

GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



GF-TADs for Europe

Fifth Steering Committee meeting (RSC5)

Overview of the epidemiological situation in Europe: Priority diseases

AFSCA, Brussels –October 8-9 2013

Mara GONZALEZ

Deputy Head of the Regional Activities Department

Introduction

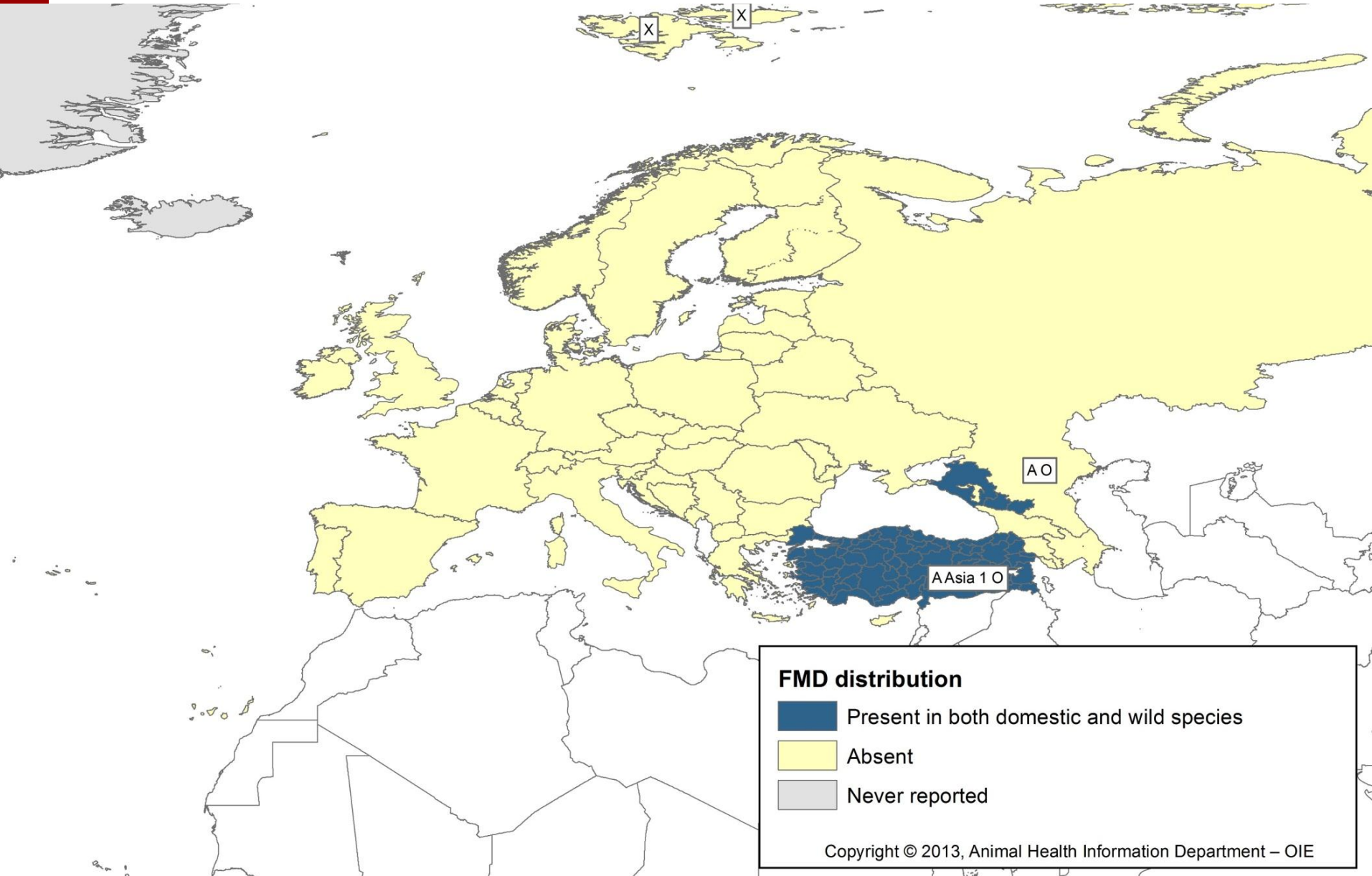
- Priority diseases for the GF-TADs for Europe (as defined in 2005)
 - ✓ FMD
 - ✓ ASF
 - ✓ Rabies
 - ✓ PPR
 - ✓ CSF
 - ✓ HPAI
- ✓ GF-TADs for Europe 5 years Action Plan included also
 - ✓ Brucellosis
- ✓ Emergence of Schmallenberg virus

Introduction / reminder

- Report from OIE / WAHIS-WAHID
 - Disease monitoring system (6-month & annual reports)
 - Presence or absence of diseases ; dom + wild populations (→ distribution maps)
 - Early warning system (immediate notification)
 - Exceptional epidemiological events → immediate notification < 24h
(→ outbreak maps)
 - GLEWS (GLobal Early Warning System)

FMD distribution map

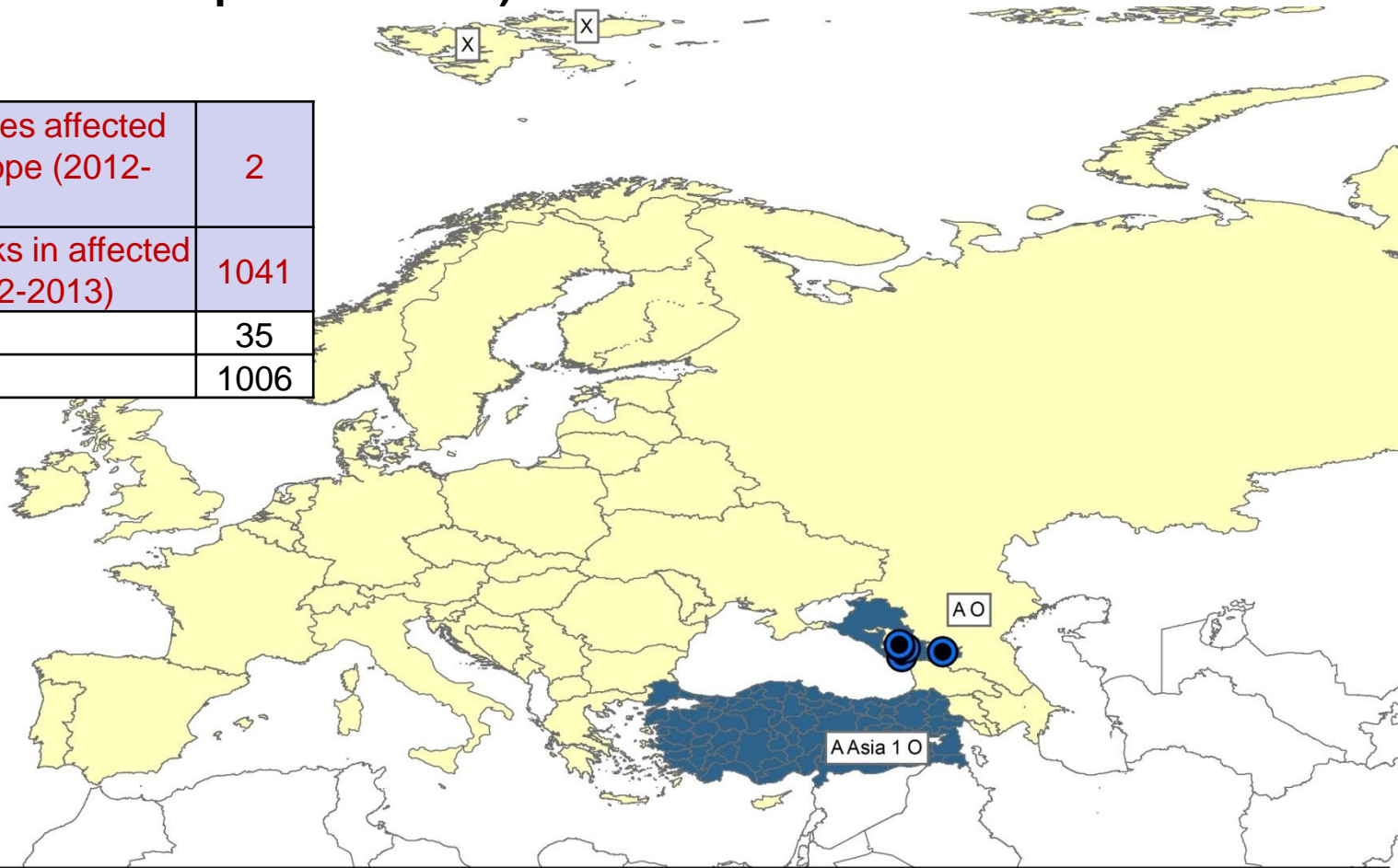
(1 January 2012 – 24 September 2013)







FMD distribution map

(1 January 2012 – 24 September 2013)

Number of countries affected with FMD in Europe (2012-2013)	2
Number of outbreaks in affected countries (2012-2013)	1041
Russia	35
Turkey	1006



FMD outbreaks from immediate notifications		FMD distribution	
	Resolved (domestic)		Present in both domestic and wild species
			Absent
			Never reported

Evolution of FMD

1st semester 2011

Total number of countries affected with FMD in Europe (2011)	6
Total number of outbreaks in affected countries (2011)	1086
Bulgaria	12
Israel	21
Kazakhstan	6
Russia	1
Tajikistan	1
Turkey (only updated for Jan-Jun 2011)	1045

1st January 2012 – 24 September 2013

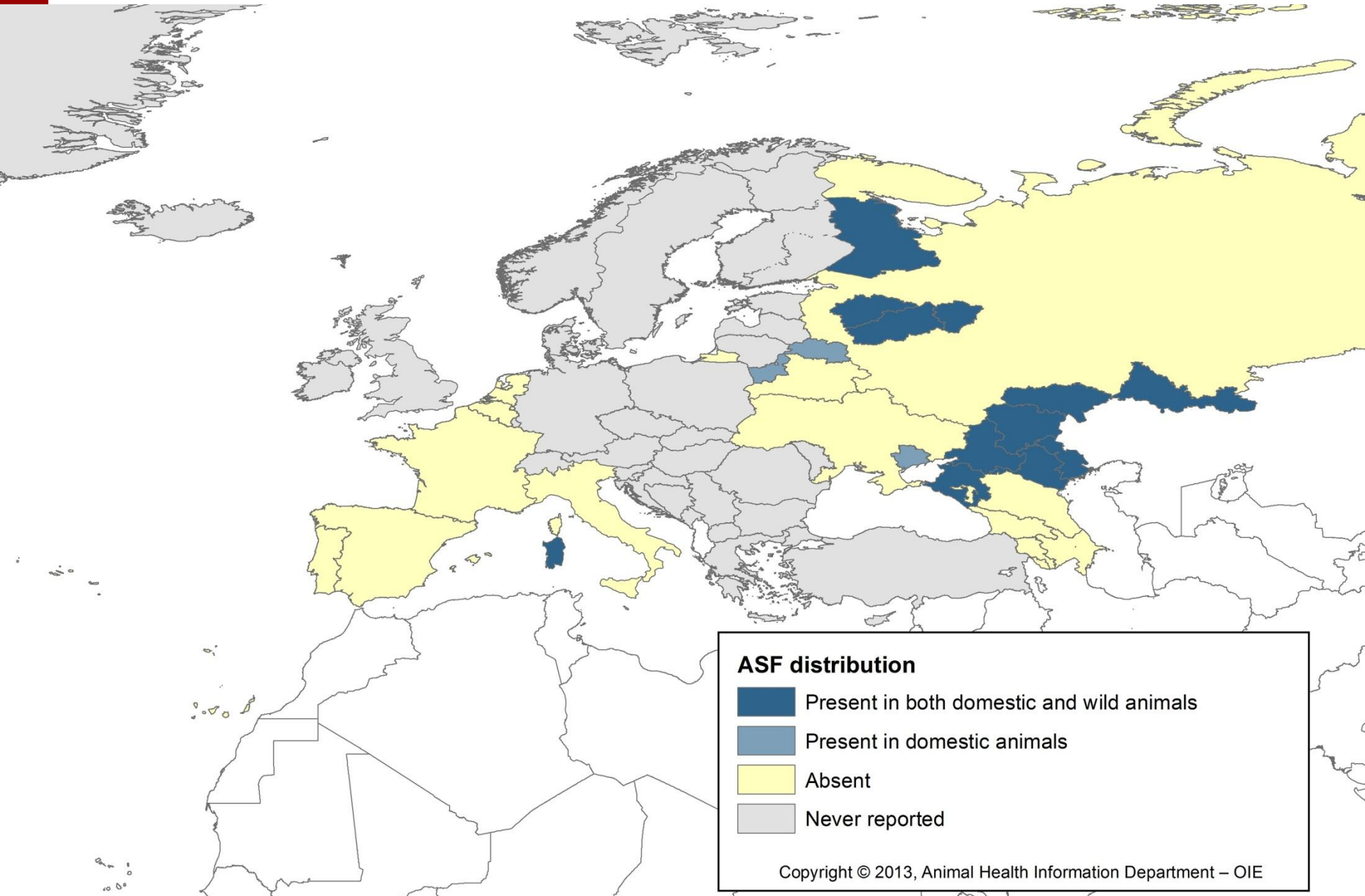
Number of countries affected with FMD in Europe (2012-2013)	2
Number of outbreaks in affected countries (2012-2013)	1041
Russia	35
Turkey	1006

FMD conclusions





- ❖ good quality data from affected countries, is of paramount importance
- ❖ The objectives in monitoring worldwide FMD situation → help countries and zones currently free to prevent any disease reintroduction
- ❖ All countries should contribute to the worldwide effort to combat FMD
- ❖ FMD-endemic countries should be better aware of the damage caused by FMD and the opportunities lost
- ❖ FMD control goes hand in hand with improvement of the Veterinary Services (PVS)
- ❖ Importance of public-private partnerships

ASF distribution map

(1 January 2012 – 24 September 2013)



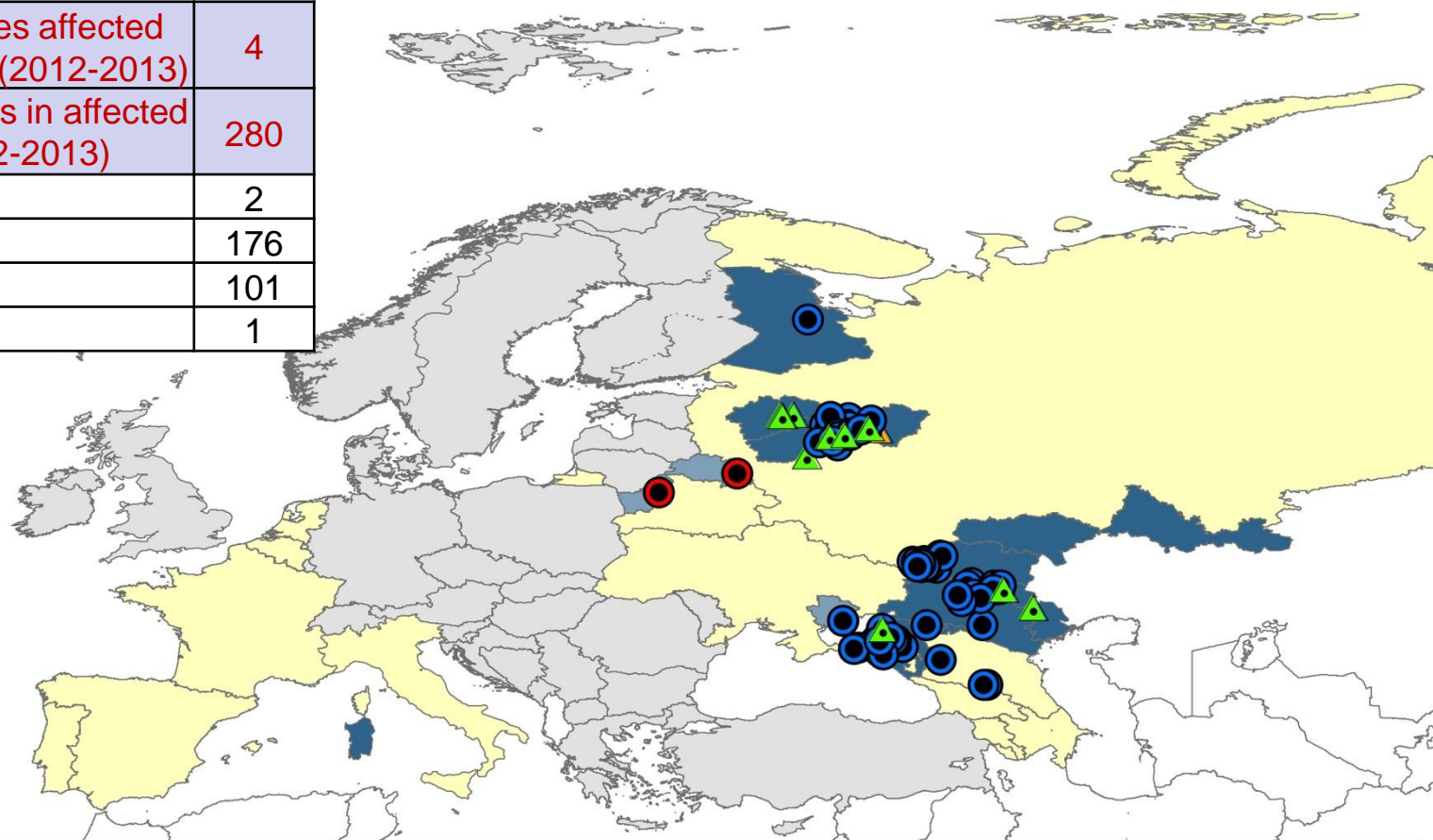
ASF distribution

-  Present in both domestic and wild animals
-  Present in domestic animals
-  Absent
-  Never reported





ASF distribution map





(1 January 2012 – 24 September 2013)

Number of countries affected with ASF in Europe (2012-2013)	4
Number of outbreaks in affected countries (2012-2013)	280
Belarus	2
Italy	176
Russia	101
Ukraine	1



ASF outbreaks from immediate notifications ASF distribution

-  Continuing (domestic)
-  Resolved (domestic)
-  Continuing (wild)
-  Resolved (wild)

-  Present in both domestic and wild animals
-  Present in domestic animals
-  Absent
-  Never reported

Evolution of ASF

1st semester 2011

Number of countries affected with ASF in Europe (2011)	3
Number of outbreaks in affected countries (2011)	67
Armenia	11
Italia	3
Russia	53

1st January 2012 – 24 September 2013

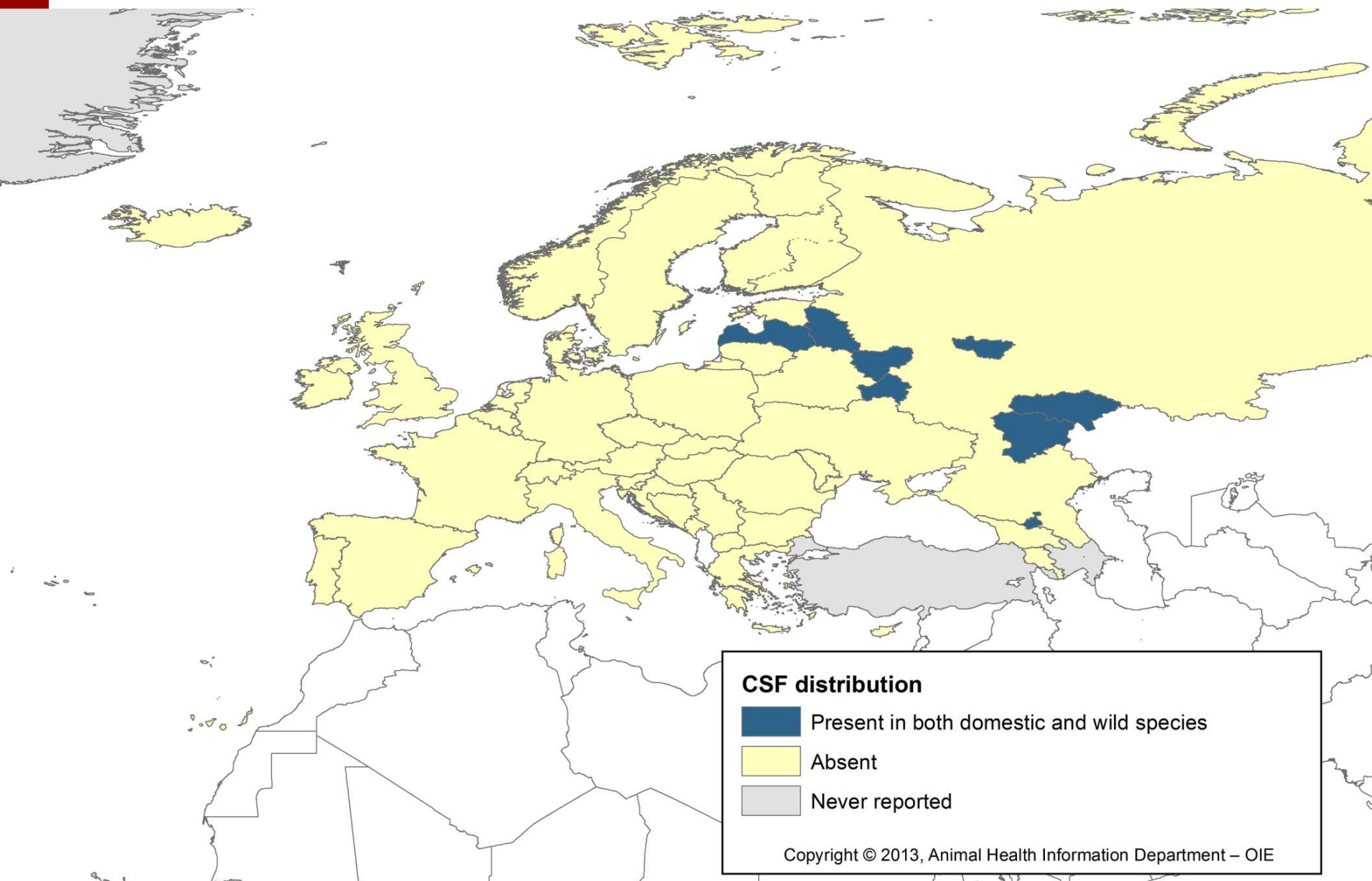
Number of countries affected with ASF in Europe (2012-2013)	4
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Russia	101
Ukraine	1

ASF conclusions




- In 2007 ASF appears in the Caucasus area in Georgia.
- Since then ASF has become a topic of concern → ASF managed to spread and being maintain within the area affecting neighboring countries.
- There is a threat of further spreading to Europe and Asia
- Rapid stamping out strategies during outbreaks are key to achieve the control of the disease.
- Several countries in Europe have strategies in place for controlling ASF in case the disease occurs.
- Surveillance and notification of ASF are main strategies for prevent, control and eradicate ASF

CSF distribution map

(1 January 2012 – 24 September 2013)



CSF distribution

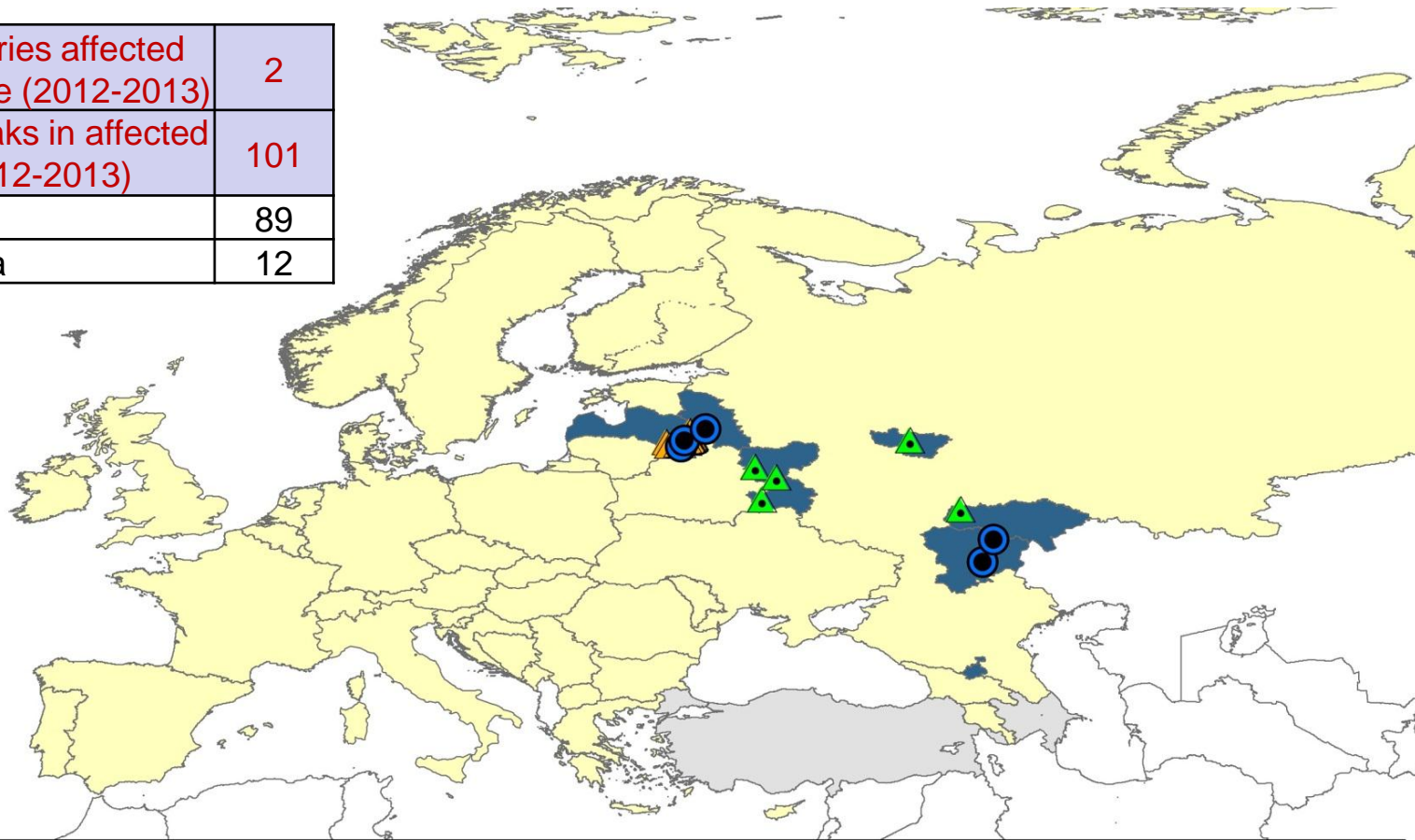
-  Present in both domestic and wild species
-  Absent
-  Never reported

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
CSF distribution map

(1 January 2012 – 24 September 2013)

Number of countries affected with CSF in Europe (2012-2013)	2
Number of outbreaks in affected countries (2012-2013)	101
Latvia	89
Russia	12



CSF outbreaks from immediate notifications CSF distribution

-  Resolved (domestic)
-  Continuing (wild)
-  Resolved (wild)
-  Present in both domestic and wild species
-  Absent
-  Never reported

Evolution of CSF

1st semester 2011

Number of countries affected with CSF in Europe (2011)	3
Number of CSF outbreaks in Europe (2011)	18
Serbia	0
Lithuania	5
Russia	13

1st January 2012 – 24 September 2013

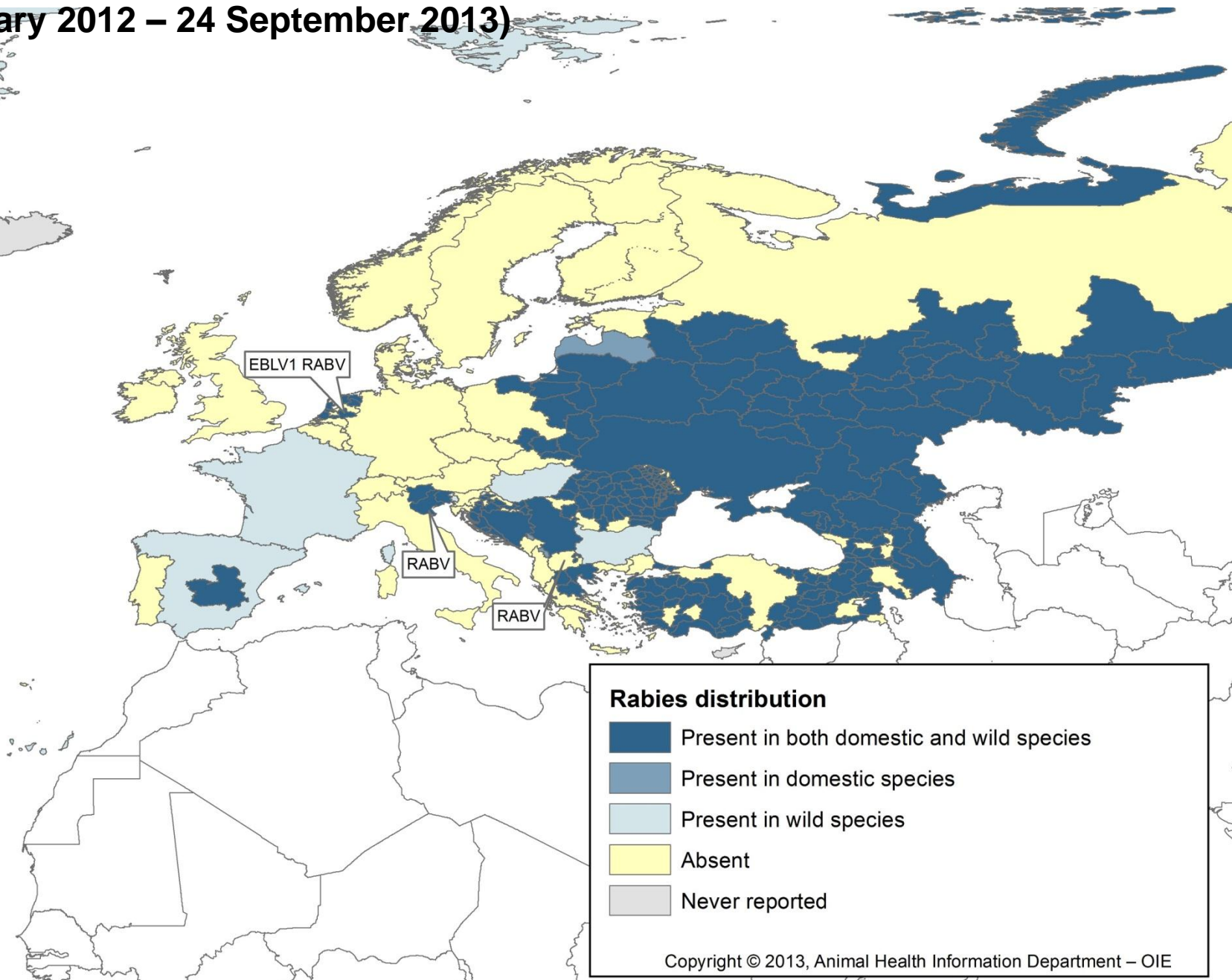
Number of countries affected with CSF in Europe (2012-2013)	2
Number of outbreaks in affected countries (2012-2013)	101
Latvia	89
Russia	12

CSF conclusions





- CSF is a highly contagious viral disease still present in Europe.
- Difficulty in controlling the disease in wild boar population
- Vaccination of domestic pigs and wild boars is used to control the spread of the disease
- The vaccine is effective to prevent losses in enzootic areas
- Specific surveillance of wildlife population is required to determine the presence or absence of circulating virus

Rabies distribution map

(1 January 2012 – 24 September 2013)



Rabies distribution

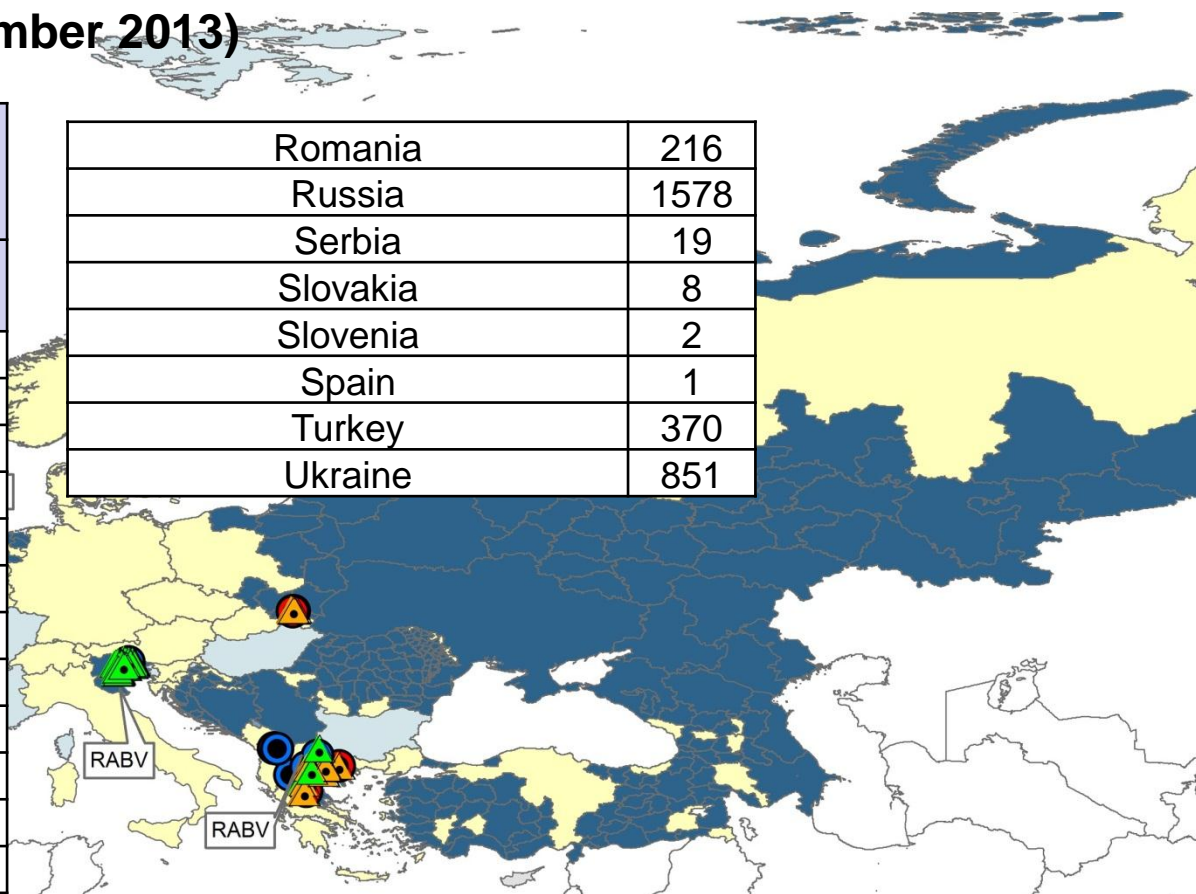
-  Present in both domestic and wild species
-  Present in domestic species
-  Present in wild species
-  Absent
-  Never reported

Rabies distribution map

(1 January 2012 – 24 September 2013)

Number of countries affected with rabies in Europe (2012-2013)	28
Number of outbreaks in affected countries (2012-2013)	4630
Albania	11
Azerbaijan	27
Belarus	669
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6
Bulgaria	...
Croatia	213
France	...
Georgia	107
Greece	29
Greenland	...
Hungary	...
Italy	71
Latvia	3
Lithuania	5
Macedonia	3
Moldova	174
Montenegro	1
Netherlands	16
Norway	1
Poland	249

Romania	216
Russia	1578
Serbia	19
Slovakia	8
Slovenia	2
Spain	1
Turkey	370
Ukraine	851



Immediate notifications Rabies distribution

- Present in both domestic and wild species
- Present in domestic species
- Present in wild species
- Absent
- Never reported

Evolution of Rabies

1st January 2012 – 24 September 2013

1st semester 2011

Number of countries affected with rabies in Europe (2011)	18
Number of outbreaks in affected countries (2011)	2132
Armenia	1
Azerbaijan	15
Bosnia and Herzegovina	19
Bulgaria	1
Croatia	186
Estonia	1
France	2
Georgia	27
Italia	1
Lithuania	9
Moldavia	16
Montenegro	11
Norway	1
Poland	70
Romania	110
Russia	1517
Serbia	32
Turkey	112

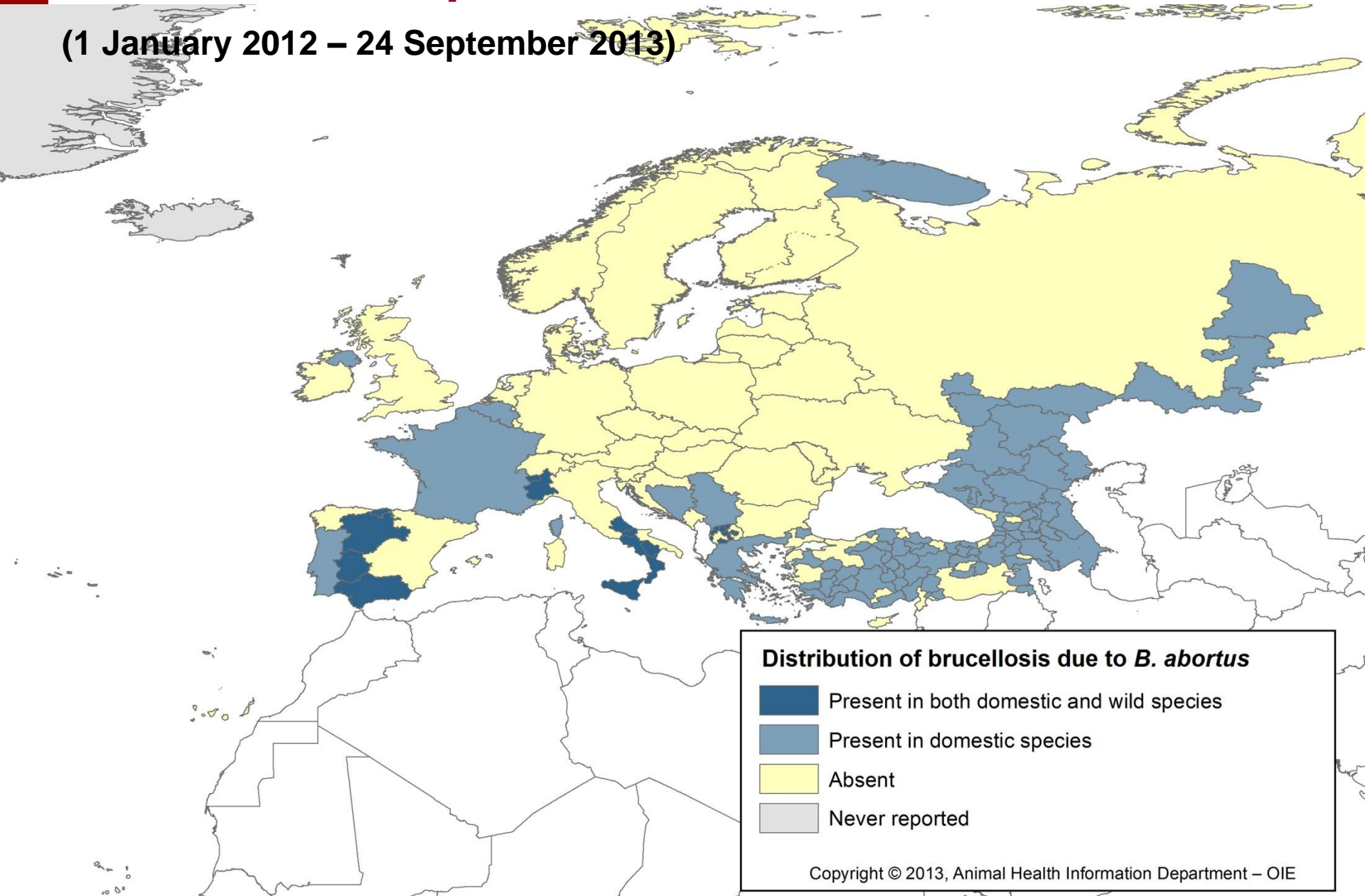
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Greece	29
Greenland	...
Hungary	...
Italy	71
Latvia	3
Lithuania	5
Macedonia	3
Moldova	174
Montenegro	1
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Poland	249
Romania	216
Russia	1578
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Spain	1
Turkey	370
Ukraine	851

Rabies Conclusions





- Important zoonotic viral disease
- Difficulties to control the disease in some countries of the region, mainly due to impact of wild feral carnivores
- Occasional episodes of rabies are observed in companion animals → imported from positive countries when adequate preventive measures are not followed

Brucellosis due to *B. abortus* distribution map

(1 January 2012 – 24 September 2013)



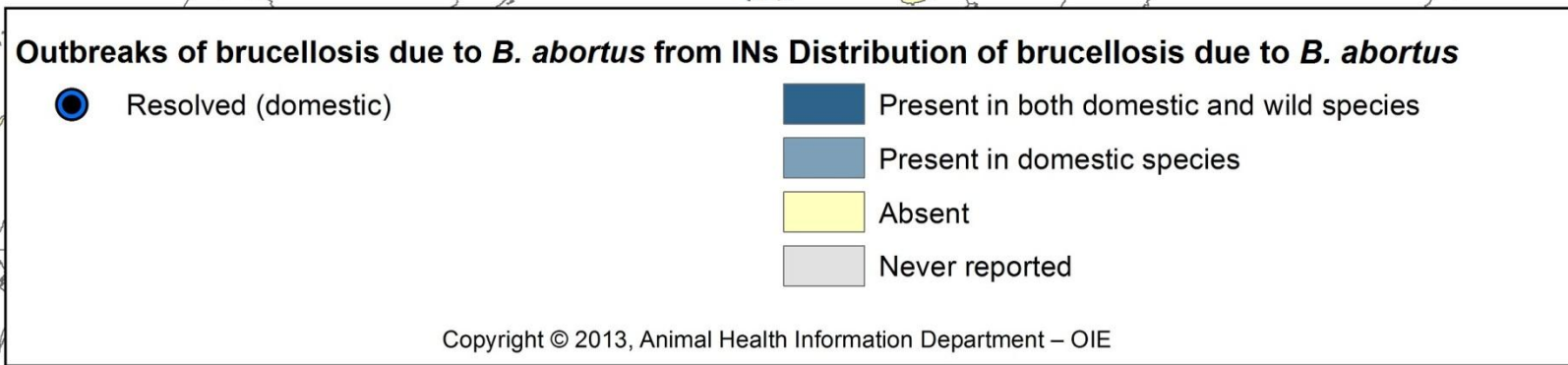
Distribution of brucellosis due to *B. abortus*

-  Present in both domestic and wild species
-  Present in domestic species
-  Absent
-  Never reported

Brucellosis due to *B. abortus* distribution map

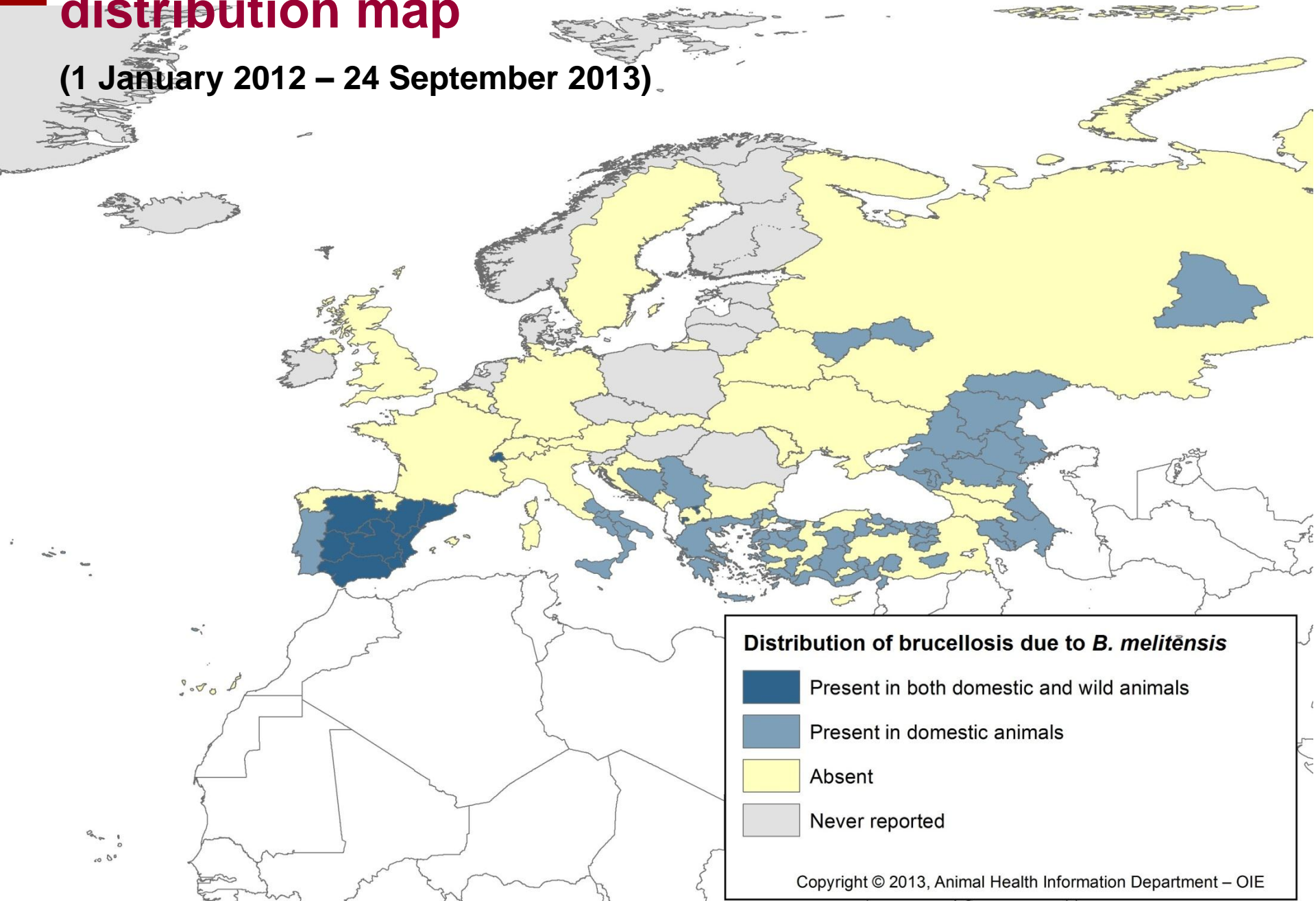
(1 January 2012 – 24 September 2013)

Number of countries affected with brucellosis due to <i>B. abortus</i> in Europe (2012-2013)	15	Macedonia	42
Number of outbreaks in affected countries (2012-2013)	3877	Portugal	95
		Russia	685
Armenia	159	Serbia	3
Azerbaijan	143	Spain	124
Belgium	7	Turkey	1696
Bosnia and Herzegovina	48	United Kingdom	23
France	1		
Georgia	140		
Greece	107		
Italy	604		







Brucellosis due to *B. melitensis* distribution map

(1 January 2012 – 24 September 2013)



Distribution of brucellosis due to *B. melitensis*

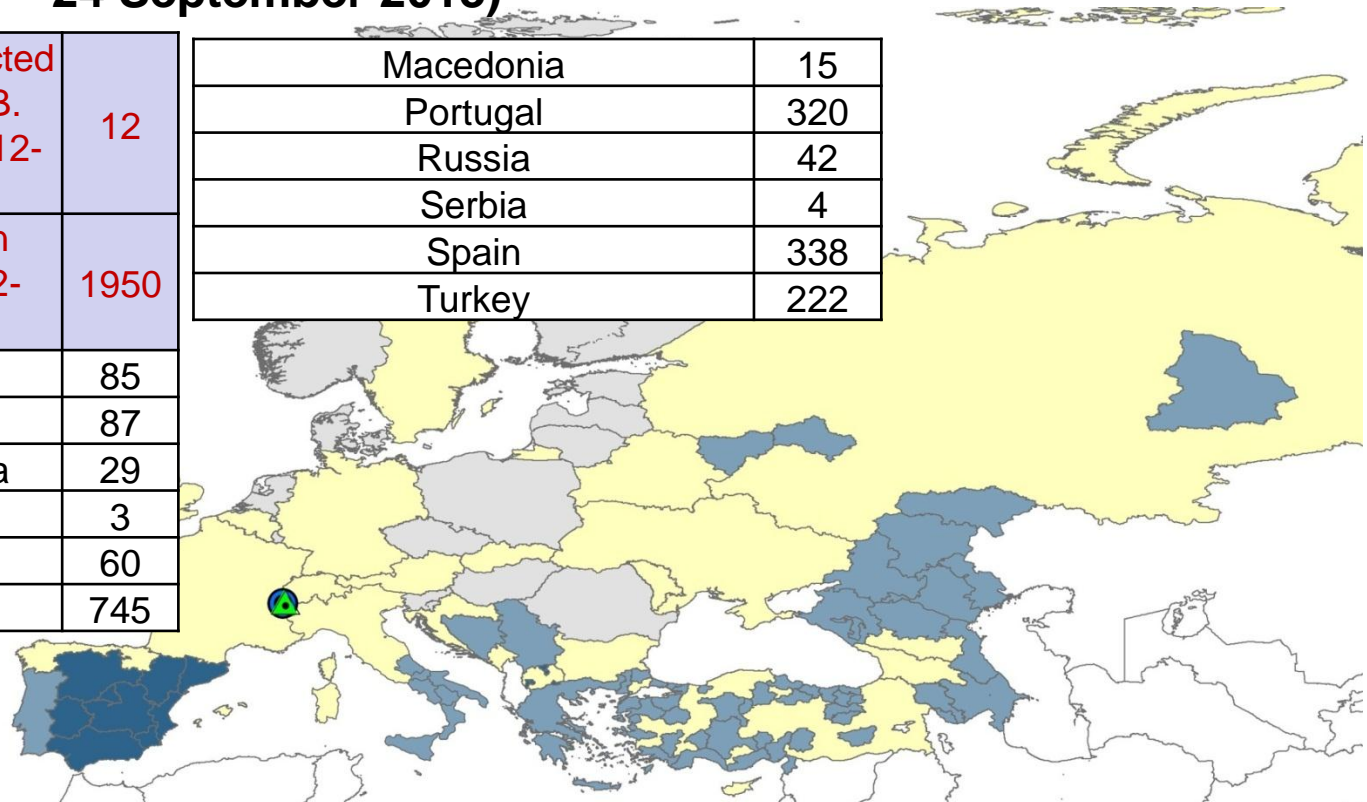
-  Present in both domestic and wild animals
-  Present in domestic animals
-  Absent
-  Never reported

Brucellosis due to *B. melitensis* distribution map







(1 January 2012 – 24 September 2013)

Number of countries affected with brucellosis due to <i>B. melitensis</i> in Europe (2012-2013)	12
Number of outbreaks in affected countries (2012-2013)	1950
Armenia	85
Azerbaijan	87
Bosnia and Herzegovina	29
France	3
Greece	60
Italy	745

Macedonia	15
Portugal	320
Russia	42
Serbia	4
Spain	338
Turkey	222



Outbreaks of brucellosis due to *B. melitensis* from INs **Distribution of brucellosis due to *B. melitensis***

 Resolved (domestic)	 Present in both domestic and wild animals
 Resolved (wild)	 Present in domestic animals
	 Absent
	 Never reported

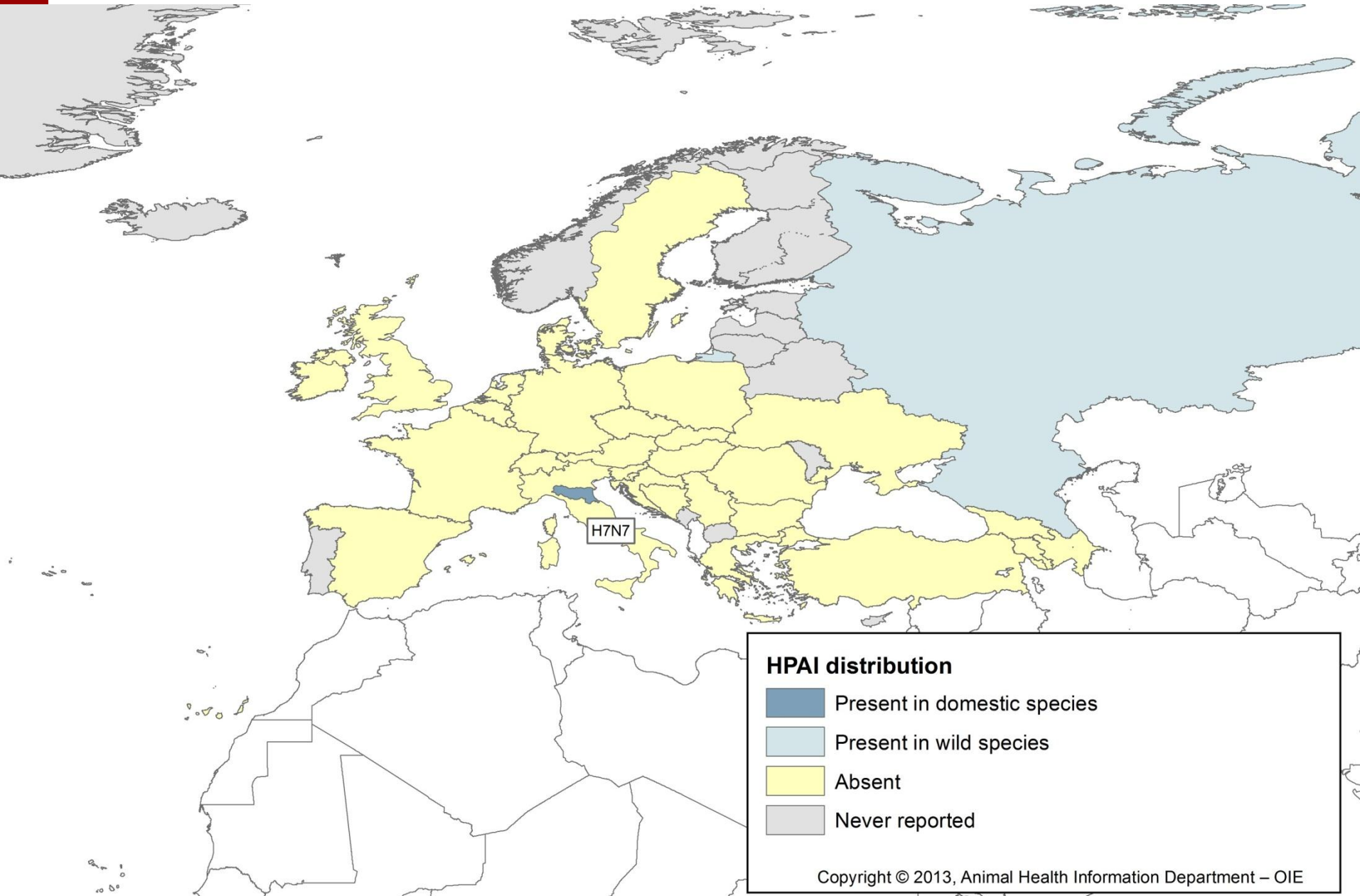
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Brucellosis conclusions

- *Brucella spp.* is one of the top zoonosis in the world
- Two main species challenge livestock in the region: *B. abortus* and *b. mellitensis*
- Most of the countries have implemented monitoring programs and vaccination in ruminants is still implemented by some countries
- *B. abortus* and *B. mellitensis* has reoccurrence in France almost 7 years of absence
- See also FAO activities in Eastern Europe and Caucasus countries e.g. Izmir Workshop (April 2013)

HPAI distribution map

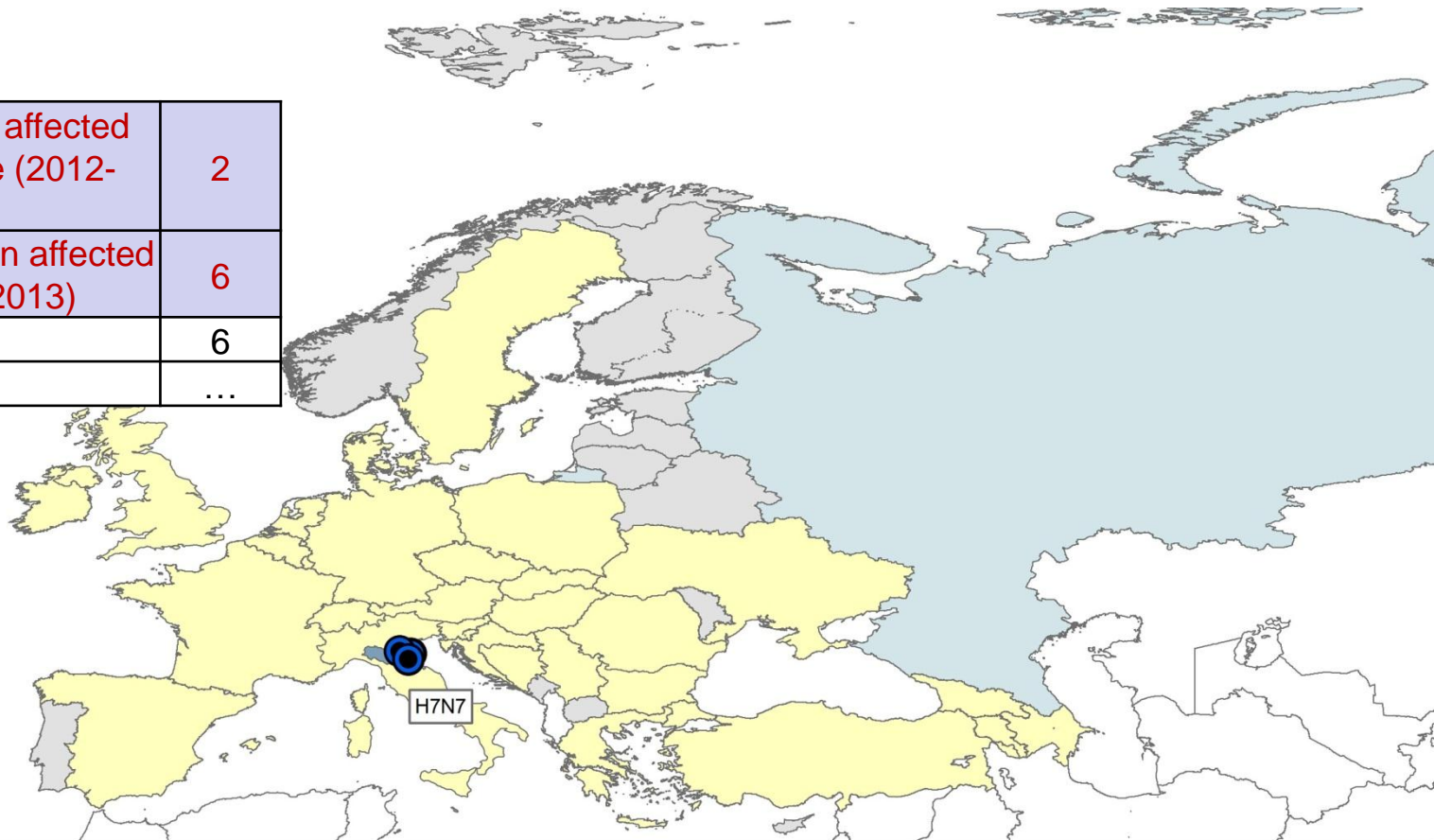
(1 January 2012 – 24 September 2013)



HPAI distribution map

(1 January 2012 – 24 September 2013)

Number of countries affected with HPAI in Europe (2012-2013)	2
Number of outbreaks in affected countries (2012-2013)	6
Italy (H7N7)	6
Russia	...



HPAI outbreaks from immediate notifications HPAI distribution



Resolved (domestic)



Present in domestic species



Present in wild species



Absent



Never reported

Evolution of HPAI

1st semester 2011

Number of countries affected with HPAI in Europe (2011)	1
Number of HPAI outbreaks in Europe (2011)	1
Israel	1

1st January 2012 – 24 September 2013

Number of countries affected with HPAI in Europe (2012-2013)	2
Number of outbreaks in affected countries (2012-2013)	6
Italy	6
Russia	...

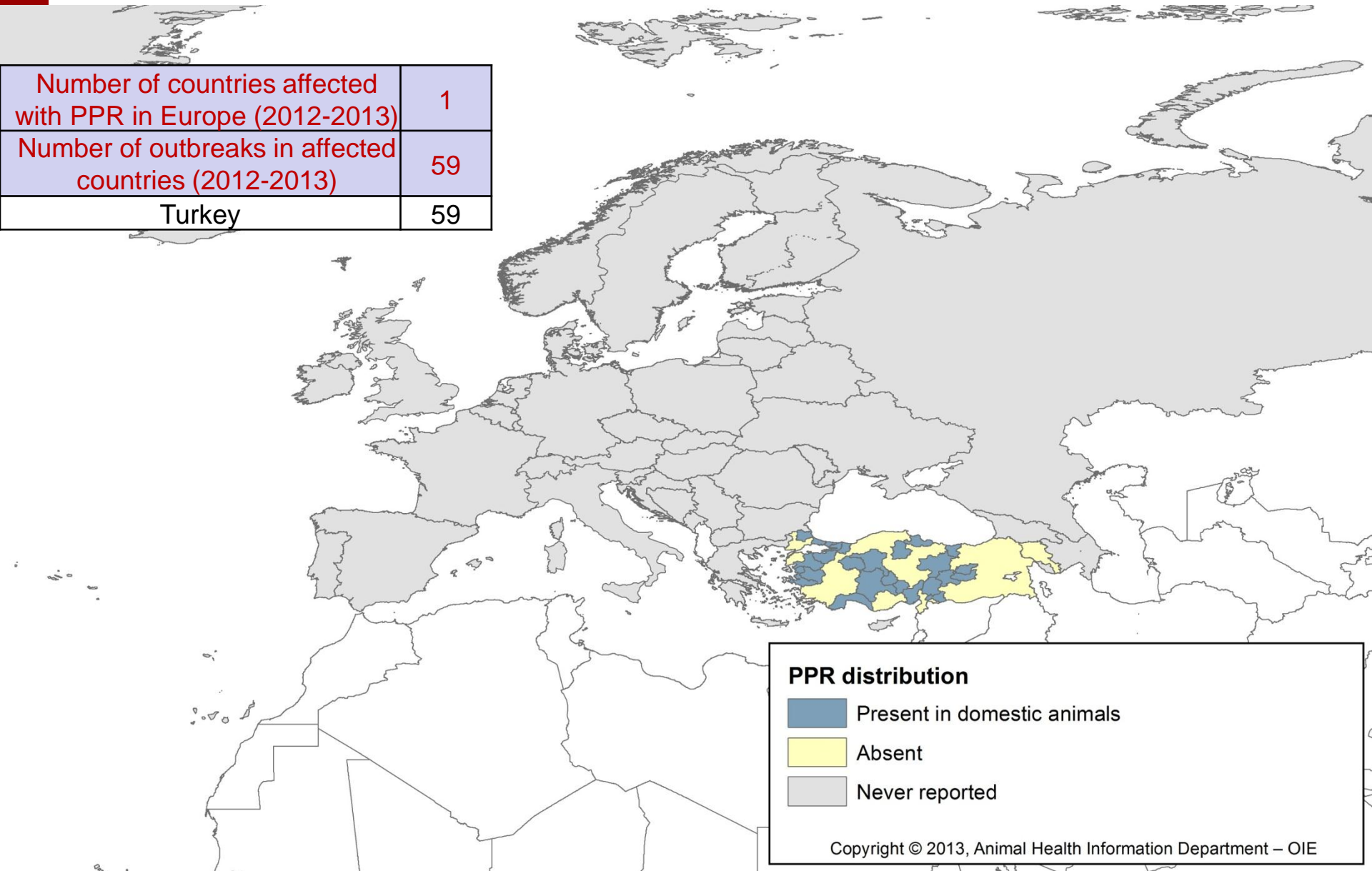
HPAI conclusions

- ❖ 6 outbreaks of H7N7 in Italy were resolved
- ❖ H5N1 still endemic in five countries (4 in Asia and Egypt) → the situation in Europe is stable, but awareness and surveillance for early detection and control shall be maintained.
- ❖ Under the terms of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code 2012 (Article 10.4.1.), low pathogenic avian influenza viruses of H5 and H7 subtypes identified in poultry are notifiable to the OIE

PPR distribution map

(1 January 2012 – 24 September 2013)

Number of countries affected with PPR in Europe (2012-2013)	1
Number of outbreaks in affected countries (2012-2013)	59
Turkey	59



PPR distribution

- Present in domestic animals
- Absent
- Never reported

Evolution of PPR

1st semester 2011

Number of countries affected with PPR in Europe (2011)	1
Number of PPR outbreaks in Europe (2011)	81
Turkey	81

1st January 2012 – 24 September 2013

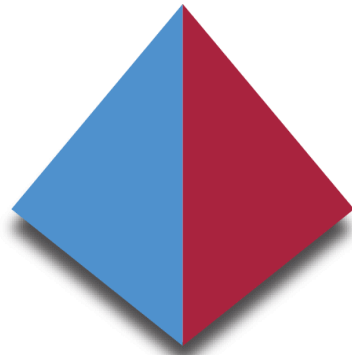
Number of countries affected with PPR in Europe (2012-2013)	1
Number of outbreaks in affected countries (2012-2013)	59
Turkey	59

PPR conclusions

- The distribution of PPR has expanded throughout the past eight years in Africa and the Middle East (58 countries/territories). Europe remains stable with all countries free except Turkey.
- PPR threatens the food security and livelihood of smallholders by affecting the development of the small ruminants' sector as a result of the high mortality and morbidity
- Affected countries should continue to undertake surveillance to allow prompt disease reporting.

Schmallenberg conclusions

- ❖ The causal agent of Schmallenberg virus infection was **detected for the first time in Germany in November 2011**
- ❖ In adult animals, the virus causes mild clinical signs while the infection in pregnant animals can lead to **abortions, stillbirths and births of malformed newborns**.
- ❖ The exact **impact** of Schmallenberg virus on production is **still uncertain**, the characteristics of the disease make it difficult to quantify the associated losses.
- ❖ **Further studies** are needed to fully assess the impact of the disease
- ❖ The control of biting midges is one of the potential measures suggested, but as the midges are widespread, this control measure is unlikely to be fully effective in preventing the spread of the disease.
- ❖ There is **no specific treatment** but **commercial vaccines are recently available**.
- ❖ **Diagnostic procedures** for the detection of Schmallenberg virus were developed very quickly after the virus was discovered. **EU funded research: DG Research FP7**
- ❖ Request that OIE reconsider listing of the disease – ad hoc Group previously concluded that **SBV does not meet the criteria for listing**
- ❖ Must notify on first detection but no further notification when disease becomes endemic



GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



Thank you for your attention