Norwegian Veterinary Institute

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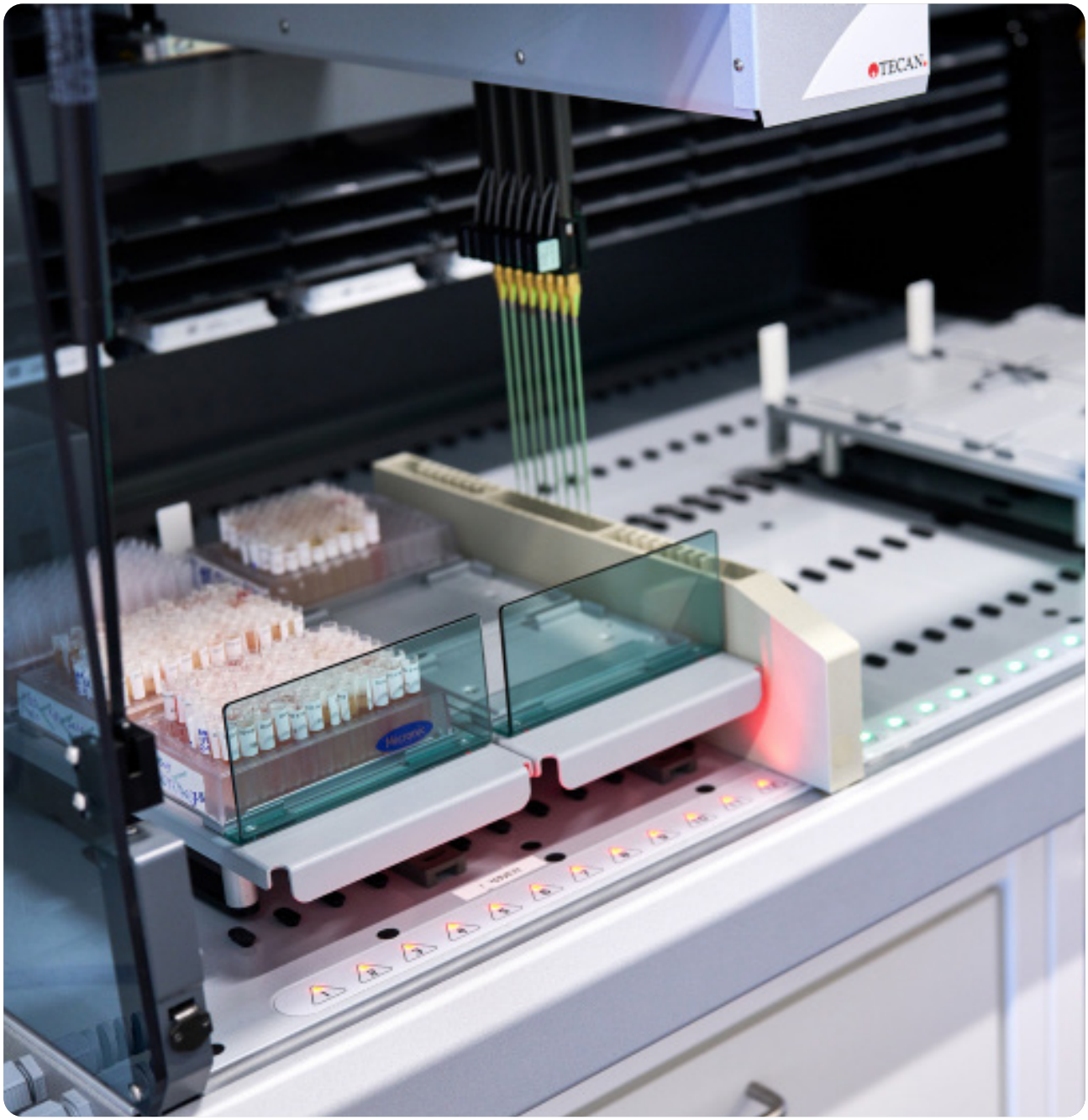

Surveillance Programmes 2021 – Summary of results

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Authors

Merete Hofshagen, Berit Heier, Kari Norheim, Gro Johannessen

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Merete Hofshagen, Director of Animal Health, Animal Welfare and Food Safety, Norwegian Veterinary Institute

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Content

Background

In Norway, there is extensive active surveillance regarding terrestrial and aquatic animal diseases, feed- and food safety. Data from these official surveillance programmes is basis for the evaluation of occurrence of disease in a population, and documents that Norway complies with legal commitments in relation to international agreements. The programmes contribute to healthy animals and safe food, and document the Norwegian status in these areas. The Norwegian Food Safety Authority is responsible for deciding which programmes to finance, and for the majority of surveillance programmes, the Norwegian Veterinary Institute assists with planning, analyses and reporting.

This summary report presents results from the majority of the surveillance programmes coordinated by the Norwegian Veterinary Institute, except for a few programmes where the results are too complicated to be presented in a simple table.

Detailed results for all programmes are presented in the annual reports, which can be found at www.vetinst.no

Fish

In addition to the programmes presented in Table 1, the programmes «Health monitoring of wild anadromous salmonids», "*Aphanomyces astaci*", "*Gyrodactylus salaris* in Drammenselva" and «Resistance to chemotherapeutants in salmon lice» were also included in 2021. The results from these programmes are too complicated to be presented Table 1.

Table 1. Results for 2021 for programmes regarding aquatic animal health.

Category	Programme	Positive	Analysed[1]
Salmonids - farmed	VHS and IHN[2] - salmon	0	33 sites (166 ind.)
	VHS and IHN – rainbow trout, brown trout	0	29 sites (482 ind.[3])
	VHS and IHN – lumpfish	0	2 sites (6 ind.)
	ISA[2] - HPR0 - hatcheries	8[4]	78 sites
	Gyrodactylus salaris - hatcheries	0	89 sites (3 010 ind.)
Salmonids - wild	VHS and IHN – pink salmon	0	183 ind.
	Gyrodactylus salaris – surveillance rivers	0	72 rivers (2 412 ind.)
	Gyrodactylus salaris – post treatment surveill. rivers	0	4 rivers, 3 lakes (1 131 ind.)

[1] Number of sites, rivers and/or individual fishes (ind.).
[2] VHS = viral haemorrhagic septicaemia, IHN = infectious haematopoietic necrosis, ILA = infectious salmon anemia
[3] 482 for IHN, 242 for VHS,
[4] The pathogenic variant of the virus (ISAV HPRdel) was not detected.

Food and feed

In addition to the programmes presented in Table 2, the programmes “Feed for animals”, “Radioactivity in food”, “Pathogens in fresh produce” and “Food with high microbiological risks” were also included in 2021. The results from all these programmes are too complicated to be presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Results for 2021 for programmes regarding food- and feed-safety

Category	Programme	Positive	Analysed
Cattle	*Salmonella* – carcass swabs	0	3 172
Swine	*Salmonella* - carcass swabs	1	2 833
Poultry	*Campylobacter* – broiler flocks	110	1 891
Meat	*Salmonella* – crushed meat	1	3 145

Terrestrial animals

In addition to the programmes presented in Table 3, the programmes “NORM-VET» (antimicrobial resistance and usage), “*Mycoplasma bovis*” and “Surveillance in wild boars” were also included in 2021. The results from these programmes are too complicated to be presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Results for 2021 for programmes regarding terrestrial animal health

Category	Programme	Positive	Analysed[1]
Cattle	BVD (bovine virus diarrhoea) – bulk milk	0	1 212 herds
	BVD (bovine virus diarrhoea) – suckler cows	0	1 413 herds
	EBL (enzootic bovine leukosis) – bulk milk	0	1 212 herds
	EBL (enzootic bovine leukosis) – suckler cows	0	1 413 herds (3 952 ind.)
	IBR (infectious bovine rhinotracheitis – bulk milk	0	1 212 herds
	IBR (infectious bovine rhinotracheitis) – suckler cows	0	1 413 herds (3 952 ind.)
	Brucella abortus	0	34 herds (106 ind.)
	Mycoplasma bovis	0	9 herds (45 ind.)
	Bluetongue virus	0	547 herds
	Tuberculosis	0	5 ind.
	Paratuberculosis	0	187 herds (931 ind.)
	BSE (bovine spongiform encefalopathy)	0	7 034 ind.
	Salmonella – lymph nodes	0	3 327 ind.
Sheep	*Brucella melitensis*	0	3 118 herds (9 028 ind.)
	Maedi	0	3 123 herds (9 089 ind.)
	Foot rot	0	82 herds (128 ind.) (114 000 inspected at slaughter)
	Scrapie	8	20 206 ind.
Goat	*Brucella melitensis*	0	52 herds (1 540 ind.)
	CAE	2	52 herds (1 540 ind.)
	Scrapie	0	542 ind.
Camelides	Tuberculosis	0	2 ind.
	Psoroptes ovis	0	60 herds (271 ind.)
	Paratuberculosis	0	90 herds (259 ind.)

Category	Programme	Positive	Analysed[1]
Swine	AD (Aujeszkys disease)	0	521 herds (4 012 ind.)
	TGE (transmissible gastroenteritis)	0	
	PED (porcine epidemic diarrhoea)	0	
	PRCV (porcine respiratory coronavirus)	39 % of herds	
	PRRS (porcine respiratory and reproductive syndr.)	0	
	Influenza A (H1N1pdm09 – pandemic influenza)	20 % of herds	
	MRSA	0	763 herds
	Salmonella - herds	0	72 herds
	Salmonella – lymph nodes	1	3 079 ind.
Poultry[2]	ILT (infectious laryngotracheitis) - broilers	0	69 flocks (2 100 ind.)
	ILT (infectious laryngotracheitis) - layers	0	10 flocks (300 ind.)
	ART (avian rhinotracheitis)	0	52 flocks (1 709 ind.)
	AI (avian influenza)	0	221 flocks (2 749 ind.)
	Salmonella – breeding flocks	0	255 flocks
	Salmonella – non breeders	1	6 181 flocks
Wildlife	Cervides – CWD (chronic wasting disease)	3	21 661 ind.
	Cervides (incl. farmed deer) - Tuberculosis	0	0 ind.
	Fox, wolves, raccoon dog – *Echinococcus multilocularis*	0	511 foxes, 20 wolves
	AI (avian influenza), wild birds	38 HPAI	391 ind.

[1] Number of herds, flocks and/or individual animals (ind.).

[2] The programme on Campylobacter in broilers is presented in Table 2.

Health and well-being for animals and people

Norwegian Veterinary Institute

Ås ▪ Sandnes ▪ Bergen ▪ Trondheim ▪ Harstad ▪ Tromsø

postmottak@vetinst.no

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