

CONTROL OF CATTLE DISEASES IN EUROPE THAT ARE LISTED UNDER CATEGORY C, D, E IN THE ANIMAL HEALTH LAW OR THAT ARE UNLISTED

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INTRODUCTION

Infectious diseases of cattle are a significant threat to animal health, animal welfare and public health globally. There are 23 transmissible cattle diseases without mandatory regulation on EU level that are controlled in at least one European country. For these cattle diseases each country drafts and implement their own control programme (CP) according to disease status, fund availabilities, level of perception etc. Consequently, different control programs are running at European level. The disease status confidence depends on the disease prevalence, the context risk such as purchase behavior and the quality of the CP.

Aim

The providing information resulting from this COST Action on importance of control programs on cattle diseases, type of CPs which are applied in European countries and disease status for anthrax, bluetongue, bovine viral diarrhea, enzootic bovine leukosis, infectious bovine rhinotracheitis and paratuberculosis.

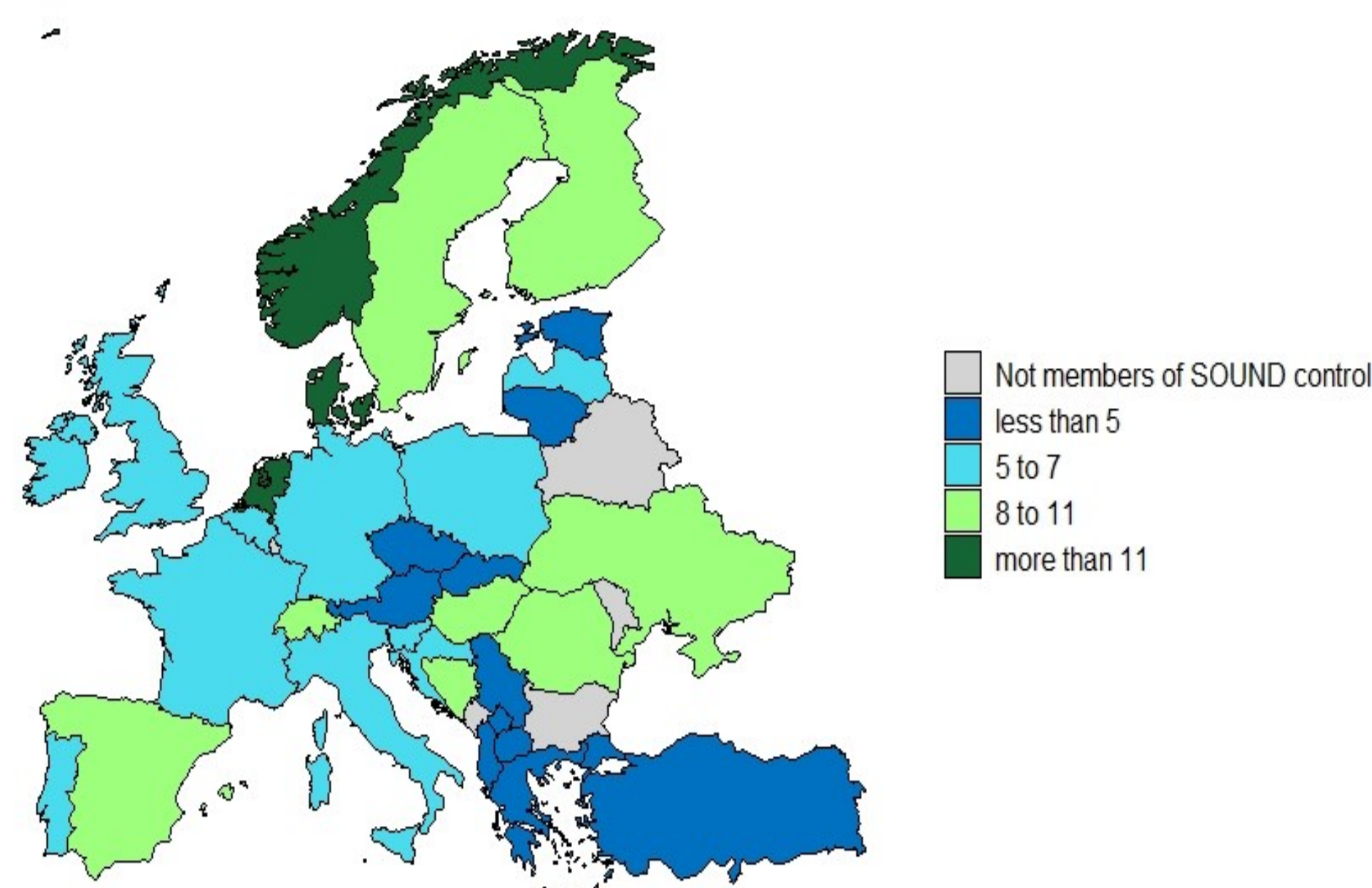
COST Action CA17110

Standardizing Output-based surveillance to control Non-regulated Diseases of cattle in the EU

SOUND control aims to coordinate, stimulate and assist with the initiatives to explore and implement a widely adaptable output-based framework applicable to substantiate the confidence of freedom and cost-effectiveness in current surveillance, control or eradication programs for cattle diseases without mandatory regulation in the EU. The project work is being conducted in five working groups (WG).

<https://sound-control.eu/>

Number of non-EU regulated cattle diseases with control programmes per country



MATERIAL AND METHOD

We reviewed the scientific literature, SOUND control website on cattle disease control programs running in Europe (<https://sound-control.eu/>) for diseases without mandatory regulation; particularly for anthrax, bluetongue, bovine viral diarrhea (BVD), enzootic bovine leukosis (EBL), infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR) and paratuberculosis.

RESULTS

There are 23 cattle disease for which at least one EU country participating in this COST Action has a control program for. The results are presented in Table 1, Fig. 1, 2 and Maps. Four of the selected cattle diseases have particular economic impact for the cattle industry, while Anthrax and paratuberculosis have zoonotic impact and public health importance.

Selected cattle Disease	Zoonotic impact /Economic impact	European countries which have control program for selected disease	Percent - age (%)	Status and common type of control programmes
Anthrax	Yes/Yes	16	48.5	Free*, sporadic, endemic, unknown. Government fund at national level. Control and surveillance
Bluetongue	No/Yes	27	81.8	Free*, sporadic, and endemic. Surveillance
Bovine viral diarrhea	No/Yes	23	69.7	Free, endemic*, sporadic, unknown. National level private funded. Control and surveillance
Enzootic bovine leukosis	No/Yes	31	93.9	Free, sporadic, endemic, unknown. Government control and surveillance
Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis	No/Yes	24	72.7	Free, endemic*, unknown National level, same ratio compulsory/ voluntary; diverse funded
Paratuberculosis	Yes /Yes	15	45.5	Free, sporadic, and endemic*. Voluntary control program

Table 1 – Importance and epizootological status of six selected non – mandatory regulated EU cattle disease in European countries

Maps of the status for six selected cattle disease

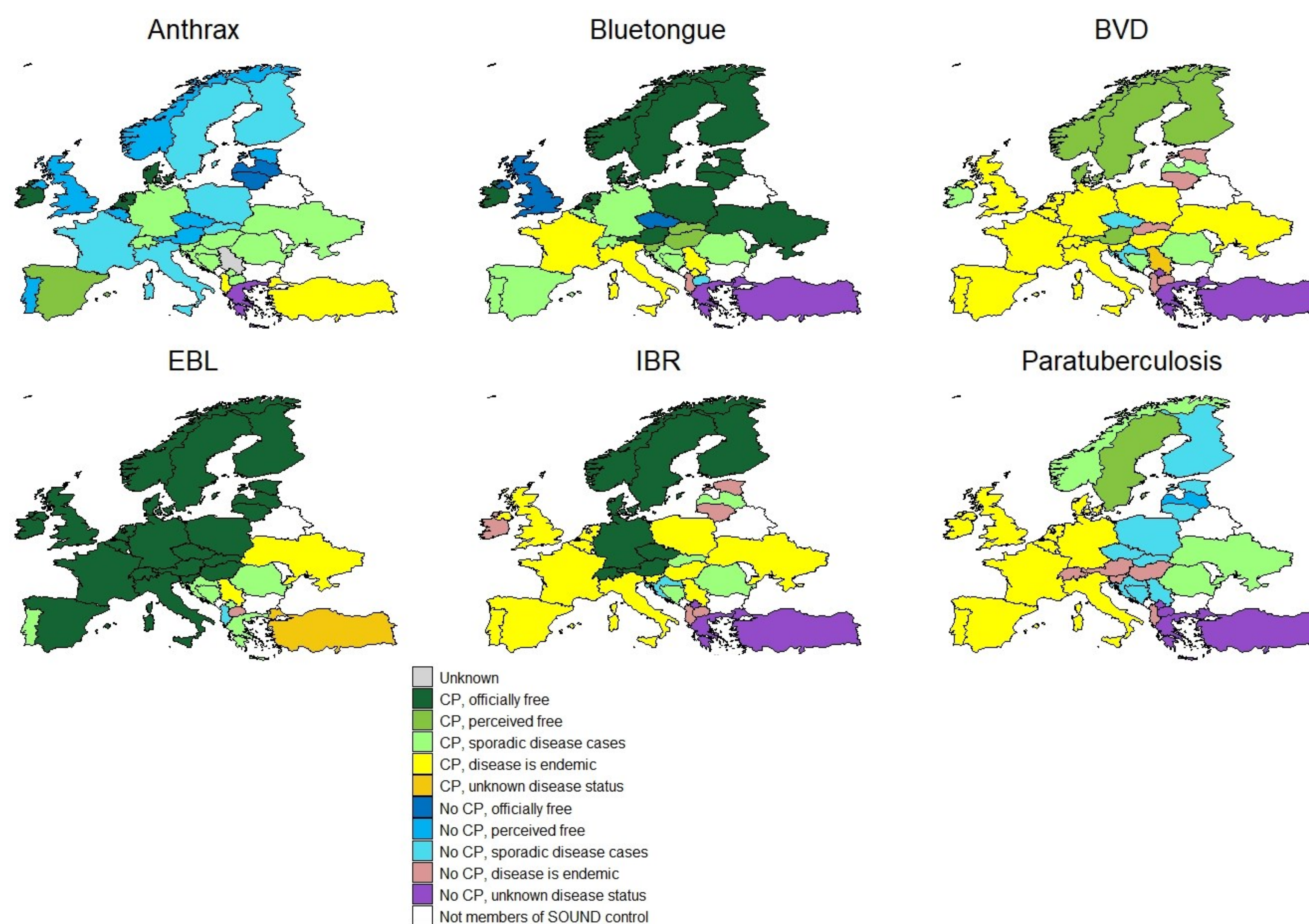
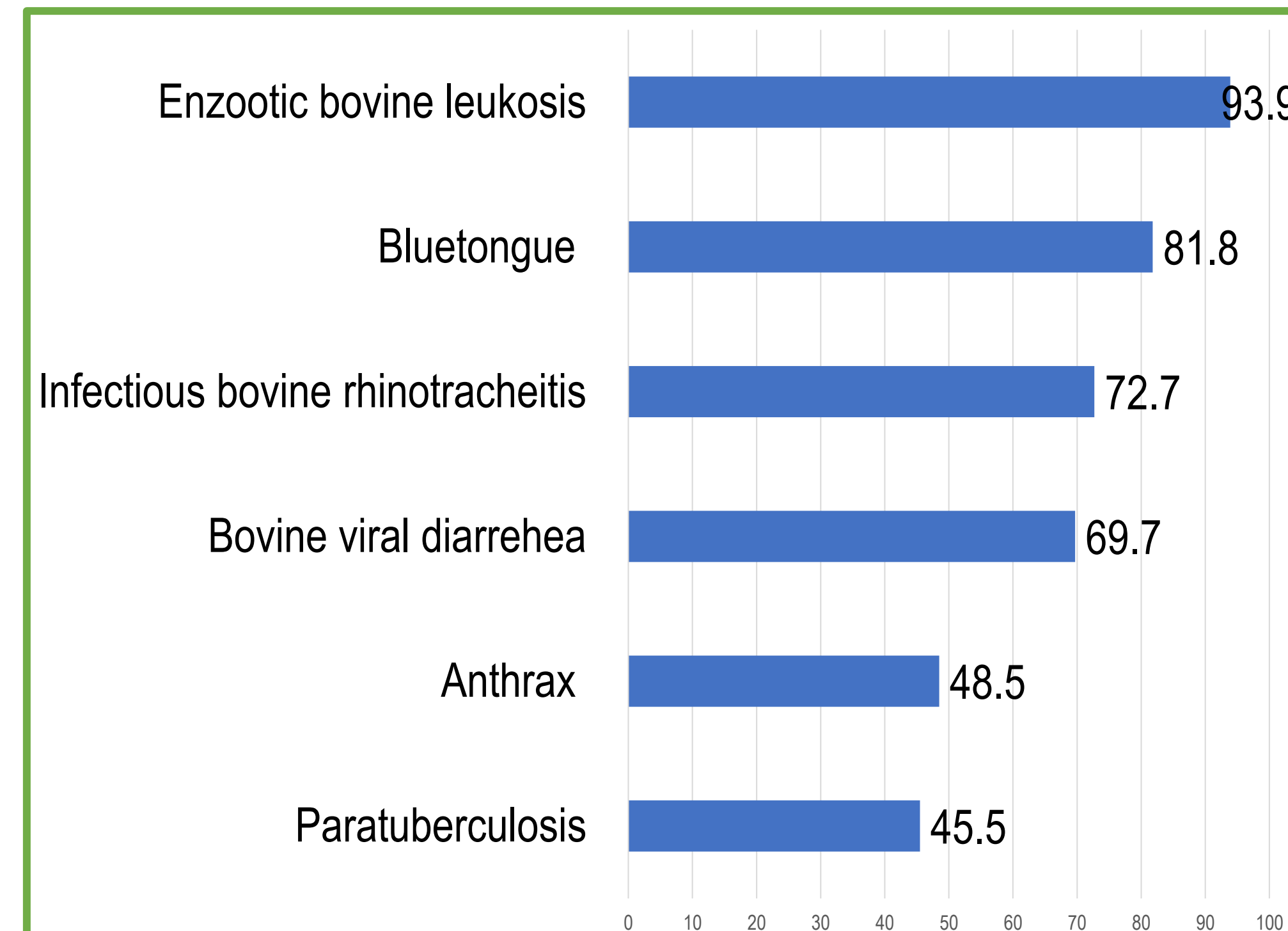
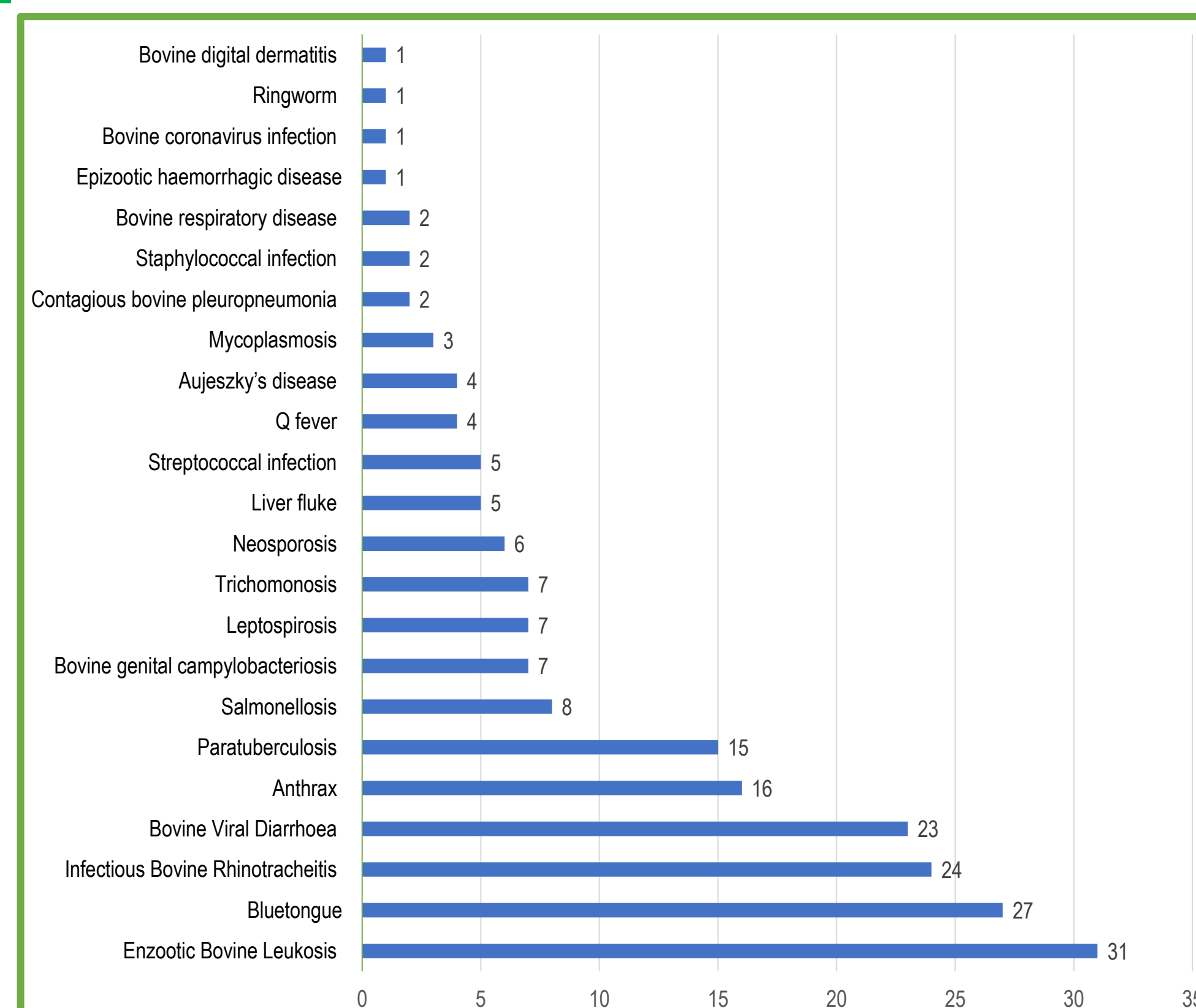


Figure 1 – Non –mandatory regulated EU cattle disease and number of countries that have a control programme in place

Figure 2 – Proportion of European countries that have control programmes in place for selected non – mandatory regulated EU cattle disease.



CONCLUSION

There is a need to evaluate the probability of disease freedom resulting from different CPs to evaluate the validity of the CP, to support compliance with EU legislation and to enhance safe trade of animals within and between countries.

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References

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Acknowledgements

