



Date: 20/04/2021

Dear all

New disease reporting requirements from 21st April 2021

We wanted to write and inform you of new disease reporting requirements to Government that are being introduced to comply with the EU's Animal Health Regulation.

The EU's Animal Health Regulation comes into force on 21st April this year. Whilst there is no requirement to implement the AHR in GB, there are some legislative changes that the Government have made in order to enable ongoing trade with the EU as a Third Country. This is to allow the movement of live animals, products of animal origin and germinal products from GB to the EU and from GB to Northern Ireland to continue.

This includes the requirement (in Annex I of the Entry into the Union Act) that all terrestrial diseases listed under the Animal Health Regulation are notifiable in third countries exporting live animals to the EU. There are fifteen diseases on this list (ten of which are endemic) that were until now, not notifiable or reportable in Great Britain. These have now been added to domestic legislation.

Five diseases will be notifiable on clinical suspicion or positive laboratory detection and nine diseases must be reported on detection at the place of analysis (i.e. laboratories). Notification of the presence of Varroa in bees will also be required.

The reporting requirements depend on the specific disease; for some, reporting as soon as possible will be required, for others reporting will be monthly (and for two diseases, PRRSV and BVDV, reporting will depend on which genotype is detected). The precise mechanisms for reporting are being finalised and we will be in touch to clarify these shortly but both immediate and monthly reporting will be to the Animal & Plant Health Agency (APHA). The diseases and reporting arrangements are listed in the tables below:

Diseases which should be reported

Name of listed disease	Relevant species (species and group of species)	Reporting frequency and route
Surra (Trypanosoma evansi)	Equids and even-toed ungulates (Equidae, Artiodactyla)	Notifiable as soon as possible, via the existing notifiable disease reporting routes

Infection with <i>Burkholderia mallei</i> (Glanders)	Equids, goats and camelids (Equidae, Capra ssp., Camelidae)	Notifiable as soon as possible, via the existing notifiable disease reporting routes
Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia	Sheep, goats and gazelles (Ovis ssp., Capra ssp., Gazella ssp.)	Notifiable as soon as possible, via the existing notifiable disease reporting routes
Paratuberculosis	Cattle (including water buffalo and bison), sheep, goats and deer (Bison ssp., Bos ssp., Bubalus ssp., Ovis ssp., Capra ssp., Camelidae, Cervidae)	Laboratory reporting monthly, route tbc
Q fever	Cattle (including water buffalo and bison), sheep, goats and camelids (Bison ssp., Bos ssp., Bubalus ssp., Ovis ssp., Capra ssp., Camelidae)	Laboratory reporting as soon as possible, via VIC
Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis	Cattle (including water buffalo and bison) (Bison ssp., Bos ssp., Bubalus ssp.)	Laboratory reporting monthly, route tbc
	Camelids and deer (Camelidae, Cervidae)	Laboratory reporting monthly, route tbc
Bovine viral diarrhoea (BVDV)	Cattle (including water buffalo and bison) (Bison ssp., Bos ssp., Bubalus ssp.)	Laboratory reporting monthly, route tbc ¹ BVDV-2 – Laboratory reporting as soon as possible, via VIC
Bovine genital campylobacteriosis	Cattle (including water buffalo and bison) (Bison ssp., Bos ssp., Bubalus ssp.)	Laboratory reporting monthly, route tbc
Trichomonosis	Cattle (including water buffalo and bison) (Bison ssp., Bos ssp., Bubalus ssp.)	Laboratory reporting monthly, route tbc
Infection with porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome	Pigs (Suidae)	Laboratory reporting monthly, route tbc

¹ In Scotland BVDV-1 reporting is done via ScotEID, no additional reporting is required

virus (PRRSV)		PRRSV-2 – Laboratory reporting as soon as possible, via VIC
Avian mycoplasmosis (Mycoplasma gallisepticum and M. meleagridis)	Domestic fowl and turkeys (Gallus gallus, Meleagris gallopavo)	Laboratory reporting monthly, route tbc
Avian chlamydiosis	Parrots (Psittaciformes)	Laboratory reporting as soon as possible, via VIC
Infestation with Varroa spp. (Varroosis)	Apis (bees)	Via BeeBase
Ebola virus disease	Non-human primates	Notifiable as soon as possible, via the existing notifiable disease reporting routes
Infection with Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans	Salamanders (Caudata)	Notifiable as soon as possible, via the existing notifiable disease reporting routes

For contagious caprine pleuropneumonia, ebola, glanders, surra (*trypanosoma evansi*) and *Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans*, where reporting of suspicion of disease is required as soon as possible, to report in England please call the Defra Rural Services Helpline on 03000 200 301. In Wales, contact 0300 303 8268. In Scotland, contact your local [Field Services Office](#).

Infestation with varroa will be treated differently and reporting is via a tick box on BeeBase.

Monthly laboratory reporting requirements

Reporting to Government for seven diseases will be required monthly (see reporting frequency above); the first report will be for the period 21 April to 31 May, thereafter the report for each month should be made after the end of that month. The minimum information required will be:

1. The known or suspected identity of the organism
2. Test type
3. In each reporting month: Total number of tests undertaken and number of positive tests; namely total number of submissions in which at least one relevant test was undertaken and number of submissions with at least one positive test
4. The species of animal
5. The month in which the samples were received at the reporting laboratory.
6. The name of the person and the address of the reporting laboratory submitting the report.

We will be in touch with laboratories shortly to provide a template for reporting and the mechanism for submitting these details, ahead of monthly reporting being required.

Requirements where detection in laboratory results must be reported as soon as possible

The exceptions to the monthly reporting are avian chlamydiosis (in psittacines only) and Q fever which are zoonotic and PRRSV-2 and BVDV-2 (where distinguishable by the tests used) which are not present in UK and as such, their detection should be reported as soon as possible at premises level. In England and Wales this should be reported to local APHA Veterinary Investigation Centres (VIC), a list of which is available at the link below. Please note that only the APHA VICs are relevant for reporting purposes:

<https://science.vla.gov.uk/Tests/Statics/HowToContactUs.aspx?SiteName=DST>

In Scotland, contact your local [Field Services Office](#).

We currently expect that reporting for avian chlamydiosis (in psittacines only), Q fever, PRRSV-2 and BVDV-2 should be given as soon as possible and include the following details:

1. The known or suspected identity of the organism
2. Test type
3. Address of the premises from which sample was taken
4. Name of owner of animal or carcass
5. Name of keeper if not owner
6. Name of veterinary surgeon and name and address of veterinary practice
7. The species of animal or bird from which the sample was taken
8. The date on which the sample was received by reporting laboratory.
9. The name and address of the person submitting the report.

Results to be reported

Disease	Species	Results to be reported	Additional reporting details required
Bovine Viral Diarrhoea (BVDV)	Bison ssp., Bos ssp., Bubalus ssp.	Detection through tests which indicate the animal or carcass is or is reasonably suspected to be infected with BVD virus to include: Antigen ELISA, PCR, Virus isolation, immunohistochemistry	Where tests distinguish BVDV-1 and BVDV-2, if BVDV-2 is identified, report as soon as possible with premises level information
Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR)/ infectious pustular vulvovaginitis due to Bovine herpes virus 1 (BHV-1)	Bison ssp., Bos ssp., Bubalus ssp.	Detection through tests which indicate the animal or carcass is or is reasonably suspected to be infected with IBR virus (BHV-1) to include: PCR, Virus isolation, Immunohistochemistry, FAT, gE ELISA (used for cattle vaccinated with marker live vaccine)	
Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory	Suidae	Tests which indicate the animal or carcass is or is reasonably suspected to be infected with	Where tests distinguish PRRSV-1 and PRRSV-2, if PRRSV-2 is

Syndrome (PRRSV)		PRRS virus to include: PRRSV PCR, Virus isolation, immunohistochemistry For PRRSV-2 only - IPMA for PRRSV-2 antibody	identified, report as soon as possible with premises level information
Trichomonosis	Bison ssp., Bos ssp., Bubalus ssp.	Detection through tests which indicate the animal or carcass is or is reasonably suspected to be infected with <i>Trichomonas foetus</i> to include: Culture of <i>Trichomonas foetus</i>	
Bovine genital campylobacteriosis	Bison ssp., Bos ssp., Bubalus ssp.	Detection through tests which indicate the animal or carcass is or is reasonably suspected to be infected with <i>Campylobacter foetus</i> subsp <i>venerealis</i> to include: Culture of <i>Campylobacter foetus</i> subsp <i>venerealis</i>	
Paratuberculosis	Bison ssp., Bos ssp., Bubalus ssp., Ovis ssp., Capra ssp., Camelidae, Cervidae	Detection through tests which indicate the animal or carcass is or is reasonably suspected to be infected with <i>Mycobacterium avium</i> subsp <i>paratuberculosis</i> to include: PCR, Histology, ZN smear, Liquid culture, Indirect antibody ELISA, Complement Fixation Test	
Q fever	Bison ssp., Bos ssp., Bubalus ssp., Ovis ssp., Capra ssp., Camelidae	Detection through tests which indicate the animal or carcass is or is reasonably suspected to be infected with <i>Coxiella burnetii</i> to include: MZN stain and PCR	Report as soon as possible with premises level information
Avian mycoplasmosis	Gallus gallus, Meleagris gallopavo (Chickens and turkeys)	Detection through tests which indicate the animal or carcass is or is reasonably suspected to be infected with <i>Mycoplasma gallisepticum</i> or <i>M. meleagridis</i> to include: PCR, DGGE/PCR, culture	
Avian chlamydiosis	Psittaciformes only	Detection through tests which indicate the animal or carcass is or is reasonably suspected to be infected with <i>Chlamydia psittaci</i> to	Report as soon as possible with premises level information

		include: PCR	
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These reporting requirements may evolve over time, for example as a result of industry or Government working towards eradication or control of one or more of the endemic diseases listed.

Additional new reporting requirements² not linked to the AHR

Brucella

The changes to the Zoonoses Order also include an amendment to add dogs to the list of animals in which detection of *Brucella* is reportable, this means that detection of *brucellosis* in dogs is reportable. This means there will now be a requirement for laboratories to inform APHA of positive results from detection of *Brucella canis*, or any other species of *Brucella* if it is detected based on a sample from a dog. This is to close a legislative gap where *Brucella canis* was not reportable in dogs, even though it would be reportable in livestock which are rarely infected as a secondary, spill-over event.

To report *Brucella canis* in England and Wales, you should contact your local APHA VIC, a list of which is available at the link below. Please note that only the APHA Veterinary Investigation Centres are relevant for reporting purposes. Both detection of the organism and indirect detection of *Brucella canis* by serology should be reported.

<https://science.vla.gov.uk/Tests/Statics/HowToContactUs.aspx?SiteName=DST>

Salmonella

Finally, the changes to the Zoonoses Order also amends the list of animals in which *Salmonella* is reportable, adding dogs. There are already voluntary reports about *Salmonella* in dogs and links to human illness. We are making all cases reportable to improve protection of public health. This means there will now be a requirement for laboratories to inform APHA about *Salmonella* if it is diagnosed based on a sample from a dog.

To report a case of *Salmonella* in dogs please use the existing *Salmonella* reporting procedure. If you have any queries please contact the mailbox: foodbornezoonoses@apha.gov.uk.

If you have any immediate concerns or require any further information on the above, please contact Eleanor.Glendenning@defra.gov.uk.

Kind regards,

Eleanor Glendenning

² To note – reporting requirements for Q Fever, Salmonella and Brucella were added in England on 22nd February 2021.