



New disease reporting requirements

*Guidance on new disease reporting requirements
from 21 April 2021*

18th May 2021

Context: the EU's Animal Health Regulation

- The Animal Health Regulation (AHR) came into force in the EU on 21 April.
- Whilst there is no requirement to implement the AHR in GB, there are some legislative changes that we 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 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.
- The purpose of this update is to outline the new reporting requirements that have arisen as a result of these changes.

Reporting approach

- Fifteen disease 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).
- Both immediate and monthly reporting will be to the Animal & Plant Health Agency (APHA).
- There is no additional testing requirement for the lab reporting diseases.
- An overview of the diseases and reporting arrangements are in the next slides.

Diseases which should be reported:

Name of listed disease	Relevant species (species and group of species)	Reporting frequency and route
Surra (<i>Trypanosoma evansi</i>)	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 (<i>Ovis</i> ssp., <i>Capra</i> ssp., <i>Gazella</i> ssp.)	Notifiable as soon as possible, via the existing notifiable disease reporting routes
Paratuberculosis	Cattle (including water buffalo and bison), sheep, goats and deer (<i>Bison</i> ssp., <i>Bos</i> ssp., <i>Bubalus</i> ssp., <i>Ovis</i> ssp., <i>Capra</i> ssp., Camelidae, Cervidae)	Laboratory reporting monthly, to APHA reporting email address
Q fever	Cattle (including water buffalo and bison), sheep, goats and camelids (<i>Bison</i> ssp., <i>Bos</i> ssp., <i>Bubalus</i> ssp., <i>Ovis</i> ssp., <i>Capra</i> ssp., Camelidae)	Laboratory reporting as soon as possible, via VIC

Name of listed disease	Relevant species (species and group of species)	Reporting frequency and route
Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis	Cattle (including water buffalo and bison) (Bison ssp., Bos ssp., Bubalus ssp.) Camelids and deer (Camelidae, Cervidae)	Laboratory reporting monthly to APHA reporting email address
Bovine viral diarrhoea (BVDV)	Cattle (including water buffalo and bison) (Bison ssp., Bos ssp., Bubalus ssp.)	Laboratory reporting monthly to APHA reporting email address 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 to APHA reporting email address
Trichomonosis	Cattle (including water buffalo and bison) (Bison ssp., Bos ssp., Bubalus ssp.)	Laboratory reporting monthly to APHA reporting email address

Name of listed disease	Relevant species (species and group of species)	Reporting frequency and route
Infection with porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus (PRRSV)	Pigs (Suidae)	Laboratory reporting monthly to APHA reporting email address 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 to APHA reporting email address
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

Monthly laboratory reporting requirements

- Reporting to Government for seven diseases will be required monthly (see reporting frequency in table); 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:
 - The known or suspected identity of the organism
 - Test type
 - 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
 - The species of animal
 - The month in which the samples were received at the reporting laboratory.
 - The name of the person and the address of the reporting laboratory submitting the report.

As soon as practicable reporting requirements

- For contagious caprine pleuropneumonia, ebola, glanders, surra (trypanosoma evansi) and Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans, reporting of suspicion of disease is required as soon as possible.
- Other 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.
- Reports should be given as soon as possible and include the following details:
 - The known or suspected identity of the organism
 - Test type
 - Address of the premises from which sample was taken
 - Name of owner of animal or carcass
 - Name of keeper if not owner
 - Name of veterinary surgeon and name and address of veterinary practice
 - The species of animal or bird from which the sample was taken
 - The date on which the sample was received by reporting laboratory.
 - 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 Syndrome (PRRSV)	Suidae	Tests which indicate the animal or carcass is or is reasonably suspected to be infected with PRRS virus to include: PRRSV PCR, Virus isolation, immunohistochemistry For PRRSV-2 only - IPMA for PRRSV-2 antibody	Where tests distinguish PRRSV-1 and PRRSV-2, if PRRSV-2 is identified, report as soon as possible with premises level information

Disease	Species	Results to be reported	Additional reporting details
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	

Disease	Species	Results to be reported	Additional reporting details
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 include: PCR	Report as soon as possible with premises level information

Next steps

- Reporting will be to the Animal & Plant Health Agency (APHA). Reports should be emailed to: MonthlyAHRegs@apha.gov.uk
- APHA colleagues will now provide a verbal update on the approaches APHA will use.
- APHA will be offering a more detailed training session to PVLs and will be in touch to arrange this shortly.
- An example of what you will need to complete for monthly reporting is illustrated on the next slide.
- 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.

Next steps

Monthly laboratory report

Submitting laboratory details

Name of reporting person		
Laboratory Name		
Laboratory Address		
Laboratory postcode		
Reporting period (enter month and year)	May	2021

Notes

1. Only include results of submissions received during reporting month.
2. Reports should be submitted within 30 days of the end of the reporting period.
3. Submissions may contain samples from multiple individual animals from the same premises as part of the same disease investigation.
4. Go to "Define diagnostic tests in use" sheet to define which tests are offered by your laboratory. There is currently no validation of spreadsheet data based on which tests are selected.
5. PRRSV-2 and BVDV-2 (if differentiated from PRRSV-1 and BVDV-1, respectively) must not be included in this report but must be reported using the immediate reporting protocol.
6. Changing data in a cell will not automatically highlight unvalidated cells; if the contents of one cell is changed, data in other cells on the same row should be re-entered to ensure data integrity.

Monthly submission results

Pathogen <small>(Remember, PRRSV-2 and BVDV-2 - if differentiated from PRRSV-1 and BVDV-1, respectively - must not be included in this report but must be reported using the immediate reporting protocol.)</small>	Disease	Species	Other species definition	Qualifying tests	Total number submissions in which at least one qualifying test was undertaken	Number of submissions with at least one sample testing as positive
Bovine Virus Diarrhoea Virus 1 (BVDV-1) or BVDV (-1 and -2 not differentiated)	Bovine viral diarrhoea (BVD)	Domestic cattle		Antigen ELISA, PCR, Virus isolation, immunohistochemistry		

MonthlyReport | Define diagnostic tests in use | + | ⏪

Bovine Virus Diarrhoea Virus 1 (BVDV-1) or BVDV (-1 and -2 not differentiated)

- Antigen ELISA
- PCR differentiating BVDV-1 and BVDV-2
- PCR not differentiating BVDV-1 and BVDV-2
- Virus isolation
- Immunohistochemistry