Lumpy Skin Disease in FYROM

Food and Veterinary Agency of FYROM



Primary outbreak-Demir Kapija

- Date of suspicion: 18 April 2016 suspicion of LSD reported
- Location: Demir Kapija, southeastern part of the country
- Clinical signs: 1 animal shows nodules on the body, nasal discharge, salivation, decreased lactation, increased body temperature 40.5°C
- Type of holding: Cattle 5 animals, semi grazing

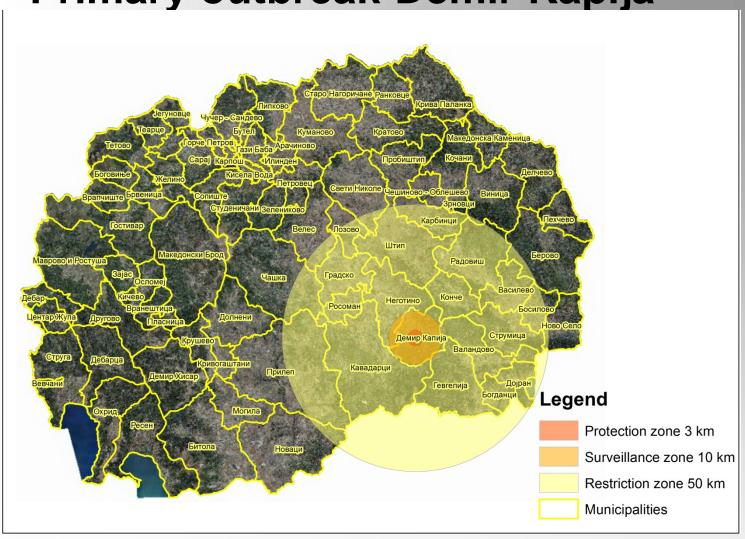


Primary outbreak-Demir Kapija

- <u>Date of confirmation</u>: 21 April 2016 laboratory confirmation of LSD (Bulgaria)
- Date of depopulation: 22 April 2016 (5 animal destroyed)
- Cleaning and disinfection, insect control (disinsection)
- Zoning:
 - Protection zone 3 kilometers
 - Surveillance zone 10 kilometers
 - Vector risk zone 50 kilometers



Primary outbreak-Demir Kapija





Control measures-Legislation in force

- Restrictive measures in accordance with the Law on Veterinary Health
 - equivalent to the Council Directive 92/119/EC, Decision 2016/645 and Decision 2015/1500
- Notification in accordance with the Book of Rules for control and eradication of compulsory notifiable diseases
 - equivalent to the Council Directive 82/894/EC and Commission Decision 2012/727/EU
 - Starting form May 2016 FVA notify outbreaks for Lumpy skin disease to ADNS system

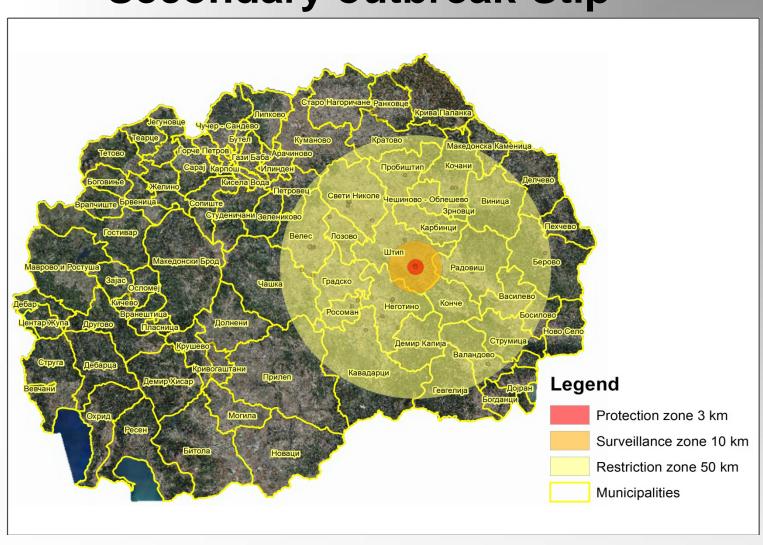


Secondary outbreak-Stip

- Date of suspicion: 26 April 2016 suspicion of LSD reported, confirmed 27 April 2016
- Location: Lakavica, Stip, eastern part
- Clinical signs: 3 animals shows nodules on the body, nasal discharge, salivation, increased body temperature 40.8°C
- Type of holding: Cattle 74 animals, semi grazing and 19 animals in the contact holding



Secondary outbreak-Stip



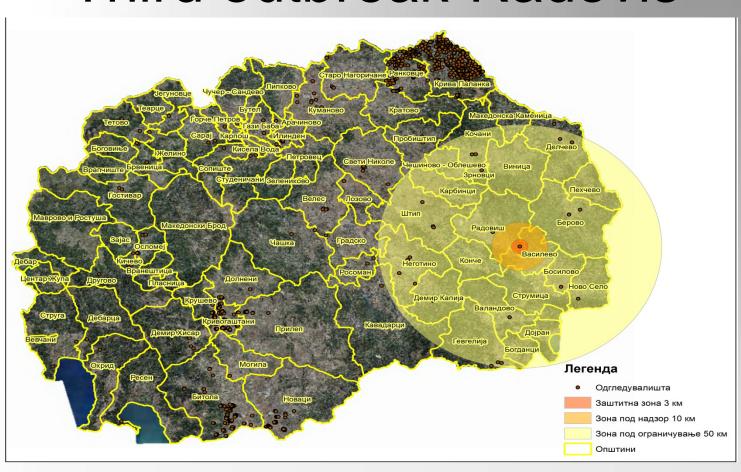


Third outbreak-Radovis

- Date of suspicion: 27 April 2016 suspicion of LSD reported, confirmed 28 April 2016
- Location: Zleovo, Radovis, eastern part of the country
- Clinical signs: 1 animal shows nodules on the body, nasal discharge, conjunctivitis, limping on one leg, increased body temperature 40.8°C
- Type of holding: Cattle 4 animals, semi grazing

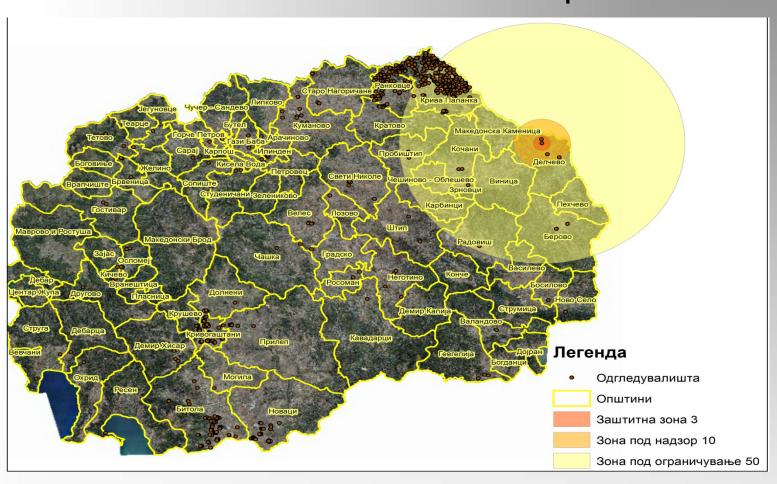


Third outbreak-Radovis



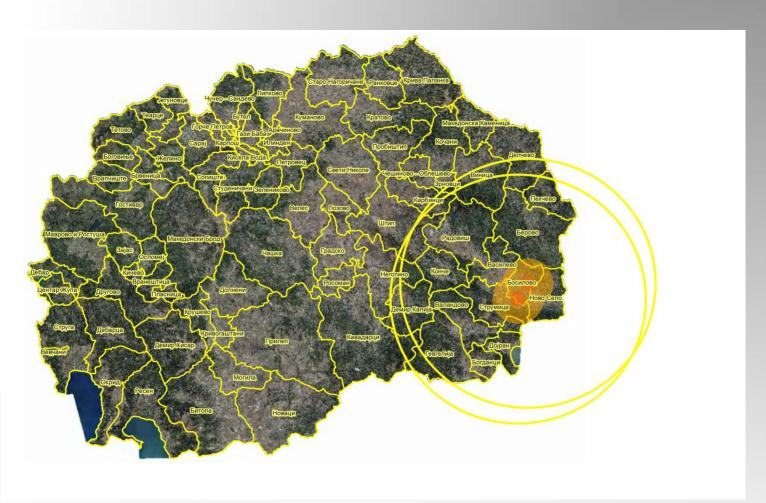


Fourth outbreak – Delcevo 27 april 2016



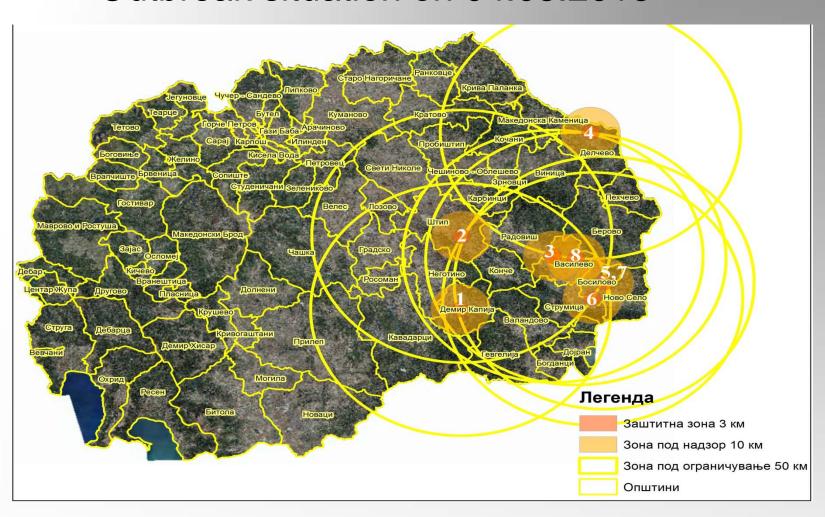


New outbreaks on 03.05.2016



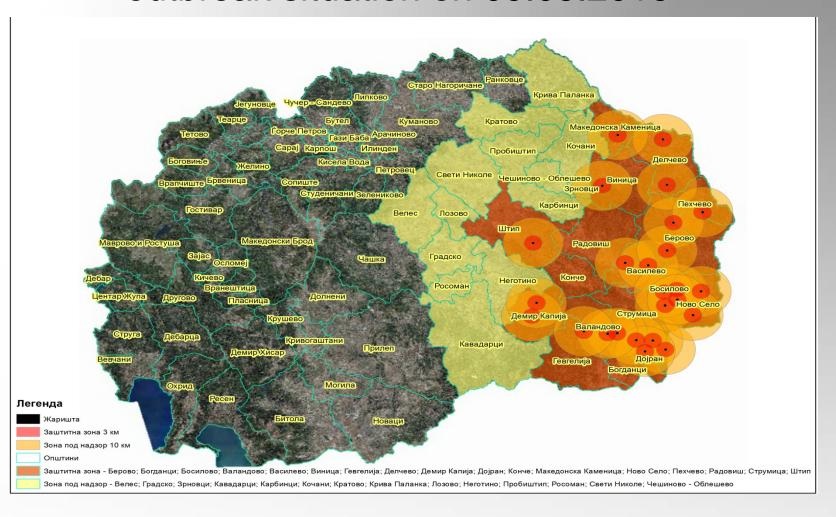


Outbreak situation on 04.05.2016



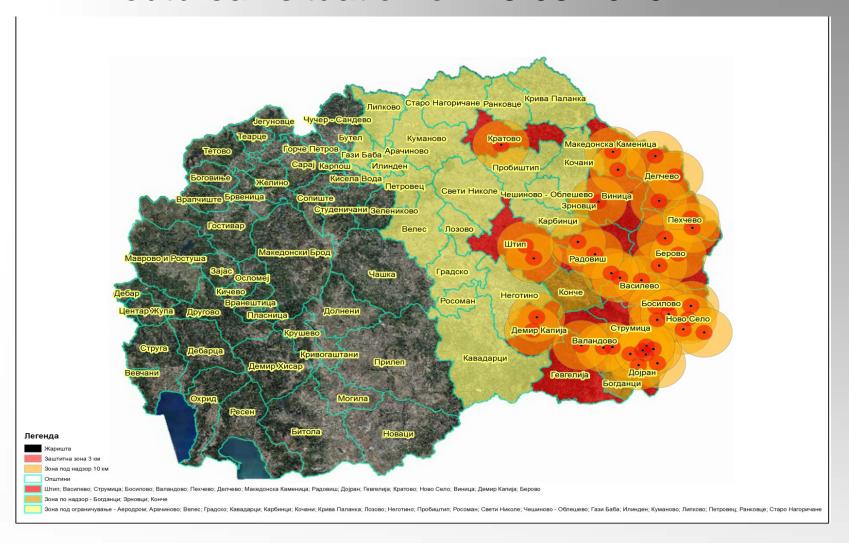


outbreak situation on 09.05.2016





outbreak situation on 23.05.2016



Outbreaks summary until 31.05.2016

| Affected holdings | Affected animals | Positive animals | Culled and safely disposed animals |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|
| 152 | 2871 | 184 | 729 |

- -Culling and safe disposal of the animals in affected holdings is until 23.05.2016
- -Culling and safe disposal of the animals with clinical signs and vaccination of health animals and their isolation in total from 24.05.2016

Outbreak summary — 31.05.2016

Prevalence in animals

| | entire count | restricted zones | afected holdings | confirmed cases |
|------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| animals | 234170 | 46370 | 2871 | 184 |
| prevalence | 0.08 | 0.40 | 6.41 | |

Prevalence on holdings level

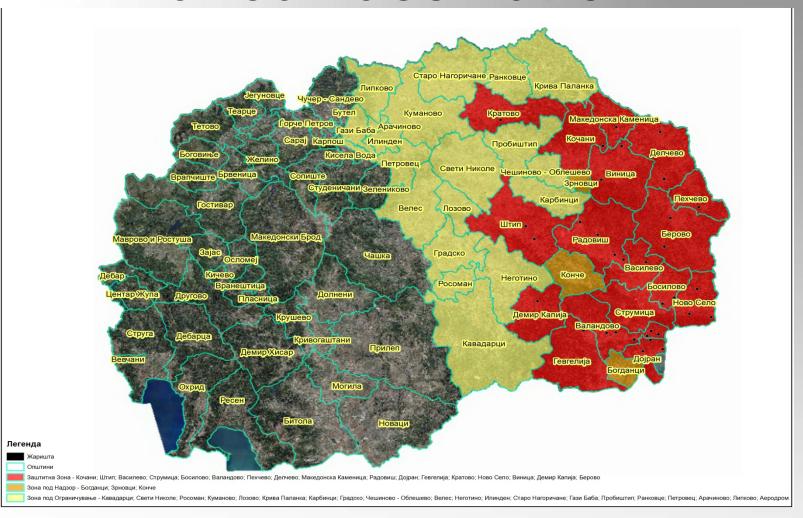
| | entire | | |
|------------|---------|------------------|-----------------|
| | country | restricted zones | confirmed cases |
| holdings | 28490 | 5113 | 152 |
| prevalence | 0.53 | 2.97 | |

Planed vaccination

- On 24.05.2016 FVA have started with the vaccination of the animals in the restricted zones with the LSD vaccine
 - 50 000 vaccines for EU donation
 - 46 370 animals to be vaccinated in 5113 holdings
 - 46 private practices
 - Final dead line 3 weeks from the start
 - Vaccination in accordance with the Decision 2015/2055



Planed vaccination





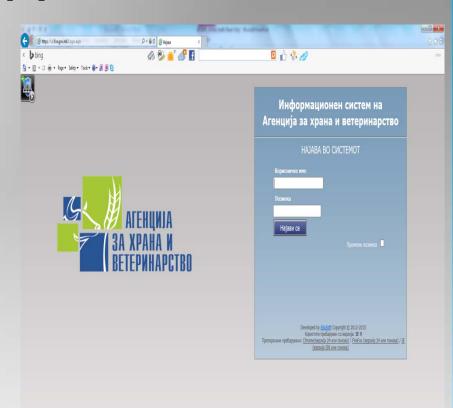
Current situation

- In first week of vaccination the situation is as follow
 - 20439 animals vaccinated, 43.8 %
 - in 1974 holdings, 38.3 %
- Restrictive measures remained in force in line with Directive 92/119 and Decision 2016/645



ISFVA

- During 2013 was completed and become operational Veterinary Information system (VIS)
- Veterinary Information system is covering animal health, veterinary public health and food of non animal origin, and keeping records, collect data of sampling for laboratory examination and results of testing.
- Connected with the Laboratory Information System (LABIS).
- Database for identification and registration of animals is also an integral part of this information system.
- Veterinary Information System (VIS), a system that is intended as a tool to support the implementation of activities for animal health protection in the daily work:
 - Private veterinary organisations;
 - Official veterinarians and
 - National Reference Laboratory FVM Skopje







Thank you!



Animal health and welfare department - in service of animal health