

## SGPV situation in Spain and control measures

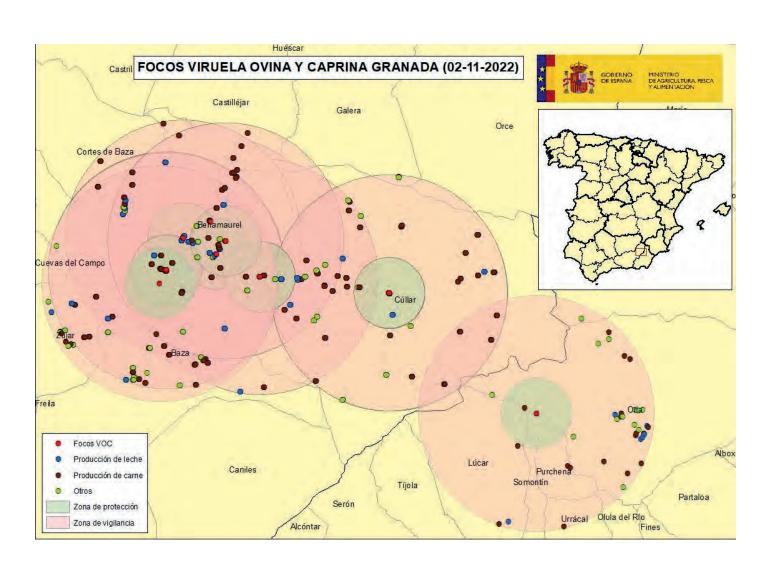


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## Outbreaks in Granada and Almería

- In total, of 21 outbreaks, 13 notified in Andalucía: 12 in Granada province and 1 in Almería province (north-west part). Last outbreak notified on 8 November.
- All of them in holdings for breeding for production of meat.
- Total census of 3.075 sheep and 167 goats.
- Outbreak in Almería detected during an official visit to the holding of OVS due to census matters; the farmer hadn't detected the lesions.
- The same owner owned another holding in the same municipality, which was also immbolized and tested, with negative results to SGPV in the NRL.
- Enhanced virological surveillance in holdings located within 5 km radius from detected outbreaks → No further cases detected in the last 2 weeks.
- In the RZ: **245 holdings** (44 in the PZ and 201 in the SZ) and **53.687 animals**.





# Additional implemented measures

- Delimitation of Further Restriction Zones: (Decision 11/23/2022)
  - 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.



• Reinforcement of virological monitoring of farms located within a 5km radius from confirmed outbreaks in the Andalucía region: sampling for PCR in a 95/2 basis (up to 138 samples/holding) and clinical inspection. No new outbreaks detected as a result of this reinforced surveillance.

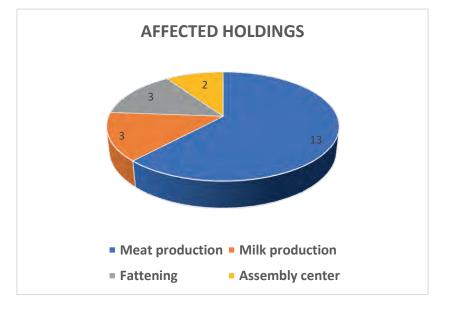


## Situation of SGPV in Spain up to 24/11



Total affected census: 30.334 sheep & 167 goats.

PROVINCE	OUTBREAKS	AFFECTED CENSUS
Granada	12	2.978 sheep + 158 goats
Almería	1	97 sheep + 9 goats
Cuenca	8	27.259 sheep





## 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.



## Awareness campaigns



#### MAPA website about SGPV

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



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

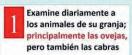


### LA VIRUELA OVINA Y CAPRINA

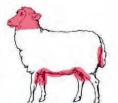
#### ES UNA ENFERMEDAD MUY GRAVE QUE HA APARECIDO EN ESPAÑA Y AFECTA A GANADO OVINO Y CAPRINO EN NINGÚN CASO SE TRANSMITE A LOS SERES HUMANOS

¿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 debalo 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 y 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**

- 21 outbreaks confirmed so far in 2 areas epidemiologically linked by movement of animals between assembly centers in Granada and Cuenca.
- In Granada, the situation in this area seems to still be one of active circulation. Despite this, **no detection** of new outbreaks in the last three weeks.
- **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 significant information** regarding the possible origin of the circulating isolate in Spain.
- OVS from Andalucía and C. La Mancha have made a great effort visiting all farms located inside and outside the ZR (all affected farms, suspect farms and risk contacts) in the shortest possible time.
- A total number of **5.511 samples** analyzed in the NRL for diagnosis of SGPV.
- No risk movements from the restricted areas to other member states.





# THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR ATTENTION