

Eradication: Final report for Classical Swine Fever 2018

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: 20190408-28CJHZWT

Country code: HU

Reporting period

From: 2018

To: 2019

Year of implementation: 2018

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.

The last CSF case was confirmed in wild boar on 30 October 2009 in Pest county. In domestic pigs the last case was confirmed in 1993.

The Standing Committee on Food Chain and Animal Health unanimously voted for the amendment of the Commission Decision 2008/855/EC about lifting measures regarding CSF infected area in Pest county. The measures regarding the CSF infected area was lifted in Pest county on 14 June 2013 in accordance with the Commission Implementing Decision 2013/274/EU . After this date whole Hungary considered as CSF free area.

The Hungarian CSF surveillance programme covers wild boars of all ages. Most of the tested wild boars are healthy shot animals, but the programme also involves wild boars found dead or wild boars showing abnormal behavior. In the domestic pig population only a strengthened (enhanced) passive (general) surveillance system is operated, our programme does not include active surveillance in domestic pigs.

The CSF surveillance programme in wild boars refers to hunting year (not calendar year), because all hunting data refer to hunting year, therefore an effective control of the programme is possible only if the surveillance programme refers to hunting year as well. However, our financial report refers to the calendar year 2018 (between 1 January and 31 December) in accordance with the relevant EU legislation.

In hunting year 2017/2018, active surveillance was conducted in the whole country, so in the first few months of the year, samples were received from all counties of Hungary. In 2018/2019 (started from 1st of

March 2018) we continued the targeted CSF surveillance programme in wild boars in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg, Hajdú-Bihar and Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén counties only. In these counties there is a moderate risk, because CSF occurred in wild boars in 2015 in Ukraine. The risk is higher in case of Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county due to the long mutual border, but it is not negligible in the other two mentioned counties either. In case of other 16 counties of Hungary the current risk regarding CSF can be considered very low (LRA counties). The rules are the followings:

- The targeted surveillance in wild boars is set to detect 5% prevalence with 95% confidence. surveillance in wild boars is set to detect 5% prevalence with 95% confidence.
- In each county the minimum sample size has been determined according to the point H of Chapter IV in CSF Diagnostic Manual. Sampling units are established in each county taking into consideration the estimated number of wild boars, counting with 700 wild boars (as estimated) per unit, excluding Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county where counting with 400 wild boars per unit.*
- In each sampling unit at least 59 wild boars have to be sampled.
- Samples are clotted blood and tonsil.
- Antibody ELISA is carried out from each blood sample sent to the laboratory. In case of a seropositive result with antibody ELISA, comparative (CSFV, BDV and BVDV) virus neutralization test is carried out as well.
- Virology (PCR) is compulsory from seropositive animals, samples unsuitable for serology and in case of seropositivity confirmed by virus neutralisation test.
- In case of seropositivity, virus neutralization test is carried out. If this is not negative for CSF, or cross reaction caused by another pestivirus (border disease, BVD) cannot be proved, then the 3-5% of the planned hunting bag of the affected hunting unit must be shot within 42 days and examined both serologically and virologically for CSF.

* The population of wild boars has to be estimated in February every year. Estimations are made by trained personnel, who have at least intermediate level education in wildlife management and five years of professional experience. Estimations are based on synchronous counting on feeding places, "trail, footprint indexes" and the bags of the preceding year. It is important that the estimated number covers only the adults (without the piglets to be born during the hunting year).

It must be mentioned that in case of hunted healthy wild boars (active surveillance) the number of ELISA tests for CSF has been significantly increased compared the original plan, because much more wild boars were sampled in the above mentioned three counties due to the unfavourable change of ASF epidemiological situation.

Due to the ASF preparedness and since April 2018, the outbreak in wild boars, a strengthened passive surveillance programme carried out in whole Hungary. It means that over the investigations of the CSF /ASF suspects the following rules are also applied:

- PCR tests for both CSF and ASF are performed from each wild boar found dead or diagnostically shot due to abnormal behaviour or bad condition.
- PCR tests for both CSF and ASF are performed from each dead domestic pig sent to the Veterinary Diagnostic Directorate of the National Food Chain safety Office. Over the suspicion of CSF/ASF it is compulsory to sent samples to the laboratory when
 - the pig died suddenly without clinical signs, or
 - the pig having fever over 40 °C and died despite the treatment.

In case of domestic pigs the number of PCR tests for CSF has been significantly increased compared the original plan, because much more domestic pigs sampled in the frame of the enhanced passive surveillance due to the unfavourable change of the ASF epidemiological situation.

Legal background:

- Hungarian Act No XLVI. 2008 on Food Chain and its official control
- Decree No 75/2002. (VIII. 16.) of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) laying down the protective measures against classical swine fever

NOTE REGARDING SAMPLING:

The cost of the sampling will be requested in the financial report for ASF surveillance programme, this the reason that "total costs of sampling actually incurred" are zero in the financial table.

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

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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.

Please find attached an Excel table with number of tests detailed by region.

2. Tables for SWINE DISEASES PROGRAMMES 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)

Table A - DISEASE SURVEILLANCE IN DOMESTIC PIGS

| Region | Number of clinical examined holdings | Number of farms sampled | Type of farm | Number of animals sampled | Number of farms with serologically positive result | Number of farms with active infection detection | Number of outbreaks |
|--------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|--|---|---------------------|
| Total | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table B - DISEASE SURVEILLANCE IN WILD BOAR/FERAL PIGS

| Region | Type of surveillance | Number of animals tested | Positive | % positive | Number of cases |
|---------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------|------------|-----------------|
| Hungary | Active | 9,101 | 0 | 0 % | 0 |
| Hungary | Passive | 916 | 0 | 0 % | 0 |
| Total | | 10,017 | 0 | 0 % | 0 |

Table C - WILD BOAR ORAL VACCINATION

| Region/Area | Month | Number of baits | Size of vaccinated area (km ²) |
|-------------|-------|-----------------|--|
| Total | | | 0 |

Table D - DIAGNOSTIC TESTS AND RESULTS

| Region | Animal population | Laboratory test used | Number of animals tested | Number of tests carried out | Number of positive results | Comments |
|--|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Hungary (for details, please see attached table) | domestic pigs | PCR | 3,364 | 3,364 | 0 | passive surveillance |
| Hungary (for details, please see attached table) | feral pigs | PCR | 916 | 916 | 0 | passive surveillance |
| Hungary (for details, please see attached table) | feral pigs | ELISA | 9,101 | 9,101 | 0 | active surveillance (hunted) |
| Total | | | 13,381 | 13,381 | 0 | |

COMMENT / ADDITIONAL CLARIFICATION

Please find attached a table with detailed data.