



**VETERINARY INSPECTION  
GENERAL VETERINARY INSPECTORATE  
CHIEF VETERINARY OFFICER**

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Warsaw, 22 May 2003

GIWz.II.401/CSF-10/2003

***Dr. Ron DeHaven  
Deputy Administrator  
Veterinary Services  
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Washington, D.C. 20250  
APHIS, U.S.D.A.***

General Veterinary Inspectorate is sending the questionnaire concerning the data of Classical Swine Fever situation in Poland.

I hereby request recognition from APHIS that Poland is free from Classical Swine Fever (CSF)

**DEPUTY  
CHIEF VETERINARY OFFICER**

*MVD PhD Andrzej Rudy*

cc. Wayne Molstad  
Agricultural Counselor  
U.S. Embassy - Warsaw

**Attachments**

- 1 questionnaire
- 2 Annex no 1, 2, 3.

*Dr. Rudy*  
21/5/03

## **QUESTIONNAIRE CONCERNING RECOGNITION OF POLAND AS A COUNTRY FREE FROM CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER**

### **1. Authority, organisation and the infrastructure of the veterinary services in a region.**

- The prevention and control of animal transmissible diseases in Poland is within the authority of the Veterinary Inspection (IW), subordinated to the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development. The Veterinary Inspection is managed by a Chief Veterinary Officer with the help of a General Veterinary Inspectorate. The Chief Veterinary Officer is a central authority of the governmental administration.

The WI includes the General Veterinary Inspectorate and 16 province, 314 district and 27 border veterinary inspectorates, and also 16 establishments for the veterinary hygiene and 24 branches.

The IW tasks are carried out by the following authorities:

- 1) the Chief Veterinary Officer;
  - 2) the province veterinary officer as a manager of the province veterinary inspection included in the integrated governmental administration;
  - 3) the district veterinary officer, as a manager of the district veterinary inspection, who is an authority of the non-integrated governmental administration;
  - 4) the border veterinary officer.
- The functions of the IW authorities may be carried out exclusively by professional veterinarians, possessing an authorization to carry out their professional duties.  
The Veterinary Inspection employs at present 4 722 people, including 2 097 veterinarians, 398 persons with higher education (other than the veterinary education), 102 veterinary technicians, 431 veterinary laboratory analysts, 57 sanitary and veterinary inspectors, 1 628 other employees.  
The employment of veterinarians on the individual levels is the following: the General Veterinary Inspectorate - 47, the Province Veterinary Inspectorates - 620, the Veterinary Hygiene Establishments - 771, the branches - 366, the Border Veterinary Inspectorates - 183, the District Veterinary Inspectorates 2 411, other units - 324
  - the methods of sampling for the analysis in the direction of the classical swine fever in swine had been laid down by the Instruction of the Chief Veterinary Officer of 14 May 2001 No GIWz-II-400-P-28/01 concerning the procedure of sampling and handling of blood samples of swine in the direction of classical swine fever (Annex no 1)
  - the procedures and diagnostic techniques used in cases of individual animal transmissible diseases, subject to the duty of notification and control thereof are laid down in diagnostic instructions for individual diseases.

The legal acts regulating the issue of control of classical swine fever in Poland

- 1) Law of 24 April 1997 on the control of animal infectious diseases, examination of animals for slaughter and meat and the Veterinary Inspection (Journal of Laws 1999, No 66, item 752 with subsequent changes);
- 2) Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of 4 April 2003 laying down the specification of diseases, the method of carrying out of official inspection, scope of the tests and the rules of financing thereof (Journal of Laws No 62, item 571),
- 3) Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of 27 February 2003 prohibiting preventive vaccinations of animals against some transmissible diseases, in

the territory of Poland there is a ban on carrying out of preventive vaccinations against classical swine fever.

- 4) Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of 22 January 2003 concerning the procedure of the control of infectious animal diseases (Journal of Laws No 18, item 163 ).

Besides, in accordance with Art 9, par. 9 of the veterinary law, in Poland there is a ban on using kitchen waste in swine feeding

The animals and foodstuffs of animal origin imported to Poland are made subject to the border veterinary inspection. In accordance with regulation of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of 21 December 2002 concerning border check-points, where the border veterinary inspection will be carried out (Journal of Laws No 237, item 2016) there have been designated border check-points, on which the border veterinary inspection is carried out and across which individual animal species and foodstuffs of animal origin may be brought into the territory of Poland.

2. The status of the country as regards the incidence of classical swine fever
  - in case of every significant risk, the pathogen is made subject to diagnosis
  - the last occurrence of classical swine fever has been reported in Poland in 1994
  - in 1994 there have been identified 7 focuses of infection in the following provinces. Gorzowskie - 1 focus of infection, Łomżyńskie - 1 focus, Poznańskie - 1 focus and Zamojskie - 4 focuses (in accordance with the administrative division of the country before the administrative reform in 1999);
  - in 1994 the infection has been identified in domestic swine,
  - the classical swine fever is a disease covered by the duty of the notification and control, in compliance with the Law of 24 April 1997 on the control of animal infectious diseases, examination of animals for slaughter and meat and the Veterinary Inspection (Journal of Laws 1999 No 66, item 752);
  - in 1994 in order to control the infection in Poland there has been applied the destruction of herds;
- 3 The status of neighbouring regions as regards the pathogen.
  - from among the countries neighbouring Poland, the cases of classical swine fever occurred in the Federal Republic of Germany (the last case has been reported in December 2002). In the Republic of Slovakia the last case of the classical swine fever has been recorded in 2001, in the Czech Republic in 1999. In other countries neighbouring Poland there have been recorded no incidents of this disease.
4. The scope of a programme of active control of the disease, information on the occurrence of the pathogen in regions
  - on the basis of the Law of 24 April 1997 on the control of animal infectious diseases, examination of animals for slaughter and meat and the Veterinary Inspection (Journal of Laws 1999 No 66, item 752), referred to hereinafter as the Veterinary Law, the classical swine fever is a disease subject to the duty of notification and the control (listed in Annex no 1 to the Law), thus each suspicion of the occurrence of classical swine fever shall be forthwith notified to the locally competent authority of the Veterinary Inspection, the authorities of local government or to the nearest medical establishment for animals. Since 1994 in Poland there have been recorded no occurrences of classical swine fever, Notification of the disease follows on the basis of Art 19 of the Law of 24 April 1997 on *the control of animal infectious diseases, examination of animals for slaughter and meat*

and the Veterinary Inspection (*Journal of Laws 99.66.752, Journal of Laws 01.29.320, Journal of Laws 01.129.1438*), which states that „In cases of suspicion of occurrence of one of the transmissible diseases in an animal, listed in the Annex 1 to this law, its holder is obliged to.

1) forthwith notification thereof to the locally competent authority of the Veterinary Inspection or an commune administrator /wójt/ (mayor, president) or the nearest medicinal establishment for animals,

2) leaving the animals in the place of their permanent stay and bringing in there no other animals,

3) preventing third parties from access to the premises or places, in which the animals or cadavers suspected of being infected, are kept,

4) restraining from removal, carrying away or sale of meat, foodstuffs of animal origin, non-edible animal raw materials, cadavers, feed, bedding and other objects present in the place of the disease occurrence,

5) making available animals and cadavers for veterinary testing or treatments, as well as to providing help on carrying out of the tests and treatments,

6) providing the authorities of the Veterinary Inspection and the persons acting on behalf of these authorities with explanations and information that may be of any significance for the detection of the disease and the sources of infection or preventing it from propagating.

The abovementioned duty weighs also on persons that have contact with the animals due to carrying out of official or professional duties. Moreover, the duty of the veterinarian is to inform the holder of the animal on the duties specified in paragraph 1 and supervising their execution till the time of arrival of the district veterinary officer or the authorised person.

- in order to identify the focus of infection the district veterinary officer takes the suspected holding over the official supervision, carries out epizootic procedure and carries out the inspection of the holdings keeping swine within the radius of 10 km of the suspected holding.
- in case of the suspicion of the classical swine fever occurrence, the district veterinary officer orders separation of the suspected animals and issues a decision prohibiting bringing in and taking out animals of the holding, until he/she receives the results of laboratory analyses, infected animals are destroyed,
- on the basis of Chapter 14 – the Procedure on the control of classical swine fever, of the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of 22 January 2003 concerning the procedure on the control of infectious animal diseases (*Journal of Laws No 18, item 163*):
- § 37. The district veterinary officer:
  - 1) makes subject to clinical examination all animals which as a result of epizootic inquiry he/she deems suspected of being infected with classical swine fever;
  - 2) notifies forthwith the competent district veterinary officer in cases where the animals suspected of being infected with the classical swine fever have been transported in the territory of another district.

§ 38. The district veterinary officer recognizes a focus of the infection of classical swine fever as extinguished, if:

1) all swine from the focus were killed or fell, and the cadavers removed in a way making impossible the spread of the disease;

2) the disinfection and the decontamination have been carried out as described in Annex no 6 to this Regulation, appropriate for the disease in question.

§ 38. 1. Bringing in of swine vulnerable to classical swine fever to the focus of infection recognized as extinguished may follow after 30 days of the day of recognizing the infection as expired, after the assent of the district veterinary officer

2 The swine brought in should originate from the areas free of the classical swine fever, be clinically healthy and should obtain the results of the serological examination as regards the classical swine fever

3. To the holdings where swine are reared in open rooms or in the open space, a limited number of swine is introduced by placing them in the territory of the whole holding. After 28 and 41 days of the date of the introduction of swine to such holding, they are made subject to a clinical and serology examination. In case of obtaining a negative result there may be carried out full population of swine.

4. To the holdings, in which the rearing is carried out differently from the way indicated in subsection 3, the reintroduction of the full swine population may follow, if:

1) the swine will be brought in within 8 days;

2) for the period of 60 days of the day of the introduction of the last animal no swine shall be taken out of the holding;

3) after 30 days of the day of the introduction of the last animal to the holding the herd shall be made subject to clinical and serological examination in the direction of classical swine fever.

5. To the serological tests referred to in subsection 4 pt 3 shall be made subject, excluding the weaners:

1) all animals – in case of herds of less than 20 swine,

2) 20 heads and 20% of the remaining – in case of the herds of 20 to 100 swine;

3) 20 heads and 10% of the remaining, but no less than 36 animals – in case of the herds of more than 100 swine

§ 40.1. A region of a country or its part may be recognized as free from classical swine fever, if the following conditions have been satisfied

1) there elapsed at least 12 months of the date of the recognition as extinguished of the last focus of infection of classical swine fever;

2) the preventive vaccination against classical swine fever has not been carried out for at least 12 months

- 3) there are carried out regular laboratory diagnostic tests, which confirm the fact of non-occurrence of the classical swine fever virus in a given territory, including wild boars,

4) in swine feeding kitchen waste is not used;

5) the transport of swine and wild boars and products thereof into such area follows exclusively from the countries (regions) free from classical swine fever, taking into account the conditions referred to in pt 1-4 or such products are subject to sterilisation effectively destroying the virus.

2. The Chief Veterinary Officer recognizes a part of the country as free of classical swine fever on the basis of the request of a province veterinary officer

- in case of the suspicion of the occurrence of classical swine fever in a given holding, the district veterinary officer takes that holding over an official surveillance, imposes appropriate restrictions, in compliance of Art. 19 of the Veterinary Law, and then takes samples for the laboratory analysis;

- the preliminary disinfection is carried out immediately after the removal of dead swine on the premises, in which the animals were kept and in all other buildings, yards etc., which have been contaminated during post-mortem examinations or destruction of animals. After the decontamination of the abovementioned places, they are treated with the approved disinfectants, preferably with a hot NaOH 2% solution. The disinfectants used are left on the surfaces for at least 24 hours. The final clean-up (washing of rooms and devices with cold water) and disinfection are carried out by spraying in these places of a disinfectant, and the procedure of the clean-up and the disinfection is repeated after 7 days. The droppings and the

- bedding are sprinkled with a disinfectant and left for 42 days in order to bring them to overheating.
- the rules of procedure on the control of classical swine fever are described in the National Contingency Plan for the Control of Classical Swine Fever (CSF) of 25 September 2001,
  - In case of the the suspicion of classical swine fever, the district veterinary officer issues an administrative decision prohibiting to carry out breeding practices, until the official decision ruling out the infection, confirming the disease, until the destruction of animals and the destruction of biological material are applied ,
  - In case of the confirmation of the classical swine fever, all swine in the holding are subject to destruction; the cadavers being utilized and burnt in an establishment processing the specified risk material (SRM),
  - according to Art. 25 of the Veterinary Law, for the swine kept in farm conditions, killed of the order of the Veterinary Inspection authorities, a compensation from the resources of the budget of the state shall be granted in the amount of the market value of the animal,
  - after the liquidation of animals in the infected holdings and after carrying out of the disinfection there have been identified again the focuses of infection in those holdings;
5. Status of a region as regards the vaccination.
- the last vaccination against classical swine fever was carried out in Poland in 1996. Since 1998, in accordance with the Regulations of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of 10 February 1998 and of 27 February 2003 prohibiting carrying out of preventive vaccinations of animals against some infectious diseases, in the territory of Poland there is a ban on the preventive vaccinations against classical swine fever.
6. The extent, to which a region is separated from the neighbouring regions of the increased risk by means of natural barriers and other.
- the border with the Federal Republic of Germany, where by the end 2002 the last cases of classical swine fever were reported, runs along the rivers the Odra and the Nysa Łużycka, which are natural barriers against the transfer of the infection to Poland. Besides, the border with the Republic of Slovakia and the Czech Republic runs along the mountain ranges of Sudety and the Carpathians, which also are partial barriers against natural transmission of the classical swine fever virus to the country.
7. The extent, to which the movements of animals and the products of animal origin is controlled in the regions of the increased risk, as well as the bio-safety level connected with such movement
- in accordance with Art. 10a, pt 1 and 3 of the Veterinary Law "Art. 10a. It is forbidden:

1) to import or transport infected animals, suspected of being infected, products, raw materials and waste of such animals as well as high and specified risk materials, and 3) to import or export objects, suspected of transmitting infection with them, excluding cultures of infectious material intended for scientific analyses,

The Chief Veterinary Officer, on receiving an information from veterinary services of another state on the outbreak of the disease in the territory of that state, shall forthwith notify this fact to the province veterinary officers and, by their agency, to the border veterinary officers, who implement forthwith the procedure prohibiting the importation of goods that may pose an epizootic threat,

- in accordance with Art. 14, paragraph 11, pt 2 of the Law referred to, e.g.: „11. Border veterinary officer issues a decision on ban on importation and transport of goods or an order of killing, slaughter or sanitary slaughter of animals, destruction of products or other objects, if the inspection reveals that

- 1) the goods do not meet the conditions specified in Art. 11 and 12,

2) the provisions of Art. 10a have been broken

- In cases where the importation of live animals from a given country is not prohibited because of the occurrence in its territory of a transmissible disease, for which the imported animals are susceptible, the animals being imported are subject to a 26-day quarantine, in a place designated by the decision of a district veterinary officer, locally competent for the place of the animal stay in the territory of Poland. The monitoring of the quarantine of the animals being imported is carried out by the district veterinary officer

- on the basis of Art. 11. par. 1 of the abovementioned Law: Animals can be transported, if:

1) they are provided with the original of a health certificate drawn up in at least two languages – in Polish and in the language of the country of origin or in Polish and English, issued by the competent authority of the state of origin, as well as with other documents accompanying the consignment.

2) on the day of issue of the health certificate, the states of their origin are written down to the register kept by the Chief Veterinary Officer,

3) they are marked in a way enabling identification thereof,

4) the person interested in the consignment shall inform, at least one working day earlier, in writing or with the help of electronic data carriers, the border veterinary officer from the appropriate border checkpoint, across which the animals will be transported, on the expected time of arrival of animals, the species and the number,

5) the importer shall receive a decision of appropriate district veterinary officer as regards determination of the place for quarantine or slaughter of animals.

In cases of importation of swine into the territory of Poland, there is required a separate permit of the Chief Veterinary Officer.

8 The spacing of animals and the procedures applied in the places of sale in a given region.

- the number of animals of individual species in Poland and the concentration of animals in the territory of the country, taking into account the official territorial division to provinces, according to the document worked out by the Central Statistical Office for June 2001 has been represented in the Annex no 2 to this questionnaire.

- in the territory of Poland there are no separate centres trading with animals. According to Art. 5, par. 1, pt. 1) of the Veterinary Law the entities undertaking the activity or engaged in transport for profit of animals or their purchase and sale, are obliged to notify the appropriate district veterinary officer on the intention to start activity 30 days before its start at the latest and the discontinuation of the activity within 7 days of its discontinuation. Moreover, according to Art. 5, par. 2 of the abovementioned Law, the entities referred to in par. 1, are obliged to notify the competent district veterinary officer of the date and place of organizing or holding markets, roundups and exhibitions as well as loading and unloading of animals. The veterinary conditions required on transport for profit of animals, purchase and sales thereof are laid down by the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of 11 April 2003 on the detailed veterinary

conditions required on transport for profit, purchase and sales of animals (Journal of Laws No 66, item 618), and also by the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of 29 October 2002 on the detailed veterinary conditions required on organisation or holding markets, roundups and exhibitions of animals (Journal of Laws No 192, item 1609).

- each swine placed on the market in the country, must be marked with an ear tag or a tattoo and provided with a valid health certificate, issued by the district veterinary officer or a veterinarian authorized by this officer, in accordance with the provisions of Art. 7 par. 1 and 14 of the Veterinary Law.

The conditions of animal transport are regulated by the provisions of Regulations of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of 11 April 2003 on the detailed veterinary conditions on transport for profit, purchase and sales of animals (Journal of Laws No 66, item 618) and the Minister of Transport and Maritime Economy of 30 June 1998 on the detailed rules and conditions of transport of animals (Journal of Laws No 86, item 552). The handling of animals during transport and trade deals must be compliant with the Law of the Animal Welfare of 21 August 1997 (Journal of Laws no 111, item 724 with the subsequent amendments).

9. Types and scope of the official inspection of the disease in a region, i.e. if it is active or passive, what is the number and the reliability of the samples

- the monitoring of classical swine fever is carried out in Poland both in swine and in wild boars. The issue of official inspection examinations of the disease is regulated by the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of 4 April 2003 laying down the specification of diseases, the method of carrying out of official inspection, scope of the tests and the rules of financing thereof (Journal of Laws No 62, item 571);

According to Paragraph 4, subsection 1 of the abovementioned Regulation, in order to identify the classical swine fever there are examined each year blood samples of 59 swine kept in the territory of a district:

- 1) bordering the state, in which territory is present or occurred in the last 5 years the classical swine fever,
  - 2) bordering the state of unknown status as regards classical swine fever;
  - 3) in which within last 6 years positive results as regards classical sine fever have been recorded;
  - 4) in which swine population is at least 200 heads per a square kilometre;
  - 5) in which international airports or ports are situated.
2. In order to identify classical swine fever there are tested each year the blood samples from 29 swine kept in the territory of a district:
    - 1) adjacent to the district bordering the state, in which territory is present or occurred in the last 5 years classical swine fever,
    - 2) adjacent to the district bordering with the state of unknown status as regards classical swine fever
  3. In order to detect classical swine fever in wild boars there are tested each year blood samples or blood clots or else tonsils or lymph nodes from 10% of wild boars killed in the territory of a district
    - 1) in which in the last 5 years there were confirmed, by serology, the positive results in the direction of classical swine fever in the wild boar population;
    - 2) in which in the last 6 years there were confirmed, positive results of serological analysis in the direction of classical swine fever in swine population;
    - 3) in which wild boar population is at least 2 heads per a square kilometre,
    - 4) in which swine population is at least 200 heads per a square kilometre;

- 5) neighbouring the state, in which territory is present or occurred in the last 5 classical swine fever or with a state of unknown classical swine fever status
4. In order to identify classical swine fever in wild boars there are tested each year blood samples or blood clots or else tonsils or lymph nodes taken from 5% of wild boars killed in the territory of the districts, in which the wild boar population does not exceed 2 heads per a square kilometre
- 5 In order to identify classical swine fever in fallen wild boars in a hunting ground there are analysed samples form tonsils or lymph nodes from each fallen wild boar.
- The results of the monitoring examinations of swine and wild board in the direction of classical swine fever in 2002 have been attached (Annex no 3).

- - The notification of the disease follows on the basis Art 19 of the Law of 24 April 1997 *on the control of animal infectious diseases, examination of animals for slaughter and meat and the Veterinary Inspection (Journal of Laws 99.66.752, Journal of Laws 01.29.320, Journal of Laws 01.129.1438)*, which provides that: „In cases of a suspicion of occurrence of one of the transmissible diseases in an animal, listed in the Annex 1 to this law (the disease subject to the duty of the notification and the control), its holder is obliged to forthwith notification thereof to the locally competent authority of the Veterinary Inspection or an commune administrator /wójt/ (mayor, president) or the nearest medicinal institution for animals . The duty referred to weighs also on persons that have contact with the animals due to carrying out of official or professional duties Moreover, the duty of the veterinarian is to inform the holder of the animal on the duties specified in the Law and supervising their execution till the time of arrival of the district veterinary officer or the authorised person.

The commune administrator (mayor, president) or a medical institution for animals shall forthwith inform the authority of the Veterinary Inspection on receiving the notification and on the suspicion of a transmissible disease subject to the notification and control.

The district veterinary officer, on receiving the abovementioned notification, takes immediate actions in order to detect or to rule out the transmissible disease. In case of substantiated suspicion of transmissible disease or detection thereof, the district veterinary officer applies correspondingly the measures provided by Art. 22. of the Veterinary Law.

In case of misobservance of the duty of notification of the suspicion of a transmissible disease, subject to the duty of the notification and the control, a penalty of fine, of limitation of freedom or imprisonment is provided.

- the animals suspected of being infected are not subject to any laboratory tests Of such animals the laboratory samples are taken in order to confirm or to rule out the infection.
- On the holding suspected of infection there is imposed a quarantine, till the moment of the receiving the results of laboratory analyses.
- In order to identification and the eradication of transmissible animals diseases, the district veterinary officer may

1) order isolation, guarding or observation of infected animals or animals suspected of being infected,

2) ban issuing certificates of the place of origin of animals or animal health certificates,

3) direct to sanitary slaughter or order to kill the infected animals or animal suspected of being infected,

4) order cleaning and disinfection of rooms, decontamination, destruction or removal in a way ruling out the risk of propagation of the transmissible disease of animal feedingstuffs, bedding, the manure, tools and other objects, the infected animals or the animals suspected of being infected were in contact with,

- 5) prohibit the persons, that were or could be in contact with the infected animals or the animals suspected of being infected, from temporary leaving the place of occurrence of the disease
- 6) order decontamination of the transmissible disease, clothing and object of persons who were or could be in contact with infected animals or the animals suspect of being infected,
- 7) prohibit access of particular persons to the places of the animal stay,
- 8) prohibit feeding of the animals with specified animal feedingstuffs or watering from specified reservoirs of water,
- 9) assign some places, where there is a prohibition of bringing in, crossing by and taking out of animals or bringing in or taking out of meat, foodstuffs of animal origin and non-edible animal products, cadavers and animal feedingstuffs,
- 10) order examination and carrying out of post-mortem examination of cadavers,
- 11) order treatment and other operations on animals,
- 12) prohibit use of the animals for reproduction purposes or to order gelding thereof
- 13) determine the handling of the infected animals or the animals suspected of being infected, cadavers, meat, the foodstuffs of animal origin and non-edible animal products as well as animal feedingstuffs infected or suspected of being infected
- 14) order the entities occupied with animal slaughter to perform sanitary slaughter; the costs thereof be repaid,
- 15) order in the specified territory sanitary shooting of animals.

#### 10. The availability of the diagnostic laboratories

- the capacity of laboratories, carrying out tests for classical swine fever fully covered diagnostic needs.
- the monitoring analyses in the direction of classical swine fever are carried out by the subordinated to the Chief Veterinary Officer Establishments for Veterinary Hygiene in Gdańsk, Wrocław, Bydgoszcz and the Establishment for Swine Diseases in the State Veterinary Institute in Puławy.  
The isolation, identification and specification of the virus of classical swine fever are carried out by the Establishment for Swine Diseases in the State Veterinary Institute in Puławy, Al. Partyzantów 57, 24-100 Puławy.
- the staff of the State Veterinary Institute is trained in appropriate reference laboratories in the European Union, whereas the trainings for the staff of the Veterinary Hygiene Establishments are carried out in the State Veterinary Institute in Puławy.

#### 11. The infrastructure and the policy as regards transmissible animal diseases and control thereof in a region, e.g the ability to act in cases of emergency.

- The Chief Veterinary Officer works out the National Contingency Plans of the Control of Transmissible Animal Diseases as well as the strategies of the control of diseases from the Annex no 1 to the Veterinary Law, i.e. animal transmissible diseases subject to the duty of the notification and the control. There has been worked out a National Contingency Plan of the Control of Classical and African Swine Fever. These plans are at present updated and modified in accordance with the EU experts' recommendations.

**INSTRUCTION  
of the Chief Veterinary Officer  
14 May 2001  
No GIW z-II-400-P- 28/01**

**laying down the procedure of sampling and the handling of blood samples derived from swine in the direction of classical swine fever.**

1. **The blood samples shall be taken from swine from anterior vena cava, marginal ear vein or jugular external vein with the use of a needle and a test-tube, syringes, tubes connected to a needle or vacuum tubes directly in the farmsteads of the holders.**

2. **The blood samples should be taken carefully and sterile up to  $\frac{3}{4}$  volume of the test-tube or the tube connected to a needle, and in the case of using a syringe to a volume of 2 ml to 5 ml After pouring in blood, the test-tube, needle-tube should be thoroughly and hermetically stoppered.**

**In case of the use of vacuum tubes the blood sample should be taken in accordance with the following procedure:**

- o **The syringe must be filled in with blood to the full volume and must not be contaminated.**

To that end, pull out the stopper (plug) and immerse the tip of the syringe in blood. Then, move the piston home. The air sucked or other parts of the organs should be removed by appropriate manipulation with the piston. Finally, break off the piston rod and stopper the tip of the syringe. Shake the syringe repeatedly to mix the blood

3. **The samples sent to a laboratory must be labelled. The sample Identification Number is given by a district veterinary officer according to the following model:**

**Sample ID: PL**

province no    district no    sample number    the date (two last digits)

4. **The district veterinary officer keeps a register of samples collected and sent**  
The register should contain in particular:
  - the ordinal number;
  - the sample identification number assigned by the district veterinary officer
  - the animal identification number
  - comments (among other things, the address of the holding)
5. **The blood samples kept in a cold store should be within 10 days of the sampling delivered to the a laboratory in a cooled state. Freezing is only admissible in the case of a serum**
6. **During the transport and delivery to the laboratory, the samples should be protected against mechanical shock and influence of heat.**
7. **Each sample should be accompanied by appropriate and legibly filled in forms (Annexes no 1,2 to the instruction)**





**The protocol of blood sampling in the direction of classical swine fever**

The Sender District Veterinary Inspectorate. .... Date: .....

The Recipient: the State Veterinary Institute: Al. Partyzantów 57, 24-100 Puławy

The sample identification number. PL

province no district no consecutive sample no year (last two digits)

**1. Information concerning the animal (or its part) subject to the examination**

The sample has been taken from the following animal:

a) Sex male  female

Age up to 1 year  up to 2 years  up to 3 years  over 3 years

Mass , kg

Designation: reproduction  fattening

b)  in which fever has been found

dead

other possibilities.....

**The sample has been taken from an animal from the holding:**

where there is a big concentration of swine

adjacent to forest complex

adjacent to the state border

with a closed production cycle

other possibilities .....

**Forename, name and address of the veterinarian taking the sample:.....**

**Kind of the sample:.....**

**The description of the animal behaviour before the sampling:**

typical

slightly changed

significantly changed

**Health status of the**

**animal:**.....  
.....

**The circumstances in which the animal was found dead:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the district veterinary officer

**2. Results of the post-mortem examination and the laboratory tests:**

a) Anatomic and pathologic examination.

b) serological examination:

- Test for the virus neutralisation: the titre
- ELISA test
- Diagnostic differentiation test

Results:

c) Test by virology:

- immunofluorescence test
  - virus isolation*
  - PRC
- Results

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Date and signature of the laboratory (establishment) manager

	Total population in heads							No of animals per 100 ha+1km2 acc. To agri parcels				
	cattle	swine	sheep	horses	poultry	cattle	swine	sheep	horses	poultry		
Poland	5734339	17105558	343400	545720	48183868	31,2	121,8	1,9	3,9	343,1		
Province												
Dolnośląskie	144360	475020	13100	12353	4806211	12,6	53,5	1,1	1,4	541,0		
Kujawsko-pomorskie	409467	2114039	38600	16770	1125407	35,1	206,4	3,3	1,6	109,9		
Lubelskie	482688	1244698	40900	81887	3139926	28,3	92,8	2,4	6,1	234,2		
Lubuskie	68486	247721	5800	4028	1072412	12,4	59,8	1,0	1,0	258,9		
Łódzkie	503289	1171870	17900	30425	3226088	40,5	116,4	1,4	3,0	320,4		
Małopolskie	334320	481730	64500	56655	3758888	37,9	80,4	7,3	9,5	627,7		
Mazowieckie	857012	1736759	15400	102494	6429395	35,5	98,5	0,6	5,8	364,7		
Opolskie	138623	734954	2800	3977	1872242	24,0	148,1	0,5	0,8	377,2		
Podkarpackie	243214	349297	9800	66282	2539780	26,0	54,6	1,0	10,4	397,3		
Podlaskie	366704	876615	24100	37835	2017895	53,5	108,1	2,0	4,7	251,8		
Pomorskie	221106	973395	15600	14429	1830890	24,1	132,6	1,7	2,0	249,5		
Śląskie	176506	347493	22700	10576	3257052	28,7	76,8	3,7	2,3	719,6		
Świętokrzyskie	248228	387375	4900	44676	1891581	34,0	68,9	0,7	7,9	336,3		
Warmińsko-mazurskie	401235	828584	9500	27694	1347756	31,9	93,6	0,8	3,1	152,2		

## Annex no 3

## Results of serological monitoring tests in direction of classical swine fever in swine in 2002

No	Province	No of sera		
		Tested	negative	positive
1.	Dolnośląskie	506	506	-
2.	Kujawsko-pomorskie	177	177	-
3.	Lubelskie	589	589	-
4.	Lubuskie	528	528	-
5.	Łódzkie	214	214	-
6.	Małopolskie	587	587	-
7.	Mazowieckie	138	138	-
8.	Opolskie	295	295	-
9.	Podkarpackie	647	647	-
10.	Podlaskie	761	761	-
11.	Pomorskie	619	619	-
12.	Śląskie	510	510	-
13.	Świętokrzyskie	59	59	-
14.	Warmińsko-mazurskie	648	648	-
15.	Wielkopolskie	1104	1104	-
16.	Zachodniopomorskie	876	876	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>8258</b>	<b>8258</b>	-

## Annex no 3

## Results of serological and viral monitoring tests in direction of classical swine fever in swine in 2002

No	Province	No of sera			No of internal organs		
		tested	negative	positive	tested	negative	positive
1.	Dolnośląskie	373	373	-	29	29	-
2.	Kujawsko-pomorskie	231	231	-	2	2	-
3.	Lubelskie	118	118	-	2	2	-
4.	Lubuskie	523	523	-	162	162	-
5.	Łódzkie	148	148	-	-	-	-
6.	Małopolskie	5	5	-	3	3	-
7.	Mazowieckie	116	116	-	6	6	-
8.	Opolskie	79	79	-	-	-	-
9.	Podkarpackie	89	89	-	15	15	-
10.	Podlaskie	148	148	-	-	-	-
11.	Pomorskie	151	151	-	22	22	-
12.	Śląskie	166	166	-	3	3	-
13.	Świętokrzyskie	52	52	-	10	10	-
14.	Warmińsko-mazurskie	701	701	-	4	4	-
15.	Wielkopolskie	366	366	-	36	36	-
16.	Zachodniopomorskie	1166	1166	-	21	21	-
	<b>T o t a l</b>	<b>4605</b>	<b>4605</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>-</b>