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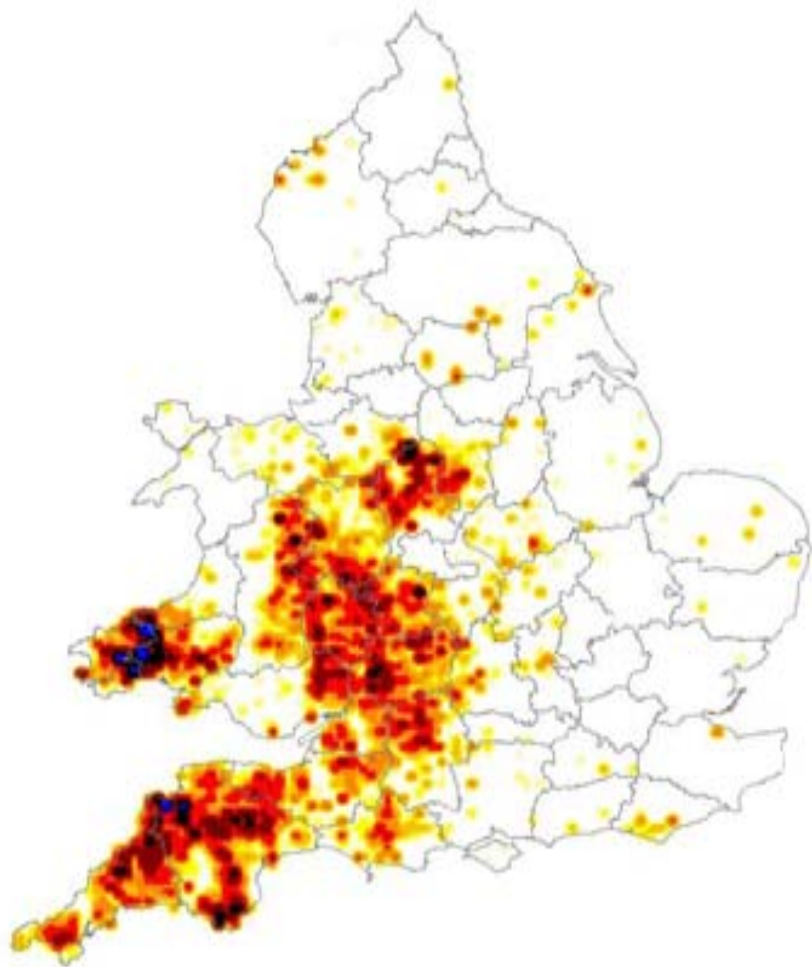
Information from the United Kingdom on the results of implementation of the bovine tuberculosis co-financed eradication programmes 2010

AHW-CIC SCoFCAH

31 May 2011

Great Britain – England and Wales

New Bovine TB Herd Breakdowns 2010



- Regional problem
- Spread by cattle movements and transmission from wildlife reservoir
- Other parts of England effectively disease free
- England in 2010
- Wales in 2010
- Scotland has been an OTF region since October 2009

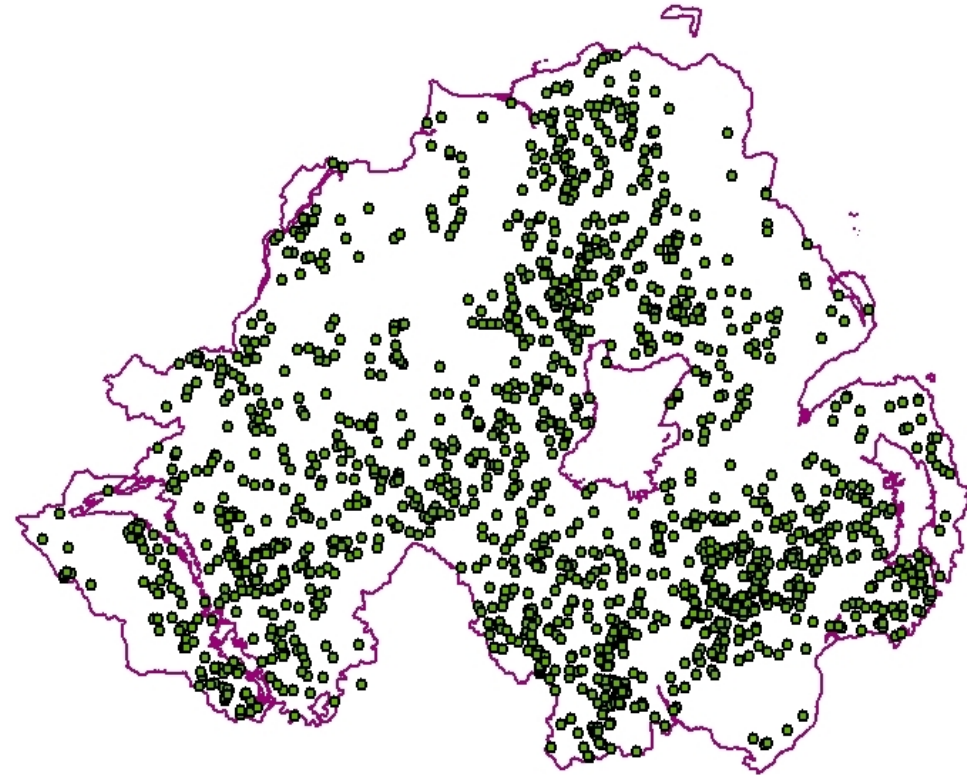
Density = Number of skin test and IFN-g reactors in confirmed breakdowns, plus slaughterhouse cases, per km² per year, 2006 - 2010

Spatial distribution of breakdown herds in Northern Ireland in 2010



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- Herds are small and land parcels considerably fragmented
- bTB is not geographically regionalised
- Disease controls applied at same level without exception
- All of NI is on a minimum of annual testing and has been so for about 20 years
- High cattle movement both within herds and to other herds traditionally
- Infected badger distribution is widespread



Current TB measures

England, Wales and Northern Ireland

Surveillance

- Routine tuberculin skin testing
- Pre-movement testing
- Slaughterhouse surveillance

Control measures

- Movement restrictions
- Slaughter with post mortem examination
- Short interval testing
- Gamma interferon blood testing
- Epidemiological investigations of TB breakdowns

Enabling measures

- Compensation
- IT systems
- TB biosecurity advice to farmers
- Stakeholder engagement

Additional measures introduced in England, Wales and Northern Ireland in 2010-11

From 1st Jan 2010 (as part of the EU agreed Eradication Plan)

- Single re-test policy on inconclusive reactors across UK in compliance with EU Regulations
- Significant expansion of areas under more frequent routine TB testing

March 2010

- Market authorisation of badgerBCG vaccine

September-December 2010

- Consultations in England and Wales on future badger control measures

From 1st Jan 2011

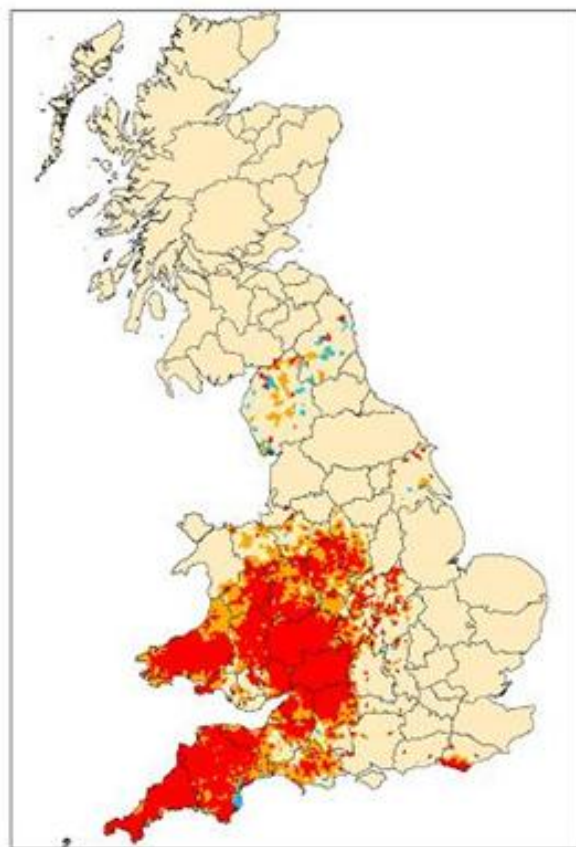
- Further expansion of area under annual and biennial testing in England
- Risk-based approach to OTF-Suspended and Withdrawn herds in England and Wales
- TB terminology changed to OTF-suspended and Withdrawn in place across Great Britain (Northern Ireland has been using this since 2006).

Expansion and consolidation of annual routine TB testing areas in England and Wales and development of a two-year testing buffer in England between 2009 and 2011

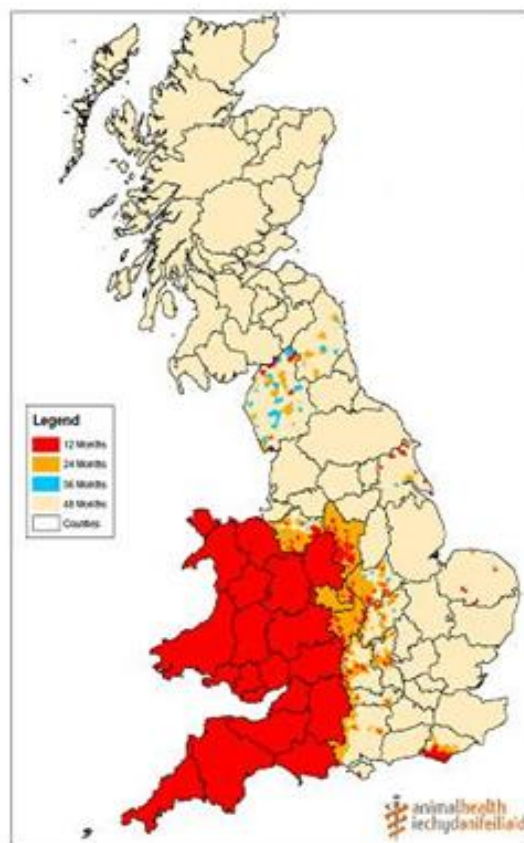


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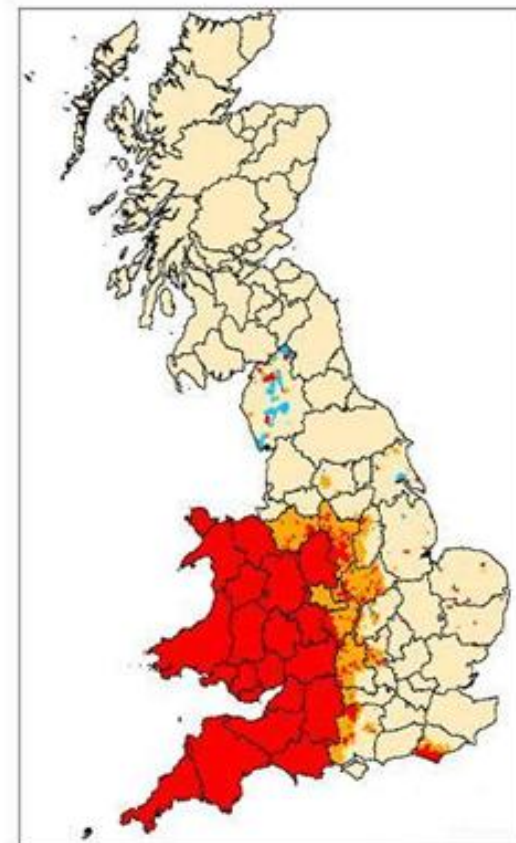
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2009



2010



2011

animalhealth
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Great Britain: England and Wales

Data on infection 2009 and 2010

	England		Wales		Northern Ireland	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
Number of herds	57,495	56,867	13,249	13,034	26,287	25,933
Number of herds tested	38,649	41,519	16,092	15,745	24,023	23,595
Number of positive herds	6,189	6,123	2,114	1,781	1,608	1,484
Number of <u>new</u> positive herds	3,350	3,622	1,175	1,036	1,293	1,150
Number of animal tests	4,645,263	5,451,752	1,409,887	1,870,732	1,601,500	1,582,878
Number of positive animals slaughtered (reactors)	24,500	24,213	9,951	7,321	8,198	6,404
Animal incidence	0.53	0.44	0.71	0.39	0.51	0.41
Herd incidence	16.01	14.75	13.14	11.31	7.00	6.55
New positive herd incidence	8.67	8.72	7.30	6.58	5.61	5.12

- Mandatory eradication programme for bTB has been in operation in the UK since the 1950s and this nearly achieved its aim in the 1970s.
- In England - reductions in animal and overall herd incidence in 2009 and most of 2010 but a rise towards the end of 2010.
- Some signs of improvements in disease situation in Wales but need to remain vigilant and look at longer term trends.
- Improvements in disease situation in Northern Ireland with steady reduction in herd and animal incidence.
- Government working in partnership with cattle industry and veterinary profession to move to eradication
- Need to maintain and develop cattle controls, with a risk-based approach to new controls.