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Surveillance Programmes 2020 - Summary of results

REPORT 64B/2021

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Authors

Merete Hofshagen, Berit Heier, Kari Norheim, Gro Johannessen

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Merete Hofshagen, Director of Animal Health 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», "ISA and BKD", "*Aphanomyces astaci*", "*Gyrodactylus salaris* in Drammenselva" and «Resistance to chemotherapeutants in salmon lice» were also included in 2020. The results from these programmes are too complicated to be presented Table 1.

***Table 1**. Results for 2020 for programmes regarding aquatic animal health.*

Category	Programme	Positive	Analysed[1]
Salmonids - farmed	VHS and IHN[2] - salmon	0	58 sites (294 ind.)
	VHS and IHN – rainbow trout	0	23 sites (196 ind.)
	VHS and IHN – lumpfish	0	6 sites (29 ind.)
	ISA[3] - HPR0 - hatcheries	6[4]	42 sites
	Gyrodactylus salaris - hatcheries	0	87 sites (2 901 ind.)
Salmonids - wild	VHS and IHN – pink salmon	0	15 ind.
	Gyrodactylus salaris – surveillance rivers	0	71 rivers (2 375 ind.)
	Gyrodactylus salaris – post treatment surveill. rivers	0	5 rivers (775 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.*
[4] *The pathogenic variant of the virus (ISAV HPRdel) ws not detected.*

Food and feed

In addition to the programmes presented in Table 2, the programmes "Feed for animals", "GMO", "Radioactivity in food" and "Food with high microbiological risks" were also included in 2020.

The programme "Food with high microbiological risks" included two parts; "*Listeria monocytogenes* in ready-to-eat food" and "Pathogenic *E. coli* in fermented sausages". The part «*Listeria monocytogenes* in ready-to-eat food» is part of a multi-annual programme and the results will be published when the programmes is finalised. The resultats from the part «Pathogenic *E. coli* in fermented sausages» is publisert in a separate report (NVI report 12 – 2022).

The results from all these programmes are too complicated to be presented in Table 2.

***Table 2**. Results for 2020 for programmes regarding food- and feed-safety*

Category	Programme	Positive	Analysed
Cattle	*Salmonella* – carcass swabs	0	2 865
Swine	*Salmonella* - carcass swabs	1	3 040
Poultry	*Campylobacter* – broiler flocks	115	1 893
Meat	*Salmonella* – crushed meat	3	2 785

Terrestrial animals

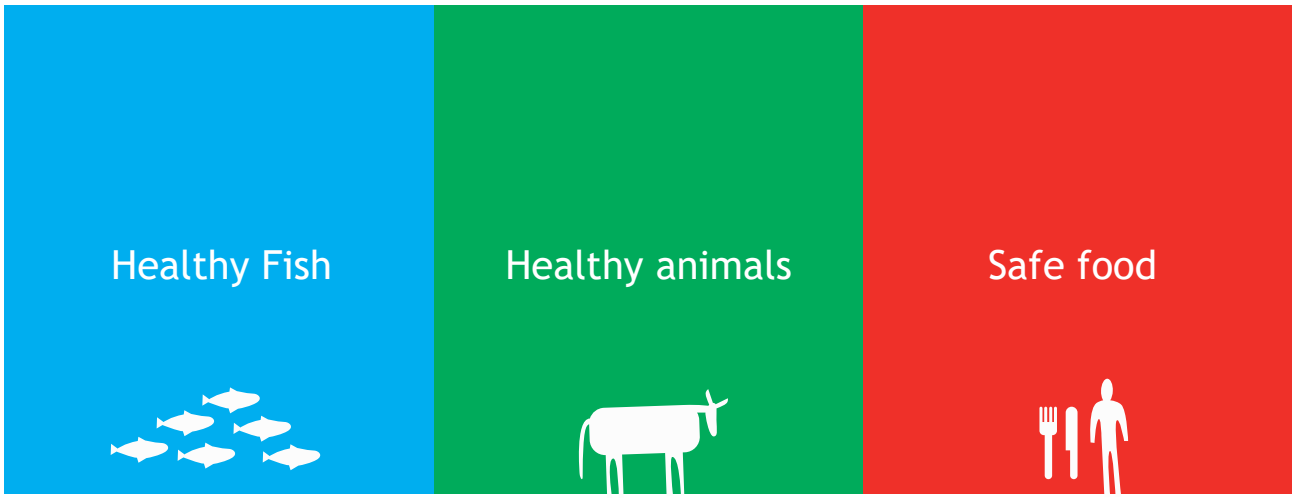
In addition to the programmes presented in Table 3, the programmes “NORM-VET» (antimicrobial resistance and usage), “*Mycoplasma bovis*” and “Surveillance in wild boars” were also included in 2020. The results from these programmes are too complicated to be presented in Table 3.

***Table 3**. Results for 2020 for programmes regarding terrestrial animal health*

Category	Programme	Positive	Analysed[1]
Cattle	BVD (bovine virus diarrhoea) – bulk milk	0	1 169 herds
	BVD (bovine virus diarrhoea) – suckler cows	0	1 258 herds
	EBL (enzootic bovine leukosis) – bulk milk	0	1 169 herds
	EBL (enzootic bovine leukosis) – suckler cows	0	1 258 herds (3 709 ind.)
	IBR (infectious bovine rhinotracheitis – bulk milk	0	1 169 herds
	IBR (infectious bovine rhinotracheitis) – suckler cows	0	1 258 herds (3 709 ind.)
	Brucella abortus	0	43 herds (128 ind.)
	Schmallenberg-virus	28	486 herds
	Bluetongue virus	0	486 herds
	Tuberculosis	0	2 ind.
	Paratuberculosis	0	189 herds (941 ind.)
	BSE (bovine spongiform encefalopathy)	0	6 691 ind.
	Salmonella – lymph nodes	3	2 973 ind.
Sheep	*Brucella melitensis*	0	2 927 herds (8 701 ind.)
	Maedi	0	2 927 herds (8 701 ind.)
	Foot rot	0	78 herds (134 ind.) (96 200 inspected at slaughter)
	Scrapie	12	17 809 ind.
Goat	Paratuberculosis	0	64 herds (558 ind.)
	Brucella melitensis	0	215 herds (1 498 ind.)
	CAE	0	50 herds (1 443 ind.)
	Scrapie	0	593 ind.
Camelides	Tuberculosis	0	5 ind.
	Paratuberculosis	0	3 herds (3 ind.)
Swine	AD (Aujeszkys disease)	0	527 herds (3 851 ind.)
	TGE (transmissible gastroenteritis)	0	
	PED (porcine epidemic diarrhoea)	0	
	PRCV (porcine respiratory coronavirus)	35 % of herds	
	PRRS (porcine respiratory and reproductive syndr.)	0	
	Influenza A (H1N1pdm09 – pandemic influenza)	24 % of herds	
	MRSA	0	641 herds
	Salmonella - herds	0	78 herds
	Salmonella – lymph nodes	1	3 245 ind.

Category	Programme	Positive	Analysed[1]
Poultry[2]	ILT (infectious laryngotracheitis) - broilers	0	74 flocks (2 219 ind.)
	ILT (infectious laryngotracheitis) - layers	0	6 flocks (180 ind.)
	ART (avian rhinotracheitis)	0	54 flocks (1 619 ind.)
	AI (avian influenza)	0	197 flocks (2 410 ind.)
	Salmonella – breeding flocks	0	261 flocks
	Salmonella – non breeders	1	5 785 flocks
Wildlife	Cervides – CWD (chronic wasting disease)	2	22 528 ind.
	Cervides (incl. farmed deer) - Tuberculosis	0	0 ind.
	Fox, wolves, raccoon dog – *Echinococcus multilocularis*	0	532 foxes, 20 wolves
	AI (avian influenza), wild birds	47 (4 HPAI)	498 ind.

[1] Number of herds, flocks and/or individual animals (ind.).
[2] The programme on *Campylobacter* in broilers is presented in Table 2.



Scientifically ambitious, forward-looking and collaborative- for one health!

Veterinærinstituttet
Norwegian Veterinary Institute

Ås Trondheim Sandnes Bergen Harstad Tromsø

postmottak@vetinst.no
www.vetinst.no