150	150	0	0	0	100%	0%		
	Prešov	78,566	170	170	170	0	0	0	100%	0%		
	Trenčín	45,500	100	100	100	0	0	0	100%	0%		
	Trnava	82,090	100	100	100	0	0	0	100%	0%		
	Žilina	55,619	130	130	130	0	0	0	100%	0%		
	Sum:		469,659	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0			
Total:		469,659	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0				

7.2 Targets on qualification of herds and animals for year:

Year	Region	Total number of herds and animals under the programme	Expected unknown		Last check positive		Last check negative		Expected free or officially free from disease status suspended		Expected free from disease		Expected officially free from disease	
			Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals
Targets on the status of herds and animals under the programme														
Expected not free or not free from disease														
Sum:														
Total:														

7.3 Targets on vaccination or treatment

Program for Eradication : PDF detail

7.3 Targets on vaccination or treatment

7.3.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment for year :

Targets on vaccination or treatment programme								
Year	NUTS Region	Total number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered	Number of adults expected to be vaccinated	Number of young animals expected to be vaccinated
		Sum:						
		Total:						

7.3.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year

Targets on vaccination or treatment programme					
Year	NUTS Region	Square km	Number of doses of vaccine or treatments expected to be administered in the campaign	Expected number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered
			Sum:		
			Total:		

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year

Year	Cost Category	Specification	Cost related to	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding request
2,011	1. Testing	ELISA	Cost of sampling	13,000	8.3	107,900.00	yes
		Entomological monitoring	Cost of sampling	344	49.8	17,131.20	yes
		RT - PCR	Cost of sampling	1,000	66.4	66,400.00	yes

Program for Eradication : PDF detail

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year

Year	Cost Category	Specification	Cost related to	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding request	
2,011	1. Testing		Sum:	14,344		191,431.20		
	2. Vaccination or treatment	0	0	0	0		no	
	2. Vaccination or treatment		Sum:	0	0	0.00		
	3. Slaughter and destruction	0	0	0	0		no	
	3. Slaughter and destruction		Sum:	0	0	0.00		
	4. Cleaning and disinfection	0	0	0	0		no	
	4. Cleaning and disinfection		Sum:	0	0	0.00		
	5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)	0	0	0	0		no	
	5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)		Sum:	0	0	0.00		
	6. Consumables and specific equipment	0	0	0	0		no	
	6. Consumables and specific equipment		Sum:	0	0	0.00		
				Sum:	14,344	Sum:	191,431.20	
			Total:		14,344	Sum:	191,431.20	

2,011.00

Fig. No.1 – Districts included into restriction zones in the Slovak Republic

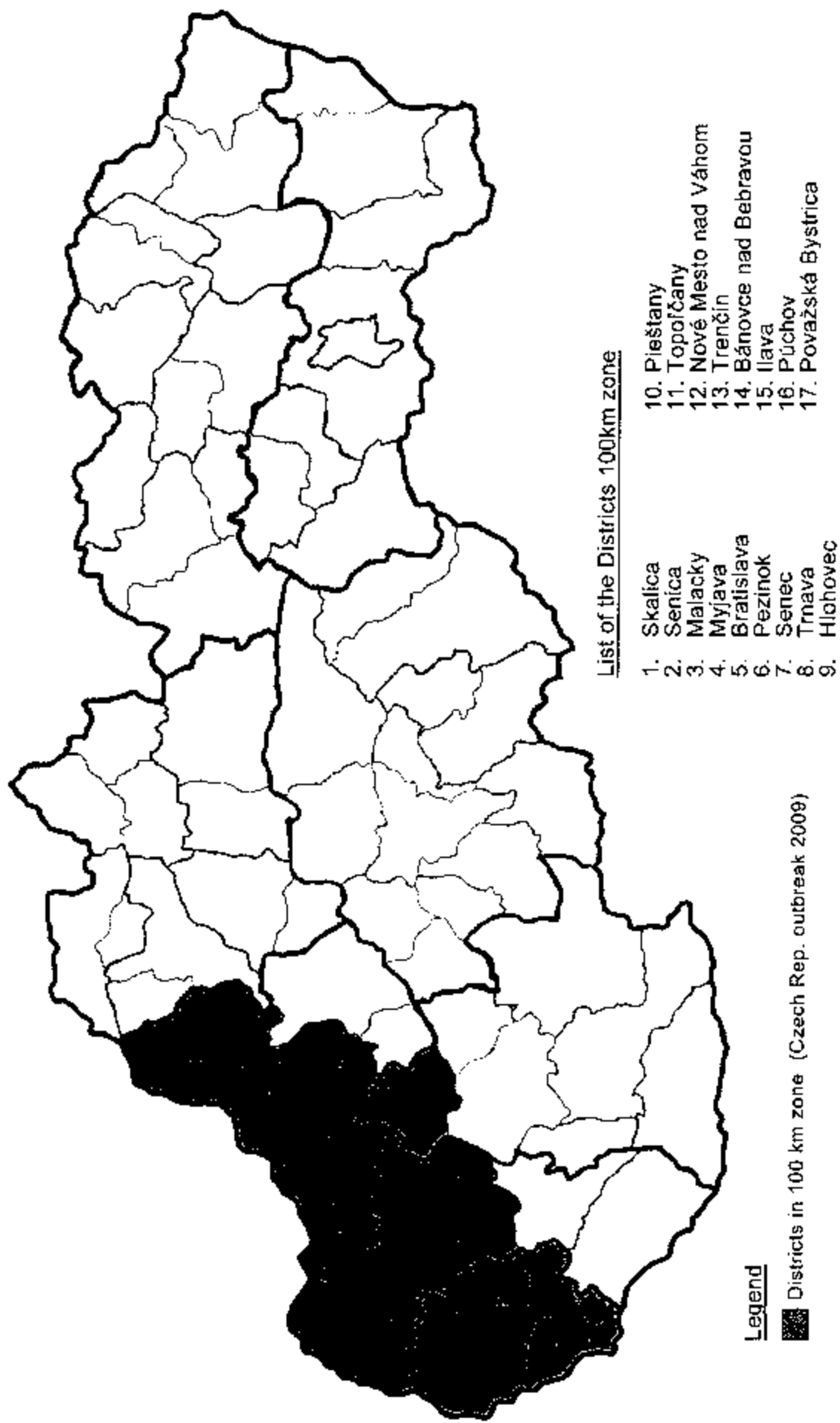


Fig. No. 2 – Location of the BT sentinel farms in the SR and Districts in 100 km zone and 150 km zone of BT in the Czech Republic

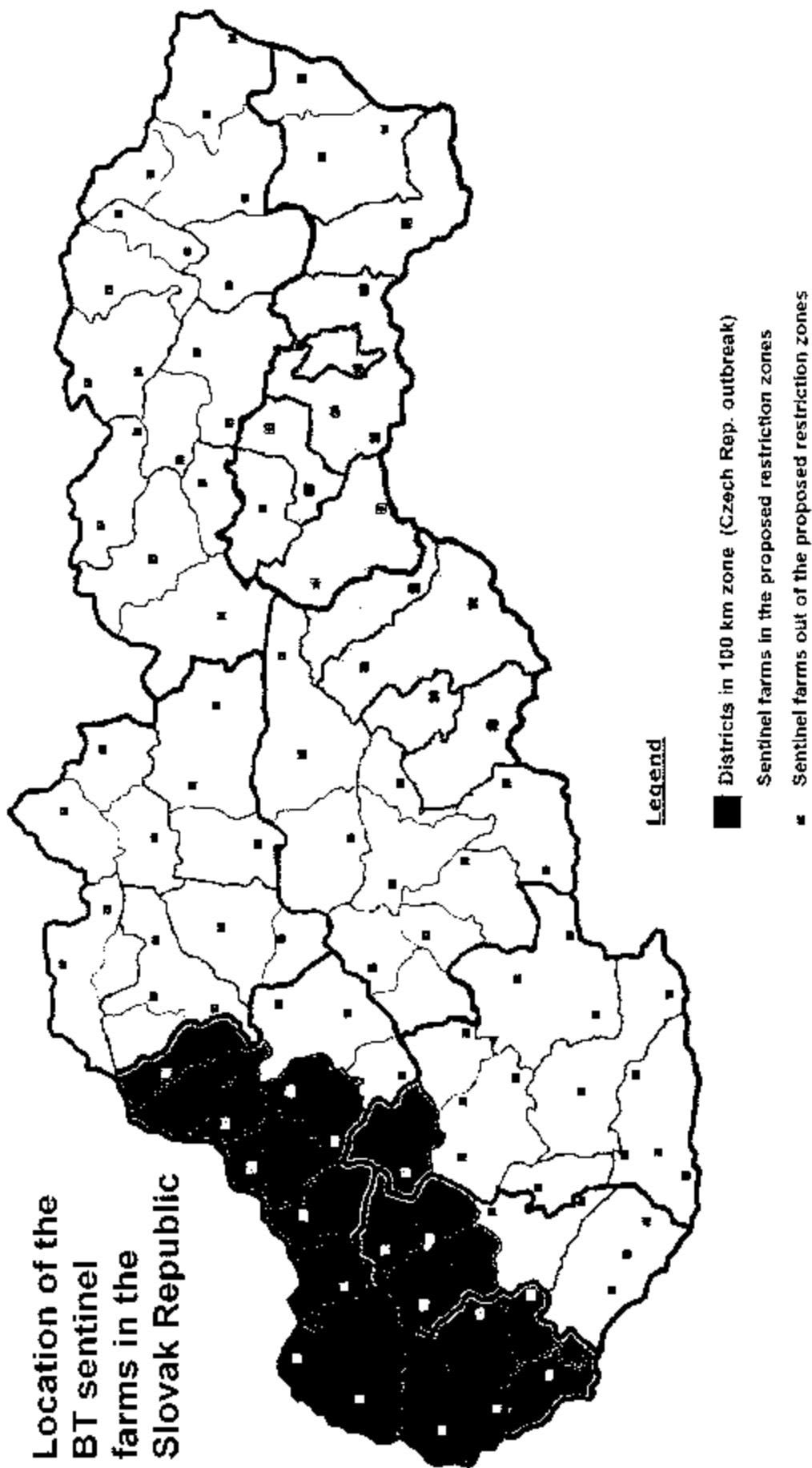
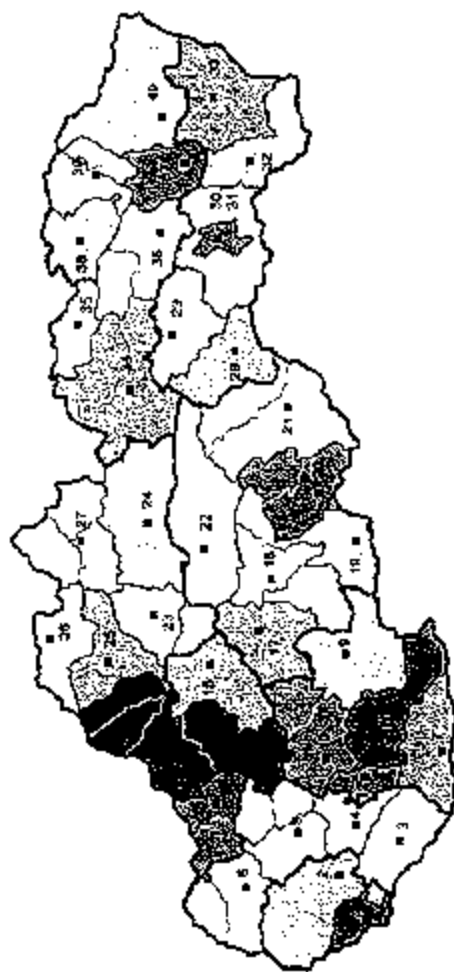


Fig. No. 3 Fig. Summary of samples investigated in the National Monitoring Program of Bluetongue in Slovakia in 2009 (sentinel animals)

Region	Number of districts	Number of farms	Samples investigated/POSIT
Bratislava	8	5	600/0
Trnava	7	10	1198/0
Trenčín	9	10	1200/0
Nitra	7	15	1779/0
Banská Bystrica	13	15	1780/0
Žilina	11	13	1550/0
Prešov	13	17	2040/0
Košice	11	15	1800/0
Total	79	100	11947/0

Fig. No. 4 – District Veterinary and Food Administrations in the Slovak Republic



1	Braňislava	10	Nitra	19	Veľký Krtíš	28	Košňava	37	Vranov nad Topľou
2	Senec	11	Topoľčany	20	Lučenec	29	Spišská Nová Ves	38	Bardejov
3	Dunajská Streda	12	Šaľa	21	Rimavská Sobota	30	Košice – mesto	39	Svidník
4	Galanta	13	Nové Mesto n/V	22	Banská Bystrica	31	Košice – okolie	40	Humenné
5	Trnava	14	Trenčín	23	Martin	32	Trebišov		
6	Senica	15	Prievidza	24	Liptovský Mikuláš	33	Michalovce		
7	Komárno	16	Púchov	25	Žilina	34	Prehrad		
8	Nové Zámky	17	Žiar n/Hronom	26	Čadca	35	Stará Dubovňa		
9	Levice	18	Zvolen	27	Dolný Kubín	36	Prešov		

Fig. No. 5 – Geographical distribution of farms in Slovakia involved in serological monitoring of Bluetongue in year 2009 (sentinel animals)

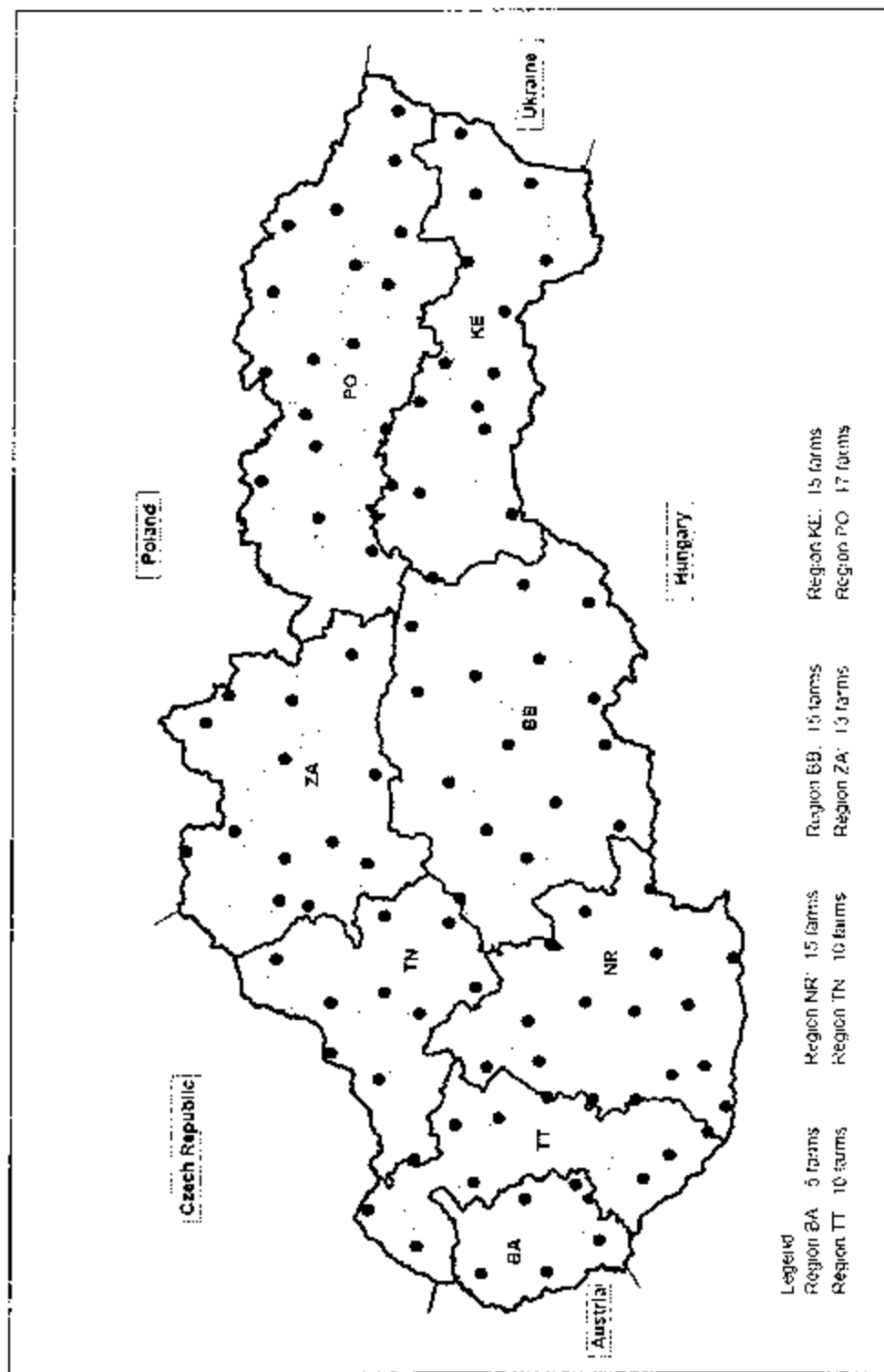


Fig. No. 6 - monitoring in case of a high risk of BTV introduction

Name DVFA	Number farms HD	Total number animals	0,5 % prevalence with 95 % probability
Bratislava - Senec	81	14031	581
Dunajská Streda - Galanta	311	34451	598
Senica - Trnava	241	47639	598
Nové Mesto nad Váhom + Trenčín	220	25157	598
Púchov - Prievidza	272	20343	598
Komárno - Šaľa	230	23708	598
Levice + Nové Zámky	295	25324	598
Nitra + Topoľčany	241	21550	598
Veľký Krtíš - Zvolen	1661	28311	598
Lučenec + Rimavská Sobota	1146	27927	598
Banská Bystrica + Žiar nad Hronom	441	21200	598
Martin + Žilina	423	15899	581
Čadca + Dolný Kubín	1864	25738	598
Liptovský Mikuláš - Poprad	797	32656	598
Prešov + Stará Ľubovňa	312	19367	581
RVPS Bardejov - Svidník	343	20019	581

Humenné - Vranov nad Topľou	465	20506	598
Košice -mesto + Košice - okolie	225	12354	581
Michalovec - Trebišov	450	21036	598
Rožňava - Spišská Nová Ves	215	12443	581
Total	10231	469659	11858

Fig. No. 7 – sample size to detect minimum 20 % prevalence with 95% confidence

Name DVFA	Number farms HD	Total number animals	minimum 20 % prevalence with 95 % confidence
Bratislava - Senec	81	14031	21
Dunajská Streda - Galanta	311	34451	21
Senica + Trnava	241	47639	21
Nové Mesto nad Váhom + Trenčín	220	25157	21
Púchov - Prievidza	272	20343	21
Komárno - Šala	230	23708	21
Levice + Nové Zámky	295	25324	21
Nitra - Topoľčany	241	21550	21
Veľký Krtíš + Zvolen	1661	28311	21
Lučenec + Rimavská Sobota	1146	27927	21
Banská Bystrica - Žiar nad Hronom	441	21200	21
Martín - Žilina	423	15899	21
Čadca - Dolný Kubín	1864	25738	21
Liptovský Mikuláš + Poprad	797	32656	21
Prešov - Stará Ľubovňa	312	19367	21
RVPS Bardejov + Svidník	343	20019	21

Humenné + Vranov nad Topľou	463	20506	21
Košice -mesto + Košice - okolie	225	12354	21
Michalovce + Trebišov	450	21036	21
Kožňava + Spišská Nová Ves	215	12443	21
Total	10231	469659	420

Fig. No.8

Dynamics of Culicoides population from January until December 2009.

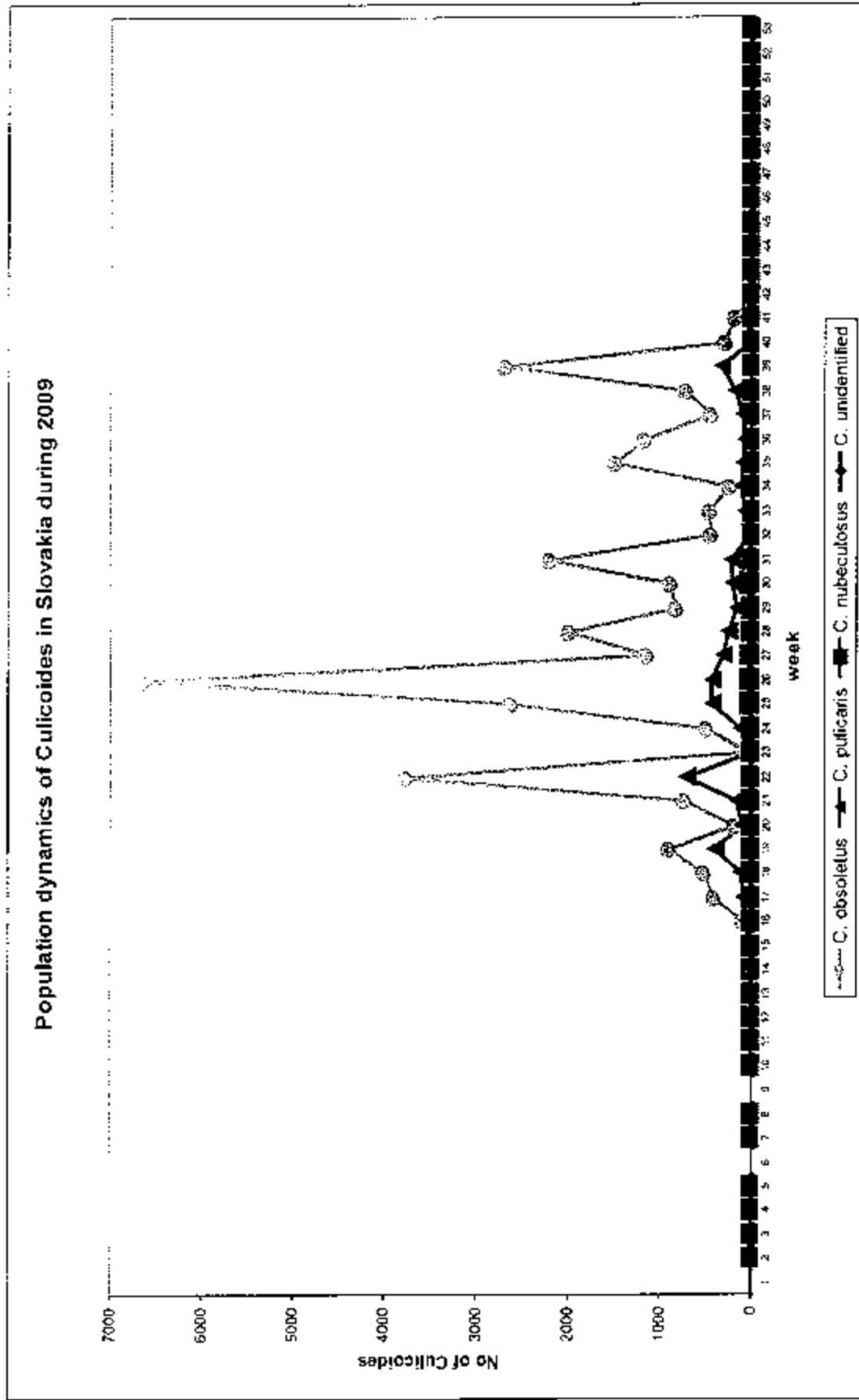


Fig. No. 9 – Entomological monitoring in Slovakia during 2009 – geographical distribution of traps

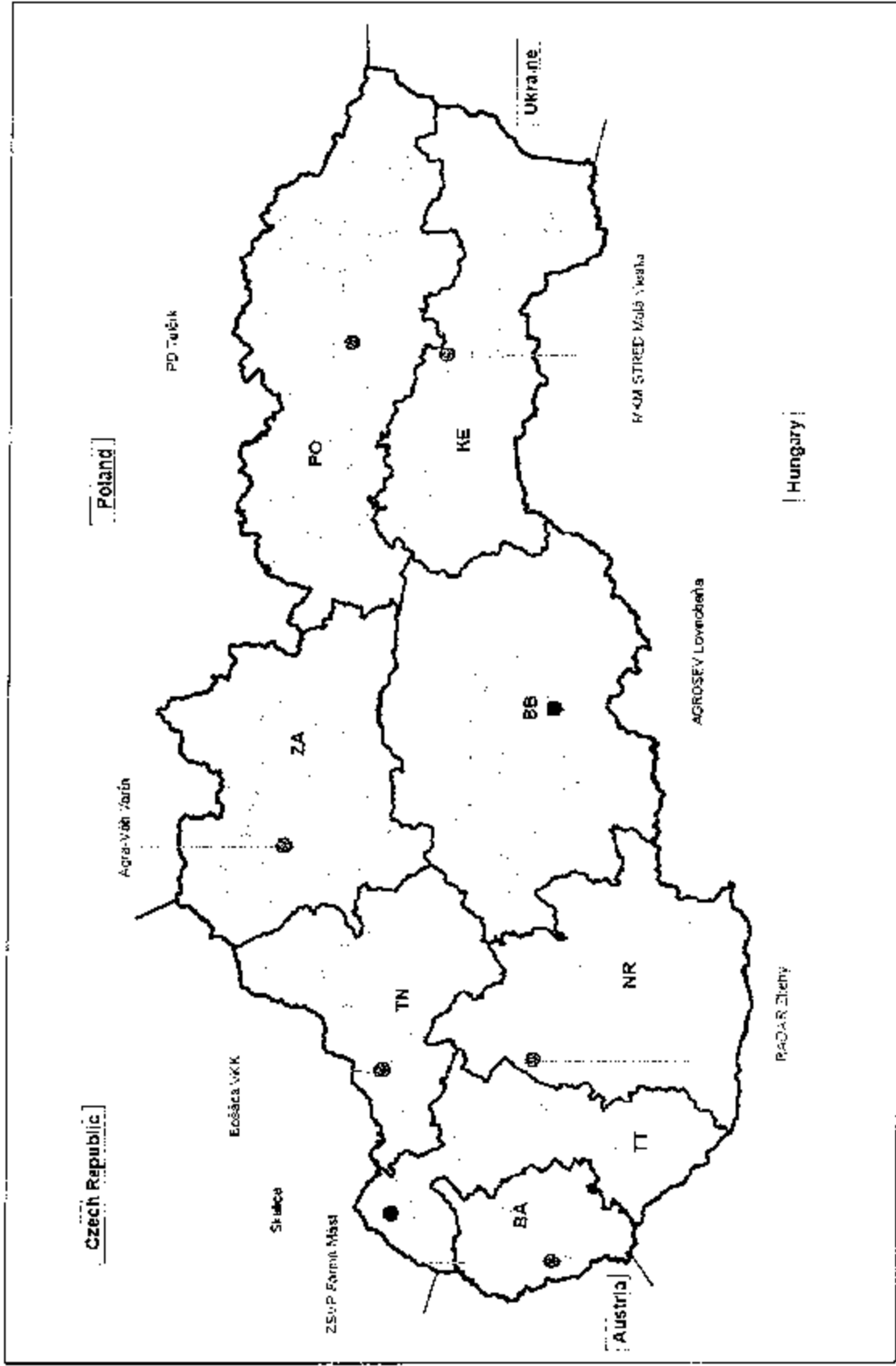


Fig. No. 11 Number of blood samples tested for bluetongue (1.1.2009 - 31.12.2009)

Number of tested animals	Serological test	Virological test
	ELISA	PCR
Sentinel animals	11947	0
Animals before transport	14041	2852
Import (intra-community trade)*	447	89
Abortion	4700	0
Total	31135	2852

*Annotation: * In case of imported animals were serological results (ELISA) of examination requested with the level of antibodies.*