FPIDEMIOLOGICAL SITUATION for S&GP, PPR and BT

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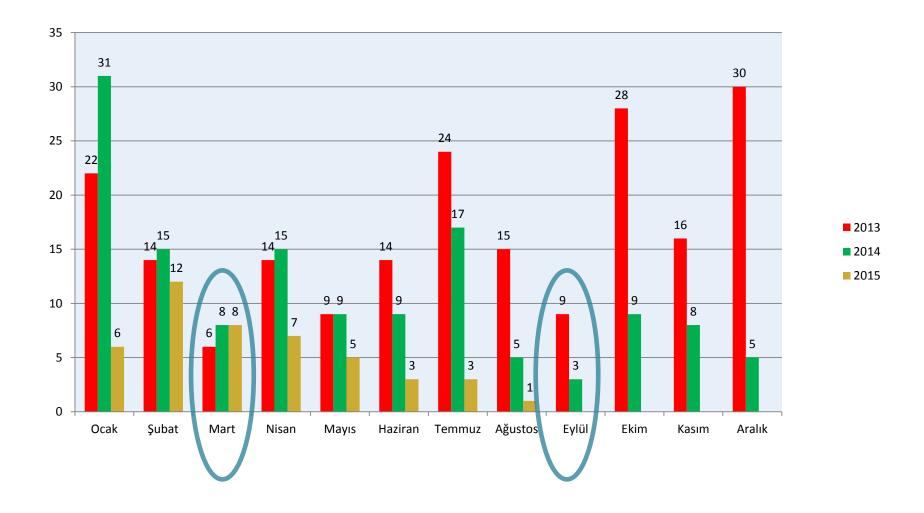
On Behalf of Prof. Dr. Irfan EROL General Director General Directorate of Food and Control (GDFC), TURKEY

FAO-EuFMD/EC/OIE Tripartite Group Meeting on control of FMD and other exotic diseases in the Southern Balkans

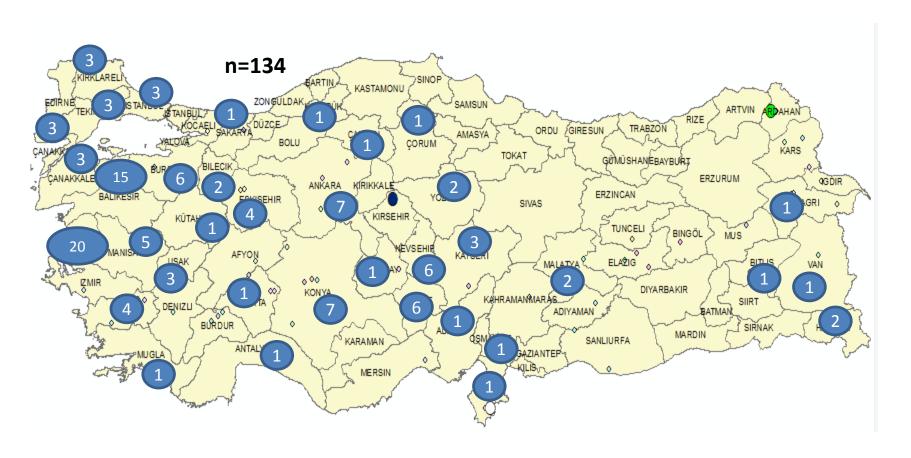
Sheep&Goat Pox Disease

Current Epidemiological Situation for S&GP

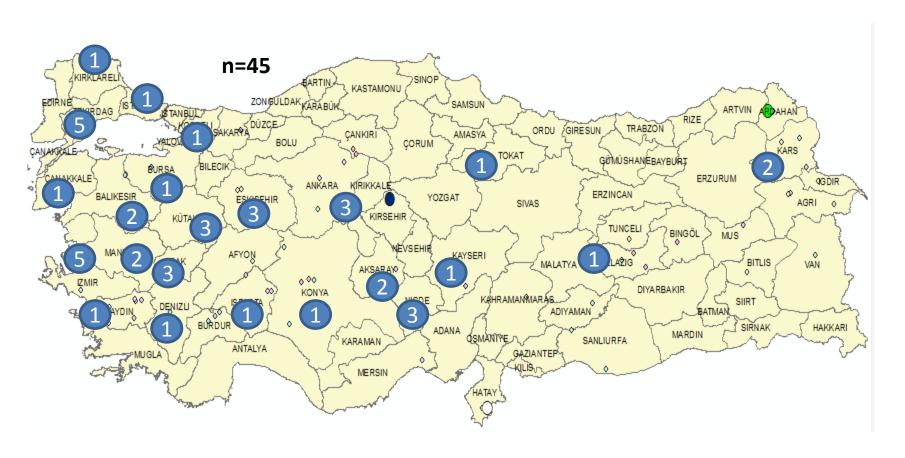
- S&GP spreads sporadically in Turkey.
- Compared with previous years, there is a significant decline on number of outbreaks.
- There is sessional characteristic on spread dynamic.
 Grazing pattern and mild climate-spring/autumn is effected on transmission of the disease.
- Geographically, it has been observed much more in west of the country
- Seven outbreaks were detected in Thrace region,
 Tekirdağ (5), Kırklareli (1) and Istanbul (1) in this year.



MAP DISTRIBUTION OF S&GP IN 2014



MAP DISTRIBUTION OF S&GP IN



Control Measures for S&GP

- Routine control measures in case of disease outbreak
 - Restriction, Quarantine, Ring Vaccination, Sampling, Diagnosis
 - Cleaning and Disinfection on outbreak areas
 - Quarantine; 3km radius protection and 10km radius surveillance zone with 21days duration
 - All outbreaks and vaccination data registered into the database system
- Control of animal movements
- Animals from Anatolia not accepted directly for Thrace region, to cover Istanbul Metropolitan Kurban demand, rules of TCAH of OIE are applied: FMD chapter, 8.5.32

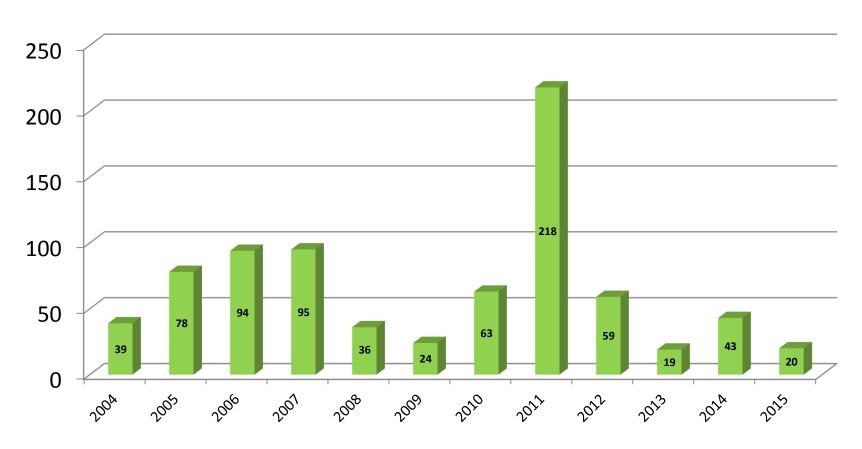
- 5996 Law on Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed
- The Notification of the disease is compulsory

Vaccination Policy

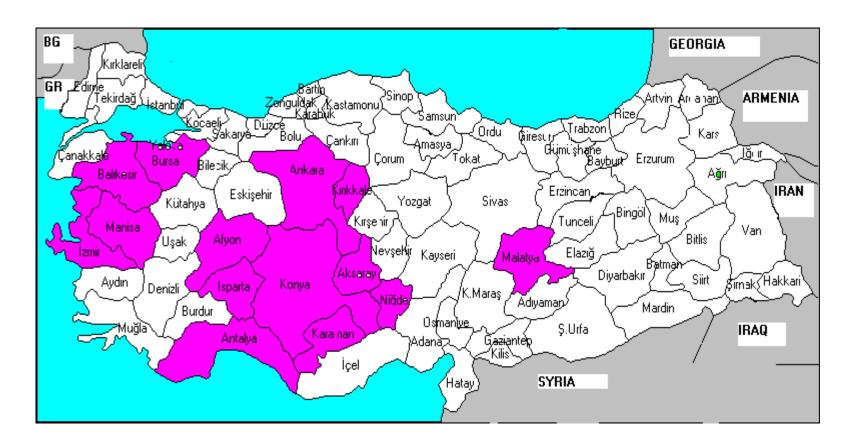
- All small ruminants will vaccinated throughout Thrace
- Small ruminants will vaccinated in outbreaks zone of Anatolia
- Response to outbreak, all small ruminants vaccinated 2 year continuously; 3 times
- Vaccination will be carried out before autumn and winter session that occur high prevalence of the disease
- Vaccination programme for 2015 has been continuing

PESTE DES PETITS RUMINANTS (PPR) IN TURKEY

PPR OUTBREAKS BY YEAR

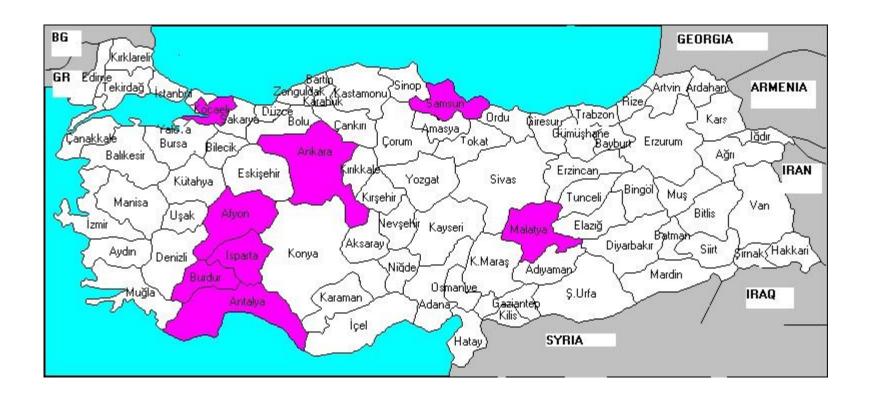


MAP DISTRIBUTION FOR PPR IN 2014



n = 43

MAP DISTRIBUTION FOR PPR IN 2015



- > 20 outbreaks for PPR were occurred till August in 2015
- There has been not detected any outbreak in Thrace region since 2013; latest one outbreak in Kırklareli in 2013

Control Measures for PPR

- Routine control measures in case of disease outbreak
 - Restriction, Quarantine, Ring Vaccination, Sampling, Diagnosis
 - Cleaning and Disinfection on outbreak areas
 - Quarantine; 3km radius protection and 10km radius surveillance zone with 21days duration
 - All outbreaks and vaccination data registered into the database system
- Control of animal movements; non vaccinated is not allowed for movement
- Animals from Anatolia not accepted directly for Thrace region, to cover Istanbul Metropolitan Kurban demand, rules of TCAH of OIE are applied: FMD chapter, 8.5.32

- 5996 Law on Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed
- The
 Notification
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Vaccination Policy

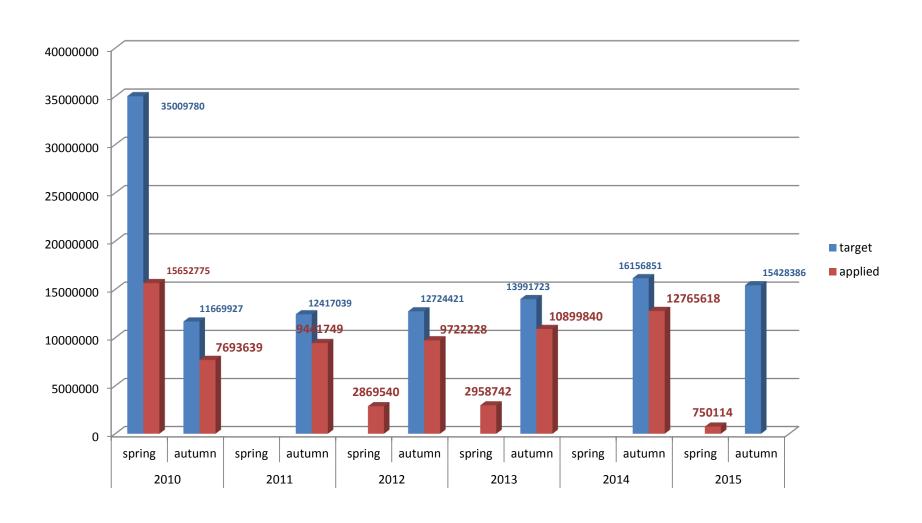
Thrace

All small ruminants are vaccinated

Anatolia

- Response to Outbreak: all small ruminants as ring vaccination
- Non outbreak area: new born and unvaccinated adults of small ruminants are vaccinated

Vaccination Coverage by year for PPR



Perspectives for the Future

Thrace

Gaining disease free status by 2018

Anatolia

- Control of the disease and initiated stamping out by 2018
- Gaining disease free status by 2023

BLUE TONGUE DISEASE IN TURKEY

History of BT in Turkey

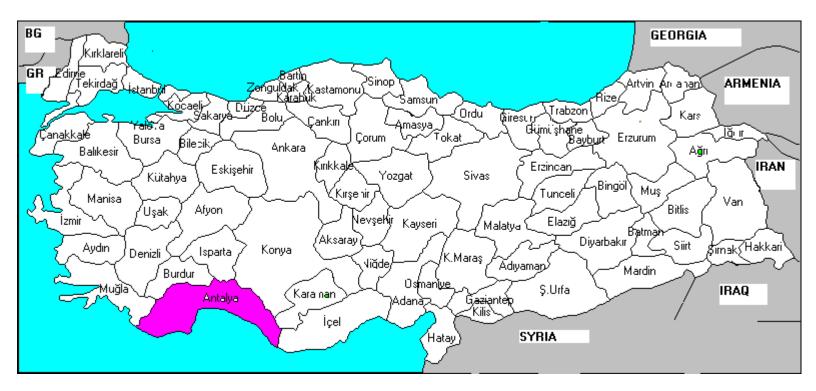
Outbreaks 1977-2000



- BT serotype 4, 9 and 16 in sheep herds
- Last case before 2010 was occurred in İzmir on 01.08.2000
- Determined as BT serotype 16

General Situation in Turkey

Bluetongue Outbreaks in 2010



- After 10 years, the first case occured in Antalya in 2010
- The serotype of the virus isolated from Antalya was determined as BT serotype 16 by the Pirbright Reference Laboratory

General Situation in Turkey

Bluetongue cases in 2014



- After 4 years the first case occurred in Kırklareli
- Consequently outbreaks occurred in two provinces, Çanakkale and Balıkesir
- Total 4 outbreaks were detected in 2014
- There has been not detected any outbreak for BT in 2015

Control Strategy

- Movement control
- Clinical and serological survey with a risk-based approach
- Investigation of vector Culicoides species, circulation and activities
- Control of Culicoides with insecticides
- Movement of sheep to higher altitudes in active vector season
- Training of trainers and field veterinarians and improving awareness of farmers and public
- Inactive vaccination was implemented in the provinces with confirmed cases and vaccination in areas of outbreaks for 3 years

Protection Measures and Surveillance Studies in 2014

- The first outbreak occurred in Karaabalar/Kırklareli in Thrace Region.
- The serotype of the virus isolated from Kırklareli was determined as BT serotype 4
 by Etlik Veterinary Control Central Research Institute.
- Active clinic survey was research
- All SR in Trace region and most of the animals in Marmara region were vaccinated.
- Animal movement control
- Control of Culicoides with insecticides

Current control measures

- ✓ All animals will be vaccinated in Trace region this year, including provinces where they have occurred outbreak in 2014.
- ✓ At least 85 % of the SR will be vaccinated in areas of outbreaks of the past years and also Mediterranean and Aegean provinces that are warm, humid, Culicoides are widespread and determined as high risk areas.
- ✓ On-going studies for use of the vaccine for sheep in goats and cattle as well.
- Continue training of staff and farmers, survey planning, training materials for public awareness