VBD SEMINAR - TERAMO_25-27 JUNE 2025

MONTENEGRO CONTRY REPORT

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VBDS REGISTRED IN THE CONTRY AND PRIORITY VBDS FOR NATIONAL PROGRAM

VECTOR BORN DISEASE PRESENT OR REGISTRED IN CONTRY

HUMAN MEDICINE

Malaria

Leichmaniosis

West Nile Fever

Lyme boreliosis

VETERINARY MEDICINE

Bluetongue disease

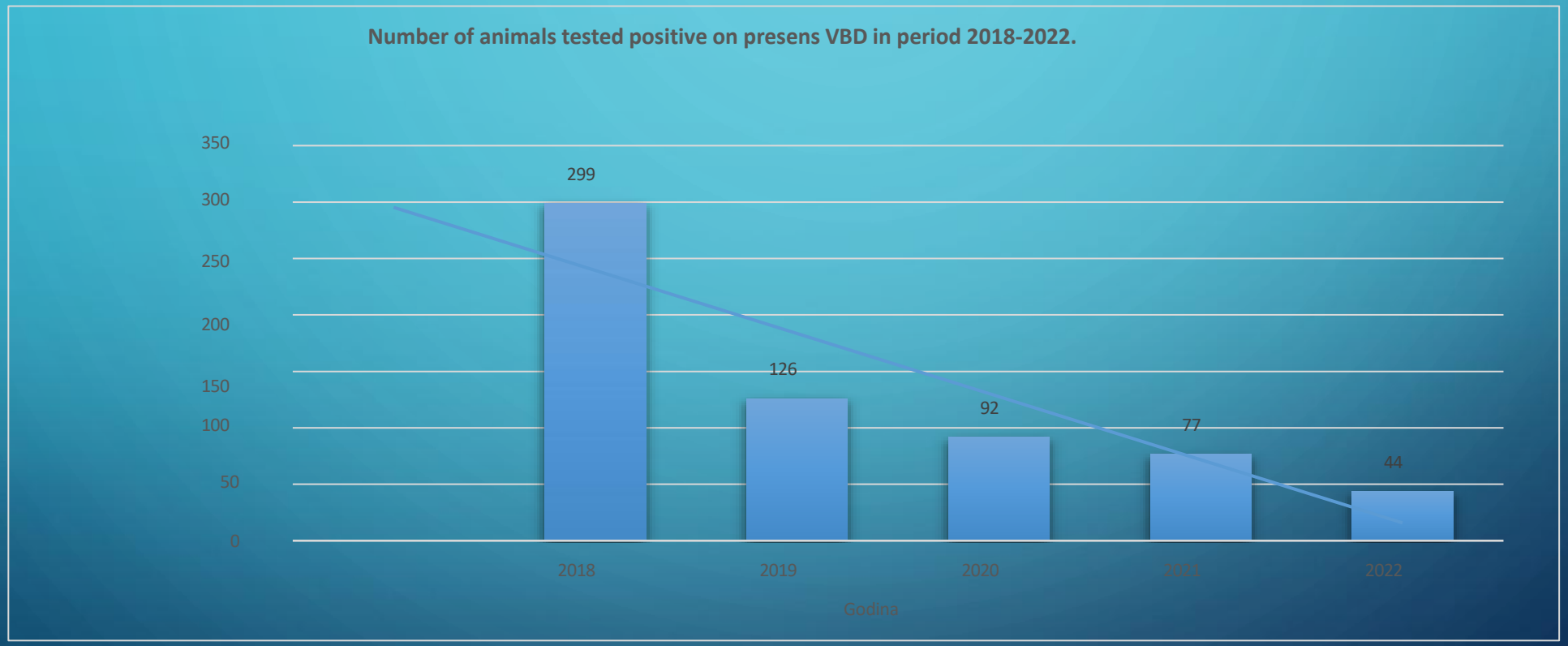
Lumpy skin disease

Leichmaniosis

U tabeli ispod prikazana su najčešća vektorska oboljenja u Crnoj Gori - broj oboljelih i sirove stope incidencije od 2012. do 2022. godine.

	2012.		2013.		2014.		2015.		2016.		2017.		2018.		2019.		202(
OBOLJENJE	Br	In	Br	In	Br	In	Br	In	Br	In	Br	In	Br	In	Br	In	Br
Malaria	-	-	1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0,3	-	-	1
Morbus Lyme	1	0,2	4	0,6	6	1,0	4	0.6	11	1,8	8	1,3	10	1,6	9	1,4	3
Leishmaniosis	-	-	4	0,6	3	0,5	5	0,8	6	0,9	4	0,6	5	0,8	7	1,1	3
West Nile	1	0,2	4	0,6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Tabela 2: Najčešća vektorska oboljenja u Crnoj Gori - broj oboljelih i sirove stope incidencije, od 2012 – 2021. godine


Number of animals tested positive on presens VBD in period 2018-2022.
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
299
126
92
77
44
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
Godina

CRIMIEN CONGO HAEMORAGIC FEVER AND TICK BORN ENCEFALITIS
RIFT VALEY FIVER

STRETENING DG CAPACITY IN LAB (DVL)
ZIKA DENGA;(IFPH)

A BRIEF DECRIPTION OUTBREAKS OF PRIORITY VBDS AND BREIEF DECRIPTION OF MESURES TAKEN IN CONTRY FOR SURVEILLANCE PRESENTATION, AND CONTROL OF IN ANIMALS (AND HUMANS IF ZOONOSES)

BLUETOUNGUE OUTBREAK

- Before 2014 the last occurrence of BT was in 2001 in the north part of Montenegro, when some BTV9 serological positive findings were detected.

- In 2014 from the first case of Bluetongue disease (from mid of October until the end of December 2014), disease has been confirmed on the territory of 8 Municipalities.Suspicions were made on clinical bases, followed by laboratory confirmation (c-ELISA and RT-PCR). Majority of cases have been recorded in in Central and Coastal part of Montenegro. In total, 135 holdings were affected, 236 animals with low risk of illness in herd – roughly 6%, and 77 animals died.

- In the beginning of the outbreak confirmation of BTV4 presence was done by EU reference laboratory (Pirbright, UK) on two RT-PCR positive samples.

- In 2015, only 7 cases of the disease: 6 in bovine holdings (1 cattle died and 1 was euthanized, in accordance with order of veterinary inspector), and 1 sheep holding, in the first half of the year. No diagnozed cases of Bluetongue disease in the North region of the country.

- Based on request of Veterinary Administration (at that time), EC – CVET implemented a mission aiming to asses epizootic situation regarding Bluetongue disease, and recommended mandatory vaccination, as only secured measure for control of Bluetongue disease, in March 2015. But, insufficient financial funds and termination of disease influenced lack of vaccination in March 2015.
- After that, no suspicious nor confirmed cases of disease were found, until August 2016.

In 2016, first case of Bluetongue disease were diagnozed on August 11th. Since that time, until end of December 2016, disease has been officialy confirmed in 682 holdings, on the teritory of 18 Municipalities. Greatest numbers of disease outbreaks has been recorded in sheep, in total of 546 holdings. The rest are holdings with cattle and 9 holdings with goats. Most affected Municipalities are: Nikšić, Danilovgrad and Pljevlja, respectively cenral and north region of the country.

- Diagnostic Veterinary Laboratory confirmed that it is serptype 4 of the virus of Bluetongue disease, which confirmed EU Referent Laboratory for Bluetongue disease (The Pirbright Institute, UK on 30.08.2016.).

CATTLE		SHEEP		GOATS	
No. of holdings	122/148	No. of holdings	546	No. of holdings	9
No. hol. of died/euthanized	33	No. hol. of died/euthanized	375	No. of affected animals	5
No. of died/ euthanized	36	No. of died/euthanized	4575	No. of died/euthanized	10

- In all holding affected by Bluetongue disease, all prescribed measures were carried out timely (herd surveilance, ban on movements, separation healthy animals from infected ones, examination of other animals in herd, euthanasia if needed, disinfection and disisection measures, etc.). Due to high expenses for diagnostics, economically is not affordable to do sampling and laboratory analysis for each animal.
- Veterinary Law of Montenegro lays down Mandatory preventive measures, general preventive measures and provisions when owner is entitled to a compensation, and more detailed rules on taking actions in place, are contained in the RULEBOOK ON MEASURES OF PREVENTION, DETECTION, CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF BLUETONGUE DISEASE, which has been in compliance with EU Legislation.
- The annual program of mandatory animal health protection measures lays down the implementation of monitoring for this disease on the territory of Montenegro. Funds for compensation for animal keepers are provided from Ministry of agriculture MNE

LUMPY SKIN DISEASE

First occurred on the territory of Montenegro lumpy skin disease in cattle. The first registered case of the disease was registered in the municipality of Gusinje (Nort East part of Contry) on July 21, 2016. From then until October 1, when he was diagnosed in a laboratorythe last case in the territory of the municipality of Ulcinj, a total of 557 cases of the disease were determined by the laboratory,on 418 farms, on the territory of 16 municipalities.

After its appearance, the disease spread very quickly in the northeastern region of Montenegro, mainly inhilly mountainous areas at a height of over 1,500 meters above sea level. The focus of the infection is either in the area of the Bjelasica and Sinjajevina mountains, with the highest number of registered cases in the areamunicipalities of Bijelo Polje, Berane, Mojkovac and Kolašin (over 80% of all registered cases). Only inin the first month, the disease was registered in 522 beef cattle.

After the emergency vaccination of all cattle in Montenegro with a homologous live vaccine (Neethling strain) - 'Lumpy Skin Disease Vaccine For Cattle', Onderstepoort Biological Products, South Africa, during 2016, and the additional vaccination and revaccination of the cattle population during the spring months of 2017, 2018 and 2019, there was the development of active immunity in vaccinated cattle, which caused the absence of newly registered cases of the disease after October 2016. Thus, the action of mass vaccination and revaccination fully produced a full result, which led to the stopping of the further spread of the infection and the absence of new cases of the disease. After four successful annual cycles of mass vaccination of cattle against lumpy skin disease, and the complete absence of the disease since October 2016, no cattle vaccination against this disease has been carried out in Montenegro since 2020.

The programe for LSD is approved and support from EU commision.

LEISCHMANIASIS IN DOGS

ACCORDING REPORT OF DVL IFA TEST WERE DONE IN 71 DOGS
THESE NUMBER DOES NOT REPRESENT REAL SITUATION , BECOUSE MANY DG TESTS ARE DONE USING SNAP FAST TESTS IN PRIVATE VETERINARY PRACTICES.

Contry needs regarding VBDs survaillance and control

1.1. Formation of a unified national database on

vectors and vector-borne diseases

1.2. Creating a form and instructions for submitting data for

base on vectors

1.3. Creating a form and instructions for submitting data for

database on vector-borne diseases

1.4. Submission of filling out the form for the database in

in real time/after completed activity/treatment

2.1. Formation of the Commission for

vector surveillance and control

2.2. Development of a plan for conducting verification experiments

effectiveness of modern vector control systems

2.3. Procurement of equipment and materials for conducting verification experiments

effectiveness of modern vector control systems

2.4. Conducting experiments to check the effectiveness of modern

vector control system

2.5. Putting into practice proven effective

modern vector control systems

2.6. Preparation of annual programs of timely measures

detection of vector-borne diseases transmitted by ticks

2.7. Implementation of the tick population monitoring program i

control of tick-borne diseases

2.8. Preparation of annual programs of timely measures

detection of vector-borne diseases transmitted by sandflies

.1. Development of a Protocol for rapid response to the emergence of invasive species

vector species

3.2. Delivery of the Protocol to the relevant institutions

3.3. Preparation of proposals for changes to the law on population protection from

infectious diseases

3.4. Conducting an evaluation of the Program for Supervision and Control

vector

Legislative framework for VBD

Law on protecting the population from infectious diseases

Veterinary Low

Rulebook on the classification of infectious animal diseases, the method of reporting the occurrence or suspicion of infectious animal diseases