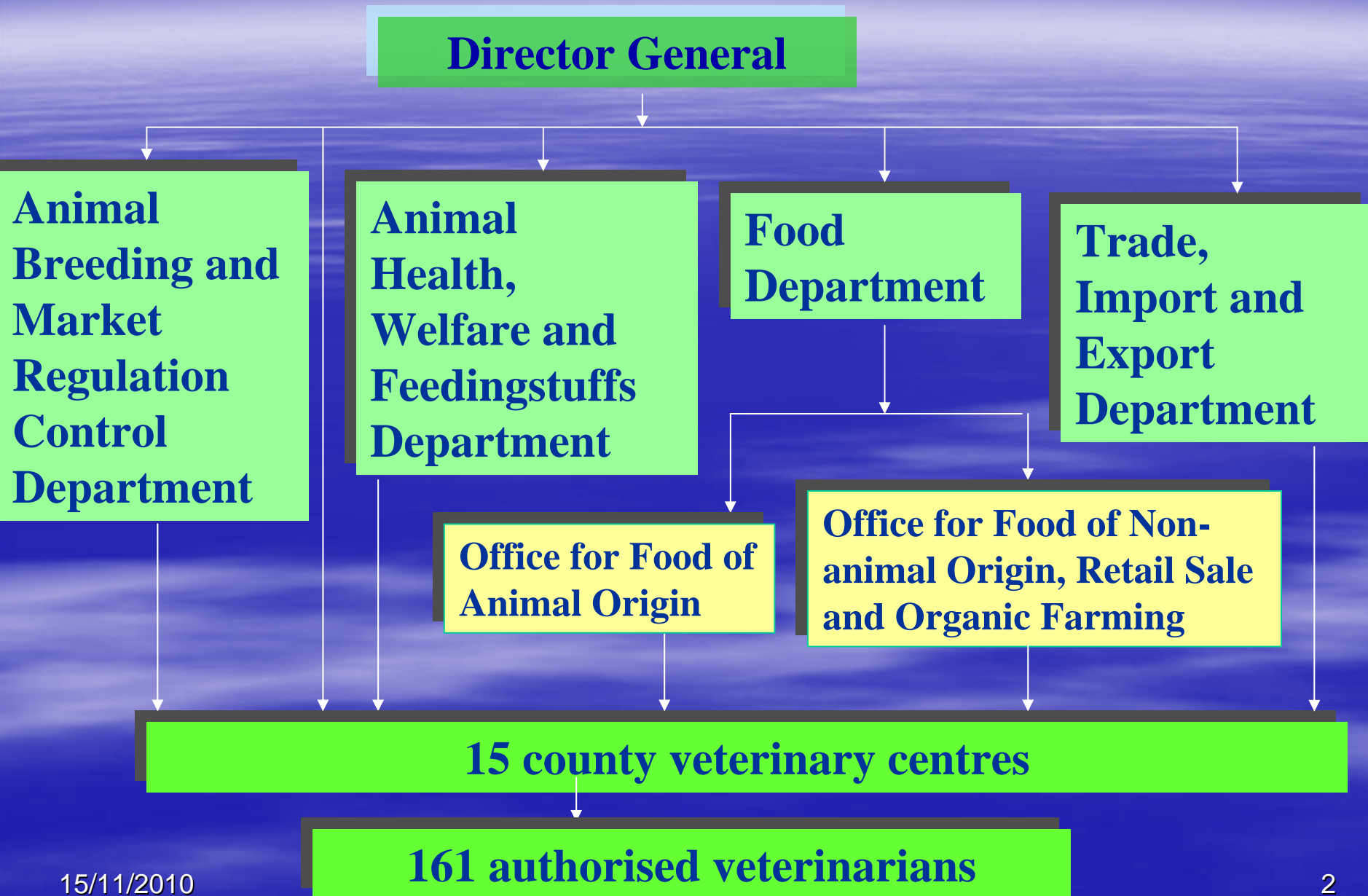


The surveillance and control programme for enzootic bovine leucosis (EBL) in Estonia.



Structure of VFB:



National annual monitoring plan

Enzootic bovine leukosis (EBL) control programme is carried out according to the State Programme on Monitoring and Surveillance of Animal Infectious Diseases, which is annually approved by VFB.

Programmes are designed by the specialist of Animal Health and Welfare Department (VFB)

Both above mentioned programmes are :

- based on the requirements of the Regulation Ministry of Agriculture No. 17 of 28 February 2007 on control requirements for enzootic bovine leukosis
- approved annually by the Director General of the VFB.

Laboratory for analysing EBL

Samples are analysed in Estonian Veterinary and Food Laboratory (VFL), which consist of Central VFL (in Tartu) and three smaller VFL's laboratories in Tallinn, Rakvere and Saaremaa.

All these laboratories are accredited according to the ISO 17025.

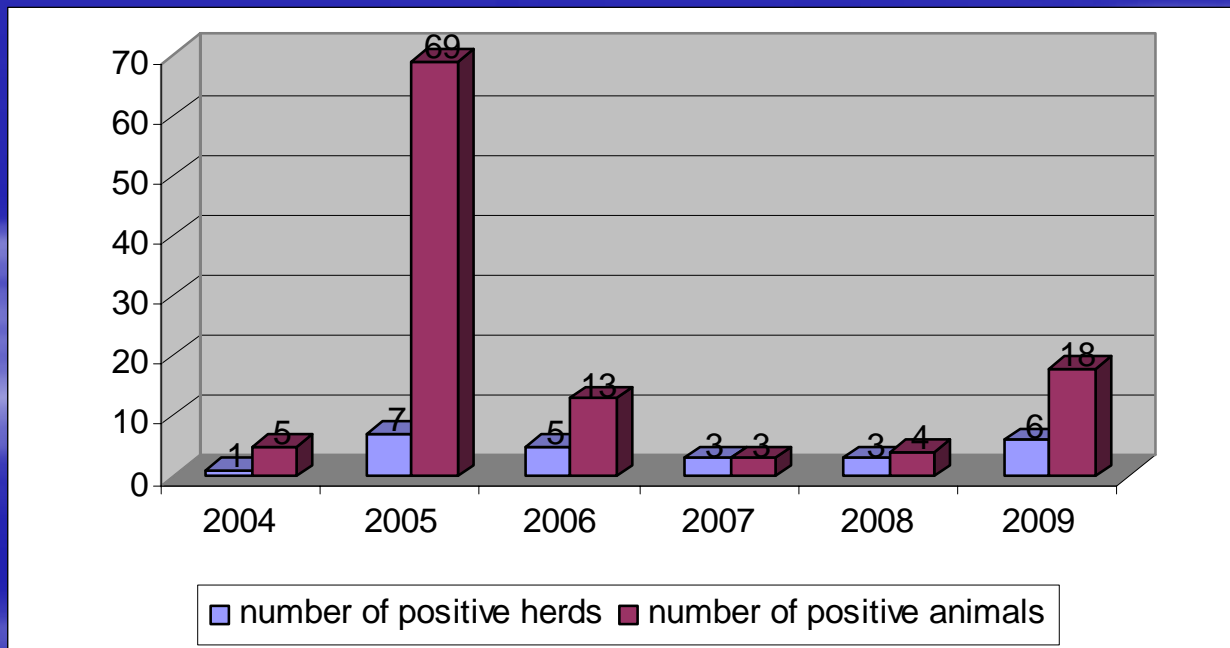
First the milk samples are analysed by ELISA AB- testkit, then confirmation is done by immunodifusion test from blood samples.

Historical data on the epidemiological evolution

- EBL control programme, commenced in 1987, has effectively reduced the number of bovines affected by the disease during the past decade.
- Whilst in 1992 leucosis was diagnosed in 33,349 bovine animals, in 2004 it was registered in 5 animals.

Number of positive animals and herds under surveillance programme in Estonia 2004-2009

- In 2005 were 69 positive cases
- number of infected animals increased because of new beef herds



Control programme of EBL (1)

- From year 2008 all the bovine animals over 24 months old are subjected to routine serological testing in accordance with Council Directive of 26 June 1964 64/432/EEC on animal health problems affecting intra-community trade in bovine animals at yearly intervals.
- An identification system making it possible to identify the herds of origin and transit for each bovine animal is in existence.
- All bovine animals slaughtered have been subjected to a post-mortem examination by an official veterinarian.

Control programme of EBL (2)

- All suspected cases of EBL has been fully investigated, including tracing back and forward, all herds of origin or transit were subjected to appropriate laboratory examination.
- While such examinations take place, the officially EBL-free status of the herd of origin or transit has been suspended until clinical or laboratory serological tests have ruled out the presence of EBL.
- Implementation of the programme for control of EBL has given good results.
- All positive bovine animals discovered to have EBL were eliminated.

EBL programme is active in all 15 counties.



Bovine animals population in 2009

Category of animals	Number of herds or flocks	Number of animals
In total	5618	233158
Calves (under 1 year)	3624	59394
Dairy cows and heifers	4488	130721
Meat production animals	903	9406
Mixed herds	1333	12466

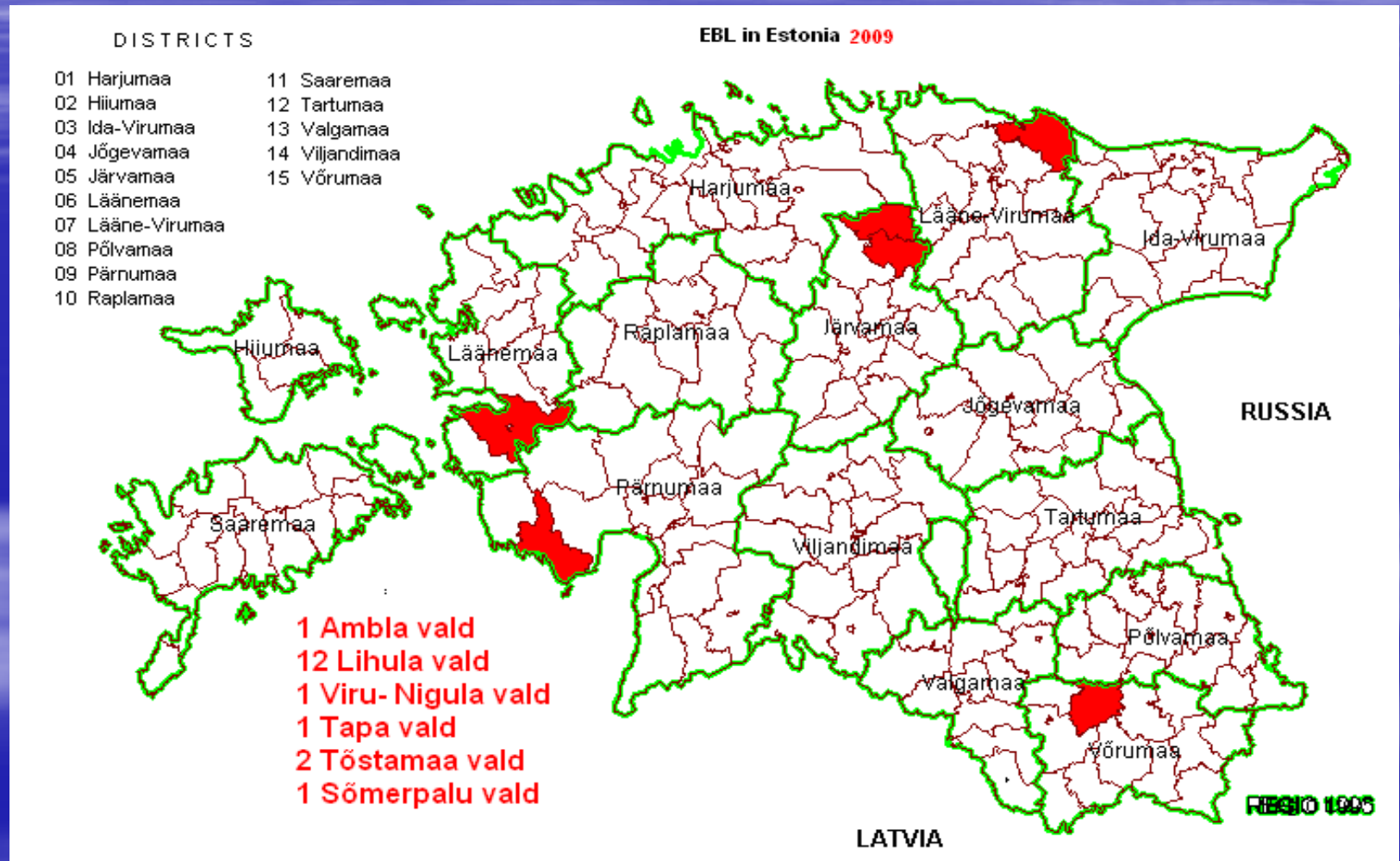
Information on diagnostic test used in 2009

Disease/species	Test	Type of sample	Type of test	Number of tests performed
Enzootic bovine leukosis/ bovis	ELISA	milk	screening test	93889
Enzootic bovine leukosis/ bovis	ELISA	blood	screening test	20730

Data on infection of EBL in 2009

Disease/species	Number of herds infected	Number of animal infected
Enzootic bovine leukosis/ bovis	6 (5 dairy, 1 meat)	18

Epidemiological map for EBL in 2009



Financial aspects 2009

- All main costs in total: 86714 EUR
- Samples collection: 43311 EUR
- Laboratory investigations: 36769 EUR
- Cost of means to blood sampling: 6634 EUR

Thank you for your attention!

