

## FEEVA Summary of Infectious Diseases 2012

### 1. Which government agency is responsible for infectious and contagious disease surveillance in your country?

Austria	Bundesministerium für Gesundheit (BMG)	<a href="http://www.bmgfj.gv.at">www.bmgfj.gv.at</a>
Belgium	Federal public service: health, food chain safety and environment:	<a href="http://www.health.fgov.be">www.health.fgov.be</a>
Denmark	Danish Veterinary and Food Administration	<a href="http://www.dvfa.dk">www.dvfa.dk</a>
France	<p>In France, there are 3 control and official classification levels of infectious and contagious diseases surveillance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the MRLC (maladies réputées légalement contagieuses : officially and legally recognized infectious diseases). Prevention, survey and survey are under control of Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery (MAF) with the assistance of sanitary veterinarians (officially mandated).</li> <li>- The MDO (maladies à déclaration obligatoire) : occurrences of these diseases must be reported to the MAF, but sanitary police are conducted by equine industry.</li> <li>- The others diseases are only diagnosed and controlled by equine industry and praticionners.</li> </ul> <p>For the two first categories, the MAF could be helped by national reference laboratories and agreed laboratories with official agreements for diagnosis. (in attached files MLRC and MDO list)</p> <p>Practitioners and equine industry and professional association have also created the RESPE (réseau d'épidémiosurveillance en pathologie équine or French network for epidemiosurveillance of equine diseases</p>	<a href="http://www.agriculture.gouv.fr">www.agriculture.gouv.fr</a> / <a href="http://www.respe.net">www.respe.net</a>
Germany	Federal ministry for nutrition, agriculture and consumer protection	<a href="http://www.bmelv.de">www.bmelv.de</a>
Hungary	MgSzH ÁDI: Central Agricultural Office (CAO)– The Veterinary Diagnostic Directorate	<a href="http://www.mgszh.gov.hu/">http://www.mgszh.gov.hu/</a> <a href="http://www.oai.hu">http://www.oai.hu</a>
Latvia		<a href="http://www.pvd.gov.lv">www.pvd.gov.lv</a>

FEEVA Summary of Infectious Diseases 2012

Netherlands	Voedsel en Waren Autoriteit Ministerie van Landbouw	<a href="http://www.vwa.nl">www.vwa.nl</a> <a href="http://www.lnv.nl">www.lnv.nl</a>
Spain	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Medio Rural y Marino,	<a href="http://www.marm.es/">www.marm.es/</a> and <a href="http://www.mapa.es/es/ganaderia">www.mapa.es/es/ganaderia.</a>
UK	Department of the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) <i>Note:</i> this is a statutory responsibility and is restricted to those notifiable equine diseases listed in UK legislation (the Infectious Diseases of Horses Order 1987) and in Council Directives 90/426/EC and 92/35/EC. Defra has no statutory responsibility for surveillance of other diseases and there are thus no coordinated surveillance or reporting programmes for non-notifiable diseases in the UK	<a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk">www.defra.gov.uk</a>
Italy	Ministero della Salute	<a href="http://www.ministerosalute.it">www.ministerosalute.it</a>
Finland 2012	Finnish Food Safety Authority (Evira)	<a href="http://www.evira.fi">www.evira.fi</a>
Sweden 2012		<a href="http://www.jordbruksverket.se">www.jordbruksverket.se</a> (regulations) AND <a href="http://www.sva.se">www.sva.se</a> (expert function)
Portugal 2012	Food and Veterinary General Office	( <a href="http://www.dgv.min-agricultura.pt">www.dgv.min-agricultura.pt</a> )
Switzerland 2012	FVO in Switzerland, see <a href="http://www.bvet.admin.ch">www.bvet.admin.ch</a> , for notifiable diseases according to the animal health ordinance (AHO; SR 916.401);	link to French version: <a href="http://www.admin.ch/ch/f/rs/c916_401.html">http://www.admin.ch/ch/f/rs/c916_401.html</a>

## FEEVA Summary of Infectious Diseases 2012

2. Which exotic (non-endemic) diseases are subject to statutory surveillance and control measures (please list)?

Austria	All notifiable diseases persuade to EU-legislation (§ 16 TSG, relevant for horses: Wut (Rabies), Milzbrand (anthrax), Rotz (glanders), Beschälseuche (Dourine), Räude (mange), IA, Pferdepest (Afr. HS), stom. Ves.,
Belgium	There was a working group for the non-endemic diseases in horses where several diseases were mentioned such as West Nile, Infectious Anaemia, Equine Viral Arteritis. No specific statutory surveillance of control measures are presently available.
Denmark	The only statutory surveillance for exotic equine diseases is the passive surveillance for notifiable disease. Most equine diseases listed by the OIE are exotic diseases in Denmark and also notifiable. Which diseases that are notifiable can be accessed from page 2 and 3 of our Monthly Animal Health Reports (see <a href="http://www.uk.foedevarestyrelsen.dk/AnimalHealth/Monthly_animal_health_report">http://www.uk.foedevarestyrelsen.dk/AnimalHealth/Monthly_animal_health_report</a> ) and information on statutory control measures for each disease can be accessed via World Animal Health Information Database (see <a href="http://www.oie.int/wahis/public.php?page=home">http://www.oie.int/wahis/public.php?page=home</a> ).
France	Liste des MLRC et MDO (see list in Annexe)
Germany	Encephalitic diseases: EEE, WEE, VEE (the only ones listed as far as I remember, confirmation will follow) Control measures? By importation certifications according to EU legislation also for African Horse Sickness
Hungary	Dourine Glanders Equine Infectious Anaemia
Latvia	Exotic diseases specific to horses are not subjected to state surveillance programs. Control of such diseases is included in veterinary (health) certification, which should be fulfilled and signed in case of animal movement from one state to another.
Netherlands	Afrikaanse paardenpest ( African Horse sickness) Bluetongue Swine fever Foot and Mouth disease Infectious avian influenza Rabies
Spain	There is a (the first in our history) draft regulation on equine diseases, actually on review by the regional governments, centered on Equine Viral Arteritis, and CEMO. Unfortunately, it doesn't take into account the recommendations of the Codes of Practices from the HBLB. On the other hand, it establishes the general equine diseases surveillance and notification (OIE) plan, with many comments from our organization.
UK	African Horse Sickness; Anthrax; Contagious Equine Metritis; Dourine; Epizootic Lymphangitis; Equine Viral Arteritis; Equine

FEEVA Summary of Infectious Diseases 2012

	Viral Encephalitides; Equine Infectious Anaemia; Glanders and Farcy; Rabies; West Nile Virus. Further information can be found at <a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/diseases/notifiable/index.htm">http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/diseases/notifiable/index.htm</a>
Italy	<b>Exotic diseases:</b> Anthrax, Glanders; Dourine; African Horse Sickness; VEE; West Nile disease; <b>Non Exotic diseases:</b> EEE, WEE, Rabies; Vesicular Stomatitis; EIA; Equine Viral Arteritis; Contagious Equine Metritis; Tuberculosis; Equine Influenza; Equine herpes virus diseases; Epizootic Lymphangitis; Salmonellosis; Leptospirosis; Anaplasmosis; Mange
Finland 2012	CEM is the only equine infectious disease that has a surveillance program in Finland. All breeding stallions must be sampled for <i>T. Equigenitalis</i> .
Sweden 2012	None (equine) right now, but certain diseases are notifiable on suspicion and disease control measures (see *-marked diseases) are regulated in national as well as European regulations/directives. Following diseases are notifiable according to SJVFS 2012:24, K4: West Nile fever* Eastern equine encephalomyelitis (EEE)*, Japanese encephalitis (JE)*, African horse sickness*, Western equine encephalomyelitis (WEE)*, Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis (VEE)*, other encephalitis, Contagious equine metritis (CEM), Dourine, Equine infectious anemia (EIA), Equine influenza, Ekin piroplasmos/theilerios, Ekin piroplasmos/babesios, equine herpes virus type 1 (EHV-1, abortion, central nervous form), Glanders, Equine viral arteritis (EVA), Horse pox, Scabies, Strangles.
Portugal 2012	African Horse Sickness West Nile Fever
Switzerland 2012	The following diseases concerning equines are notifiable by Swiss law: AHS, Vesicular Stomatitis, Dourine, EEE, WEE, VEE, EIA, EVA, CEM, Anthrax, Glanders, Rabies, Tuberculosis, Leptospirosis, Salmonellosis, Cryptosporidiosis, Toxoplasmosis, Trichinellosis, West Nile Fever; see also <a href="http://www.bvet.admin.ch/gesundheit_tiere/03541/03550/index.html?lang=de">http://www.bvet.admin.ch/gesundheit_tiere/03541/03550/index.html?lang=de</a>

## FEEVA Summary of Infectious Diseases 2012

3. Does this responsibility include endemic disease surveillance? If so, which endemic diseases are included?

Austria	Yes	MANCP (multiannual national control plan) persuade to EU-legislation
Belgium		See 2
Denmark	No	
France	No	
Germany	NO	There' s a little program to be run this year in one country for EIA. Dead horses are going to be tested for it.
Hungary	NO	
Latvia		Equine infectious anemia (EIA) is included in annual state surveillance program of animal infectious diseases. Each horse must be tested annually (serology). Since 2009 every horse should be tested once per three years.
Netherlands		Bluetongue
Spain	No	
UK	No	Defra does not conduct endemic disease surveillance: its statutory remit is restricted to non-endemic (exotic) infectious disease. Non-government passive surveillance schemes are run by the equine industry (see below)
Italy		West Nile; EIA; In Stallion before breed season: Equine Viral Arteritis; EHV-1 EHV-4; Glanders; Contagious Equine Metritis;
Finland 2012	No	
Sweden 2012		No, except for the notification system (see K4) and short term surveys. However, The National Institute (SVA) has a responsibility for an overall surveillance of endemic equine diseases, mainly contagious diseases. Some of the diseases listed above (point 2) are endemic: strangles, equine influenza, EHV-1, equine viral arteritis (sporadic cases), CEM (sporadic cases).
Portugal 2012	Yes.	But there are no endemic diseases officially under surveillance. Equine Contagious Metritis is the only one that is under some surveillance but at request from the import/export chain needs.
Switzerland 2012	Yes	if the endemic disease is notifiable (ie Salmonellosis).

## FEEVA Summary of Infectious Diseases 2012

4. Does your country have surveillance measures in place for endemic equine diseases (infectious and/or non-infectious diseases)? If so, please give details of the measures and schemes that are in place together with details (including websites) of the responsible authorities. How is this surveillance funded?

Austria	Acc Q2	No endemic horse diseases in Austria
Belgium	See 2	
Denmark	No	
France		RESPE assumes a surveillance of some endemic equine diseases, with 440 voluntary vet practitioners and diagnosis labs. For positive cases, webmail alerts are sent to all the members. RESPE has just created a college of sanitary crisis and information delivery. RESPE also runs a SMS notification and alert system for practitioners to submit and receive alerts.
Germany	None!	
Hungary	No	Only for scientific reasons
Latvia		EIA is sporadic disease, one or two cases per year is detected during sero-surveillance. No clinical signs are observed in these cases.  Food and Veterinary Service recommends euthanizing the positive animal. No compensation measures are in place.  Eradication measures of equine infectious anemia must be determined in Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers. Such regulations are prepared by Ministry of Agriculture and approved by Cabinet of Ministers. REGULATION IS NOT APPROVED SO FAR.
Netherlands		A contingency plan has been drawn up for African Horse sickness ; the horse industry is working out a surveillance plan. Futhermore authorities are looking into the possible risks involved with West Nile and Infectious Anemia. No plans have been made recently.
Spain	No	
UK 2012	Yes	The UK's Equine Health and Welfare Strategy specifies endemic disease surveillance as a key objective and a pre-requisite for defining equine welfare <a href="http://www.equinehealthandwelfarestrategy.co.uk/downloads/">http://www.equinehealthandwelfarestrategy.co.uk/downloads/</a> 1. The UK has an industry-led surveillance programme for infectious endemic diseases and is run in partnership with Defra. The scheme is voluntary and the 18 participating laboratories submit laboratory results quarterly to the Animal Health Trust which acts as a collating centre. The AHT has been running a commercially-funded (Schering Plough) influenza surveillance programme with practitioners and these data are also included in the above scheme. The results are published quarterly as the AHT/Defra/BEVA Quarterly

FEEVA Summary of Infectious Diseases 2012

		<p>Disease Reports <a href="http://www.aht.org.uk/equine_disease.html">http://www.aht.org.uk/equine_disease.html</a>. Funding for this scheme comes from the AHT, BEVA and Defra. This is a passive surveillance programme.</p> <p>2. The UK does not have a coordinated surveillance programme for non-infectious endemic diseases but a consortium of UK horse charities led by the Blue Cross ran a pilot data collection exercise in 2008 . Syndromic surveys ('National Equine Health Surveys) have been run every 6 months since 2008 providing owner-reported data on prevalence of disease syndromes.</p>
Italy	yes	<p>EIA; Coggin test every horse up than 6 month excluded slaughter horses; isolation till death or euthanasia. (Minimum 500 meters from others horses)</p> <p>Equine Viral Artheritis: Exclusion from breed for serological positive and shedding stallions</p> <p>EHV1-4: if abortion or respiratory cases in a farm or increase of antibody titers the stallion will be removed from this breeder season and blockade of equine transport</p> <p><a href="http://www.ministerosalute.it">www.ministerosalute.it</a></p>
Finland 2012		<p>There is a project just starting on equine infectious diseases that is run by Evira and co-financed by the Finnish Ministry of Forest and Agriculture (Makera- fund). The project is targeting to sample about 800 horses, mainly horses imported to Finland. The diseases included are EIA, WNV, EVA, EHV1, EHV4, EI, rabies and strangles</p>
Sweden 2012		<p>There is no active surveillance except the notification system and short term surveys, but there is a passive surveillance of endemic diseases, including monitoring submitted samples to the laboratories at National Veterinary institute (SVA), and keeping continuous contact with equine veterinarians in the field, the horse industry, and other authorities.</p> <p>There is a regulation for breeding stallions used for AI. The stallions must be tested for CEM and EVA before they are allowed to enter an AI breeding program. The owners pay the cost.</p>
Portugal 2012	No	<p>There are no plans for endemic equine diseases.</p>
Switzerland 2012		<p>If endemic diseases are notifiable by swiss legislation, measures in place are stated in the animal health ordinance (link to French version <a href="http://www.admin.ch/ch/f/rs/c916_401.html">http://www.admin.ch/ch/f/rs/c916_401.html</a>). In addition, there is a passive voluntary monitoring system called EQUINELLA in place for equine infectious diseases that are not legally notifiable (e.g. equine influenza, EHV, strangles, piroplasmosis). Cases reported in Equinella are published once a week on the FVO homepage <a href="https://www.infosm.bvet.admin.ch/public/bulletin/aktuell">https://www.infosm.bvet.admin.ch/public/bulletin/aktuell</a> on the bottom of the page. This system is currently being re-evaluated due to a very low participation and a possible re-launch is being prepared, see <a href="http://www.equinella.ch">www.equinella.ch</a>. For further information about this project please contact: <a href="mailto:franziska.wohlfender@vetsuisse.unibe.ch">franziska.wohlfender@vetsuisse.unibe.ch</a>. Reporting is voluntary and not funded. The publication of the data is covered by the FVO. Future funding will be discussed depending on the new concept.</p>

## FEEVA Summary of Infectious Diseases 2012

5. Does your country have generic risk assessments and contingency plans in place for equine exotic diseases? If so, please provide the links to the relevant website(s).

Austria	Acc Q2	there are EU- conform contingency plans for all animal diseases according to article 2
Belgium	NO	
Denmark	Yes	Yes, the generic contingency plan: Strategi- og ressourceplan (in Danish). It can be downloaded at: <a href="http://www.foedevarestyrelsen.dk/Dyresundhed/Veterinaert_beredskab/Beredskabsplaner/">http://www.foedevarestyrelsen.dk/Dyresundhed/Veterinaert_beredskab/Beredskabsplaner/</a>
France	Yes	Yes, for the MRLC and for importation.
Germany	None!	
Hungary		Legal measures for the diagnosis and control of animal infectious diseases are regulated by the Veterinary Statute (41/1997. (V. 28.) FM), <a href="http://www.fvm.hu/doc/upload/200407/41_1997_fm.pdf">http://www.fvm.hu/doc/upload/200407/41_1997_fm.pdf</a>
Latvia	No	There is Contingency plan in place - so called "general part" where responsibilities of personell of Food and Veterinary Service and other institution are detected. Updated version is available only in Latvian on FVS website.
Netherlands		<a href="http://www.lnv.nl">www.lnv.nl</a> in relation to AHS
Spain	No	
UK	Yes	<a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk">www.defra.gov.uk</a> Generic equine risk assessments and contingency plans have been prepared but disease-specific risk assessments and contingency plans have not been formulated. Defra also produces risk assessments in response to disease outbreaks abroad but these relate mainly to food animal, not equine, diseases. A list of risk assessments can be found at <a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/diseases/monitoring/poa.htm">http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/diseases/monitoring/poa.htm</a> A more detailed equine disease risk assessment and contingency plan was devised by Defra (Specified Type Equine Exotic Diseases) in 2005 but has been withdrawn due to its complexity.
Italy	no	
Finland 2012	No	
Sweden 2012		<a href="http://www.jordbruksverket.se">www.jordbruksverket.se</a>
Portugal 2012		Yes. There are generic contingency plans for African Horse Sickness which have a common branch to other generic diseases not equine exclusive.(AHS) <a href="http://www.dgv.min-agricultura.pt/portal/page/portal/DGV/genericos?generico=1066474&amp;cboui=1066474">http://www.dgv.min-agricultura.pt/portal/page/portal/DGV/genericos?generico=1066474&amp;cboui=1066474</a> (WNF) <a href="http://www.dgv.min-agricultura.pt/portal/page/portal/DGV/genericos?generico=1066474&amp;cboui=1066474">http://www.dgv.min-agricultura.pt/portal/page/portal/DGV/genericos?generico=1066474&amp;cboui=1066474</a>
Switzerland 2012		Contingency plans do exist for highly contagious diseases/ high-impact disease. In the case of equines there is one for African horse sickness (which is published for the cantonal veterinary offices on a closed website).



## FEEVA Summary of Infectious Diseases 2012

6. Does your country have disease-specific risk assessments and contingency plans in place for equine exotic diseases? If so, please provide the links to the relevant website(s).

Austria	YES	No websites
Belgium	NO	
Denmark	Yes	Yes, a contingency plan for African horse sickness (in Danish), which can be downloaded at: <a href="http://www.foedevarestyrelsen.dk/Dyresundhed/Veterinaert_beredskab/Beredskabsplaner/">http://www.foedevarestyrelsen.dk/Dyresundhed/Veterinaert_beredskab/Beredskabsplaner/</a>
France	Yes	Yes, for the MRLC and for importation.
Germany	None!	
Hungary		Legal measures for the diagnosis and control of animal infectious diseases are regulated by the Veterinary Statute (41/1997. (V. 28.) FM), <a href="http://www.fvm.hu/doc/upload/200407/41_1997_fm.pdf">http://www.fvm.hu/doc/upload/200407/41_1997_fm.pdf</a>
Latvia	No	There is contingency plan in place for African horse sickness prepared as set in Council Directive
Netherlands		
Spain		For African Horse Sickness and West Nile Fever (in the later, mainly controlling birds) <a href="http://www.rasve.mapa.es">www.rasve.mapa.es</a>
UK 2012	Yes	A contingency plan for AHS written by an industry-led consortium which includes Defra representation has been completed and new AHS legislation came into force in 2012. Defra's contingency plans and countermeasures for other exotic disease are based on a generic plan which can be rapidly adapted to deal with tany of the notifiable diseases and the specific disease situation.
Italy	yes	West Nile; in some area will be controlled birds mosquitos and sentinel animals; serological and virological examinations: Now Italy is consider endemic
Finland 2012	No	
Sweden 2012		No, but right now there is a project on WNF to increase knowledge about the disease and how to deal with it if it turns up.
Portugal 2012		Yes. There are specific contingency plans for AHS and WNF. (AHS) <a href="http://www.dgv.min-agricultura.pt/portal/page/portal/DGV/genericos?generico=1066474&amp;cboui=1066474">http://www.dgv.min-agricultura.pt/portal/page/portal/DGV/genericos?generico=1066474&amp;cboui=1066474</a> (WNF) <a href="http://www.dgv.min-agricultura.pt/portal/page/portal/DGV/genericos?generico=1066474&amp;cboui=1066474">http://www.dgv.min-agricultura.pt/portal/page/portal/DGV/genericos?generico=1066474&amp;cboui=1066474</a>
Switzerland 2012		<a href="http://www.bvet.admin.ch/gesundheit_tiere/00315/00317/02600/index.html?lang=en">http://www.bvet.admin.ch/gesundheit_tiere/00315/00317/02600/index.html?lang=en</a> (Risk assessment for the import of horses from Romania; focus on EIA) <a href="http://www.bvet.admin.ch/themen/02794/02829/02913/index.html?lang=de">http://www.bvet.admin.ch/themen/02794/02829/02913/index.html?lang=de</a> (West Nile Fever, in German)

7. What mechanisms does your country have in place for equine industry consultation on exotic disease surveillance and contingency planning? Has your industry been involved in contingency planning measures?

Austria	“Equine industry” would be included in the case of diseases. According to the Austrian legislation public administration including disease control is organized by means of the “Bezirksverwaltungsbehörden” (district administration)
Belgium	The working group has been active and includes all relevant parties (Belgian confederation of the horse, Liga of the horse, Belgian Equine Practitioners Society, etc.)
Denmark	Yes, stakeholders are consulted in development of contingency policies, contingency exercises, etc.
France	Equine industry and professionals assume the surveillance of the MDO. In RESPE, equine industry are completely involved in disease surveillance (i.e. RESPE’s vice president is a stud manager).
Germany	None!
Hungary	The Authorities ( CAO)/ Ministry discuss with the representatives of equine industry in case of outbreak situations.
Latvia	There are neither strict mechanisms for such consultations neither there has been much of industry awareness.
Netherlands	The contingency plan for AHS is a concept for discussion at this moment.
Spain	Not until now
UK	The AHS initiative (see 6 above) is a new approach to disease contingency planning and is in line with Defra’s vision of shared responsibility and costs.
Italy	Ministero salute effort by Centro di referenza per le malattie degli equidi Istituto Zooprofilattico del Lazio e Toscana <a href="http://www.izslt.it/izs/">www.izslt.it/izs/</a>
Finland 2012	The Finnish Trotting and Breeding Association is involved in planning and implementing the ongoing Evira project on equine infectious diseases.
Sweden 2012	“The horse industry disease prevention committee” is a committee by the equine industry with focus on equine infectious diseases, biosecurity and doping, and The National Veterinary Institute participates in their regular meetings. SJV’s reference group for equine issues is a group where the Swedish Board of Agriculture invites the equine industry and the National Veterinary Institute (SVA) to regular meetings on all regulatory issues on horses. The National Veterinary Institute provides a web site with information on diseases and also cooperates in a web site directed to the equine industry, <a href="http://www.hastsverige.se">www.hastsverige.se</a> . The Swedish Board of Agriculture also has a web site <a href="http://www.sjv.se">www.sjv.se</a>
Portugal 2012	No. As far as we know there is no involvement of industry and in this plans and neither from the professional associations.
Switzerland 2012	<a href="http://www.bvet.admin.ch/gesundheit_tiere/00315/00317/02600/index.html?lang=en">http://www.bvet.admin.ch/gesundheit_tiere/00315/00317/02600/index.html?lang=en</a> (Risk assessment for the import of horses from Romania; focus on EIA) <a href="http://www.bvet.admin.ch/themen/02794/02829/02913/index.html?lang=de">http://www.bvet.admin.ch/themen/02794/02829/02913/index.html?lang=de</a> (West Nile Fever, in German)

## FEEVA Summary of Infectious Diseases 2012

8. How prepared is the veterinary profession in your country for an exotic disease incursion? What is the level of awareness and clinical diagnostic capability of .equine practitioners in your country?

Austria	Official District Veterinary Officers (DVO) are trained. Practitioners are informed by the Austrian "Tierärztekammer"
Belgium	Information is gradually given to all parties.
Denmark	
France	AVEF 's infectious disease commission started in 1999, creating a network of Equine Vet practitioner in order to improve the veterinary profession knowledge about exotic or emerging /re-emerging diseases incursion and other contagious equine diseases. During 2008, this network became an new association with all the professional of the equine Industry , with AVEF at the head of the board , and Avef and Respe continue to improve the scientific information of the professionals equine industry , the practitioner by website , annual meeting , etc ...
Germany	Only by communication in papers, meetings. More often recently.
Hungary	Veterinarians are professionally well-educated, and routinely submit samples for laboratory diagnosis in case of suspected exotic disease emergence. Equine practitioners are usually also well informed and aware.
Latvia	It depends on every individual as well as given disease (it is quite high for e.g. Foot and mouth disease, and, probably very low for West Nile virus). Equine practitioners constitute very small group – around 20 vets – with quite good awareness. Official laboratory support does not seem to be very strong
Netherlands	Special education has been given to a large number of equine vets concerning exotic equine diseases.
Spain	This is very difficult to asses. I presume not enough, and some feelings it is not a practitioner "matter"
UK	Difficult to judge. There has been considerable awareness raising over AHS in the veterinary media and at BEVA congresses since 2005 but awareness of other exotic diseases, with the probable exceptions of WNV and EIA, is probably not high. This is an area where national equine professional associations need to remain active
Italy	Difficult to judge. There has been considerable awareness at SIVE congresses. This is an area where national equine professional associations need to remain active.
Finland 2012	My personal opinion is that Finnish veterinarians are not well prepared for an equine exotic disease incursion. I think veterinarians are in general more aware of infectious threats to avian, bovine and pig industry. Equine practitioners use Evira lab for diagnosing infectious diseases and many send samples also to private labs abroad.
Sweden 2012	In general quite good, but we have now an influx of new veterinarians educated in other countries, and their knowledge may differ (but not investigated).
Portugal 2012	The practitioners are aware and have the skills to make diagnosis but are not effectively supported by laboratory confirmations and establishment of quick actions on the field. We consider that there is a urgent need to promote regular formation to equine practitioners to improve awareness and diagnostic skills.

Switzerland 2012	Difficult question. Criteria to evaluate preparedness could correlate with further education / lectures concerning this topic. The FVO offers courses for official vets and gives lectures at universities. In the private sector, some associations demand from its members a certain amount of further education per year (see homepage of SVPM: <a href="http://www.svpm-asme.ch/de/wb/fortbildungspflicht/merkblatt-svpm-zur-fortbildungspflicht.html">http://www.svpm-asme.ch/de/wb/fortbildungspflicht/merkblatt-svpm-zur-fortbildungspflicht.html</a> ). And there are certain publications (also for laymen) concerning disease awareness: <a href="http://www.vsp-fsec.ch/web/doku/default.htm">http://www.vsp-fsec.ch/web/doku/default.htm</a> <a href="http://www.pferdewoche.ch/aktuelle-themen/serie/">http://www.pferdewoche.ch/aktuelle-themen/serie/</a>
---------------------	---

## FEEVA Summary of Infectious Diseases 2012

9. What is the level of awareness and education of horse owners in your country about equine exotic diseases? What role does the veterinary profession in your country play in owner awareness/education?

Austria	There is regularly information and education from the Bundesfachverband für Reiten und Fahren (Austrian riding federation) about equine diseases (also exotic). Also the veterinary profession is part of owner awareness/education.
Belgium	Awareness for the owners is low. Only very recently a report on West Nile was spread in equine journals. Practitioners have info at national and international meetings but the education towards the owners is rather low (up to now no problems with these diseases)
Denmark	
France	The level is low, and the sensibility was sometimes excessive due to internet websites. Practitioners are daily actors of explanation and education to owners. The AVEF also organise annual meeting with veterinarians and owners . Some information concerning equine diseases could also be obtained trough the RESPE's website.
Germany	Through lay press. with veterinary input on different level.
Hungary	Veterinarians play central role in the knowledge dissemination amongst the horse owners on equine infectious and exotic diseases. Besides that, the Faculty of Veterinary Science organizes public courses on horse health and horse keeping.
Latvia	There is no formal owner's education regarding exotic diseases. Our Equine Veterinary Association has been involved in CE for the horse owners. But we have never concentrated on exotic diseases more than just plain (headline) information about it.
Netherlands	Very important role. The horse industry is assessing the possibilities to start an special information desk for equine owners but no such thing exists at this moment.
Spain	Very low. In both cases
UK	Moderate for AHS, low for others. In the UK veterinary practices are a primary source of owner education and advice and this route, together with the equine media, needs to be harnessed to improve owner awareness. There is a central role for equine veterinary practices here.
Italy	Very low In both cases. Practitioners are daily actors of explanation and education to owners.
Finland 2012	Awareness of horse owners should be improved and veterinarians as well as equine industry itself have a key role on that.
Sweden 2012	
Portugal 2012	Owner awareness and education is very low. Awareness usually comes to late as some cases are declared. Then there is a need to know more about the diseases and concern about their effects.

FEEVA Summary of Infectious Diseases 2012

	<p>The veterinary profession is poorly involved in general actions for the owners. The involvement in owner awareness/education comes from the daily field contact in the farms and equestrian facilities. We (AMVE) try to make some symposia for owners, breeders and riders but still haven't made one on equine exotic diseases. We were involved in a session organized by Pfizer on WNF when there were some cases reported in Portugal and the vaccine was to be introduced in the country. But it was only for veterinarians.</p>
Switzerland 2012	<p>Please see previous question In addition there are specific courses on equine husbandry (including infectious equine diseases) for horse professionals and interested people provided by several institutions <a href="http://www.agroscope.admin.ch/haras/04460/04746/index.html?lang=de">http://www.agroscope.admin.ch/haras/04460/04746/index.html?lang=de</a>(Equigard: and compulsory courses for horse owners/handlers/keepers <a href="http://www.bvet.admin.ch/themen/tierschutz/00739/02596/index.html?lang=de">http://www.bvet.admin.ch/themen/tierschutz/00739/02596/index.html?lang=de</a>). Part of this education is provided by veterinarians.</p>

FEEVA Summary of Infectious Diseases 2012

10. Are there public resource websites for exotic equine diseases in your country (if so please list)?

Austria	No
Belgium	No
Denmark	<a href="http://www.foedevarestyrelsen.dk/Dyresundhed/Dyresygdomme_og_zoonoser/Sygdomsoversigt">http://www.foedevarestyrelsen.dk/Dyresundhed/Dyresygdomme_og_zoonoser/Sygdomsoversigt</a> <a href="http://www.foedevarestyrelsen.dk/Dyresundhed/Dyresygdomme_og_zoonoser/Sygdomsoversigt/Afrikansk+hestepest">http://www.foedevarestyrelsen.dk/Dyresundhed/Dyresygdomme_og_zoonoser/Sygdomsoversigt/Afrikansk+hestepest</a> <a href="http://www.foedevarestyrelsen.dk/Dyresundhed/Dyresygdomme_og_zoonoser/Sygdomsoversigt/Dourine_ondartet_beskelersyge">http://www.foedevarestyrelsen.dk/Dyresundhed/Dyresygdomme_og_zoonoser/Sygdomsoversigt/Dourine_ondartet_beskelersyge</a> <a href="http://www.foedevarestyrelsen.dk/Dyresundhed/Dyresygdomme_og_zoonoser/Sygdomsoversigt/Equin_infektioes_anaemi/Forside.htm">http://www.foedevarestyrelsen.dk/Dyresundhed/Dyresygdomme_og_zoonoser/Sygdomsoversigt/Equin_infektioes_anaemi/Forside.htm</a> <a href="http://www.foedevarestyrelsen.dk/Dyresundhed/Dyresygdomme_og_zoonoser/Sygdomsoversigt/Hesteencephaliter/Forside.htm">http://www.foedevarestyrelsen.dk/Dyresundhed/Dyresygdomme_og_zoonoser/Sygdomsoversigt/Hesteencephaliter/Forside.htm</a> <a href="http://www.foedevarestyrelsen.dk/Dyresundhed/Dyresygdomme_og_zoonoser/Sygdomsoversigt/Snive/Forside.htm">http://www.foedevarestyrelsen.dk/Dyresundhed/Dyresygdomme_og_zoonoser/Sygdomsoversigt/Snive/Forside.htm</a>
France	In a near future, a new version of RESPE's website will be opened to the public
Germany	)? In case of occurrence from the federal ministries over different institutions (e.g. official labs) to local authorities.
Hungary	<a href="http://equissima.freeweb.hu/lobetegsegek.htm">http://equissima.freeweb.hu/lobetegsegek.htm</a> <a href="http://www.paci.hu/rendelo/rendelo.htm">http://www.paci.hu/rendelo/rendelo.htm</a> <a href="http://www.lovasok.hu/index.php?i=1362">http://www.lovasok.hu/index.php?i=1362</a> <a href="http://www.kisfedeles.hu/ParticleWiki/index.php?lang=hu&amp;page=L%F3betegs%E9gek">http://www.kisfedeles.hu/ParticleWiki/index.php?lang=hu&amp;page=L%F3betegs%E9gek</a> <a href="http://www.rebi-lovas-oldala.eoldal.hu/cikkek/lobetegsegek">http://www.rebi-lovas-oldala.eoldal.hu/cikkek/lobetegsegek</a> <a href="http://www.loeladas.hu/forum/viewtopic.php?f=25&amp;p=22">http://www.loeladas.hu/forum/viewtopic.php?f=25&amp;p=22</a> <a href="http://www.horsesdream.eoldal.hu/cikkek/lovakrol/_9829_gyakori-lobetegsegek__9829_">http://www.horsesdream.eoldal.hu/cikkek/lovakrol/_9829_gyakori-lobetegsegek__9829_</a> <a href="http://menes.lapunk.hu/?modul=oldal&amp;tartalom=320223&amp;PHPSESSID=3d24b6f51a0837077fa6e64466a82783">http://menes.lapunk.hu/?modul=oldal&amp;tartalom=320223&amp;PHPSESSID=3d24b6f51a0837077fa6e64466a82783</a>
Latvia	No, unfortunately
Netherlands	
Spain	NO
UK	www.defra.gov.uk is the main site for the public. Some of the media sites (www.horseandhound.co.uk) contain isolated information but there is no industry-maintained central repository of this kind of information. The British Horse Industry Confederation ( <a href="http://www.bhic.co.uk">www.bhic.co.uk</a> ) also has some information for horse owners.
Italy	<a href="http://www.izslt.it/izs/">http://www.izslt.it/izs/</a> <a href="http://www.ministerosalute.it">http://www.ministerosalute.it</a> <a href="http://62.123.162.33/siev/">http://62.123.162.33/siev/</a> <a href="http://62.123.162.29:900/">http://62.123.162.29:900/</a> <a href="http://sorveglianza.izs.it/emergenze/west_nile/emergenze.htm">http://sorveglianza.izs.it/emergenze/west_nile/emergenze.htm</a>
Finland 2012	Evira has a website that offers information in Finnish language about infectious exotic equine diseases

FEEVA Summary of Infectious Diseases 2012

	<a href="http://www.evira.fi/portal/fi/elaimet/elainten_terveys_ja_elaintaudit/elaintaudit/hevoset/">http://www.evira.fi/portal/fi/elaimet/elainten_terveys_ja_elaintaudit/elaintaudit/hevoset/</a>
Sweden 2012	
Portugal 2012	Yes. It's not an exclusive site on equine exotic diseases but is the site above mentioned: <a href="http://www.dgv.min-agricultura.pt">www.dgv.min-agricultura.pt</a>
Switzerland 2012	<p>Description of all diseases which are notifiable can be found on the FVO homepage, see <a href="http://www.bvet.admin.ch/gesundheit_tiere/03541/03550/index.html?lang=fr">http://www.bvet.admin.ch/gesundheit_tiere/03541/03550/index.html?lang=fr</a> (in French, also available in German) and for most of them printed leaflets exist, which are distributed to practitioners.</p> <p>In addition, there is a specific equine FVO newsletter which is included in the newsletter of the Haras National (the Swiss national Stud farm): <a href="http://www.agroscope.admin.ch/aktuell/04534/04774/index.html?lang=de">http://www.agroscope.admin.ch/aktuell/04534/04774/index.html?lang=de</a> (ie)</p> <p>There are ideas to create leaflets also for equine diseases which are not notifiable by legislation Up to date there has been realized only one for Hendra: <a href="http://www.bvet.admin.ch/themen/02794/02829/02873/index.html?lang=de">http://www.bvet.admin.ch/themen/02794/02829/02873/index.html?lang=de</a> However, if new emerging diseases will occur, information will be uploaded on the FVO-homepage (at the start under the section "latest news" and spread widely by the FVO communication section (as was the case for Schmallenbergvirus).</p>



## FEEVA Summary of Infectious Diseases 2012

### France – notifiable diseases equine

Name of the disease	Involved micro-organism	Official status of the disease in France	
Equine infectious anemia	EIAV.( <i>Retroviridae</i> , Lentivirus)	MLRC	
Brucellosis	<i>Brucella</i> spp. (excepted <i>B.ovis</i> )	MLRC	For all Mammalians
Dourine	<i>Trypanosoma equiperdum</i>	MLRC	
Japanese encephalitis	EJEV ( <i>Flaviviridae</i> , Flavivirus)	MLRC	
West Nile disease	WNV ( <i>Flaviviridae</i> , Flavivirus)	MLRC	
Venezuela equine Encephalitis	VEE ( <i>Togaviridae</i> , Alphavirus)	MLRC	
Eastern and Western Equine encephalitis	EEEV or WEEV ( <i>Togaviridae</i> , Alphavirus)	MLRC	
Anthrax	Bacillus anthracis	MLRC	For all Mammalians
Aujeszky disease	ADV, PHV-1(Porcine herpesvirus type 1) ( <i>Herpesviridae</i> , varicellovirus)	MLRC	For all Mammalians
Glanders	<i>Brukholderia mallei</i>	MLRC	
African Horse Sickness	AHSV ( <i>Reoviridae</i> , Orbivirus)	MLRC	
Rabies	Rabies virus ( <i>Rhabdoviridae</i> , Lyssavirus)	MLRC	For all Mammalians
Vesicular Stomatitis	VSV ( <i>Rhabdoviridae</i> , Novirhabdovirus)	MLRC	Bovidae, Equidae, Suidae
Surra	<i>Trypanosoma evansi</i>	MLRC	Equidae, camelidae
Tuberculosis	<i>Mycobacterium bovis</i> & <i>tuberculosis</i>	MLRC	For all Mammalians
Equine viral arthritis	EVAV ( <i>Arteriviridae</i> , Arterivirus)	MDO	
Epizootic Lymphangitis	<i>Histoplasma capsulatum</i> var. <i>farciminosum</i>	MDO	
Equine Contagious Metritis	<i>Taylorella equigenitalis</i>	MDO	