



Surveillance and control of Lumpy Skin Disease: key messages by EFSA

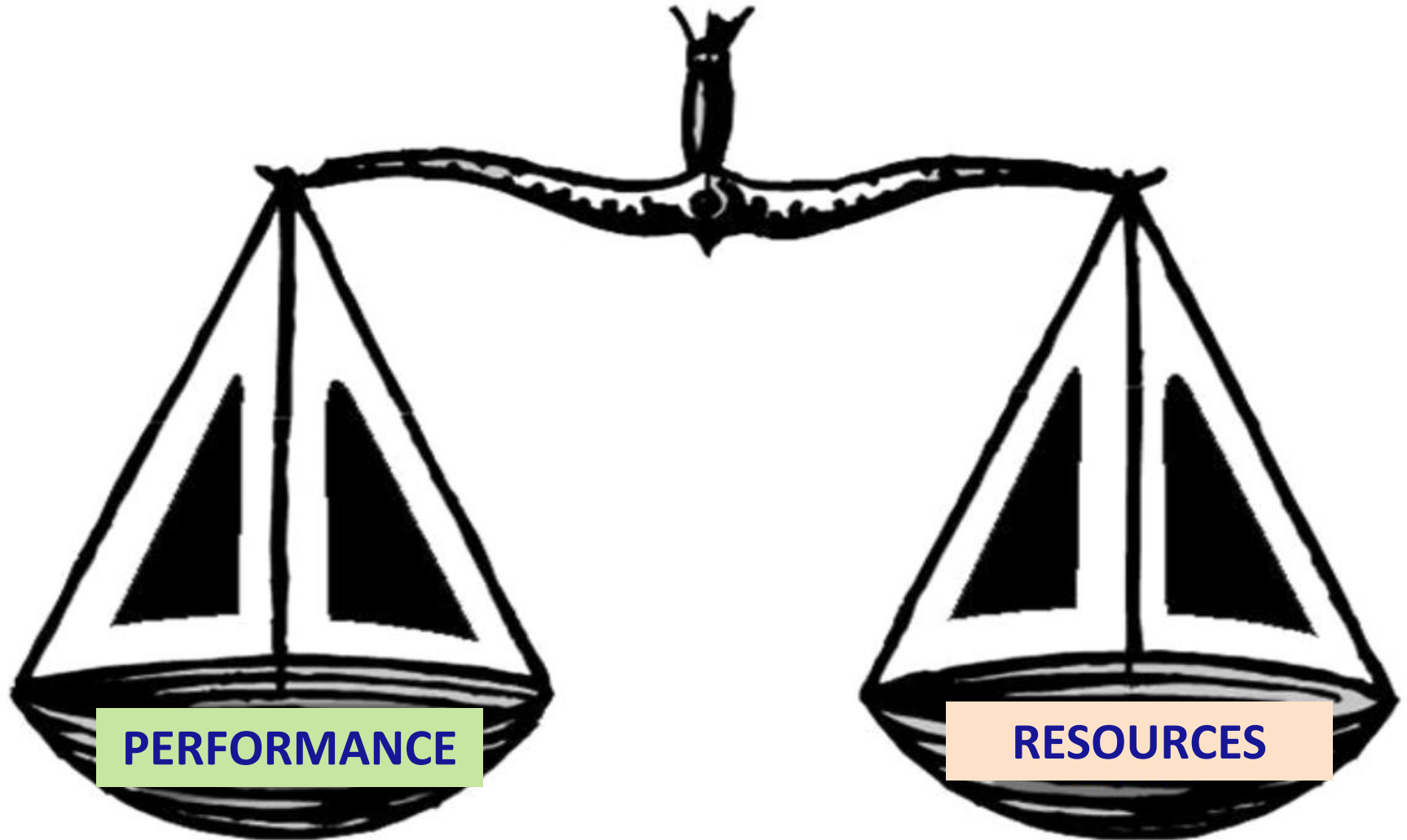
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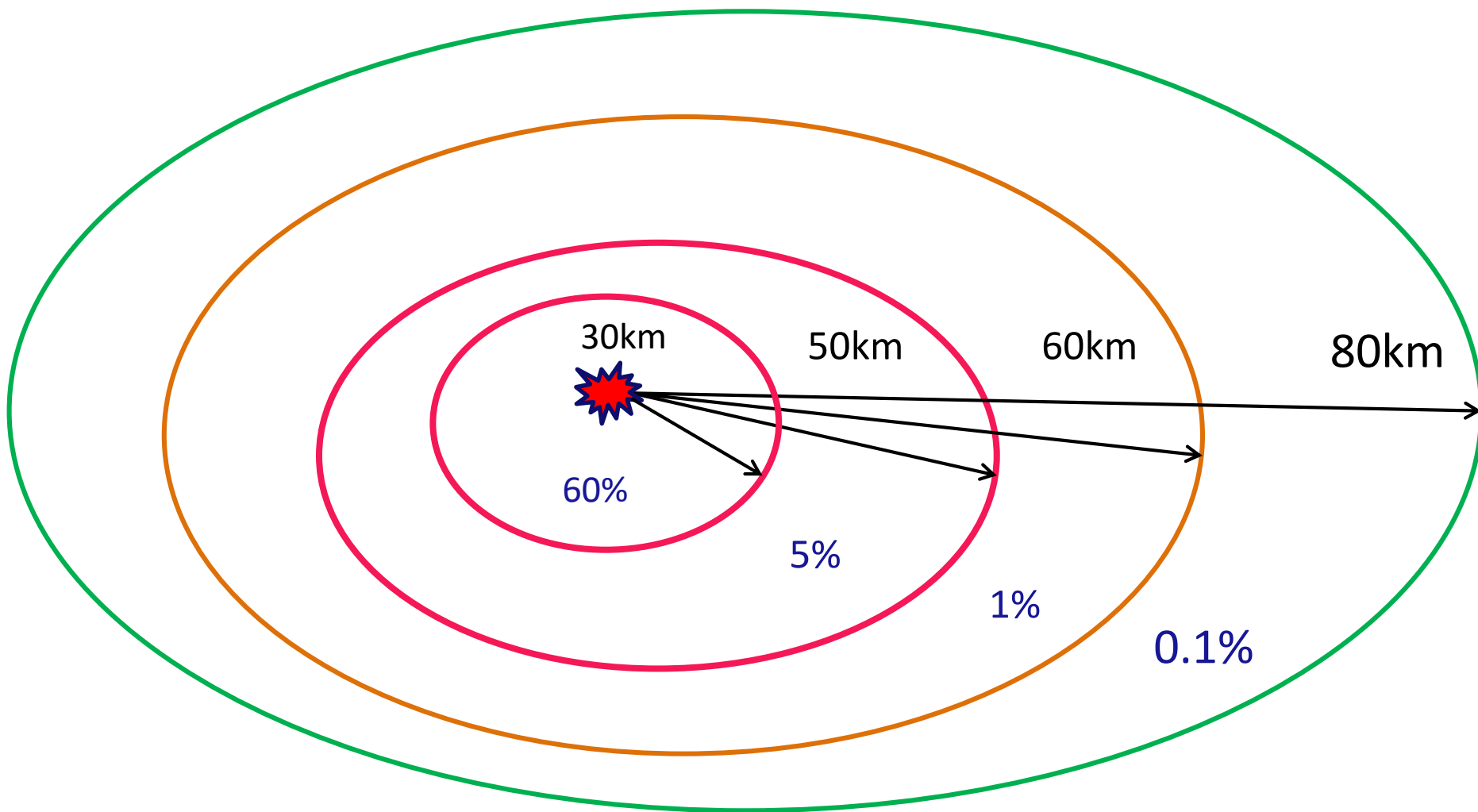
Elements for planning the surveillance

- objective of the surveillance: early detection or proving absence
- type of surveillance active/passive
- possible source of infection
- susceptible target population
- risk areas > buffer at least 60-80 km
- risk period > April-October
- diagnostic tests available: clinical , ELISA
- design prevalence (or threshold of detection)
- how many animals/herds to be checked (sample size)
- how often to check/test (sampling frequency)

Planning the surveillance



Buffer zone : probability of LSD «escape»



Vaccination duration for LSD elimination

Coverage	VE	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years
50%	65%	PERSIST P=80%	PERSIST P=30%	gone	gone
70%	80%	PERSIST P: 20%	PERSIST P<5%	gone	gone
	95%	PERSIST P<20%	PERSIST P<5%	gone	gone
90%	80%	PERSIST P<20%	gone	gone	gone
	95%	gone	gone	gone	gone

Key recommendations

- Monitor vaccination campaign >> vaccination effectiveness
- Passive surveillance: key for early warning for LSD, always in place
- areas bordering endemic regions previously infected >> active surveillance (clinical and serological)
- Feasibility of surveillance for early detection: to be adapted to different contexts
- Don't rely on only one test or component: combine!

Thank you for your attention!

EFSA page on LSD:

<https://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/topics/topic/lumpy-skin-disease>

Lumpy skin disease

March 2019 – EFSA publishes its third report on the status of lumpy skin disease in south-east Europe. The report shows that there were no outbreaks in the region in 2018, suggesting that the vaccination programme and other control measures have succeeded in halting the epidemic.

October 2018 – EFSA assesses the most effective strategies for eliminating lumpy skin disease. These include the ideal duration of vaccination programmes to eliminate the disease, the probability that the disease will reappear and possible surveillance methods.

February 2018 – A new report concludes that outbreaks of lumpy skin disease in the Balkan region fell dramatically by 95% from 7,483 in 2016 to 385 in 2017. The figures confirm that vaccination of cattle – recommended by EFSA in 2016 – is the most effective way to contain the disease.

LSD outbreaks and vaccination in South Eastern Europe

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