

Eradication: Final report for Bluetongue 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: 20190415-J3XQCEP2

Country code: SI

Reporting period

From: 2018

To: 2020

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.

Passive surveillance, active and entomological surveillance are ongoing.

Vector activity period started on 26 April 2018 and ended on 17 December 2018.

Active surveillance was implemented in the restriction zone which is comprised of the entire territory of Slovenia.

According to the surface, animal population, movement data and epidemiological data, the RO of AFSVSPP were merged to eight sampling units (map in attachment).

The samples were taken from susceptible animals (animals which have not been vaccinated and which have been exposed to the competent vector), which were representative for the structure of the susceptible species population in the relevant geographical areas.

The monitoring/surveillance in line with Annex I Point 3 of Regulation (EU) No. 1266/2007 was implemented aimed at early detection and demonstrating the absence of BTV 4 circulation.

The sample size used for the active laboratory based surveillance was calculated to detect a prevalence of 5% with 95% confidence.

For sampling unit a sample size of 59 (60) was divided to several holdings (app. 6 per sampling unit).

Samples were serologically tested twice - before and after the vector activity period.

In 2017, obligatory mass vaccination against BTV 4 has started. Monovalent BTV Pur AISap 4 vaccine, Merial, France was used. For cattle and goats, vaccinated for the first time, 2 vaccine doses were required with an interval of 3-4 weeks. For re-vaccinated cattle and goats and for sheep, only 1 vaccine doses was required.

Vaccination was conducted in the period of January to 13th May.

Altogether, 462.942 cattle on 32.048 holdings and 112.866 sheep/goats on 8.262 holdings were vaccinated in the first round. In second vaccination round, additionally 14.614 cattle were vaccinated on 1.414 holdings.

In total, 1.082.863 vaccinations were performed in the frame of compulsory mass vaccination.

In 2018, no BTV cases were confirmed.

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

As regards vaccination, the set targets were achieved. The level of implementation of BTV vaccination:

- cattle: 435.246 animals/ 30.856 holdings (92,01 % animals were vaccinated; herds/animals intended for slaughter until July 2018 were exempted from vaccination);

- sheep/goats - 109.276 animals/ 8.400 holdings (73,76 % animals were vaccinated; before vaccinated, all animals, irrespective of age, had to be individually marked with eartags according to Directive 2004/21; herds/animals intended for slaughter until July 2018 were exempted from vaccination)

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.

Active surveillance: sentinel animals were used for serological surveillance in line with Annex I Point 3 of Regulation (EU) No. 1266/2007 aimed at early detection and demonstrating the absence of BTV 4 circulation.

It was intended to test 59 samples per sampling unit - 8 sampling units were defined to correspond with the requirements of Regulation. Due to the late start of seasonally vector free period (17 December 2018) the winter testing conducted after the vector activity season has ended, was implemented in the beginning of 2019.

In spring sampling (before vector activity period) - 556 animals were tested; serologically positive animals were retested by PCR - all were negative; according to the established protocol an investigation was carried out by official veterinarians to establish the reason for sero-positivity. In majority of cases, animals intended for sentinels were vaccinated "by mistake".

In winter testing, which was conducted in the beginning of 2019 (at least 21 days after the end of vector activity season), 12 animals were serologically positive or doubtful; after further investigation it was found out, that animals were vaccinated; 7 animals, serologically positive or doubtful were further tested for the presence of BTV virus; all 7 were negative;

No clinical suspicion for BTV were established in 2018 and no BTV outbreaks were confirmed in 2018.

2. TECHNICAL IMPLEMENTATION ON BLUETONGUE PROGRAMMES

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 - DATA ON HERDS

Table A is not to be filled in for Bluetongue

Table B - DATA ON ANIMALS

Region	Animal species	Total number of animals	Number of animals under the programme	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of animals tested	Number of animals tested individually	Number of positive animals	Number of outbreaks
SLOVENIJA	Cattle	474,190	474,190	472	1,089	1,089	39	0
Total		474,190	474,190	472	1,089	1,089	39	0

Table C - DATA ON VACCINATION PROGRAMMES

Region	Animal species	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Serotype	Number of herds in vaccination programme	Number of herds vaccinated	Number of animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered	Number of adults vaccinated	Number of young animals vaccinated	Number of animals with primary vaccination (initial+ booster)

SLOVENIJA	Cattle	30,393	474,190	BTV-4	30,393	30,856	435,246	569,141	0	0	134,231
SLOVENIJA	Sheep and Goats	8,220	148,823	BTV-4	8,220	8,400	109,276	115,885	0	0	6,609
Total		38,613	623,013		38,613	39,256	544,522	685,026	0	0	140,840

Table D - DATA ON STATUS OF HERDS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD

Table D is not to be filled in for Bluetongue

Table E - SUSPENSION/WITHDRAWAL OF THE FREE OR OFFICIALLY FREE STATUS

Table E is not to be filled in for Bluetongue

Table F - STRATIFIED DATA ON SURVEILLANCE AND LABORATORY TESTS

Region	Animal species	Number of samples	Test type	Number of tests	Number of positive tests
SLOVENIJA	Cattle	1,089	Elisa test	1,123	64
SLOVENIJA	Cattle	17	PCR test	17	0
SLOVENIJA	Sheep and Goats	6	PCR test	6	0
Total		1,112		1,146	64
			Methods of laboratory analysis	Total number of tests	
			Total - Elisa test	1,123	
			Total - PCR test	23	

COMMENT / ADDITIONAL CLARIFICATION

Since sentinel testing after the end of vector activity season took place at the beginning of 2019, no co-financing is requested for these tests (552 ELISA tests, 7 PCR). This costs will be claimed under 2019 BTV programme.

No. of herds/animals - source Central register of animals, 31. 12. 2018