





Standing Group of Experts on Lumpy Skin Disease in South East Europe under the GF-TADs umbrella

SGE LSD9 Athens, 16-17 October 2019

Montenegro

Vesna Daković, Director of Administration for Food Safety, Veterinary and Phytosanitary Affairs

Lumpy Skin Disease occurrence in 2019

LSD outbreaks reported in 2019 (From 01/01/2019 until 15/10/2019)							
Region	Number of outbreaks	Period of occurrence					
		From (date of 1st outbreak)	To (date of latest outbreak)				
Whole country	-	-	-				

The last case of LSD in Montenegro was at October 10th 2016 on not vaccinated cattle. From that time LSD is completely under control and till today we do not have any case.

Lumpy Skin Disease occurrence in 2019

Map of LSD outbreaks in 2019



Lumpy Skin Disease <u>Vaccination in 2019</u>

Type of vaccine used (i.e. homologous/heterologous, if heterologous please provide dose per animal used)	For vaccination we used Homologous attenuated Lumpy Skin Disease Virus (Neethling strain) vaccine, (Vaccine against Lumpy Skin Disease') for the prophylactic immunization of cattle against lumpy skin disease, manufactured by Onderstepoort Biological Products, South Africa	
Number of doses used	64886	
Source of vaccines (e.g. national purchase , EU vaccine bank, other)	EU vaccine bank and stock	
Mode of vaccination (mandatory / voluntary)	Mandatory	
Area of vaccination : (e.g. whole country, ring vaccination around outbreaks , specific regions – explain if needed)	Whole country	
Comments – other info (if any)		



Lumpy Skin Disease <u>Vaccination in 2019</u>

LSD vaccination in 2019 (From 01/01/2019 until//2019)						
Region	Tota	l cattle	%	Period of vaccination		
	Present	Vaccinated	vaccination coverage	From (start date)	To (end date)	
Whole country	65804	64886	98,60	17.5.2019	30.07.2019	



Lumpy Skin Disease Vaccination in 2019

Map of LSD vaccination areas and vaccine coverage in 2019



Lumpy Skin Disease <u>surveillance in 2019</u>

Type of surveillance implemented

(i.e. active , passive , clinical /serological / virological, please provide short description)

Only passive surveillance

It is mandatory to rule out LSD in laboratory testing in any suspected clinical signs of LSD: skin changes - nodules and / or ulcerative changes in skin and mucous membranes, general infectious syndrome, drooling, increased discharge from nose and eyes, swelling, enlarged lymph nodes, milkiness reduction, lameness etc.

After the signs of the disease have been observed, the authorized veterinarian must carry out detailed clinical examination and sample the material from the suspected bovine animal. LSD suspicion is reported in accordance with the Rulebook on the classification of animal diseases, the manner of reporting and notification of infectious animal diseases



Lumpy Skin Disease <u>surveillance in 2019</u>

	Number examined	Outcome
Number of <u>LSD suspicions</u> investigated	1	Negative
Number of <u>holdings</u> subject to LSD clinical examination	1	Negative
Number of <u>animals</u> subject to LSD clinical examination	5	Negative
Number of Samples subject to LSD serology (e.g. ELISA , SNT other)	-	-
Number of Samples subject to LSD virological tests (e.g. PCR, other)	1 (PCR)	Negative
Comments – other info (if any)		

Lumpy Skin Disease planning for 2020

(e.g. LSD vaccination/surveillance , if any)

In line with the recommendations from this meeting, Montenegro will carry out activities related to lumpy skin disease in 2020. If the recommendation is to stop vaccination, we already have a plan for passive and active surveillance for the next year.

