Foot and Mouth Disease in the UK (Surrey)
Agenda

• Information as at 09:00 on 5 Nov 2007
• History of 8 IPs and epidemiology
• Additional measures
• Surveillance
• Proposed export regime for products
Foot and Mouth Disease

On 12 September Foot and Mouth Disease was confirmed at a farm in Surrey. A single Protection Zone has been put in place around the land of this farm, with a Surveillance Zone of 10 kilometres radius beyond that. Cattle on the affected farm have been culled, together with animals on an adjacent farm, where disease was confirmed by laboratory testing on the 14th September.

Initial sequencing of the virus showed this to be type 01 BFS. Laboratory results on the 15th September confirmed that the strain found at the latest infected premises is the same as that in the August outbreak, namely 01 BFS 07.

On the afternoon of Saturday 16th, the decision was taken to slaughter on suspicion pigs on a farm in close proximity to the two infected Premises in Surrey.

A national movement ban - affecting cattle, sheep, pigs and other ruminants - was imposed throughout England, with parallel arrangements in Scotland and Wales. No movements are allowed, except under licence. As from midnight Saturday 16th September, further movements of animals susceptible to Foot and Mouth Disease direct to slaughter are permitted, under strict biosecurity conditions, from outside the Surveillance Zone in England.

All farms - particularly those in the Protection and Surveillance Zones - must implement increased biosecurity. Further details are in News Releases/Information Bulletins listed on our latest situation page.

If you suspect signs of any notifiable disease, you must immediately notify a Defra Divisional Veterinary Manager. If you need further information or advice not covered by these pages please contact the Defra Helpline on 08459 33 55 77 which is currently operating between 9am to 10pm Monday to Friday and 9am to 5pm Saturday and Sunday.

External links
- Surrey County Council

Key current information
- Declaration of a Protection Zone and Surveillance Zone in Surrey (476 KB)
- News story (updated 15/09/07)
- Information for farmers in the Protection and Surveillance Zone
- Interactive map
- Foot and Mouth

http://www.defra.gov.uk/footandmouth
August 2007 Cluster – Location of Protection and Surveillance Zone in the UK and the restricted Zone around mainland Britain

Legend
- Red: Restriction Zone around GB
- Blue: Protection Zones
- Black: Surveillance Zone
- Light Green: Countries
- Line: Indicates separation of epidemiological units

Absolute Scale 1:9,000,000
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CREATOR: RADAR Team, Defra
DATE CREATED: 19 Aug 2007
SOURCES: Ordnance Survey and NDI reports
Chronology of IPs

• 3 Aug: IP1 (3 locations)
• 6 Aug: IP2 (3 locations)
• 3 contact herds culled
• 24 Aug: PZs lifted
• 8 Sep: SZ lifted
• Origin: contamination from Pirbright site
• Virus: O1 BFS

• IP3, 12 Sep
• IP4, 13 Sep
• IP5, 17 Sep
• IP6, 21 Sep
• IP7, 24 Sep
• IP8, 30 Sep
Links between IPs

- **IP1**: Infectious from 22 Jul to 09 Aug
- **IP2**: Infectious from 27 Jul to 09 Aug
- **IP3B**: Infectious from 06 Sep to 14 Sep
- **IP4B**: Infectious from 02 Sep* to 15 Sep
- **IP5**: Infectious from 19 Aug* to 21 Sep
- **IP6B**: Infectious from 15 Sep to 23 Sep
- **IP7**: Infectious from 18 Sep to 25 Sep
- **IP8B**: Infectious from 25 Sep to 1 Oct

**PIRBRIGHT FACILITIES**
- 20 Jul to 08 Aug
Additional Culling
Reinforced biosecurity

Foot and Mouth Disease
Your role in stamping it out

Foot and Mouth Disease is not harmful to human health but can be very easily spread. We need your help to prevent it spreading around our county. This leaflet contains useful, practical information for people who live, work or are visiting the area shown on the accompanying map, and what you can do to help stamp it out. This message comes from Surrey Trading Standards, NFU, Defra, Animal Health and Surrey Police.

About Foot and Mouth Disease

Foot and Mouth Disease is a highly infectious disease affecting cattle, pigs, sheep, goats and camels (which includes camels, alpacas and llamas). These are known as the susceptible animals. Animals can be infected and be shedding virus before they show signs of disease so anything that has been in contact with animals, their products or the land they have been on can add to possible spread.

The impact of Foot and Mouth Disease is devastating for farmers and their livestock. That’s why restrictions are in force. Movements of susceptible animals are banned and livestock keepers have increased their biosecurity to prevent the virus spreading. Some public footpaths are also closed.

The situation now

The disease is contained within the Protection Zone but some new cases have occurred in the northern-most part of this zone. Our normal disease control measures aim to identify disease early, and to cull any infected animals as soon as possible.

At this time your area is on the frontline in the fight to control and eradicate the disease and we need your help to reduce the risk of spreading the virus.

What next?

If Foot and Mouth Disease spreads, enormous economic losses are likely to follow and large numbers of animals may suffer. However, we do have an opportunity to avoid this if we take the right action now.

What the law requires you to do:

- You must not use footpaths which have been closed, or remove any of the closure notices.
- You must not move susceptible animals (cattle, pigs, sheep, goats, camels and alpacas) off your premises without a specific licence.
- In the Protection Zone, horses must not leave or be taken to premises where susceptible animals are kept.
- Horses must not leave the Protection Zone even to see a vet.
- Horse keepers must not organise or take part in visiting a horse or other animal or point-to-point meetings in this area.
- In the Protection Zone you must not hold any gathering of animals even lessons.

Livestock keepers

General public
Census in SZ – September cluster

Table 13: Population of the SZ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surveillance Zone</th>
<th>Number of premises</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Known premises in SZ*</td>
<td>1,285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- confirmed as having stock</td>
<td>343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Only stock is pigs, camelids &amp; farmed deer</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confirmed as having Cattle, Sheep or Goats**</td>
<td>312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- of these, number which have had clinical inspection since 24 October 2007</td>
<td>312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- of these, number which have had a blood samples taken***</td>
<td>311</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Including premises merged from PZ; ** Data as of 4 November 2007 – confirmed by LDCC at 19.00hrs; *** One premise had young goats (all confirmed as less that 6 months of age) and ineligible for sampling.

Table 14. Number of premises and species present within the September Surveillance Zone

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of premises with susceptible stock</th>
<th>Numbers of stock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sheep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>343</td>
<td>9,159</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: LDCC, 4 November 2007 at 19.00hrs
# Serosurveillance (August and September cluster)

Table 8. Total number of blood samples tested during the August and September cluster

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone/Area</th>
<th>Number of known premises which were visited</th>
<th>Number of Sheep samples tested</th>
<th>Number of Goat samples tested</th>
<th>Number of Cattle samples tested</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>August 2007 cluster</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PZ</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>1,606</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SZ</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>4,161</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>454</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,767</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>September 2007 cluster</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PZ</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>10,455</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>10,778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SZ until 3/11/07</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>4,281</td>
<td>481</td>
<td>4,873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESA 1</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>1,777</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESA 2</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>681</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESA 3a</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>1,957</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESA 3b</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>1,660</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESA 4*</td>
<td>8*</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPA</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1,900</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAA1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>67</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAA2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>403</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAA3 until 2/11/07</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>2,021</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAA4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>130</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>751</strong></td>
<td><strong>15,136</strong></td>
<td><strong>814</strong></td>
<td><strong>26,512</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,205</strong></td>
<td><strong>20,903</strong></td>
<td><strong>814</strong></td>
<td><strong>26,512</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*In ESA 4 sheep were also bled as this area was not previously part of the August PZ so had not been visited.*

Table 9. Total number of premises and samples collected

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>Premises</th>
<th>Blood samples collected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>August</strong></td>
<td>454</td>
<td>5,767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>September</strong></td>
<td>751</td>
<td>42,462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,205</strong></td>
<td><strong>48,229</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vehicle movements from Pirbright
Enhanced Surveillance Areas - September cluster

**Enhanced Surveillance Area 3A:** cattle blood tested once

**Intensive Patrol Area:** blood test cattle every 2 days; clinically inspect cattle every day.

**Enhanced Surveillance Area 2:** cattle blood tested once

**Enhanced Surveillance Area 4:** cattle, sheep and goats blood tested once

**Enhanced Surveillance Area 1:** cattle blood tested once

**Enhanced Surveillance Area 3b:** cattle blood tested once

**COMPLETED**
Tracings

- All high risk tracing (live animals) from IPs, PZ and SZ followed up
- No disease detected

Table 16. Tracing of animals to slaughter from Infected Premises, Protection and Surveillance Zones (September cluster)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IP/Zone</th>
<th>Total Number of cattle moved</th>
<th>Total Number of sheep moved</th>
<th>Total Number of pigs moved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infected Premises</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection Zone</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surveillance Zone</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tracings

- Low risk personnel tracings from IPs followed up
- No disease detected

Table 17. Summary of other tracings (personnel) associated with Infected Premises

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IP1</th>
<th>IP2</th>
<th>IP3</th>
<th>IP4</th>
<th>IP5</th>
<th>IP6</th>
<th>IP7</th>
<th>IP8</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: LDCC, 30 October
Report cases of Suspect FMD

As of 09:00, 2 November

• Confirmed: 8
• Negated: 208
• Under investigation: 0

Total: 216
Suspect Case Reports 2007

Legend
- Disease Report Cases
  - Infected Premises
  - Infection negated
Figure 7: The number of report cases over time

NB: Of the 8 confirmed cases, 7 were report cases and one (IP5) was detected by sero-surveillance and was slaughtered on suspicion.
Abattoir surveillance

• 360 abattoirs
• Additional checks
• No FMD detected

Table 19: Number animals killed at GB abattoirs from 30 July to 14 October, by species

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sheep</th>
<th>Goats</th>
<th>Cattle</th>
<th>Pigs</th>
<th>Deer</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,983,821</td>
<td>1,518</td>
<td>419,711</td>
<td>1,606,062</td>
<td>12,826</td>
<td>5,023,938</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: MHS, 30 October
Clinical Inspections at welfare visits (as at 26 October)

- 833 inspections on-farm
- 477 inspections at markets
- No FMD detected
Pre-movement licensing inspections of pigs

- 952 Certificates
- 1,892,195 animals
- No FMD detected
Additional Assurance Areas

COMPLETED
Developments this week

5 November
• SZ surveillance completed and lifted
• Restricted zone remains
Proposed areas for surveillance to demonstrate FMD Freedom.

Legend
- 20km Zone
- 30km Zone
- 40km Zone
- 50km Zone
- 150km zone

CREATOR: RADAR Team, Defra
DATE CREATED: 25 October 2007
SOURCES: GB Premises list
Additional sampling within 150 km of Pirbright

- 95% confidence of detecting 1% prevalence of sheep flocks and beef cattle herds = 298 herds
- 20 - 30 km = 50
- 30 – 40 km = 50
- 40 – 90 km = 50
- 90 – 150 km = 148
- 95%/5% of animals in each epidemiological group
- 20,000-35,000 additional animals sampled (depending on group size)
Summary

• 37 Days since last case confirmed
• 8 IPs, 2 clusters in Surrey. Very low risk that infection has spread outside this area
• Intensive surveillance well beyond minimum requirements of Directive
• Total of 48,229 surveillance samples tested with negative results (except sheep on IP5)
• Tracings from IPs, PZs, SZs negative
• Nationwide monitoring through report cases, abattoirs, welfare and licensing inspections.