



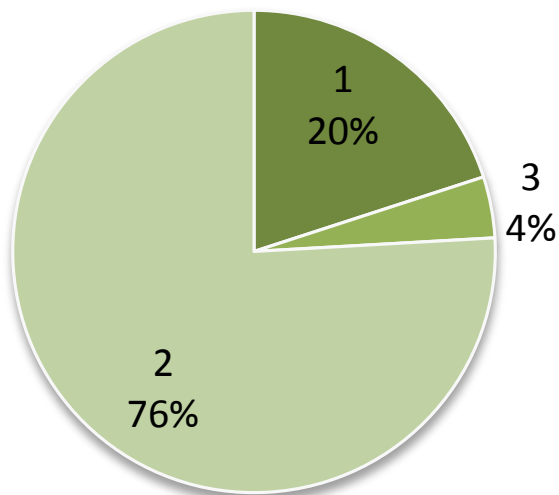
Appendix 7

88th Executive Committee meeting of the EuFMD

Item: 1.3 Thrace

Author: M. Hovari (STP)

Expected results



1. Establishing a co-ordination framework for the activities required to maintain confidence in DF amongst the three countries;
2. Established system for real-time data entry to support management of national surveillance activities aimed at maintaining DF confidence;
3. Achieving two years of risk based surveillance results through activities implemented in each country for FMD (and other diseases as decided by Coordination Framework).





EuFMD workplan

PROGRESS UPDATE AND REVISED PROGRAM (88 TH Session, October 2014)		2013			2014												2015									Comment
Activity	Events	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	
1.1 Planning																										done
1.1 Biannual tripartite coord. meetings	4																									rescheduled
1.2 Small activity implementation meeting	6																									Not impl.
2.1 Maintenance of web-based system	Continuous																									
2.2 Training in GIS and data management	1																									
3.1 Surveillance activities	Continuous																									
3.2 Delivery of reagents/consumables	By need																									



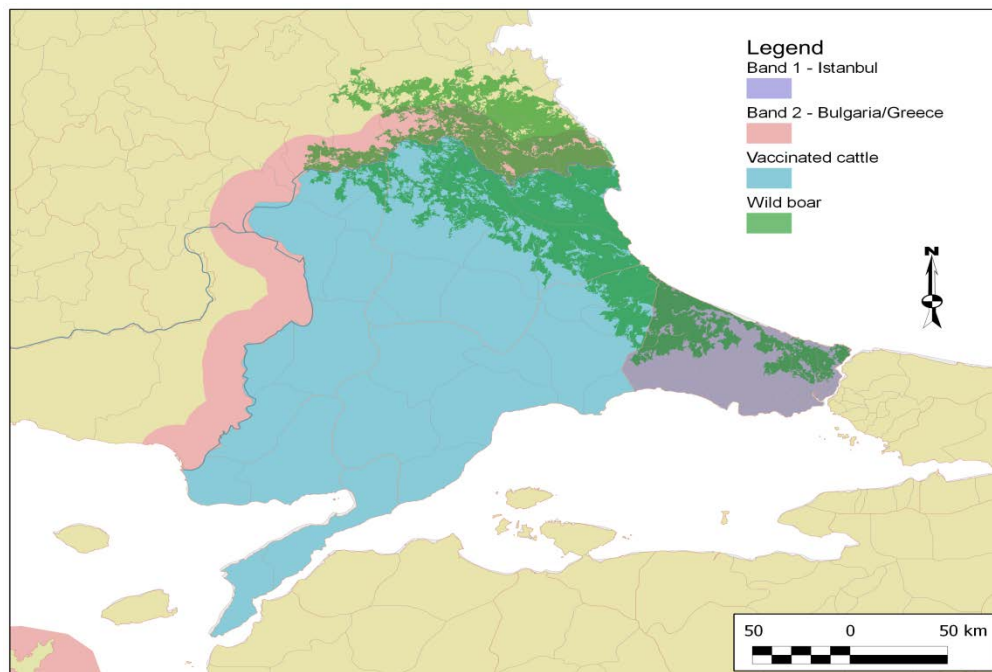


Figure 1: High priority FMD surveillance zones, based on a) high probability of introduction (Istanbul and border areas), low sensitivity (vaccinated cattle in Turkish Thrace, as well as low awareness farmers in Istanbul). Priority surveillance areas for wildlife surveillance are shown in green, representing the area of contiguous forest running through Turkish Thrace to Bulgaria.



Figure 2: High likelihood zones for introduction (including the Greek islands). The islands are considered to have lower consequences, due to more limited opportunities for spread to neighbouring areas.



FMD surveillance for early detection

I and II cycles 2014

THRACE

Early warning surveillance for FMD

Clinical and serological surveillance carried out in the period Jan - Jul 2014

Country	N. controls in epi-units	N. animals sampled (Cycle Targets)	N. cattle inspected
BULGARIA	219	2,281 (2520) 90%	15,924
GREECE	958	2,252 (2400) 93%	4,819
TURKEY	620	2,450 (2618) 93%	22,086*
TOTAL	1,797	6,893 (7,583) 91%	42,829*

**The surveillance performed in low risk area of Turkey has been reported and included in the model*



Report system

To maintain the regular confidence level of FMD freedom and early detection a report system has been agreed and implemented

- Monthly report from consultants (data, issues, outcomes)
- Cycle report from consultants (data, issues, outcomes)
- Cycle (three months) report produced by EuFMD and cleared by focal points
- Annual report produced by EuFMD

MONTHLY REPORT

Reporting Officer:
Country:
Programme: T.H.R.A.C.E.
Period reported: from to
Date of report:

1-Background

2- Activity

Settlement (Province / Sub-Region / District)	Clinical surveillance					Serological surveillance				
	N. eqi-units controlled	N. cattle controlled on farm	N. sheep/goats controlled on farm	TOTAL animals controlled on farm	N. cattle controlled at abattoir	N. eqi-units controlled	N. cattle controlled on farm	N. sheep/goats controlled on farm	TOTAL animals controlled on farm	N. cattle controlled at abattoir
Total										

3-Issues and Outcomes

Notifications - Suspected diseases - Positive lab results - Increasing risk - Difficulties encountered

CYCLE REPORT

1-Background

2- Activity

Settlement (Province / Sub-Region / District)	Clinical surveillance					Serological surveillance				
	N. eqi-units controlled	N. cattle controlled on farm	N. sheep/goats controlled on farm	TOTAL animals controlled on farm	N. cattle controlled at abattoir	N. eqi-units controlled	N. cattle controlled on farm	N. sheep/goats controlled on farm	TOTAL animals controlled on farm	N. cattle controlled at abattoir

3-Description of the activities

Implementation of the programme

4-Issues and Outcomes

Notifications - Suspected diseases - Positive lab results - Increasing risk - Difficulties encountered

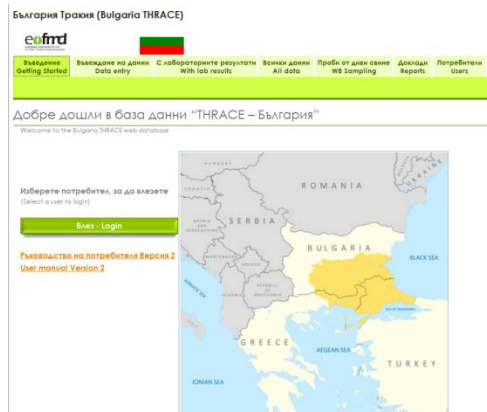
5-Follow-up activities

Continuation of the proper implementation of programme

Actions to improve surveillance




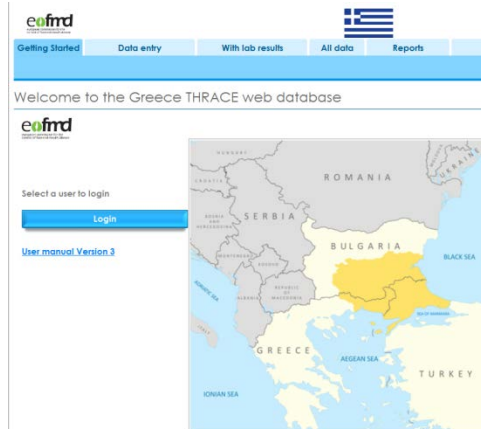
Web-based database



Developed separated database for each country

- Regular monitoring of activities
- Information shared only when cleared
- Adapted to country (language, animal production, activity)

<div>  <div> <div>Türkiye</div> <div>TR</div> </div> </div>								
Getting Started	Data entry	With lab results		All data	Reports	Users		
ID	Village, Epi Unit	Comments	Province	District, new	Village_A_E	Village_F_X	Village_I_N	Village_O_2
1	BORUCKAVIGLI		ISTANBUL	SILVRI	BORUCKAVIGLI			
2	Bahşepi-34444		ISTANBUL	ARNAVUTKÖY	BAHŞEĞİ			
3	Bahşepi-34444		ISTANBUL	ARNAVUTKÖY	BAHŞEĞİ			
4	Baklılı-21147		ISTANBUL	ARNAVUTKÖY	BAKLILI			
5	Balaban-20941		ISTANBUL	ARNAVUTKÖY	BALABAN			
6	Balaban-20941		ISTANBUL	ARNAVUTKÖY	BALABAN			
7	Boğazköy-2090		ISTANBUL	ARNAVUTKÖY	BOĞAZKÖY			
8	BOLLUCA (24415)		ISTANBUL	ARNAVUTKÖY	BOLLUCA			
9	BOLLUCA (24415)		ISTANBUL	ARNAVUTKÖY	BOLLUCA			
10	BOYALIK (23574)		ISTANBUL	ARNAVUTKÖY	BOYALIK			
11	BOYALIK (23574)		ISTANBUL	ARNAVUTKÖY	BOYALIK			
12	ÇİNGİRCİ (16891)		ISTANBUL	ARNAVUTKÖY	ÇİNGİRCİ			
13	ÇİNGİRCİ (16891)		ISTANBUL	ARNAVUTKÖY	ÇİNGİRCİ			
14	DELIKUKAYA (908)		ISTANBUL	ARNAVUTKÖY	DELIKUKAYA			
15	DURSUNKÖY (2094)		ISTANBUL	ARNAVUTKÖY	DURSUNKÖY			
16	DURSUNKÖY(2094)		ISTANBUL	ARNAVUTKÖY	DURSUNKÖY			
17	DELIKUKAYA(2080)		ISTANBUL	ARNAVUTKÖY	DELIKUKAYA			
18	HACIMAĞLI (7931)		ISTANBUL	ARNAVUTKÖY				HACIMAĞLI
19	HACIMAĞLI (7931)		ISTANBUL	ARNAVUTKÖY				HACIMAĞLI
20	HADIMKÖY (1931)		ISTANBUL	ARNAVUTKÖY	HADIMKÖY			
21	HADIMKÖY (1931)		ISTANBUL	ARNAVUTKÖY	HADIMKÖY			
22	HARAÇCI (13191)		ISTANBUL	ARNAVUTKÖY	HARAÇCI			
23	HARAÇCI (13191)		ISTANBUL	ARNAVUTKÖY	HARAÇCI			
24	İMRAHÖR (13346)		ISTANBUL	ARNAVUTKÖY	İMRAHÖR			
25	İMRAHÖR (13346)		ISTANBUL	ARNAVUTKÖY	İMRAHÖR			
26	NAKKAŞ (20110)		ISTANBUL	ARNAVUTKÖY				NAKKAŞ
27	NAKKAŞ (20110)		ISTANBUL	ARNAVUTKÖY				NAKKAŞ
28	ÖMERLİ (22146)		ISTANBUL	ARNAVUTKÖY				ÖMERLİ



Functionalities

Data entry

- Epi-units characteristics
- Clinical surveillance (FMD/PPR/SGP)
- Samples collected
- Serological results

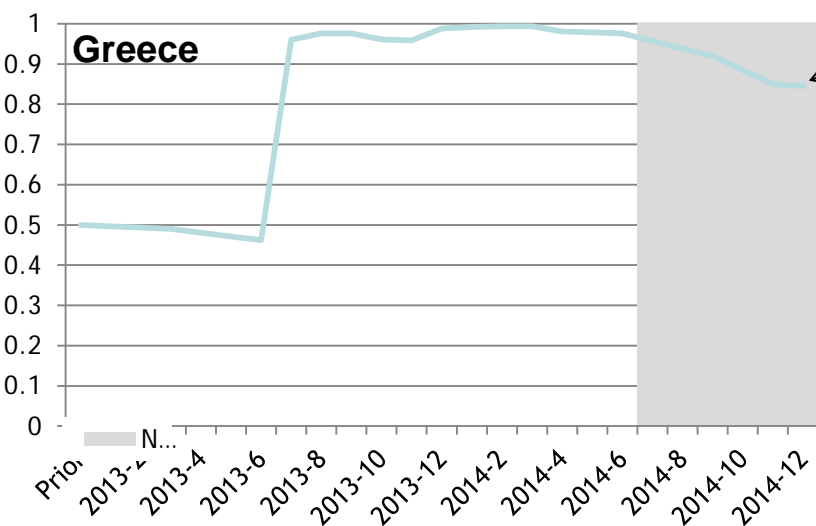
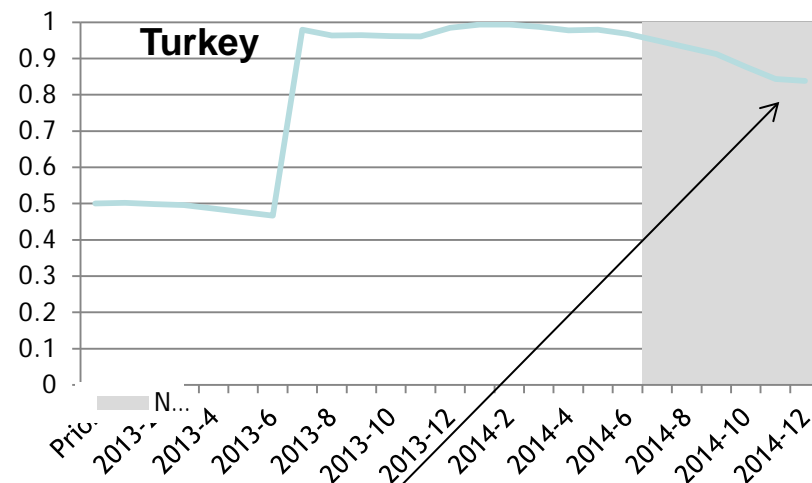
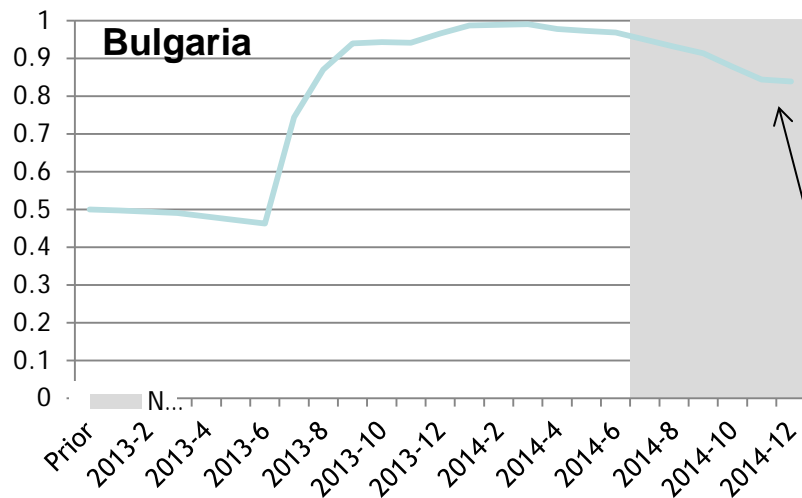
Reports

List of controls with results

Development of database:
Marko Potoknic (consultant)



FMD freedom confidence – Cameron model



Prediction if surveillance activities would stop

Design prevalence values				
Herd level design prevalence	0.02	P _H		
Animal-level design prevalence	0.2	P _A		
Probability of introduction				
Annual P(intro)	0.02	annually		
Seasonal variation?	Yes			
Unadjusted monthly P(intro)	0.0017	monthly		
Monthly relative risk scores	Score	Adjusted P(intro)		
1	1	0.0006		
2	1	0.0006		
3	1	0.0006		
4	3	0.0018		
5	3	0.0018		
6	3	0.0018		
7	3	0.0018		
8	3	0.0018		
9	3	0.0018		
10	6	0.0036		
11	6	0.0036		
12	1	0.0006		
Herd-level risk factor				
Risk factor name	Region	RR	PrP	AR
High risk group	East	3	0.2	2.142857
Low risk group	West	1	0.8	0.714286
Prior probability of freedom				
	0.5	Prior P(free)		
Surveillance sensitivity				
Type	Combined Sensitivity			
Serosurvey	0.92			
Clinical exam	0.2			
Abattoir clinical	0.3			

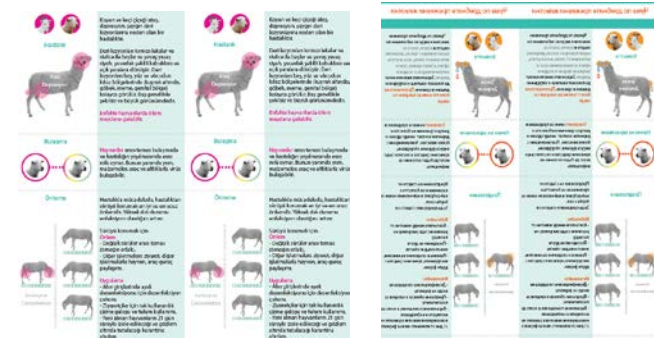
Possible surveillance of other diseases



The surveillance implemented with the purpose to rise the confidence of disease freedom and improve the early detection capacity can be applied for other diseases

Strengthening points

- Clinical examination of the animals can be focused on different clinical signs
- Samples collected can be tested for different diseases
- Passive surveillance system can be used with different messages
- Database easily upgraded
- Countries/Focal points collaboration





PPR and SGP surveillance

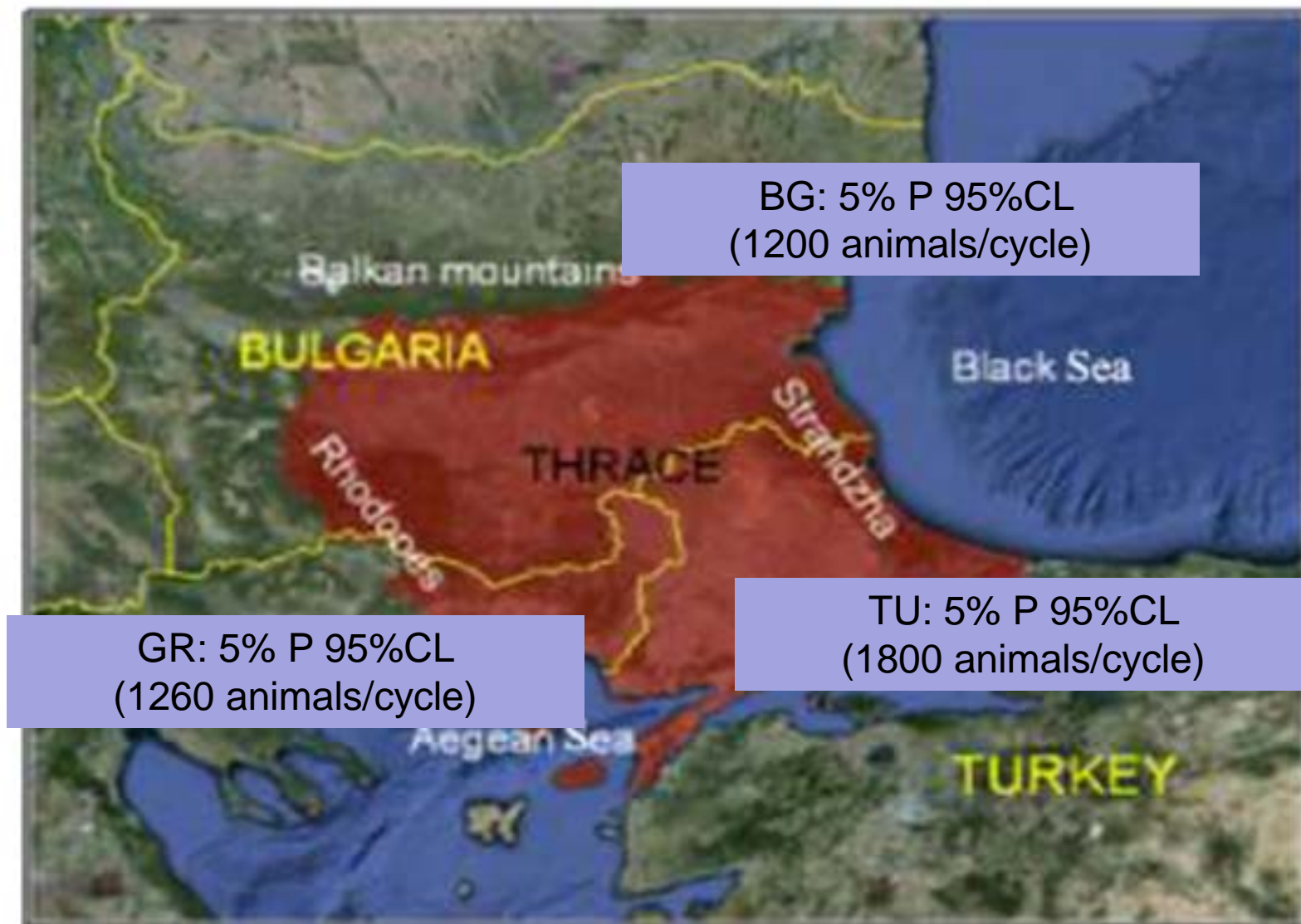
ACTIVE SURVEILLANCE

- **Clinical surveillance** implemented in Bulgaria – Greece (border areas with Turkey) and in Turkey (whole Turkish Thrace zone)
- **PPR diagnostic kits** delivered to Greece and Bulgaria for confirmatory tests
- The **database** is upgraded to allow the registration of the controls carried out for PPR and SGP
- Development of **targeted sero-surveillance** in progress

PASSIVE SURVEILLANCE

Passive surveillance to be improved with leaflets and posters for farmers

PPR/SGP surveillance





Laboratory Workshop

*for Lumpy Skin Disease, Sheep and Goat Pox, and Peste des Petits Ruminants –
Management meeting for Thrace*

Held in Istanbul, Turkey on the 25th – 27th of August with the cooperation of Pendik
Veterinary and Control Institute

The main targets of the workshop were :

- **Laboratory capacity building and networking** for LSD/ SGP/PPR;
- Sharing information regarding spread, **control and eradication of LSD/ SGP/PPR**;
- Discuss future activities relating Thrace with National Focal Points.

Two trainers from Pirbright Institute, UK

Participants from Bulgaria (3), Greece (3) and Turkey (5)

Special outcomes for Thrace:

- **PPR disease freedom confidence** project;
- Pendik – Pirbright Expert cooperation regarding SGP/LSD vaccine challenge



Draft leaflets and posters on SGP and PPR

To be finalized and produced

PESTE DES PETITES RUMINANTS

SHEEP AND GOAT POX

DISEASE



Peste des Petits Ruminants is a disease of sheep and goats which causes fever, depression, discharge from eyes, nose and mouth, sores in mouth, dry cracked muzzle and nostrils and diarrhea. The infected animals may cough and show difficulties in breathing and eating.

Sheep and goat pox is a disease causing fever, depression, skin lesions mainly on the head, face and hairless part of the body (belly, under the tail, udder, genitals). The skin lesions start with red spots and pimples which gradually turn into black, round-shaped crusts and open sores. The head usually looks enlarged and disfigured because of the skin lesions.

Death of infected animals can occur.



Contact between animals is the main way of transmission and spread of the disease, but also feed, equipment and bedding may be contaminated and transmit the virus.



TRANSMISSION



Risk behaviors increase the probability of infection. Protecting the herd from disease is the best and cheapest measure to fight it.



PREVENTION

TO PROTECT THE HERD

- Avoid:**
- Contacts between animals of different herds (e.g. on pasture);
 - Visiting other animal holdings;
 - Sharing animals, tools, vehicles with other farms.
- Implement:**
- Disinfectant footbath at the entrance of the stable;
 - Disposable boot covers and suit for the visitors;
 - Dedicated stable to isolate and observe for 20 days any new animal purchased.



YOUR FLOCK MAY BE AT RISK. IT IS VERY IMPORTANT TO CHECK REGULARLY ALL THE ANIMALS.

Any suspicion of Peste des Petites Ruminants / Sheep and Goat Pox must be notified immediately to the Veterinary Service.

Notification is compulsory and is essential to limit further spread of the disease.

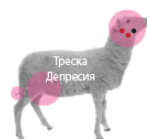
email : statevetservices@eu.com

Tel. 8585858585858585

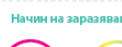
Шарка по овците и козите



Болестта



Шарката по овците и козите е вирусно заболяване, което се характеризира с треска, депресия, изтечение от очите, носа и устата, афти в устната кухина, сузи и напукани миди и ноздри и диария. Заразените животни могат да показват кашлица и затруднено дишане и хранене. Протичането на болестта може да завърши със смърт.



Начин на заразяване

Основният начин за предаване и разпространение на болестта е директен контакт между здрави и болни животни. Контаминирани с вируса фуражи, оборудване, превозни средства и постеля също могат да бъдат източници на инфекция.



Предпазване



Предпазване на стадото от проникване на болестта е най-добрият и най-евтиният начин за борба с нея. За да предпазите стадото си:

Избягвайте:

- Контакти между животни от различни стада (например на пасища);
- Посещения на други животновъдни обекти;
- Размяна и споделяне на животни, инструменти, превозни средства с други ферми.

Използвайте:

- Дезинфекционна площадка на входа на фермата;
- Предпазни обекти и калдунци за посетители;
- Карантина помещения, в които да изолирате и наблюдавате новозакупени животни в рамките на 21 дни от влизането им във фермата



Информираност

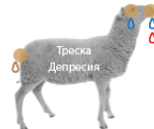
Вашето стадо може да бъде изложено на риск. Ето защо е от изключителна важност да проверите редовно всички животни от Вашето стадо. Всяко съмнение за заболяване по овците и козите трябва незабавно да се съобщава на ветеринарен лекар. Обявяването на болестта е задължително и от съществено значение за ограничаване на неадекватното и разпространение.



Чумата по дребните преживни животни



Болестта



Чумата по дребните преживни животни е вирусно заболяване по овците и козите, което се характеризира с треска, депресия, изтечение от очите, носа и устата, афти в устната кухина, сузи и напукани миди и ноздри и диария. Заразените животни могат да показват кашлица и затруднено дишане и хранене. Протичането на болестта може да завърши със смърт.



Начин на заразяване

Основният начин за предаване и разпространение на болестта е директен контакт между здрави и болни животни. Контаминирани с вируса фуражи, оборудване, превозни средства и постеля също могат да бъдат източници на инфекция.



Предпазване

Предпазване на стадото от проникване на болестта е най-добрият и най-евтиният начин за борба с нея. За да предпазите стадото си:

Избягвайте:

- Контакти между животни от различни стада (например на пасища);
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Използвайте:

- Дезинфекционна площадка на входа на фермата;
- Предпазни обекти и калдунци за посетители;
- Карантина помещения, в които да изолирате и наблюдавате новозакупени животни в рамките на 21 дни от влизането им във фермата



Информираност

Вашето стадо може да бъде изложено на риск. Ето защо е от изключителна важност да проверите редовно всички животни от Вашето стадо. Всяко съмнение за заболяване по дребните преживни животни трябва незабавно да се съобщава на ветеринарен лекар. Обявяването на болестта е задължително и от съществено значение за ограничаване на неадекватното и разпространение.



İ Çiçeği

Koyun ve Keçi Vebası Hastalığı



Hastalık



Koyun ve Keçi Vebası Hastalığı, koyun ve keçide ateş, gözler, burun ve ağızda akıntı, depresyon, ağız içinde yaralar, burun ve burun deliklerinde kuru çatlıklara ve ishale neden olan bir hastalıktır. Enfekte hayvanlar öksürük ve nefes alma ve yeme güçlüğüne uğrayabilir. Hasta hayvanlarda öksürük oluşabilir ve yeme ve solumada güçlükler görülebilir. Hasta hayvanlarda ölüm görülebilir.



Bulaşma

Hayvanlar arası temas bulaşmada hastalığın yayılmasında esas rolü oynar. Bunun yanında yem, mаземелер, araç ve atlıklarda virüs taşıyabilir.



Önleme

Risk durumu enfeksiyon olasılığını artırır. Hastalıkla mücadelede, hastalaktan sürüyü korumak en iyi ve en ucuz önlemdir. Sürüyü korumak için:



Önlem

- Değişik sürüler arası temas meğlini otak;
- Diğer işletmelere ziyaret, diğer işletmelere hayvan, araç-geçer paylaşımı



Uygulama

- Ahr girişlerinde ayak dezenfeksiyonu için dezenfeksiyon çukuru;
- Ziyaretçiler için tek kullanımlık çizme galosu ve tulum kullanımı;
- Yeni alınan hayvanların 21 gün süreyle izole edileceği ve gözlem altında tutulacağı karantina ahır.



Farkındalık



Sizin sürünüz risk altında olabilir. Hayvanların düzenli olarak kontrol edilmesi çok önemlidir.



Koyun-keçi vebası yüzünden her türlü şüphe durumunda acil olarak veteriner servisine bildirilmelidir.



Bildirim zorunlu ve hastalığın iletir aya buluşmasını durdurmak bakımından gereklidir.



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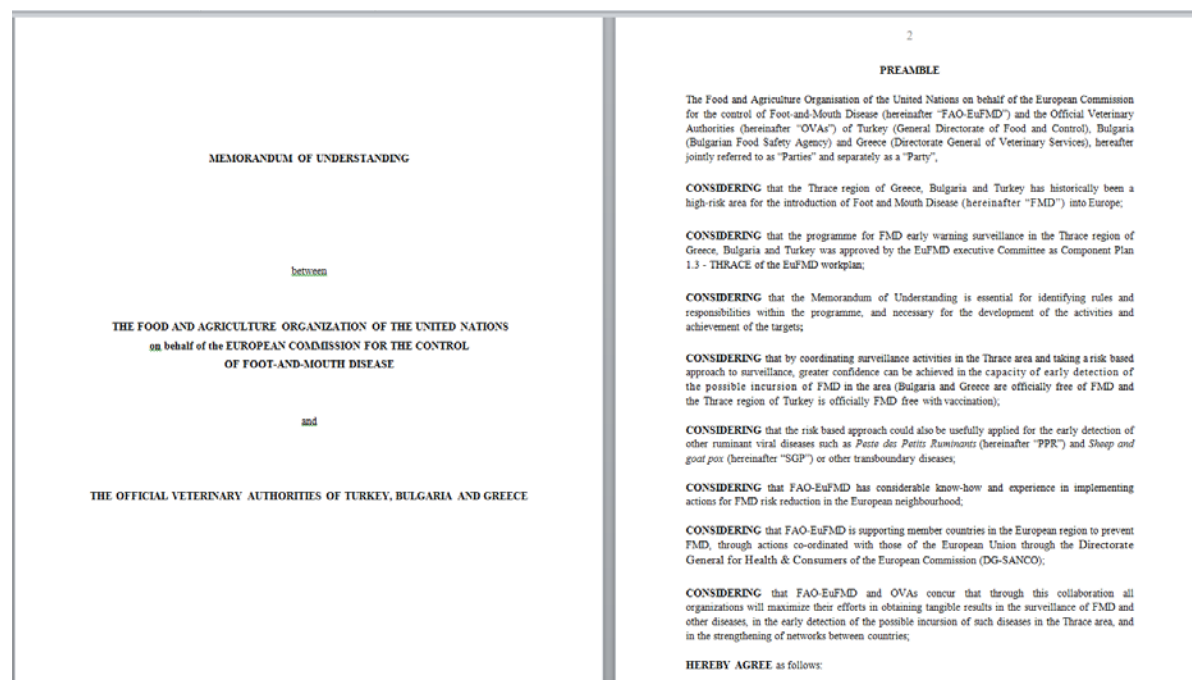


Memorandum of Understanding

The MOU was jointly amended and approved by focal points

It covers:

- Purpose of collaboration
- Area of collaboration
- Financial implication
- Plan of action
- Rules and responsibilities



Finalization: Letter of agreement to the MoU



Procurements

Kits and reagents delivered in 2014

TOTAL 2014 (USD)				
	FMD	PPR	SGP	TOTAL
Bulgaria	0	2,698	0	2,698
Greece	4,090	1,512	0	5,602
Turkey	10,500	0	0	10,500
TOTAL	14,590	4,210	0	18,800

Shipment and some consumables not included



Procurements

Kits and reagents still requested for 2014

TOTAL 2014 (USD)				
	FMD	PPR	SGP	TOTAL
Bulgaria	15,700	0	2,375	18,075
Greece	0	0	13,000	13,000
Turkey	12,500	0	0	12,500
TOTAL	28,200	0	15,375	43,575

Shipment and some consumables not included



Priorities for the next 6 months

- ✓ **Maintain** level of **control and awareness** for FMD and **regular reporting** of the activity carried out and related outcomes;
- ✓ Improve of **PPR** and **SGP passive / active surveillance**;
- ✓ Explore the possibility of a **confidence in disease freedom for PPR**;
- ✓ **Trainings for veterinary staff** on FMD, PPR and SGP according to the different needs of the three countries;
- ✓ Finalization of the **Memorandum of Understanding**
- ✓ Develop courses/material on **clinical investigation** for FMD/SGP/PPR
- ✓ Produce a **annual report** of the programme



Budget

Activity	Budget until October 2014			Projection until April 2015	
	Original	Spent	Available	Spent	Available
1.1. Planning	-	-		-	-
1.2. Biannual tripartite coord. meetings	€ 41,000	€ 8,300	€ 32,700	€ 12,300	€ 28,700
1.3. Small activity implementation meeting	€ 19,000	€ 0	€ 19,000	€ 7,500	€ 11,500
2.1. Maintenance of web-based system	€ 9,600	€ 4,800	€ 4,800	€ 7,200	€ 2,400
2.2. Training in GIS and data management	€ 2,700	€ 2,700	€ 0	€ 2,700	€ 0
3.1. Surveillance activities	€ 145,200	€ 106,000	€ 39,200	€ 154,000	-€ 8,800
3.2. Delivery of reagents/consumables	€ 82,500	€ 14,500	€ 68,000	€ 46,000	€ 36,500
Total	€ 300,000	€ 136,300	€ 163,700	€ 229,700	€ 70,300

Note: 40.000 € spent for the first procurement (before the workplan 2013-2015) are not included

Additional 50.000 € have been asked for 2014-2015 in order to implement activities for PPR/SGP/LSD



Programme has been implemented
with good results
through

collaborative **Focal Points**



..and good
Short Term Professionals

