



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

SANCO/3846/2008

*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**

**Slovakia**

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



**NATIONAL CONTROL PROGRAMME**  
**for salmonella infection in laying hens of *Gallus gallus* in the Slovak Republic**  
Proposed on April 2008 for co-financing for 2009.

**Part A**

**General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes**

(a) state the aim of the programme

The target for the reduction of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* in adult laying hens of *Gallus gallus* shall be an annual minimum percentage of reduction of positive flocks of adult laying hens equal to at least 20 % if the prevalence in the preceding years was between 10 and 19% based on the results of the baseline study as carried out pursuant to Commission Decision 2004/665/EC from 1 October 2004 to 30 September 2005

(b) demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the minimum sampling requirements laid down in part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>1</sup> indicating the relevant animal population and phases of production which sampling must cover

In the SR laying hens of *Gallus gallus* are sampled according to the following scheme:

rearing flocks ... day-old chicks

— pullets two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit

— laying flocks — every 15 weeks during the laying phase

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<sup>1</sup> OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 1.

## 1. General

1.1. A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis [zoonotic salmonella] in the Member State with specific reference to the results obtained in the framework of monitoring in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>2</sup>, particularly highlighting the prevalence values of the salmonella serovars targeted in the salmonella control programmes.

### **History of the disease and infection in the Slovak Republic:**

Up to the year 1989 the serovar *Salmonella typhimurium* had prevalence, after 1989 in the animal health the increasing trend has *Salmonella enteritidis* and this trend is maintained till now.

Out of the total number of examined samples of animals the salmonellosis agent was isolated as follows:

- 2000 ... 2,8%
- 2001 – 2,4%
- 2002 – 0,9%
- 2003 ... 0,8% samples.

The highest detection in most animals has *Salmonella enteritidis*, except for pigs, in which dominates species – specific serovar *Salmonella choleraesuis*.

Out the number of the positive samples of the finding of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* was as following:

*S. enteritidis/S. typhimurium:*

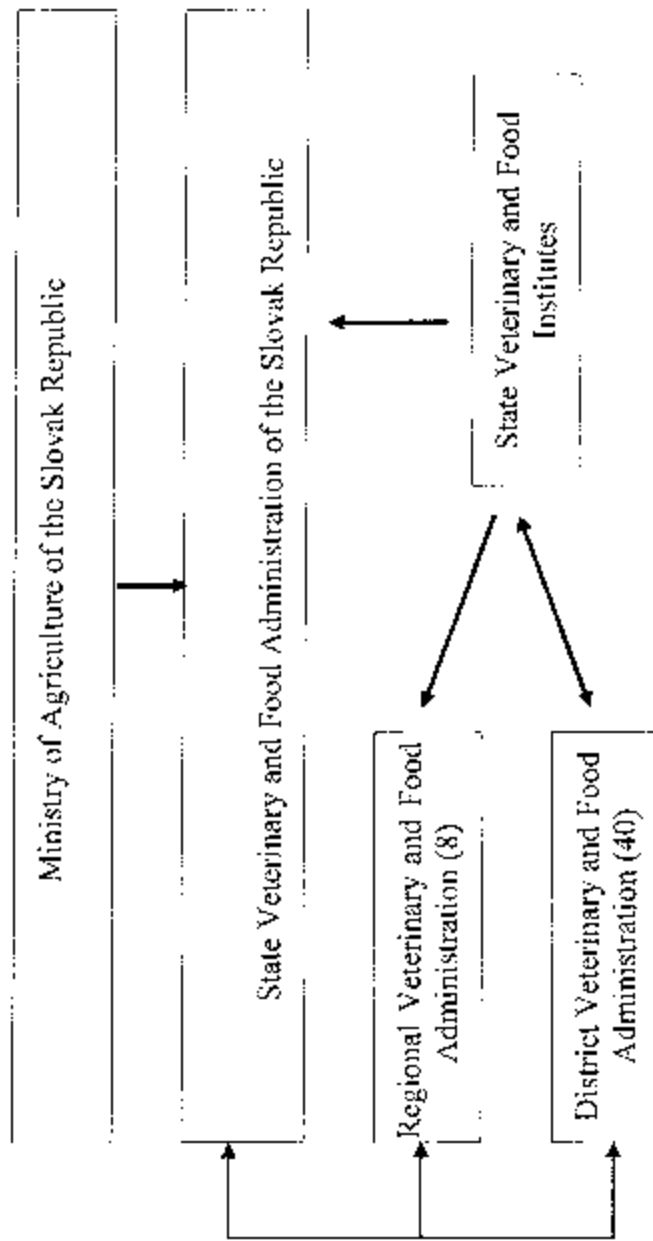
- 2000 – 71,7%/3,3%
- 2001 – 70,7%/2,1%
- 2002 – 66,0%/2,4%
- 2003 – 62,0%/0,8%

In the poultry not only the highest number of positive samples but also the greatest number of serovars is recorded. Number of isolated serovars:

	2000	2001	2002	2003
Fowl	9	7	7	4
Turkey	11	11	7	3
Ducks	3	-	1	-
gcsc	2	-	2	1

Source: TRENDS AND SOURCES OF ZOOSES AGENTS IN HUMANS, FOODSTUFFS, ANIMALS AND FEEDINGSUPTS IN 2006 - SLOVAKIA

1.2. The structure and organization of the relevant competent authorities. Please refer to the information flow between bodies involved in the implementation of the programme.



The approved control programme for salmonella infections is published on the bulletin of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic.

- The State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic organize every year trainings or sessions for official veterinarians from the regional and district veterinary and food administrations with regard to approved eradication programmes.
  - The State Veterinary and Food administration Slovak Republic in cooperation with the chambers of veterinary surgeons trains with regard to approved eradication programmes private veterinarians within the framework of seminars.
  - The regional and district veterinary and food administrations inform private veterinarians about a monitoring systems of diseases on sessions.
  - The State Veterinary and Food Administrations of the Slovak Republic, the regional and district veterinary and food administrations train stakeholders on the meetings or seminars organized by organizations of farmers or breeders (e. g. AGRONŠTIIÚT, Únia hydínárov Slovenska, etc....)
  - The private veterinarians perform veterinary care on poultry farms and provide information to stakeholders.
- 1.3. Approved laboratories where samples collected within the programme are analyzed.
- The diagnostics is performed by the state veterinary laboratories in the Slovak Republic (State Veterinary and Food Institutes – Bratislava, Dolný Kubín, Košice and State Veterinary Institute Zvolen). The State Veterinary and Food Institute Bratislava is a national reference laboratory that the only one may perform the laboratory diagnostics of official samples.
- 1.4. Methods used in the examination of the samples in the framework of the programme.

#### **EXAMINATION OF THE SAMPLES**

##### **1) Transport and preparation of the samples**

Samples shall be sent by express mail or courier to the laboratories referred to in Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, on the day of collection. At the laboratory, samples shall be kept refrigerated until examination, which shall be carried out within 48 hours following receipt.

##### *Boot swab samples*

- The two pairs of boot swabs ('or socks') shall be carefully unpacked to avoid dislodging adherent faecal material, pooled and placed in 225 ml Buffered Peptone Water (BPW) which has been pre-warmed to room temperature;
- The sample shall be swirled to fully saturate it and culture shall be continued by using the detection method in 2.

#### *Other faecal material and dust samples*

- The faeces samples shall be pooled and thoroughly mixed and a 25 gram sub-sample shall be collected for culture.
- The 25 gram sub-sample shall be added to 225 ml of BPW which has been pre-warmed to room temperature.
- Culture of the sample shall be continued by using the detection method in 2.

If ISO standards on the preparation of faeces for the detection of salmonella are agreed on, they shall be applied and replace the above provisions on sampling preparation.

#### **2) Detection method**

The method recommended by the Community Reference Laboratory (CRL) for Salmonella in Bilthoven, the Netherlands, for detection shall be used. This method is described in the current version of draft Annex D of ISO 6579 (2002): 'Detection of *Salmonella* spp. in animal faeces and in samples of the primary production stage'. In this method, a semi-solid medium (modified semi-solid Rappaport-Vassiladis medium, MSRV) is used as the single selective enrichment medium.

#### **3) Serotyping**

At least one isolate from each positive sample shall be serotyped, following the Kaufmann-White scheme.

#### **4) Alternative methods**

With regard to samples taken at the initiative of the operator, the methods of analysis provided for in Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 (1), may be used instead of the methods for the preparation of samples, detection methods and serotyping provided in this ANNEX (Examination of the samples), if validated in accordance with EN/ISO 16140/2003.

#### **5) Storage of strains**

At least the strains isolated from samples collected by the competent authority, shall be stored for future phagotyping or anti-microbial susceptibility testing, using the normal methods for culture collection, which must ensure integrity of the strains for a minimum of two years.

1.5. Official controls (including sampling schemes) at feed, flock and/or herd level.

#### **Official control sampling at flock level is taken:**

- a. in one flock per year per holding comprising at least 1 000 birds;

- b. at the age of 24 ± 2 weeks in laying flocks housed in buildings where salmonella was detected in the preceding flock;
- c. in any case of suspicion of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* infection, as a result of the epidemiological investigation of food-borne outbreaks in accordance with Ordinance No. 626/2004 Coll. transposing Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council No. 2003/99/EC
- d. in all other laying flocks on the holding in case *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* are detected in one laying flock on the holding;
- e. in cases where the competent authority considers it appropriate;
- f. confirmation sampling.

**Official controls at feed level is taken:**

- The Central Control and Testing Institute of Agriculture in co-operation with the State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic elaborates the yearly National Plan on Feed Control, covering competences and priorities for feed control in the respective year in accordance with national and EU legislation (Council Directive 95/53/EC).
- The State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic elaborates the yearly Plan of official control and VPO (plan of veterinary prevention and protection) of feed for DVFA (District Veterinary and Food Administration) inspectors in accordance with veterinary EU legislation.  
In case, when confirmation samples are positive for invasive salmonella the competent authority starts to carry out an investigation in order to:
  - identify the source of contamination, in particular by means of official samples taken at different stages of production,
  - examine the application of rules and controls concerning the disposal and processing of animal waste and in particular those which are mentioned in accordance with the special rule,
  - establish procedures for good manufacturing practices and ensure compliance with recognized procedures.

1.6. Measures taken by the competent authorities with regard to animals or products in which the presence of *Salmonella spp.* have been detected, in particular to protect public health, and any preventive measures taken, such as vaccination.

The measures must comply with the following minimum requirements:



- no bird may leave the house concerned unless the competent authority has authorized the slaughter and safe destruction under supervision or slaughter in a slaughterhouse designated by the competent authority.
  - When birds from infected flocks are slaughtered or destroyed, steps must be taken to reduce the risk of spreading zoonoses as far as possible. 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 and, once applicable, part I: (appointing the Specific requirements concerning fresh meat) of the ANNEX II of the Regulation No 2160/2003/EC. If not destined for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1774/2002.
  - A thorough cleansing and disinfection must be carried out after slaughtering or destruction from infected flocks, including safe disposal of manure or litter, in accordance with procedure laid down by the competent veterinary administration authority.
  - Eggs originating from flocks with unknown health status, that are suspected of being infected or from infected flocks may be used for human consumption only if treated in a manner that guarantees the elimination of all salmonella serotypes with public health significance in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene.
- 1.7. National legislation relevant to the implementation of the programmes, including any national provisions concerning the activities set out in the programme.
- Act No. 39/2007 Coll. on veterinary care
  - Ordinance of the Government of the Slovak Republic No 626/2004 Coll., on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents
- 1.8. Any financial assistance provided to food and feed businesses in the context of the programme.

There is not any financial assistance provided to food and feed businesses in the context of this programme.

2. Concerning food and feed businesses covered by the programme

2.1. The structure of the production of the given species and products thereof.

At the present time (30 April 2008) in the Slovak Republic are 52 holdings of adult laying hens of *Gallus gallus*.

2.2. The structure of the production of feed.

producer of feed raw → producer of complete feedstuffs → breeders



Supervision of

Central Control and Testing Institute of Agriculture

(CCTIA)

Veterinary supervision

2.3. Relevant guidelines for good animal husbandry practices or other guidelines (mandatory or voluntary) on biosecurity measures defining at least:

- hygiene management at farms,
- measures to prevent incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms, and hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms.

Biosecurity measures to prevent of salmonella infections in the Slovak Republic are not established in the framework of specific rules.

2.4. Routine veterinary supervision of farms.

Each farm has contract with private veterinarian who is responsible for veterinary care.

2.5. Registration of farms.

The Regional Veterinary and Food Administrations approve poultry farms which are in compliance with the Decree of the Slovak Government No 297/2003 Coll (transposition of Council Directive 1990/539/EEC) according to § 7 para 2 letter d) point 7 of the Act No. 39/2007 Coll. on veterinary care.

The State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic (SVFA) according to § 39 para 10 of the Act. No. 39/2007 Coll. on veterinary care set an official number for each approved poultry holding and according to § 39 para 11 of the Act. No. 39/2007 Coll. on veterinary care the State Veterinary and Food Administration keeps register of those approved poultry farms, which is published on the SVFA website: [www.svssf.sk](http://www.svssf.sk).

#### 2.6. Record-keeping at farms.

- name of farm, address of farmer
- address of farm
- person who is responsible for activity on the farm
- type and range of activities on the farm
- situation plan of the farm
- technology and system of rearing
- organization of rearing
- name and address of veterinarian who is responsible for veterinary care
- contract on processing of animal by-products (hazardous animal waste)
- process of removal of excrements and litter, contract with firms
- plan of DDD
- certification of feedstuff
- plan of controls of feedstuff
- plan of veterinary prevention
- plan of monitoring of Salmonella infections
- ambulance book
- evidence of veterinary medicine, biological and mediums for DDD
- evidence of movements'
- evidence of controls of health and mortality
- evidence of visitors
- plan of special training of personal
- evidence of controls of performance measures
- plan of controls of clean of water

- plan of measures and technical provision in situat as extremes weather

2.7. Documents to accompany animals when dispatched.

Documents to accompany animals when dispatched are in accordance with the Ordinance of the Government of the Slovak Republic No 297/2003 Coll (transposed Council Directive 90/539/EEC).

2.8. Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals.

In the SR are not implemented other measures to ensure the traceability of animals except of documents to accompany animals.

## Part B

### 1. Identification of the programme

Member State: Slovak Republic

Disease: infection of animals with zoonotic *Salmonella* spp

Animal population covered by the programme: laying hens of *Gallus gallus*

Year/s of implementation: 2009

Reference of this document: Salmonella in laying hens SR 2009

Contact (name, phone, fax, e-mail):

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Date sent to the Commission: 30 April 2008

### 2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis specified in point 1<sup>3</sup>:

#### Salmonellosis in laying flocks

Laying hens were tested according to Commission Decision 2004/665/EC in the framework of Baseline study on prevalence of *Salmonella* spp. in laying flocks of *Gallus gallus* from 1 October 2004 to 31 September 2005. During this period in the Slovak Republic were totally tested 40 holdings of laying hens. The prevalence of *Salmonella* spp. was 10% and confirmed isolates were *Salmonella* *Enteritidis*, *Salmonella* *Typhimurium* and *Salmonella* *Anatum*.

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

3. Description of the submitted programme<sup>4</sup>:

**Target of the programme:**

This programme shall be realized from 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2010.

The target for the reduction of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* in adult laying hens of *Gallus gallus* shall be an annual minimum percentage of reduction of positive flocks of adult laying hens equal to at least 20 % if the prevalence in the preceding years was between 10 and 19% base on the results of the baseline study as carried out pursuant to Commission Decision 2004/665/EC from 1 October 2004 to 30 September 2005.

The control programme is yearly evaluated.

Official checks at the level of poultry flocks are organized and carried out by the relevant District Veterinary and Food Administration, which also take measures in the case of positive results. Sampling in poultry flocks is carried out by farmers or private veterinarians. Official confirmation samples are taken and sent for laboratory examination by official veterinarians from the relevant District Veterinary and Food Administrations.

**The legal basis of the control programme is:**

- Act No. 39/2007 Coll. on veterinary care
- Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council No. 2160/2003/EC of 17 November 2003 on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents, on the basis of which must Member States draw up national programmes for control of salmonellae
- Ordinance of the Government of the Slovak Republic No. 626/2004 Coll., on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents (transposed Council Directive 2003/99)
- 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>4</sup> A concise description of the programme is given with the main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, qualification of flocks/herds and/or regions, reducing prevalence and incidence), the main measures (testing, culling and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of flocks/herds and animals, vaccination), the target animal population and the area(s) of implementation and the definition of a positive case.

- **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
- **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

### **Definition of some terms:**

- a. **Flock** – all poultry of the same health status kept on the same premises or in the same enclosure and constituting a single epidemiological unit; in the case of housed poultry, this includes all birds sharing the same airspace.
- b. **Positive laying flocks or infected flocks** - a laying flock shall be considered positive for the purpose of verifying the achievement of the Community target, where the presence of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* (other than vaccine strains) was detected in one or more samples in the laying flock. Positive laying flocks shall be counted only once, irrespective of the number of sampling and testing operations and only be reported in the first year of detection. Where the presence of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* is not detected but antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitory effect are it shall be accounted for as an infected laying flock for the purpose of the Community target.
- c. **Invasive salmonella serovars** included in the programme are:
  - a. *Salmonella enteritidis*
  - b. *Salmonella typhimurium*
- d. **official veterinarian** is an veterinarian appointed by the competent veterinary administration authority according § 10 of the Act No. 39/2007 on veterinary care
- e. **another terms** are listed in § 2 of the Ordinance of the Government of the Slovak Republic No. 297/2003 Coll. on animal health conditions governing intra - Community trade in and imports from third countries of poultry and hatching eggs (transpose Council Directive 1990/539/EEC, hereinafter only "Ordinance No. 297/2003 Coll.")

### **Diagnostics**

The diagnostics is performed by the state veterinary laboratories in the Slovak Republic (State Veterinary and Food Institutes – Bratislava, Dolný Kubín, Košice and State Veterinary Institute Zvolen). The State Veterinary and Food Institute Bratislava is a national reference laboratory that the only one may perform the laboratory diagnostics of the official samples.

### **Monitoring for salmonella for the years 2008-2010 in laying hens SAMPLING FRAME**

The sampling frame shall cover all flocks of adult laying hens of *Gallus gallus* (laying flocks). The programme is applied on whole territory of the Slovak Republic

## **MONITORING IN LAYING FLOCKS**

Frequency of sampling in rearing phase of laying hens:

- Day – old chicks: samples from the internal surfaces of the boxes in which the chicks were delivered to a holding and from carcasses of chicks found to be dead on arrival.
- Pullets two weeks before moving to laying phase – pooled faeces samples.

Adult laying flocks shall be sampled:

### **I. by the operator**

Sampling by the operator shall take place at least every fifteen weeks. The first sampling shall take place at the age of 24 + 2 weeks.

### **II. by the competent authority (official sampling)**

Sampling by the competent authority shall take place at least:

- a. in one flock per year per holding comprising at least 1 000 birds;
- b. at the age of 24 ± 2 weeks in laying flocks housed in buildings where salmonella was detected in the preceding flock;
- c. in any case of suspicion of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* infection, as a result of the epidemiological investigation of food-borne outbreaks in accordance with Ordinance No. 626/2004 Coll. transposing Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council No. 2003/99/EC
- d. in all other laying flocks on the holding in case *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* are detected in one laying flock on the holding;
- e. in cases where the competent authority considers it appropriate.

A sampling carried out by the competent authority may replace one operator's sampling.



## **SAMPLING PROTOCOL**

In order to maximize sensitivity of sampling, both faecal material and the environment shall be sampled at least as provided for below:

### **In cage flocks**

2 × 150 grams of naturally pooled faeces shall be taken from all belts or scrapers in the house after running the manure removal system; however, in the case of step cage houses without scrapers or belts 2 × 150 grams of mixed fresh faeces must be collected from 60 different places beneath the cages in the dropping pits.

### **In barn or free-range houses**

Two pairs of boot swabs or socks be taken, without changing overboots between boot swabs.

### **In the case of sampling by the competent authority**

250 ml containing at least 100 gram of dust shall be collected from prolific sources of dust throughout the house. If there is not sufficient dust, an additional sample of 150 grams naturally pooled faeces or an additional pair of boot swabs or socks shall be taken. In the case of sampling referred to in point II b), c) and d), the competent authority shall satisfy itself by conduction further tests as appropriate that the results of examinations for salmonella in birds are not affected by the use of antimicrobials in the flocks.

Any necessary sampling done in compliance with legislation.

### **Notification of results and reporting**

The state veterinary laboratories in the Slovak Republic notify the results of all negative examinations of adult laying flocks to the competent District Veterinary and Food Administrations. The District Veterinary and Food Administrations notify in the stated date the report on the results every 3 months to the State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic (they send the report also to the Regional Veterinary and Food Administration).

Where as a result of monitoring carried out the presence of *Salmonella enteritidis*, *Salmonella typhimurium* is detected in a laying flock, the person responsible for the laboratory carrying out the examination, the person carrying out the examination or the owner of the flock notify the results to the competent District Veterinary and Food Administration.

## **Measures to be taken in laying hens where the infection has been confirmed in the Slovak Republic in years 2008 - 2010**

The measures must comply with the following minimum requirements:

- 1) No bird may leave the house concerned unless the competent authority has authorized the slaughter and safe destruction under supervision or slaughter in a slaughterhouse designated by the competent authority.
- 2) When birds from infected flocks are slaughtered or destroyed, steps must be taken to reduce the risk of spreading zoonosis as far as possible. 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 and, once applicable, part F (appointing the Specific requirements concerning fresh meat) of the ANNEX II of the Regulation No. 2160/2003/EC. If not destined for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1774/2002.
- 3) A thorough cleansing and disinfection must be carried out after slaughtering or destruction from infected flocks, including safe disposal of manure or litter, in accordance with procedure laid down by the competent veterinary administration authority.
- 4) Eggs originating from flocks with unknown health status that are suspected of being infected or that are infected with invasive *Salmonella* serovars or which were identified as the source of infection in a specific human foodborne outbreak, may be used for human consumption in accordance with Commission Regulation No 1237/2007.

### **Vaccination and use of antimicrobials**

Use of vaccines and antimicrobials in the framework of this programme must be realized according to Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1177/2006 of 1. August 2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No.

2160/2003 as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of salmonella in poultry.

Vaccination programme against *Salmonella enteritidis* shall be applied at least during rearing to all laying hens from 1 January 2008 as long as they did not demonstrated prevalence below 10% based on the monitoring.

Vaccination is allowed in laying hens in the Slovak Republic using death or live marked vaccines registered by the Institute for the State Control of Veterinary Biological and Medicaments in Nitra. Live salmonella vaccines for which the manufacturer does not provide an appropriate

method to distinguish bacteriological wild – type strains of salmonella from vaccine strains shall not be used. Application of live attenuated vaccines to laying hens during the laying phase is prohibited.

#### 4.

#### Measures of the submitted programme

##### 4.1. *Summary of measures under the programme*

Duration of the programme: 2008 - 2010

First year: 2008

Last year: 2010

Control

Control/Eradication

Testing

Testing

Slaughter of animals tested positive

Slaughter of animals tested positive

Killing of animals tested positive

Killing of animals tested positive

Vaccination

Extended slaughter or killing

Treatment of animal products

Disposal of products

Disposal of products

Monitoring or surveillance

Other measures (specify):

4.2. *Designation of the central authority in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme<sup>5</sup>:*

Central authority charged with supervising and coordinating the department responsible for implementing the programme is the State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic.

Departments responsible for implementing the programme are Regional (8) and District (40) Veterinary and Food Administrations.

#### **Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic**

- The central state administration authority at salmonellosis eradication
- Approval of the National plan of salmonellosis eradication

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<sup>5</sup> Describe the authorities in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme and the different operators involved. Describe the responsibilities of all involved.

- The Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic - provides subsidies to breeders in compliance with the Act No. 39/2007 Coll., § 45

- Confirms emergency measures on the proposal of the Chief Veterinary Officer

**State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic**

- proposal of the plan of disease eradication
- determination of the monitoring in the Slovak Republic
- evaluation of the monitoring in the Slovak Republic
- modification of measures based on the disease situation in the Slovak Republic
- submission of reports to the European Commission
- proposes to the Minister of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic the budget for performance of the eradication plan

**Regional Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic**

- evaluation of the monitoring and disease situation in the region
- control of fulfillment of ordered measures

**District Veterinary and Food Administration**

- implementation of monitoring at local level
- methodical direction of users on sampling and sending of samples,
- evaluation of the monitoring and disease situation in the region
- taken measures in the case of suspicion or confirmation of the agent or case of invasive salmonella infection

**State Veterinary and Food Institutes of Slovak Republic**

- laboratory examination

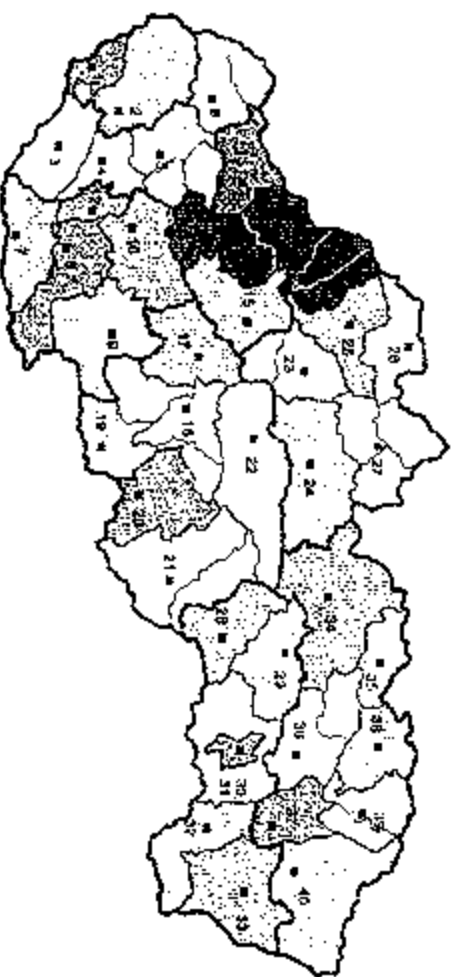
**State Veterinary and Food Institute Bratislava**

- the only laboratory that may investigate official samples
- evaluation and processing of data from examinations for the Slovak Republic
- expert service

4.3. *Description and delimitation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented:*

The programme will be carried out on the all territory of the Slovak Republic, based on the Regulation No.2160/2003/E/C on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents.

A map of the Slovak Republic showing the area of District Veterinary and Food Administrations (40).



1	Bratislava	9	Levice	17	Žiar nad Hronom	25	Žilina	33	Michalovce
2	Senec	10	Nitra	18	Zvolen	26	Čadca	34	Poprad
3	Dunajská Streda	11	Topoľčany	19	Veľký Krtíš	27	Dolný Kubín	35	Stará Ľubovňa
4	Gabanta	12	Šal'a	20	Jarčevce	28	Košhava	36	Prešov
5	Trnava	13	Nové Mesto nad	21	Rimavská Sobota	29	Spišská Nová Ves	37	Vranov nad Topľou
6	Senica	14	Trenčín	22	Banská Bystrica	30	Košice – mesto	38	Bardajov
7	Komárno	15	Púchov	23	Martin	31	Košice – okolie	39	Svidník
8	Nové Zámky	16	Prievidza	24	Liptovský Mikuláš	32	Trebišov	40	Muntené

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>7</sup>

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

According to § 7, para 2, letter d) and § 39 para 10, of the Act No. 39/2007 Coll. on veterinary care.

##### 4.4.2. Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals<sup>8</sup>:

Not applicable for poultry.

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

The owners of animals is obliged to notify to the veterinary administration authority any suspicion or confirmation of presence of zoonosis or zoonotic agens according to para 17 of the Act No. 39/2007 Coll. on veterinary care.

##### 4.4.4. Measures and applicable legislation as regards the measures in case of a positive result<sup>9</sup>:

The measures must comply with the following minimum requirements:

- no bird may leave the house concerned unless the competent authority has authorized the slaughter and safe destruction under supervision or slaughter in a slaughterhouse designated by the competent authority.
- When birds from infected flocks are slaughtered or destroyed, steps must be taken to reduce the risk of spreading zoonoses as far as possible. 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 and, once applicable, part B (appointing the Specific requirements concerning fresh meat) of the ANNEX II of the Regulation No 2160/2003/EC. If not destined for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1774/2002.
- A thorough cleansing and disinfection must be carried out after slaughtering or destruction from infected flocks, including safe disposal of manure or litter, in accordance with procedure laid down by the competent veterinary administration authority.

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<sup>7</sup> Where appropriate Community legislation is mentioned. Otherwise the national legislation is mentioned.

<sup>8</sup> Not applicable for poultry.

<sup>9</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, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter.

- Eggs originating from flocks with unknown health status that are suspected of being infected or that are infected with invasive *Salmonella* serovars or which were identified as the source of infection in a specific human foodborne outbreak, may be used for human consumption in accordance with Commission Regulation No 1237/2007.

#### 4.4.5. Measures and applicable legislation as regards the different qualifications of animals and birds:

Not applicable for poultry.

#### 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>10</sup>:

Movement is subject to the veterinary control and is carried out in compliance with the Governmental ordinance of the Slovak Republic by which the Council Directive No. 90/539/EEC of 15 October 1990 on animal health conditions governing trade in poultry and hatching eggs, is approximated.

When official samples are being taken on a holding in cases of justified suspicion, the sampling must be carried out on the compound feedstuffs used to feed poultry. Where a sample is positive for salmonella, the competent authority starts to carry out an investigation in order to:

- identify the source of contamination, in particular by means of official samples taken at different stages of production,
- examine the application of rules and controls concerning the disposal and processing of animal waste and in particular those which are mentioned in accordance with the special rule
- establish procedures for good manufacturing practices and ensure compliance with recognized procedures.

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

Vaccination is performed according with 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.

<sup>10</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.



Vaccination programme against *Salmonella enteritidis* shall be applied to all laying hens from 1 January 2008 and will be continued in 2009 as long as they did not demonstrated prevalence below 10% based on the monitoring.

Vaccination is allowed in laying hens in the Slovak Republic using inactivated or live marked vaccines registered by the Institute for the State Control of Veterinary Biological and Medicaments in Nitra. Live salmonella vaccines for which the manufacturer does not provide an appropriate method to distinguish bacteriological wild type strains of salmonella from vaccine strains shall not be used. Application of live attenuated vaccines to laying hens during the laying phase is prohibited.

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

- the Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic - provides compensations to breeders in compliance with the Act No. 39/2007 Coll., § 45, following the suggestion of CVO of Slovak Republic
- insurance company - meets losses within insurance contract.

4.4.9. Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure in place in the flocks/holdings involved:

Biosecurity measures to prevent of salmonella infections in the Slovak Republic are not established in the framework of specific rules.

5. General description of the costs and benefits<sup>11</sup>;

Year 2009

Costs	number of unit	€
Testing	194	2 662 €
Vaccination	5 291 784	793 676, 6 €
Compensation to owners		993 500 €
<b>Total</b>		<b>1 789 929, 6 €</b>

<sup>11</sup> A description is provided of all costs for the authorities and society and the benefits for farmers and society in general.

6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years<sup>12</sup>

For years 2007, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003 we have not data of monitoring of salmonella in laying hens. Results of the baseline study on prevalence of *Salmonella* spp. in laying hens of *Gallus gallus* as carried out from 1 October 2004 to 31 September 2005 pursuant to the Commission Decision 2004/665/EC are the following:

1, *Salmonella* serovars isolated

*Salmonella* *Enteritidis*

*Salmonella* *Typhimurium*

*Salmonella* *Anatum*

2, The number of holdings from which each serovar was isolated

*Salmonella* *Enteritidis* 4 holdings

*Salmonella* *Typhimurium* 1 holding

*Salmonella* *Anatum* 1 holding

3, Prevalence of *Salmonella* spp.

*Salmonella* spp. 40 holdings tested 4 positive holdings 10 %

*Salmonella* *Enteritidis* 40 holdings tested 4 positive holdings 10 %

*Salmonella* *Typhimurium* 40 holdings tested 1 positive holding 2, 5 %

*Salmonella* *Anatum* 40 holdings tested 1 positive holding 2, 5 %

4, Number and prevalence of *Salmonella* spp. positive holdings by size category

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<sup>12</sup> The data on the evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis are provided according to the tables where appropriate.

size category	to 1 000	1 000-2999	3000-4999	5000-9999	10000-29999	>=30000	
number of holdings	1	4	2	2	12	19	
	no of positive holdings	no of positive holdings	no of positive holdings	no of positive holdings	no of positive holdings	no of positive holdings	
	% of positive holdings	% of positive holdings	% of positive holdings	% of positive holdings	% of positive holdings	% of positive holdings	
Salmonella spp.					3	25	1
							5,2

### 5, Prevalence of *Salmonella Enteritidis* and *Typhimurium*

Salmonella Enteritidis 40 holdings 4 positive holdings 10 %  
 Salmonella Typhimurium 40 holdings 1 positive holding 2,5 %

### 6, Number and prevalence of *Salmonella Enteritidis* positive holdings by size category

size category	to 1 000	1 000-2999	3000-4999	5000-9999	10000-29999	>=30000	
number of holdings	1	4	2	2	12	19	
	no of positive holdings	no of positive holdings	no of positive holdings	no of positive holdings	no of positive holdings	no of positive holdings	
	% of positive holdings	% of positive holdings	% of positive holdings	% of positive holdings	% of positive holdings	% of positive holdings	
Salmonella Enteritidis					3	25	1
							5,2

### 7, Number and prevalence of *Salmonella Typhimurium* positive holdings by size category

size category	to 1 000		1 000-2999		3 000-4999		5 000-9999		10 000-29 999		>=30 000	
	no of positive holdings	% of positive holdings	no of positive holdings	% of positive holdings	no of positive holdings	% of positive holdings	no of positive holdings	% of positive holdings	no of positive holdings	% of positive holdings	no of positive holdings	% of positive holdings
number of holdings	1		4		2		2		12		19	
<i>Salmonella</i> Typhimurium									1	8.3		

## 7. Targets

### 7.1. Targets related to testing (one table for each year of implementation)

#### 7.1.1. Targets on diagnostic tests

Animal species: <sup>(a)</sup> 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
Senec	Microbiological	Laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	dust of faeces	monitoring	10
Trnava	Microbiological	Laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	dust of faeces	monitoring	6
Dunajská Streda	Microbiological	Laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	dust of faeces	monitoring	8
Galanta	Microbiological	Laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	dust of faeces	monitoring	6
Senica	Microbiological	Laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	dust of faeces	monitoring	6
Nitra	Microbiological	Laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	dust of faeces	monitoring	6
Šalca	Microbiological	Laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	dust of faeces	monitoring	6
Komarno	Microbiological	Laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	dust of faeces	monitoring	6
Nové Zámky	Microbiological	Laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	dust of faeces	monitoring	6
Levice	Microbiological	Laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	dust of faeces	monitoring	6
Trenčín	Microbiological	Laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	dust of faeces	monitoring	6
Prievidza	Microbiological	Laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	dust of faeces	monitoring	6
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	Microbiological	Laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	dust of faeces	monitoring	8
Púchov	Microbiological	Laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	dust of faeces	monitoring	6
Martin	Microbiological	Laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	dust of faeces	monitoring	6
Banská Bystrica	Microbiological	Laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	dust of faeces	monitoring	6

Lučenec	Microbiological	Laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	dust of faeces	monitoring	10
Rimavská Sobota	Microbiological	Laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	dust of faeces	monitoring	6
Veľký Krtíš	Microbiological	Laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	dust of faeces	monitoring	18
Zvolen	Microbiological	Laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	dust of faeces	monitoring	6
Košice - okolie	Microbiological	Laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	dust of faeces	monitoring	10
Michalovce	Microbiological	Laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	dust of faeces	monitoring	8
Trebišov	Microbiological	Laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	dust of faeces	monitoring	10
Bardejov	Microbiological	Laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	dust of faeces	monitoring	8
Humenné	Microbiological	Laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	dust of faeces	monitoring	6
Poprad	Microbiological	Laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	dust of faeces	monitoring	8
Total					194

- (a) Species if necessary.  
(b) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.  
(c) Description of the test.  
(d) Specification of the targeted species and the categories of targeted animals if necessary.  
(e) Description of the sample (for instance faeces).  
(f) Description of the objective (for instance surveillance, monitoring, control of vaccination).

7.1.2. Targets on testing of flocks<sup>1)</sup>

Year: 2009

Situation on date: 31. 12. 2007

Animal species: poultry of *Gallus gallus* infection<sup>2)</sup>: salmonellosis

Region (a1)	Type of flock <sup>3)</sup>	Total number of flocks <sup>4)</sup>	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>5)</sup>	Number of flocks <sup>6)</sup> expected to be positive <sup>7)</sup>				Number of flocks expected to be depopulated <sup>8)</sup>	Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered or destroyed <sup>9)</sup>	Expected quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number or kg) <sup>10)</sup>	Expected quantity of eggs charnelled to egg products (number or kg) <sup>11)</sup>
							a1	a2	a3	a4				
Senec	Laying hens	10	213 500	10	213 500	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tinava	Laying hens	6	116 000	6	116 000	6	1	0	0	1	0	0	150 000	0
Dunajska Streda	Laying hens	3	68 942	3	68 942	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Galanta	Laying hens	2	9 200	2	9 200	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senica	Laying hens	1	40 000	1	40 000	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mira	Laying hens	9	120 000	9	120 000	9	1	0	0	1	0	20 000	100 000	0
Sala	Laying hens	2	42 000	2	42 000	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Komarno	Laying hens	4	150 000	4	150 000	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nové Zámky	Laying hens	16	300 000	16	300 000	16	1	0	0	1	0	19 000	0	0
Levice	Laying hens	10	180 000	10	180 000	10	1	0	0	1	0	28 000	140 000	0
Trenčín	Laying hens	6	172 000	6	172 000	6	1	0	0	1	0	30 000	150 000	0
Prievidza	Laying hens	1	10 000	1	10 000	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	Laying hens	2	1 500	2	1 500	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Púchov	Laying hens	9	140 000	9	140 000	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mladá	Laying hens	8	72 000	8	72 000	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1) Specify types of flocks 2) if appropriate 73 354 (breeders, layers, broilers).



	Laying hens	4	73 354	4	73 354	4	1	0	0	0	28 000	0	140 000	0	0	0
Banská Bystrica	Laying hens	10	74 780	10	74 780	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Levice	Laying hens	8	170 000	8	170 000	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kimavská Sobota	Laying hens	1	133 000	1	133 000	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veľký Krtíš	Laying hens	12	12 000	12	12 000	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zvolen	Laying hens	5	177 135	5	177 135	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Košice - okolie	Laying hens	2	86 000	2	86 000	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michalovce	Laying hens	2	25 900	2	25 900	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jerebišov	Laying hens	2	9 000	2	9 000	2	1	0	0	0	5 000	0	25 000	0	0	0
Bardajov	Laying hens	2	3 000	2	3 000	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hrnčenné	Laying hens	21	304 943	21	304 943	21	1	0	0	0	20 000	0	100 000	0	0	0
Ponrad	Laying hens	152	2 704 254	152	2 704 254	152	8	0	0	0	180 000	0	900 000	0	0	0
Total	Laying hens															

(a) For zoonotic salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis, (a2) for *Salmonella* Typhimurium, (a3) for other serotypes-specific as appropriate, (a4) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium.

(a1) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.  
 (b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks); production flocks; laying hen flocks, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. flocks or 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 must 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 must 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>14</sup>

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

Region <sup>(b)</sup>	Total number of herds <sup>(c)</sup> in vaccination programme	Total number of animals in vaccination programme	Targets on vaccination programme			Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered
			Number of herds <sup>(c)</sup> in vaccination programme	Number of herds <sup>(c)</sup> expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	
Senec	3	56 000	3	3	56 000	168 000
Trnava	2	118 000	2	2	118 000	354 000
Dunajská Streda	1	22 432	1	1	22 432	67 296
Senica	1	45 900	1	1	45 900	137 700
Nitra	4	80 000	4	4	80 000	240 000
Komárno	4	120 000	4	4	120 000	360 000
Nové Zámky	10	330 000	10	10	330 000	990 000
Lavice	6	180 000	6	6	180 000	540 000
Trenčín	3	76 000	3	3	76 000	228 000
Púchov	4	100 000	4	4	100 000	300 000
Martin	1	38 000	1	1	38 000	114 000
Lecenec	1	10 000	1	1	10 000	30 000
Rimavská Sobota	6	170 000	6	6	170 000	510 000
Veľký Krtíš	2	88 000	2	2	88 000	264 000
Košice - okolie	4	84 000	4	4	84 000	252 000
Špíšská Nová Ves	3	16 800	3	3	16 800	50 400

<sup>14</sup> Data to provide only if appropriate.

Metalhance	5	86,000	5	5	86,000	258,000
Trebitsov	1	9,900	1	1	9,900	29,700
Poyrad	6	132,896	6	6	132,896	398,688
Total	67	1,761,928	67	67	1,761,928	5,291,784

- (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.

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme (one table per year of implementation)

<i>Costs related to</i>	<i>Specification</i>	<i>Number of units</i>	<i>Unitary cost in EUR</i>	<i>Total amount in EUR</i>	<i>Community funding requested (yes/no)</i>
<b><i>I. Testing</i></b>					
<i>1.1. Cost of the analysis</i>	<b><i>Test: Number of bacteriological tests (cultivation) planned to be carried out in the framework of official sampling</i></b>	<b><i>194</i></b>	<b><i>13 €</i></b>	<b><i>2522 €</i></b>	<b><i>Yes</i></b>
	<b><i>Test: Number of serotyping of relevant isolates tests planned to be carried out</i></b>	<b><i>10</i></b>	<b><i>14 €</i></b>	<b><i>140 €</i></b>	<b><i>Yes</i></b>
<i>1.2. Cost of sampling</i>					
<i>1.3. Other costs</i>					

<b>2. Vaccination or treatment of animal products</b>						
<b>2.1. Purchase of vaccine/treatment of animal products</b>						
	Number of purchase of vaccine doses planned if a vaccination policy is part of the programme as set out explicitly under point 4 of Annex II	5 291 784	0,15 €	793 767,6	yes	
<b>2.2. Distribution costs</b>						
<b>2.3. Administering costs</b>						
<b>2.4. Control costs</b>						
<b>3. Slaughter and destruction</b>						
<b>3.1. Compensation of animals</b>		<i>Animals</i>				
		180 000	5 €	900 000 €	Yes	
<b>3.2. Transport costs</b>		<i>eggs</i>				
		900 000	0,1 €	90 000 €	Yes	

3.3. Destruction costs			
3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering			
3.5. Costs from treatment of animal products (milk, eggs, hatching eggs, etc)			
4. Cleaning and disinfection	3 500		yes
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)			
6. Consumables and specific equipment			

