



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

SANCO/3891/2008

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

## **Monitoring and eradication programme of TSE, BSE and scrapie**

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

**Czech Republic**

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





## Programme for eradication and monitoring of TSE's

Member State: **Czech Republic**

Disease: **TSE's**

Year of implementation: **2009**

Organisation responsible for the programme:

State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic

Department of Animal Health and Welfare

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Date sent to the Commission:



## 2. Description of the programme

The aim of the programme is to detect any case of TSE and prevent them from entering the food or feed chain thus, eventually, eradicating the diseases and preventing them from causing hazard to public or animal health. The program is lay down in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 as amended of the European Parliament and of the Council.

## 3. Description of the epidemiological situation of the disease

First occurrence of BSE was reported in the Czech Republic during the year 2001. Since this time a comprehensive national surveillance programme has been adjusted and applied twenty eight positive cases of BSE have been recorded in the CR to the end of the year 2007.

### *The number of positive findings*

date of result	No	sex	age/year of birth	origin	district
5.6.2001	1	female	68 months/1995	CZE	Jihlava
21.8.2001	2	female	72 months/1995	CZE	Zdar nad Sazavou
25.9.2002	3	female	65 months/1997	CZE	Brno Venkov
2.10.2002	4	female	81 months/1995	CZE	Praha Vychod
6.5.2003	5	female	76 months/1996	CZE	Třebíč
17.10.2003	6	female	100 months/1995	CZE	Prachatice
21.10.2003	7	female	42 months/2000	CZE	Semily
14.11.2003	8	female	46 months/2000	CZE	Brno
17.1.2004	9	female	61 months/1998	CZE	Svitavy
16.4.2004	10	female	80 months/1997	CZE	Ústí n.Orlici
6.5.2004	11	male	67 months/1998	CZE	Český Krumlov
9.6.2004	12	female	53 months/2000	CZE	Semily
21.7.2004	13	female	59 months/1999	CZE	Jičín
27.8.2004	14	female	99 months/1996	CZE	Písek
25.10.2004	15	female	82 months/1997	CZE	Svitavy
25.1.2005	16	female	60 months/2000	CZE	Uherské Hradiště
1.2.2005	17	female	52 months/2000	CZE	Jihlava
4.4.2005	18	female	59 months/2000	CZE	Benátky nad Jizerou
6.6.2005	19	female	56 months/2000	CZE	Opava
22.6.2005	20	female	73 months/1999	CZE	Semily
20.10.2005	21	female	64 months/2000	CZE	Tábor
25.10.2005	22	female	58 months/2000	CZE	Příbram
20.11.2005	23	female	57 months/2001	CZE	Příbram
30.1.2006	24	female	81 months/1999	CZE	Svitavy
23.11.2006	25	female	72 months/2000	CZE	Semily
4.12.2006	26	female	80 months/2000	CZE	Mladá Boleslav
10.9.2007	27	female	136 months/1996	CZE	Ústí n. Orlici
19.12.2007	28	female	119 months/1998	CZE	Teplička



Fifty five positive cases of scrapie in six herds were detected in the CR up to date 29.2.2008. The first case was found in January 2002. Details see below in the table.

Date of examination	Sex	Age	Origin	District	Region
3.1.2002	Female	18 months	CZE	Ústí nad Orlicí	Pardubice
14.1.2002	Female	57 months	CZE	Ústí nad Orlicí	Pardubice
19.2.2002	Male	21 months	CZE	Kroměříž	Zlín
15.3.2002	Female	36 months	CZE	Ústí nad Orlicí	Pardubice
21.3.2002	Female	84 months	CZE	Ústí nad Orlicí	Pardubice
3.4.2002	Male	36 months	CZE	Zlín	Zlín
11.5.2002	Female	26 months	CZE	Ústí nad Orlicí	Pardubice
23.9.2002	Female	24 months	CZE	Rychnov nad Kněžnou	Hradec Králové
25.10.2002	Female	19 months	CZE	Ústí nad Orlicí	Pardubice
30.10.2002	Female	19 months	CZE	Ústí nad Orlicí	Pardubice
30.10.2002	Female	19 months	CZE	Ústí nad Orlicí	Pardubice
20.11.2002	Female	20 months	CZE	Ústí nad Orlicí	Pardubice
5.12.2002	Female	21 months	CZE	Ústí nad Orlicí	Pardubice
5.12.2002	Female	21 months	CZE	Ústí nad Orlicí	Pardubice
5.12.2002	Female	21 months	CZE	Ústí nad Orlicí	Pardubice
19.12.2002	Male	21 months	CZE	Ústí nad Orlicí	Pardubice
13.1.2003	Male	20 months	CZE	Ústí nad Orlicí	Pardubice
15.1.2003	Male	22 months	CZE	Ústí nad Orlicí	Pardubice
15.1.2003	Male	22 months	CZE	Ústí nad Orlicí	Pardubice
29.1.2003	Female	18 months	CZE	Ústí nad Orlicí	Pardubice
17.5.2003	Female	46 months	CZE	Ústí nad Orlicí	Pardubice
17.5.2003	Female	43 months	CZE	Ústí nad Orlicí	Pardubice
16.5.2003	Female	41 months	CZE	Ústí nad Orlicí	Pardubice
27.6.2003	Female	16 months	CZE	Ústí nad Orlicí	Pardubice
25.6.2003	Male	27 months	CZE	Kroměříž	Zlín
3.9.2003	Female	17 months	CZE	Ústí nad Orlicí	Pardubice
16.9.2003	Female	29 months	CZE	Ústí nad Orlicí	Pardubice
7.11.2003	Female	20 months	CZE	Ústí nad Orlicí	Pardubice
20.1.2004	Female	23 months	CZE	Ústí nad Orlicí	Pardubice
22.1.2004	Female	22 months	CZE	Ústí nad Orlicí	Pardubice
12.5.2004	Female	25 months	CZE	Ústí nad Orlicí	Pardubice
13.5.2004	Female	13 months	CZE	Ústí nad Orlicí	Pardubice
21.7.2004	Female	27 months	CZE	Ústí nad Orlicí	Pardubice
21.7.2004	Female	28 months	CZE	Ústí nad Orlicí	Pardubice
21.7.2004	Female	52 months	CZE	Ústí nad Orlicí	Pardubice
11.12.2004	Female	21 months	CZE	Ústí nad Orlicí	Pardubice
11.12.2004	Female	21 months	CZE	Ústí nad Orlicí	Pardubice
4.8.2005	Female	30 months	CZE	Ústí nad Orlicí	Pardubice
16.7.2007	Female	117 months	CZE	Benešov	Central Bohemia
19.1.2008	Female	21 months	CZE	Liberec	Liberec
22.1.2008	Female	21 months	CZE	Liberec	Liberec
26.1.2008	Female	20 months	CZE	Liberec	Liberec
27.1.2008	Female	21 months	CZE	Liberec	Liberec
6.2.2008	Female	22 months	CZE	Liberec	Liberec
6.2.2008	Female	22 months	CZE	Liberec	Liberec
6.2.2008	Female	11 months	CZE	Liberec	Liberec
6.2.2008	Female	22 months	CZE	Liberec	Liberec



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6.2.2008	Female	22 months	CZE	Liberec	Liberec
6.2.2008	Female	21 months	CZE	Liberec	Liberec
6.2.2008	Female	22 months	CZE	Liberec	Liberec
6.2.2008	Female	22 months	CZE	Liberec	Liberec
6.2.2008	Female	12 months	CZE	Liberec	Liberec
6.2.2008	Female	11 months	CZE	Liberec	Liberec
6.2.2008	Female	11 months	CZE	Liberec	Liberec
6.2.2008	Female	60 months	CZE	Liberec	Liberec

2007 BSE tests of cattle carried out by using of rapid tests

Total in 2007			
	CZ origin	Import	Total
<i>Killed&amp;destroyed animals</i>	164	0	164
<i>Suspected animals</i>	0	0	0
<i>Fallen stock animals</i>	29 831	73	29 904
<i>Emergency slaughters</i>	32 007	69	32 076
<i>Sick at slaughter</i>	85	0	85
<i>Slaughtered animals</i>	97 615	576	98 191
<i>Total</i>	159 702	718	160 420

2006 BSE tests of cattle carried out by using of rapid tests

Total in 2006			
	CZ origin	Import	Total
<i>Killed&amp;destroyed animals</i>	271	0	271
<i>Suspected animals</i>	0	0	0
<i>Fallen stock animals</i>	32 176	46	32 222
<i>Emergency slaughters</i>	33 116	36	33 452
<i>Sick at slaughter</i>	15	0	15
<i>Slaughtered animals</i>	108 433	377	108 810
<i>Total</i>	174 011	459	174 470

2005 BSE tests of cattle carried out by using of rapid tests

Total in 2005			
	CZ origin	Import	Total
<i>Killed&amp;destroyed animals</i>	1 142	0	1 142
<i>Suspected animals</i>	0	0	0
<i>Fallen stock animals</i>	31 913	25	31 938
<i>Emergency slaughters</i>	28 549	26	28 575
<i>Sick at slaughter</i>	16	0	16
<i>Slaughtered animals</i>	108 725	461	109 186
<i>Total</i>	170 345	512	170 857

2004 BSE tests of cattle carried out by using of rapid tests

Total in 2004			
	CZ origin	Import	Total
<i>Killed&amp;destroyed animals</i>	1 135	0	1 135
<i>Suspected animals</i>	0	0	0
<i>Fallen stock animals</i>	35 852	13	35 865
<i>Emergency slaughters</i>	33 494	37	33 531
<i>Sick at slaughter</i>	61	1	62
<i>Slaughtered animals</i>	129 391	733	130 124
<i>Total</i>	199 933	784	200 717

2003 BSE tests of cattle carried out by using of rapid tests

<b>Total in 2003</b>			
	<b>CZ origin</b>	<b>Import</b>	<b>Total</b>
<i>Killed&amp;destroyed animals</i>	706	0	706
<i>Suspected animals</i>	1	0	1
<i>Fallen stock animals</i>	32 656	54	32 710
<i>Emergency slaughters</i>	43 545	95	43 640
<i>Sick at slaughter</i>	157	0	157
<i>Slaughtered animals</i>	132 727	515	133 242
<b>Total</b>	<b>209 792</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>210 456</b>

TSE investigation in goats and sheep

Since January 2002 all sheep and goats older than 18 months slaughtered, emergency slaughtered and fallen or killed stock are tested.

TSE investigations in goats and sheep in the year 2007

		<b>Sheep</b>	<b>Goats</b>
Eradication	Number	59	0
	Positive	0	0
	Pending	0	0
Risk animals <sup>1</sup>	Number	1 172	108
	Positive	0	0
	Pending	0	0
Healthy animals <sup>2</sup>	Number	1 608	55
	Positive	1	0
	Pending	0	0
TSE suspects <sup>3</sup>	Number	0	0
	Positive	0	0
	Pending	0	0
Total	Number	2 839	163
	Positive	1	0
	Pending	0	0

TSE investigations in goats and sheep in the year 2006

		<b>Sheep</b>	<b>Goats</b>
Eradication	Number	3	0
	Positive	0	0
	Pending	0	0
Risk animals <sup>1</sup>	Number	495	91
	Positive	0	0
	Pending	0	0
Healthy animals <sup>2</sup>	Number	599	22
	Positive	0	0
	Pending	0	0
TSE suspects <sup>3</sup>	Number	0	0
	Positive	0	0
	Pending	0	0
Total	Number	1 097	113
	Positive	0	0
	Pending	0	0

<sup>1</sup> >99% on farms deads, some emergency slaughtered animals and some with clinical signs ad ante mortem

<sup>2</sup> healthy animals subject to normal slaughter

<sup>3</sup> Animals reported as TSE clinical suspect

TSE investigations in goats and sheep in the year 2005

		Sheep	Goats
Eradication	Number	0	0
	Positive	0	0
	Pending	0	0
Risk animals <sup>1</sup>	Number	411	177
	Positive	1	0
	Pending	0	0
Healthy animals <sup>2</sup>	Number	35	39
	Positive	0	0
	Pending	0	0
TSE suspects <sup>3</sup>	Number	0	0
	Positive	0	0
	Pending	0	0
Total	Number	446	216
	Positive	1	0
	Pending	0	0

<sup>1</sup> >99% on farms deads, some emergency slaughtered animals and some with clinical signs ad ante mortem

<sup>2</sup> healthy animals subject to normal slaughter

<sup>3</sup> Animals reported as TSE clinical suspect

TSE investigations in goats and sheep in the year 2004

		Sheep	Goats
Eradication	Number	78	0
	Positive	2	0
	Pending	0	0
Risk animals <sup>1</sup>	Number	896	76
	Positive	7	0
	Pending	0	0
Healthy animals <sup>2</sup>	Number	55	9
	Positive	0	0
	Pending	0	0
TSE suspects <sup>3</sup>	Number	7	1
	Positive	0	0
	Pending	0	0
Total	Number	1 036	86
	Positive	9	0
	Pending	0	0

<sup>1</sup> >99% on farms deads, some emergency slaughtered animals and some with clinical signs ad ante mortem

<sup>2</sup> healthy animals subject to normal slaughter

<sup>3</sup> Animals reported as TSE clinical suspect

Total number of sheep and goats in the Czech Republic

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<i>Ovine Animals</i>	103 129	115 852	156 952	158 412	168 910
<i>Caprine Animals</i>	12 779	11 912	12 794	14 402	16 222





Total number of genotyped animals in the year 2007

Genotype	Number of Animals
AHQ/AHQ	12
AHQ/ARH	3
AHQ/VRQ	2
ARH/ARH	4
ARH/VRQ	1
ARQ/AHQ	103
ARQ/ARH	28
ARQ/ARQ	845
ARQ/VRQ	61
ARR/AHQ	137
ARR/AHR	3
ARR/ARH	78
ARR/ARQ	1 826
ARR/ARR	1 618
ARR/VRQ	124
VRQ/VRQ	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4 852</b>

Total number of genotyped animals in the year 2006

Genotyp	total
AHQ/AHQ	92
AHQ/ARH	13
AHQ/VRQ	9
AHR/AHR	1
AHR/ARH	5
AHR/ARQ	7
ARH/ARH	20
ARH/VRQ	14
ARQ/AHQ	352
ARQ/ARH	159
ARQ/ARQ	2346
ARQ/VRQ	220
ARR/AHQ	216
ARR/AHR	18
ARR/ARH	121
ARR/ARQ	2996
ARR/ARR	1724
ARR/VRQ	236
VRQ/VRQ	25
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8 574</b>



Total number of genotyped animals in the year 2005

Genotype	Number of Animals
AIIQ/AHQ	14
AHQ/ARH	2
AHQ/VRQ	3
ARH/ARH	3
ARH/VRQ	1
ARQ/AHQ	64
ARQ/ARH	33
ARQ/ARQ	539
ARQ/VRQ	81
ARR/AHQ	41
ARR/ARH	42
ARR/ARQ	708
ARR/ARR	505
ARR/VRQ	95
VRQ/VRQ	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2137</b>

Total number of genotyped animals in the year 2004

Genotype	Number of Animals
AIIQ/AIIQ	15
AHQ/ARH	1
AHQ/VRQ	4
ARH/ARH	3
ARH/VRQ	2
ARQ/AIIQ	47
ARQ/ARH	31
ARQ/ARQ	544
ARQ/VRQ	172
ARR/AIIQ	38
ARR/ARH	34
ARR/ARQ	522
ARR/ARR	349
ARR/VRQ	66
VRQ/VRQ	22
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1850</b>

Genotypes in random sampled ovine animals in accordance with point 8.2 of Chapter A.II of Annex III to the TSE Regulation

2007

	<i>Distribution of genotypes in random sampled sheep</i>						
	NSP 1	NSP 2	NSP 3	NSP 4	NSP 5	Total	
			ARQ/ARQ	Others			
No of samples	19	35	40	7	0	8	109
%	17,50	32	36,50	6,50	0	7,50	100



2006

Distribution of genotypes in random sampled sheep							
	NSP 1	NSP 2	NSP 3		NSP 4	NSP 5	Total
			ARQ/ARQ	Others			
No of samples	40	55	25	1	1	11	133
%	30	41	19	1	1	8	100

2005

Distribution of genotypes in random sampled sheep							
	NSP 1	NSP 2	NSP 3		NSP 4	NSP 5	Total
			ARQ/ARQ	Others			
No of samples	23	36	24	5	4	6	98
%	23	37	25	5	4	6	100

2004

Distribution of genotypes in random sampled sheep							
	NSP 1	NSP 2	NSP 3		NSP 4	NSP 5	Total
			ARQ/ARQ	Others			
No of samples	91	167	149	7	26	67	507
%	18	33	30	1%	5	13	100

#### 4. Measures included in the programme

##### **4.1. Designation of the central authority charred with supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme:**

The central authority competent for supervising and coordinating all activities in veterinary care is the State Veterinary Administration, which performs its powers at the whole territory of the Czech Republic (§ 47, Veterinary Act No 166/1999 Col. of Acts). SVA of the CR coordinates the activities of Regional Veterinary Administrations.

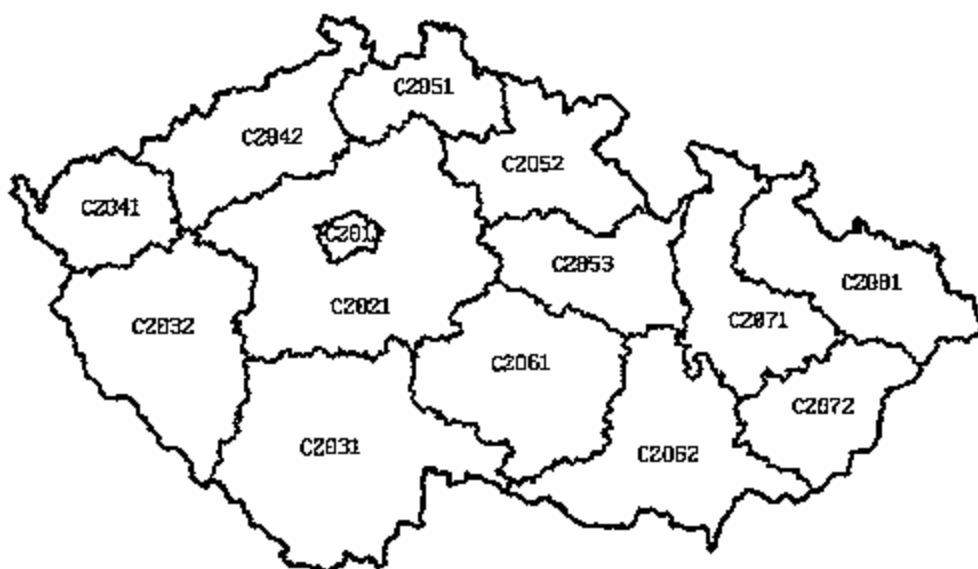
The competent authority confirms its commitment to submit a complete report on actions and expenditures in the framework of this programme and to provide additional information when request by the Commission.

##### **4.2. Description and delimitation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be applied:**

The program will be applied in all territory of the Czech Republic.

##### Regions in the Czech Republic

CZ011 CAPITAL CITY PRAGUE	CZ052 REGION OF HRADEC KRALOVE
CZ021 CENTRAL BOHEMIAN REGION	CZ053 REGION OF PARDUBICE
CZ031 SOUTHERN BOHEMIAN REGION	CZ061 REGION OF VYSOCINA
CZ032 REGION OF PLZEN	CZ062 SOUTHERNMORAVIAN REGION
CZ041 REGION OF KARLOVY VARY	CZ071 REGION OF GLOMOUC
CZ042 REGION OF USTI N. LABEM	CZ072 REGION OF ZLIN
CZ051 REGION OF LIBEREC	CZ081 MORAVIA-SILESIA REGION



Districts in the Czech Republic



Area of Regions and Districts

Region	District	Area in km <sup>2</sup>
South Bohemian	CB České Budějovice	1626,00
	CK Český Krumlov	1616,00
	JH Jindřichův Hradec	1944,00
	PI Písek	1162,00
	PT Prácheň	1337,00
	ST Strakonice	1030,00
	TA Tábor	1296,00



## Czech Republic - Programme for eradication and monitoring of TSEs in the year 2009

<b>Total</b>		10011,00
<b>South Moravia</b>	BK Blansko	940,00
	BM Brno - město	181,00
	BO Brno - venkov	1143,00
	BV Břeclav	1189,00
	HO Hodonín	1087,00
	VY Vyškov	810,00
	ZN Znojmo	1636,00
<b>Total</b>		6986,00
<b>Karlovy Vary</b>	CH Cheb	1686,00
	KV Karlovy Vary	1629,00
	SO Sokolov	752,00
<b>Total</b>		4067,00
<b>Vysočina</b>	HB Havlíčkův Brod	1287,00
	JL Jihlava	1181,00
	PE Pelhřimov	1293,00
	TR Třebíč	1519,00
	ZR Žďár nad Sázavou	1672,00
	<b>Total</b>	
<b>Hradec Králové</b>	HK Hradec Králové	875,00
	JC Jičín	886,00
	NA Náchod	861,00
	RK Rychnov nad Kněžnou	997,00
	TU Trutnov	1137,00
<b>Total</b>		4756,00
<b>Liberec</b>	CL Česká Lípa	1149,00
	JN Jablonec nad Nisou	402,00
	LB Liberec	1325,00
	SM Semily	700,00
<b>Total</b>		3576,00
<b>Moravia – Silesian</b>	BR Bruntál	1745,00
	FM Frýdek-Místek	1298,00
	KI Karviná	347,00
	NJ Nový Jičín	935,00
	OP Opava	1172,00
	OS Ostrava - město	142,00
<b>Total</b>		5639,00
<b>Olomouc</b>	JE Jeseník	0,00
	OL Olomouc	1449,00
	PV Prostějov	848,00
	PR Přerov	883,00
	SU Šumperk	1952,00
<b>Total</b>		5132,00
<b>Pardubice</b>	CR Chrudim	1030,00
	PU Pardubice	890,00
	SY Svitavy	1335,00
	UO Ústí nad Orlicí	1265,00
<b>Total</b>		4520,00
<b>Plzeň</b>	DO Domažlice	1140,00
	KT Klatovy	1936,00



	PJ Plzeň - jih	1104,00
	PM Plzeň - město	187,00
	PS Plzeň - sever	1339,00
	RO Rokycany	575,00
	TC Tachov	1379,00
<b>Total</b>		<b>7660,00</b>
<b>Prague</b>	AB Prague Capital	496,20
<b>Total</b>		<b>496,20</b>
	BN Benešov	1464,00
	BE Beroun	687,00
	KL Kladno	715,00
	KO Kolin	819,00
	KH Kutná Hora	943,00
	ME Mělník	712,00
	MĚ Mladá Boleslav	1069,00
	NB Nymburk	880,00
	PY Praha - východ	706,00
	PZ Praha - západ	580,00
	PB Příbram	1684,00
	RA Rakovník	930,00
<b>Total</b>		<b>11189,00</b>
	DC Děčín	909,00
	CH Chomutov	936,00
	LT Litoměřice	1032,00
	LN Louny	1118,00
	MO Most	467,00
	TP Teplice	469,00
	UL Ústí nad Labem	404,00
<b>Total</b>		<b>5335,00</b>
	KM Kroměříž	799,00
	UH Uherské Hradiště	996,00
	VS Vsetín	1143,00
	ZL Zlín	1028,00
<b>Total</b>		<b>3966,00</b>

#### 4.3. System in place for the registration of holdings:

Holdings in the Czech Republic are registered in the database of farms in accordance to the provisions of the act No. 154/2000, as amended, Breeding Act and corresponding Decree No. 136/2004 laying down details for identification of animals and their registration and registration of holdings and person established by Breeding Act.

#### 4.4. System in place for identification of animals:

Bovine animals in the Czech are identify by eartags and they are registered in the Central Bovine Database. Animals in the Czech Republic are registered in the database in accordance to the provisions of the act No. 154/2000, as amended, Breeding Act and corresponding Decree No. 136/2004 laying down details for identification of animals and their registration and registration of holdings and person established by Breeding Act.



#### 4.5. Measures in place as regards the notification of the disease:

Measures in place are to the provisions of the Veterinary Act No. 166/1999, as amended that is in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 as amendment. In the case of positive test result all the measures required by the EC legislation will be applied. Positive animal in the herd as well as cohort animals and progeny of the positive animal are killed and completely destroyed. No parts of the animals can end up at the food or feed chain. Food that may transmit the disease are traced and pulled back from retail.

#### 4.6. Monitoring

The monitoring is performing in accordance with (EC) No 999/2001, as amended.

The monitoring have already started in 1991, when the TSE Reference Laboratory has been established. Up to the year 1996 the number of tests performed was limited due to the fact that only animals revealing clinical symptoms of nervous diseases undergone examinations. Tests performed were based on traditional histological techniques.

A passive monitoring based on the same diagnostic approaches was used there after on the whole territory. Sampling, based on principles given by the Commission Decision 98/272/EC on the surveillance for TSEs, was performed in older cattle categories or animals displaying clinical symptoms of nervous diseases.

An active monitoring using rapid immunodiagnostic method was introduced in the end of the year 2000. Starting from 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2001 the systematic testing by means of above mentioned methods was introduced mainly in bovine groups at risk.

#### Diagnostic tests used

TSE rapid tests were carried out by three approved laboratories within the framework of the State Veterinary Administration in accordance with the provisions of the Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2001, as amended. The confirmatory tests and sheep genotyping were done by the NRL. The laboratories involved and tests used are listed below.

1. National reference laboratory for bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) and transmissible encephalopathies of animals (TSE)  
State Veterinary Institute Jihlava

##### Rapid testing methods

SOP BSE.07 *Prionics-Check PrioSTRIP*

BSE testing

SOP BSE.06 *Idexx HerdChek BSE, BSE/scrapie*

BSE, small ruminant TSE, CWD testing

SOP BSE.03 *Enfer TSE*

reference purposes and specialty testing only

Batch Release Testing



- SOP BSE.04 *Prionics-Check LIA*  
specialty testing only
- SOP BSE.01 *Prionics-Check Western, Western SR*  
confirmatory BSE and scrapie testing, BSE/scrapie discriminatory testing in small ruminants

**Confirmatory methods**

- SOP PAT.02 *histology (H&E)*
- SOP PAT.01 *immunohistochemistry*

**Sheep scrapie genotyping methods**

- SOP BSE.02 *SSCP, real-time PCR*

2. TSE laboratory, State Veterinary Institute Prague

**Rapid testing methods**

- SOP 21 *Prionics-Check PrioSTRIP*  
BSE testing
- SOP 25 *Idexx HerdChek BSE, BSE/scrapie*  
BSE, small ruminant TSE, CWD testing

3. TSE laboratory, State Veterinary Institute Olomouc

**Rapid testing methods**

- SOP VIR 01/01 *Enfer TSE*  
BSE, small ruminant TSE, CWD testing
- SOP VIR 01/06 *Prionics-Check PrioSTRIP*  
BSE testing

**4.6.1. Monitoring in Bovine Animals**

The tests used recently are the Western blot (Prionics check) and the ELISA (Enfer TSE, Prionics IJA).

In accordance with provisions issued in this programme, the following categories of cattle are subject to compulsory BSE testing:

- all bovine animals over 30 months of age slaughtered at the normal slaughter
- all bovine animals over 24 months of age emergency slaughtered
- all bovine animals over 20 months of age clinically suspected of BSE
- fallen stock older than 24 months

	Estimated Number of tests
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, points 2.1 and 3 of regulation (EC) 999/2001	40 000
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, points 2.2 of regulation (EC) 999/2001	121 000
Others	0

**4.6.2. Monitoring in Ovine animals**





All sheep and goats older than 18 months slaughtered, emergency slaughtered and fallen or killed stock to be tested.

	Estimated Number of tests
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, chapter A, Part II, point 2 of Regulation (EC) 999/2001	0
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) 999/2001	500
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) 999/2001	100
Other (specify)	-

#### **4.6.3. Monitoring in Caprine animals**

	Estimated Number of tests
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, chapter A, Part II, point 2 of Regulation (EC) 999/2001	0
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) 999/2001	100
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) 999/2001	50
Other (specify)	

#### **4.6.4. Discriminatory tests**

	Estimated Number of tests
Primary molecular testing referred to in Annex X, Chapter C, point 3.2 (c) (i) of Regulation (EC) 999/2001	10

#### **4.6.5. Genotyping of positive and randomly selected animals**

The prion protein genotype is determined for each positive TSE in sheep.

The prion protein genotype of a random sub sample of ovine animals is determined. This sub sample represent at least one per cent of the total sample and can not be less than 100 animals. By derogation, State Administration may choose to genotype an equivalent number of live animals of a similar age.

	Estimated number of tests
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 8.1 of Regulation (EC) 999/2001	30
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 8.2 of Regulation (EC) 999/2001	100

#### **4.7. Eradication**

Eradication is to the provisions of the Veterinary law No. 166/1999 as amended and Decree No 299/2003 in accordance to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001.



Both BSE and Scrapie are mandatory modifiable diseases, as stated in the Czech legislation. Owners and veterinarians are obliged to notify any suspect of TSEs. Symptoms of the diseases have been pointed out at several training occasions and releases.

#### 4.7.1. Measures following confirmation of a BSE:

##### 4.7.1.1. Description

- all parts of the body of the animal shall be completely destroyed
- an inquiry shall be carried out to identify all animals at risk

The inquiry must be identifying:

- All other ruminants on the holding of the animal in which the disease confirmed
- Where the disease was confirmed in a female animal, its progeny born within two years prior to, or after, clinical onset of the disease
- All animals of the cohort of the animal in which the disease was confirmed
- The possible origin of the disease
- Other animals on the holding of the animal in which the disease was confirmed or on other holdings, which have may become infected by TSE agent or been exposed to the same feed or contamination sources
- The movement of potentially contaminated feeding stuffs, of other material or any other means of transmission, which may have transmitted TSE agent to or from the holding in question
- All animals and products of animal origin that have been identified as being at risk by the inquiry shall be killed and completely destroyed.

##### 4.7.1.2. Summary table

	Estimated number
Animals to be killed under the requirements of Annex VII, Point 2 (a) of Regulation (EC) 999/2001:	100

#### 4.7.2. Measures following confirmation of a Scrapie case

##### 4.7.2.1. Description:

In the case of confirmation of TSE in an ovine or caprine animal:

- (a) either the killing and complete destruction of all animals, embryos and ova
- (b) the killing and complete destruction of all animals, embryos and ova with the exception of:

- breeding rams of the ARR/ARR genotype,
- breeding ewes carrying at least one ARR allele and no VRQ allele, and
- sheep carrying at least one ARR allele which is intended solely for slaughter;

In the case of confirmation of BSE in an ovine or caprine animal, killing and complete destruction of all animals, embryos and ova identified.

- all ruminants other than ovine and caprine animals on the holding of the animal in which the disease was confirmed,



- in so far as they are identifiable, the parents, and in the case of females all embryos, ova and the last progeny of the female animal in which the disease was confirmed,
- all other ovine and caprine animals on the holding of the animal in which the disease was confirmed in addition to those referred to in the second indent,
- the possible origin of the disease and the identification of other holdings on which there are animals, embryos or ova which may have become infected by the TSE agent or been exposed to the same feed or contamination source,
- the movement of potentially contaminated feeding stuffs, other material or any other means of transmission, which may have transmitted the BSE agent to or from the holding in question.

#### 4.7.2.2. Summary table

	Estimated number
Animals to be killed under the requirements of Annex VII, Point 2 (b) of Regulation (EC) 999/2001:	100
Animals to be genotyped under the requirements of Annex VII, Point 2 (b) of Regulation (EC) 999/2001:	70

### **4.7.3. Breeding programme for resistance to TSEs in Sheep**

#### 4.7.3.1. General description

Only the following animals may be introduced to the holding(s) where destruction has been undertaken.

- (a) male sheep of the ARR/ARR genotype;
- (b) female sheep carrying at least one ARR allele and no VRQ allele;
- (c) caprine animals provided that:
  - no breeding ovine animals other than those referred to in points (a) and (b) are present on the holding,
  - thorough cleaning and disinfection of all animal housing on the premises has been carried out following destocking,
  - the holding shall be subjected to intensified TSE monitoring, including the testing of all culled and dead-on-farm caprine animals over the age of 18 months.

Only the following ovine germinal products may be used in the holding(s) where destruction has been undertaken:

- (a) semen from rams of the ARR/ARR genotype;
- (b) embryos carrying at least one ARR allele and no VRQ allele.

During a transitional period until 1 January 2006 at the latest may State Veterinary Administration decide to allow non-pregnant ewe lambs of an unknown genotype to be introduced to the holdings.

Following the application

- (a) movement of ARR/ARR sheep from the holding shall not be subject to any restriction;
- (b) sheep carrying only one ARR allele may be moved from the holding only to go directly for slaughter for human consumption or for the purposes of destruction; however, ewes



carrying one ARR allele and no VRQ allele may be moved to other holdings which are restricted.

(c) sheep of other genotypes may only be moved from the holding for the purposes of destruction.

#### 4.7.3.2. Summary table

	Estimated number
Ewes to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme as established in Commission Decision 2003/100/EC <sup>1</sup>	4 300
Rams to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme as established in Commission Decision 2003/100/EC	700

#### 4.7.3.3. Summary table

	Estimated number
Chronic Wasting Disease - wild live cervids as established in Commission Decision 2007/182/EC	500
Chronic Wasting Disease - farm cervids as established in Commission Decision 2007/182/EC	50



## 5. Costs

### 5.1. Detailed analysis of the costs:

There were about 1 366 000 cattle animals in the Czech Republic at 31. 12. 2007. The overall structure of the cattle population has remained the same during the last few years and no major changes in the number of animals are expected. The number of adult sheep and goats animals is 200 000 and no major changes are expected. However, the number of sheep and goats is growing. Thus the number of animals subjected to TSE testing in 2009 is not expected to change dramatically from the year 2008 unless the EC monitoring programmes will be amended.

An estimate of 161 000 bovine, 600 sheep, 150 goats' and 550 cervids animals are to be tested for TSEs during 2009. All fallen stock and emergency slaughtered cattle over 24 months of age and all normally slaughtered cattle over 30 months of age will be tested. All sheep and goats older than 18 months slaughtered, emergency slaughtered and fallen or killed stock to be tested in the framework of the national scrapie control programme.

An estimated of 5 300 sheep are planned to be subject to prion protein genotyping.

Detailed calculation of the costs is in tables below.



## 5.2. Summary of the costs

The competent authority wishes 50% of co-financing of the total cost to be considered by the Commission.

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in €	Total amount in €	Community funding requested (yes/no)
1. BSE testing <sup>2</sup>					
1.1. Rapid tests	Prionics check Western blot, Prionics check PrioSTRIP, Enfer TSE, Prionics LIA, CediTect BSE test	161 000	41,40	6 665 400	yes
2. Scrapie testing <sup>3</sup>					
2.1. Rapid tests	Test: Western blot, HiISA	750	41,40	31 050	yes
2. Discriminatory testing <sup>4</sup>					
	Primary molecular tests	10	150	1 500	yes

<sup>2</sup> As referred in point 4.6.1.

<sup>3</sup> As referred in point 4.6.2. and 4.6.3.

<sup>4</sup> As referred in point 4.6.4.



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<b>3. Genotyping</b>					
3.1. Determination of genotype of animals in the framework of the measures laid down by Regulation 999/2001 <sup>5</sup>		300	36	10 800	yes
3.2. Determination of genotype of animals in the framework of a breeding programme as established in Commission Decision 2003/100/EC <sup>6</sup>		5 000	36	180 000	yes
<b>4. Compulsory Slaughter</b>					
4.1. Compensation for bovine animals to be killed under the requirements of Annex VII, Point 2 (a) of Regulation (EC) 999/2001		100			yes
4.2. Compensation for ovine and caprine animals to be killed under the requirements of Annex VII, Point 2 (b) of Regulation (EC) 999/2001		100			yes
<b>5. CWD tests</b>					
5.1. Wild life animals - ELISA, Western Blot		550	41,40	22 770	yes
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>6 911 520,- €</b>	

1 € = 25 CZK

<sup>5</sup> As referred in points 4.6.5 and 4.7.2.2.

<sup>6</sup> As referred in point 4.7.3.2.

