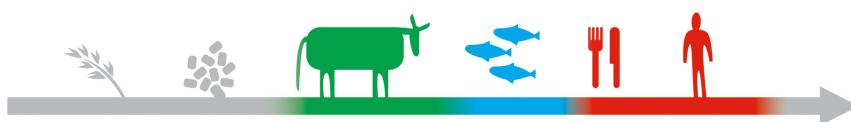


Surveillance programmes 2018 - Summary of results



Veterinærinstituttet
Norwegian Veterinary Institute

Mattilsynet

Surveillance Programmes 2018 – Summary of results

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Authors

Merete Hofshagen, Ståle Sviland, Anne-Gerd
Gjevre, Mona Torp

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Kirkemo

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, were the programmes «Health monitoring of wild anadromous salmonids», "*Aphanomyces astaci*" and «Resistance to chemotherapeutants in salmon lice» also included in 2018. The results from these programmes are too complicated to be presented in a simple table.

Table 1. Results for 2018 for programmes regarding aquatic animal health.

Category	Programme	Positive	Analysed*
Salmonids - farmed	VHS (viral haemorrhagic septicaemia) - salmon	0	38 sites (200 ind.)
	VHS (viral haemorrhagic septicaemia) - rainbow trout	0	16 sites (133 ind.)
	VHS (viral haemorrhagic septicaemia) - lumpfish	0	14 sites (95 ind.)
	IHN (infectious haematopoietic necrosis) - salmon	0	39 sites (205 ind.)
	IHN (infectious haematopoietic necrosis) - rainbow trout	0	16 sites (133 ind.)
	ISA (infectious salmon anemia) in ILAV free segments - salmon	0**	28 sites (5 810 ind.)
	ISA (infectious salmon anemia) in ILAV control segments - salmon, rainbow trout	0***	144 sites (20 563 ind.)
	<i>Renibacterium. salmoninarum</i> - salmon	0	36 sites (3 533 ind.)
	<i>Renibacterium. salmoninarum</i> - rainbow trout	0	7 sites (348 ind.)
	<i>Gyrodactylus salaris</i> - hatcheries	0	97 sites (3 301 ind.)
Salmonids - wild	<i>Gyrodactylus salaris</i> - surveillance rivers	0	77 rivers (2 615 ind.)
	<i>Gyrodactylus salaris</i> - post treatment surveill. rivers	0	11 rivers (1 363 ind.)
	<i>Gyrodactylus salaris</i> - Drammenselva catchment	0	86 ind.

* Number of sites, rivers and/or individual fishes (ind.).

** ISAV HPR0 detected in 5 sites.

*** ISAV HPR0 detected in 29 sites.

Food and feed

In addition to the programmes presented in Table 2, the programmes “Feed for animals”, “GMO”, “Microbial control of pasteurised and unpasteurised milk products” and “Radioactivity in food” were also included in 2018. The multiannual programme “Infectious agents in food of vegetable origin” was also included in 2018 and the results from this programme will be reported when the programme has finished. The results from all these programmes are too complicated to be presented in a simple table.

Table 2. Results for 2017 for programmes regarding food- and feed-safety.

Category	Programme	Positive	Analysed
Cattle	<i>Salmonella</i> - carcass swabs	1	3 100
Swine	<i>Salmonella</i> - carcass swabs	2	3 198
Poultry	<i>Campylobacter</i> - broiler flocks	126	1 986
Poultry	<i>Campylobacter</i> - broiler flocks older than 50 days	45	104
Meat	<i>Salmonella</i> - crushed meat	1	3 052

Terrestrial animals

In addition to the programmes presented in Table 3, the programmes “NORM-VET» (antimicrobial resistance and usage) and “Imported dogs” were also included in 2018. The results from these programmes are too complicated to be presented in a simple table.

Table 3. Results for 2018 for programmes regarding terrestrial animal health.

Category	Programme	Positive	Analysed*
Cattle	BVD (bovine virus diarrhoea) - bulk milk	0	1 131 herds
	BVD (bovine virus diarrhoea) - suckler cows	0	1 341 herds
	EBL (enzootic bovine leukosis) - bulk milk	0	1 131 herds
	EBL (enzootic bovine leukosis) - suckler cows	0	1 341 herds (4 153 ind.)
	IBR (infectious bovine rhinotracheitis) - bulk milk	0	1 131 herds
	IBR (infectious bovine rhinotracheitis) - suckler cows	0	1 341 herds (4 153 ind.)
	<i>Brucella abortus</i>	0	56 herds (139 ind.)
	Schmallenbergvirus	0	56 herds (139 ind.)
	Bluetongue	0	505 herds
	Tuberculosis	0	1 ind.
	Paratuberculosis	0	93 herds (461 ind.)
	BSE (bovine spongiform encephalopathy)	0	6 327 ind.
	<i>Salmonella</i> - lymph nodes	2	3 194 ind.
Sheep	Paratuberculosis	0	42 herds (413 ind.)
	<i>Brucella melitensis</i>	0	3 267 herds (8 636 ind.)
	Maedi	0	3 282 herds (8 685 ind.)
	Foot rot	1	81 herds (152 ind.) (124 000 inspected at slaughter)
	Scrapie	8	17 788 ind.
Goat	Paratuberculosis	0	124 herds (983 ind.)
	<i>Brucella melitensis</i>	0	61 herds (1 691 ind.)
	CAE	1	61 herds (1 663 ind.)
	Scrapie	0	346 ind.
Camelides	Tuberculosis	0	9 ind.
	Paratuberculosis	0	195 herds (621 ind.)
	<i>Psoroptes ovis</i> (passive + active surveillance)	0+3 herds (0+4 ind.)	11+174 herds (12+823 ind.)
Swine	AD (Aujeszky's disease)	0	533 herds (3 598 ind.)
	TGE (transmissible gastroenteritis)	0	
	PED (porcine epidemic diarrhoea)	0	
	PRCV (porcine respiratory coronavirus)	12 % of herds	
	PRRS (porcine respiratory and reproductive syndr.)	0	
	Influenza A (H1N1pdm09 - pandemic influenza)	25 % of herds	
	MRSA	0	716 herds
	<i>Salmonella</i> - herds	0	83 herds
	<i>Salmonella</i> - lymph nodes	3	3 124 ind.
Poultry**	ILT (infectious laryngotracheitis) - broilers	0	60 flocks (1 800 ind.)
	ILT (infectious laryngotracheitis) - layers	0	23 flocks (690 ind.)
	ART (avian rhinotracheitis)	0	45 flocks (1 350 ind.)
	AI (avian influenza)	0	183 flocks (2 104 ind.)
	<i>Salmonella</i> - breeding flocks	0	166 flocks
	<i>Salmonella</i> - non breeders	3	5 415 flocks
Wildlife	Cervides - CWD (chronic wasting disease)	6	33 658 ind.
	Cervides (incl. farmed deer) - Tuberculosis	0	0 ind.
	Fox, wolves, raccoon dog - <i>Echinococcus multilocularis</i>	0	536 foxes, 34 wolves
	Fox - French heartworm - <i>Angiostrongylus vasorum</i>	4	67 ind.
	AI (avian influenza), wild birds	41 (0 HPAI)	507 ind.

* * Number of herds, flocks and/or individual animals (ind.).

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

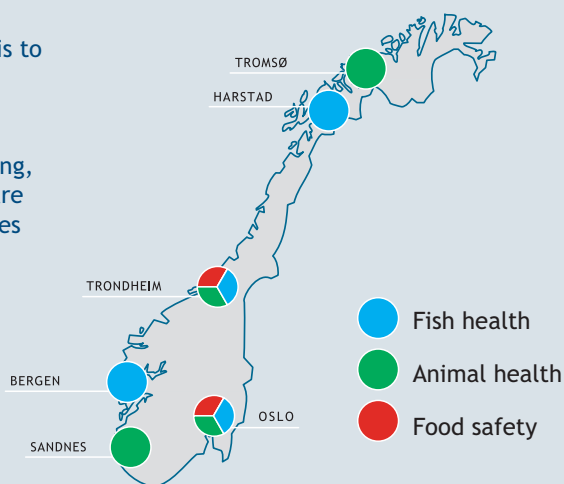
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The Norwegian Veterinary Institute is a national research institute that operates in the fields of animal and fish health, food safety and feed hygiene; its primary task is to provide the authorities with independently generated knowledge.

Emergency preparedness, diagnostic services, monitoring, reference functions, consulting, and risk assessments are all important areas of activity. Our products and services include research results and reports, analyses and diagnoses, studies and advice.

The Norwegian Veterinary Institute's central laboratory and administration lie in Oslo, and we operate regional laboratories in Sandnes, Bergen, Trondheim, Harstad and Tromsø.

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Animal health



Food safety



Oslo
postmottak@vetinst.no

Trondheim
vit@vetinst.no

Sandnes
vis@vetinst.no

Bergen
post.vib@vetinst.no

Harstad
vih@vetinst.no

Tromsø
vitr@vetinst.no

www.vetinst.no



Veterinærinstituttet
Norwegian Veterinary Institute