

# Standing Group of Experts on Lumpy Skin Disease (SGE LSD) in Europe under the GF-TADs umbrella SGE LSD 14

## LSD related activities at EU level

Online Meeting, 5th March 2025, from 09.30 (CET)

SANTE / Unit G2

This presentation summarises selected pieces of EU legislation Therefore, it is not exhaustive.

Refer to the full legislative acts for an exhaustive comprehension.

- ➤ Current LSD epidemiological situation in South East Europe.
- > Overview of LSD management in South-East Europe.
  - LSD vaccination
  - LSD surveillance
- **► EU support** for surveillance/control measures against Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD).
- > Concluding remarks



### **Epidemiological situation in South-East Europe**

## LSD outbreaks in South-East Europe [ 2015 - 2024(Feb) ]

COUNTRY	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	<b>2025</b> (until 04 Mar)	Total
ALBANIA		250	494									744
BULGARIA		217										217
GREECE	117	104	2									223
KOSOVO*		46										46
MONTENEGRO		64										64
NORTH MACEDONIA		117	4									121
SERBIA		225										225
TURKIYE	487	106	14	46	180	5	1					839
TOTALS	604	1129	514	46	180	5	1	0	0	0	0	2479

Since 2017, no LSD outbreaks reported in South-Eastern Europe.

Last outbreak in Turkiye on 2021 (March). Data from Animal Disease Information System (ADIS).

## **Epidemiological situation in South-East Europe**

### LSD VACCINATION IN SOUTH EAST EUROPE

YEAR	Albania	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bulgaria	Croatia	Greece	Kosovo*	Montenegro	North Macedonia	Serbia	<b>Turkiye</b> (ongoing since 2013 with heterologous vaccine)
2015					Х					Х
2016	Х		X	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	X
2017	Х	X	Х	X	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	X
2018	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
2019	Х		Х		Х	Х	Х	Х	х	Х
2020	х		х		Х				X (calves/imported)	<b>X</b> (homologous vaccine in Turkish Thrace, heterologous in Anatolia)
2021	X (ceased 1st quarter)		Х		X				X (calves/imported)	<b>X</b> (homologous vaccine in Turkish Thrace, heterologous in Anatolia)
2022			х		х					<b>X</b> (homologous vaccine in Turkish Thrace, heterologous in Anatolia)
2023			х		Х					<b>X</b> (Heterologous vaccine in Turkish Thrace and East Anatolia)
2024										<b>X</b> (Heterologous vaccine along the border of East Anatolia)

## **Epidemiological situation in South-East Europe**

## **LSD VACCINATION IN SOUTH EAST EUROPE in 2024**



Heterologous vaccine (SPPV 5X)

**Source:** Country reports, GF TADs SGE LSD 13 (Feb 2024)

## **Exit strategy**

Initial Vaccination • <u>Initial mass vaccination</u> in response to LSD outbreaks or imminent LSD threat from neighboring areas

Annual Re-Vaccination

 Annual revaccination at least until LSD epidemiological situation is favorable and/or external LSD threat no longer exists

Cease of vaccination

- Assessment of the situation and decision to <u>cease vaccination</u> (in "one-go" or gradually)
- Implementation of <u>active surveillance</u> (clinical, serological, virological) to confirm disease absence

As of 2024 Bulgaria and Greece have ceased vaccination too and switched to active LSD surveillance



## LSD Surveillance activities and exit strategy in South-East Europe

#### **Countries/areas with ongoing LSD vaccination**

➤ Passive surveillance (for early detection of possible new outbreaks, e.g. in areas of low vaccine coverage or non-immune animals).

### Countries/areas where LSD mass vaccination has stopped (or replaced by partial vaccination)

- > Passive surveillance (early detection of possible outbreaks)
- Active surveillance (to demonstrate disease absence)
  - Focus on the <u>high-risk period for LSD</u> in SE Europe(April–October)
  - Clinical inspections of selected holdings (ideally every 5 weeks according to EFSA).
  - Serological testing of non vaccinated animals (supplemented with <u>virological testing</u>)
  - Surveillance supplemented by <u>other systematic clinical examinations</u> for LSD (e.g. live animal markets, pre-movement clinical checks, ante-mortem examinations on animals to be slaughtered).
  - <u>Activities often combined with other programmes</u> on the cattle population in place in the same country/region.



## **EU Support for LSD control in SE Europe** (for EU and non-EU MS)

- > EU support for LSD vaccination
  - ✓ Donations from EU LSD vaccine bank
  - √ Reimbursement for the cost of LSD vaccines.
  - ✓ Co-financing of LSD vaccination programmes (2023 Bulgaria, Greece last year of vaccination)
- > EU support for LSD surveillance after cease of vaccination
  - ✓ Co-financing of LSD surveillance programmes (2025 : Bulgaria, Greece)
- EU Support for Regional Coordination GF TADs LSD group meetings
  Support for the organisation of GF TADs and other international meetings on LSD
- EU LSD Scientific Technical support
  - ✓ EFSA Opinions- Reports on LSD (3 opinions & 4 reports published to date).

    https://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/topics/topic/lumpy-skin-disease
  - ✓ **EUVET expert missions** (on-the-spot technical support upon country request)
  - ✓ EU Reference Laboratory for LSD (technical support for National LSD Laboratories)
    National Reference Laboratories Annual Workshops and Proficiency Tests
- EU LSD training activities

Sustained Technical Missions – STMs (each time in a specific country)

BTSF training workshops on LSD (for officers of multiple countries)



## **European Union Lumpy Skin Disease Vaccine Bank Grants (2016-2022)**

3.324.000 doses of LSD vaccine (live-homologous) granted to date to 12 countries (EU + non EU MS)

<u> </u>									
Year	Cou	Doses granted							
2016	Bulgaria, Greece , North Maced Monteneg	625,000							
2017	Bosnia & Herzegovina, Albania,	325,000							
2018	North Macedonia, Kosovo*, Mon	876,000							
2019	North Macedonia Kosovo* Montenegro Albania	150,000 190,000 80,000 250,000	670,000						
2020	Albania Georgia Taiwan	228,000 200,000 10,000	438,000						
2021	Turkey	250,000	250,000						
2022	Bulgaria	50,000	50,000						

## **Concluding remarks**

- LSD effectively controlled in SE Europe since the 2015 incursion thanks to coordinated vaccination campaigns using effective vaccines (live homologous ones)
- Regional cooperation and coordination is the key to successful LSD control
- Mass vaccination of bovines uniformly implemented, in large areas using efficient vaccines, remains the most important control policy against LSD.
- Availability of sufficient vaccine doses is a key factor for the successful implementation of vaccination programmes.
- Countries at risk, should <u>enhance preparedness and ensure efficient & timely</u> <u>procurement of sufficient vaccine doses</u> for the implementation of vaccination programmes as and when needed.
- We should all <u>continue to follow the LSD epidemiological situation</u> and <u>remain vigilant</u>, ready to take action, should the disease reaches us again.



## Thank you



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