

Ministero della Salute

*Dipartimento della sanità pubblica veterinaria, della sicurezza alimentare e degli organi collegiali per la tutela della salute  
Direzione Generale della Sanità animale e dei Farmaci veterinari  
Ufficio II*

## The on-going activities in view of the epidemiological situation and the levels of controls carried out

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*Convegno internazionale*

*"Anemia infettiva degli equini:attualità e prospettive di controllo a sei anni dalla sorveglianza pianificata"*

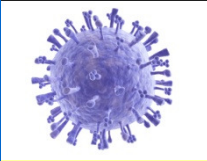


## **BEFORE 2006 (existing regulations)**

**RPV (DPR 320/54)**

**1976 > DM 04 DICEMBRE 1976**

**1994 > DPR 11 FEBBRAIO 1994, N. 243**



# NEL 2006

In 2006, because 17 cases of EIA had been notified between April and September, [...];

Because of the situation described [...], the probable presence of a common high risk factor was causing a serious threat [...];

In relation [...] to a regular surveillance plan being adopted limitedly only by a few of the Italian Regions

## OM 14 NOVEMBRE 2006



# NEL 2007

Considering that [...] from 1st January 2007 [...] to the end of November 2007, 245 cases of EIA were notified [...];

Considering that the outbreaks had been notified through an active surveillance system [...];

Considering the increasing importance of the infection at international level;

Retaining [...] the necessity of adopting sanitary measures of surveillance and control [...];

**OM 18 DICEMBRE 2007**



# NEL 2010

Considering that from 1st January to 31st December 2009, 446 outbreaks were notified;

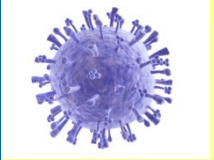
Considering that the cases had been identified through the application of a surveillance plan [...];

Considering the increasing importance of the infection at international level;

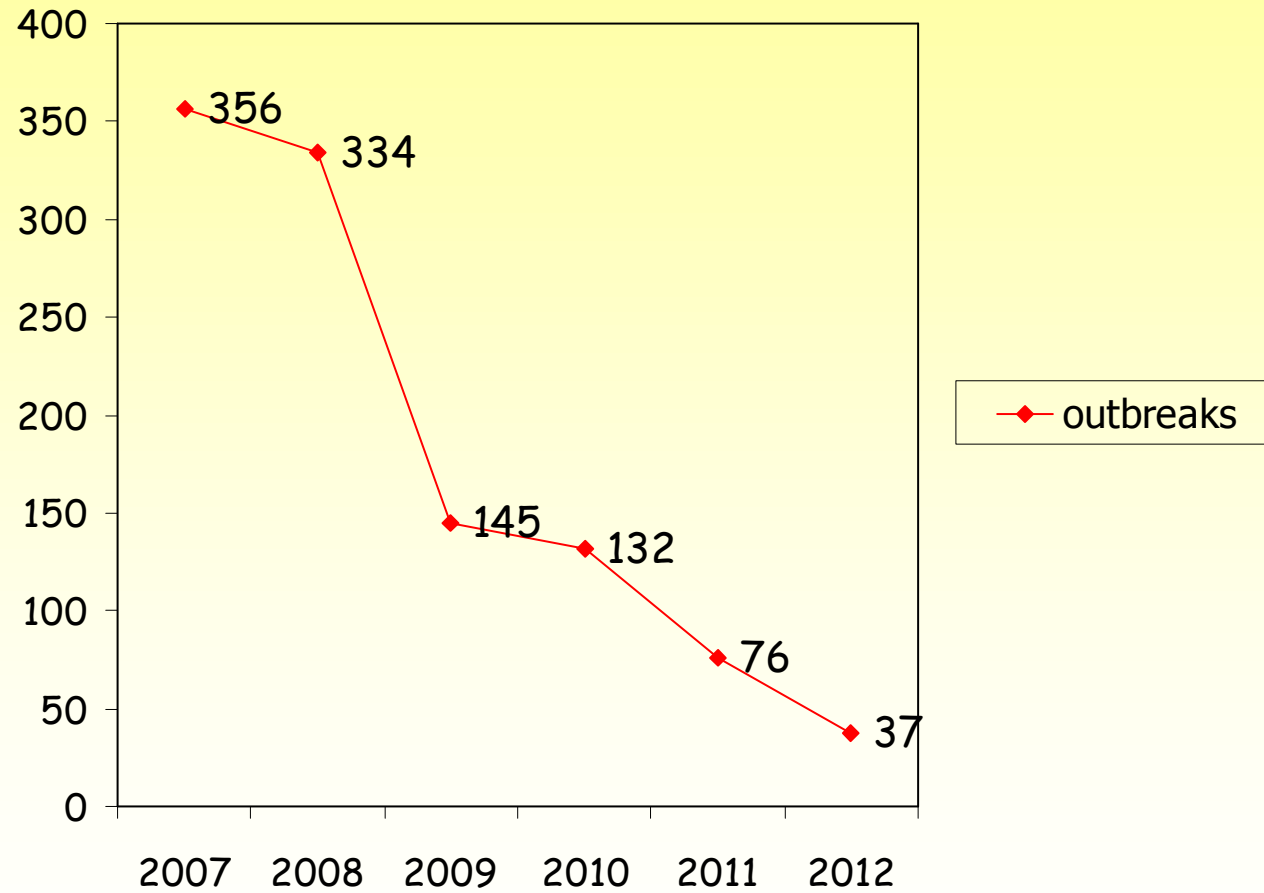
Considering that the major risk of infection is, at present, determined by the type of management and especially those detaining mules;

Retaining necessary a rimodulation of the National Surveillance Plan, confirming the annual control for the following Regions, Abruzzo, Molise, Lazio e Umbria and bi-annual in the remaining;

**OM 06 AGOSTO 2010**



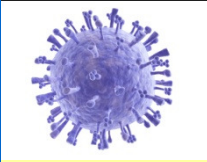
## EIA: outbreaks per year



# Number of new notified outbreaks /year in Italy since 2007

REGIONI	anno					
	2007	2008	2009	2010 *	2011	2012**
<b>Abruzzo</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8</b>
Basilicata	5	4	3	4	2	1
Calabria	4	2	2	1	2	1
Campania	9	13	7	15	8	4
Emilia Romagna	15	7	1	3	1	1
Friuli Venezia Giulia	2	0	1	3	0	0
<b>Lazio</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>
Liguria	0	0	0	14	0	0
Lombardia	8	3	1		2	0
Marche	13	5	2	2	0	0
<b>Molise</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>
Piemonte	2	1	1	1	1	1
Puglia	14	6	7	16	4	3
Sardegna	0	2	0	0	0	0
Sicilia	8	4	1	6	0	0
Toscana	37	12	3	4	6	2
Trentino	1	0	2		0	0
<b>Umbria</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>
Valle d'Aosta	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veneto	16	3	7	2	3	1
<b>Totale</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>37</b>

\* Since the introduction 10/2010 of the new Regulation, O.M. 6 agosto 2010, control was on annual basis in the Abruzzo, Lazio, Molise, Umbria Regions and in holdings where mules were present while, in the other Regions control was on bi-annual basis

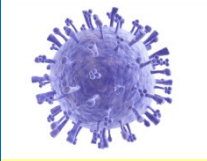


# THE RESULTS

The measures emanated since 2007 to the present have allowed to determine a well defined epidemiological picture with a concentration of outbreaks especially present in limited areas of Central Italy (in particular in Abruzzo and Latium) and frequently involving specific types of holdings (draught and/or meat).

Furthermore, as demonstrated by the data previously illustrated, the number of incident cases registered on the local territory has sensibly decreased and nearly all outbreaks have been extinguished.





## TWO OUTCOMES

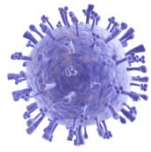
The data illustrated clearly demonstrate that:  
**the (mediatic?) emergency can be considered as  
ended  
but  
the infection continues to be present in Italy**



# THE FUTURE OBJECTIVES

- 1) Do not lose the results achieved
- 2) Maintain a sustainable level of control
- 3) Identify and manage risk situations
- 4) Prevent new cases





## 1) DO NOT LOSE THE RESULTS UNTIL NOW ACHIEVED

The results obtained after six years of application of the Surveillance Plan is under the attention of the National Reference Centre who will supply the Ministry with the elements for a technical evaluation for whole area of activity.

With the improvement of the **Horse Registry System**, it will be possible to carry out an objective and precise evaluation of the activity carried out on the Territory.

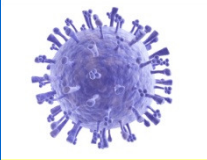
All this will bring to the formulation of new proposals on the basis of the experience acquired and the **scientific evidence**.



## 2) MANTAIN A SUSTAINABLE CONTROL SYSTEM


The general intention, after years of planned surveillance, is to address the future activity in a more directed manner in situations where risk factors are well identified and persisting.


All this would guarantee the safeguard of the Italian horse population, and also aid the Veterinary Services without excessively burdening the interests of the equine industry.



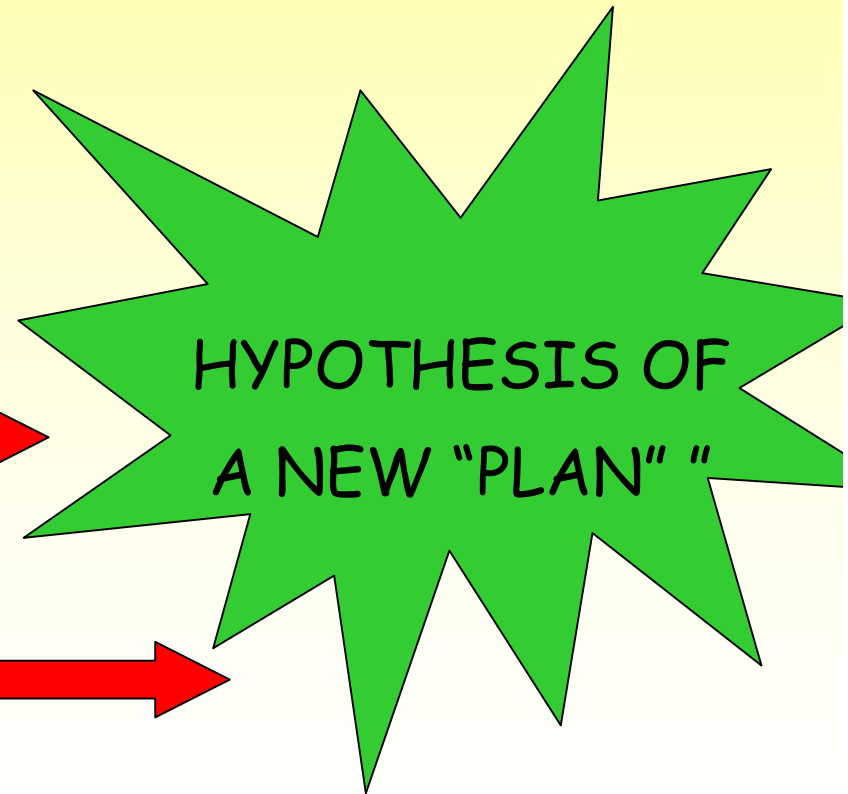
### 3) IDENTIFY AND MANAGE RISK SITUATIONS

Maintain an active risk analysis:

•Quantitative evaluation of the activity conducted 

•Persistence of risk situations (cases, types of holdings) 

•Peculiarities in the movement of horses 

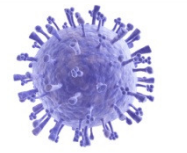




## 4) PREVENT NEW CASES

Major information and formation of horse owners and all those involved in the equine industry, for a more conscious management of the disease which, cannot be ignored in the context of the application of correct management measures. This, also in relation to the possibility that seropositive subjects can be maintained and if respecting biosecurity measures, they will not constitute a source of infection to the rest of the healthy population.

Also, an increase in awareness is necessary in relation to the risk of iatrogenic transmission, which in some types of holdings is still high.



# WHICH TYPE OF SURVEILLANCE TO ADOPT

- 1

Active surveillance around the incident or prevalent outbreak of EIA ?

Active surveillance in area in which more than one case has occurred (infection cluster)?

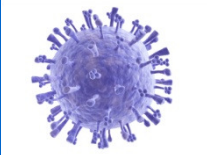
Active surveillance on extraregional movements and purchased horses?

Active surveillance on a statistical sample on live animals?

Active surveillance at slaughter ?

Active surveillance on registration?

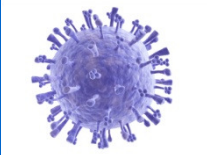
Active surveillance in holdings and areas considered at risk?



## WHICH TYPE OF SURVEILLANCE TO ADOPT - 2

The combination of the different proposals, in function of the diverse territorial risk will allow to modulate the activity in a specific manner, without however putting at risk the equine population which for the majority is not infected.

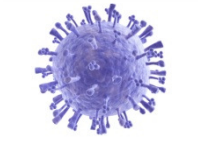




## WHICH TYPE OF SURVEILLANCE TO ADOPT - 3

The proposal of the new surveillance plan will be included in the Ministerial Decree as stipulated in Article 1, comma 2 of the DM 29.12.2009 (defined as the sanitary decree connected to the equine registration).

In this decree, the liaison between the State, the Regions and the Autonomous Provinces of Trento and Bolzano will be applied.



**Thank you for your attention!**

**Contatti**

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