



# Glanders - Kuwait

SCoPAFF 20.10.2020

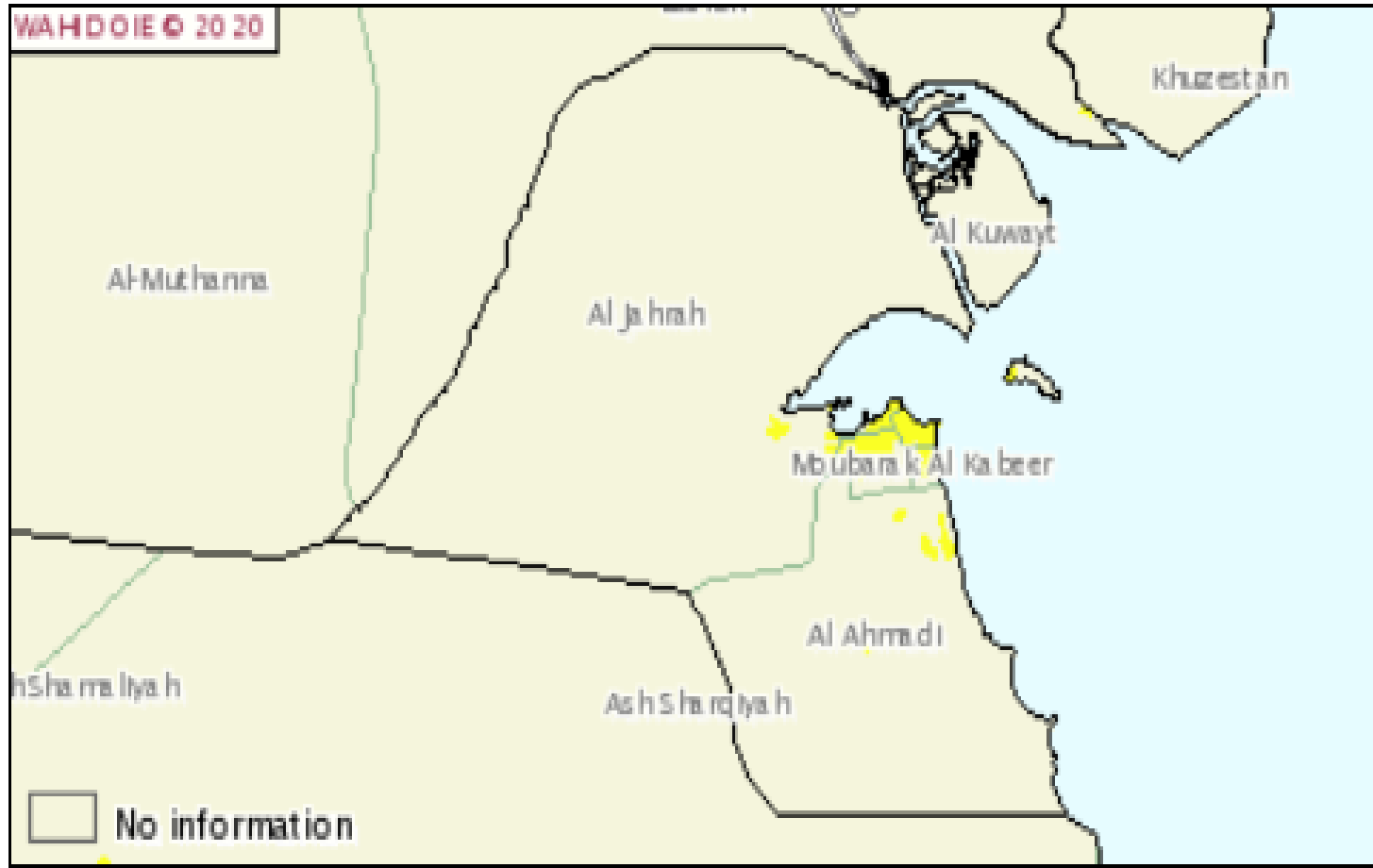
*A.-E. Füssel*

# Notification to OIE (31.7.2019)

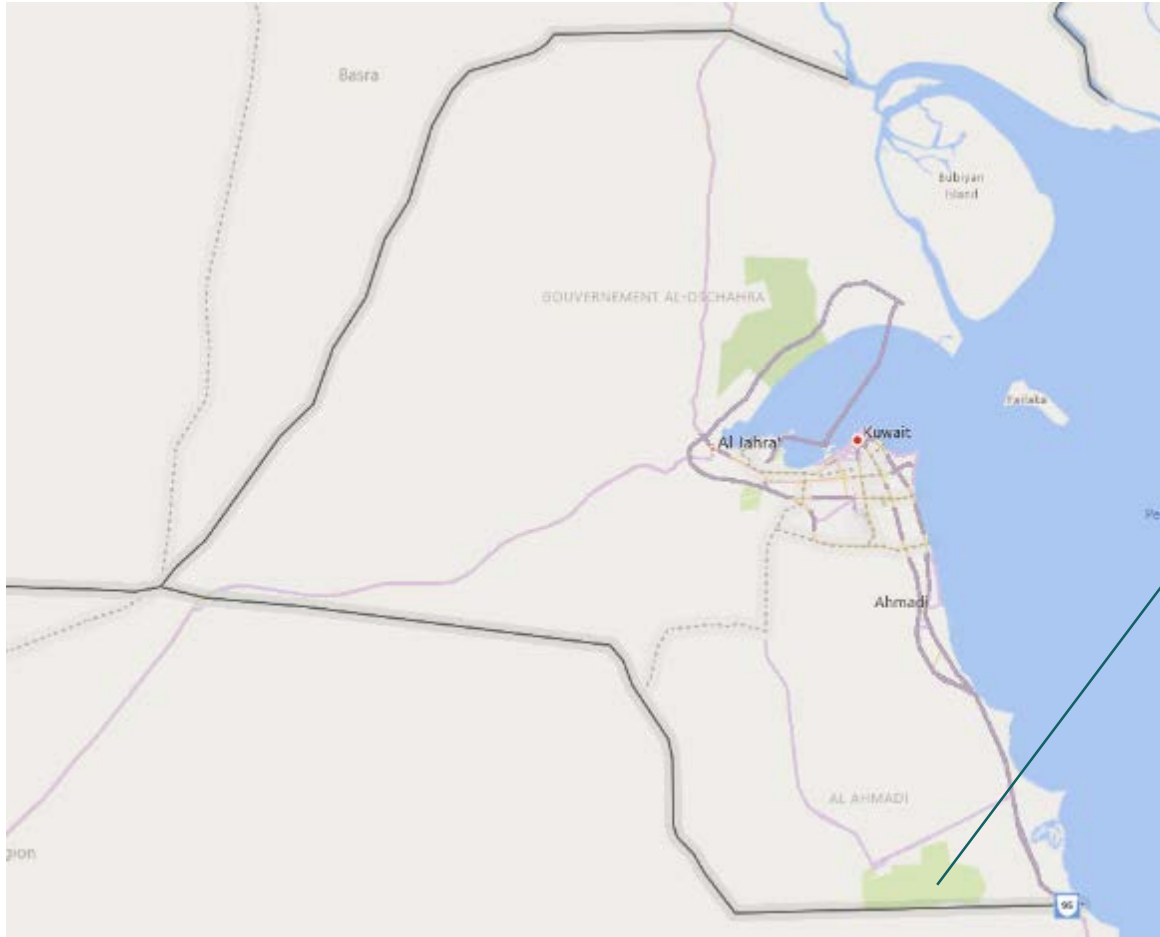
Report type	Immediate notification
Date of start of the event	09/07/2019
Date of confirmation of the event	28/07/2019
Report date	31/07/2019
Date submitted to OIE	31/07/2019
Date event resolved	17/09/2019
Reason for notification	Recurrence of a listed disease
Date of previous occurrence	19/12/2010

Outbreak 1	Wafra farms, Wafra, Wafra, Al Ahmadi					
Date of start of the outbreak	09/07/2019					
Outbreak status	Resolved (17/09/2019)					
Epidemiological unit	Farm					
Affected animals	Species	Susceptible	Cases	Deaths	Killed and disposed of	Slaughtered
	Equidae	44	6	0	6	0
Affected population	Domestic horses in an equine farm in Wafra					

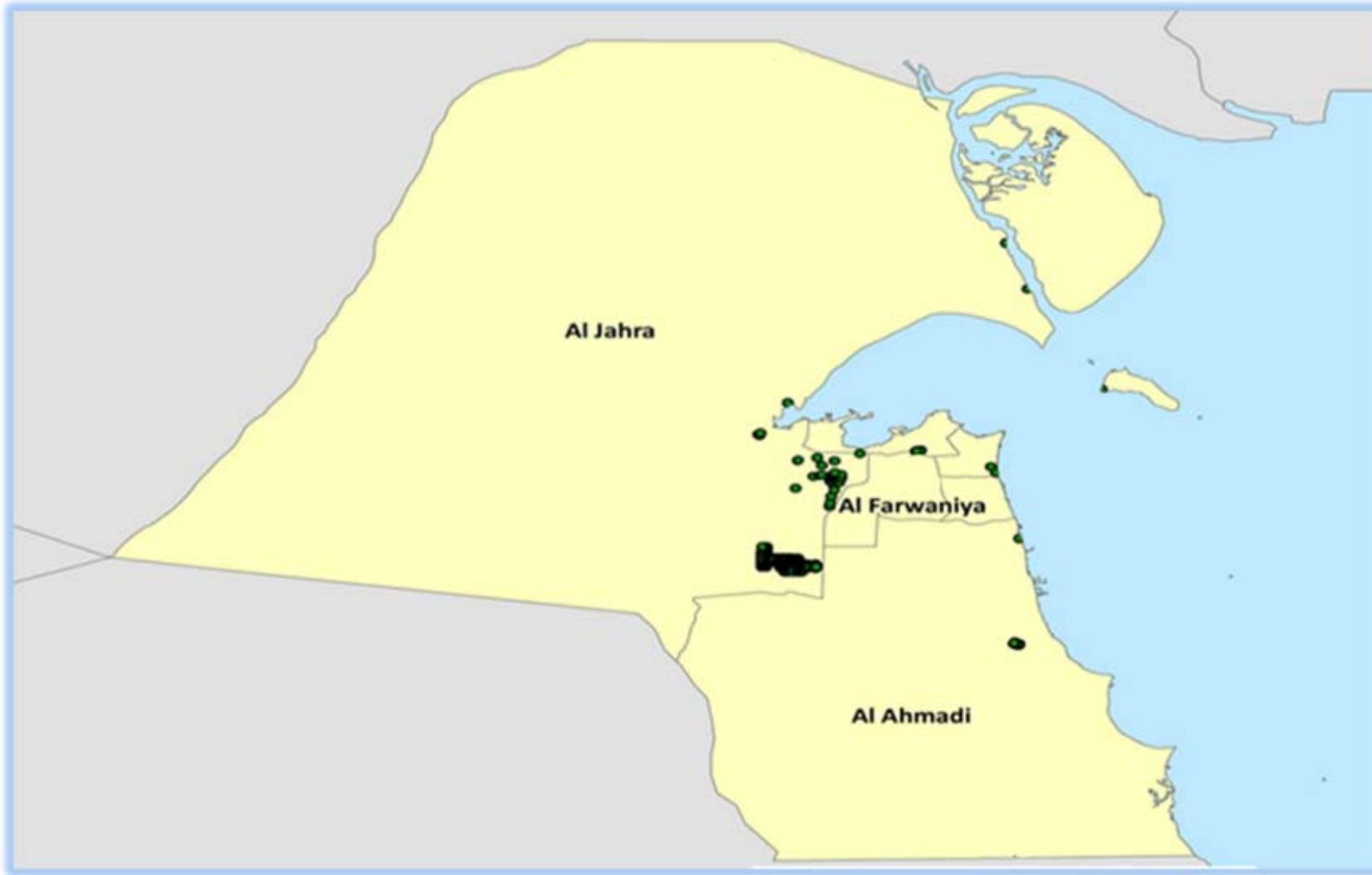
# Glanders cases 2019 (OIE maps)



# Wafra farms, Wafra, Al Ahmadi - 2019



# Kuwait Glanders (outbreak 2010)



# Information from outbreak 2010

Sl. No	Area	Number of stables	Number of horses
1	Kebd	85	925
2	Hijen	6	52
3	Farwaniyah	26	236
4	Sulaibiyah	2	96
5	Doha	5	40
6	Jahrah	22	99
7	Matla /salmi road	2	9
8	Abdally	18	253
9	Messilah	39	945
10	Ahmadi	35	266
11	South Coastal area	4	36
12	Mina Abdullah desert	6	21
13	Wafra Jakur	11	101
14	Wafra farms	54	968
15	Military Academy Al Saad	2	153
Total		315	4200

# Commission Implementing Regulation

16.12.2019

EN

Official Journal of the European Union

L 325/99

## COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2019/2147

of 28 November 2019

**amending and correcting Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/659 on the conditions for the entry into the Union of live equidae and of semen, ova and embryos of equidae**

**(Text with EEA relevance)**

- (13) Kuwait informed the Commission on 25 July 2019 of two cases of glanders (*Burkholderia mallei*) in registered horses kept in pre-export quarantine for dispatch to the Union. Kuwait has immediately suspended the export of registered horses to the Union and taken the necessary surveillance and control measures. The entry of registered horses from Kuwait into the Union should therefore be suspended for a period of at least 6 months.

# Information from Kuwait (1)

- Glanders has been eradicated in Kuwait with active and targeted surveillance in equine and regained free status by self-declaration on March 2012.
- active serological surveillance being continued and as on date, all horses serologically tested at regular interval in the National Veterinary laboratory. After resuming export, horses selected for export were routinely tested on blood samples for glanders in the National Veterinary Laboratory and in the OIE Reference Laboratory, Dubai, UAE for glanders and other equine diseases.



# Information from Kuwait (2)

- As pre export sanitary requirements, five horses were quarantined and blood samples have been sent to the OIE Reference Laboratory Dubai, UAE for equine diseases negative results.
- Among five horses, **two horses** were found to be positive for glanders by Complement Fixation Test (CFT).

# Information from Kuwait (3)

- Following the outbreak of glanders, Public Authority of Agriculture Affairs and Fish Resources (PAAF), State of Kuwait
  - suspended export of horses to the European Union and trading partners.
  - Quarantined the affected equine farm brought
- Control and surveillance strategies (active and targeted surveillance) to demonstrate absence of *B. mallei* infection in equines according to the OIE terrestrial code.
- The OIE Regional Representative for the Middle East visited Kuwait and evaluated the ongoing surveillance program.
- Since immediate notification to OIE on 31 July 2019, four follow up reports have been submitted to OIE, the last on 9 May 2020.

# Information from Kuwait (4)

- Blood samples were collected for all 43 horses kept in the equine farm,
  - two blood samples has been sent for reconfirmation (as requested the said reference laboratory) to the OIE Reference Laboratory, Dubai UAE and
  - remaining 41 blood samples were tested in national veterinary laboratory.
- One horse found to be positive for glanders in the national veterinary laboratory and two horses positive in the said OIE Reference Laboratory
  - These three horses were apparently normal and not exhibited clinical signs of glanders. Affected three horses has been killed for post mortem examination,
  - Carcasses deeply buried with disinfection procedures. Affected holding cleaned and disinfected with an appropriate disinfectant.

# Information from Kuwait (5)

- Among the 3 affected horses,
  - one imported from abroad in 2015,
  - two were born and being reared in the farm.
- Follow up investigation carried out all contacts (40 horses) kept in the affected holding were not exhibited clinical signs of glanders and retested on blood samples with negative results by CFT in the National Veterinary laboratory.
- Further testing has been done at 3 weeks interval for three times with negative results.

# Information from Kuwait (6)

- Samples from the contact horses tested in the OIE Reference Laboratory for glanders in Germany (Friedrich-Loeffler Institute, Jena),
- From 15 July 2019 (since outbreak) to 30 April 2020, about **7,914 horses** were tested by CFT with negative results.
- The last case confirmed on 8 September 2019 humanly killed and disposed of on 17 September 2019. Cleansing and disinfection procedures of the affected farm was carried out on 17 September 2019.
- The State of Kuwait may self-declare for regaining free status for glanders on 16 September 2020 in compliance with the OIE Terrestrial Code requirements Chapter 12.10, article 12.10.3.
- Self-declaration received by OIE, still under evaluation

# Directive 2009/156/EC

## *Article 13*

1. The equidae must come from third countries which:
  - (a) are free from African horse sickness;
  - (b) have been free for two years from Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis (VEE);
  - (c) have been free for six months from dourine and glanders.

## *Article 4(5)*

- (ii) six months in the case of glanders or equine encephalomyelitis, beginning on the day on which the equidae suffering from the disease in question are slaughtered;

# OIE Requirements Chapter 12.10

## Article 12.10.3.

### Recovery of free status

When a *case* is detected in a previously free country or *zone*, freedom from *infection* with *B. mallei* can be regained after the following:

1. a standstill of equids and their germplasm from *establishments* affected or suspected of being affected has been imposed until the destruction of the last *case*;
2. an epidemiological investigation, including trace-back and trace-forward to determine the likely source of the *outbreak*, has been carried out;
3. a *stamping-out policy*, which includes at least the destruction of all infected equids and the *disinfection* of the affected *establishments*, has been applied;
4. *surveillance* in accordance with Article 12.10.8. has been carried out and has demonstrated no evidence of *infection* in the 12 months after *disinfection* of the last affected *establishment* and during that period measures have been in place to control the movement of equids.

When the measures above are not carried out, Article 12.10.2. applies.