

Surveillance programmes

Summary of results 2015

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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 surveillance programmes coordinated by the Norwegian Veterinary Institute, except results from three programmes; «NORM-VET» (antimicrobial resistance and usage), «Health monitoring of wild anadromous salmonids» og «Resistance to chemotherapeutants in salmon lice». The results from these three programmes are not easily presented in such a summary report.

The results from all programmes are more closely presented in the annual reports which can be found at www.vetinst.no.

Fish

Table 1. Results for 2015 for programmes regarding aquatic animal health.

Category	Programme	Positive	Analysed
Salmonids farmed	VHS (viral haemorrhagic septicaemia) - salmon	0	141 sites (596 animals)
	VHS (viral haemorrhagic septicaemia) - rainbow trout	0	59 sites (516 animals)
	IHN (infectious haematopoietic necrosis) - salmon	0	141 sites (596 animals)
	IHN (infectious haematopoietic necrosis) - rainbow trout	0	4 sites (13 animals)
	PRVom (Virus Y) - salmon	0	2 sites (18 animals)
	PRVom (Virus Y) - rainbow trout	9 sites	60 sites (680 animals)
	PD (pancreas disease)	1 sites	54 sites (3 712 animals)
	<i>Gyrodactylus salaris</i> - hatcheries	0	106 sites (3 651 animals)
Salmonids wild	<i>Gyrodactylus salaris</i> - surveillance rivers	0	69 rivers (2 320 animals)
	<i>Gyrodactylus salaris</i> - post treatment surveill. rivers	0	12 rivers (1 385 animals)
	<i>Gyrodactylus salaris</i> - Tyrifjorden (2014+2015)	0	388 animals

Food and feed

Table 2. Results for 2015 for programmes regarding feed- and food safety.

Category	Programme	Positive	Analysed
Cattle	<i>Salmonella</i> - carcass swabs	0	3 191 carcasses
Swine	<i>Salmonella</i> - carcass swabs	0	3 186 carcasses
Poultry	<i>Campylobacter</i> - broilers	93 flocks	2 133 flocks
Meat	<i>Salmonella</i> - crushed meat	0	3 005 samples
Food and feed	GMO (genetically modified organisms)	3	134 samples
Feed	Wet feed - ruminants, swine (mycology, trichoth.)	13*	29 samples
	Cereals (trichothecenes)	**	101 samples
	Compound feed - ruminants (aflatoxin)	0	38 samples
	Maize (aflatoxin, fumonisin)	2 (aflatoxin)	13 samples
	Compound feed - swine (mycotoxins)	**	30 samples

* Reduced/unacceptable hygienic quality, ** It's not possible to state "positive" in a table like this.

Terrestrial animals

Tabell 3. Results for 2015 for programmes regarding terrestrial animal health.

Category	Programme	Positive	Analysed
Cattle	BVD (bovine virus diarrhoea) - bulk milk	0	1 178 herds
	EBL (enzootic bovine leukosis) - bulk milk	0	1 176 herds
	IBR (infectious bovine rhinotracheitis) - bulk milk	0	1 176 herds
	BVD (bovine virus diarrhoea) - suckler cows	0	1 206 herds
	EBL (enzootic bovine leukosis) - suckler cows	0	3 704 animals in 1 206 herds
	IBR (infectious bovine rhinotracheitis) - suckler cows	0	3 698 animals
	<i>Brucella abortus</i>	0	113 animals in 51 herds
	Blåtunge	0	504 herds
	Tuberculosis	0	2 animals
	Paratuberculosis	1	290 animals in 60 herds
	BSE (bovine spongiform encefalopathy)	1 (atypical BSE)	6 781 animals in 4 323 herds
	<i>Salmonella</i> - lymph nodes	0	3 277 animals
Sheep	Paratuberculosis	0	392 animals in 40 herds
	<i>Brucella melitensis</i>	0	9 418 animals in 3 353 herds
	Maedi	0	9 442 animals in 3 357 herds
	Foot rot	3 herds	221 animals in 99 herds (92 500 inspected at slaughter)
	Scrapie	10	14 319 animals
Sheep/goats	CAE (caprine arthritis-encephalitis)	2 herds	214 sheep + 95 goats in 8 herds
Goats	Paratuberculosis	1	874 animals in 103 herds
	<i>Brucella</i>	0	3 048 animals in 97 herds
	Scrapie	0	481 animals
Camelids	Tuberculosis	0	0
	Paratuberculosis	0	662 animals in 237 herds
Swine	AD (Aujeszky's disease)	0	3 764 animals in 568 herds
	TGE (transmissible gastroenteritis)	0	
	PED (porcine epidemic diarrhoea)	0	
	PRCV (porcine respiratory coronavirus)	0	
	PRRS (porcine respiratory and reproductive syndrome)	0	
	Influenza A (H1N1pdm09 - pandemic influenza)	49 % of herds	
	MRSA	4 herds	821 herds
	<i>Salmonella</i> - herds	0	87 herds
	<i>Salmonella</i> - lymph nodes	0	3 186 animals
Poultry*	ILT (infectious laryngotracheitis) - broilers	0	79 flocks (2 400 animals)
	ILT (infectious laryngotracheitis) - layers	0	13 flocks (390 animals)
	ART (avian rhinotracheitis)	0	52 flocks (1 560 animals)
	AI (avian influenza)	0	218 flocks (2 829 animals)
	<i>Salmonella</i> - breeding flocks	0	261 flocks
	<i>Salmonella</i> - non breeders	1 flock	5 752 flocks
Wildlife	Deer - CWD (chronic wasting disease)	0	19
	Deer - Tuberculosis	0	0
	Fox, wolves, racoon dog - <i>Echinococcus multilocularis</i>	0	523 foxes, 4 wolves

* The programme on *Campylobacter* in broilers is presented in Table 2.