Implementation in Romania of the 2012 co-financed programme for Classical Swine Fever control and monitoring

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General Objectives (1)

- conformity with EU legislation for control and eradication of CSF
- surveillance of the health status of domestic and wild pig population
- demonstrate the absence of the CSF virus circulation
- demonstrate freedom of CSF
- proper recording of epidemiological data, implementation of the monitoring and control measures and proper recording of the financial aspects of the program
Description of the programme

- Target population – entire domestic and wild pig population of the country
- Active and passive surveillance
- Methods - clinical, serology and virology surveillance
Pig population dynamic and distribution (1)
Dynamic of the pig holdings 2008-2013

![Graph showing pig population dynamic and distribution from 2008 to 2013. The graph compares commercial farms and backyards. Commercial farms show a decline from 1400 in 2008 to approximately 1000 in 2013, while backyards show a steady increase from 200 in 2008 to about 300 in 2013.](image-url)
Pig population dynamic and distribution (2)

Evolution of the number (thousands) of domestic pigs 2008 - 2013

0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500 3000 3500 4000 4500 5000

2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013

- Commercial farms
- Backyards
The surveillance program for domestic pigs from nonprofessional holdings was design to demonstrate the hypothesis that the virus is present and still circulates in pig populations and as a consequence to be able to detect it at a prevalence of 5% with 95% confidence (as is mentioned in Decision 106/2002).
Serological Surveillance in nonprofessional holdings 2012

Active serological surveillance targeted back yards around 3 km of commercial farms, 3 km belt from the border with Ukraine, Serbia and around BPP with Moldova, 1 km around animal market and from some random areas (grind):

- randomly sampling taking in consideration a prevalence of 5% cu 95% confidence.

In 2012 the prevalence of 5% was applied at 2 levels: herd level (proportion of infected herds in a locality) and animal level (proportion of infected animals in an infected holding).

In 2013 this prevalence is applied at 3 levels: locality level (percent of infected localities in country), herd level and animal level.

The samples were taken in single campaign in March- April.

Supplementary, in case of back yards situated around commercial farms included in Channeled System the radius around the farm is extended to 10 km and the samples were taken 4 times per year.

In 2013 the radius around Commercial farms from Channeled System the radius is 3 km.

Passive surveillance

- From all aborted sow
- From ill pigs with clinical signs of CSF
Virological surveillance in nonprofessional holdings 2012

Virological surveillance in backyards using RT-PCR
- On organs from dead pigs with lesion of CSF
- On blood from aborted sow
- On blood from ill pig with clinical sign of CSF
- On avortons
Serological surveillance in commercial farms 2012

Active surveillance
- All boar and sow from slaughterhouse
- randomly sampling of fattening pigs taking in consideration a prevalence of 5% cu 95% confidence.
  In case of commercial farms samples were taken two time per year in March –April and October -November

Passive surveillance
- From all aborted sow
- From all ill pigs with clinical signs of CSF
Virological surveillance in commercial farms using RT-PCR

- On organs from dead pigs with lesion of CSF
- On organs from dead pigs when the dead pigs is above technological mortality even there is no lesion of CSF
- On blood from aborted sow
- On blood from ill pig with clinical sign of CSF
- On avortons

In case of commercial farms included in Channeled System before sending the animal to the slaughterhouse are tested by PCR taking in consideration a prevalence of 10% with 95% confidence. If farms has continuous flux practically the samples were taken monthly.
Surveillance in wild boars

- serological surveillance using ELISA on all hunted wild boar born after the date of last vaccination campaign
- virological surveillance using RT-PCR and FAT of all hunted and found dead wild boar
## Active surveillance

### Number of animals tested by ELISA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Commercial March – April Oct - Nov</th>
<th>Nonprofessional March - April</th>
<th>Nonprofessional around Channel System farms (quarters II,II,IV)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>49700</td>
<td>122063</td>
<td>30911</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Passive surveillance nonprofessional holdings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Animals</th>
<th>ELISA</th>
<th>PCR</th>
<th>FAT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Serum</td>
<td>Blood EDTA</td>
<td>Org</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>11426</td>
<td>969</td>
<td>7102</td>
<td>3373</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8193 PCR tests in 2012 for active surveillance on pigs slaughter for own consumption in nonprofessional holdings around Channel System
Map with the distribution of passive surveillance of domestic pigs from nonprofessional holding in 2012
1.043.148 backyards inspected in 2012 by de empowered private vet for the clinical inspections of the pigs
### Passive surveillance commercial holdings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Animals tested</th>
<th>Tests</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sows</td>
<td>Sick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>1451</td>
<td>3381</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Wild boars Virusological Surveillance 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wild boars age</th>
<th>Elisa</th>
<th>FAT</th>
<th>RT-PCR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sample</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>6191</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Costs of CSF program -2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL COST Sampling</th>
<th>COST of Tests Domestic Pigs</th>
<th>COST of Tests Wild Boars</th>
<th>TOTAL COST Tests</th>
<th>TOTAL COST General</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>442,992.59 EUR</td>
<td>830,940.70 EUR</td>
<td>145,053.04 EUR</td>
<td>975,993.74 EUR</td>
<td>1,418,986.34 EUR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cost of inspections for 2012 aprox **4.7 million Euro** which are not co-financed by European Commission
Outcome of an FVO audit carried out in Romania from 10 to 13 September 2013 in order to evaluate the implementation of the CSF control and monitoring programme
DG(SANCO)/2013-6789

Results obtained during 2012 and so far in 2013 from the implemented surveillance plans would make plausible to assume that it is highly unlikely that the CSF virus has circulated in the domestic and wild pig populations in Romania for at least the last 12 months.

As a result of targeted efforts of the CA and the high levels of biosecurity consistently applied, the risk of transmission of CSF from commercial pig holdings appears to be negligible
CONCLUSIONS of the
Task-Force subgroup 16-17 April 2013

- The detailed data provided by Romania covering the entire territory of the country strengthen the notion that the hypothesis that CSF-virus is still circulating in the country is not valid.

- It can be concluded that from the first subgroup meeting in 2009 in Bucharest to the present visit large progress has been made.

- The task force is convinced that the active and passive surveillance programmes presented by Romania are effective, and they would ensure rapid detection of and reaction to new outbreaks.

- The stopping of vaccination at the end of 2009 did not lead to new CSF outbreaks in domestic pigs, i.e. the exit strategy was effective.
Main Objectives regarding surveillance in 2013-2014

- Early detection of CSF infections in all type of holdings
- Shortening the period of high risk of classical swine fever;
- Testing for ASF of all suspicions for CSF which were ruled out by laboratory test.
- Making CSF prevention and control responsibility of government, with veterinary service taking on leading role in close coordination with relevant ministries and agencies, including customs, forestry services, internal affairs and the police;
Thank you for your attention