

SGPV situation in Spain



Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Spain
PAFF Committee Meeting
14th December 2022



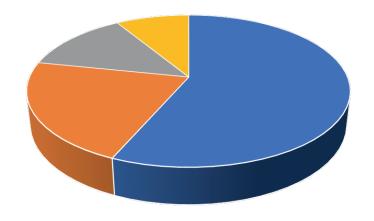
Situation of SGPV in Spain up to 14/12



Total affected census: 32.673 sheep & 167 goats.

PROVINCE	OUTBREAKS	AFFECTED CENSUS
Granada	12	2.978 sheep + 158 goats
Almería	1	97 sheep + 9 goats
Cuenca	10	29.598 sheep

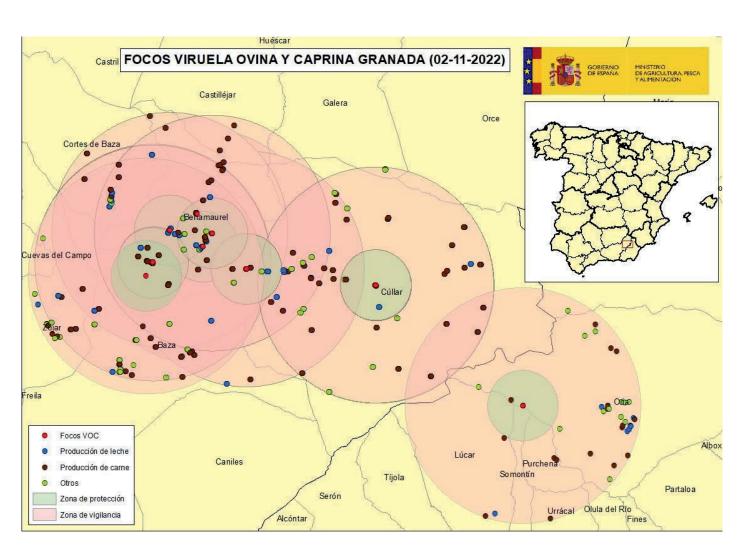






Outbreaks in Granada and Almería

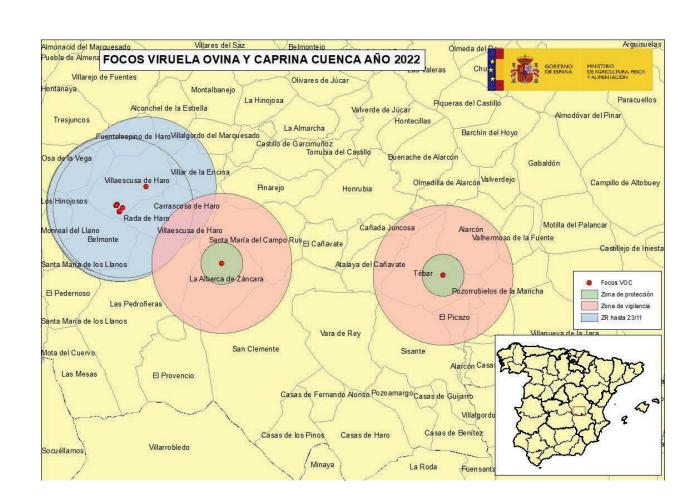
- 13 outbreaks notified in Andalucía: 12 in Granada province and 1 in Almería province (north-west part). Last outbreak notified on 8th November 2022.
- All of them in breeding holdings for production of meat.
- Total census of 3.075 sheep and 167 goats.
- Outbreak in Almería detected during an official visit to the holding related to census check; the farmer hadn't detected the lesions. The same owner owned another holding in the same municipality, which was also immobilized and tested, with negative results to SGPV in the NRL.
- Enhanced clinical and virological surveillance in holdings located within 5 km radius from detected outbreaks → No further cases detected.
- RZ lifted on 14/12/2022; FRZs until 16/01/2023.
- In the RZ: **245 holdings** (44 in the PZ and 201 in the SZ) and **53.687 animals**. All visited without clinical findings.





Two new outbreaks in Cuenca province

- In total 10 outbreaks notified in Cuenca.
- 2 new outbreaks outside the previous RZ.
- 23/11/22: detection of new outbreak in the municipality of **Alberca de Záncara**, in the province of Cuenca, after detection of compatible lesions.
- 25/11/2022: detection of another outbreak in municipality of **Tébar**, in the same province of Cuenca, after detection of compatible lesions.
- Both are breeding farms for milk production.
- Census in these 2 outbreaks: 1519 sheep & 820 sheep.
- RZs implemented, with a total of 1 farm in PZ (1.670 sheep) and 31 farms in SZ (31.809 sheep), all visited already without detection of new cases.
- Source of infection unknown, investigation undergoing.





Measures implemented in the Restricted Zone

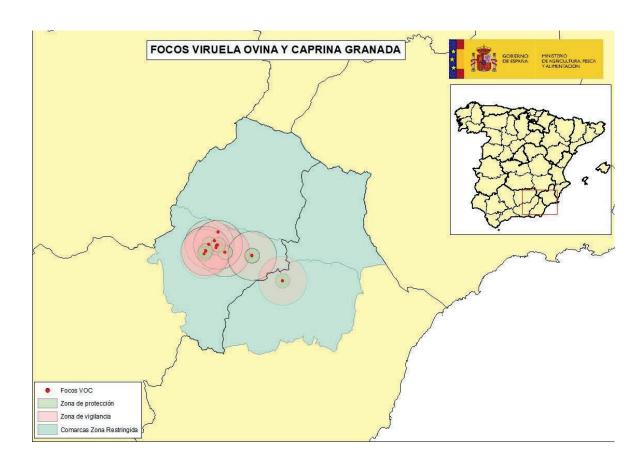
Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687 of the Commission:

- Census of all farms and susceptible animals (species, categories, number of animals/establishment).
- Restriction on the movement and official control of animal and risk products movements, including reproductive materials and ABP.
- Prohibition of fairs, markets, exhibitions and other concentrations of livestock.
- Enhanced biosecurity and passive surveillance.
- Commission Implementing Decision (UE) 2022/1693: Implementation of authorized treatments equivalent to those for LSD established on Annex VII of D.R. (UE) 2020/687.



Additional measures in Andalucía

- Delimitation of Further Restriction Zones:
 - As a result of the detection of a SGPV outbreak in Oria (Almería) outside the RZ, in order to reinforce sanitary guarantees.
 - Territorial coverage: four animal health units outside the RZ adopted: Baza, Huéscar, Alto Almanzora and Hoyas-Altiplanicie.
 - Animal movements subject to clinical inspection 48 hours prior to movement + 30-day residence at destination farm, with the exception of movements for slaughter.

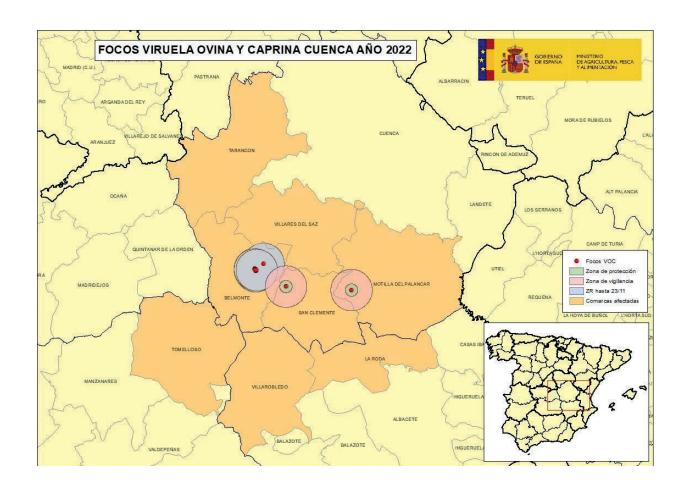


• Enhanced investigation around outbreaks: all farms located within a 5km radius from confirmed outbreaks will be subject to sampling for PCR in a 95/2 basis (up to 138 samples/holding) and clinical inspection of all animals. No new outbreaks detected as a result of this reinforced surveillance.



Additional measures in Cuenca

- Delimitation of Further Restriction Zones:
 - Territorial coverage: eight animal health units outside the RZ adopted: Belmonte, San Clemente, Motilla del Palancar, Villares del Saz, Tarancón (in Cuenca province), La Roda, Villarrobledo (in Albacete province) and Tomelloso (in Ciudad Real province).
 - Animal movements subject to clinical inspection 48 hours prior to movement + 30-day residence at destination farm, with the exception of movements for slaughter.



• Enhanced investigation around outbreaks: virological analysis for PCR in a 95/2% (up to 138 samples/holding) and clinical inspection of all animals in fattening farms epi linked to the outbreak. Sampling in milk tanks of the breeding holdings for milk production in the area around the outbreak.



Awareness is critical in the whole country



Virus de la familia Poxviridae, género Capripoxvirus

Enfermedad de declaración obligatoria (RD 526/2014), (ver infografía)

De acuerdo a la actual normativa en vigor, se notificará la detección de focos de la en de acuerdo al Reglamento de Ejecución (UE) 2020/2002 de la Comisión, de 7 de dicie 2020, por el que se establecen normas de desarrollo del Reglamento (UE) 2016/429 c Parlamento Europeo y del Consejo relativas a la notificación a la Unión y al envío de il la Unión sobre enfermedades de la lista, al sistema informático de información, así o formatos y los procedimientos de presentación y envío de informes relacionados con

MAPA website about SGPV

https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/ganaderia/temas/sanidadanimal-higiene-ganadera/sanidadanimal/enfermedades/viruela-ovinacaprina/viruela ovina caprina.aspx

INFORMACIÓN ACTUALIZADA SOBRE DETECCIÓN DE FOCOS DE VIRUELA OVINA Y CAPRINA EN ESPAÑA (29.09.2022)

La intensificación de la vigilancia llevada a cabo por los Servicios Veterinarios Oficiales (SVO) a raíz de la notificación el pasado 22 de septiembre de la presencia de virus de Viruela Ovina y Caprina (VOC) en una explotación de ovino en el municipio de Benamaurel, provincia de Granada, ha permitido la confirmación de un total de nueve focos de la enfermedad: tres en provincia de Granada y seis en la provincia de



Mapa 1: localización de las explotaciones afectadas por VOC (fuente: RASVE

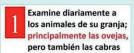


LA VIRUELA OVINA Y CAPRINA

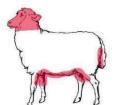
ES UNA ENFERMEDAD MUY GRAVE QUE HA APARECIDO EN ESPAÑA Y AFECTA A GANADO OVINO Y CAPRINO EN NINGÚN CASO SE TRANSMITE A LOS SERES HUMANOS

¿Cómo podemos saber si nuestras ovejas o cabras pueden haber contraído la enfermedad?

Buscar cuidadosamente lesiones de estos tipos:



- > En la cabeza
- > En el abdomen
- > En el pecho
- > En las axilas
- > En el área genital
- > En la base y bajo la cola
- > En el muslo
- > En cualquier otra parte del cuerpo del animal sin lana





Enrojecimiento, vesículas llenas de líquido, o bien rotas con puntos rojos de la



en la base y debaio de la cola







a granos rojos) distribuidos por todo el cuerpo, en especial





el abdomen y la zona inguinal

SI SE DETECTA CUALQUIERA DE ESTOS SÍNTOMAS O LESIONES COMPATIBLES CON LA ENFERMEDAD COMUNIQUE DE FORMA INMEDIATA A LOS SERVICIOS VETERINARIOS OFICIALES **ESTOS HALLAZGOS Y SIGA SUS INSTRUCCIONES**

> SI SOSPECHA QUE SUS ANIMALES PUEDEN HABER CONTRAÍDO LA ENFERMEDAD, NO ESPERE Y AVISE DE FORMA INMEDIATA A LOS VETERINARIOS TODO EL GANADO DE SU REGIÓN PUEDE ESTAR EN RIESGO

Para más información, póngase en contacto con las autoridades veterinarias locales de su zona

¿Cómo debemos actuar para prevenir la entrada de Viruela Ovina y Caprina en nuestras explotaciones?

- > Evitar o reducir al mínimo posible las visitas externas a nuestra explotación, así como nuestras visitas a otras explotaciones de ovjeas v cabras.
- > Evitar compartir personal, maquinaria, herramientas, piensos, material de cama y otros materiales entre explotaciones.
- > Reforzar la limpieza y desinfección de nuestros vehículos, en especial las ruedas y bajos, tras la entrada y antes de la salida de nuestra explotación
- > Comunicar a los Servicios Veterinarios Oficiales cualquier movimiento sospechoso de ser ilegal en la zona del que tengamos conocimiento



Conclusions

- 23 outbreaks confirmed in 2 areas epidemiologically linked areas by movement of animals between assembly centers in Granada and fattening unit in Cuenca during the high-risk period.
- In Granada, the situation is stable without outbreaks in the last 3 weeks, RZ lifted on the 14th Dec. FRZ will be maintained until 16th January 2023.
- In Cuenca, the initial RZ that was expected to be lifted on the 23rd of November 2022, will be maintained until 8th of January 2023, given the detection of two new outbreaks recently detected, provided no new outbreak is detected. FRZ will be maintained until 16th February 2023. All farms in the new part of the RZ have been already officially visited with no clinical signs detected in any of them.
- **Sequencing** in the EURL (Sciensano, Belgium) for its phylogenetic analysis suggests a relationship of the virus with circulating strains in Morocco (2010), Egypt (2018) and Turkey (1970), **not very clarifying information** regarding the possible origin of the circulating isolate in Spain.
- The great effort done by OVS of AND and CLM to **visiting all farms located inside and outside the ZR** (all affected farms, suspect farms and risk contacts) in the shortest possible time, has been key for the effective control of the disease.
- A total number of **5.511 samples** analyzed in the NRL of SGPV in Spain.
- No risk movement from the restricted areas to other member states has been identified from the beginning up-todate.





THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR ATTENTION