Rift Valley Fever (RVF) situation in Mayotte, a French department in the Indian Ocean
RVF is a viral zoonosis affecting ruminants and humans.

Modes of transmission:
- *vectors* (many species of mosquitoes), *mainly*
- direct contact with biological fluid,
- ingestion of contaminated products (milk or meat not sanitized)
Mayotte is at risk of exposure:
- Geographical proximity to many endemic countries (The Comores, Madagascar) → illegal movements of animals
- Tropical climate (vectors)

RVF in humans was detected for the first time in 2007:
- About 12 human cases in 2007-2008
- since 2008: epidemiological surveillance system for ruminants
- no human case reported since 2011
Situation
Between 22nd November 2018 and 14th March 2019, 101 human RVF cases et 60 in ruminants
Livestock monitoring

Suspicion in farm - early detection of disease in livestock
Veterinary visit triggered by a call from the farmer:

- blood sampling
  - confirmed case = animal with clinical signs and positive IgM Test
  - Official confirmation by PCR (CIRAD)
- Epidemiological investigation

Active surveillance in ruminants:
- 4000 farms: 20 000 cattle and 15 000 small ruminants
  → sampling of 1500 farms (blood sample)
Control measures

Biosecurity measures:
• Burial stillborn
• Isolating sick animals
• Protect animal with insecticide treatment

No stamping-out of livestock because:
• period is too favourable to the development of vectors
• short duration of viraemia (7 days) vs delay of result
• risk of under declaration of outbreaks
• increasing the risk of illegal introduction of ruminants

What about vaccination?
• To date, no vaccine authorized in the EU
Joint action human and animal health

Vector control:
Disinsectization around human and animal outbreaks

Awareness messages for population and breeders:

- Boil the milk,
- Cook the meat
- Keep out mosquitoes
- Eliminate larval breeding habitat
- For professionals:
  - Use of individual protective equipment (masks, gloves and goggles)
  - Report abortions to the sanitary veterinarian
French authorities remain vigilant to the epidemiological situation in Mayotte

- Measures adapted to the local conditions
- Human and animals epidemiological surveillance, biosecurity, information, vectors control

Risk of RVF spreading is negligible because:

- Deficit in beef and sheep meat in Mayotte,
- No live animals nor products exchanges from Mayotte to La Réunion or EU territory
- Administrative decision to prohibit the export of live ruminants and products (meat and milk)