

BLUETONGUE Belgium

Situation in ruminants SCOFCAH, Brussels, August, 28 th 2006



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- Spanish expertise
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- Chronology
 - first 11 outbreaks
 - further evolution
- Limited areas



Chronology of the bluetongue situation in Belgium

August, 18 th 2006

- Based on confirmation of outbreaks in The Netherlands
- → Belgium establishes 3 limited areas: (20 km, 100 km and 150 km)

Zones established on 2006-08-18







Chronology of the bluetongue situation in Belgium

August, 18 th 2006

- 1. Belgium establishes 3 limited areas
- Samples for BT taken in farms (bovine and sheep) where undiagnosed healthproblems occurred since +/_ one month.



Chronology of the bluetongue situation in Belgium

August, 19 th 2006

→ BT tests positive in samples from sheep and bovine animals on 11 farms:

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    Province of Limburg 2 (1 Bov. – 1 Sheep)
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• Province of Liège 9 (6 Bov. – 3 Sheep)



cases		19th	TOTAL
Confirmed	SHEEP	4	11
Confirmed	BOVINS	7	11
Cuonactad	SHEEP		0
Suspected	BOVINS		U

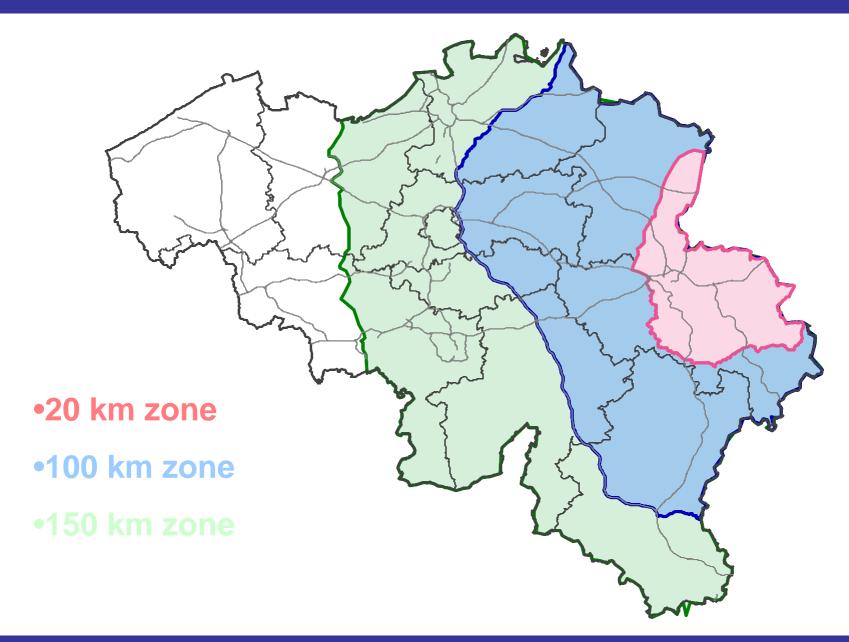
Enlargement of the initial 20 km - zone





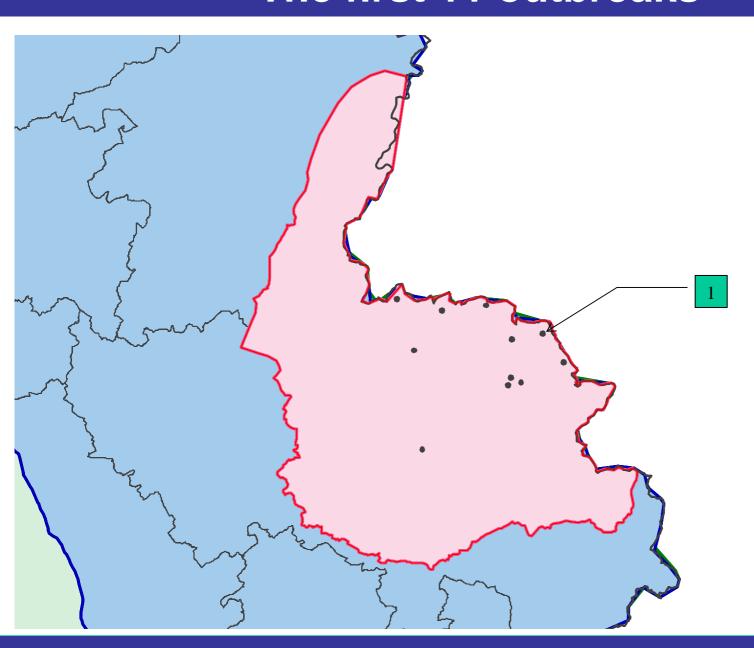
Zones established on 2006-08-19





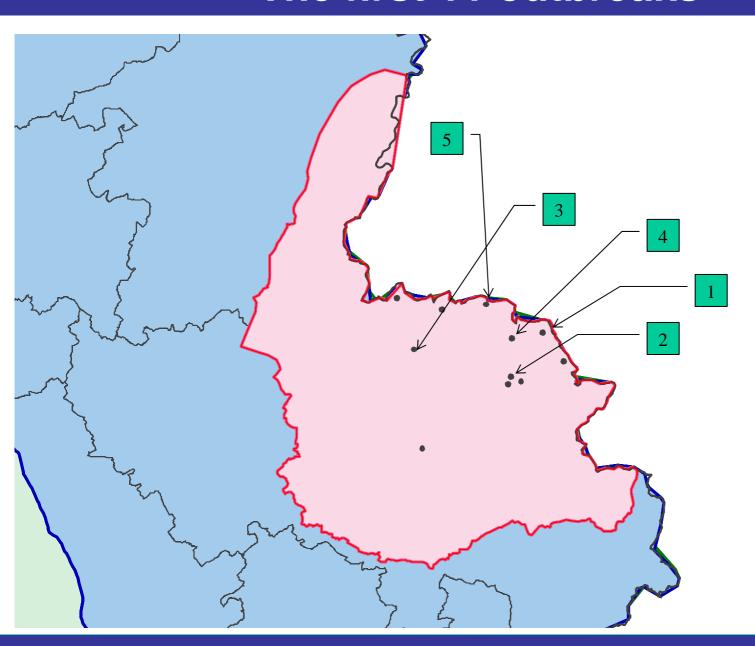
The first 11 outbreaks





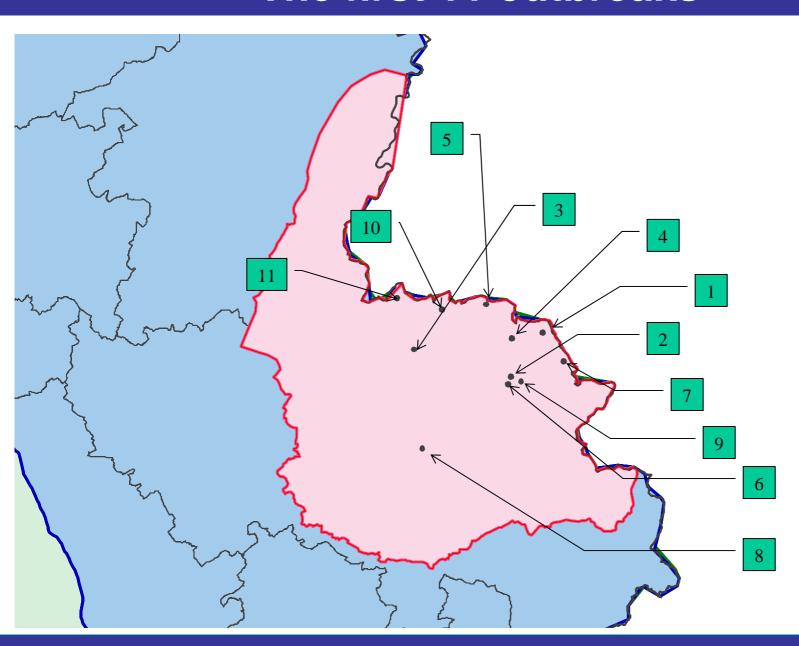
The first 11 outbreaks





The first 11 outbreaks





Details on the 11 holdings



nr°	herd	species	province	date of confirmation	number of animals in the holding	sick animals in the holding	number of animals tested with positive result	number of sick animals that died
1	65029500	В	Liège	19/08/2006	63	30	2	1
2	65021267	В	Liège	19/08/2006	191	3	1	0
3	65011385	В	Liège	19/08/2006	66	2	1	0
4	65033745	В	Liège	19/08/2006	140	4	3	0
5		S	Liège	19/08/2006	3	2	1	1
6	65018428	В	Liège	19/08/2006	119	3	3	0
7	65038232	В	Liège	19/08/2006	108	1	1	0
8	65057873	S	Liège	19/08/2006	66	2	1	0
9	65044887	S	Liège	19/08/2006	55	2	2	0
10	70031890	В	Limburg	19/08/2006	93	2	2	1
11	70083882	S	Limburg	19/08/2006	9	1	1	1
				bovins	780	45	13	2
				sheep	133	7	5	2



cases		19th	22nd	TOTAL
Confirmed	SHEEP	4	1	15
	BOVINS	7	3	13
Cuppostod	SHEEP		4	Λ
Suspected	BOVINS			4



cases		19th	22nd	23th	TOTAL
Confirmed	SHEEP	4	1	2	17
	BOVINS	7	3] ''
Suspected	SHEEP		2	1	13
	BOVINS			10	13



cases		19th	22nd	23th	24th	TOTAL	
Confirmed	SHEEP	4	1	2	1	28	
	BOVINS	7	3		10		
Suspected	SHEEP		2	1	1	16	
	BOVINS			10	13	10	



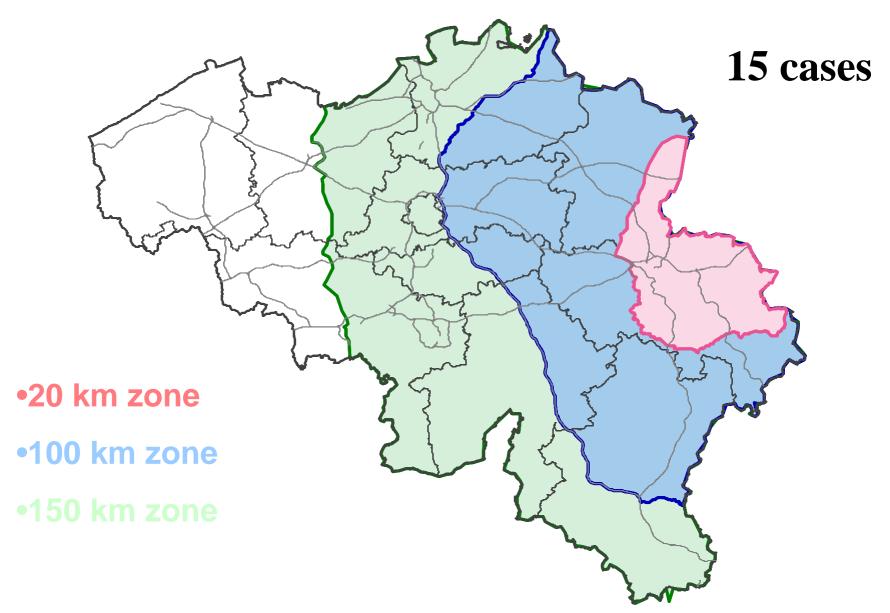
cases		19th	22nd	23th	24th	25th	TOTAL	
Confirmed	SHEEP	4	1	2	1		37	
	BOVINS	7	3		10	9		
Suspected	SHEEP		2			3	17	
	BOVINS				3	9	''	



cases		19th	22nd	23th	24th	25th	26th	TOTAL
Confirmed	SHEEP	4	1	2	1		2	46
	BOVINS	7	3		10	9	7	40
Suspected	SHEEP		2				1	Q
	BOVINS				3		2	8

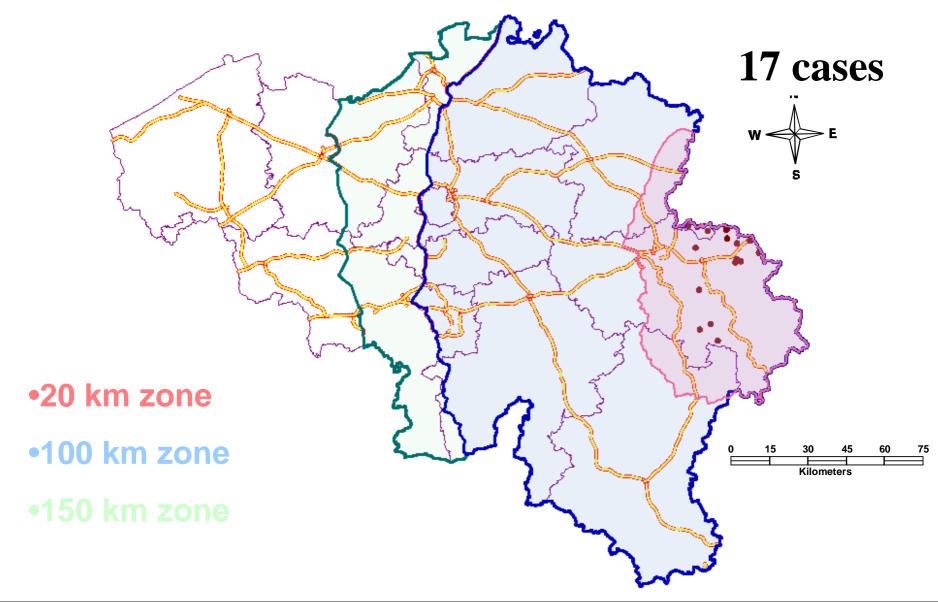
Zones since 2006-08-22 – 20.00h





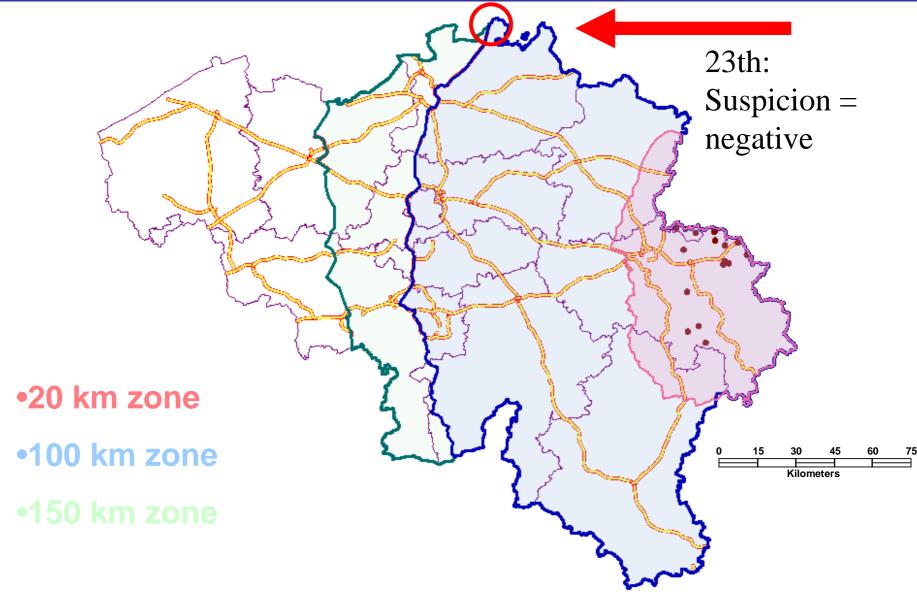
Zones since 2006-08-23 - 20.00h





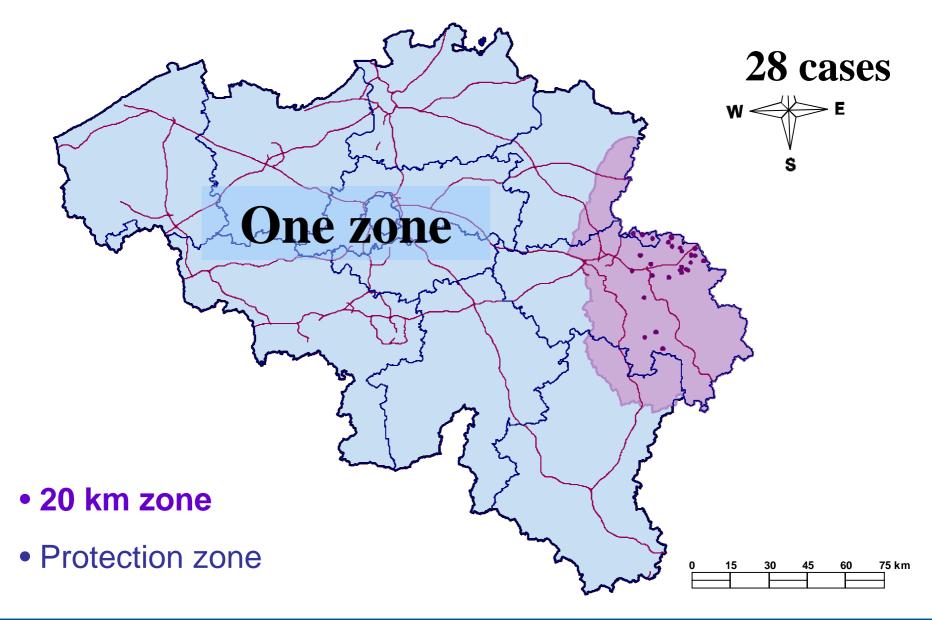
Zones since 2006-08-23 - 20.00h





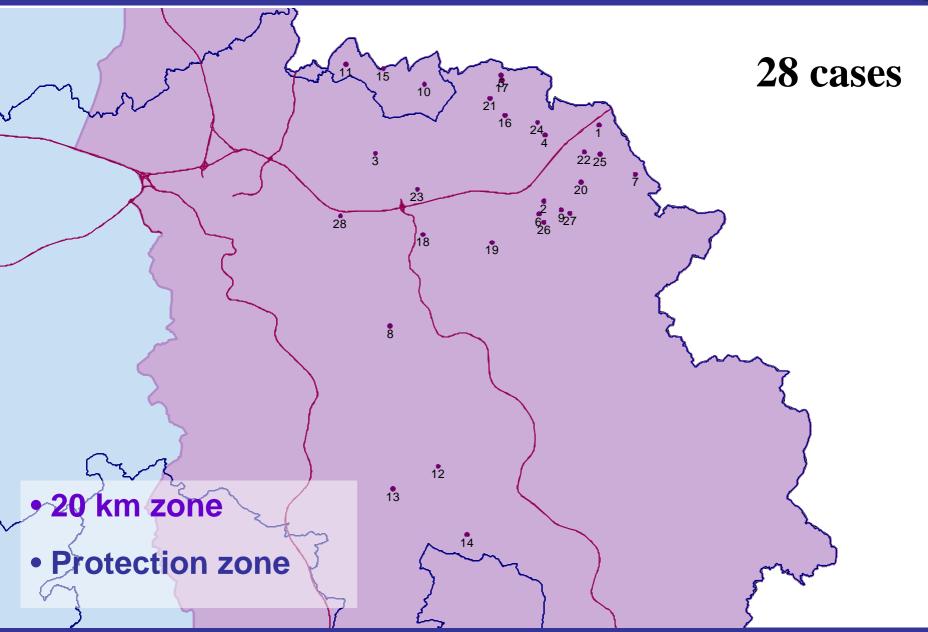
Zones since 2006-08-25 - 00.01h





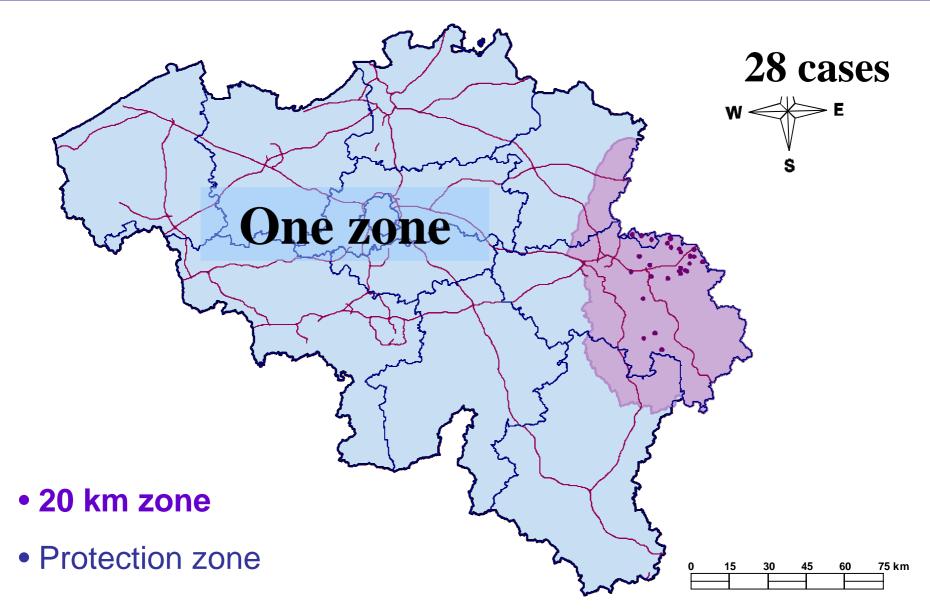
Detail of "20 km zone"





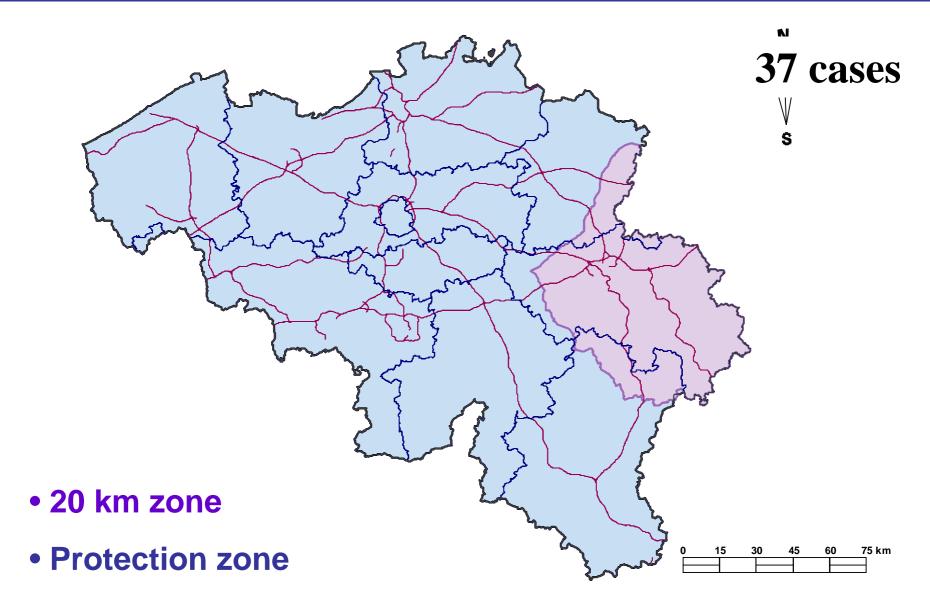
Zones since 2006-08-25 - 00.01h





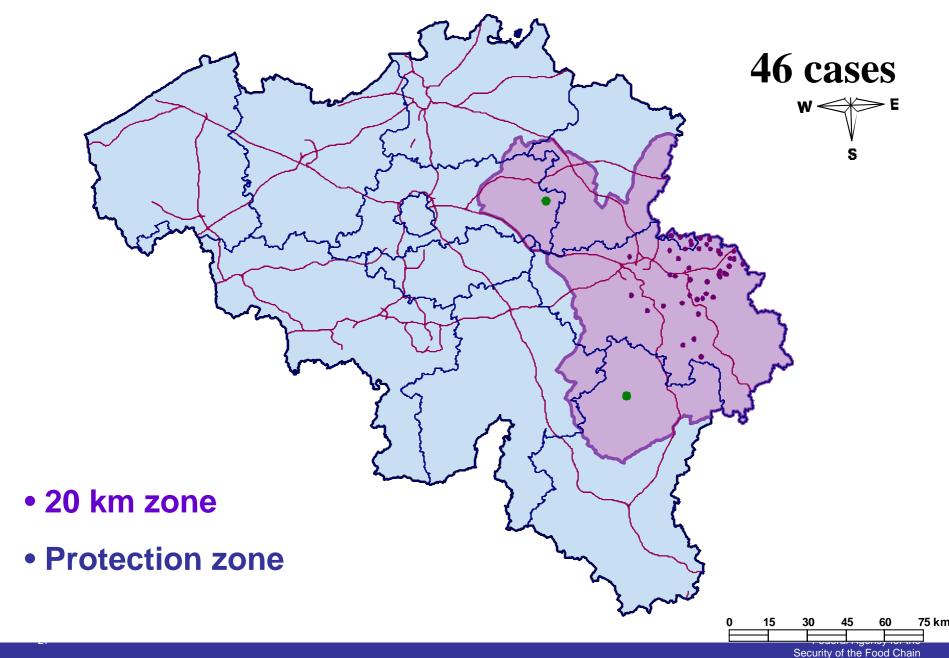
Zones since 2006-08-25 – 20.00h





Zones since 2006-08-26 - 17.00h





Detail of "20 km zone"



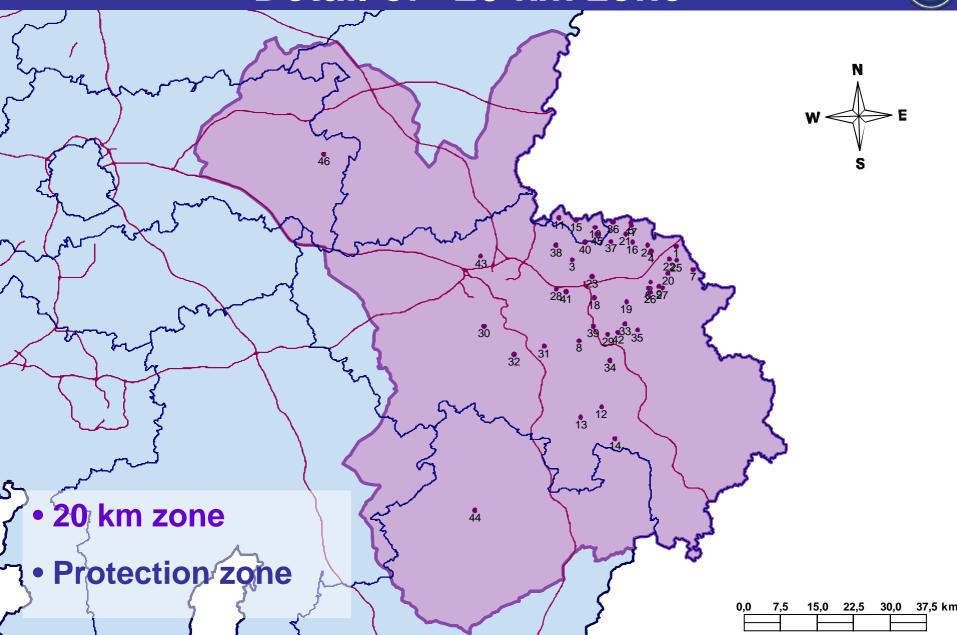




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- Chronology
- Clinical findings





Nasal discharges and erosions







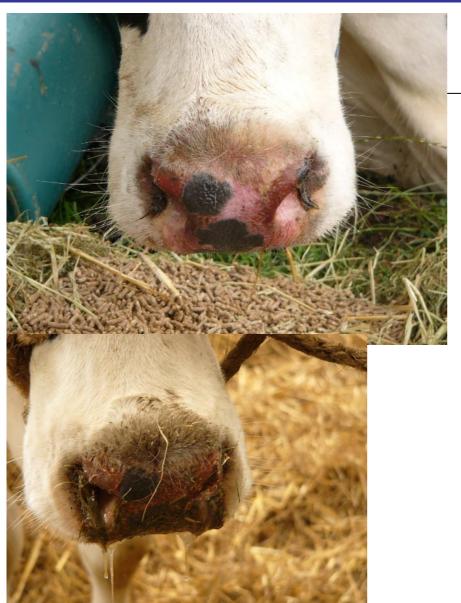
Oedema of uther and teats



"Cliché ARSIA - Czaplicki Guy"



"Cliché ARSIA - Czaplicki Guy"



Nasal discharges and erosions





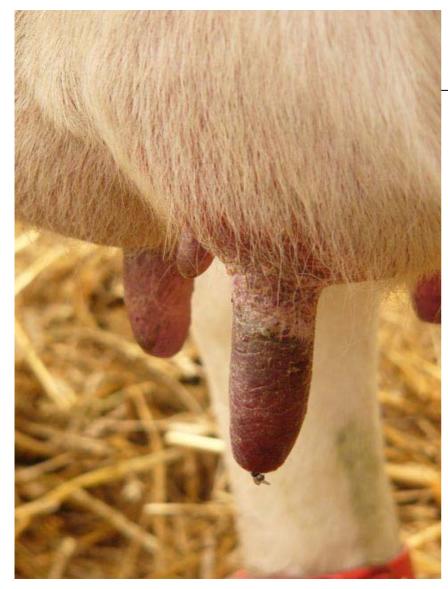


Oedema of uther and teats

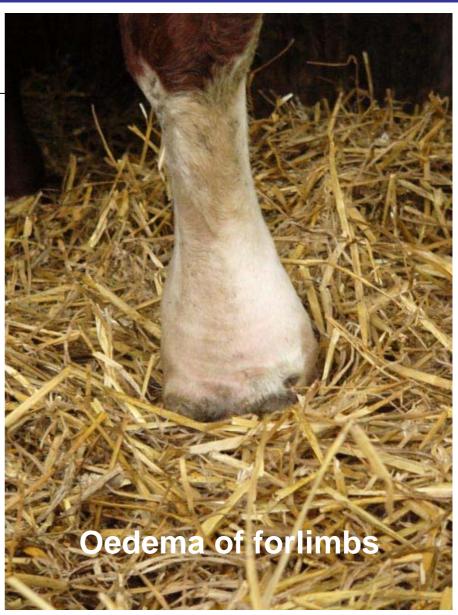


"Cliché ARSIA - Czaplicki Guy"





"Cliché ARSIA - Czaplicki Guy"



General clinical findings (1)



					General	clinical sy	mptomes		
species	date of first symptomes	number of sick animas	fever	Digest	Resp	Nerv	skin / hoof	Musc	Repr
В	30/07/06	4	Χ	Х	Χ		Х	Х	
В	Début juin	30		Х	Х		Х		Х
В	07/08/06	3	Χ	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
S	07/08/06	2	Χ	Х	Х	Х	Х		
S	18/08/06	2		Х	Х	Х			
В	20/07/06	3		Х	Х	Х	Х		Х
В	11/08/06	1			Х		Х		
В	20/07/06	2	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		
S	11/08/06	1	Х	Х	Х	Х			
S		1							
S		1							
S									
В		1							
В		1							
В	11/08/06	2	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		
В	11/08/06	1	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	
В	04/08/06	5	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		
		60							

overall sickness and mortality



overall sickness and mortality										
number of herds	species	number of animals in the holding	sick animals in the holding	%	number animals that died	%				
12	В	1354	57	4,2	2	0,1				
10	S	231	17	7,4	2	0,9				

ISOLATION of the VIRUS



- CODA (nat. ref. labo)
 - sample taken in the 18th of august
 - Confirmation of virusisolation on Saturday
 26th
- BTV serotype 8
- Further growth → samples will be send to other EU-labs



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Mesures in the different zones

20 km area

- Stand still for all resident ruminants.
- Inventory of all animals in the herd
- Ruminants must be:
 - Treated with insecticides.
 - If possible → confined from: [dusk - 1 hour] till [dawn + 1 hour];
- The buildings and their surroundings must be treated regularly with authorised insecticides
- Semen, ova and embryo's may not be brought outside the zone



Mesures in the different zones

- The rest of the territory of Belgium = protection zone (since 25th august 00.01h)
 - Ruminants may not leave the zone (= export ban)
 - Animals for slaughter
 - may enter the 20 km zone if direct transport to slaughterhouse
 - Inventory of all animals in the herd
 - Semen, ova and embryos may not be brought outside the zone
 - Advise to keep ruminants inside or to treat them with insecticides



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Sampling and tests

Suspicion within the 20 km zone

- Only test ELISA
 - POSITIVE = confirmation
 - NEGATIVE = 2nd monster after 8 days

Suspicion within the protection zone

- Test ELISA and
- Test PCR



Sampling and tests

- Suspicion within the protection zone
 - ELISA negative // PCR negative
 - negative
 - ELISA positive // PCR positive
 - Confirmation
 - ELISA negative // PCR positive
 - Confirmation
 - ELISA positive // PCR negative
 - further research



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- Spanish expertise



- 22nd august 2006
 - Dr. Luis ROMERO
 - Dr. Javier LUCIENTES

- Visit on 3 positive farms
- Meeting with the Belgian experts and scientific comitee



- Suggested actions (priorities):
 - Capture & determination of the vector (limited time)
 - Determination on BT serotype
 - Serology
 - outside the 20 km zone
 - In-farm prevalency
 - Serology on historical samples (establishing index case)



- Suggested actions:
 - Serological surveillance program
 - Entomological surveillance program

Co-ordination with NL-GER-LUX



- How the virus got here?
 - 3 hypotheses:
- 1. Wind?
- 2. Movement of infected ruminants?
- 3. Vector carried over by other animals?
 - Horses?



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- Screening



Organisation of the screening

1. Objectives:

 To establish the BLT infection status in the Belgian protection zone;

 The BLT infections will be established separately for the different provinces (9) which are included in the protection zone.



Organisation of the screening

- Sampling conform OIE
 - 95% confidence
 - Detecting a seroconversion incidence of 2% in cattle
 - 150* bovins per province

^{*} assuming a 100% sensitivity and specificity of the ELISA test (based on the results of the VAR reflab)



Organisation of the screening

- Criteria for sampled cattle:
 - The holding to which the animals belong is not included in the 20km zone.
 - The animals where not housed during the night during June and August 2006.
 - The animals where not treated with insecticides during June and August 2006 (in preference dairy cattle are sampled)
 - The animals have at least 12 months of age.
 - Animals on pasture in the vicinity of brooks, creeks, rivulets, etc. are preferentially sampled.
 - The farmer is able to present (capture) the animals for sampling.



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- Actions concerning the vector



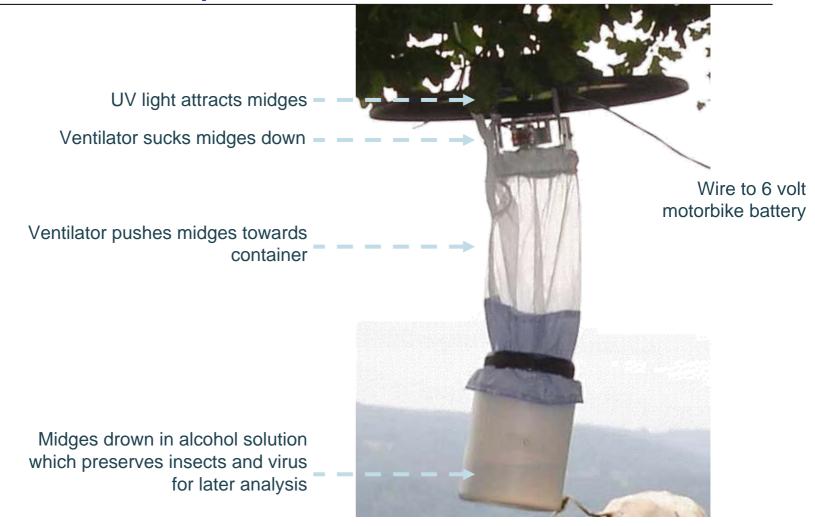
Actions concerning the vector

 No previous studies in Belgium on Culicoides

- Spain has send 5 Culicoides traps
- Installation 26th of August
 - Traps placed on 2 farms with outbreak
 - Province of Liege



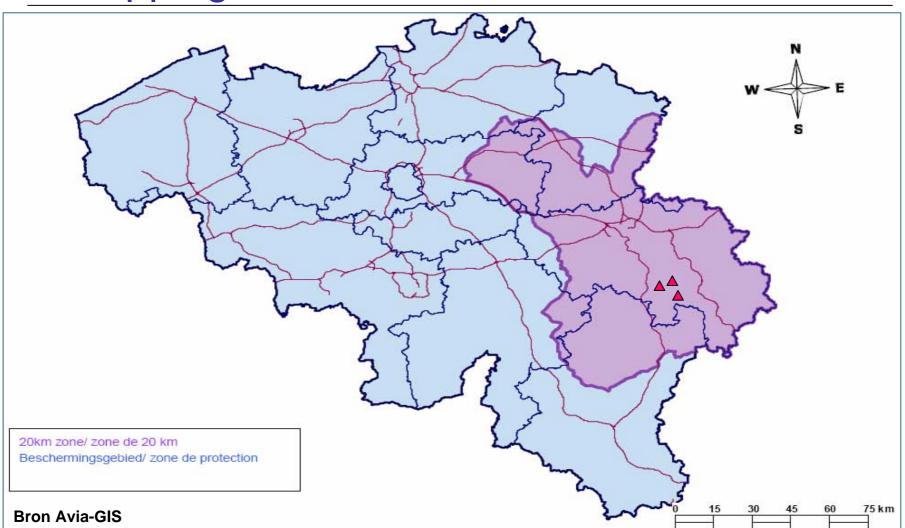
Culicoides trap



Bron Avia-GIS

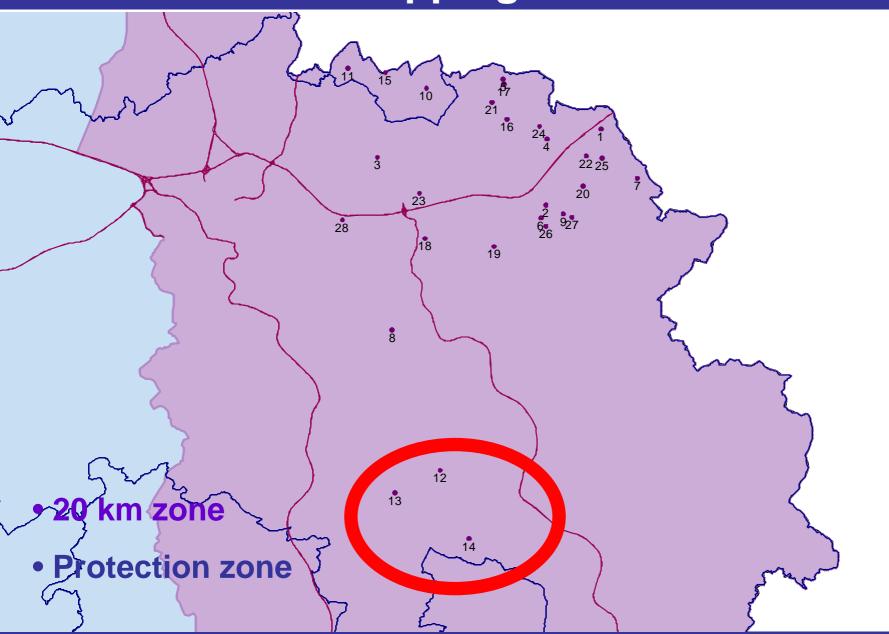


Trapping area



Trapping area







Trapping sites







Water
Presence of organic material
Presence of cattle

Traps harvested every two days New trapping sites if negative

Bron Avia-GIS



ONGOING ACTIONS

- Surveillance outside 20 km zone
- Vector capture
- Epidemiological research
 - Historical samples
 - Traces
- In-farm
 - Supplementary sampling on positive farms
- Coordination with NL-LUX-GER-Com



Website

www.afsca.be

Bluetongue

(french)



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1. Biological samples used:

For antibody detection: blood taken on dry blood tubes for serum

For virus detection:

- animal alive: whole blood taken on blood tubes with EDTA
- dead animal/slaughter: spleen or lesions of the mucosa



2. Antibody detection

2.1 Antibody test 1:

Blue tongue competition ant-VP7 ELISA kit from ID.VET

2.2 Antibody test 2:

Blue tongue Virus Antibody Test Kit, ELISA from VMRD



2.3 Controls used in both kits

- 1) Positive and negative kit control
- 2) Weak positive (home made)
- 3) Negative bovine serum
- 4) OIE strong positive reference serum (USDA)
- 5) OIE weak positive reference serum (USDA)
- 6) AGID strong positive serum (USDA)
- 7) AGID weak positive serum (USDA)
- 8) Positive goat serum (CIRAD)



3. Virus detection

3.1 Nucleic acids extraction and denaturizing.

3.2 RT-qPCR specific for blue tongue virus

- 3.2.1 Fluorogenic RT-qPCR specific for segment 1
- 3.2.2 Fluorogenic RT-qPCR specific for segment 5













Mesures in the different zones

150 km area

- Ruminants may not leave the 150 km zone
- Ruminants may enter the 100 km zone
- Animals for slaughter
 - may enter the 20 km zone, direct transport to slaughterhouse
 - may enter the free zone, direct transport to slaughterhouse
- Inventory of all animals in the herd
- Semen, ova and embryo's may not be brought outside the zone
- Advise to keep ruminants inside or to treat them with insecticides



BLUE TONGUE Belgium

Situation in ruminants SCOFCAH, Brussels, August, 28 th 2006

Further evolution

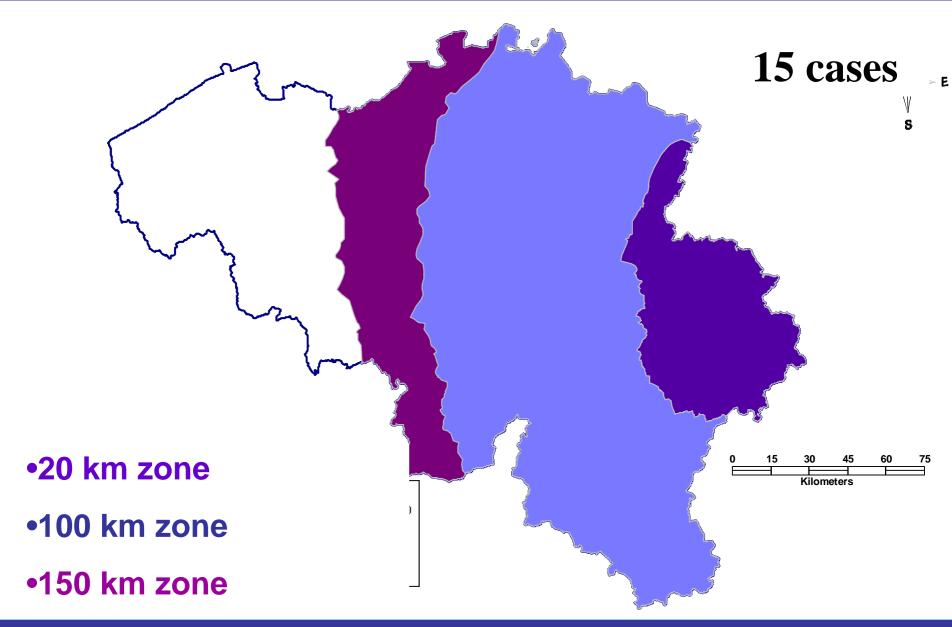


Situation on 2006-08-19

cases		19th	TOTAL
Confirmed	SHEEP	4	11
	BOVINS	7	
Suspected	SHEEP		0
	BOVINS		

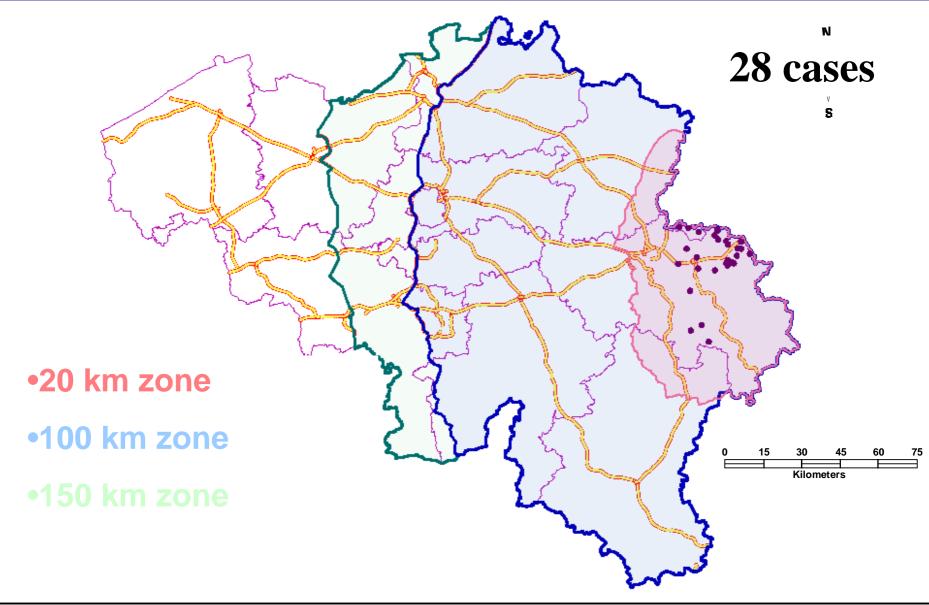
Adaption 100km zone 2006-08-22





Zones since 2006-08-24 - 14.00h





New 20 km 2006-08-22



