



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs

Jersey (UK) proof of disease freedom: Enzootic-bovine-leucosis

AHW-CIC SCoPAFF
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Forestry Commission
England



NATURAL
ENGLAND

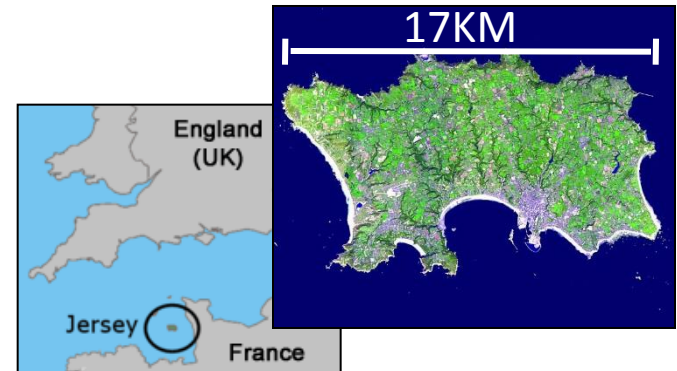


Environment
Agency

EBL freedom Jersey, UK - Surveillance

Population at risk

- Start of EBL programme (May 2014)
- 47 cattle holdings
 - 5000 cattle on 23 large dairy farms
 - 250 cattle on 24 smallholdings



Passive surveillance

- EBL was made notifiable in 1984
- EBL never detected
 - high levels of individual animal veterinary care exist across farms in Jersey with no remote areas

Abattoir surveillance

- All slaughtered livestock inspected
 - 2010-15: 3549 cattle slaughtered, 65% were >30 months
 - No suspicious lesions

EBL freedom Jersey, UK - Surveillance

Active Surveillance

- All cattle have an official ID and all are captured by EBL surveillance
- May 2014 – July 2015
 - All cattle ≥ 24 months – sampled twice
 - Milk or blood samples taken ≥ 4 months apart
 - All negative Ab-ELISA – tested APHA, Weybridge, UK

Table: Jersey island wide EBL antibody surveillance – 2014-15

	Herds	Cattle sampled		Positive tests
		Milk	Blood	
1st herd test	47	1933	1284	0
2nd herd test	47	1890	1709	0

- 100% of herds Officially Disease Free

Conclusions and future surveillance

- History, surveillance, sampling and testing fulfil requirements for Official EBL freedom
 - Council Directive 64/432/EEC Annex D Chapter 1 A
- Official recognition of the EBL free status of Jersey is requested
- Ongoing Surveillance - if EBL free status is granted:
 - i. All bovines >24 months old will be tested for EBL antibodies once in the following 5 year period with
 - ii. continued clinical surveillance and
 - iii. abattoir surveillance
 - Council Directive 64/432/EEC, Annex D Chapter 1 F (a & d)