



Foot and mouth disease 2001

« The French experience »

Foot and mouth disease 2001

The first days of the crisis



- ▶ 21 february : British notification to MS, EC, OIE and FAO (21/2)

➔ Immediate embargo

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The first days of the crisis



- ▶ 21 february : British notification to MS, EC, OIE and FAO (21/2)
- ▶ reactivation of the 1991 contingency plan

✓ National level :

- * Coordination > National Disease Control Center (15 people at central level)
- * Concertation and information > National Commission for FMD (all ministerial departments, professional bodies including representative bodies of veterinarians, industry, farmers ...)

✓ Departmental level :

- * Coordination > local disease control center (prefet)

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The first days of the crisis



- ▶ 21 february : British notification to MS, EC, OIE and FAO (21/2)
- ▶ Reactivation of the 1991 Contingency Plan
- ▶ Analysis of risk exposure
 - ✓ Identification of animal movements (ANIMO)
 - ✓ Investigations

Introduction of live animals from UK,NL and IRL

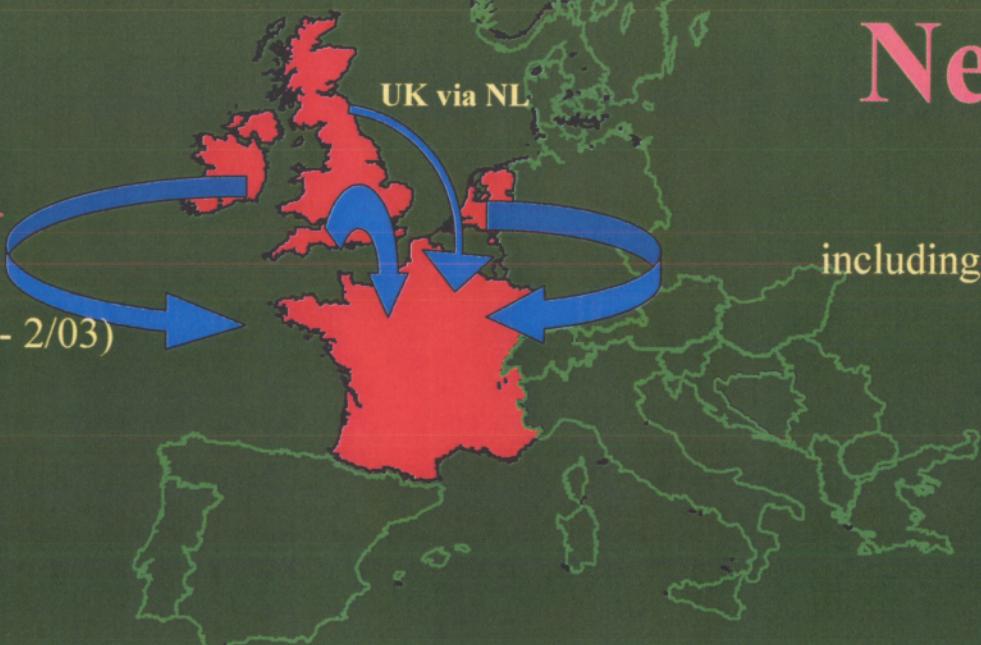


United-Kingdom

31 477 ovines (1/02- 21/02)
including 9 372 via NL

Ireland

1254 ovines (20/02 - 2/03)



Nederland

15 787 animals
(20/02 - 5/03)
including 6 849 still present the 23/03

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The first days of the crisis



- ▶ 21 february : british notification to MS, EC, OIE and FAO (21/2)
- ▶ Reactivation of the 1991 Contingency Plan
- ▶ Analysis of risk exposure
- ▶ Adoption of preventive measures
 - ✓ destruction of all UK (NL and IRL after) and contact animals
 - ✓ sampling and testing on each consignment (10 %)
 - ✓ preventive perimeters around positive results
 - ✓ general restriction of movements on the French territory (national then EC measure) : Stand still

Preventive measures



United-Kingdom

31 477 ovines (1/02- 21/02)
including 9 372 via NL

Ireland

1254 ovines (20/02 - 2/03)

- * Euthanasy and destruction of UK, IRL and NL animals and contacts
- * official surveillance of holdings
- * serological surveillance

Netherlands

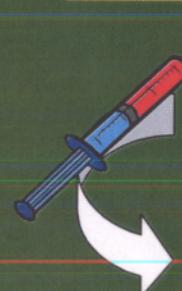
15 787 animals
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Preventives measures :

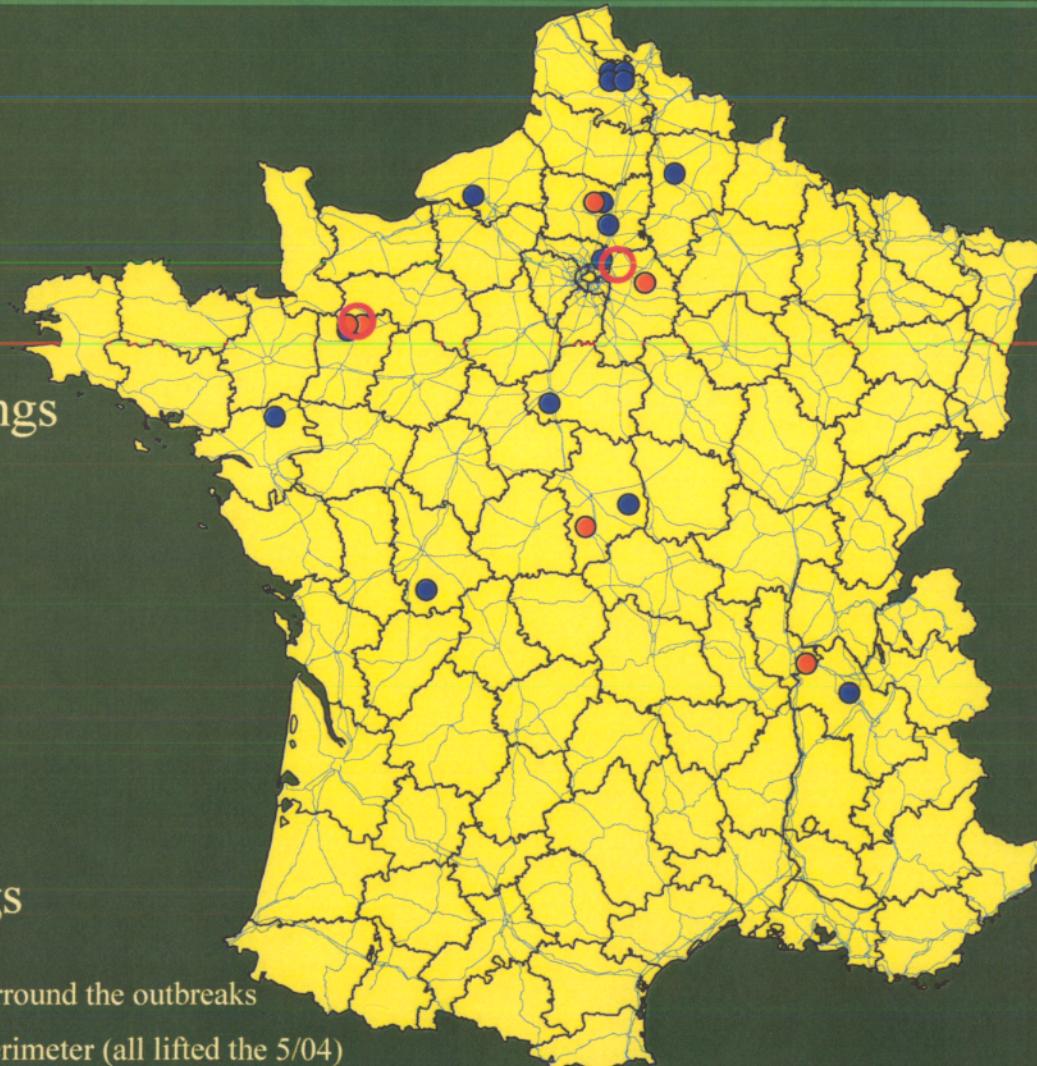
serological survey & preventives perimeters in 5 departments

Serological survey UK



Sheep from UK
« contact » animals

5048 négatives results in 172 holdings
28 positives results in 6 holdings



Serological survey NL



Animals from Netherlands
« contact » animals

328 negatives results in 17 holdings

- 10 km perimeter around the outbreaks
- 3 km preventive perimeter (all lifted the 5/04)
- temporaly preventive perimeter lifted in regard of the definitives analysis

The two outbreaks



1 - The « Mayenne » outbreak 12/03

► location

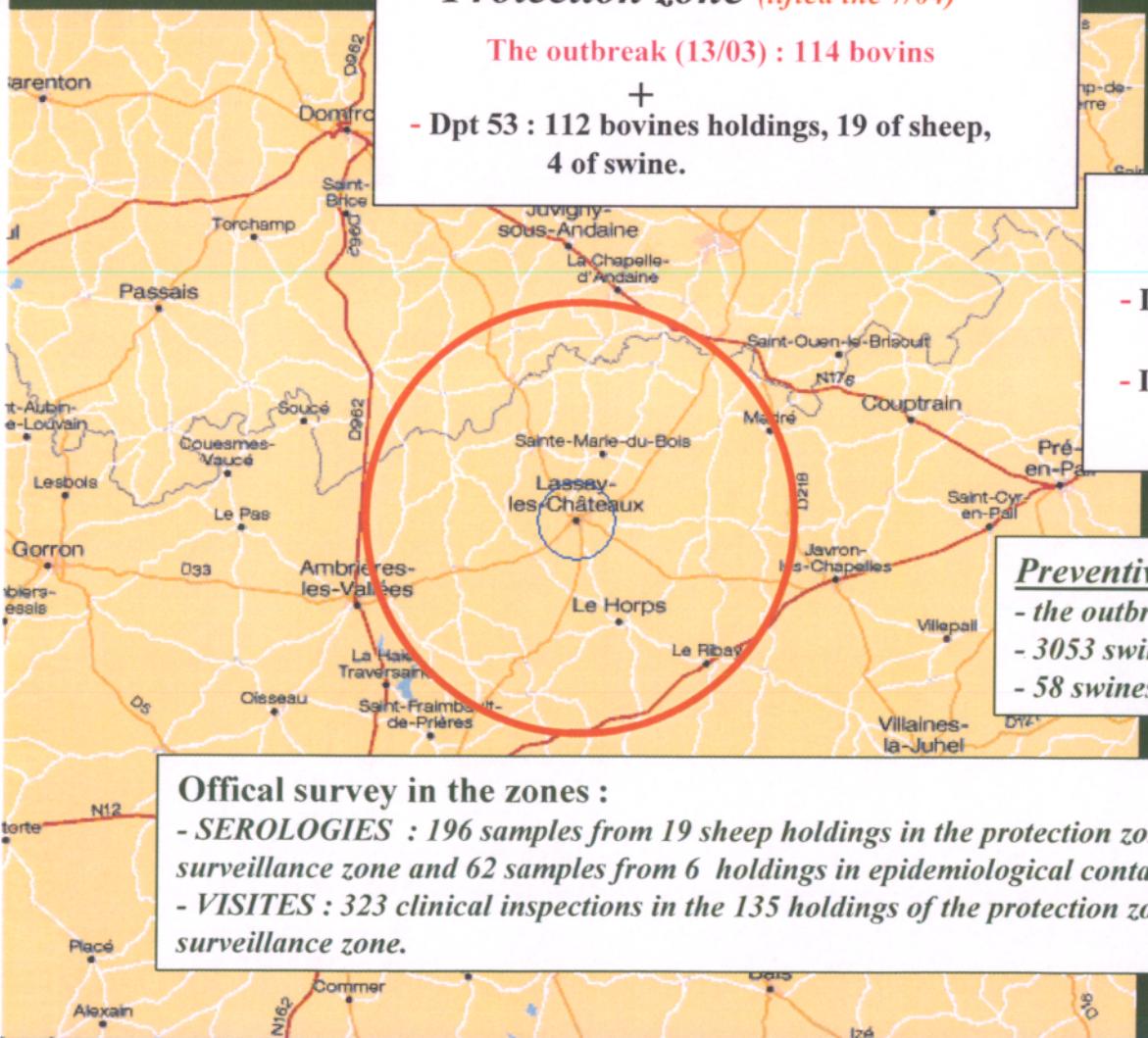
- ✓ 500 meters from a farm linked with n°11 UK outbreak
- ✓ inside a restriction perimeter (positive results)

► action

- ✓ euthanasia and destruction of all the animals (susceptible species) on the farm
- ✓ protection (3km) and surveillance zone (10 km)
- ✓ epidemiological inquiry including serological survey
- ✓ preventive killing of 2 pig farms (3223 animals)⁹

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Outbreak n°1



Surveillance zone (lifted the 23/04)

- Dpt 53 : 254 bovines holdings, 82 of sheep and goat, 11 of swine ;
- Dpt 61 : 232 bovines holdings, 36 of sheep and goat, 9 of swine and 1 of deer.

Preventives slaughters :

- the outbreak itself (114 animals)
- 3053 swines slaughtered in the protection zone
- 58 swines coming from this zone and sent to other departments

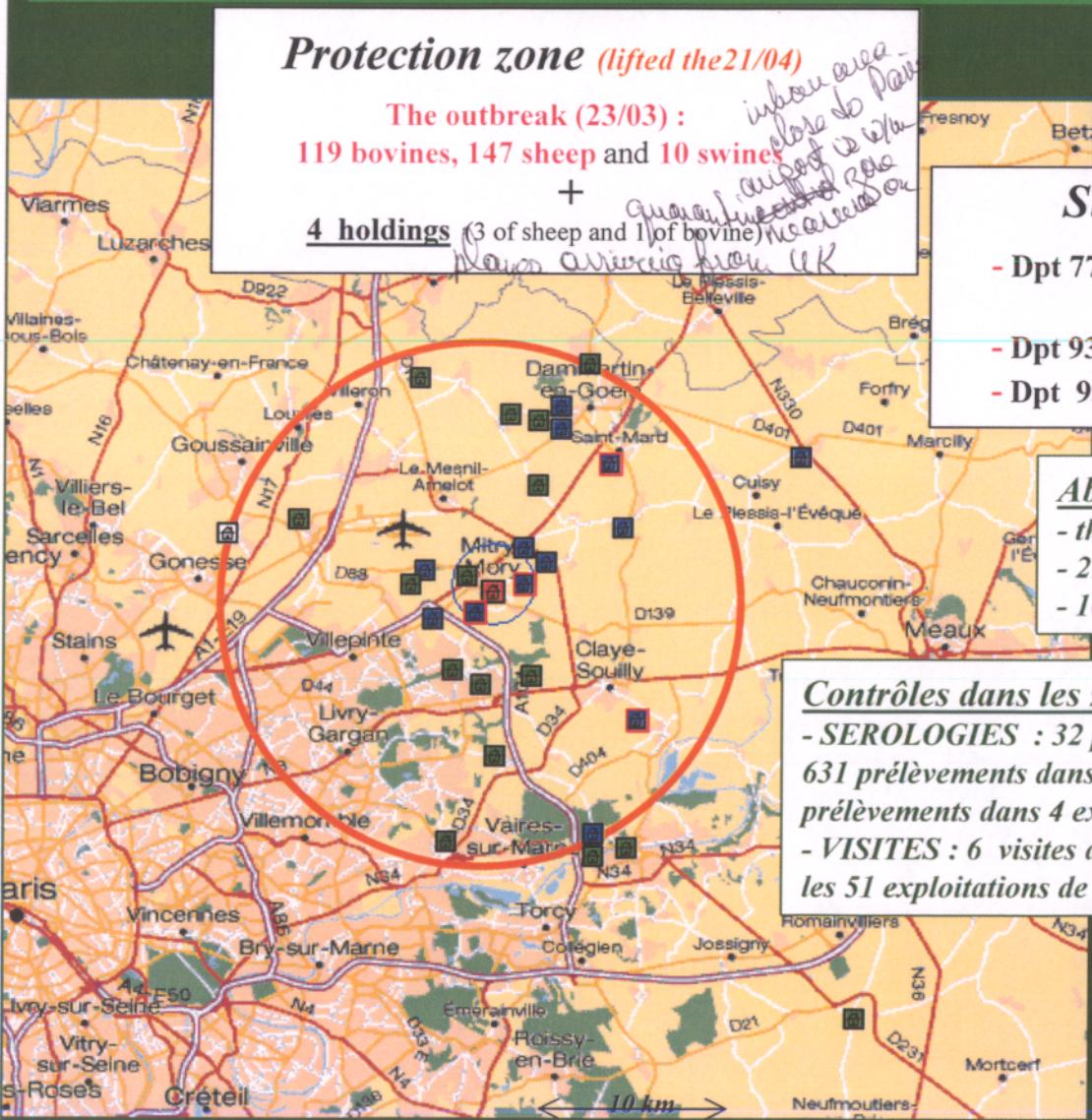


2 - The Seine et Marne outbreak 23/03

- ▶ epidemiological link with the mayenne farm
 - ✓ police inquiry
 - ✓ movements of ovines from Ireland but via mayenne (26/02)
- ▶ action
 - ✓ same as mayenne outbreak

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Outbreak n°2



Surveillance zone (lifted the 5/05)

- Dpt 77 : 7 holdings of bovine, 31 of sheep, 4 of goat and 5 of swine;
- Dpt 93 : 1 of bovine, 4 of ovines;
- Dpt 95 : 1 of bovine, 2 of swine

Abattages préventifs :

- the outbreak itself (278 animals)
- 215 sheep et 10 swines in the surveillance zone
- 1050 sheep in epidemiological contact (Dpt. 79)

Contrôles dans les zones :

- SEROLOGIES : 32 prélèvements dans 3 exploitations ovines de la zone de protection, 631 prélèvements dans 37 exploitations ovines de la zone de surveillance et 223 prélèvements dans 4 exploitations en lien épidémiologique
- VISITES : 6 visites dans les 4 exploitations de la zone de protection et 212 visites dans les 51 exploitations de la zone de surveillance

- [House icon] Exploitation détenant des animaux des espèces sensibles
- [Green square] Ayant fait l'objet d'analyses sérologiques
- [Red square] Ayant fait l'objet d'un abattage

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The end of the crisis



- ▶ Intensive epidemiological surveillance
 - ✓ clinical, serological
- ▶ Progressive lifting of the measures
 - ✓ the light of the favorable evolution of the situation
 - ✓ in the « preventive » perimeters, around the outbreaks, for the whole country (EC)
- ▶ Intra Community exchanges possible since 12/04

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The first lessons of the crisis



- ▶ Rapidity in the decisions is essential
- ▶ Adaptation to the particular situations is necessary
- ▶ Implication of all stakeholders is fundamental
- ▶ Veterinarian network is a key element
- ▶ Transparency in the action is important
- ▶ Communication with MS, EC and OIE

See
5-10
Simpler

do
200

11

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The first lessons of the crisis



.... However

- ▶ Traceability of animals should be improved
- ▶ Imports controls should be reconsidered
- ▶ More attention should be given to the social impact of the measures
- ▶ Animal Health Policy should be reevaluated periodically

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Conclusions



A real success, but a big fear due to :

- The disease itself
- A very high risk exposure (Aïd el Kebir)
- Public reaction (BSE)

Still concerned due to UK situation

Back experience on the way