Situation of France regarding BTV 8

9th November 2015
M-L. Metayer, MAAF/DGAL/SDSPA/BSA
Update on the sanitary situation in France
Monitoring strategy

- Raising awareness amongst veterinarians and farmers with clinically suspected cases plus clinical monitoring of infected herds
- Monitoring scheduled in continental France to determine the initial spread of infection:
  - Aims to detect herd prevalence of 5% and intra-herd prevalence of 10%
  - 60 randomly selected cattle herds per region
  - 30 cattle/herds (herds > 30 animals)
  - 37,800 PCR tests to be conducted as quickly as possible amongst 1260 herds
- Entomological monitoring planned in November
Assessment of clinical suspicions

● Since start of outbreak (index case on 11/09/2015):

● Out of 202 animals with symptoms that could potentially be linked with Bluetongue

● Current assessment (30/10/2015) shows:
  - 18 cases pending analysis
  - 173 cases confirmed negatives
  - 11 confirmed cases close to the first case ("départements" Allier, Creuse, Puy-de-Dôme and Cher)
Update on the sanitary situation in France

Scheduled surveillance implementation (as of 30/10)

Number of Farms

- Light yellow: 1-10 farms
- Light turquoise: 10 - 20 farms
- Dark green: > 20 farms
Scheduled surveillance implementation (as of 30/10)

% realized

- ]1 - 25[
- ]25 - 50[
- ]50 - 75[
- ]75 - 100[
- 100
Update on the sanitary situation in France

Results of national monitoring (as of 30/10)
Current situation (29/10/2015)

Update on the sanitary situation in France
Interpretation

- Confirmed events concentrated close to the index case
- => Disease detected in early emergence phase
Evolution of control strategy
Reminder: initial zoning

3 Zones adapted according to obention of new results until completion of national strategy (mi october)

Evolution of control strategy

Confirmed events

- Restricted area
- Protection area
- Surveillance area

Beef cattle production

12 m bovine « Calfing area »

3 Zones adapted according to obention of new results until completion of national...
Rationale for a new zoning

● Change in zoning strategy since 15 October 2015

  => Merging of previous protection and surveillance areas into a single regulated area

● Allows animals to move within the regulated area

● Specific measures for animals leaving the regulated area:
  – Vaccination
  – Reinforced test protocol (double PCR)
  – Entomological monitoring => periods of vector inactivity
  – Adapted protocols for specific categories of animals

  => Improved protection of free areas and partner countries
Vaccination

- MAAF purchased in emergency procedure the available doses from Merial: 1,345 million doses + 900,000 mid October + 55,000 from Calier → capacity to vaccinate 1.1 million ruminants + 55,000 ovine

- Not enough doses to have sanitary policy to control the situation → mitigation of the consequences

- Priority: herds with confirmed disease, animals participating in genetic selection schemes, animals aimed at moving out of the area (mostly abroad)

- Long period of time to get more vaccine

-> Ongoing vaccination campaign optimizing available doses
Perspectives for 2015-2016
Surveillance in bovines and entomological monitoring

- Clinical surveillance throughout the country
- Organized screening linked to animal movements in regulated area
- Winter scheduled active surveillance
  - → one monitoring program for free area
  - → another monitoring program for regulated area
- Reactivation of vector surveillance starting on November 16
Surveillance in bovines and entomological monitoring

- **Entomological monitoring**
  - → from november 16
  - → to determine the seasonally vector-free period
  - → definition of traps location based upon experience gained from previous vector surveillance campaigns and with the highest vector sensitivity
  - → weekly captures
Request for scientific advice - ANSES

- Investigation of possible causes of disease resurgence and risk of extension

- Assessment of risk factors related to movements of:
  - vaccinated animal Vs. vaccinated animals specifically originating from vaccinated herd
  - Non-vaccinated animals treated against vectors and subject to PCR test before departure AND treated against vectors, confined and subject to a second PCR test upon arrival
  - Influence of vactor activity in departure / arrival areas

- Optimal anti-vectorial treatment protocols in terms of feasibility and reliability
Vaccination plans for 2016

- Technical discussions ongoing with all actors of the animal production sector
- => Estimate the number of doses needed for 2016
- Vaccination of all animals (bovine and sheep) intended for EU and international trade (early vaccination before April)
- Voluntary vaccination in herds (for protection of animals and export of younglings)
- State intervention for massive order to producing laboratories
Possible evolution of EU legislation currently under discussion at CVOs’ level (meeting on 10/11)
Thank you for your attention