



**EUROPEAN COMMISSION**  
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL  
Unit 04 - Veterinary Control Programmes

**SANCO/3837/2008**

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

## **Control programme of Salmonella in breeding, laying and broiler flocks**

**Approved\* for 2009 by Commission Decision 2008/897/EC**

**Latvia**

\* in accordance with Commission Decision 90/424/EEC



## ANNEX II

Standard requirements for the submission of national programmes for the control of Salmonellosis (zoonotic Salmonella) as referred to in Article 1(b)

### Part B

1. Identification of the programme

Member State: **LATVIA**

Disease(s): **SALMONELLOSIS (ZOOONOTIC SALMONELLA - S. Enteritidis, S. Typhimurium) in laying hens of *Gallus gallus***

Year of implementation: **2009**

Reference of this document: **PROGRAM FOR CONTROL OF SALMONELLOSIS (ZOOONOTIC SALMONELLA IN LAYING HENS OF *GALLUS GALLUS*) CO-FINANCED BY THE COMMUNITY**

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1. One document per disease is used unless all measures of the programme on the target population are used for the monitoring, the control and eradication of different diseases.

2. **Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease(s) ?**

The monitoring of salmonellosis of Latvian poultry production started in the 1967. Birds with clinical signs were eliminated by slaughtering or destroyed.

FVS staff or state authorised veterinarian notifies to FVS regional office:

- on infected poultry or poultry suspected to be infected by zoonotic salmonella;
- if zoonotic salmonella are detected on routinely sampling at holding.

3. **Description of the submitted programme**<sup>3</sup>:

The submitted program has been developed with the target for the reduction of salmonella serotypes with public health.

Within frame of program control of salmonellosis is ensured by testing of laying hens of *Gallus gallus* in all territory of Republic of Latvia. Testing is carried out according to the sampling requirements of the:

1) Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents;

2) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1168/2006 of 31 July 2006 implementing regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of certain salmonella serotypes in laying hens of *Gallus gallus* and amending Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005.

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<sup>3</sup> A concise description is given with data on the target population (species, number of herds and animals present and under the programme), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination ) and the main results (incidence, prevalence, qualification of herds and animals). The information is given according distinct periods if the measures were substantially modified. The information is documented by relevant summary epidemiological tables, graphs or maps.

<sup>3</sup> A concise description of the programme is given with the main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, qualification of herds and/or regions, reducing prevalence and incidence ...), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination ...), the target animal population and the area(s) of implementation and the definition of a positive case.

**Positive case of salmonellosis (*S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium*) - confirmed positive by Nacional Diagnostic centre. Examining of the samples is carried out using the method which is a modification of ISO 6579:2002, with the new medium - MSRV. The semi-solid medium should be incubated at 41,5 +/- 1° C for 2x (-/3) hours.**

The isolates from positives samples are serotyped following the Kaufmann-White scheme and the antimicrobial resistance is determined following the CLSI method with the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC). Isolated strains are stored in accordance with requirements. In case of isolates of *Salmonella* serovar *Typhimurium* and *Salmonella* serovar *Enteritidis* are phage typed.

**Taking of official samples for laboratory testing within surveillance programmes is carried out by state veterinary officer. But due to more strict control of poultry flocks on zoonotic salmonella taking of other samples for laboratory testing within surveillance programmes is carried out by special staff of FVS National Diagnostic centre. A sampling carried out by the veterinary officer and staff of FVS National Diagnostic centre replaces sampling at the initiative of the operator in the adequate steps. In the programme are calculated all samples taken under programme.**

Testing of laying hens in 2009 will start in January and will be completed not later than in December 2009.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1. *Summary of measures under the programme*

Duration of the programme:

First year: 2009

Last year: 2009

Control

Eradication

Testing

Testing

Slaughter of positive animals

Slaughter of positive animals

Killing of positive animals

Killing of positive animals

Vaccination

Extended slaughter or killing

Treatment

Disposal of products

Disposal of products

Monitoring or surveillance

Other measures (specify):

4.2. *Designation of the central authority charged with supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme<sup>4</sup>:*

- The **Food and Veterinary Service (FVS) of the Republic of Latvia** is a state administrative institution headed by the CVO and supervised by the Ministry of Agriculture. Regarding veterinary issues FVS ensures unified state surveillance and control over:
- prevention, control and eradication of animal contagious diseases and zoonoses; elaboration and implementation of animal disease surveillance programmes;
  - animal welfare;
  - animal registration, animal movements, import / export control;

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<sup>4</sup> Describe the authorities charged with supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme and the different operators involved. Describe the responsibilities of all involved.

- the animal feed, veterinary drugs and veterinary pharmaceutical products.

The FVS consists of the central body placed in Riga and territorial structural units (the local level) - 26 regional offices and one city office. The central body coordinates activities of the local level and ensures a unified implementation of legislation. The local level carries out the official surveillance in accordance with the state surveillance programmes and reports to the central body.

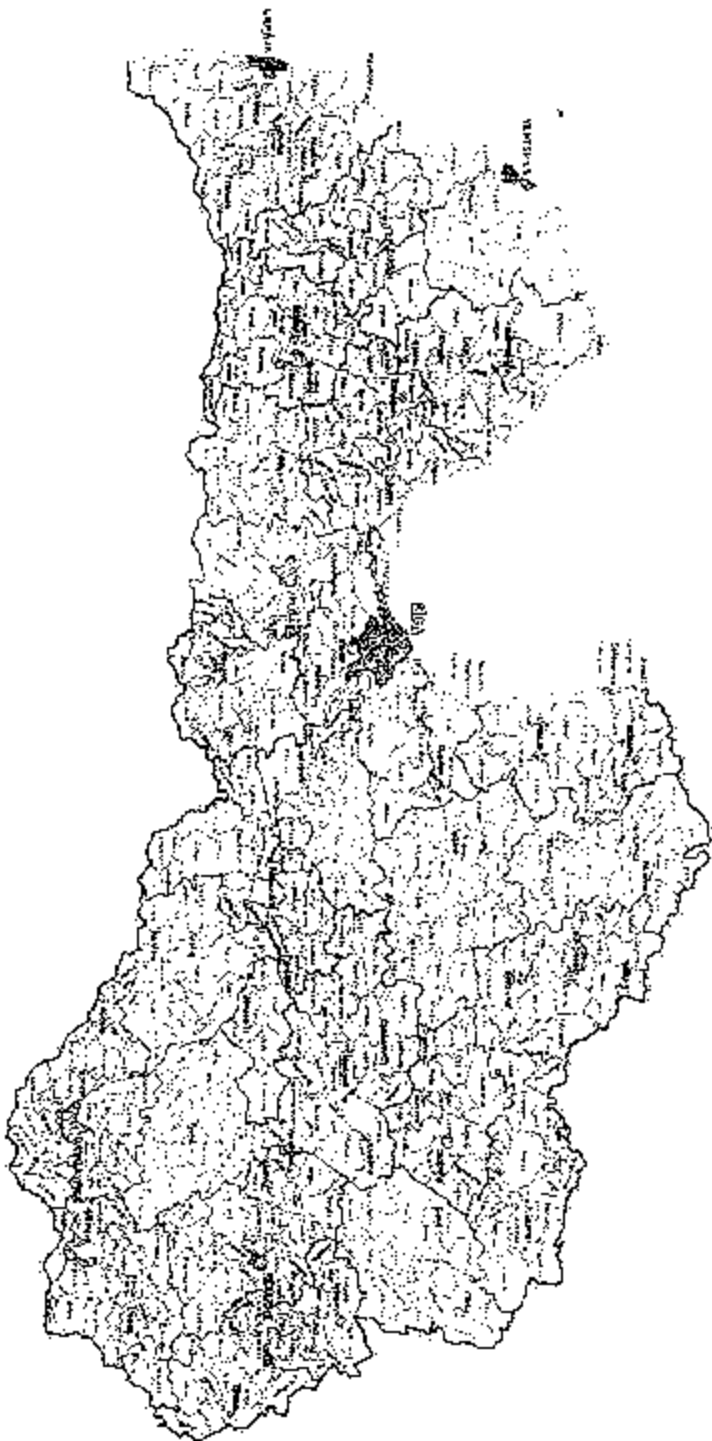
Heads of FVS regional offices make a contract with veterinary practitioners - state authorised veterinarians in the region concerned. FVS state authorised veterinarians to carry out certain functions provided within the state surveillance programmes. **Taking of official samples for laboratory testing within surveillance programmes is carried out by state veterinary officer. Taking of samples for laboratory testing within surveillance programmes is carried out by special staff of FVS National Diagnostic centre.**

**State veterinary officer** – veterinary inspector of the Food and Veterinary Service (FVS).

**State authorised veterinarian** - a veterinarian designated by FVS to carry out specific official tasks on holdings.

*Description and delimitation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented<sup>5</sup>.*

The program will be implemented and applied in whole territory of Latvia. The territory of Latvia is divided in 27 administrative areas – regions. There are FVS territorial structural units - regional offices in all administrative areas. The regional offices carry out the official surveillance in accordance with the state surveillance programmes in the administrative area concerned.



<sup>5</sup> Describe the name and denomination, the administrative boundaries, and the surface of the administrative and geographical areas in which the programme is to be applied. Illustrate with maps.



#### 4.4. Measures implemented under the programme<sup>6,7</sup>

##### 4.4.1. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the registration of holdings:

Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No 712, 16 December, 2003 "Order of registration of animals, herds and holdings and identification of animals" determines order of individual identification of cattle, pigs, sheep, goats and horses and registration of holdings of agricultural animals, bee gardens, fishponds, hatcheries of aquatic animals.

To ensure common data registration system, Agricultural Data Centre (ADC) develops register of animals, herds and holdings. ADC (formerly - Latvian state pedigree information data processing centre) is a state agency under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture that performs collection, processing and analysis of zootechnical, veterinary and agricultural data in the republic of Latvia to develop a uniform register of animals and herds (cattle, pigs, sheep, goats) and a pedigree information system according to international standards.

##### 4.4.2. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the identification of animals<sup>7</sup>:

According to the Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No 712, 16 December, 2003 "Order of registration of animals, herds and holdings and identification of animals" Agricultural Data Centre (ADC) develops register of animals, herds and holdings. ADC gives number for holding and this number is not changed during holding or herd is active. Animal owner informs ADC on animal movement, liquidation of herd or holding, change of owners within seven days.

##### 4.4.3. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the notification of the disease:

Animal owner, the person in charge, state authorised veterinarian notifies to TVS regional office:

- on infected poultry or poultry suspected to be infected by zoonotic salmonella;
- if zoonotic salmonella are detected on routinely sampling at holding.

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<sup>6</sup>

Where appropriate Community legislation is mentioned. Otherwise the national legislation is mentioned.

<sup>7</sup>

Not applicable for poultry.

#### 4.4.4. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the measures in case of a positive result<sup>8</sup> :

Measures in case of a positive result are taken according to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1237/2007 of 23 October 2007 amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Decision 2006/696/EC as regards the placing on the market of eggs from *Salmonella* infected flocks of laying hens as follows:

##### I Action in suspicious cases

In the event of a positive laboratory test performed during own control, the owner or state authorised veterinarian informs the FVS territorial unit (TU) and a State veterinary officer takes official samples from the suspect poultry flock and sends them to the NDC for testing and specifies the measures to be taken and restrictions on the possibly affected holding until a diagnosis has been made:

- take samples (bedding, feeding stuffs, water, faecal samples, surface rinses) for laboratory testing to determine the possible paths and sources of infection;
- bacteriological testing of dead poultry;
- destroy dead birds using methods that reduce the risk of agents being spread where possible;
- place disinfectant mats at the entrance and exit of the house and other farm buildings;
- prohibit the taking in and removal of birds from an affected house;
- prohibit the removal of eggs from an affected house;
- control the movement of people who tend poultry;
- measures are taken to control pests and rodents.

##### II Action in cases of positive laboratory testing

As soon as a diagnosis has been officially approved, a State veterinary officer shall specify the measures that are to be taken on the affected holding:

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<sup>8</sup> A short description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals (slaughter, destination of carcasses, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination, a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, the therapeutic or preventive treatment chosen, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter and the creation of a surveillance zone around the infected holding...).

#### 1. Measures to be taken in laying hens' house:

- place disinfectant mats at the entrance and exit of the house and other farm buildings;
- prohibit the taking in and removal of birds from an affected house and/or holding;
- control the movement of people who tend poultry;
- take samples (bedding, feeding stuffs, water, dust, faecal samples, surface rinses) for laboratory testing to determine the possible paths and sources of infection;
- bacteriological testing of dead birds;
- destroy dead birds using methods that reduce the risk of agents being spread where possible;
- eggs may be used for human consumption if they are treated in a manner that guarantees the elimination of salmonella in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene;
- transfer and slaughter adult poultry separately from other poultry so as to reduce as much as possible the risk of spreading salmonella. Slaughtering must be carried out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Products derived from such birds may be placed on the market for human consumption in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene.
- the house and surrounding area, as well as vehicles, equipment and other materials that may be contaminated with disease agents are cleaned, washed and disinfected under the supervision of an authorised veterinarian or state veterinary officer;
- feeding stuffs, bedding and other materials that may be contaminated with disease agents are disinfected under the supervision of an authorised veterinarian or state veterinary officer; manure are disinfected or subjected to biothermic treatment;
- the processing of eggs, as well as the slaughter of birds is documented;
- antimicrobials shall not be used, except circumstances referred in Article 2 of the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 of 1 August 2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of salmonella in poultry;
- measures are taken to control pests and rodents.

#### III Lifting of restrictions:

Restrictions are lifted by a State veterinary officer after the above measures have been taken and following receipt of a negative laboratory test, by inspecting samples of surface rinses from the holding following final disinfection.

4.4.6. **Control procedures** and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas concerned<sup>9</sup>;

**See above measures have been taken in the holding.**

4.4.7. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the control (testing, vaccination, ...) of the disease:

**1. Samples of the flocks of laying hens are taken:**

**1.1. for day-old chicks:**

- rinses from the internal surfaces of the container in which the chicks have been transported to the establishment;
- materials from chicks that have died during transportation;

**1.2. four-week old birds: pooled faecal samples;**

**1.3. pullets two weeks before the start of the laying cycle: pooled faecal samples.**

**II. Samples from adult laying hens are taken every fifteen weeks. The first sampling shall take place at the age of  $24 \pm 2$  weeks:**

**2.1. in cage flocks:**

- two pooled faecal samples, from each house where birds are kept;

**2.2. in barn or free range flocks:**

- two pairs of boot swabs or socks;

**III. The official samples mentioned in II. and dust sample are taken from adult laying hens flocks by a FVS inspector:**

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<sup>9</sup> A short description of the control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas is provided.

- 3.1. in one flock per year per holding comprising at least 1000 birds;
- 3.2. at the age of  $24 \pm 2$  weeks in laying flocks on the holdings where salmonella was detected in the preceding year;
- 3.3. in any case of suspicion of *Salmonella Enteritidis* or *Salmonella Typhimurium* infection, as a result of the epidemiological investigation of food – born outbreaks;
- 3.4. in cases where the FVS considers it appropriate.
- 3.5. a sampling carried out by FVS replaces one sampling at the initiative of the operator.

#### **IV Surveillance system of *Salmonella* spp. in feedingsuffs**

The State veterinary inspector selects the type of sample and the undertaking engaged in the circulation of feedingsuffs where the sample is to be taken by assessing the possible risks that may pose a serious threat to animal and human health at the object under supervision within the territorial unit – in accordance with instructions. In the event of positive laboratory test during the official control of feedingsuffs the inspector:

- informs the head of the territorial unit of the results of the analyses;
- informs the FVS Animal Feed Control Division and Zoonotic diseases surveillance unit without delay
- **recommend** how feedingsuffs should be used (processed) or destroyed;
- where appropriate informs, in writing, other territorial units involved in the distribution of non-compliant feedingsuffs.

#### **V Vaccination**

Vaccination against zoonotic salmonella is allowed in the Republic of Latvia.

Only inactivated vaccines are registered in Latvia so far and the vaccinations carry out only in the parent breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus*.

But we will plan to start vaccinate laying hens with live vaccine, for which the manufacturer does provide an appropriate method to distinguish bacteriologically wild-type strains of salmonella from vaccine strains in this year. Live salmonella vaccine shall be used in laying hens only during rearing period (in pullets).

Vaccination against *S. Pullorum* and *S. Gallinarum* is prohibited.

#### **VI Use of antimicrobials**

Use of antimicrobials for national control programme of salmonellosis is carried out on the basis of Commission regulation (F/C) No 1177/2006 and in exceptional cases specified by this Regulation use of antimicrobials will be based wherever possible on the result of bacteriological sampling and of susceptibility testing.

**Only authorized antimicrobials are allowed to use in the Republic of Latvia and only authorised veterinarian may use antimicrobials.**

#### **4.4.8. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the compensation for owners of slaughtered and killed animals:**

Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No 177, 15 March 2005. "Procedure according to which compensations are given or owner of animals receive compensations for losses which have arose due to eradication of epizootics or animal infectious diseases." determines procedure according to which compensations are given or owner of animals receive compensations for losses which have arisen due to eradication or outbreaks of animal infectious diseases, which are under state supervision.

FVS state veterinary officer draws up a protocol regarding slaughtered animals, destroyed products, animal feed and materials.

#### **5. General description of the costs and benefits<sup>19</sup>;**

**The total costs of the program –1 377 549, 97 Euro.**

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<sup>19</sup> A description is provided of all costs for the authorities and society and the benefits for farmers and society in general.

The submitted programme has been developed with the target to establish for the reduction of the prevalence of serotypes of zoonoses with public health significance according to the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1168/2006 of 31 July 2006 implementing regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of certain salmonella serotypes in laying hens of *Gallus gallus* and amending Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005.

**Benefits:**

1. To limit distribution of products contaminated with salmonellosis agents in the market and reduce the infection risk of consumers;
2. Control and eradication of microorganisms of salmonella genus in the whole food chain (especially - in the primary production).
3. Keep in under control public and animal (poultry) health in the National and European Community level.





Year: 2006

Animal species: Laying hens of *Gallus gallus*

Disease<sup>(a)</sup>: SALMONELLOSIS

Region	Type of flock <sup>(b)</sup>	Total number of flocks <sup>(c)</sup>	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked <sup>(d)</sup>	Number of positive <sup>(e)</sup> flocks			Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed <sup>(a)</sup>	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) <sup>(a)</sup>	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) <sup>(a)</sup>
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)			
Latvia	Laying hens	64	1627856	64	1627856	25	4	-	-	-	-	-
Total		64	1627856	64	1627856	25	4	-	-	-	-	-

Year: 2005

Animal species: Laying hens of *Gallus gallus*

Disease<sup>(a)</sup>: SALMONELLOSIS

Region	Type of flock <sup>(b)</sup>	Total number of flocks <sup>(c)</sup>	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked <sup>(d)</sup>	Number of positive <sup>(e)</sup> flocks			Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed <sup>(a)</sup>	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) <sup>(a)</sup>	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) <sup>(a)</sup>
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)			
Latvia	Laying hens	55	1743757	55	1743757	23	2	-	-	-	-	-
Total		55	1743757	55	1743757	23	2	-	-	-	-	-

Year: 2004

Animal species: Laying hens of *Gallus gallus*

Disease<sup>(a)</sup>: SALMONELLOSIS

Region	Type of flock <sup>(b)</sup>	Total number of flocks	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked <sup>(c)</sup>	Number of positive <sup>(d)</sup> flocks			Number of flocks depopulated <sup>(e)</sup>		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed <sup>(f)</sup>			Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) <sup>(g)</sup>	Quantity of eggs charred (number or kg) <sup>(g)</sup>	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) <sup>(g)</sup>
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a3)	(a4)	(a4)	(a5)	(a4)	(a5)	(a6)	(a7)
Falun	Laying flocks	55	1584927	55	1584927	26	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		55	1584927	55	1584927	26	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Data is available, but collection of data according to tables (in the flock level) in point 6.1.2. available during the last four years (from 2004 – 2007)

- (a) For zoonotic Salmonella indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for Salmonella Enteritidis, (a2) for Salmonella Typhimurium, (a3) for other serotypes - specify as appropriate, (a4) for Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium.
- (b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, ect. flocks equals herds or as appropriate.
- (c) Total number of flocks existing in the region including eligible flocks and non-eligible flocks for the programme.
- (d) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock should not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.
- (e) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample should be taken into account only once.

## 6.2. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: 2007      Disease (a): Salmonellosis      Animal species/category (b): laying hens

### Description of the used microbiological or virological tests:

The bacteriological detection of *Salmonella* spp. carried out by the modification of the method of ISO 6579 (2002). The isolates from positives samples are serotyped following the Kaufmann-White scheme and the antimicrobial resistance is determined following the CLSI method.

Region <sup>c</sup>	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested <sup>d</sup>	Number of positive samples <sup>e</sup>	Number of samples tested <sup>f</sup>	Number of positive samples <sup>g</sup>	Number of samples tested <sup>h</sup>	Number of positive samples <sup>i</sup>
Larvia			672	161		
Total			672	161		

**Year: 2006**

**Disease (a): Salmonellosis**

**Animal species/category (b): poultry**

**Description of the used microbiological or virological tests:**

The bacteriological detection of *Salmonella* spp. carried out by the method of ISO 6579 (2002). Serotyping is according to the Kaufmann – White scheme. Isolate per serotype is used for anti – microbial susceptibility testing.

Region <sup>1)</sup>	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested <sup>30)</sup>	Number of positive samples <sup>1)</sup>	Number of samples tested <sup>2)</sup>	Number of positive samples <sup>2)</sup>	Number of samples tested <sup>3)</sup>	Number of positive samples <sup>4)</sup>
Latvia		333		17		
Total		333		17		

**Year: 2005**

**Disease (a): Salmonellosis**

**Animal species/category (b): poultry**

**Description of the used microbiological or virological tests:**

The bacteriological detection of *Salmonella* spp. carried out by ISO standard I 7025, the method of ISO 6579 (2002). Serotyping is according to the Kaufmann White scheme. Isolate per serotype is used for anti – microbial susceptibility testing.

Region <sup>1)</sup>	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested <sup>30)</sup>	Number of positive samples <sup>1)</sup>	Number of samples tested <sup>2)</sup>	Number of positive samples <sup>2)</sup>	Number of samples tested <sup>3)</sup>	Number of positive samples <sup>4)</sup>
Latvia		169		10		
Total		169		10		

Year: 2004

Disease (a): Salmonellosis

Animal species/category (b): poultry

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests:

The bacteriological detection of *Salmonella* spp. carried out by ISO standard 17025, the method of ISO 6579 (2002). Serotyping is according to the Kaufmann – White scheme. Isolate per serotype is used for anti – microbial susceptibility testing.

Region <sup>5</sup>	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested <sup>2a)</sup>	Number of positive samples <sup>6</sup>	Number of samples tested <sup>2b)</sup>	Number of positive samples <sup>7</sup>	Number of samples tested <sup>2c)</sup>	Number of positive samples <sup>8</sup>
Latvia		78		4		
Total		78		4		

Year: 2003

Disease (a): Salmonellosis

Animal species/category (b): poultry

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests:

The bacteriological detection of *Salmonella* spp. carried out by ISO standard 17025, the method of ISO 6579 (2002). Serotyping is according to the Kaufmann – White scheme. Isolate per serotype is used for anti – microbial susceptibility testing.

Region <sup>5</sup>	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested <sup>2a)</sup>	Number of positive samples <sup>6</sup>	Number of samples tested <sup>2b)</sup>	Number of positive samples <sup>7</sup>	Number of samples tested <sup>2c)</sup>	Number of positive samples <sup>8</sup>
Latvia		212		13		
Total		212		13		

**Year:** 2002      **Disease (a):** Salmonellosis

**Animal species/category (b):** poultry

**Description of the used microbiological or virological tests:**

The bacteriological detection of *Salmonella* spp. carried out by ISO standard 17025, the method of ISO 6579 (2002). Serotyping is according to the Kauffmann – White scheme. Isolate per serotype is used for anti - microbial susceptibility testing.

Region *	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested <sup>10</sup>	Number of positive samples <sup>7</sup>	Number of samples tested <sup>10</sup>	Number of positive samples <sup>7</sup>	Number of samples tested <sup>10</sup>	Number of positive samples <sup>7</sup>
Laticia			628	51		
Total			688	55		

**Year:** 2001

**Disease (a):** Salmonellosis

**Animal species/category (b):** poultry

**Description of the used microbiological or virological tests:**

The method of ISO 12824:1997

Region *	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested <sup>10</sup>	Number of positive samples <sup>7</sup>	Number of samples tested <sup>10</sup>	Number of positive samples <sup>7</sup>	Number of samples tested <sup>10</sup>	Number of positive samples <sup>7</sup>
Laticia			386	60		
Total			386	60		

**Year: 2000**

**Disease (a): Salmonellosis**

**Animal species/category (b): poultry**

**Description of the used microbiological or virological tests:**

The method of ISO 12824:1997

Region <sup>c</sup>	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested <sup>d</sup>	Number of positive samples <sup>e</sup>	Number of samples tested <sup>d</sup>	Number of positive samples <sup>e</sup>	Number of samples tested <sup>d</sup>	Number of positive samples <sup>e</sup>
Latvia		386		26		
Total		386		26		

<sup>b</sup> Disease and animal species if necessary.

<sup>c</sup> Breeders, laying hens, etc, when appropriate.

<sup>d</sup> Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member state.

<sup>e</sup> Number of samples tested, all confounded.

<sup>f</sup> Number of positive samples, all confounded.

## 7. Targets

### 7.1. Targets related to testing

#### 7.1.1. Targets on diagnostic tests

##### 7.1.1.1. Number and specification of tests

Disease<sup>(a)</sup>: Salmonellosis      Animal species: laying hens of *Gallus gallus*

Region <sup>(b)</sup>	Type of the test <sup>(c)</sup>	Target population <sup>(d)</sup>	Type of sample <sup>(e)</sup>	Objective <sup>(f)</sup>	Number of planned tests
Latvia	Modification of ISO 6579 (2002)	Laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	Pooled faecal samples	Control	822
<b>Total</b>					822

- (a) Disease and species if necessary.  
 (b) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State  
 (c) Description of the test (e.g. SN-test, AB-Elisa, RBT, ...)  
 (d) Specification of the targeted species and the categories of targeted animals (e.g. sex, age, breeding animal, slaughter animal, ...)  
 (e) Description of the sample (e.g. blood, serum, milk, ...)  
 (f) Description of the objective (e.g. qualification, surveillance, confirmation of suspected cases, monitoring of campaigns, seroconversion, control on deleted vaccines, testing of vaccine, control of vaccination, ...)  
 (g) 7.2.1.2. Testing scheme(s)<sup>(1)</sup>

<sup>(1)</sup> Describe the testing scheme according to the different categories if appropriate (which herds and animals, the number of animals per herd, the frequency and the interval of sampling) with reference to the national and Community legislation where appropriate.



### 7.1.2. Targets on testing of flocks

**Animal species:** Laying hens of *Gallus gallus*

**Disease/infection<sup>(a)</sup>:** SALMONELLOSIS

Region	Type of flock <sup>(b)</sup>	Total number of flocks	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Expected number of flocks to be checked <sup>(c)</sup>	Number of flocks <sup>(d)</sup> expected to be positive <sup>(e)</sup>			Number of flocks expected to be depopulated <sup>(f)</sup>	Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered destroyed <sup>(g)</sup>	Expected quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number or kg) <sup>(h)</sup>	Expected quantity of eggs to be sterilised to egg products (number or kg) <sup>(i)</sup>
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)				
Latvia	Laying hen flocks	75	1 919 827	75	1 919 827	75	7*	-	-	191983*	-	1343881	
Total	Laying hen flocks	75	1 919 827	75	1 919 827	75	7	-	7	191983	-	1343881	

\* For 2009 it is planned that 10% of laying hen flocks will be positive on salmonella

<sup>(a)</sup> For zoonotic Salmonella indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis, (a2) for *Salmonella* Typhimurium, (a3) for *Salmonella* Typhimurium, (a5) for other serotypes – specify as appropriate, (a4) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium.

<sup>(b)</sup> For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, etc. Ducks equals herds or as appropriate.

<sup>(c)</sup> Total number of flocks existing in the region including eligible flocks and non-eligible flocks for the programme.

<sup>(d)</sup> Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella in this column a flock should not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.

<sup>(e)</sup> If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample should be taken into account only once.

7.2. Targets on vaccination (one table for each year of implementation)

7.2.1. Targets on vaccination <sup>12</sup>

Animal species: <sup>(6)</sup> laying hens of *Gallus gallus*

Region <sup>(8)</sup>	Total number of herds <sup>(9)</sup> in vaccination programme	Total number of animals in vaccination programme	Targets on vaccination programme			
			Number of herds <sup>(9)</sup> in vaccination programme	Number of herds <sup>(9)</sup> expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered
Larvia	5	800 000	5	5	800 000	2 400 000
Total	5	800 000	5	5	800 000	2 400 000

- (a) Species if necessary;
- (b) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State;
- (c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

<sup>12</sup> Data to provide only if appropriate.

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme<sup>13</sup> The cost of the programme is calculated for sampling of the adult laying hens of *Gallus Gallus*.

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in €	Total amount in €	Community funding requested (yes/no)
<b>1. Testing</b>	<i>The method of modification of ISO 6579 (2002).</i>				
1.1. Cost of the analysis	Test: bacteriological detection	822	23,14	19021,08	Yes
	Test: serotyping	82	61,41	5035,62	Yes
	Test: anti-microbial susceptibility (MIC)	82	28,49	2336,18	Yes
	Test :phage typing	82	40,69	3336,58	Yes
1.2. Cost of sampling					
1.3. Other costs					
<b>2. Vaccination or treatment</b>					
2.1. Purchase of vaccine/treatment	Live marked <i>Salmonella enteritidis</i> vaccine	2 400 000	0,06	144 000	Yes
2.2. Distribution costs					

<sup>13</sup> Fixed costs should not be included. All amounts are VAT excluded.

2.3. Administering costs					
2.4. Control costs					
3. Slaughter and destruction					
3.1. Compensation of animals	Laying hens	191983	4,27	819 787,41	Yes
3.2. Transport costs					
3.3. Destruction costs					
3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering					
3.5. Costs from treatment of products (milk, eggs, hatching eggs, etc)	Eggs	1343884	0,1	134388,4	Yes
4. Cleaning and disinfection	Costs of disinfectants and disinfection	67295,15 m <sup>2</sup>	3,71	249665	Yes



5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)			
6. Consumables and specific equipment			
7. Other costs			
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1 377 549,97</b>	<b>YES</b>