

## About this dossier

**Output on:** 2021/02/01 15:54  
(Europe/Luxembourg)

**Status:** closed (submitted)

**Created:** 2020/03/25 14:29

**Last updated:** 2020/04/22 15:25

## Eradication: Final report for Classical Swine Fever 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: 20200325-LMEN6CYF

**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.

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 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 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 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 the other 16 counties of Hungary the current risk regarding CSF can be considered very low.

The rules are the followings:

- The targeted 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 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. The estimated number covers only the adults (without the piglets to be born during the hunting year).

Due to the ASF preparedness and since April 2018, the outbreak in wild boars, a strengthened passive surveillance programme is 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 send 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.

As regards passive surveillance, PCR tests for CSF has been significantly increased compared the original plan, because much more domestic pigs and wild boars are sampled in the framework of the enhanced passive surveillance due to the ASF epidemic.

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 sampling will be requested in the financial report for the ASF surveillance programme.

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

ELISA tests were carried out as planned in 3 counties, in the approved numbers.

Due to the ASF preparedness and since April 2018, the outbreak in wild boars, a strengthened passive surveillance programme is carried out in whole Hungary. 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.

Therefore the number of wild boar PCRs is higher than in the approved programme.

In case of domestic pigs the number of CSF PCRs performed is also higher due to the same reason: each domestic pig tested under passive surveillance for ASF is also tested for CSF.

## **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.**

Not relevant.

## 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
Bács-Kiskun	24	24	Commercial	92	0	0	0
Baranya	16	16	Commercial	71	0	0	0
Békés	65	65	Commercial	189	0	0	0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	69	69	Commercial	563	0	0	0
Csongrád	22	22	Commercial	45	0	0	0
Fejér	18	18	Commercial	79	0	0	0
Győr-Moson-Sopron	10	10	Commercial	26	0	0	0
Hajdú-Bihar	116	116	Commercial	1,497	0	0	0
Heves	24	24	Commercial	111	0	0	0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	73	73	Commercial	612	0	0	0
Komárom-Esztergom	17	17	Commercial	77	0	0	0
Nógrád	8	8	Commercial	52	0	0	0
Pest	19	19	Commercial	43	0	0	0
Somogy	10	10	Commercial	26	0	0	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	126	126	Commercial	1,291	0	0	0
Tolna	18	18	Commercial	66	0	0	0
Vas	3	3	Commercial	6	0	0	0
Veszprém	8	8	Commercial	56	0	0	0
Zala	5	5	Commercial	16	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>651</b>		<b>4,918</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**Table B - DISEASE SURVEILLANCE IN WILD BOAR/FERAL PIGS**

Region	Type of surveillance	Number of animals tested	Positive	% positive	Number of cases
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	Active	815	0	0 %	0
Hajdú-Bihar	Active	477	0	0 %	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	Active	489	0	0 %	0
Bács-Kiskun	Passive	18	0	0 %	0
Baranya	Passive	35	0	0 %	0
Békés	Passive	19	0	0 %	0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	Passive	1,384	0	0 %	0
Csongrád	Passive	5	0	0 %	0
Fejér	Passive	36	0	0 %	0
Győr-Moson-Sopron	Passive	32	0	0 %	0
Hajdú-Bihar	Passive	81	0	0 %	0
Heves	Passive	1,070	0	0 %	0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	Passive	99	0	0 %	0
Komárom-Esztergom	Passive	52	0	0 %	0
Nógrád	Passive	489	0	0 %	0
Pest	Passive	378	0	0 %	0
Somogy	Passive	11	0	0 %	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	Passive	186	0	0 %	0
Tolna	Passive	149	0	0 %	0
Vas	Passive	31	0	0 %	0
Veszprém	Passive	32	0	0 %	0

Zala	Passive	9	0	0 %	0
<b>Total</b>		5,897	0	0 %	0

**Table C - WILD BOAR ORAL VACCINATION**

Region/Area	Month	Number of baits	Size of vaccinated area (km <sup>2</sup> )
<b>Total</b>		0	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
whole Hungary	domestic pigs	PCR	4,918	4,918	0	
whole Hungary	feral pigs	PCR	4,116	4,116	0	
whole Hungary	feral pigs	ELISA	1,781	1,781	0	
<b>Total</b>			10,815	10,815	0	

## COMMENT / ADDITIONAL CLARIFICATION

Table A: same samples are tested for both CSF and ASF. It also includes backyard farms but we do not record this information. Approximately 40% of the sampled farms are backyards.

Sampling of wild boars are claimed within the ASF programme.