



GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



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

First meeting (LSD1)
Brussels, Belgium, 4-5 July 2016

Hungary Report
Dr Lajos Bognár

'Enabling environment' in place

Legal basis

- LSD is a notifiable disease in Hungary.
- The measures to be taken in case of an outbreak have legislation basis
- If stamping out is applied, compensation will be paid to the owners

Contingency Plan

- Currently there is no CP for LSD, but CVO order on 08/06/2016 was issued to start LSD emergency preparedness:
 - Surveillance plan in order to detect the disease
 - Emergency vaccination plan if the disease appears
 - An instruction manual for official veterinarians is being prepared
 - Development of communication strategy



'Enabling environment' in place

Organisation of VS ('national LSD Committee?')

3 levels: central, regional and local

- Central level: Ministry of Agriculture (+ National Food Chain Safety Office)
- Regional level: County Government Offices – Regional operative work
- District level: District Government Offices – Local operative work



'Enabling environment' in place

Collaboration with other stakeholders

- Up to this point this was initiated with the Animal Breeders Association

Emergency budget availability

- Available. New funds can be made available if the original budget is depleted.

Laboratory capacity (PCR/ VI)

- Veterinary Diagnostic Directorate of National Food Chain Safety Office
- 1 laboratory in Budapest for LSD
- 150 records/per day
- 400 PCR samples / day (3x if pooled)
- Current stockpile: 5000 PCR tests
- Possibility to sequence samples
- 100 virus isolation samples/ week



Preparedness measures

Stakeholders awareness

- Publication of articles on LSD in breeders magazines (since 2015)
- On-line QandA about LSD is available on the NFCSO website
- Several presentation on LSD have been given to veterinarians
- Posters and leaflets are currently being developed

Vaccine procurement (type; N° of doses requested)

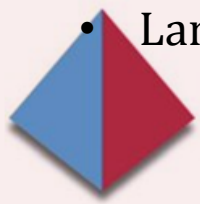
- Ongoing. Requesting 300,000 vaccines (Neethling or SIS strain) with an additional 300,000 as backup. Contracts are expected to be made by late August.

Desinsectisation

- Current strategy would focus on treating the animals rather than attempting to kill the vectors in the environment

Biosecurity in farms

- Large holdings: general biosecurity measures. Currently no changes.



Intended Control Measures

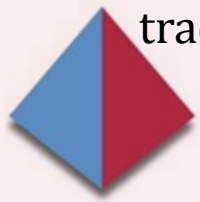
Current approach:

- Preventive mass vaccination, if feasible with trade partners and if sufficient vaccine is available
- Alternatively reactive mass vaccination if sufficient vaccine is available
-> immunity develops 21 – 28 days after vaccination!
- No stamping out of infected herds in current epidemic, because:
 - > unsuccessful in other MS
 - > low mortality of disease (usually 1 – 5 %)
 - > no carrier state
 - > needless economical damage to the animal owners
 - > negative public opinion to stamping out policy
- Insecticide treatment of animals at risk rather than the environment
- Zoning and movement control in case of an outbreak
- Clinical surveillance around outbreaks



Key challenges faced by your country and support needed

- Key challenge is obtaining sufficient amount of vaccine on time
-> EC should discuss with vaccine producers to increase production as demand will be increasing as the disease spreads to new areas
- In our view preventive mass vaccination bordering infected areas is the only way to halt the spread of the disease and to avoid the unnecessary stamping out of cattle.
- The current EU legislation is unfortunately unfit to tackle this epidemic
- The current trade restriction imposed on vaccinated bovines within the EU has to be reevaluated as they are not in line with the OIE Code
- The current stamping out policy, as the events of the last couple of month has shown, does not truly prevent the spread of the disease therefore it has to be reevaluated
- The EU should financially support the fight against LSD in the region: both for non-EU Balkan countries and for Member States.
- What preparations have been made in order to limit the economical and trade losses during Community level negotiation with 3. countries?



Key challenges faced by your country and support needed

We request to rethink the current EU strategies in order to have a feasible and scientific approach suitable for both affected at risk and currently free EU Member States.

All changes in the strategy have to be adopted and implemented already in the very near future (upcoming months).

