



Surveillance Programmes 2019 - Summary of results



Comissioned by



Surveillance Programmes 2019 - Summary of results

Innhold

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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 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», «ILA and BKD», «*Aphanomyces astaci*» and «Resistance to chemotherapeutants in salmon lice» were also included in 2019. The results from these programmes are too complicated to be presented Table 1.

Table 1. Results for 2019 for programmes regarding aquatic animal health.

Category	Programme	Positive	Analysed ¹
Salmonids - farmed	VHS and IHN ² - salmon	0	48 sites (266 ind.)
	VHS and IHN - rainbow trout	0	19 sites (161 ind.)
	VHS - lumpfish	0	43 ind.
	IHN - lumpfish	0	39 ind.
	ISA ³ - HPRO - hatcheries	5	74 sites
	<i>Gyrodactylus salaris</i> - hatcheries	0	94 sites (3 095 ind.)
Salmonids - wild	VHS and IHN - salmon	0	22 ind.
	VHS and IHN -pink salmon	0	60 ind.
	<i>Gyrodactylus salaris</i> - surveillance rivers	1	71 rivers (2 297 ind.)
	<i>Gyrodactylus salaris</i> - post treatment surveill. rivers	0	11 rivers (1 455 ind.)

¹ Number of sites, rivers and/or individual fishes (ind.).

² VHS = viral haemorrhagic septicaemia, IHN = infectious haematopoietic necrosis

³ ISA = Infectious salmon anemia.

Food and feed

In addition to the programmes presented in Table 2, the programmes “Feed for animals”, “Consequences of increased import of roughage in 2018”, “GMO”, “Radioactivity in food” and “Food with high microbiological risks” were also included in 2019. The programme “Food with high microbiological risks” included two parts; “*Listeria monocytogenes* in ready-to-eat food” and “Pathogenic *Yersinia enterocolitica* in Norwegian pork”.

The multiannual programme “Infectious agents in food of vegetable origin” was also included in 2019 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 Table 2.

Table 2. Results for 2019 for programmes regarding food- and feed-safety.

Category	Programme	Positive	Analysed
Cattle	<i>Salmonella</i> - carcass swabs	0	3 122
Swine	<i>Salmonella</i> - carcass swabs	0	3 314
Poultry	<i>Campylobacter</i> - broiler flocks	103	2 018
Meat	<i>Salmonella</i> - crushed meat	2	3 082

Terrestrial animals

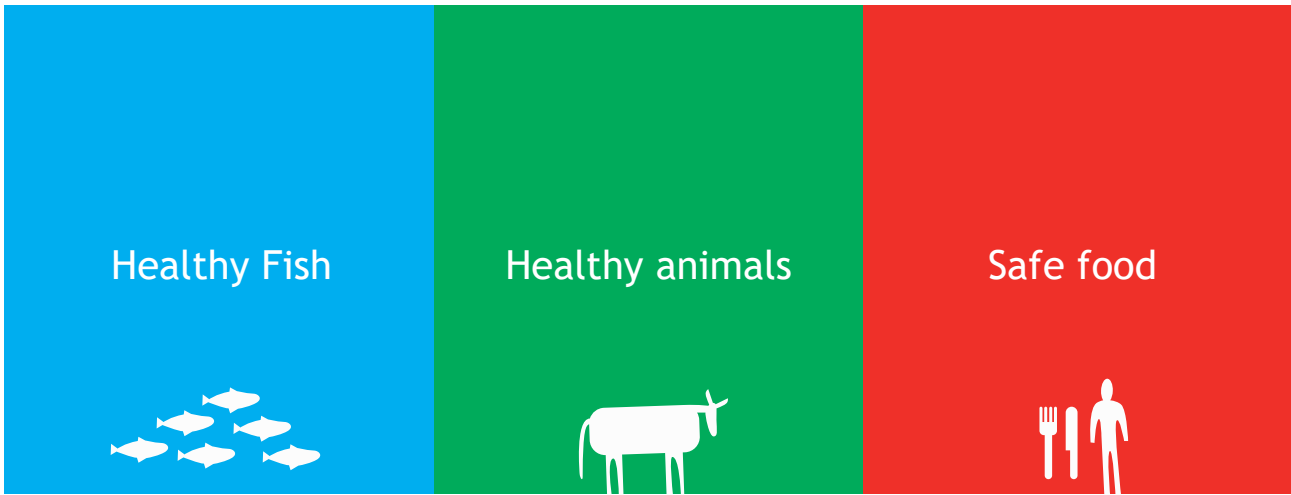
In addition to the programmes presented in Table 3, the programmes “NORM-VET» (antimicrobial resistance and usage) and “Surveillance in wild boars” were also included in 2019. The results from these programmes are too complicated to be presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Results for 2019 for programmes regarding terrestrial animal health.

Category	Programme	Positive	Analysed ¹
Cattle	BVD (bovine virus diarrhoea) - bulk milk	0	1 071 herds
	BVD (bovine virus diarrhoea) - suckler cows	0	1 328 herds
	EBL (enzootic bovine leukosis) - bulk milk	0	1 071 herds
	EBL (enzootic bovine leukosis) - suckler cows	0	1 328 herds (4 124 ind.)
	IBR (infectious bovine rhinotracheitis) - bulk milk	0	1 071 herds
	IBR (infectious bovine rhinotracheitis) - suckler cows	0	1 328 herds (4 124 ind.)
	<i>Brucella abortus</i>	0	31 herds (104 ind.)
	Bluetongue virus	0	544 herds
	Tuberculosis	0	2 ind.
	Paratuberculosis	0	97 herds (475 ind.)
	BSE (bovine spongiform encefalopathy)	0	6 884 ind.
	<i>Salmonella</i> - lymph nodes	0	3 151 ind.
	Sheep	Paratuberculosis	0
<i>Brucella melitensis</i>		0	3 259 herds (8 951 ind.)
Maedi		1	3 264 herds (8 993 ind.)
Foot rot		1 (herd)	116 herds (176 ind.) (118 000 inspected at slaughter)
Scrapie		10	18 693 ind.
Goat	Paratuberculosis	0	86 herds (701 ind.)
	<i>Brucella melitensis</i>	0	58 herds (1 751 ind.)
	CAE	1	58 herds (1 751 ind.)
	Scrapie	0	672 ind.
Camelides	Tuberculosis	0	5 ind.
	Paratuberculosis	0	229 herds (668 ind.)
	<i>Psoroptes ovis</i> (passive + active surveillance)	0+1 herds (0+1 ind.)	6+75 herds (10+294 ind.)
Swine	AD (Aujeszky's disease)	0	545 herds (3 838 ind.)
	TGE (transmissible gastroenteritis)	0	
	PED (porcine epidemic diarrhoea)	0	
	PRCV (porcine respiratory coronavirus)	22 % of herds	
	PRRS (porcine respiratory and reproductive syndr.)	0	
	Influenza A (H1N1pdm09 - pandemic influenza)	28 % of herds	
	MRSA	1	722 herds
	<i>Salmonella</i> - herds	0	77 herds
	<i>Salmonella</i> - lymph nodes	2	3 419 ind.
Poultry ²	ILT (infectious laryngotracheitis) - broilers	0	68 flocks (2 035 ind.)
	ILT (infectious laryngotracheitis) - layers	0	9 flocks (270 ind.)
	ART (avian rhinotracheitis)	0	49 flocks (1 448 ind.)
	AI (avian influenza)	0	199 flocks (2 502 ind.)
	<i>Salmonella</i> - breeding flocks	0	253 flocks
	<i>Salmonella</i> - non breeders	2	5 767 flocks
Wildlife	Cervides - CWD (chronic wasting disease)	2	30 147 ind.
	Cervides (incl. farmed deer) - Tuberculosis	0	0 ind.
	Fox, wolves, raccoon dog - <i>Echinococcus multilocularis</i>	0	541 foxes, 18 wolves
	Fox - French heartworm - <i>Angiostrongylus vasorum</i>	8	300 ind.
	AI (avian influenza), wild birds	34 (0 HPAI)	511 ind.

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

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



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