



Piani co-finanziati dall'UE: l'indagine epidemiologica come strumento per la corretta applicazione dei piani finalizzati all'eradicazione

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Workshop Indagini Epidemiologiche**

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List of EU co-funded veterinary programmes

African Swine Fever

Avian Influenza In Poultry And Wild Birds

Bluetongue In Endemic Or High Risk Areas

Bovine Brucellosis

Bovine Tuberculosis

Classical Swine Fever

Rabies

Salmonella

Sheep And Goat Brucellosis (B. Melitensis)

Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies



EU co-financed veterinary programmes Procedure-timing (1)

Regulation (EU) No 652/2014 – Food and feed financial regulation

ARTICLE 13: Evaluation and approval of the national programmes

1. priorities + criteria in annual/multiannual work programme (Art. 36(1))
2. by 30 November Yn-1 → Commission communicates to MS:
 - (a) list of programmes technically approved/proposed for co-financing
 - (b) provisional amount allocated to each programme
 - (c) provisional max level of Union financial contribution for each programme
3. by 31 January Yn → Commission approves annual programmes + associated funding
4. by 31 January Yn → Commission approves multiannual programmes + associated funding

Procedure-timing (2)

Regulation (EU) No 652/2014 – Food and feed financial regulation

ARTICLE 36: Work programmes and financial contributions

1. annual/multiannual work programme established through implementing acts (examination procedure)
2. work programmes:
 - sets out: objectives pursued; expected results; method of implementation; total amount
 - contains: description of measures to be financed; indicative amount allocated to each measure; indicative implementation timetable
 - includes: priority actions; **evaluation criteria**; funding; indicative list of eligible measures and costs
3. by 30 April Yn-1: adoption of work programme



EU budget for 2015-2017

Implementation of the 2015-2017 Union co-funded programmes

- **Maximum contribution:**

- 2015: EUR 168 000 000
- **2016: EUR 167 000 000**
- 2017: EUR 163 000 000

- to be confirmed by annual budgetary procedure -

- **Indicative percentages allocated per group of diseases:**

- **Group 1** - diseases with impact on both animal and human health: **50%**
- **Group 2** - diseases with main impact on human health: **45%**
- **Group 3** - diseases with impact on animal health or on trade (with third countries and intra-Union) that have the potential to generate a crisis situation with serious economic consequences and which risk to be introduced and / or re-introduced into the EU territory from third countries: **5%**

Guidelines 2015-2017: update 2016-2017 (1)

WORKING DOCUMENT SANCO/10181/2014 Rev5

Guidelines for the Union co-funded programmes of eradication, control and surveillance of animal diseases and zoonoses for the years 2015-2017: update for 2016-2017

- **2015-2017 priorities → 3 groups of diseases:**
 - **Group 1:** *impact on both animal and human health:* bovine brucellosis; bovine tuberculosis; ovine and caprine brucellosis.
 - **Group 2:** *main impact on human health:* zoonotic Salmonella; rabies; Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE); Transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSE) in ovine and caprine animals.
 - **Group 3:** *impact on animal health, on trade (with third countries and intra-EU):* bluetongue in endemic or high risk areas; classical swine fever; avian influenza in poultry and wild birds; African swine fever.
- **Phasing out:** SVD funded in 2015 for the last year.

Epidemiological investigation (1)

- The epidemiological investigation constitutes an essential tool for the control of **brucellosis, tuberculosis** ect , whatever the sanitary status of the considered zone and the control strategy. It enables, at herd/flock level:
 - (i) the confirmation or invalidation of a suspicion,
 - (ii) the determination of the origin of infection,
 - (iii) the search for other herds/flocks epidemiologically related to an infected one and
 - (iv) the evaluation of disease spread and the holding characteristics to decide on control strategies (i.e. slaughter of reactors or depopulation). At local level, the analysis of data collected in a group of holdings contributes to the identification of patterns of disease and the monitoring and adjustment of strategies.

Epidemiological investigation (2)

- The efficacy of eradication measures implemented in outbreaks depends on its adequacy in relation to real situations.
- The correct evaluation of this depends on the quality and the exhaustiveness of the investigation.
- It is therefore essential to carefully collect all the necessary information in order to make the good choice for action.
- Furthermore, the increasing awareness for the importance of a deeper participation of farmers and assistant veterinarians in programmes activities, makes the epidemiological investigation a very important tool: the direct observation at the farm of management practices and other factors that might constitute risk for disease spread, is an important moment for sanitary education and involvement of these key partners.



Epidemiological investigation (3)

- Working Document SANCO/6095/2009 on
- Eradication of Bovine, Sheep and Goats Brucellosis in the EU accepted by the "Bovine" and "Sheep and Goats" Brucellosis subgroups of the Task Force on monitoring animal disease eradication

http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/health_food-safety/funding/cff/animal_health/vet_progs_en.htm

Epidemiological investigation (4)

Four main issues in control/eradication programmes have been insufficiently addressed in several Member States where brucellosis remains as a problem. These are:

- Adequate organisation of veterinary services and stakeholder involvement.
- **Epidemiological evaluation of the disease situation/epidemiological investigation.**
- Diagnostic capacities and coordination with veterinary services.
- Control of animal movements, implementation of the pre-movement testing in areas of high prevalence, animal/herd identification.

Epidemiological investigation (5)

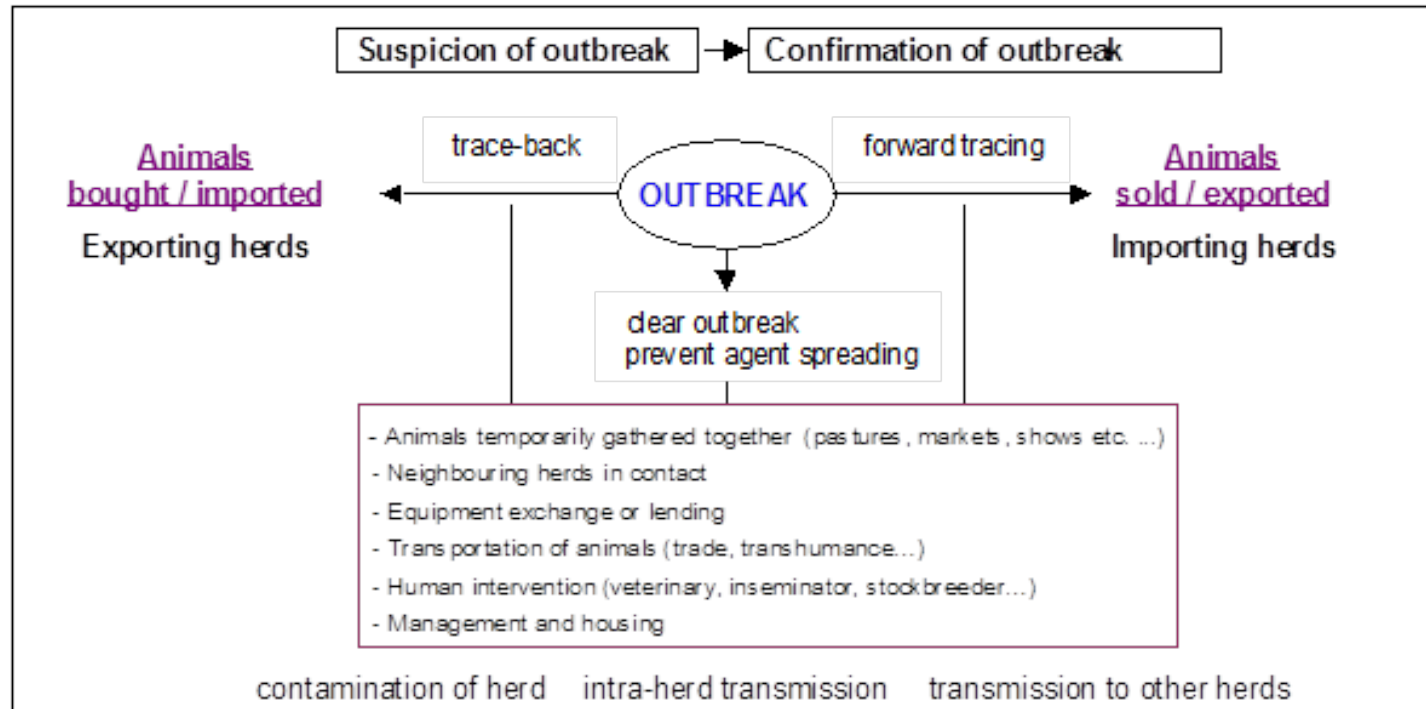
- An adequate understanding of the epidemiology of brucellosis is critical to its successful control and eradication. This disease is not homogeneous in a given country/region because it occurs in different epidemiological situations and farming methods, therefore requires adapted control/eradication measures, which may differ between and within countries.
- The EU cattle, sheep and goat farming industries present an enormous variety of breeding systems and environmental conditions. This diversity affects the distribution and the evolution of the disease in the EU.
- As a consequence, the primary steps of an eradication programme are: to acquire knowledge of the situation and to define the epidemiological units of intervention.

Epidemiological investigation (6)

- In addition, there is a need **to investigate any new outbreak**, using an adapted epidemiological inquiry to identify contact animals or units. This will allow further identification of sources of infection that should be subject to control. A model of such an inquiry form has been prepared by Brucellosis Task Force subgroups.
- Finally, **in officially free regions or MSs**, efforts should be concentrated on identifying potential sources of infection in order to prevent new outbreaks or the re-introduction of disease.
- This need, *inter-alia*, a permanent knowledge of the status of areas of destination of herds/flocks transhuming from free areas (exchange of information between provinces/regions), regular testing before/after movements and investigation of other potential reservoirs, including wildlife.

Epidemiological investigation (7)

The principle of the investigation is given on the following chart.



Epidemiological investigation (8)

- 1st Section – STUDY OF THE HERD FILE

Collection of data available in the Veterinary Services and in other agricultural services, organisations, stockbreeders' associations, etc. before the herd/flock visit. The example given concerns a holding mainly based on a holding of mixed goats and sheep.

- 2nd Section – SURVEY PERFORMED ON THE HOLDING

All data collected in the first section should be checked with the herd-owner/holder.

- This model has been properly used by some MSs, now OF.

Epidemiological investigation (9)

Main issues identified "on the spot" in relation to the format/checklists used for epidemiological investigations:

1. The official veterinarian is not required to conclude on the possible ways of introduction of the disease, or make any comment on the possibility to effectively apply the measures (such as isolation of infected animals, cleaning and disinfection operations, isolation of the herd from other herds). The owner is required to counter-sign the epidemiological enquiry, and this make difficult to report suspicion of illegal activities under such conditions in most cases.

Epidemiological investigation (9)

2. No written procedure in place on the definition and follow-up of epidemiology linked holdings. The national database extracts by default information on all movements that occurred within the last 3 month before declaration of the outbreak. This time frame has no particular basis.
3. The format of the epidemiological enquiry does not request elements to be reported about the presence or risk associated to pig, dogs or other species.

Epidemiological investigation (9)

4. Incorrect classification of herds, complex and multiple movements of animals through dealers and herds.

5. No guidelines available on the way to perform, analyse and use the epidemiological enquiries or specific training for OV.

Epidemiological investigation (10) Conclusion/recommendations

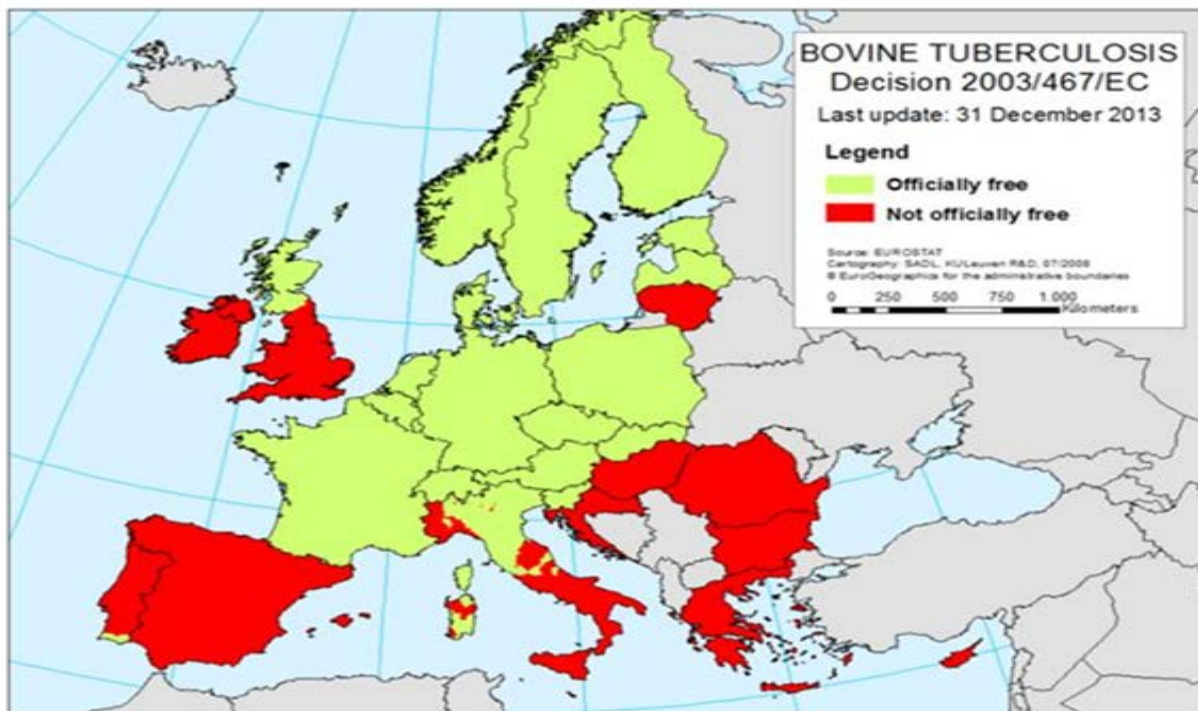
To ensure that epidemiological inquiries, described in the approved eradication programmes, are carried out in a consistent and effective way and their results analysed and used to speed up the eradication process, the **previous 5 issues** should be properly addressed by the CA.

The epidemiological form may be downloaded from the sanitary database, with pre-filled information on the movement history, presence of animals, and testing and status history to facilitate the task.



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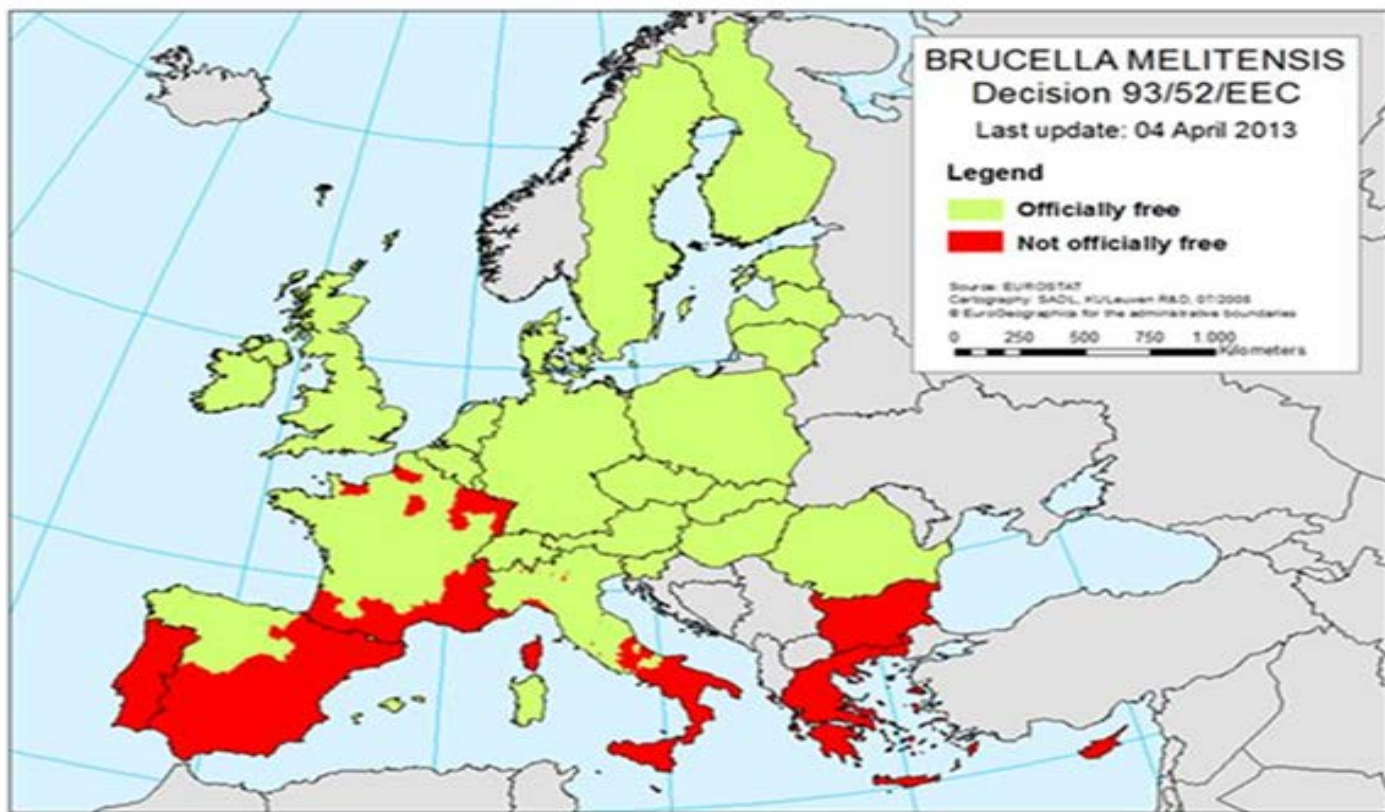
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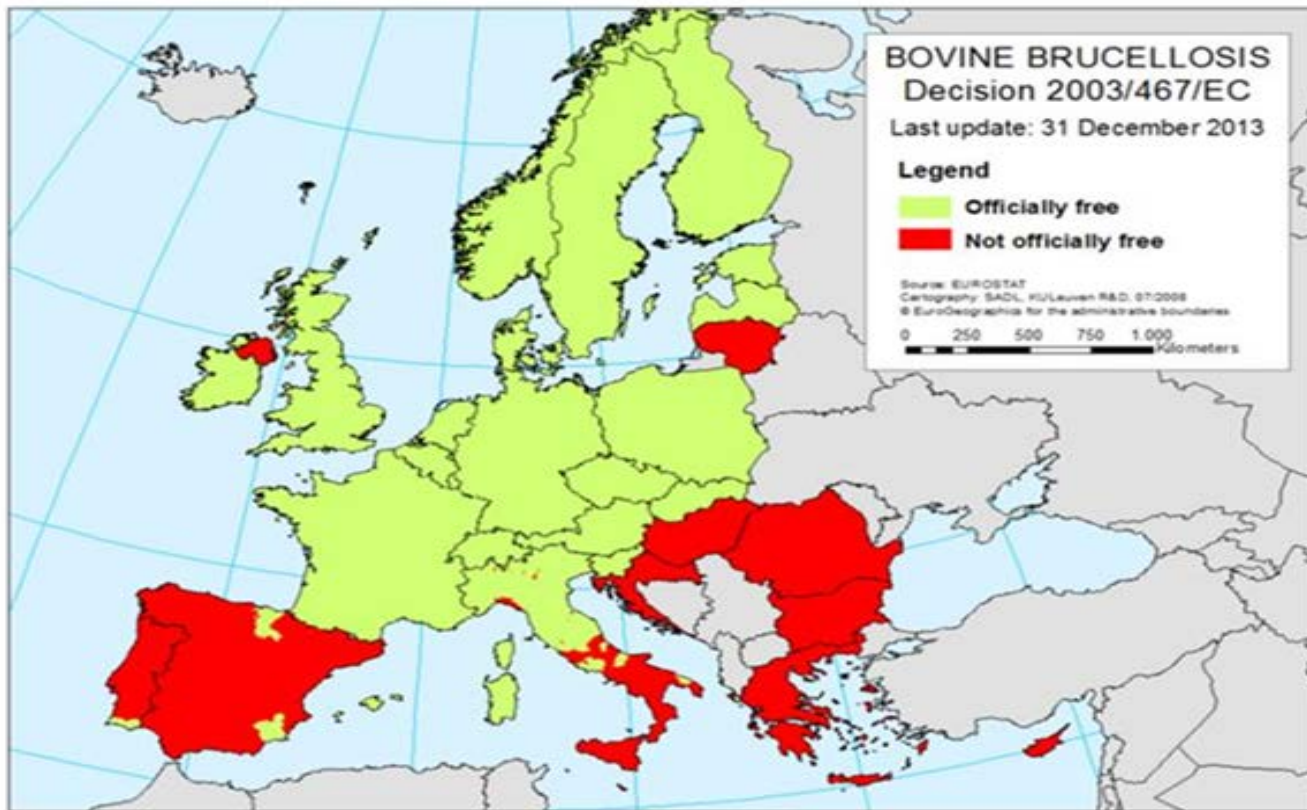
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Grazie per l'attenzione

