

HUNGARY

**Efforts and results to reach the status
of a Member State
with an approved Aujeszky's disease
control programme**

ANNEX II of Decision 2008/185

15.10.2008.

Conditions to list a MS in Annex II of 2008/185/EC (HUNGARY with an approved AD programme)

- Condition 1:** Council Directive 64/432/EEC on animal health problems affecting intra-community trade in bovine animals and swine
- Condition 2:** OIE – Terrestrial Animal Health Code
- Condition 3:** Final approval

Condition 1: Article 9 of Directive 64/432

- distribution of AD
- reasons for the programme, cost/benefit
- geographical area of the programme
- categorization of stocks
- procedure of the monitoring programme
- annually results submitted to COM
- actions and measures taken

Condition 1: Article 9 of Directive 64/432 History and distribution of AD

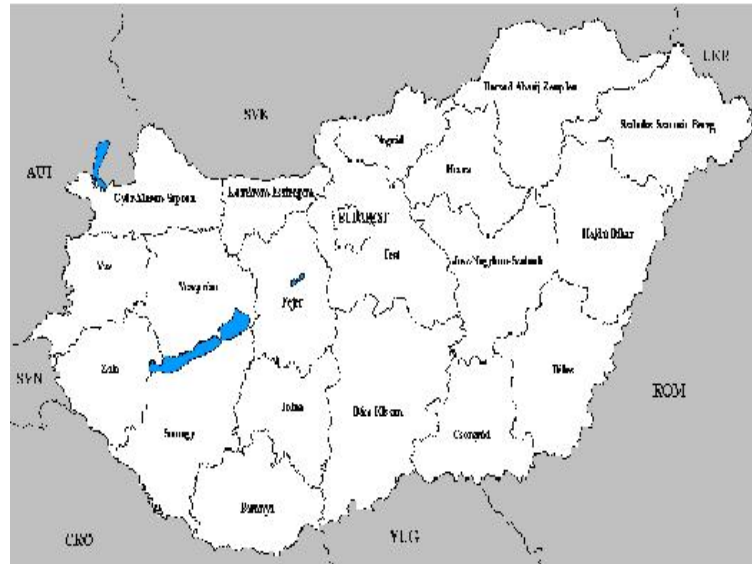
- **1970:** eradication in large-scale pig-farms started
- **1981:** Aujeszky's disease is a compulsory notifiable disease
- **1987:** Large-scale farms: financial support from the state
Small-scale farms: voluntary
- **1998:** Programme for the eradication of Hungarian pig population from Aujeszky's disease
 - covering all farms with breeding pigs
 - covering whole territory of Hungary
 - ADV-gE based eradication programme
 - slaughtering gE positive animals (with state compensation)

Condition 1: Article 9 of Directive 64/432 History and distribution of AD

- **2001:** Small-scale farms: Ban on vaccination against AD
 - **2006:** All pig farms: Ban on vaccination against AD
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- Small-scale farms: elimination of gE positive populations (with state compensation)
-
- Large-scale farms: Positive farms: movement restriction, insemination and mating is suspended, pigs can only be transported to slaughterhouses
- **2007:** Starting of serological tests of fattening farms
 - **2008.** All fattening farms must be classified

Condition 1: Article 9 of Directive 64/432
Geographical area of the programme

**The whole territory of Hungary
(all regions)**



Condition 1: Article 9 of Directive 64/432 Categorization of stocks

2003-2008:

Classified as cat „C” (Infected pig-stock) if:

- the disease has been diagnosed in the stock,
- gE-positive animals infected with virulent „field” virus have been found.

Classified as cat. „MV” (vaccinated free) if:

- the disease has not been diagnosed in the stock during the last two years,
- the population has only been vaccinated with vaccine containing gE deletion mutant virus, within the frame of eradication programme approved by the veterinary authority.

Classified as cat. „M” (free) if:

- the disease has not been diagnosed in the stock during the last two years,
- no vaccination has been carried out against the disease since at least two years,
- personal and material conditions to fulfill epidemiological requirements prescribed by the veterinary authority are provided.

Condition 1: Article 9 of Directive 64/432 Reasons for the programme, cost/benefit of AD

- Avoiding the direct losses caused by the outbreaks (e.g. Sudden death)
- The significant role of AD in the development of respiratory syndrome (decreased FCE and ADG), consequently, increasing the profitability of the production
- Eradication programmes have already been in many Member States
- Achieving a higher animal health status which is important because of the intensive international trade

Condition 1: Article 9 of Directive 64/432 Procedure of the monitoring programme

1998: All breeding farms were examined

Large-scale farms

serological tests: every boar, 20% of sows (max. 100 sows)

Officially free: negative result for every boar and sow within half a year

Cat. „C” (infected): positive animals → eradication programme

Small-scale farms

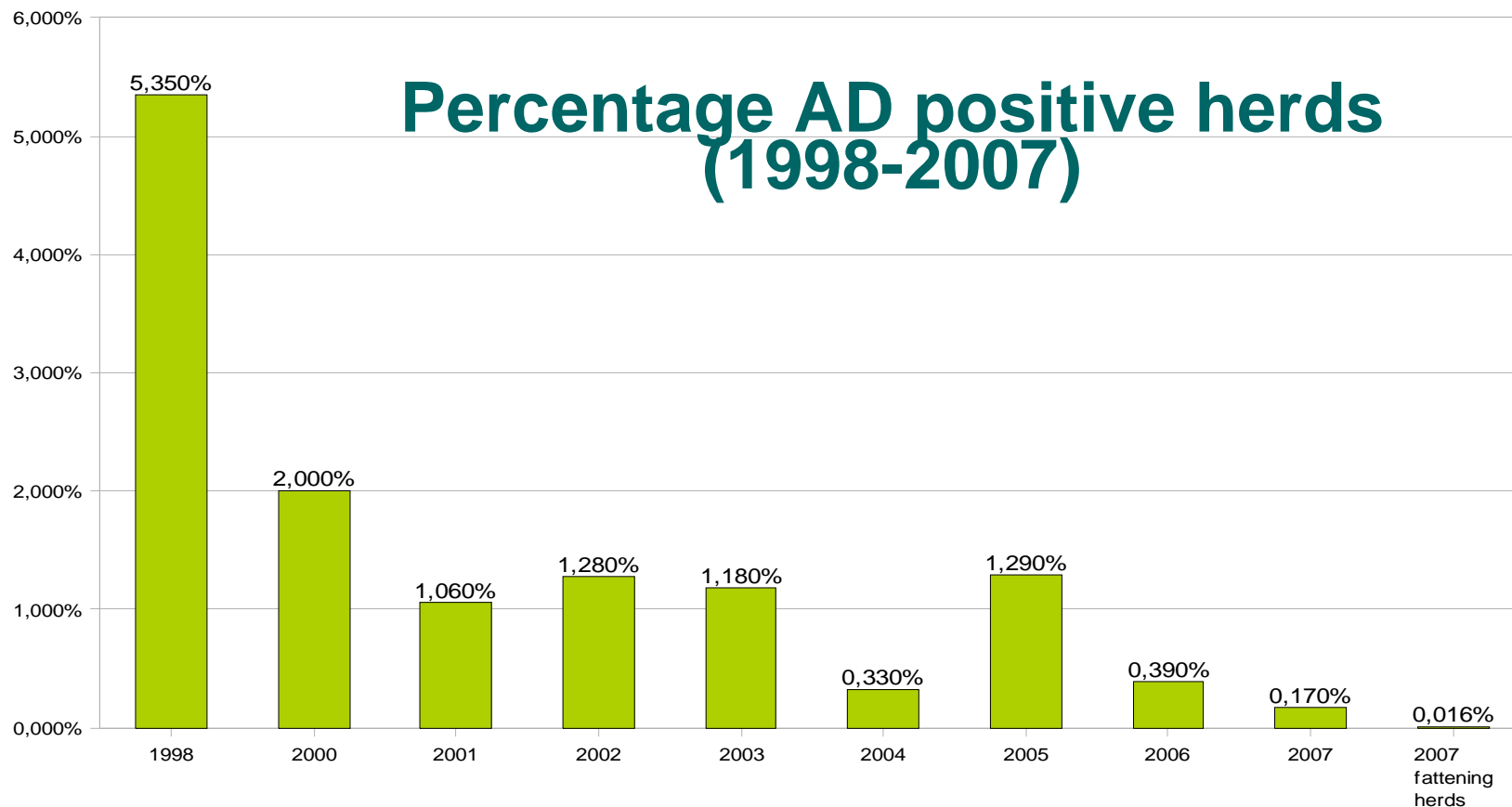
serological tests: every boar, every sow

Officially free: negative result for every boar and sow

Cat. „C” (infected): positive animals

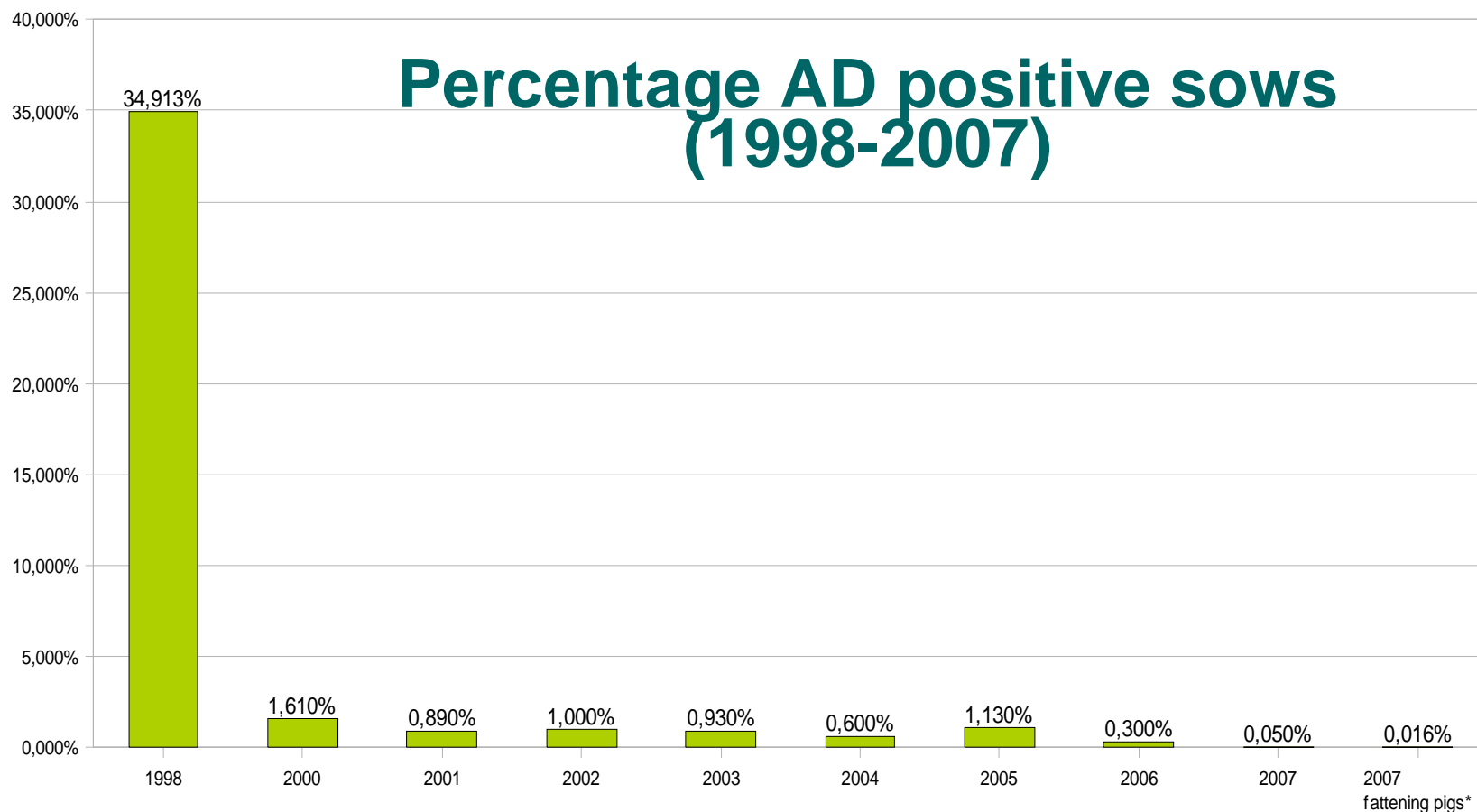
Condition 1: Article 9 of Directive 64/432

History and distribution of AD



Condition 1: Article 9 of Directive 64/432

History and distribution of AD

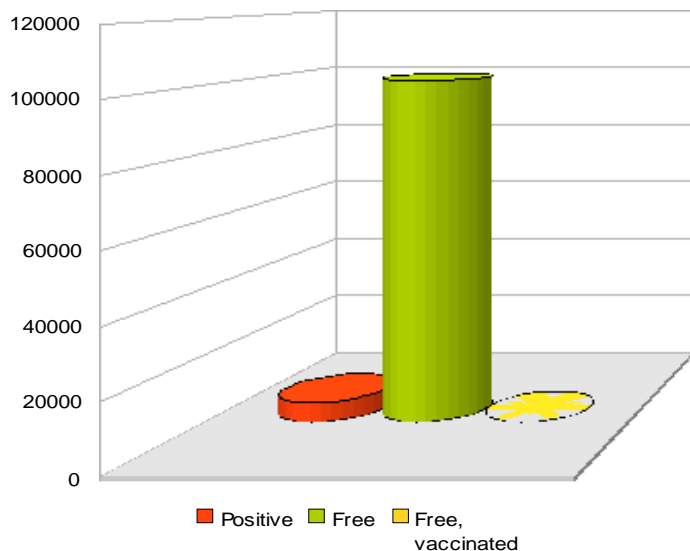


Condition 1: Article 9 of Directive 64/432

History and distribution of AD

Total number farms (1998)

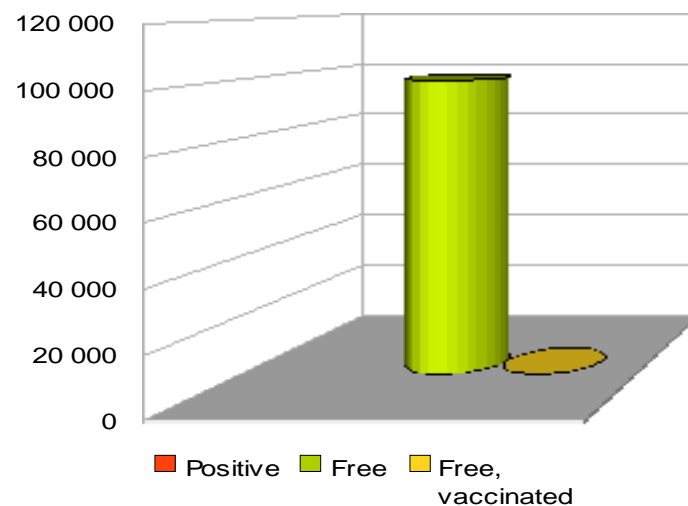
Total	Positive	Free	Free, vaccinated
107 126	5 731	101 385	10
	5,35%	94,64%	0,01%



Total number farms (2007)

Total	Positive	Free	Free, vaccinated
99 676	0	99 426	105
	0,00%	99,75%	0,11%

Non classified fattening farms: 145



Condition 1: Article 9 of Directive 64/432 Procedure of the monitoring programme

Methods of eradication were as follows:

Large-scale pig farms

- *replacement of populations or*
- *selective eradication*

Serologic monitoring of eradication: gE-ELISA serologic tests should be performed for every boar in every 6 months and for every sow, within 2-4 weeks after farrowing.

In case of diagnosed disease:
the gE+ pigs were *eliminated* without any delay. (state compensation)

Condition 1: Article 9 of Directive 64/432 Procedure of the monitoring programme

Methods of eradication were as follows:

Small-scale pig farms

- If the number of gE-ELISA positive cases exceeded 5% of all small-scale farms in the settlement, every sow and boar of the settlement were vaccinated three times a year.
- If screening tests revealed that less than 5% of all pig stocks in the territory of the settlement were positive:
 - removal of gE-ELISA positive sows
 - positive farms were vaccinated

Follow-up of the eradication: serological tests of every sow and boar were carried out yearly and gE-ELISA positive sows were eliminated.

Condition 1: Article 9 of Directive 64/432

Procedure of the monitoring programme - MODIFICATIONS

- **2001:** *Ban on vaccination against AD since 2001 in the small-scale farms in the whole territory of Hungary.*
- **2003:** Epidemiological status of „M” (free) and „MV” (vaccinated free) stock should be regularly monitored with gE-ELISA serologic tests: (Decree 36/2003. (III. 17.) MARD.)

Rules of monitoring:

- each boar in every 6 months,
- serologic tests of sows in every year
(each animal or if there is more than 20 sows: 10%, but at least 20 sows)
- 20% of the sows that farrowed that year, should be examined.

Small-scale farm: every year serologic tests of every sow and boar

Condition 1: Article 9 of Directive 64/432

Procedure of the monitoring programme - MODIFICATIONS

- **2005:** - Small-scale farms: if even one gE-ELISA positive animal is found during screening tests, the stock has to be eliminated.
- **2006:**
 - Ban on vaccination against AD from 15th of June 2006 in large-scale farms in the whole territory of Hungary.
 - In „C” (infected) stocks insemination is prohibited and the stock has to be slaughtered in a slaughterhouse as soon as possible.
 - Small-scale farms:
 - serological testing of all boars, sows and **pregnant gilts**
 - minimum 5%, but at least one animal at each farm of the **virgin breeding gilts** are also tested

Condition 1: Article 9 of Directive 64/432 Procedure of the monitoring programme - MODIFICATIONS

Serological tests have to be performed in two steps:

1. gB ELISA test

2. In case of a positive result: gE ELISA test

- **2007:** testing and classification of fattening stocks started
- **2008:** All fattening stocks have to be classified!

Condition 1: Article 9 of Directive 64/432 Annually results submitted to COM

- Since joining the EU annual reports were sent in every year
- But the data from 1998 were submitted to COM
- The accepted applications for co-financing:
 - 2004
 - 2005
 - ...
 - 2008
 - 2009 submitted

Condition 1: Article 9 of Directive 64/432

Actions and measures taken in case of positive stocks found

Small-scale farms: from 2008 in case of **gB** positive pigs found on a farm, the whole stock has to be eliminated as soon as possible with state compensation. Movement restriction is in place till elimination is carried out.

Large-scale farms: in case of a gE positive animal („C”-stock) movement restriction is ordered and insemination and mating is prohibited. The stock has to be eliminated as soon as possible with state compensation.

Condition 2: OIE – Terrestrial Animal Health Code

OIE qualification conditions

- Terrestrial Animal Health Code Volume II
- Chapter 8.2. Aujeszky's Disease
- Article 8.2.3: *AD provisionally free country or zone*

Condition 2: OIE – Terrestrial Animal Health Code Article 8.2.3 - „AD provisionally free country or zone”

1. Qualification

a. point

- AD has been a compulsory notifiable disease in Hungary since 1981
- Since 2003 a ministerial decree is in force (36/2003 (III.31) MARD)
 - from infected stock, pigs can only be transported to slaughterhouses
 - infected stocks should be eliminated
 - movement restriction is in place till eradication is carried out
- Since 2006 in infected holdings insemination and mating is prohibited

Condition 2: OIE – Terrestrial Animal Health Code Article 8.2.3 - „AD provisionally free country or zone”

1. Qualification

c. point (if AD has been reported in the country):

- Last case was reported in 2003
- National eradication programme is in place
 - in breeding farms since 1998
 - in given fattening farms since 2007
 - from 2008 serological tests have been carried out in all fattening farms
- since 1998 every gE+ animals have to be eliminated with state compensation
- since 2006 every stocks in which even one gE+ animal has been found, should be eliminated
- since 2008 all gB+ small-scale farms should be eliminated

Condition 2: OIE – Terrestrial Animal Health Code
Article 8.2.3 - „AD provisionally free country or zone”

1. Qualification

d. point

(preventing transmission of the AD virus between feral and domestic pigs):

Closed stall keeping usual in Hungary

Feral and domestic pigs should not be kept together

Hunters are regularly informed on infectious diseases of pigs and on measures

Condition 2: OIE – Terrestrial Animal Health Code
Article 8.2.3 - „AD provisionally free country or zone”

2. Maintenance of provisionally free status

Guarantees:

- continuous execution of the national eradication programme
- at least one compulsory test per year in breeding farms
- testing fattening pigs in these farms as well
- from 2008 at least one test per year in all fattening farms

Condition 3: Final approval

Safeguards:

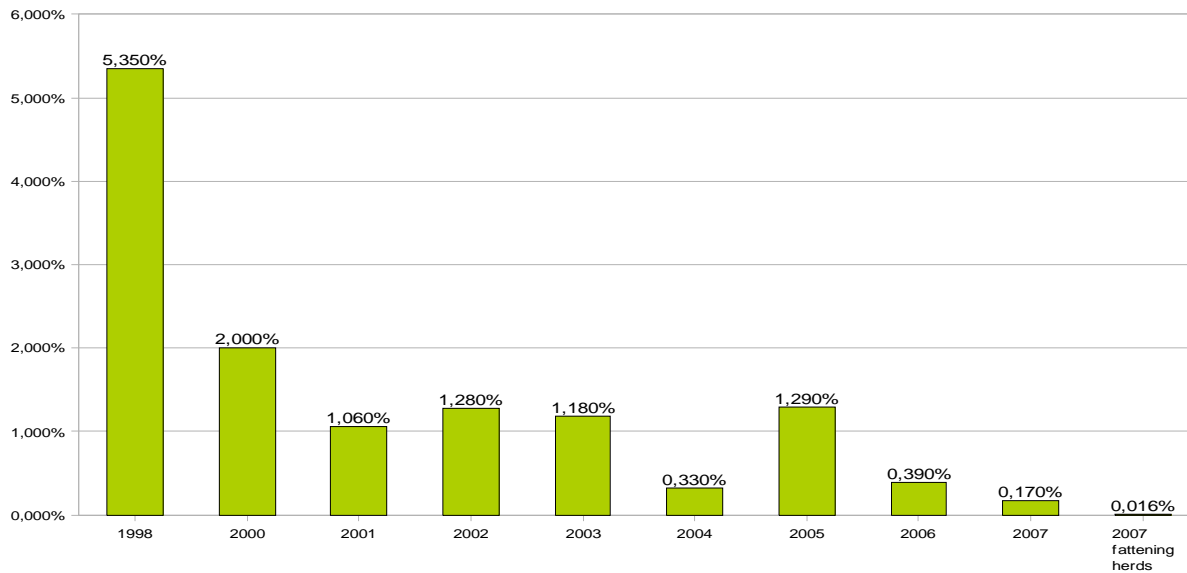
1. Execution of the modified National Eradication Programme
2. Testing of all fattening stocks
3. State subsidy for control examinations
4. To reach and maintain disease-free status
5. Solid and comprehensive documentation
6. Considering all aspects of conditions 1 and 2

Condition 3: Final approval

Safeguards:

7. Rate of infected stocks has not exceeded 1% for at least 3 years

2006: 0,39%; 2007: 0,17%; 2008: even lesser

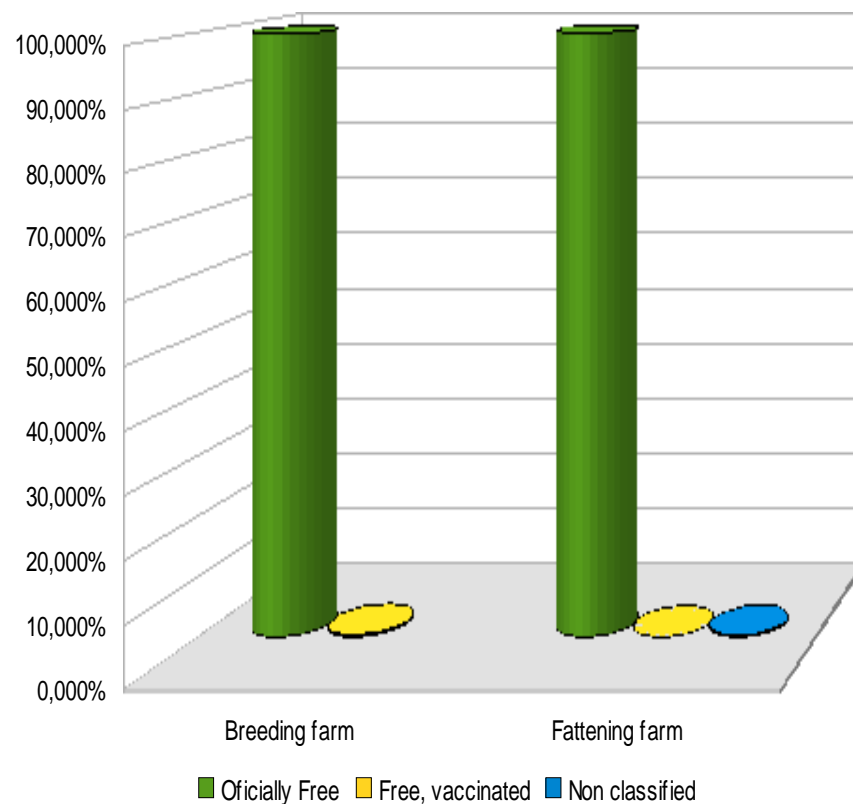


Condition 3: Final approval

Results - 2007

Number	Total	Officially Free	Free, vaccinated	Non classified
Breeding farm	24 796	24 700	96	0
Fattening farm	74 880	74 726	9	145

Percentage	Officially Free	Free, vaccinated	Non classified
Breeding farm	99,613%	0,387%	0,000%
Fattening farm	99,794%	0,012%	0,194%



Final aim:

To reach and
maintain disease-free status

Comitology procedure

of the Hungarian AD control programme

via ScoFCAH



Thank you
for
your attention!