



Ministero della Salute

Direzione generale della sanità animale e dei farmaci veterinari

Piani di eradicazione e indagini epidemiologiche: Le indicazioni della U.E.

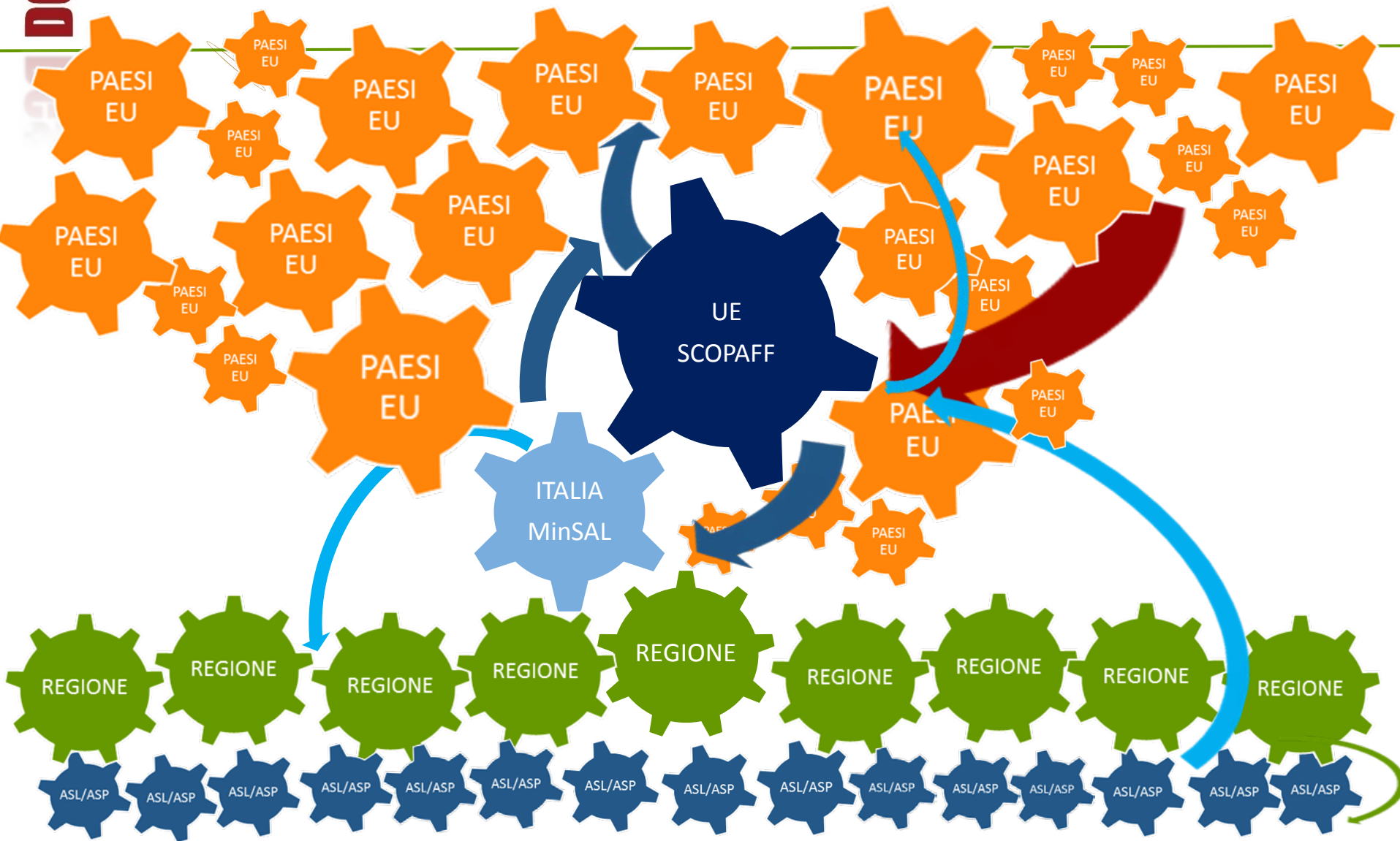
Workshop Indagini Epidemiologiche

Roma

15 Novembre 2016

- 1) Un piano di lavoro identifica **i problemi da risolvere**, li rende precisi e verificabili come **obiettivi**, indica le risorse necessarie e gli **impedimenti da superare**, suggerisce una strategia, identifica le azioni da intraprendere per raggiungere gli obiettivi ed ottenere i risultati.
- 2) Il piano di lavoro serve come giustificazione del rilascio di fondi per ottenere le risorse, incluse quelle finanziarie indicate nel budget. Una volta approvato, il piano di lavoro diviene una guida per le azioni da intraprendere per raggiungere gli obiettivi.
- 3) Un piano di lavoro perciò soddisfa i bisogni degli attuatori, gruppi target (i beneficiari), manager, pianificatori, i committenti dei programmi, i donatori, e le organizzazioni che lavorano indipendentemente dai documenti di progetto. (STAKHOLDERS)

... le interazioni dei nostri piani di eradicazione



VETINFO

S.I.R.

SIMAN

BDN

SANAN

Tutte le operazioni del programma lasciano una traccia dell'attività svolta. Quest'attività viene verificata tramite:

- 1) Audit Corte dei Conti Europea;
- 2) visite ispettive della DGSANTE;
- 3) Audit FVO;
- 4) Audit del Ministero della Salute;
- 5) Audit della Regione;
- 6) Verifiche dell'efficacia da parte della ASL art. 12 O.M. 28 maggio 2015.



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
 DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY
 Food chain, stakeholder and international relations
 Unit D4 - Food safety programmes, Emergency funding

Programmes for eradication, control and surveillance of animal diseases and zoonoses submitted for obtaining EU financial contribution

Annex I.b: Programme for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis, bovine brucellosis or sheep and goat brucellosis (*B. melitensis*)

Member States seeking an EU financial contribution for national programmes of eradication, control and surveillance shall submit online this document completely filled out by the 31 May of the year preceding its implementation (Art. 2 of Decision (EU) 2015/2444 and Art. 12 of Regulation (EU) No 652/2014).

For multiannual programmes already approved, this document shall also be filled out and submitted after selection of the options:

This programme is multiannual: "YES"
 "Funding request for subsequent year of already approved multiannual programme"

If encountering difficulties:

- concerning the information requested, please contact SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu.
- on the technical point of view, please contact SANTE-BI@ec.europa.eu, include in your message a printscreen of the complete window where the problem appears and the version of this pdf:

Instructions to complete the form:

- 1) You can attach documents (.doc, .xls, .pdf, etc) to complete your report using the button "Add attachments" on the last page of the form.
- 2) Before submitting this form, please use the button "Verify form"(bottom right of each page). If needed, complete your pdf document as indicated.
- 3) When you have finished completing this pdf document, save it on your computer.
- 4) Verify that your internet connection is active and then click on the "Submit notification" button and your pdf document will be sent to our server. A submission number will appear on your document. Save this completed document on your computer for your record.
- 5) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi-annual programmes.
- 6) You are invited to submit your programmes in English.

Member state :

Disease :

Species :

This program is multi annual :

...non sono però numeri al lotto!





...1° additional information ai piani richieste DGSANTE

In part 7.1.2.1, the targets proposed for 2017 (herd prevalence: 0,33%; herd incidence : 0,19%) are below the targets set in WD SANCO/10181/2017 rev7 (respectively 1,16% and 0,92%), but please check and justify or modify if needed the **very optimistic targets** proposed for some regions (such as Campania for buffaloes, where the herd prevalence was 4,62% in 2015 but planned at 0,33% in 2017, or Sicilia where the herd prevalence was 3,26% in 2015 but planned at 0,53% in 2017).

In part 4.1.1 and 4.1.2, please **provide some justification as regards the timeline** and interim timeline for the eradication as some of them seem to be very optimistic.

In part 4.2, please detail the **actions taken to ensure the active involvement of the farmers and stakeholders** in the implementation of the eradication programme.

In part 4.4, could you please provide additional information as regards :
- **the stamping out policy** or any guidelines to this regard, in order to accelerate the eradication of the disease in provinces close to eradication.



...1° additional information ai piani richieste DGSANTE

- the false positive serological reaction (FPSR) protocols or any guidelines to this regard.
- the conditions in which bacteriological testing must be done (it should be on all positive animals slaughtered).
- the definition of a positive animal and an infected animal, according to the results obtained at the herd level, the epidemiological history and situation of the herd and the area concerned
- Consider vaccination in highly infected areas or, if not, alternative programme based on stamping out of confirmed flocks or not cleaned after several monthly rounds of tests or with a high % of sero-positives.



...1° additional information ai piani richieste DGSANTE

Please provide detailed information on the epidemiological investigations done in case of outbreak and specific measures adopted in herds epidemiological linked with the index herd; provide existing guidelines and explain how is ensured and checked the correct implementation and outcome of these investigations.

Please clarify if, as stated in section 4.4.9, the regional veterinary epidemiological support is in place and ensured in all regions, especially in high prevalence regions.

Please provide further information on the epidemiological analysis of the results of the programme (and its evolution between years) in “hot spots” and on the identification of main risk factors responsible for the maintenance/spread of the disease in such areas.



...1° additional information ai piani richieste DGSANTE

Bacteriology: there is a lack of information on its use to confirm the disease.

Please provide more information regarding the analyses performed (Bacteriology) and the protocol for confirmation of disease (laboratory and epidemiological aspects).

the lack of abortions reporting (only 4 in 2015) and measures envisaged to improve it.

Please explain in detail how is concretely ensured and checked the movements in the summer fields and communal grazing field as regard ovine and caprine brucellosis.

In part 4.4.11, could you please confirm or clarify how is managed the check of the period between two serological tests in the SANAN system, and if the epidemiological investigations are now electronically processed in SIMAN?



Calogulio

www.delcampe.net

...2° further additional information ai piani richieste DGSANTE

- In part 7.1.2.1, the targets proposed for 2017 (flock prevalence: 0,39%; flock incidence : 0,30%) are below the targets set in WD SANCO/10181/2017 rev7 (respectively 0,61% and 0,48%), and are still not realistic nor achievable for several regions, such as Sicilia where the flock prevalence was 3,68% in 2015 but planned at 1,51% in 2017. The explanation given is linked to an IT system requirement which doesn't allow to set correct targets. This should be corrected in the programme in order to avoid results much worse than forecasted and possible consecutive financial penalties in the final payment by the Commission. The target set by the Commission for 2017 is a reduction of 50% of the flock prevalence and incidence between 2014 and 2017, which seems ambitious enough given the last figures registered in 2015 and should therefore be kept in the submitted programme for 2017.

Brucellosi ovi-caprina

To achieve faster eradication, the programme should be strengthened as regards the following points:

- - The resurgence of the disease in previously infected herds: total depopulation should be systematically applied in confirmed outbreaks where possible;
- - The spread of the disease: consider vaccination in highly infected areas (Sicily);
- improve the epidemiological investigation in order to identify more frequently the origin of the outbreak; depopulate more rapidly the infected holdings; consider enlarging the flocks put under surveillance due to contacts or epidemiological links with the infected holdings.

...2° further additional information ai piani richieste DGSANTE

Tubercolosi bovina e bufalina

In the programme and more particularly in part 4.4.6, very few information are given as regards the verification of the quality/reliability of the skin-testing by the official services. In particular, there should be a system in place ensuring the training and the supervision of field veterinarians as regards the skin-testing, eventually the recheck of some officially-free herds by the official veterinarians, and if possible a quality insurance or any equivalent system to follow the results of these checks. Please give additional information and figures on this issue and if not already in place, please prepare an action plan to be implemented in 2017.

In part 4.4.6, very few information are given as regards how the surveillance of bovine tuberculosis is monitored, supervised, and improved in slaughterhouses (training of vets, monitoring of the lesions submission rates and positivity rates, link with the field vets in case of positive results, etc. ...), please explain the concrete actions implemented or prepare an action plan to be implemented in 2017.

As regards wildlife, we take note that Italy is currently formalising a surveillance plan in wildlife in each region that should include tuberculosis and be available at the end of 2016.

...2° further additional information ai piani richieste DGSANTE

As regards fattening units, please clarify that the fattening farms that are allowed to move animals to other fattening farms are duly tested and qualified as officially free for bovine tuberculosis and don't use the derogation to the tests foreseen in Directive 64/432/EEC Annex A Chapter I point 2 alinea c third indent (as this derogation authorises only the animals to go directly to slaughterhouses).

In part 4.2, please detail the actions taken to ensure the active involvement of the farmers and stakeholders in the implementation of the eradication programme

Please consider to increase intra-herd sensitivity in infected herds (severe interpretation of SIT, more use of IFG tests) and consider stamping-out if infected herds in very low prevalence regions to be able reach the TB Officially Free Status:

1. L'obiettivo dei piani è l'eradicazione delle malattie;
2. I piani rappresentano un lavoro di squadra che necessita il coinvolgimento di tutti gli stakeholders;
3. L'utilizzo dello strumento indagini epidemiologiche per l'eradicazione sono uno dei criteri fondamentali per l'approvazione dei piani co-finanziati secondo la UE;
4. Per confermare un focolaio è necessario avere una indagine epidemiologica completa;
5. Le indagini epidemiologiche per essere complete devono comprendere i rilievi anamnestici, clinici, laboratoristici (sierologici e microbiologici) e le conclusioni dell'origine del focolaio;

... grazie a tutti per l'attenzione...

BENE COMUNE: LAVORO DI SQUADRA...

