

## Standing Group of Experts on Lumpy Skin Disease in Europe

under the GF-TADs umbrella

Fifth meeting (SGE LSD5)
Budva, Montenegro, 19-20 October 2017

## **Report by Montenegro**

Dr Drago Marojevic

## LSD epidemiology – evolution since the SG4

- Vaccination of cattle population in 2017 in Montenegro was carried out in accordance with adopted Plan
- Vaccination against LSD started on 1<sup>st</sup> June after we finished vaccination campaign against Bluetongue.
- Due to the epidemiological situation in the region the veterinary ambulances received notification from AFSVPA to implement faster vaccination against LSD, especially in the border regions with Albania and Kosovo.
- 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



- According to the data, vaccinated number of cattle was 78.451 on 16.829 holdings (88% of coverage).
- The necessary vaccine supplies is provided by the European Commission (45,000 vaccine doses) and from the budgetary funds (35,000 vaccine doses) by procurement by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development Administration for Food Safety, Veterinary and Phytosanitary Affairs
- 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.



## Control measures applied

- The trade of vaccinated cattle and movement of vaccinated cattle and trade in products originating from vaccinated cattle are done in accordance with the Order on measures for the prevention of spread and eradication of the Lumpy Skin Disease.
- Unvaccinated cattle intended for slaughter originating from holdings where vaccination is implemented can be sent for slaughter no less than 7 days after vaccination.
- Movement of unvaccinated calves of less than 6 months to another holding may be done only if they originate from mothers that had been vaccinated no less than 28 days prior to calving.
- Movement of vaccinated animals can be allowed within the restricted region after it has been established that full immunity has been provided by the vaccinate (28 days after vaccination)







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