European Food Safety Authority

ZOONOSES MONITORING

CYPRUS

The Report referred to in Article 9 of Directive 2003/99/EC

TRENDS AND SOURCES OF ZOONOSES AND ZOONOTIC AGENTS IN HUMANS, FOODSTUFFS, ANIMALS AND FEEDINGSTUFFS

including information on foodborne outbreaks, antimicrobial resistance in zoonotic agents and some pathogenic microbiological agents.

IN 2013

INFORMATION ON THE REPORTING AND MONITORING SYSTEM

Country: Cyprus

Reporting Year: 2013

Laboratory name	Description	Contribution
Lab for the Control of Food of Animal Origin	LCFAO	Food Safety and Food Microbiology data
Animal Health Lab	AHL	Animal Health microbiological data
Necropsy Lab	Microbiology Necropsy	Microbiological and Pathologoanatomy data

PREFACE

This report is submitted to the European Commission in accordance with Article 9 of Council Directive 2003/99/ EC*. The information has also been forwarded to the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA).

The report contains information on trends and sources of zoonoses and zoonotic agents in Cyprus during the year 2013 .

The information covers the occurrence of these diseases and agents in humans, animals, foodstuffs and in some cases also in feedingstuffs. In addition the report includes data on antimicrobial resistance in some zoonotic agents and commensal bacteria as well as information on epidemiological investigations of foodborne outbreaks. Complementary data on susceptible animal populations in the country is also given. The information given covers both zoonoses that are important for the public health in the whole European Community as well as zoonoses, which are relevant on the basis of the national epidemiological situation.

The report describes the monitoring systems in place and the prevention and control strategies applied in the country. For some zoonoses this monitoring is based on legal requirements laid down by the Community Legislation, while for the other zoonoses national approaches are applied.

The report presents the results of the examinations carried out in the reporting year. A national evaluation of the epidemiological situation, with special reference to trends and sources of zoonotic infections, is given. Whenever possible, the relevance of findings in foodstuffs and animals to zoonoses cases in humans is evaluated.

The information covered by this report is used in the annual Community Summary Report on zoonoses that is published each year by EFSA.

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* Directive 2003/ 99/ EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2003 on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents, amending Decision 90/ 424/ EEC and repealing Council Directive 92/ 117/ EEC, OJ L 325, 17.11.2003, p. 31

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1. ANIMAL POPULATIONS

The relevance of the findings on zoonoses and zoonotic agents has to be related to the size and nature of the animal population in the country.

A. Information on susceptible animal population

Sources of information

The information furnished derives from the Veterinary Services' database.

Dates the figures relate to and the content of the figures

The numbers represent the animals present until the end of December 2013.

National evaluation of the numbers of susceptible population and trends in these figures

The total bovine population is estimated to 57,438 animals, reared in 356 herds. The population under the brucellosis program is 39,445 animals in 306 herds.
The total sheep and goat population is estimated to 580,839 reared in 3,367 flocks. The population under the brucellosis program is 524,845 animals reared in 3,081 flocks.

2. INFORMATION ON SPECIFIC ZOONOSES AND ZOONOTIC AGENTS

Zoonoses are diseases or infections, which are naturally transmissible directly or indirectly between animals and humans. Foodstuffs serve often as vehicles of zoonotic infections. Zoonotic agents cover viruses, bacteria, fungi, parasites or other biological entities that are likely to cause zoonoses.

2.1 SALMONELLOSIS

2.1.1 General evaluation of the national situation

A. General evaluation

History of the disease and/or infection in the country

A surveillance program has been applied over the last years by the Veterinary Services covering the poultry sector. Foods of animal origin are examined for Samonella on a regular basis.

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

Nowadays data exist for poultry and foods of animal origin.

2.1.2 Salmonellosis in humans

A. Salmonellosis in humans

Reporting system in place for the human cases

YES, SINCE 1932

Case definition

EU RECOMMENDED CASE DEFINITION SINCE JANUARY 2004

Diagnostic/analytical methods used

EU RECOMMENDED MICROBIOLOGY LABORATORY DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA.

Notification system in place

QUARANTINE(PUBLIC HEALTH) LAW AND REGULATIONS AND AMENDMENTS. MANDATORY NOTIFIABLE SINCE 1932

History of the disease and/or infection in the country

SPORADIC CASES ARE REPORTED YEARLY AS WELL AS OCCASIONAL SMALL OUTBREAKS. ACTIVE SURVEILLANCE IS IN PLACE AS WELL AS CASE BY CASE INVESTIGATION BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH INSPECTORS

Relevance as zoonotic disease

SURVEILLANCE OF HUMAN CASES IS ACTIVE BEARING IN MIND THE NEED TO EVALUATE PREVENTION PROGRAMMES AS WELL AS THE EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF CASES AND PREVENTION OF FURTHER CASES

Additional information

The relevant data for 2012 will be submitted by the colleagues of the Ministry of Health through the ECDC database network.

The MoH colleagues will furnish the relevant data through the ECDC

2.1.3 Salmonella in foodstuffs

A. Salmonella spp. in broiler meat and products thereof

Monitoring system

Sampling strategy

At slaughterhouse and cutting plant

NO DATA AVAILABLE

At meat processing plant

NO DATA AVAILABLE

At retail

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Methods of sampling (description of sampling techniques)

At slaughterhouse and cutting plant

NO DATA AVAILABLE

At meat processing plant

NO DATA AVAILABLE

At retail

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Definition of positive finding

At slaughterhouse and cutting plant

NO DATA AVAILABLE

At meat processing plant

NO DATA AVAILABLE

At retail

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Preventive measures in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Control program/mechanisms

The control program/strategies in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Recent actions taken to control the zoonoses

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Measures in case of the positive findings or single cases

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Notification system in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Results of the investigation

NO DATA AVAILABLE

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Relevance of the findings in animals to findings in foodstuffs and to human cases (as a source of infection)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Additional information

NO DATA AVAILABLE

B. Salmonella spp. in pig meat and products thereof

Monitoring system

Sampling strategy

At slaughterhouse and cutting plant

NO DATA AVAILABLE

At meat processing plant

NO DATA AVAILABLE

At retail

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Methods of sampling (description of sampling techniques)

At slaughterhouse and cutting plant

NO DATA AVAILABLE

At meat processing plant

NO DATA AVAILABLE

At retail

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Definition of positive finding

At slaughterhouse and cutting plant

NO DATA AVAILABLE

At meat processing plant

NO DATA AVAILABLE

At retail

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Preventive measures in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Control program/mechanisms

The control program/strategies in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Recent actions taken to control the zoonoses

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Suggestions to the European Union for the actions to be taken

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Measures in case of the positive findings or single cases

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Notification system in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Results of the investigation

NO DATA AVAILABLE

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Relevance of the findings in animals to findings in foodstuffs and to human cases (as a source of infection)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Additional information

NO DATA AVAILABLE

C. Salmonella spp. in bovine meat and products thereof

Monitoring system

Sampling strategy

At slaughterhouse and cutting plant

NO DATA AVAILABLE

At meat processing plant

NO DATA AVAILABLE

At retail

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Methods of sampling (description of sampling techniques)

At slaughterhouse and cutting plant

NO DATA AVAILABLE

At meat processing plant

NO DATA AVAILABLE

At retail

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Definition of positive finding

At slaughterhouse and cutting plant

NO DATA AVAILABLE

At meat processing plant

NO DATA AVAILABLE

At retail

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Preventive measures in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Control program/mechanisms

The control program/strategies in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Recent actions taken to control the zoonoses

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Suggestions to the European Union for the actions to be taken

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Measures in case of the positive findings or single cases

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Notification system in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Results of the investigation

NO DATA AVAILABLE

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Relevance of the findings in animals to findings in foodstuffs and to human cases (as a source of infection)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Additional information

NO DATA AVAILABLE

D. Salmonella spp. in turkey meat and products thereof

Monitoring system

Sampling strategy

At slaughterhouse and cutting plant

NO DATA AVAILABLE

At meat processing plant

NO DATA AVAILABLE

At retail

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Methods of sampling (description of sampling techniques)

At slaughterhouse and cutting plant

NO DATA AVAILABLE

At meat processing plant

NO DATA AVAILABLE

At retail

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Definition of positive finding

At slaughterhouse and cutting plant

NO DATA AVAILABLE

At meat processing plant

NO DATA AVAILABLE

At retail

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Preventive measures in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Control program/mechanisms

The control program/strategies in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Recent actions taken to control the zoonoses

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Measures in case of the positive findings or single cases

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Notification system in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Results of the investigation

NO DATA AVAILABLE

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Relevance of the findings in animals to findings in foodstuffs and to human cases (as a source of infection)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Additional information

NO DATA AVAILABLE

E. Salmonella spp. in eggs and egg products

Monitoring system

Sampling strategy

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Methods of sampling (description of sampling techniques)

Eggs at egg packing centres (foodstuff based approach)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Eggs at retail

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Raw material for egg products (at production plant)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Egg products (at production plant and at retail)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Definition of positive finding

Eggs at egg packing centres (foodstuff based approach)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Eggs at retail

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Raw material for egg products (at production plant)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Egg products (at production plant and at retail)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Preventive measures in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Control program/mechanisms

The control program/strategies in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Recent actions taken to control the zoonoses

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Suggestions to the European Union for the actions to be taken

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Measures in case of the positive findings

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Notification system in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Results of the investigation

NO DATA AVAILABLE

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Relevance of the findings in animals to findings in foodstuffs and to human cases (as a source of infection)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Additional information

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Table Salmonella in poultry meat and products thereof

	Source of information	Sampling strategy	Sampler	Sample type	Sample origin	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Units tested	Total units positive for Salmonella	S. Enteritidis	S. Typhimurium
Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase - Slaughterhouse - Surveillance	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample > meat		Single	25 gr	55	10	0	0
Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - fresh - Processing plant - Surveillance	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample > meat		Single	25 gr	190	10	0	0
Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - fresh - Retail - Surveillance	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample > meat		Single	25 gr	7	0		
Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - meat preparation - intended to be eaten cooked - Processing plant - Surveillance	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	180	5		
Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - meat preparation - intended to be eaten cooked - Retail - Surveillance	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	25	5	0	0
Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - minced meat - intended to be eaten cooked - Processing plant - Surveillance	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	30	5	0	0
Meat from turkey - meat products - cooked, ready-to -eat - Processing plant - Surveillance	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	25	0		
Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase - Slaughterhouse - Surveillance	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample > neck skin		Single	25 gr	200	20	0	0
Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - fresh - frozen - Border inspection activities	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample > meat		Single	25 gr	5	0		
Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - offal - unspecified - Slaughterhouse	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	25	5	0	0
Meat from turkey - fresh - frozen - Border inspection activities	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample > meat		Single	25 gr	10	1	0	0

Table Salmonella in poultry meat and products thereof

	S. 1,4,[5],12:i:-	Salmonella spp., unspecified	S. Agona
Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase - Slaughterhouse - Surveillance		10	
Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - fresh - Processing plant - Surveillance		10	
Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - fresh - Retail - Surveillance			
Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - meat preparation - intended to be eaten cooked - Processing plant - Surveillance		5	
Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - meat preparation - intended to be eaten cooked - Retail - Surveillance		5	
Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - minced meat - intended to be eaten cooked - Processing plant - Surveillance		5	
Meat from turkey - meat products - cooked, ready-to -eat - Processing plant - Surveillance			
Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase - Slaughterhouse - Surveillance		20	
Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - fresh - frozen - Border inspection activities			
Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - offal - unspecified - Slaughterhouse		5	
Meat from turkey - fresh - frozen - Border inspection activities			1

Table Salmonella in poultry meat and products thereof

Footnote:

LCFAO = Laboratory for the control of food of animal origin, Veterinary Services

Table Salmonella in milk and dairy products

	Source of information	Sampling strategy	Sampler	Sample type	Sample origin	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Units tested	Total units positive for Salmonella	S. Enteritidis	S. Typhimurium
Cheeses made from cows' milk - soft and semi-soft - made from pasteurised milk	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25gr	105	0		
Cheeses made from cows' milk - unspecified - made from pasteurised milk	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	50	0		
Cheeses made from goats' milk - hard - made from pasteurised milk	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	15	0		
Cheeses made from goats' milk - soft and semi-soft - made from pasteurised milk	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	211	0		
Cheeses made from sheep's milk - hard - made from pasteurised milk	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25gr	10	0		
Cheeses made from sheep's milk - soft and semi-soft - made from pasteurised milk	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	170	0		
Cheeses, made from mixed milk from cows, sheep and/or goats - hard - made from pasteurised milk	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	40	0		
Cheeses, made from mixed milk from cows, sheep and/or goats - soft and semi-soft - made from pasteurised milk	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	858	0		
Cheeses, made from mixed milk from cows, sheep and/or goats - unspecified - made from pasteurised milk	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	55	0		
Cheeses, made from unspecified milk or other animal milk - hard - made from pasteurised milk	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	95	0		
Cheeses, made from unspecified milk or other animal milk - soft and semi-soft - made from pasteurised milk	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	155	0		

Table Salmonella in milk and dairy products

	Source of information	Sampling strategy	Sampler	Sample type	Sample origin	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Units tested	Total units positive for Salmonella	S. Enteritidis	S. Typhimurium
Cheeses, made from unspecified milk or other animal milk - unspecified - made from pasteurised milk	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	5	0		
Dairy products (excluding cheeses) (sour cream)	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 ml	5	0		
Dairy products (excluding cheeses) (trachanas traditional product)	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	95	0		
Dairy products (excluding cheeses) (yoghurt)	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	320	0		
Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - butter - made from pasteurised milk	LCFAO	Unspecified	Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	20	0		
Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - cream - made from pasteurised milk	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 ml	10	0		
Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - fermented dairy products (kefir , riazenka)	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 ml	80	0		
Milk from other animal species or unspecified - pasteurised milk	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 ml	15	0		
Milk, cows' - raw milk	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample	Domestic	Single	25 ml	1	0		
Milk, goats' - raw milk	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample	Domestic	Single	25 ml	7	0		
Milk, sheep's - raw milk	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample	Domestic	Single	25 ml	8	0		

Table Salmonella in milk and dairy products

	S. 1,4,[5],12:i:-	Salmonella spp., unspecified
Cheeses made from cows' milk - soft and semi-soft - made from pasteurised milk		
Cheeses made from cows' milk - unspecified - made from pasteurised milk		
Cheeses made from goats' milk - hard - made from pasteurised milk		
Cheeses made from goats' milk - soft and semi-soft - made from pasteurised milk		
Cheeses made from sheep's milk - hard - made from pasteurised milk		
Cheeses made from sheep's milk - soft and semi-soft - made from pasteurised milk		
Cheeses, made from mixed milk from cows, sheep and/or goats - hard - made from pasteurised milk		
Cheeses, made from mixed milk from cows, sheep and/or goats - soft and semi-soft - made from pasteurised milk		
Cheeses, made from mixed milk from cows, sheep and/or goats - unspecified - made from pasteurised milk		
Cheeses, made from unspecified milk or other animal milk - hard - made from pasteurised milk		
Cheeses, made from unspecified milk or other animal milk - soft and semi-soft - made from pasteurised milk		

Table Salmonella in milk and dairy products

	S. 1,4,[5],12:i:-	Salmonella spp., unspecified
Cheeses, made from unspecified milk or other animal milk - unspecified - made from pasteurised milk		
Dairy products (excluding cheeses) (sour cream)		
Dairy products (excluding cheeses) (trachanas traditional product)		
Dairy products (excluding cheeses) (yoghurt)		
Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - butter - made from pasteurised milk		
Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - cream - made from pasteurised milk		
Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - fermented dairy products (kefir , riazenka)		
Milk from other animal species or unspecified - pasteurised milk		
Milk, cows' - raw milk		
Milk, goats' - raw milk		
Milk, sheep's - raw milk		

Footnote:

LCFAO = Laboratory for the control of food of animal origin, Veterinary Services

Table Salmonella in other food

	Source of information	Sampling strategy	Sampler	Sample type	Sample origin	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Units tested	Total units positive for Salmonella	S. Enteritidis	S. Typhimurium
Eggs - raw material (liquid egg) for egg products - Processing plant - Surveillance	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 ml	5	1		
Fish - smoked - Processing plant - Surveillance	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	15	0		
Crustaceans - unspecified - cooked - Processing plant - Surveillance [1)]	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	5	0		
Molluscan shellfish - cooked - Processing plant - Surveillance [2)]	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	5	0		
Egg products - ready-to-eat - Processing plant - Surveillance	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	15	0		
Fish - gravad /slightly salted - Processing plant - Surveillance	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	10	0		
Fish - raw - Processing plant	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	6	0		
Meat from rabbit - fresh - Slaughterhouse	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample > meat		Single	25 gr	180	0		

	S. 1,4,[5],12:i:-	Salmonella spp., unspecified
Eggs - raw material (liquid egg) for egg products - Processing plant - Surveillance		1
Fish - smoked - Processing plant - Surveillance		
Crustaceans - unspecified - cooked - Processing plant - Surveillance [1)]		

Table Salmonella in other food

	S. 1,4,[5],12:i:-	Salmonella spp., unspecified
Molluscan shellfish - cooked - Processing plant - Surveillance [2)]		
Egg products - ready-to-eat - Processing plant - Surveillance		
Fish - gravad /slightly salted - Processing plant - Surveillance		
Fish - raw - Processing plant		
Meat from rabbit - fresh - Slaughterhouse		

Comments:

[1)] CRABSTICKS

[2)] mussels in oil

Footnote:

LCFAO = Laboratory for the control of food of animal origin, Veterinary Services

Table Salmonella in red meat and products thereof

	Source of information	Sampling strategy	Sampler	Sample type	Sample origin	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Units tested	Total units positive for Salmonella	S. Enteritidis	S. Typhimurium
Meat from pig - carcase - Slaughterhouse - Surveillance	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample > carcase swabs		Single	400 cm2	45	1		
Meat from pig - fresh - Processing plant - Surveillance	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample > meat		Single	10g	265	0		
Meat from pig - fresh - Retail - Surveillance	LCFAO	Suspect sampling	Official sampling	food sample > meat		Single	10g	1	0		
Meat from pig - minced meat - intended to be eaten cooked - Processing plant - Surveillance	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	10g	140	0		
Meat from pig - meat preparation - intended to be eaten cooked - Processing plant - Surveillance	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	10g	365	5		
Meat from pig - meat preparation - intended to be eaten cooked - Retail - Surveillance	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	10g	420	5		
Meat from pig - meat products - cooked, ready-to-eat - Processing plant - Surveillance	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25g	230	0		
Meat from pig - meat products - cooked, ready-to-eat - Retail - Surveillance	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25g	10	0		
Meat from bovine animals - carcase - Slaughterhouse - Surveillance	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample > carcase swabs		Single	400 cm2	20	5		
Meat from bovine animals - fresh - Processing plant - Surveillance	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	10g	65	0		
Meat from bovine animals - fresh - Retail - Surveillance	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	10g	5	2		
Meat from bovine animals - minced meat - intended to be eaten cooked - Processing plant - Surveillance	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	10g	40	0		

Table Salmonella in red meat and products thereof

	Source of information	Sampling strategy	Sampler	Sample type	Sample origin	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Units tested	Total units positive for Salmonella	S. Enteritidis	S. Typhimurium
Meat from bovine animals - minced meat - intended to be eaten cooked - Retail - Surveillance	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	10g	1	0		
Meat from bovine animals - meat preparation - intended to be eaten cooked - Processing plant - Surveillance	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	10g	65	0		
Meat from bovine animals - meat preparation - intended to be eaten cooked - Retail - Surveillance	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	10g	15	0		
Meat from sheep - carcase - Slaughterhouse - Surveillance [1)]	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample > carcase swabs		Single	400 cm2	30	0		
Meat from sheep - fresh - Processing plant - Surveillance	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample > meat		Single	10g	60	0		
Meat from bovine animals - meat products - unspecified, ready-to-eat - Border inspection activities	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25g	5	0		
Meat from bovine animals - meat products - unspecified, ready-to-eat - Retail (traditional sausages)	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25g	10	0		
Meat from bovine animals and pig - meat preparation - intended to be eaten cooked - Processing plant - Surveillance	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	10g	10	0		
Meat from bovine animals and pig - meat preparation - intended to be eaten cooked - Retail	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	10g	20	0		
Meat from bovine animals and pig - meat products - Processing plant (ready to eat)	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25g	10	0		

Table Salmonella in red meat and products thereof

	Source of information	Sampling strategy	Sampler	Sample type	Sample origin	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Units tested	Total units positive for Salmonella	S. Enteritidis	S. Typhimurium
Meat from goat - meat products - Retail	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25g	5	0		
Meat from pig - meat products - fermented sausages - Processing plant (Traditional sausages)	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25g	130	0		
Meat from pig - meat products - fermented sausages - Retail (traditional sausages)	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25g	90	0		
Meat from pig - offal - Processing plant	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	10 gr	40	5		

	S. 1,4,[5],12:i:-	Salmonella spp., unspecified
Meat from pig - carcase - Slaughterhouse - Surveillance		1
Meat from pig - fresh - Processing plant - Surveillance		
Meat from pig - fresh - Retail - Surveillance		
Meat from pig - minced meat - intended to be eaten cooked - Processing plant - Surveillance		
Meat from pig - meat preparation - intended to be eaten cooked - Processing plant - Surveillance		5
Meat from pig - meat preparation - intended to be eaten cooked - Retail - Surveillance		5
Meat from pig - meat products - cooked, ready-to-eat - Processing plant - Surveillance		

Table Salmonella in red meat and products thereof

	S. 1,4,[5],12:i:-	Salmonella spp., unspecified
Meat from pig - meat products - cooked, ready-to-eat - Retail - Surveillance		
Meat from bovine animals - carcase - Slaughterhouse - Surveillance		5
Meat from bovine animals - fresh - Processing plant - Surveillance		
Meat from bovine animals - fresh - Retail - Surveillance		2
Meat from bovine animals - minced meat - intended to be eaten cooked - Processing plant - Surveillance		
Meat from bovine animals - minced meat - intended to be eaten cooked - Retail - Surveillance		
Meat from bovine animals - meat preparation - intended to be eaten cooked - Processing plant - Surveillance		
Meat from bovine animals - meat preparation - intended to be eaten cooked - Retail - Surveillance		
Meat from sheep - carcase - Slaughterhouse - Surveillance [1)]		
Meat from sheep - fresh - Processing plant - Surveillance		
Meat from bovine animals - meat products - unspecified, ready-to-eat - Border inspection activities		

Table Salmonella in red meat and products thereof

	S. 1,4,[5],12:i:-	Salmonella spp., unspecified
Meat from bovine animals - meat products - unspecified, ready-to-eat - Retail (traditional sausages)		
Meat from bovine animals and pig - meat preparation - intended to be eaten cooked - Processing plant - Surveillance		
Meat from bovine animals and pig - meat preparation - intended to be eaten cooked - Retail		
Meat from bovine animals and pig - meat products - Processing plant (ready to eat)		
Meat from goat - meat products - Retail		
Meat from pig - meat products - fermented sausages - Processing plant (Traditional sausages)		
Meat from pig - meat products - fermented sausages - Retail (traditional sausages)		
Meat from pig - offal - Processing plant		5

Comments:

[1)] the samples were taken from sheep and goat carcases

Footnote:

LCFAO = Laboratory for the control of food of animal origin, veterinary services

2.1.4 Salmonella in animals

A. Salmonella spp. in bovine animals

Monitoring system

Sampling strategy

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Methods of sampling (description of sampling techniques)

Animals at farm

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Animals at slaughter (herd based approach)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Case definition

Animals at farm

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Animals at slaughter (herd based approach)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Vaccination policy

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Other preventive measures than vaccination in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Control program/mechanisms

The control program/strategies in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Recent actions taken to control the zoonoses

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Measures in case of the positive findings or single cases

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Notification system in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Results of the investigation

NO DATA AVAILABLE

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Relevance of the findings in animals to findings in foodstuffs and to human cases (as a source of infection)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Additional information

NO DATA AVAILABLE

B. Salmonella spp. in pigs

Monitoring system

Sampling strategy

Breeding herds

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Multiplying herds

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Fattening herds

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Methods of sampling (description of sampling techniques)

Breeding herds

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Multiplying herds

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Fattening herds at farm

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Fattening herds at slaughterhouse (herd based approach)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Case definition

Breeding herds

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Multiplying herds

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Fattening herds at farm

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Fattening herds at slaughterhouse (herd based approach)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Vaccination policy

Breeding herds

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Multiplying herds

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Fattening herds

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Other preventive measures than vaccination in place

Breeding herds

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Multiplying herds

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Fattening herds

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Control program/mechanisms

The control program/strategies in place

Breeding herds

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Multiplying herds

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Fattening herds

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Recent actions taken to control the zoonoses

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Suggestions to the European Union for the actions to be taken

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Measures in case of the positive findings or single cases

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Notification system in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Results of the investigation

NO DATA AVAILABLE

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Relevance of the findings in animals to findings in foodstuffs and to human cases (as a source of infection)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Additional information

NO DATA AVAILABLE

C. Salmonella spp. in ducks - breeding flocks and meat production flocks

Monitoring system

Sampling strategy

Breeding flocks

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Meat production flocks

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Methods of sampling (description of sampling techniques)

Breeding flocks: Day-old chicks

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Breeding flocks: Rearing period

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Breeding flocks: Production period

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Meat production flocks: Day-old chicks

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Meat production flocks: Rearing period

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Meat production flocks: Before slaughter at farm

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Meat production flocks: At slaughter (flock based approach)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Case definition

Breeding flocks: Day-old chicks

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Breeding flocks: Rearing period

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Breeding flocks: Production period

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Meat production flocks: Day-old chicks

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Meat production flocks: Rearing period

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Meat production flocks: Before slaughter at farm

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Meat production flocks: At slaughter (flock based approach)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Vaccination policy

Breeding flocks

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Meat production flocks

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Other preventive measures than vaccination in place

Breeding flocks

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Meat production flocks

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Control program/mechanisms

The control program/strategies in place

Breeding flocks

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Meat production flocks

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Recent actions taken to control the zoonoses

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Suggestions to the European Union for the actions to be taken

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Measures in case of the positive findings or single cases

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Notification system in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Results of the investigation

NO DATA AVAILABLE

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Relevance of the findings in animals to findings in foodstuffs and to human cases (as a source of infection)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Additional information

NO DATA AVAILABLE

D. Salmonella spp. in geese - breeding flocks and meat production flocks

Monitoring system

Sampling strategy

Breeding flocks

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Type of specimen taken

Imported feed material of animal origin

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Methods of sampling (description of sampling techniques)

Breeding flocks (separate elite, grand parent and parent flocks when necessary): Day-old chicks

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Breeding flocks (separate elite, grand parent and parent flocks when necessary): Rearing period

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Breeding flocks (separate elite, grand parent and parent flocks when necessary): Production period

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Meat production flocks: Day-old chicks

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Meat production flocks: Rearing period

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Meat production flocks: Before slaughter at farm

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Meat production flocks: At slaughter (flock based approach)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Case definition

Breeding flocks: Day-old chicks

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Breeding flocks: Rearing period

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Breeding flocks: Production period

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Meat production flocks: Day-old chicks

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Meat production flocks: Rearing period

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Meat production flocks: Before slaughter at farm

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Meat production flocks: At slaughter (flock based approach)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Vaccination policy

Breeding flocks

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Meat production flocks

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Other preventive measures than vaccination in place

Breeding flocks

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Meat production flocks

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Control program/mechanisms

The control program/strategies in place

Breeding flocks

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Meat production flocks

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Recent actions taken to control the zoonoses

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Suggestions to the European Union for the actions to be taken

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Measures in case of the positive findings or single cases

Breeding flocks

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Meat Production flocks

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Notification system in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Results of the investigation

NO DATA AVAILABLE

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Relevance of the findings in animals to findings in foodstuffs and to human cases (as a source of infection)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Additional information

NO DATA AVAILABLE

E. Salmonella spp. in turkey - breeding flocks and meat production flocks

Monitoring system

Sampling strategy

Breeding flocks (separate elite, grand parent and parent flocks when necessary)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Meat production flocks

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Methods of sampling (description of sampling techniques)

Breeding flocks (separate elite, grand parent and parent flocks when necessary): Day-old chicks

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Breeding flocks (separate elite, grand parent and parent flocks when necessary): Rearing period

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Breeding flocks (separate elite, grand parent and parent flocks when necessary): Production period

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Meat production flocks: Day-old chicks

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Meat production flocks: Rearing period

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Meat production flocks: Before slaughter at farm

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Meat production flocks: At slaughter (flock based approach)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Case definition

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Monitoring system

Case definition

Breeding flocks (separate elite, grand parent and parent flocks when necessary): Rearing period

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Breeding flocks (separate elite, grand parent and parent flocks when necessary): Production period

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Meat production flocks: Day-old chicks

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Meat production flocks: Rearing period

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Meat production flocks: Before slaughter at farm

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Meat production flocks: At slaughter (flock based approach)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Vaccination policy

Breeding flocks (separate elite, grand parent and parent flocks when necessary)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Meat production flocks

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Other preventive measures than vaccination in place

Breeding flocks (separate elite, grand parent and parent flocks when necessary)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Meat production flocks

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Control program/mechanisms

The control program/strategies in place

Breeding flocks (separate elite, grand parent and parent flocks when necessary)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Meat production flocks

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Recent actions taken to control the zoonoses

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Suggestions to the European Union for the actions to be taken

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Measures in case of the positive findings or single cases

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Notification system in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Results of the investigation

NO DATA AVAILABLE

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Relevance of the findings in animals to findings in foodstuffs and to human cases (as a source of infection)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Additional information

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Table Salmonella in breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

	No of flocks under control programme	Source of information	Sampling strategy	Sampler	Sample type	Sample origin	Target Verification	Sampling unit	Units tested	Total units positive for Salmonella	S. Enteritidis
Gallus gallus (fowl) - breeding flocks, unspecified - adult - Control and eradication programmes	36	Veterinary Services	Census	Official and industry sampling	environmental sample > boot swabs and dust	Domestic	no	Flock	36	3	0

	S. Hadar	S. Infantis	S. Typhimurium	S. Virchow	S. 1,4,[5],12:i:-	Salmonella spp., unspecified	S. Kentucky	S. Szentes
Gallus gallus (fowl) - breeding flocks, unspecified - adult - Control and eradication programmes	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1

Table Salmonella in other poultry

	No of flocks under control programme	Source of information	Sampling strategy	Sampler	Sample type	Sample origin	Target Verification	Sampling unit	Units tested	Total units positive for Salmonella	S. Enteritidis
Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens - adult - Farm - Control and eradication programmes	40	Veterinary Services	Census	Official and industry sampling	environmental sample > boot swabs and dust	Domestic	yes	Flock	40	35	3
Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers - before slaughter - Farm - Control and eradication programmes	978	Veterinary Services	Census	Official and industry sampling	environmental sample > boot swabs and dust	Domestic	yes	Flock	978	12	0
Turkeys - fattening flocks - before slaughter - Farm - Control and eradication programmes	7	Veterinary Services	Census	Official and industry sampling	environmental sample > boot swabs and dust		yes	Flock	7	2	0

	S. Typhimurium	S. 1,4,[5],12:i:-	Salmonella spp., unspecified	S. Amsterdam	S. Anatum	S. Blockley	S. Braenderup	S. Bredeney	S. Cerro	S. Duisburg	S. Gombe
Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens - adult - Farm - Control and eradication programmes	0	0	0	1	1	6	3	2	2	1	1
Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers - before slaughter - Farm - Control and eradication programmes	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Turkeys - fattening flocks - before slaughter - Farm - Control and eradication programmes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table Salmonella in other poultry

	S. Infantis	S. Jodhpur	S. Kedougou	S. Kentucky	S. Livingstone	S. Mishmarhaemek	S. Paratyphi B	S. Virchow
Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens - adult - Farm - Control and eradication programmes	1	1	2	0	2	1	0	8
Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers - before slaughter - Farm - Control and eradication programmes	1	0	0	2	0	0	4	2
Turkeys - fattening flocks - before slaughter - Farm - Control and eradication programmes	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0

2.1.5 Salmonella in feedingstuffs

Table Salmonella in compound feedingstuffs

	Source of information	Sampling strategy	Sampler	Sample type	Sample origin	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Units tested	Total units positive for Salmonella	S. Enteritidis	S. Typhimurium
Compound feedingstuffs for cattle - final product - Feed mill - Surveillance	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	Unspecified	Official sampling	feed sample	Domestic	Single	25 gr	4	1		
Compound feedingstuffs for poultry (non specified) - final product - Feed mill - Surveillance	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	Unspecified	Official sampling	feed sample	Domestic	Single	25 gr	3	0		

	S. 1,4,[5],12:i:-	Salmonella spp., unspecified
Compound feedingstuffs for cattle - final product - Feed mill - Surveillance		1
Compound feedingstuffs for poultry (non specified) - final product - Feed mill - Surveillance		

Table Salmonella in feed material of animal origin

	Source of information	Sampling strategy	Sampler	Sample type	Sample origin	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Units tested	Total units positive for Salmonella	S. Enteritidis	S. Typhimurium
Feed material of land animal origin - Processing plant (Processed Animal Protein cat.3)	LCFAO	Unspecified	Official sampling	feed sample	Unknown	Single	25 gr	20	3		
Feed material of marine animal origin - other fish products - Border inspection activities (krill powder)	LCFAO	Unspecified	Official sampling	feed sample	Unknown	Single	25gr	5	0		

	S. 1,4,[5],12:i:-	Salmonella spp., unspecified
Feed material of land animal origin - Processing plant (Processed Animal Protein cat.3)		3
Feed material of marine animal origin - other fish products - Border inspection activities (krill powder)		

Table Salmonella in other feed matter

	Source of information	Sampling strategy	Sampler	Sample type	Sample origin	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Units tested	Total units positive for Salmonella	S. Enteritidis	S. Typhimurium
Feed material of oil seed or fruit origin - rape seed derived - Feed mill - Surveillance	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	Selective sampling	Official sampling	feed sample	Intra EU trade	Batch	25 gr	1	0		
Feed material of oil seed or fruit origin - soya (bean) derived - Feed mill - Surveillance	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	Selective sampling	Official sampling	feed sample	Imported from outside EU	Batch	25 gr	10	0		
Other feed material - legume seeds and similar products - Feed mill - Surveillance	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	Selective sampling	Official sampling	feed sample	Imported from outside EU	Batch	25 gr	18	5		
Feed material of oil seed or fruit origin - soya (bean) derived - Feed mill - Surveillance	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	Selective sampling	Official sampling		Intra EU trade	Batch	25 gr	27	1		
Other feed material - legume seeds and similar products - Feed mill - Surveillance	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	Selective sampling	Official sampling		Intra EU trade	Batch	25 gr	1	0		

	S. 1,4,[5],12:i:-	Salmonella spp., unspecified
Feed material of oil seed or fruit origin - rape seed derived - Feed mill - Surveillance		
Feed material of oil seed or fruit origin - soya (bean) derived - Feed mill - Surveillance		
Other feed material - legume seeds and similar products - Feed mill - Surveillance		5

Table Salmonella in other feed matter

	S. 1,4,[5],12:i:-	Salmonella spp., unspecified
Feed material of oil seed or fruit origin - soya (bean) derived - Feed mill - Surveillance		1
Other feed material - legume seeds and similar products - Feed mill - Surveillance		

2.1.6 Antimicrobial resistance in Salmonella isolates

A. Antimicrobial resistance in Salmonella in cattle

Sampling strategy used in monitoring

Frequency of the sampling

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Type of specimen taken

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Methods of sampling (description of sampling techniques)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Procedures for the selection of isolates for antimicrobial testing

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Methods used for collecting data

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Laboratory methodology used for identification of the microbial isolates

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Laboratory used for detection for resistance

Antimicrobials included in monitoring

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Cut-off values used in testing

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Preventive measures in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Control program/mechanisms

The control program/strategies in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Recent actions taken to control the zoonoses

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Suggestions to the European Union for the actions to be taken

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Measures in case of the positive findings or single cases

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Notification system in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Results of the investigation

NO DATA AVAILABLE

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Relevance of the findings in animals to findings in foodstuffs and to human cases (as a source of infection)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Additional information

NO DATA AVAILABLE

B. Antimicrobial resistance in Salmonella in pigs

Sampling strategy used in monitoring

Frequency of the sampling

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Type of specimen taken

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Methods of sampling (description of sampling techniques)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Procedures for the selection of isolates for antimicrobial testing

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Methods used for collecting data

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Laboratory methodology used for identification of the microbial isolates

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Laboratory used for detection for resistance

Antimicrobials included in monitoring

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Cut-off values used in testing

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Preventive measures in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Control program/mechanisms

The control program/strategies in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Recent actions taken to control the zoonoses

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Suggestions to the European Union for the actions to be taken

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Measures in case of the positive findings or single cases

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Notification system in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Results of the investigation

NO DATA AVAILABLE

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Relevance of the findings in animals to findings in foodstuffs and to human cases (as a source of infection)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Additional information

NO DATA AVAILABLE

C. Antimicrobial resistance in Salmonella in poultry

Sampling strategy used in monitoring

Frequency of the sampling

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Type of specimen taken

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Methods of sampling (description of sampling techniques)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Procedures for the selection of isolates for antimicrobial testing

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Methods used for collecting data

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Laboratory methodology used for identification of the microbial isolates

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Laboratory used for detection for resistance

Antimicrobials included in monitoring

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Cut-off values used in testing

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Preventive measures in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Control program/mechanisms

The control program/strategies in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Recent actions taken to control the zoonoses

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Suggestions to the European Union for the actions to be taken

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Measures in case of the positive findings or single cases

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Notification system in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Results of the investigation

NO DATA AVAILABLE

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Relevance of the findings in animals to findings in foodstuffs and to human cases (as a source of infection)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Additional information

NO DATA AVAILABLE

D. Antimicrobial resistance in Salmonella in foodstuff derived from cattle

Sampling strategy used in monitoring

Frequency of the sampling

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Type of specimen taken

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Methods of sampling (description of sampling techniques)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Procedures for the selection of isolates for antimicrobial testing

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Methods used for collecting data

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Laboratory methodology used for identification of the microbial isolates

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Laboratory used for detection for resistance

Antimicrobials included in monitoring

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Cut-off values used in testing

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Preventive measures in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Control program/mechanisms

The control program/strategies in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Recent actions taken to control the zoonoses

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Measures in case of the positive findings or single cases

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Notification system in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Results of the investigation

NO DATA AVAILABLE

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Relevance of the findings in animals to findings in foodstuffs and to human cases (as a source of infection)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

E. Antimicrobial resistance in Salmonella in foodstuff derived from pigs

Sampling strategy used in monitoring

Frequency of the sampling

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Type of specimen taken

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Methods of sampling (description of sampling techniques)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Procedures for the selection of isolates for antimicrobial testing

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Methods used for collecting data

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Laboratory methodology used for identification of the microbial isolates

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Laboratory used for detection for resistance

Antimicrobials included in monitoring

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Cut-off values used in testing

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Preventive measures in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Control program/mechanisms

The control program/strategies in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Recent actions taken to control the zoonoses

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Suggestions to the European Union for the actions to be taken

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Measures in case of the positive findings or single cases

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Notification system in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Results of the investigation

NO DATA AVAILABLE

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Relevance of the findings in animals to findings in foodstuffs and to human cases (as a source of infection)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

F. Antimicrobial resistance in Salmonella in foodstuff derived from poultry

Sampling strategy used in monitoring

Frequency of the sampling

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Type of specimen taken

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Methods of sampling (description of sampling techniques)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Procedures for the selection of isolates for antimicrobial testing

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Methods used for collecting data

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Laboratory methodology used for identification of the microbial isolates

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Laboratory used for detection for resistance

Antimicrobials included in monitoring

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Cut-off values used in testing

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Preventive measures in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Control program/mechanisms

The control program/strategies in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Recent actions taken to control the zoonoses

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Suggestions to the European Union for the actions to be taken

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Measures in case of the positive findings or single cases

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Notification system in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Results of the investigation

NO DATA AVAILABLE

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Relevance of the findings in animals to findings in foodstuffs and to human cases (as a source of infection)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella in Turkeys

Salmonella	S. Enteritidis		S. Typhimurium		S. 1,4,[5],12:i:-		S. Agona		S. Kentucky		S. Newport		S. Saintpaul		Salmonella spp.		S. Kedougou	
Isolates out of a monitoring program (yes/no)									yes								yes	
Number of isolates available in the laboratory									1								1	
Antimicrobials:	N	n	N	n	N	n	N	n	N	n	N	n	N	n	N	n	N	n
Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin									1	1							1	1
Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol									1	1							1	0
Cephalosporins - 3rd generation cephalosporins									1	0							1	1
Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin									1	1							1	1
Penicillins - Ampicillin									1	1							1	1
Quinolones - Nalidixic acid									1	1							1	1
Sulfonamides									1	1							1	1
Tetracyclines - Tetracycline									1	1							1	1
Trimethoprim									1	1							1	1
Fully sensitive									1	0							1	0
Resistant to 1 antimicrobial									1	0							1	0
Resistant to 2 antimicrobials									1	0							1	0
Resistant to 3 antimicrobials									1	0							1	0
Resistant to 4 antimicrobials									1	0							1	0
Resistant to >4 antimicrobials									1	1							1	1

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens

Salmonella	S. Enteritidis		S. Typhimurium		S. 1,4,[5],12:i:-		S. Agona		S. Virchow		S. Hadar		S. Kentucky		S. Infantis		Salmonella spp.		S. Amsterdam		S. Anatum		S. Blockley		S. Braenderup	
Isolates out of a monitoring program (yes/no)	yes								yes						yes				yes		yes		yes		yes	
Number of isolates available in the laboratory	3								8						1				1		1		6		3	
Antimicrobials:	N	n	N	n	N	n	N	n	N	n	N	n	N	n	N	n	N	n	N	n	N	n	N	n	N	n
Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	3	0							8	5					1	0			1	0	1	0	6	0	3	0
Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	3	0							8	2					1	0			1	0	1	0	6	0	3	1
Cephalosporins - 3rd generation cephalosporins	3	0							8	0					1	0			1	0	1	0	6	0	3	0
Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	3	0							8	5					1	0			1	0	1	0	6	1	3	0
Penicillins - Ampicillin	3	0							8	5					1	0			1	0	1	0	6	1	3	0
Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	3	0							8	5					1	0			1	0	1	0	6	1	3	0
Sulfonamides	3	0							8	5					1	0			1	0	1	1	6	1	3	1
Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	3	0							8	5					1	0			1	0	1	0	6	1	3	0
Trimethoprim	3	0							8	5					1	0			1	0	1	0	6	1	3	0
Fully sensitive	3	3							8	2					1	1			1	1	1	0	6	5	3	2
Resistant to 1 antimicrobial	3	0							8	1					1	0			1	0	1	1	6	0	3	0
Resistant to 2 antimicrobials	3	0							8	0					1	0			1	0	1	0	6	0	3	1
Resistant to 3 antimicrobials	3	0							8	0					1	0			1	0	1	0	6	0	3	0
Resistant to 4 antimicrobials	3	0							8	0					1	0			1	0	1	0	6	0	3	0
Resistant to >4 antimicrobials	3	0							8	5					1	0			1	0	1	0	6	1	3	0

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens

Salmonella	S. Bredeney		S. Cerro		S. Duisburg		S. Gombe		S. Jodhpur		S. Kedougou		S. Livingstone		S. Mishmarhaemek	
Isolates out of a monitoring program (yes/no)	yes		yes		yes		yes		yes		yes		yes		yes	
Number of isolates available in the laboratory	2		2		1		1		1		2		2		1	
Antimicrobials:	N	n	N	n	N	n	N	n	N	n	N	n	N	n	N	n
Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	0
Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	2	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	0
Cephalosporins - 3rd generation cephalosporins	2	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	2	1	1	0
Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	0
Penicillins - Ampicillin	2	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	2	1	1	0
Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	0	2	1	1	0
Sulfonamides	2	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	2	1	1	0
Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	2	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	2	1	1	0
Trimethoprim	2	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	2	1	1	0
Fully sensitive	2	0	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	2	0	1	1
Resistant to 1 antimicrobial	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	2	1	1	0
Resistant to 2 antimicrobials	2	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	0
Resistant to 3 antimicrobials	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	0
Resistant to 4 antimicrobials	2	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	0
Resistant to >4 antimicrobials	2	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	2	1	1	0

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella in Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers

Salmonella	S. Enteritidis		S. Typhimurium		S. 1,4,[5],12:i:-		S. Java		S. Agona		S. Virchow		S. Hadar		S. Kentucky		S. Infantis		Salmonella spp.		S. Blockley		S. Paratyphi B	
Isolates out of a monitoring program (yes/no)											yes				yes		yes		yes		yes		yes	
Number of isolates available in the laboratory											2				2		1		1		2		4	
Antimicrobials:	N	n	N	n	N	n	N	n	N	n	N	n	N	n	N	n	N	n	N	n	N	n	N	n
Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin											2	1			2	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	4	0
Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol											2	0			2	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	4	0
Cephalosporins - 3rd generation cephalosporins											2	0			2	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	4	2
Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin											2	2			2	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	4	4
Penicillins - Ampicillin											2	1			2	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	4	2
Quinolones - Nalidixic acid											2	2			2	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	4	4
Sulfonamides											2	2			2	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	4	4
Tetracyclines - Tetracycline											2	2			2	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	4	4
Trimethoprim											2	2			2	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	4	4
Fully sensitive											2	0			2	1	1	0	1	1	2	0	4	0
Resistant to 1 antimicrobial											2	0			2	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	4	0
Resistant to 2 antimicrobials											2	0			2	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	4	0
Resistant to 3 antimicrobials											2	0			2	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	4	0
Resistant to 4 antimicrobials											2	0			2	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	4	0
Resistant to >4 antimicrobials											2	2			2	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	4	4

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella in Gallus gallus (fowl) - breeding flocks, unspecified

Salmonella	S. Enteritidis		S. Typhimurium		S. 1,4,[5],12:i:-		S. Agona		S. Virchow		S. Hadar		S. Kentucky		S. Infantis		Salmonella spp.		S. Szentes	
Isolates out of a monitoring program (yes/no)													yes				yes		yes	
Number of isolates available in the laboratory													1				1		1	
Antimicrobials:	N	n	N	n	N	n	N	n	N	n	N	n	N	n	N	n	N	n	N	n
Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin													1	0			1	0	1	0
Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol													1	0			1	0	1	0
Cephalosporins - 3rd generation cephalosporins													1	0			1	0	1	0
Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime													1	0			1	0	1	0
Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin													1	0			1	0	1	0
Penicillins - Ampicillin													1	0			1	0	1	0
Quinolones - Nalidixic acid													1	0			1	0	1	0
Sulfonamides													1	0			1	1	1	0
Tetracyclines - Tetracycline													1	0			1	1	1	0
Trimethoprim													1	0			1	1	1	0

Table Cut-off values for antibiotic resistance testing of Salmonella in Animals

Test Method Used
Broth dilution

Standard methods used for testing
NCCLS/CLSI EUCAST

			Concentration (microg/ml)	Zone diameter (mm)
		Standard	Resistant >	Resistant <=
Aminoglycosides	Gentamicin	EFSA	2	
	Streptomycin	NON-EFSA		
Amphenicols	Chloramphenicol	EFSA	16	
Cephalosporins	Cefotaxime	EFSA	0.5	
	Ceftazidime	EFSA	2	
Fluoroquinolones	Ciprofloxacin	EFSA	0.064	
Penicillins	Ampicillin	EFSA	8	
Quinolones	Nalidixic acid	EFSA	16	
Sulfonamides	Sulfonamides	EFSA	256	
Tetracyclines	Tetracycline	EFSA	8	
Trimethoprim	Trimethoprim	EFSA	2	

Table Cut-off values for antibiotic resistance testing of Salmonella in Feed

Test Method Used	Standard methods used for testing

			Concentration (microg/ml)	Zone diameter (mm)
		Standard	Resistant >	Resistant <=
Aminoglycosides	Gentamicin		2	
	Streptomycin		32	
Amphenicols	Chloramphenicol		16	
Cephalosporins	Cefotaxime		0.5	
	Ceftazidime		2	
Fluoroquinolones	Ciprofloxacin		0.064	
Penicillins	Ampicillin		8	
Quinolones	Nalidixic acid		16	
Sulfonamides	Sulfonamides		256	
Tetracyclines	Tetracycline		8	
Trimethoprim	Trimethoprim		2	

Table Cut-off values for antibiotic resistance testing of Salmonella in Food

Test Method Used	Standard methods used for testing

			Concentration (microg/ml)	Zone diameter (mm)
		Standard	Resistant >	Resistant <=
Aminoglycosides	Gentamicin		2	
	Streptomycin		32	
Amphenicols	Chloramphenicol		16	
Cephalosporins	Cefotaxime		0.5	
	Ceftazidime		2	
Fluoroquinolones	Ciprofloxacin		0.064	
Penicillins	Ampicillin		8	
Quinolones	Nalidixic acid		16	
Sulfonamides	Sulfonamides		256	
Tetracyclines	Tetracycline		8	
Trimethoprim	Trimethoprim		2	

2.2 CAMPYLOBACTERIOSIS

2.2.1 General evaluation of the national situation

A. Thermophilic Campylobacter general evaluation

History of the disease and/or infection in the country

NO DATA AVAILABLE

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Relevance of the findings in animals, feedingstuffs and foodstuffs to human cases (as a source of infection)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Recent actions taken to control the zoonoses

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Suggestions to the European Union for the actions to be taken

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Additional information

NO DATA AVAILABLE

2.2.2 Campylobacteriosis in humans

A. Thermophilic Campylobacter in humans

Reporting system in place for the human cases

YES SINCE JANUARY 2005

Case definition

EU RECOMMENDED CASE DEFINITION

Diagnostic/analytical methods used

EU RECOMMENDED MICROBIOLOGY LABORATORY RECOMMENDED CRITERIA FOR DIAGNOSIS

Notification system in place

QUARANTINE(PUBLIC HEALTH) LAW AND REGULATIONS AND THEIR AMENDMENTS. MANDATORY NOTIFIABLE SINCE JANUARY 2005

History of the disease and/or infection in the country

NOT APPLICABLE

Results of the investigation

NOT APPLICABLE

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

NOT APPLICABLE

Relevance as zoonotic disease

IT HAS RECENTLY BEEN DECLARED MANDATORY NOTIFIABLE DISEASE AND THEREFORE NO DATA ARE AVAILABLE FOR 2004.

Additional information

The relevant data for 2011 will be submitted by the colleagues of the Ministry of Health through the ECDC network.

2.2.3 Campylobacter in foodstuffs

A. Thermophilic Campylobacter in Broiler meat and products thereof

Monitoring system

Sampling strategy

At slaughterhouse and cutting plant

NO DATA AVAILABLE

At meat processing plant

NO DATA AVAILABLE

At retail

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Methods of sampling (description of sampling techniques)

At slaughterhouse and cutting plant

NO DATA AVAILABLE

At meat processing plant

NO DATA AVAILABLE

At retail

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Definition of positive finding

At slaughterhouse and cutting plant

NO DATA AVAILABLE

At meat processing plant

NO DATA AVAILABLE

At retail

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Preventive measures in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Control program/mechanisms

The control program/strategies in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Recent actions taken to control the zoonoses

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Suggestions to the European Union for the actions to be taken

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Measures in case of the positive findings or single cases

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Notification system in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Results of the investigation

NO DATA AVAILABLE

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Relevance of the findings in animals to findings in foodstuffs and to human cases (as a source of infection)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Additional information

NO DATA AVAILABLE

2.2.4 Campylobacter in animals

A. Thermophilic Campylobacter in Gallus gallus

Monitoring system

Sampling strategy

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Methods of sampling (description of sampling techniques)

Rearing period

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Before slaughter at farm

NO DATA AVAILABLE

At slaughter

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Case definition

Rearing period

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Before slaughter at farm

NO DATA AVAILABLE

At slaughter

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Vaccination policy

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Other preventive measures than vaccination in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Control program/mechanisms

The control program/strategies in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Recent actions taken to control the zoonoses

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Suggestions to the European Union for the actions to be taken

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Measures in case of the positive findings or single cases

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Notification system in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Results of the investigation

NO DATA AVAILABLE

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Relevance of the findings in animals to findings in foodstuffs and to human cases (as a source of infection)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Additional information

NO DATA AVAILABLE

2.2.5 Antimicrobial resistance in Campylobacter isolates

A. Antimicrobial resistance in Campylobacter jejuni and coli in cattle

Sampling strategy used in monitoring

Frequency of the sampling

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Type of specimen taken

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Methods of sampling (description of sampling techniques)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Procedures for the selection of isolates for antimicrobial testing

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Methods used for collecting data

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Laboratory methodology used for identification of the microbial isolates

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Laboratory used for detection for resistance

Antimicrobials included in monitoring

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Cut-off values used in testing

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Preventive measures in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Control program/mechanisms

The control program/strategies in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Recent actions taken to control the zoonoses

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Suggestions to the European Union for the actions to be taken

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Measures in case of the positive findings or single cases

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Notification system in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Results of the investigation

NO DATA AVAILABLE

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Relevance of the findings in animals to findings in foodstuffs and to human cases (as a source of infection)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Additional information

NO DATA AVAILABLE

B. Antimicrobial resistance in Campylobacter jejuni and coli in foodstuff derived from cattle

Sampling strategy used in monitoring

Frequency of the sampling

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Type of specimen taken

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Methods of sampling (description of sampling techniques)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Procedures for the selection of isolates for antimicrobial testing

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Methods used for collecting data

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Laboratory methodology used for identification of the microbial isolates

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Laboratory used for detection for resistance

Antimicrobials included in monitoring

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Cut-off values used in testing

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Preventive measures in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Control program/mechanisms

The control program/strategies in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Recent actions taken to control the zoonoses

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Suggestions to the European Union for the actions to be taken

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Measures in case of the positive findings or single cases

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Notification system in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Results of the investigation

NO DATA AVAILABLE

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Relevance of the findings in animals to findings in foodstuffs and to human cases (as a source of infection)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Additional information

NO DATA AVAILABLE

C. Antimicrobial resistance in Campylobacter jejuni and coli in foodstuff derived from pigs

Sampling strategy used in monitoring

Frequency of the sampling

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Type of specimen taken

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Methods of sampling (description of sampling techniques)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Procedures for the selection of isolates for antimicrobial testing

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Methods used for collecting data

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Laboratory methodology used for identification of the microbial isolates

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Laboratory used for detection for resistance

Antimicrobials included in monitoring

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Cut-off values used in testing

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Preventive measures in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Control program/mechanisms

The control program/strategies in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Recent actions taken to control the zoonoses

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Suggestions to the European Union for the actions to be taken

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Measures in case of the positive findings or single cases

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Notification system in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Results of the investigation

NO DATA AVAILABLE

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Relevance of the findings in animals to findings in foodstuffs and to human cases (as a source of infection)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Additional information

NO DATA AVAILABLE

D. Antimicrobial resistance in Campylobacter jejuni and coli in foodstuff derived from poultry

Sampling strategy used in monitoring

Frequency of the sampling

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Type of specimen taken

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Methods of sampling (description of sampling techniques)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Procedures for the selection of isolates for antimicrobial testing

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Methods used for collecting data

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Laboratory methodology used for identification of the microbial isolates

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Laboratory used for detection for resistance

Antimicrobials included in monitoring

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Cut-off values used in testing

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Preventive measures in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Control program/mechanisms

The control program/strategies in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Recent actions taken to control the zoonoses

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Suggestions to the European Union for the actions to be taken

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Measures in case of the positive findings or single cases

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Notification system in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Results of the investigation

NO DATA AVAILABLE

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Relevance of the findings in animals to findings in foodstuffs and to human cases (as a source of infection)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Additional information

NO DATA AVAILABLE

E. Antimicrobial resistance in Campylobacter jejuni and coli in pigs

Sampling strategy used in monitoring

Frequency of the sampling

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Type of specimen taken

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Methods of sampling (description of sampling techniques)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Procedures for the selection of isolates for antimicrobial testing

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Methods used for collecting data

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Laboratory methodology used for identification of the microbial isolates

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Laboratory used for detection for resistance

Antimicrobials included in monitoring

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Cut-off values used in testing

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Preventive measures in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Control program/mechanisms

The control program/strategies in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Recent actions taken to control the zoonoses

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Suggestions to the European Union for the actions to be taken

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Measures in case of the positive findings or single cases

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Notification system in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Results of the investigation

NO DATA AVAILABLE

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Relevance of the findings in animals to findings in foodstuffs and to human cases (as a source of infection)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Additional information

NO DATA AVAILABLE

F. Antimicrobial resistance in Campylobacter jejuni and coli in poultry

Sampling strategy used in monitoring

Frequency of the sampling

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Type of specimen taken

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Methods of sampling (description of sampling techniques)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Procedures for the selection of isolates for antimicrobial testing

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Methods used for collecting data

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Laboratory methodology used for identification of the microbial isolates

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Laboratory used for detection for resistance

Antimicrobials included in monitoring

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Cut-off values used in testing

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Preventive measures in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Control program/mechanisms

The control program/strategies in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Recent actions taken to control the zoonoses

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Suggestions to the European Union for the actions to be taken

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Measures in case of the positive findings or single cases

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Notification system in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Results of the investigation

NO DATA AVAILABLE

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Relevance of the findings in animals to findings in foodstuffs and to human cases (as a source of infection)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Additional information

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Table Cut-off values used for antimicrobial susceptibility testing of C. coli in Animals

Test Method Used	Standard methods used for testing

			Concentration (microg/ml)	Zone diameter (mm)
		Standard	Resistant >	Resistant <=
Aminoglycosides	Gentamicin		2	
	Streptomycin		4	
Fluoroquinolones	Ciprofloxacin		0.5	
Macrolides	Erythromycin		8	
Quinolones	Nalidixic acid		16	
Tetracyclines	Tetracycline		2	

Table Cut-off values used for antimicrobial susceptibility testing of C. coli in Feed

Test Method Used	Standard methods used for testing

			Concentration (microg/ml)	Zone diameter (mm)
		Standard	Resistant >	Resistant <=
Aminoglycosides	Gentamicin		2	
	Streptomycin		4	
Fluoroquinolones	Ciprofloxacin		0.5	
Macrolides	Erythromycin		8	
Quinolones	Nalidixic acid		16	
Tetracyclines	Tetracycline		2	

Table Cut-off values used for antimicrobial susceptibility testing of C. coli in Food

Test Method Used	Standard methods used for testing

			Concentration (microg/ml)	Zone diameter (mm)
		Standard	Resistant >	Resistant <=
Aminoglycosides	Gentamicin		2	
	Streptomycin		4	
Fluoroquinolones	Ciprofloxacin		0.5	
Macrolides	Erythromycin		8	
Quinolones	Nalidixic acid		16	
Tetracyclines	Tetracycline		2	

Table Cut-off values used for antimicrobial susceptibility testing of C. jejuni in Animals

Test Method Used	Standard methods used for testing

			Concentration (microg/ml)	Zone diameter (mm)
		Standard	Resistant >	Resistant <=
Aminoglycosides	Gentamicin		2	
	Streptomycin		4	
Fluoroquinolones	Ciprofloxacin		0.5	
Macrolides	Erythromycin		4	
Quinolones	Nalidixic acid		16	
Tetracyclines	Tetracycline		1	

Table Cut-off values used for antimicrobial susceptibility testing of C. jejuni in Feed

Test Method Used	Standard methods used for testing

			Concentration (microg/ml)	Zone diameter (mm)
		Standard	Resistant >	Resistant <=
Aminoglycosides	Gentamicin		2	
	Streptomycin		4	
Fluoroquinolones	Ciprofloxacin		0.5	
Macrolides	Erythromycin		4	
Quinolones	Nalidixic acid		16	
Tetracyclines	Tetracycline		1	

Table Cut-off values used for antimicrobial susceptibility testing of C. jejuni in Food

Test Method Used	Standard methods used for testing

			Concentration (microg/ml)	Zone diameter (mm)
		Standard	Resistant >	Resistant <=
Aminoglycosides	Gentamicin		2	
	Streptomycin		4	
Fluoroquinolones	Ciprofloxacin		0.5	
Macrolides	Erythromycin		4	
Quinolones	Nalidixic acid		16	
Tetracyclines	Tetracycline		1	

2.3 LISTERIOSIS

2.3.1 General evaluation of the national situation

A. Listeriosis general evaluation

History of the disease and/or infection in the country

NO DATA AVAILABLE

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Relevance of the findings in animals, feedingstuffs and foodstuffs to human cases (as a source of infection)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Recent actions taken to control the zoonoses

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Suggestions to the European Union for the actions to be taken

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Additional information

NO DATA AVAILABLE

2.3.2 Listeriosis in humans

A. Listeriosis in humans

Reporting system in place for the human cases

YES, SINCE JANUARY 2005

Case definition

EU RECOMMENDED CASE DEFINITION

Diagnostic/analytical methods used

EU RECOMMENDED MICROBIOLOGY LABORATORY CRITERIA

Notification system in place

QUARANTINE (PUBLIC HEALTH) LAW AND REGULATIONS AND THEIR AMENDMENTS. MANDATORY NOTIFIABLE SINCE JANUARY 2005

History of the disease and/or infection in the country

NOT APPLICABLE

Results of the investigation

NOT APPLICABLE

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

NOT APPLICABLE

Relevance as zoonotic disease

IT HAS RECENTLY BEEN DECLARED AS A MANDATORY NOTIFIABLE DISEASE AND THEREFORE NO DATA ARE AVAILABLE FOR 2004.

Additional information

The report of these data will be done by the colleagues of the Ministry of Health through the ECDC database network.

2.3.3 Listeria in foodstuffs

Table Listeria monocytogenes in milk and dairy products

	Source of information	Sampling strategy	Sampler	Sample type	Sample origin	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Units tested	Total units positive for L. monocytogenes	Units tested with detection method	Listeria monocytogenes presence in x g
Cheeses made from cows' milk - soft and semi-soft - made from pasteurised milk - Processing plant	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	105	0	105	
Cheeses made from cows' milk - unspecified - made from pasteurised milk - Processing plant	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	50	0	50	
Cheeses made from goats' milk - hard - made from pasteurised milk - Processing plant	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	15	0	15	
Cheeses made from goats' milk - soft and semi-soft - made from pasteurised milk - Farm	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	60	0	60	
Cheeses made from goats' milk - soft and semi-soft - made from pasteurised milk - Processing plant	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	151	0	151	
Cheeses made from sheep's milk - hard - made from pasteurised milk - Processing plant	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	10	0	10	
Cheeses made from sheep's milk - soft and semi-soft - made from pasteurised milk - Farm	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	11	0	11	
Cheeses made from sheep's milk - soft and semi-soft - made from pasteurised milk - Processing plant	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	159	0	159	
Cheeses, made from mixed milk from cows, sheep and/or goats - hard - made from pasteurised milk - Processing plant	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	40	0	40	

Table Listeria monocytogenes in milk and dairy products

	Source of information	Sampling strategy	Sampler	Sample type	Sample origin	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Units tested	Total units positive for L. monocytogenes	Units tested with detection method	Listeria monocytogenes presence in x g
Cheeses, made from mixed milk from cows, sheep and/or goats - soft and semi-soft - made from pasteurised milk - Farm	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	150	0	150	
Cheeses, made from mixed milk from cows, sheep and/or goats - soft and semi-soft - made from pasteurised milk - Processing plant	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	708	0	708	
Cheeses, made from mixed milk from cows, sheep and/or goats - unspecified - made from pasteurised milk - Processing plant	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	55	0	55	
Cheeses, made from unspecified milk or other animal milk - hard - made from pasteurised milk - Processing plant	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	95	0	95	
Cheeses, made from unspecified milk or other animal milk - soft and semi-soft - made from pasteurised milk - Border inspection activities	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	60	0	60	
Cheeses, made from unspecified milk or other animal milk - soft and semi-soft - made from pasteurised milk - Processing plant	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	95	0	95	
Cheeses, made from unspecified milk or other animal milk - unspecified - made from pasteurised milk - Processing plant	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	5	0	5	
Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - Processing plant (trachanas traditional product)	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	95	0	95	
Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - Processing plant (yoghurt)	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	315	0	315	
Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - butter - made from pasteurised milk - Processing plant	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	20	0	20	

Table Listeria monocytogenes in milk and dairy products

	Source of information	Sampling strategy	Sampler	Sample type	Sample origin	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Units tested	Total units positive for L. monocytogenes	Units tested with detection method	Listeria monocytogenes presence in x g
Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - cream - made from pasteurised milk - Processing plant (fresh cream)	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 ml	10	0	10	
Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - cream - made from pasteurised milk - Processing plant (sour cream)	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 ml	5	0	5	
Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - fermented dairy products - Processing plant (kefir , riazenka)	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 ml	80	0	80	
Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - yoghurt - Farm	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	5	0	5	
Milk from other animal species or unspecified - pasteurised milk - Processing plant	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 ml	15	0	15	
Milk, goats' - raw milk - Farm	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 ml	7	0	7	
Milk, sheep's - raw milk - Farm	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 ml	10	0	10	

	Units tested with enumeration method	> detection limit but <= 100 cfu/g	L. monocytogenes > 100 cfu/g
Cheeses made from cows' milk - soft and semi-soft - made from pasteurised milk - Processing plant			
Cheeses made from cows' milk - unspecified - made from pasteurised milk - Processing plant			

Table Listeria monocytogenes in milk and dairy products

	Units tested with enumeration method	> detection limit but <= 100 cfu/g	L. monocytogenes > 100 cfu/g
Cheeses made from goats' milk - hard - made from pasteurised milk - Processing plant			
Cheeses made from goats' milk - soft and semi-soft - made from pasteurised milk - Farm			
Cheeses made from goats' milk - soft and semi-soft - made from pasteurised milk - Processing plant			
Cheeses made from sheep's milk - hard - made from pasteurised milk - Processing plant			
Cheeses made from sheep's milk - soft and semi-soft - made from pasteurised milk - Farm			
Cheeses made from sheep's milk - soft and semi-soft - made from pasteurised milk - Processing plant			
Cheeses, made from mixed milk from cows, sheep and/or goats - hard - made from pasteurised milk - Processing plant			
Cheeses, made from mixed milk from cows, sheep and/or goats - soft and semi-soft - made from pasteurised milk - Farm			
Cheeses, made from mixed milk from cows, sheep and/or goats - soft and semi-soft - made from pasteurised milk - Processing plant			
Cheeses, made from mixed milk from cows, sheep and/or goats - unspecified - made from pasteurised milk - Processing plant			

Table Listeria monocytogenes in milk and dairy products

	Units tested with enumeration method	> detection limit but <= 100 cfu/g	L. monocytogenes > 100 cfu/g
Cheeses, made from unspecified milk or other animal milk - hard - made from pasteurised milk - Processing plant			
Cheeses, made from unspecified milk or other animal milk - soft and semi-soft - made from pasteurised milk - Border inspection activities			
Cheeses, made from unspecified milk or other animal milk - soft and semi-soft - made from pasteurised milk - Processing plant			
Cheeses, made from unspecified milk or other animal milk - unspecified - made from pasteurised milk - Processing plant			
Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - Processing plant (trachanas traditional product)			
Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - Processing plant (yoghurt)			
Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - butter - made from pasteurised milk - Processing plant			
Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - cream - made from pasteurised milk - Processing plant (fresh cream)			
Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - cream - made from pasteurised milk - Processing plant (sour cream)			
Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - fermented dairy products - Processing plant (kefir , riazenka)			

Table Listeria monocytogenes in milk and dairy products

	Units tested with enumeration method	> detection limit but <= 100 cfu/g	L. monocytogenes > 100 cfu/g
Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - yoghurt - Farm			
Milk from other animal species or unspecified - pasteurised milk - Processing plant			
Milk, goats' - raw milk - Farm			
Milk, sheep's - raw milk - Farm			

Footnote:

LCFAO = Laboratory for the control of food of animal origin, veterinary services

Table Listeria monocytogenes in other foods

	Source of information	Sampling strategy	Sampler	Sample type	Sample origin	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Units tested	Total units positive for L. monocytogenes	Units tested with detection method	Listeria monocytogenes presence in x g
Meat from pig - meat products - cooked, ready-to-eat - Processing plant - Surveillance	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	230	0	230	
Meat from pig - meat products - cooked, ready-to-eat - Retail - Surveillance	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	10	0	10	
Fish - smoked - Processing plant - Surveillance	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	15	0	15	
Crustaceans - unspecified - cooked - Processing plant - Surveillance [1)]	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	5	0	5	
Molluscan shellfish - cooked - Processing plant - Surveillance [2)]	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	5	0	5	
Egg products - ready-to-eat - Processing plant - Surveillance	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	5	0	5	
Fish - gravad /slightly salted - Processing plant	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	15	4	15	4
Fish - raw - Processing plant	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	6	0	6	
Meat from bovine animals - meat products - unspecified, ready-to-eat - Border inspection activities	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	5	0	5	
Meat from bovine animals - meat products - unspecified, ready-to-eat - Retail (Traditional sausages)	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	10	0	10	
Meat from bovine animals and pig - meat products - Processing plant (ready to eat)	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	10	0	10	
Meat from goat - meat products - Retail	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	5	0	5	

Table Listeria monocytogenes in other foods

	Source of information	Sampling strategy	Sampler	Sample type	Sample origin	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Units tested	Total units positive for L. monocytogenes	Units tested with detection method	Listeria monocytogenes presence in x g
Meat from pig - meat preparation - intended to be eaten cooked - Processing plant	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	5	0	5	
Meat from pig - meat products - fermented sausages - Processing plant - Surveillance (Traditional sausages)	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	130	10	130	10
Meat from pig - meat products - fermented sausages - Retail - Surveillance (Traditional sausages)	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	90	0	90	
Meat from turkey - meat products - cooked, ready-to -eat - Processing plant - Surveillance	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		Single	25 gr	25	0	25	0

	Units tested with enumeration method	> detection limit but <= 100 cfu/g	L. monocytogenes > 100 cfu/g
Meat from pig - meat products - cooked, ready-to-eat - Processing plant - Surveillance			
Meat from pig - meat products - cooked, ready-to-eat - Retail - Surveillance			
Fish - smoked - Processing plant - Surveillance			
Crustaceans - unspecified - cooked - Processing plant - Surveillance [1)]			
Molluscan shellfish - cooked - Processing plant - Surveillance [2)]			
Egg products - ready-to-eat - Processing plant - Surveillance			

Table Listeria monocytogenes in other foods

	Units tested with enumeration method	> detection limit but <= 100 cfu/g	L. monocytogenes > 100 cfu/g
Fish - gravad /slightly salted - Processing plant			
Fish - raw - Processing plant			
Meat from bovine animals - meat products - unspecified, ready-to-eat - Border inspection activities			
Meat from bovine animals - meat products - unspecified, ready-to-eat - Retail (Traditional sausages)			
Meat from bovine animals and pig - meat products - Processing plant (ready to eat)			
Meat from goat - meat products - Retail			
Meat from pig - meat preparation - intended to be eaten cooked - Processing plant			
Meat from pig - meat products - fermented sausages - Processing plant - Surveillance (Traditional sausages)			
Meat from pig - meat products - fermented sausages - Retail - Surveillance (Traditional sausages)			
Meat from turkey - meat products - cooked, ready-to -eat - Processing plant - Surveillance			

Comments:

[1)] crabsticks

[2)] mussels in oil

Table Listeria monocytogenes in other foods

Footnote:

LCFAO = Laboratory for the control of food of animal origin, veterinary services

2.4 E. COLI INFECTIONS

2.4.1 General evaluation of the national situation

A. Verotoxigenic Escherichia coli infections general evaluation

History of the disease and/or infection in the country

NO DATA AVAILABLE

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Relevance of the findings in animals, feedingstuffs and foodstuffs to human cases (as a source of infection)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Recent actions taken to control the zoonoses

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Suggestions to the European Union for the actions to be taken

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Additional information

NO DATA AVAILABLE

2.4.2 E. coli infections in humans

A. Verotoxigenic Escherichia coli infections in humans

Reporting system in place for the human cases

YES, SINCE JANUARY 2005 FOLLOWING AMENDMENT OF THE LEGISLATION

Case definition

EU RECOMMENDED CASE DEFINITION

Diagnostic/analytical methods used

EU RECOMMENDED MICROBIOLOGY LABORATORY DIAGNOSIS

Notification system in place

QUARANTINE (PUBLIC HEALTH)LAW AND REGULATIONS AND THEIR AMENDMENTS.NOTIFIABLE SINCE JANUARY 2005

History of the disease and/or infection in the country

NOT APPLICABLE

Results of the investigation

NOT APPLICABLE

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

NOT APPLICABLE

Additional information

The relevant data will be submitted by the colleagues of the Ministry of Health through the ECDC network.

The report of these data is done by the colleagues of the Ministry of Health through the ECDC.

2.4.3 Escherichia coli, pathogenic in foodstuffs

Table VT E. coli in food

	Source of information	Sampling strategy	Sampler	Sample type	Sample origin	Analytical Method	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Units tested	Total units positive for Verotoxigenic E. coli (VTEC)	Verotoxigenic E. coli (VTEC) - VTEC O157
Meat from bovine animals - meat products - unspecified, ready-to-eat - Border inspection activities - Surveillance (canned corned beef)	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample		ISO 16654:2001	Single	25 gr	5	0	

	Verotoxigenic E. coli (VTEC) - VTEC non-O157	Verotoxigenic E. coli (VTEC) - VTEC, unspecified
Meat from bovine animals - meat products - unspecified, ready-to-eat - Border inspection activities - Surveillance (canned corned beef)		

2.4.4 Escherichia coli, pathogenic in animals

A. Verotoxigenic Escherichia coli in cattle (bovine animals)

Monitoring system

Sampling strategy

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Methods of sampling (description of sampling techniques)

Animals at farm

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Animals at slaughter (herd based approach)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Case definition

Animals at farm

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Animals at slaughter (herd based approach)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Vaccination policy

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Other preventive measures than vaccination in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Control program/mechanisms

The control program/strategies in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Recent actions taken to control the zoonoses

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Suggestions to the European Union for the actions to be taken

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Measures in case of the positive findings or single cases

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Notification system in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Results of the investigation

NO DATA AVAILABLE

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Relevance of the findings in animals to findings in foodstuffs and to human cases (as a source of infection)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Additional information

NO DATA AVAILABLE

2.5 TUBERCULOSIS, MYCOBACTERIAL DISEASES

2.5.1 General evaluation of the national situation

A. Tuberculosis general evaluation

History of the disease and/or infection in the country

Tuberculin test campaigns have been applied since 1970 on all bovines over the age of six months. No case of TB has been found in Cyprus since 1970.
Since 1986 tuberculin test had been applied only on bovines over the age of 24 months. Records indicate that tests on herd level were performed during the following periods: 1982-83, 1986-87-88, 1994-95, and 2000-2001.The records proved that the animals which had initially reacted positively or inconclusively to the tuberculin test were retested according to the provisions of Directive 64/432/EEC and all proved to be negative. Animals to enter the herds did not require testing for tuberculosis as these animals were originating from herds located in the territory of Cyprus in which the Government of the Republic of Cyprus exercises its effective control; thus regularly tested for TB. All slaughtered animals and their carcasses are necrotomicaly checked, prior been given to the meat industry for human consumption, for possible presence of TB lesions.
An island wide tuberculin test campaign began in 2004 according to Directive 64/432/EEC provisions.

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

At the end of 2012, 277 holdings have had the Bovine Tuberculosis Officially Free Status.
The target number of holdings was 309.

Recent actions taken to control the zoonoses

The national tuberculin test campaign which had begun in August 2004 according to Directive 64/432/EEC provisions continues. This program aims to examine all bovines over the age of six weeks and to assign to all the herds the Officially Free Status.

2.5.2 Tuberculosis, mycobacterial diseases in humans

A. Tuberculosis due to Mycobacterium bovis in humans

Reporting system in place for the human cases

YES, SINCE 1932.

Case definition

EU RECOMMENDED CASE DEFINITION.

Diagnostic/analytical methods used

EU RECOMMENDED MICROBIOLOGY LABORATORY DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA.

Notification system in place

QUARANTINE (PUBLIC HEALTH) LAW AND REGULATIONS AND THEIR AMENDMENTS.

History of the disease and/or infection in the country

BOVINE TB HAS NOT BEEN A PROBLEM FOR HUMANS IN CYPRUS.

Relevance as zoonotic disease

THOUGH BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS IS NOT A PROBLEM IN HUMANS IN CYPRUS, WE RECOGNISE THE NEED FOR CONTINUOUS COLLABORATION IN THE AREA WITH THE VETERINARY SERVICES AS WELL AS ACTIVE SURVEILLANCE.

Additional information

The updated data for TB in humans for 2012 will be furnished by the colleagues of the Ministry of Health through the ECDC.

2.5.3 Mycobacterium in animals

A. Mycobacterium bovis in bovine animals

Status as officially free of bovine tuberculosis during the reporting year

The entire country free

At the end of 2013, 282 holdings have had the Bovine Tuberculosis Officially Free Status (BTBOFS). The target number of holdings was 306.

Monitoring system

Sampling strategy

All animals above the age of six weeks are tested for TB. In order a holding to be assigned the BTBOFS, its animals must undergo two consecutive tuberculin tests within a minimum of a six month time interval. A holding retains its BTBOFS if all its animals above six weeks of age are subjected to tuberculin testing every year or every two years.

Frequency of the sampling

Bovines above six weeks of age must undergo two consecutive tuberculin tests within a minimum period of a six month time interval. A holding retains its BTBOFS if all its animals are subjected to tuberculin test every year. When a region is declared as Officially Free, then its holdings are tested every two years.

Type of specimen taken

Tuberculosis skin reaction.

Methods of sampling (description of sampling techniques)

As described in Annex A of the Council Directive 64/432/EEC.

Case definition

If an animal yields a non-negative reaction to the single intradermal test it is further examined with the comparative intradermal test (Bovine and Avian tuberculin).
If it yields a non-negative reaction to the second test it is considered positive; the animal is slaughtered, necrotomically examined for tuberculosis lesions and samples are taken for laboratory in order to detect M. bovis.

Diagnostic/analytical methods used

1) Single and comparative Tuberculin skin tests (Bovine and Avian tuberculin)

2) Post-mortem examination.

3) Microbiological examination.

Vaccination policy

No vaccination is applied in Cyprus.
Following the completion of the first tuberculin test no animal over six weeks old is allowed to enter the herd, unless it reacts negatively to an intradermal tuberculin test carried out either 30 days prior to the movement or 30 days after its introduction into the herd.

Other preventive measures than vaccination in place

Following the completion of the first tuberculin test no animal over six weeks old is allowed to enter the herd, unless it reacts negatively to an intradermal tuberculin test carried out either 30 days prior to the movement or 30 days after its introduction into the herd.

Control program/mechanisms

The control program/strategies in place

The control program aims to examine all bovines over the age of six weeks according to the provisions of Directive 64/432/EEC. The main objective of the program is to assign to bovine herds the BTBOFS.

Recent actions taken to control the zoonoses

Testing, monitoring and surveillance.

Measures in case of the positive findings or single cases

The animal is slaughtered and samples are taken for the laboratory (microbiological) isolation of M. bovis. Movement restrictions are imposed on the herd and the milk must be pasteurized.

If the presence of tuberculosis is not confirmed laboratorily, the already applied movement restrictions are lifted following a negative test applied on all animals over six weeks of age. The test is conducted at least 42 days after the removal of the reactors animals.

On the other hand if tuberculosis is laboratorily confirmed, movement restrictions are lifted when cleansing and disinfection of the premises and utensils has been completed and all animals over six weeks of age have reacted negatively to at least two consecutive tuberculin tests. The first one conducted not less than 60 days and the second not less than four months and no more than 12 after the removal of the last positive animal.

Notification system in place

It has always been a notifiable in Cyprus and any occurrence of the disease is obligatory notifiable to the Veterinary Services by law. No case has been reported since 1928.

Results of the investigation

At the end of 2013, 282 holdings were bearing the BTBOFS. The target number of holdings was 306.

B. Mycobacterium bovis in farmed deer

Monitoring system

Sampling strategy

Not applied as no deer farming is practiced in Cyprus.

Frequency of the sampling

Not applied.

Methods of sampling (description of sampling techniques)

Not applied.

Case definition

Not applied.

Diagnostic/analytical methods used

Not applied.

Vaccination policy

Not applied.

Other preventive measures than vaccination in place

Not applied.

Control program/mechanisms

The control program/strategies in place

Not applied.

Recent actions taken to control the zoonoses

Not applied.

Suggestions to the European Union for the actions to be taken

Not applied.

Measures in case of the positive findings or single cases

Not applied.

Notification system in place

Not applied.

Results of the investigation

Not applied.

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

Not applied.

Relevance of the findings in animals to findings in foodstuffs and to human cases (as a source of infection)

Not applied.

Additional information

Not applied.

Table Bovine tuberculosis in countries and regions that do not receive Community co-financing for eradication programmes

If present, the row "Total -1" refers to analogous data of the previous year.

Region	Total number of existing bovine		Officially free herds		Infected herds		Routine tuberculin testing		Number of tuberculin tests carried out before the introduction into the herds (Annex A(I)(2)(c) third indent (1) of Directive 64/432/EEC)	Number of animals with suspicious lesions of tuberculosis examined and submitted to histopathological and bacteriological	Number of animals detected positive in bacteriological examination
	Herds	Animals	Number of herds	%	Number of herds	%	Interval between routine tuberculin tests	Number of animals tested			
Κύπρος / Kıbrıs [1)]	335	55959	282	84.18	0	0	Officially free herds are	30860			
Total : [2)]	335	55959	282	84.18	0	0	N.A.	30860	0	0	0

Comments:

[1)] Total number of existing bovine herds are 335. Total number of herds under the program is 306.

[2)] N.A.

2.6 BRUCELLOSIS

2.6.1 General evaluation of the national situation

A. Brucellosis general evaluation

History of the disease and/or infection in the country

The causative agent of brucellosis in Cyprus at both bovine and sheep / goats is Brucella melitensis. Brucellosis caused by Brucella abortus has never been diagnosed in Cyprus (with the exception of the period 1921 to 1932, when it was imported in the island by cattle that were brought from the U.K.). As of 2001 a brucellosis eradication programme is applied on the area controlled by the Veterinary Services of the Republic of Cyprus.

Evolution of Brucellosis in Cyprus:
1930 to 1932
Brucellosis was found in goats imported from Malta (no spread)
1964
One outbreak in a bovine herd
1970 to 1973
Sporadic outbreaks
1973 to 1985
National Eradication program against Brucellosis
Successful test and slaughter eradication campaign
1985 1997
No outbreaks of the disease
1997 to 2000
Reappearance of the disease
2001
Beginning of Brucellosis Eradication and Elimination Project

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

According to the epidemiological data, from 2000 until the end of 2009, the prevalence and incidence of bovine, as well as, ovine and caprine brucellosis in Cyprus have decreased dramatically.

Possible sources of infection in a herd or a flock are:
Â·the neighboring with known infected farms (most common)
Â·common use of machines
Â·illegal movements of animals from known infected farms
Â·sharing of pasture
Â·mechanical vectors (e.g. lorries of traders)

Relevance of the findings in animals, feedingstuffs and foodstuffs to human cases (as a source of infection)

There were no human cases of brucellosis during 2009.

Recent actions taken to control the zoonoses

The brucellosis eradication programme is applied at the area controlled by the Veterinary Services of the Republic of Cyprus as of 2001.

2.6.2 Brucellosis in humans

A. Brucellosis in humans

Reporting system in place for the human cases

YES, SINCE 1983

Case definition

EU RECOMMENDED CASE DEFINITION SINCE JANUARY 2004

Diagnostic/analytical methods used

EU RECOMMENDED MICROBIOLOGY LABORATORY DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA SINCE JANUARY 2004

Notification system in place

QUARANTINE(PUBLIC HEALTH) LAW AND REGULATIONS AND AMENDMENTS. MANDATORY NOTIFIABLE.

History of the disease and/or infection in the country

SPORADIC CASES OF BRUCELLOSIS WERE REPORTED OVER THE YEARS. THE ONLY CASE IN 2004 WAS OCCUPATION RELATED

Relevance as zoonotic disease

SPORADIC CASES OF BRUCELLOSIS WERE REPORTED OVER THE YEARS. THERE IS A CONTINUOUS COLLABORATION WITH THE VETERINARY SERVICES, AS ON THE AREA CONTROLLED BY THE VETERINARY SERVICES OF THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS. A BRUCELLOSIS ERADICATION PROGRAMME IS IN PLACE AS OF 2001. CLINICIANS ARE ALERTED ABOUT THE POSSIBILITY OF DIAGNOSIS AND A SYSTEM FOR SURVEILLANCE IS IN PLACE

Additional information

Te data concerning the human cases of Brucellosis will be registered by the colleagues of the Ministry of health through the ECDC network.

The relevant data will be furnished by thw Ministry of Health through the ECDC.

2.6.3 Brucella in animals

A. Brucella abortus in bovine animals

Status as officially free of bovine brucellosis during the reporting year

The entire country free

Not Applicable

Free regions

Monitoring system

Frequency of the sampling

Vaccination policy

Brusella abortus has never been detected in Cyprus

B. Brucella melitensis in goats

Status as officially free of caprine brucellosis during the reporting year

The entire country free

Not Applicable

Vaccination policy

Vaccination is prohibited

C. Brucella melitensis in sheep

Status as officially free of ovine brucellosis during the reporting year

The entire country free

Not Applicable

D. B. melitensis in animal - Cattle (bovine animals)

Monitoring system

Sampling strategy

At infected and suspected herds sampling is targeted.
Concerning the other herds; sampling is part of a permanent monitoring scheme.
Samples are collected at farm level, by the employees of the Veterinary Services.

Frequency of the sampling

Infected farms: Monthly blood sampling of all animals over 12 months. Cultures from milk samples from the seropositive animals in new outbreaks and from fetuses (in any case of abortion)
Non infected farms: Cultures from milk samples and fetuses from aborting animals. Bulk milk samples every 3 months from all herds having more than 10 dairy cows. Blood sampling of all animals over 12 months old once a year in non officially free herds.
Farms with less than 10 individuals over 12 months old: Blood sampling of all animals over 12 months old twice a year in non officially free herds. For officially free herds blood sampling of all animals over 12 months old once a year.

Type of specimen taken

Blood, Milk, Fetuses

Methods of sampling (description of sampling techniques)

Blood samples are taken by venipuncture from the caudal vein. Blood is collected in tubes (4 ml). Milk is collected in screw cup bottles (30 ml). Samples are stored at 2-40C, for one week at the most for blood samples and 2-3 days for milk samples.

Case definition

As a positive case is defined a case when an animal reacts positively at Rose Bengal test and CFT test (> 20 ICFTU).

Diagnostic/analytical methods used

All materials, reagents and procedures used are based to the relevant EEC legislation (Dir 91/68/EEC and 64/432/EEC) and the OIE Manual of diagnostic tests and vaccines for terrestrial animals (mammals, birds and bees) 5th ed, 2004.

Bulk milk ELISA: Commercially available kits are used that fulfill the requirements of the references mentioned above. The procedures used are according to the manufacturers directions.

Rose Bengal test: 30 Î¼l of serum and antigen are mixed on tiles to produce a zone of appr 2 cm. The mixture is rocked using a rotating shaker for 4 min and then observed for agglutination. Any degree of agglutination is considered positive. In each day test a positive and a negative control is used. The Rose Bengal antigen is commercially purchased and is manufactured according to the specifications given in the above mentioned references.

Complement fixation test: Dilution of serum starts from Â¼ until 1/256, sera are inactivated in water bath in tubes and then transferred to 96 well U micro plates. Warm fixation follows. All reagents are commercially purchased and each time the batch or the company changes titration of the reagents takes place. In each day test controls of complement, antigen, blood as well as positive and negative controls are used. Also, for each sample examined there is anticomplimentary control.

Isolation: On Brucella medium incubating in 37oC with and without CO2. Confirmation on the species

level: Dye of the colony with Gram and Stamp. Culture on Mc Conkey agar (lactose fermentation) and Blood agar (Haemolysis).

Vaccination policy

VACCINATION IS PROHIBITED

Other preventive measures than vaccination in place

All movements of animals should be reported and registered on a central database and are allowed only after a brucellosis negative serological examination.

Control program/mechanisms

The control program/strategies in place

The bovine brucellosis eradication program is based on a test and extended slaughter or killing of positive animals or positive herds, implemented in the areas of Cyprus which can be controlled by the Government of Cyprus and in which respectively the Veterinary Services exercise their effective control. The target population of the program is all bovine animals over 12 months old. The Veterinary Services, which belong to the Ministry of Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources, is responsible for the application of the bovine brucellosis eradication program. The Director of the Veterinary Services is responsible for coordinating the whole program. In 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 the EU has co-financed 50% of the program cost. All the measures taken are according to Directive 64/432/EEC.

Recent actions taken to control the zoonoses

Application of brucellosis eradication program.

Measures in case of the positive findings or single cases

Once there is a confirmation of a positive case:
a.The farm is placed under movement restrictions.
b.The milk collecting Organizations are notified so as the milk originating from the infected farms to be collected in separate milk tanks for pasteurization.
c.Seropositive bovines are isolated from the other animals to be slaughtered in the designated slaughterhouse. In case there is stamping out decision restocking is permitted after 6 months.
d.Seropositive animals are valued before slaughter. Compensations at a level of 100% of their reproductive value are paid to owners.
e.Dogs and animals of other species which are known to be susceptible to brucellosis are serologically examined too.
f.One month after the slaughter, all bovine animals over twelve months old are serologically reexamined.
g.Serological reexamination of the confirmed positive herds is performed every month, and the seropositive bovines are culled.
h.Farms' cleaning and disinfection is done under the supervision of the Veterinary Services, with disinfectants being provided on a free basis by the Veterinary Services.
i.The pasture after being collected and disinfected is buried in a place far away from the establishments.

Notification system in place

Any case of abortion or other symptoms related to brucellosis are compulsory notifiable to Veterinary Services of the Republic of Cyprus, according to the animal health laws N. 109 (I)/2001 and N. 82(I)/2003, 116(I)/2007 and 20(I)/2009.

Results of the investigation

Link to tables

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

The progress of eradication program was very satisfactory, with both the prevalence and incidence of bovine brucellosis in Cyprus reached zero levels by the end of 2009.

Relevance of the findings in animals to findings in foodstuffs and to human cases (as a source of infection)

There have been no human cases of brucellosis during 2009.

Additional information

As far as it concerns the declaration of officially free herds 291 out of 322 have been declared officially free. The rest are under the procedure of granting the status.

E. B. melitensis in animal - Sheep and goats

Monitoring system

Sampling strategy

At infected and suspected flocks sampling is targeted.
Concerning the other flocks; sampling is part of a permanent monitoring scheme.
Samples are collected at farm level, by the employees of the Veterinary Services.

Frequency of the sampling

Infected farms: Monthly blood sampling of all animals over 6 months. Cultures from milk samples from the seropositive animals in new outbreaks and fetuses (in any case of abortion).
Non infected farms: Cultures from milk samples and fetuses from aborting animals. Blood sampling of all animals over 6 months old twice a year in non officially free farms. For officially free farms blood sampling of all animals over 6 months old or of an appropriate percentage of them once a year.

Type of specimen taken

Blood, Milk, Fetuses

Methods of sampling (description of sampling techniques)

Blood samples are taken by venipuncture from the jugular vein. Blood is collected in tubes (4 ml). Milk is collected in screw cup bottles (30 ml). Samples are stored at 2-40C, for one week at the most for blood samples and 2-3 days for milk samples.

Case definition

As a positive case is defined a case when an animal reacts positively at Rose Bengal test and / or CFT test (> 20 ICFTU).

Diagnostic/analytical methods used

All materials, reagents and procedures used are based to the relevant EEC legislation (Dir 91/68/EEC and 64/432/EEC) and the OIE Manual of diagnostic tests and vaccines for terrestrial animals (mammals, birds and bees) 5th ed, 2004.

Individual Screening Test: Rose Bengal test. 30 Î¼l of serum and antigen are mixed on tiles to produce a zone of appr 2 cm. The mixture is rocked using a rotating shaker for 4 min and then observed for agglutination. Any degree of agglutination is considered positive. In each day test a positive and a negative control is used. The Rose Bengal antigen is commercially purchased and is manufactured according to the specifications given in the above mentioned references.

Individual Confirmation Test: Complement fixation test. Dilution of serum from Â¼ until 1/256 is used, sera are inactivated in water bath in tubes and then transferred to 96 well U micro plates. Warm fixation follows. All reagents are commercially purchased and each time the batch or the company changes titration of the reagents takes place. In each day test controls of complement, antigen, blood as well as positive and negative controls are used. Also, for each sample examined there is anticomplimentary control.

Isolation: On Brucella medium incubating in 37 C with and without CO2. Confirmation on the species level: Dye of the colony with Gram and Stamp. Culture on Mc Conkey agar (lactose fermentation) and Blood agar (Haemolysis).

Vaccination policy

VACCINATION IS PROHIBITED

Other preventive measures than vaccination in place

All movements of animals should be reported and registered on a central database and are allowed only after a brucellosis negative serological examination.

Control program/mechanisms

The control program/strategies in place

The ovine and caprine brucellosis eradication program is based on a test and extended slaughter or killing of positive animals or positive flocks, implemented in the area controlled by the Veterinary Services of the Republic of Cyprus. The target population of the program is all animals over 6 months old. The Department of Veterinary Services, which belongs to the Ministry of Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources, is responsible for the application of the ovine and caprine brucellosis eradication program. The Director of the Veterinary Services is responsible for the coordination of the whole program. In 2004, 2005 and 2006,2007and 2008 the EU has co-financed 50% of the program cost. All the measures taken are according to Directive 91/68 EEC.

Recent actions taken to control the zoonoses

Application of brucellosis eradication program.

Measures in case of the positive findings or single cases

Once there is a confirmation of a positive case:
a.The farm is placed under movement restrictions.
b.The milk collecting Organizations are notified so as the milk originating from the infected farms to be collected in separate milk tanks for pasteurization.
c.Seropositive sheep and goats are isolated from the other animals to be slaughtered in the designated slaughterhouse. In case there is stamping out decision restocking is permitted after 6 months.
d.Seropositive animals are valued before slaughter. Compensations at a level of 100% of their reproductive value are paid to owners.
e.Dogs and animals of other species which are known to be susceptible to brucellosis are serologically examined too.
f.One month after the slaughter, all sheep and goats over six months old are serologically reexamined.
g.Serological reexamination of the confirmed positive flocks is performed every month, and the seropositive animals are culled.
h.Farms' cleaning and disinfection is done under the supervision of the Veterinary Services, with disinfectants being provided on a free basis by the Veterinary Services.
i.The pasture after being collected and disinfected is buried in a place far away from the establishments.

Notification system in place

Any case of abortion or other symptoms related to brucellosis are compulsory notifiable to Veterinary Services of the Republic of Cyprus, according to the Animal Health Laws N. 109 (I)/2001, N. 82(I)/2003, 116(I)/2007 and 20(I)/2009.

Results of the investigation

Link to relevant tables

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

Both the prevalence and incidence of ovine and caprine brucellosis decreased further and remained at very low levels in 2009.

Relevance of the findings in animals to findings in foodstuffs and to human cases (as a source of infection)

There have been no human cases of brucellosis during 2009

Additional information

As far as it concerns the declaration of officially free flocks 2,049 out of 3,267 are officially free. The rest are under the procedure of been granted the BOF status.

Table Ovine or Caprine brucellosis - data on herds - Community co-financed eradication programmes

If present, the row "Total -1" refers to analogous data of the previous year.

Region	Total number of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked	Number of positive herds	Number of new positive herds	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	Indicators		
								% herd coverage	% positive herds Period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Herd Incidence
Κύπρος / Kıbrıs	3123	3035	2958	0	0	0	N.A.	97.46	0	0
Total : [1)]	3123	3035	2958	0	0	0	N.A.	97.46	0	0
Total - 1	3367	3081	2921	0	0	0	N.A.	94.81	0	0

Comments:

[1)] N.A.

Table Ovine or Caprine brucellosis - data on animals - Community co-financed eradication programmes

If present, the row "Total -1" refers to analogous data of the previous year.

Region	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of animals tested	Number of animals tested individually	Number of positive animals	Slaughtering		Indicators	
						Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals - animal prevalence
Κύπρος / Kıbrıs	536727	505500	207856	207856	0	0	30	41.12	0
Total : [1)]	536727	505500	207856	207856	0	0	30	41.12	0
Total - 1	580839	524845	227242	227242	0	0	34	43.3	0

Comments:

[1)] N.A.

Table Bovine brucellosis in countries and regions that do not receive Community co-financing for eradication programme

If present, the row "Total -1" refers to analogous data of the previous year.

Region	Total number of existing bovine		Officially free herds		Infected herds		Surveillance						Investigations of suspect cases								
							Serological tests			Examination of bulk milk			Information about			Epidemiological investigation					
	Herds	Animals	Number of herds	%	Number of herds	%	Number of bovine herds tested	Number of animals tested	Number of infected herds	Number of bovine herds tested	Number of animals or pools tested	Number of infected herds	Number of notified abortions whatever cause	Number of isolations of Brucella infection	Number of abortions due to Brucella abortus	Number of animals tested with serological blood tests	Number of suspended herds	Number of positive animals		Number of animals examined microbio logically	Number of animals positive microbio logically
																		Sero logically	BST		
Κύπρος / Kıbrıs	335	55959	300	89.55	0	0	126	2138	0	214	27961	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total : [1)]	335	55959	300	89.55	0	0	126	2138	0	214	27961	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Comments:

[1)] N.A.

Table Ovine or Caprine brucellosis - data on status of herds at the end of the period - Community co-financed eradication programmes

If present, the row "Total -1" refers to analogous data of the previous year.

	Status of herds and animals under the programme													
	Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Unknown		Not free or not officially free				Free or officially free suspended		Free		Officially free	
					Last check positive		Last check negative							
Region	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals
Κύπρος / Kıbrıs	3035	505500	0	0	0	0	37	2457	2	601			2996	502442
Total : [1)]	3035	505500	0	0	0	0	37	2457	2	601	0	0	2996	502442
Total - 1	3081	524845	0	0	0	0	117	8636	2	472			2962	515737

Comments:

[1)] N.A.

2.7 YERSINIOSIS

2.7.1 General evaluation of the national situation

A. Yersinia enterocolitica general evaluation

History of the disease and/or infection in the country

NO DATA AVAILABLE

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Relevance of the findings in animals, feedingstuffs and foodstuffs to human cases (as a source of infection)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Recent actions taken to control the zoonoses

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Suggestions to the European Union for the actions to be taken

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Additional information

NO DATA AVAILABLE

2.7.2 Yersiniosis in humans

A. Yersinosis in humans

Reporting system in place for the human cases

YES SINCE JANUARY 2005

Case definition

EU RECOMMENDED CASE DEFINITION

Diagnostic/analytical methods used

EU RECOMMENDED LABORATORY CRITERIA FOR DIAGNOSIS

Notification system in place

QUARANTINE(PUBLIC HEALTH) LAW AND REGULATIONS AND THEIR AMENDMENTS. NOTIFIABLE SINCE JANUARY 2005

History of the disease and/or infection in the country

NOT APPLICABLE

Results of the investigation

NOT APPLICABLE

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

NOT APPLICABLE

Relevance as zoonotic disease

AS IT HAS RECENTLY BEEN DECLARED AS MANDATORY NOTIFIABLE DISEASE THEREFORE NO DATA ARE AVAILABLE FOR 2004.
WE CONSIDER IT A RELEVANT AS ZOONOTIC DISEASE.

Additional information

The relevant data for 2011 will be submitted by the colleagues of the Ministry of Health through the ECDC network.

2.7.3 Yersinia in animals

A. Yersinia enterocolitica in pigs

Monitoring system

Sampling strategy

Animals at farm

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Animals at slaughter (herd based approach)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Methods of sampling (description of sampling techniques)

Animals at farm

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Animals at slaughter (herd based approach)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Case definition

Animals at farm

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Animals at slaughter (herd based approach)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Vaccination policy

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Other preventive measures than vaccination in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Control program/mechanisms

The control program/strategies in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Recent actions taken to control the zoonoses

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Suggestions to the European Union for the actions to be taken

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Measures in case of the positive findings or single cases

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Notification system in place

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Results of the investigation

NO DATA AVAILABLE

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Relevance of the findings in animals to findings in foodstuffs and to human cases (as a source of infection)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Additional information

NO DATA AVAILABLE

2.8 TRICHINELLOSIS

2.8.1 General evaluation of the national situation

A. Trichinellosis general evaluation

History of the disease and/or infection in the country

Not Present in Cyprus

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

The agent is not present in Cyprus. The relevant examination tests are done as foreseen by the EU and National Legislation in force.

2.8.2 Trichinellosis in humans

A. Trichinellosis in humans

Reporting system in place for the human cases

The report of these data is done by the colleagues of the Ministry of Health through the ECDC.

The report of these data is done by the colleagues of the Ministry of Health through the ECDC.

2.8.3 Trichinella in animals

A. Trichinella in horses

Monitoring system

Sampling strategy

No horse meat consumption is practiced in Cyprus.

B. Trichinella in pigs

Number of officially recognised Trichinella-free holdings

The disease is not present in Cyprus.

Table Trichinella in animals

	Source of information	Sampling strategy	Sampler	Sample type	Sample origin	Sampling unit	Units tested	Total units positive for Trichinella	T. spiralis	Trichinella spp., unspecified
Pigs - fattening pigs	VETERINARY SERVICES LCFAO/PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION	Census	Official sampling	animal sample > organ/tissue		Animal	587806	0		
Pigs - breeding animals - raised under controlled housing conditions - sows and boars - Slaughterhouse - Surveillance	VETERINARY SERVICES LCFAO/PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION	Census	Official sampling	animal sample > organ/tissue		Animal	13672	0		

2.9 ECHINOCOCCOSIS

2.9.1 General evaluation of the national situation

A. Echinococcus spp. general evaluation

History of the disease and/or infection in the country

No text available

2.9.2 Echinococcosis in humans

A. Echinococcus spp. in humans

Reporting system in place for the human cases

YES

Case definition

EU RECOMMENDED CASE DEFINITION

Diagnostic/analytical methods used

EU RECOMMENDED LABORATORY CRITERIA FOR DIAGNOSIS

Notification system in place

QUARANTINE(PUBLIC HEALTH) LAW AND REGULATIONS AND AMENDMENTS. IT IS A NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.

Relevance as zoonotic disease

SPORADIC CASES OF ECHINOCOCCUS ARE REPORTED ANNUALY. SURVEILLANCE OF HUMAN CASES IS CONSIDERED IMPORTANT TO EVALUTE THE PREVENTIVE PROGRAMS IN ANIMALS

Additional information

The data for humans will be furnised by the colleagues of the Ministry of Helath through the ECDC database network.

The report of these data is done by the colleagues of the Ministry of Health through the ECDC.

2.9.3 Echinococcus in animals

Table Echinococcus in animals

	Source of information	Sampling strategy	Sampler	Sample type	Sample origin	Sampling unit	Region	Units tested	Total units positive for Echinococcus	E. granulosus	E. multilocularis
Cattle (bovine animals) - Slaughterhouse - Surveillance									0		
Sheep - Slaughterhouse - Surveillance	Necropsy Lab								0		
Goats - Slaughterhouse - Surveillance	Necropsy Lab								0		
Pigs - Slaughterhouse - Surveillance	Necropsy Lab								0		
Solipeds, domestic - horses - Slaughterhouse - Surveillance	Necropsy Lab								0		
Reindeers - Slaughterhouse - Surveillance	Necropsy Lab								0		
Raccoon dogs	Necropsy Lab								0		
Dogs									0		

	Echinococcus spp., unspecified
Cattle (bovine animals) - Slaughterhouse - Surveillance	
Sheep - Slaughterhouse - Surveillance	
Goats - Slaughterhouse - Surveillance	

Table Echinococcus in animals

	Echinococcus spp., unspecified
Pigs - Slaughterhouse - Surveillance	
Solipeds, domestic - horses - Slaughterhouse - Surveillance	
Reindeers - Slaughterhouse - Surveillance	
Raccoon dogs	
Dogs	

2.10 TOXOPLASMOSIS

2.10.1 General evaluation of the national situation

A. Toxoplasmosis general evaluation

History of the disease and/or infection in the country

NO DATA AVAILABLE

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Relevance of the findings in animals, feedingstuffs and foodstuffs to human cases (as a source of infection)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Recent actions taken to control the zoonoses

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Suggestions to the European Union for the actions to be taken

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Additional information

NO DATA AVAILABLE

2.10.2 Toxoplasmosis in humans

A. Toxoplasmosis in humans

Reporting system in place for the human cases

YES, SINCE JANUARY 2005 FOLLOWING AMENDMENT OF THE LEGISLATION

Case definition

EU RECOMMENDED CASE DEFINITION

Diagnostic/analytical methods used

EU RECOMMENDED LABORATORY CRITERIA FOR DIAGNOSIS OF TOXOPLASMOSIS

Notification system in place

QUARANTINE (PUBLIC HEALTH) LAW AND REGULATIONS AND THEIR AMENDMENTS. NOTIFIABLE SINCE JANUARY 2005

History of the disease and/or infection in the country

NOT APPLICABLE

Results of the investigation

NOT APPLICABLE

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

NOT APPLICABLE

Relevance as zoonotic disease

NO DATA ARE AVAILABLE AS IT HAS RECENTLY BEEN INCLUDED IN THE LIST OF MANDATORY NOTIFIABLE DISEASES. WE CONSIDER THE DISEASE AS RELEVANT IN VIEW OF CONGENITAL TOXOPLASMOSIS

Additional information

The relevant data for humans will be submitted by the colleagues of the Ministry of Health through the ECDC network.

2.10.3 Toxoplasma in animals

Table Toxoplasma in animals

	Source of information	Sampling strategy	Sampler	Sample type	Sample origin	Analytical Method	Sampling unit	Units tested	Total units positive for Toxoplasma	T. gondii	Toxoplasma spp., unspecified
Sheep and goats - Farm - Clinical investigations	Veterinary Services	Suspect sampling	Official sampling	animal sample > blood	Domestic	ELISA	Animal	785	320	320	

2.11 RABIES

2.11.1 General evaluation of the national situation

A. Rabies general evaluation

History of the disease and/or infection in the country

Cyprus is free from Rabies

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

Cyprus is free from Rabies

Recent actions taken to control the zoonoses

Concerning the animals' entry into Cyprus either on a non commercial movement or on a commercial movement it is required that are duly vaccinated against Rabies.

The time period prior in which the vaccination should have taken place depends on the country of origin as provided by the EU Regulation 998/2003/EK and the related EU Decisions.

Animals originating from EU countries and third countries which are considered of equal to the EU member states Rabies status (mentioned in Part B, section 2 and Part C of Annex II of Regulation 998/2003/EK) are required to be vaccinated/revaccinated against Rabies at least 30 days prior departrure for Cyprus.

Animals originating from third countries not mentioned in Part B,section 2 and Part C of Annex II are required to have a titer result of at least 0.5 IU/ml of Rabies Neutralising Antibodies (RNA) prior the animal departs for Cyprus.
The blood sampling should have taken place 30 days after Rabies vaccination/revaccination has taken place but not less than 90 days prior departure for Cyprus.

Animals originating from Cyrpus and the other EU countries, taken on a trip to one of the third countries not mentioned in Part B, section 2 and Part C of Annex II of Regulation 998/2003/EK, and which will return to Cyprus are required to have a positive RNA blood titration test result prior leaving either Cyprus or the EU member for the trip to the third country.

Animals originating from Cyprus traveling to an EU country should be duly vaccinated or revaccinated against Rabies in order to reenter Cyprus.

2.11.2 Rabies in humans

A. Rabies in humans

Reporting system in place for the human cases

YES.

Case definition

EU RECOMMENDED CASE DEFINITION SINCE JANUARY 2004

Diagnostic/analytical methods used

EU RECOMMENDED MICOBIOLOGY LABORATORY CRITERIA

Notification system in place

QUARANTINE(PUBLIC HEALTH) LAW AND REGULATIONS AND AMENDMENTS. MANDATORY NOTIFIABLE DISEASE AND CASE DEFINITIONS INTRODUCED SINCE JANUARY 2004

History of the disease and/or infection in the country

NO CASES OF RABIES HAVE BEEN REPORTED OVER THE LAST 30 YEARS AND CYPRUS IS A RABIES FREE COUNTRY

Additional information

The report of these data will be done by the colleagues of the Ministry of Health through the ECDC database network.

2.11.3 Lyssavirus (rabies) in animals

A. Rabies in dogs

Monitoring system

Sampling strategy

Cyprus is free from Rabies.
Concerning the animals' entry into Cyprus either on a non commercial movement or on a commercial movement it is required that are duly vaccinated against Rabies.

The time period prior in which the vaccination should have taken place depends on the country of origin as provided by the EU Regulation 998/2003/EK and the related EU Decisions.

Animals originating from EU countries and third countries which are considered of equal to the EU member states Rabies status (mentioned in Part B, section 2 and Part C of Annex II of Regulation 998/2003/EK) are required to be vaccinated/revaccinated against Rabies at least 30 days prior departrure for Cyprus.

Animals originating from third countries not mentioned in Part B,section 2 and Part C of Annex II are required to have a titer result of at least 0.5 IU/ml of Rabies Neutralising Antibodies (RNA) prior the animal departs for Cyprus.
The blood sampling should have taken place 30 days after Rabies vaccination/revaccination has taken place but not less than 90 days prior departure for Cyprus.

Animals originating from Cyrpus and the other EU countries, taken on a trip to one of the third countries not mentioned in Part B, section 2 and Part C of Annex II of Regulation 998/2003/EK, and which will return to Cyprus are required to have a positive RNA blood titration test result prior leaving either Cyprus or the EU member for the trip to the third country.

Animals originating from Cyprus traveling to an EU country should be duly vaccinated or revaccinated against Rabies in order to reenter Cyprus.

Frequency of the sampling

Blood Sampling is done for dogs which are to travel to a third country not mentioned in Part B,section 2 and Part C of Annex II of Regulation 998/2003/EK and which will enter/return back to Cyprus.

Type of specimen taken

Blood

Methods of sampling (description of sampling techniques)

Blood is sampled and the blood sampling should have taken place 30 days after Rabies vaccination/revaccination has taken place but not less than 90 days prior departure for Cyprus.The blood sample should be sent to one of the EU recognised laboratories for evaluating the Rabies Neutralising Antibodies titer.

Case definition

As Rabies case is considered an animal which shows symptoms attributed to Rabies virus and from

whose rabies virus antigen is detected Immunochemically.

Diagnostic/analytical methods used

Fluorescent antibody test (FAT)

Vaccination policy

Rabies vaccination is voluntary as Cyprus is free from Rabies.
In case the animal is to travel abroad and in order for it to reenter free, the relevant Rabies vaccination and/or antibodies titration should take place within the required time frame, as provided by the provisions in force (www.moa.gov.cy/vs Useful Information link).

Other preventive measures than vaccination in place

Quarantine

Control program/mechanisms

The control program/strategies in place

The relevant chekcs are performed by both the Customs Department and the Veterinary Services upon the animals arrival at the Republic of Cyprus' official points of entry.

Measures in case of the positive findings or single cases

The suspect animal is euthanised and confiscated for further examination by the Veterinary Services. Any possible human or animal contact with the suspect animal is traced back and appropriately treated in case of humans. As far as animals is concerned they are confiscated and isolated so as to safeguard the proper handling in case of new positive cases.

Notification system in place

Mandatory Notifiable

Results of the investigation

Investigations of the human contacts with positive cases

Any human contacts in case of a rabies incidence are traced and appropriately checked by the Public Health Services of the Ministry of Health.

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

Cyprus is free from Rabies

Table Rabies in animals

	Source of information	Sampling strategy	Sampler	Sample type	Sample origin	Sampling unit	Region	Units tested	Total units positive for Lyssavirus (rabies)	Rabies virus (RABV)	EBLV-1
Monkeys		Suspect sampling	Official sampling	animal sample > brain	Unknown	Animal	Κύπρος / Kıbrıs	1	0		

	EBLV-2	Lyssavirus (unspecified virus)
Monkeys		

2.12 STAPHYLOCOCCUS INFECTION

2.12.1 General evaluation of the national situation

2.13 Q-FEVER

2.13.1 General evaluation of the national situation

A. Coxiella burnetii (Q-fever) general evaluation

History of the disease and/or infection in the country

No Data Available

2.13.2 Coxiella (Q-fever) in animals

Table Coxiella burnetii (Q fever) in animals

	Source of information	Sampling strategy	Sampler	Sample type	Sample origin	Analytical Method	Sampling unit	Units tested	Total units positive for Coxiella (Q-fever)	C. burnetii	No of clinically affected herds
Sheep - Farm - Clinical investigations	Necropsy Lab	Suspect sampling	Official sampling	animal sample > placental swab	Domestic	Staining	Animal	50	5	5	3
Goats - Farm - Clinical investigations	Necropsy Lab	Suspect sampling	Official sampling	animal sample > placental swab	Domestic	Staining	Animal	1	1	1	1

2.14 WEST NILE VIRUS INFECTIONS

2.14.1 General evaluation of the national situation

2.14.2 West Nile Virus Infections in humans

A. West Nile Virus in Humans

Reporting system in place for the human cases

The relevant data for humans will be furnished by the Mo Health colleagues through the ECEDC

The report of these data is done by the colleagues of the Ministry of Health through the ECDC.

2.14.3 West Nile Virus in animals

Table West Nile Virus in Animals

	Source of information	Sampling strategy	Sampler	Sample type	Sample origin	Vaccination status	Analytical Method	Sampling unit	Region	Units tested	Total units positive for West Nile Virus
Solipeds, domestic - horses - Farm - Clinical investigations		Suspect sampling	Official sampling	animal sample > blood	Domestic	no	ELISA	Animal	Κύπρος / Kıbrıs	6	1

3. INFORMATION ON SPECIFIC INDICATORS OF ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

3.1 ESCHERICHIA COLI, NON-PATHOGENIC

3.1.1 General evaluation of the national situation

A. Escherichia coli general evaluation

History of the disease and/or infection in the country

NO DATA AVAILABLE

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Relevance of the findings in animals, feedingstuffs and foodstuffs to human cases (as a source of infection)

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Recent actions taken to control the zoonoses

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Suggestions to the European Union for the actions to be taken

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Additional information

NO DATA AVAILABLE

3.1.2 Antimicrobial resistance in Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic

Table Cut-off values used for antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic in Animals

Test Method Used	Standard methods used for testing

			Concentration (microg/ml)	Zone diameter (mm)
		Standard	Resistant >	Resistant <=
Aminoglycosides	Gentamicin		2	
	Streptomycin		16	
Amphenicols	Chloramphenicol		16	
Cephalosporins	Cefotaxime		0.25	
	Ceftazidime		0.5	
Fluoroquinolones	Ciprofloxacin		0.064	
Penicillins	Ampicillin		8	
Quinolones	Nalidixic acid		16	
Sulfonamides	Sulfonamides		256	
	Sulfamethoxazole		64	
Tetracyclines	Tetracycline		8	

Table Cut-off values used for antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic in Animals

			Concentration (microg/ml)	Zone diameter (mm)
		Standard	Resistant >	Resistant <=
Trimethoprim	Trimethoprim		2	

Table Cut-off values used for antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic in Feed

Test Method Used	Standard methods used for testing

			Concentration (microg/ml)	Zone diameter (mm)
		Standard	Resistant >	Resistant <=
Aminoglycosides	Gentamicin		2	
	Streptomycin		16	
Amphenicols	Chloramphenicol		16	
Cephalosporins	Cefotaxime		0.25	
	Ceftazidime		0.5	
Fluoroquinolones	Ciprofloxacin		0.064	
Penicillins	Ampicillin		8	
Quinolones	Nalidixic acid		16	
Sulfonamides	Sulfonamides		256	
	Sulfamethoxazole		64	
Tetracyclines	Tetracycline		8	
Trimethoprim	Trimethoprim		2	

Table Cut-off values used for antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic in Feed

Table Cut-off values used for antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic in Food

Test Method Used	Standard methods used for testing

			Concentration (microg/ml)	Zone diameter (mm)
		Standard	Resistant >	Resistant <=
Aminoglycosides	Gentamicin		2	
	Streptomycin		16	
Amphenicols	Chloramphenicol		16	
Cephalosporins	Cefotaxime		0.25	
	Ceftazidime		0.5	
Fluoroquinolones	Ciprofloxacin		0.064	
Penicillins	Ampicillin		8	
Quinolones	Nalidixic acid		16	
Sulfonamides	Sulfonamides		256	
	Sulfamethoxazole		64	
Tetracyclines	Tetracycline		8	
Trimethoprim	Trimethoprim		2	

Table Cut-off values used for antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic in Food

3.2 ENTEROCOCCUS, NON-PATHOGENIC

3.2.1 General evaluation of the national situation

3.2.2 Antimicrobial resistance in Enterococcus, non-pathogenic isolates

Table Cut-off values for antibiotic resistance of E. faecalis in Animals

Test Method Used	Standard methods used for testing

			Concentration (microg/ml)	Zone diameter (mm)
		Standard	Resistant >	Resistant <=
Aminoglycosides	Gentamicin		32	
	Streptomycin		512	
Amphenicols	Chloramphenicol		32	
Fluoroquinolones	Ciprofloxacin		4	
Glycopeptides (Cyclic peptides, Polypeptides)	Vancomycin		4	
Macrolides	Erythromycin		4	
Oxazolidines	Linezolid		4	
Penicillins	Ampicillin		4	

Table Cut-off values for antibiotic resistance of E. faecalis in Animals

			Concentration (microg/ml)	Zone diameter (mm)
		Standard	Resistant >	Resistant <=
Tetracyclines	Tetracycline		4	

Table Cut-off values for antibiotic resistance of E. faecalis in Feed

Test Method Used	Standard methods used for testing

			Concentration (microg/ml)	Zone diameter (mm)
		Standard	Resistant >	Resistant <=
Aminoglycosides	Gentamicin		32	
	Streptomycin		512	
Amphenicols	Chloramphenicol		32	
Fluoroquinolones	Ciprofloxacin		4	
Glycopeptides (Cyclic peptides, Polypeptides)	Vancomycin		4	
Macrolides	Erythromycin		4	
Oxazolidines	Linezolid		4	
Penicillins	Ampicillin		4	
Tetracyclines	Tetracycline		4	

Table Cut-off values for antibiotic resistance of E. faecalis in Food

Test Method Used	Standard methods used for testing

			Concentration (microg/ml)	Zone diameter (mm)
		Standard	Resistant >	Resistant <=
Aminoglycosides	Gentamicin		32	
	Streptomycin		512	
Amphenicols	Chloramphenicol		32	
Fluoroquinolones	Ciprofloxacin		4	
Glycopeptides (Cyclic peptides, Polypeptides)	Vancomycin		4	
Macrolides	Erythromycin		4	
Oxazolidines	Linezolid		4	
Penicillins	Ampicillin		4	
Tetracyclines	Tetracycline		4	

Table Cut-off values for antibiotic resistance of E. faecium in Animals

Test Method Used	Standard methods used for testing

			Concentration (microg/ml)	Zone diameter (mm)
		Standard	Resistant >	Resistant <=
Aminoglycosides	Gentamicin		32	
	Streptomycin		128	
Amphenicols	Chloramphenicol		32	
Fluoroquinolones	Ciprofloxacin		4	
Glycopeptides (Cyclic peptides, Polypeptides)	Vancomycin		4	
Macrolides	Erythromycin		4	
Oxazolidines	Linezolid		4	
Penicillins	Ampicillin		4	
Streptogramins	Quinupristin/Dalfopristin		1	
Tetracyclines	Tetracycline		4	

Table Cut-off values for antibiotic resistance of E. faecium in Feed

Test Method Used	Standard methods used for testing

			Concentration (microg/ml)	Zone diameter (mm)
		Standard	Resistant >	Resistant <=
Aminoglycosides	Gentamicin		32	
	Streptomycin		128	
Amphenicols	Chloramphenicol		32	
Fluoroquinolones	Ciprofloxacin		4	
Glycopeptides (Cyclic peptides, Polypeptides)	Vancomycin		4	
Macrolides	Erythromycin		4	
Oxazolidines	Linezolid		4	
Penicillins	Ampicillin		4	
Streptogramins	Quinupristin/Dalfopristin		1	
Tetracyclines	Tetracycline		4	

Table Cut-off values for antibiotic resistance of E. faecium in Food

Test Method Used	Standard methods used for testing

			Concentration (microg/ml)	Zone diameter (mm)
		Standard	Resistant >	Resistant <=
Aminoglycosides	Gentamicin		32	
	Streptomycin		128	
Amphenicols	Chloramphenicol		32	
Fluoroquinolones	Ciprofloxacin		4	
Glycopeptides (Cyclic peptides, Polypeptides)	Vancomycin		4	
Macrolides	Erythromycin		4	
Oxazolidines	Linezolid		4	
Penicillins	Ampicillin		4	
Streptogramins	Quinupristin/Dalfopristin		1	
Tetracyclines	Tetracycline		4	

4. INFORMATION ON SPECIFIC MICROBIOLOGICAL AGENTS

4.1 CRONOBACTER

4.1.1 General evaluation of the national situation

A. Cronobacter general evaluation

History of the disease and/or infection in the country

NO DATA AVAILABLE

4.1.2 Cronobacter in foodstuffs

A. Cronobacter in foodstuffs

Monitoring system

Sampling strategy

NO DATA AVAILABLE

4.2 HISTAMINE

4.2.1 General evaluation of the national situation

A. Histamine General evaluation

History of the disease and/or infection in the country

NO DATA AVAILABLE

4.2.2 Histamine in foodstuffs

A. Histamine in foodstuffs

Monitoring system

Sampling strategy

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Table Histamine in food

	Source of information	Sampling strategy	Sampler	Sample type	Sample origin	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Units tested	Total units in non-conformity	<= 100 mg/kg	>100 - <= 200 mg/kg
Fish - Fishery products from fish species associated with a high amount of histidine - not enzyme maturated - Border inspection activities - Surveillance	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample	Imported from outside EU	Single	9 X 200 gr, 9 x 1800 gr, 9 x 100 gr, 27 x 185 gr, 9 x 1705 gr, 9 x 125 gr,	72	1	71	
Fish - raw - frozen - Border inspection activities	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample	Imported from outside EU	Single	9x100 gr , 9x1500gr	18	0	18	
Fish - raw - frozen - Processing plant	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample	Unknown	Single	100 gr	9	0	9	

	>200 - <= 400 mg/kg	> 400 mg/kg
Fish - Fishery products from fish species associated with a high amount of histidine - not enzyme maturated - Border inspection activities - Surveillance	1	
Fish - raw - frozen - Border inspection activities		
Fish - raw - frozen - Processing plant		

Footnote:

A)LCFAO = Laboratory for the control of food of animal origin, Veterinary Services.

B)Regarding the Fish - Fishery products from fish species associated with a high amount of histidine - not enzyme maturated - Border inspection one unit was >200 - <= 400 mg/kg. This unit was a part of a batch consisted of 9 units (9x125 gr). The rest of the units were <100mg/kg. According to COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2073/2005 the whole batch is in non-conformity.

4.3 STAPHYLOCOCCAL ENTEROTOXINS

4.3.1 General evaluation of the national situation

A. Staphylococcal enterotoxins general evaluation

History of the disease and/or infection in the country

NO DATA AVAILABLE

4.3.2 Staphylococcal enterotoxins in foodstuffs

A. Staphylococcal enterotoxins in foodstuffs

Monitoring system

Sampling strategy

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Table Staphylococcal enterotoxins in food

	Source of information	Sampling strategy	Sampler	Sample type	Sample origin	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Units tested	Total units positive for Staphylococcal enterotoxins
Cheeses made from cows' milk - soft and semi-soft - made from pasteurised milk - Surveillance	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample	Domestic	Single	25 gr	1	0
Cheeses, made from mixed milk from cows, sheep and/or goats - soft and semi-soft - made from pasteurised milk	LCFAO		Official sampling	food sample	Domestic	Single	25 gr	20	0

Footnote:

LCFAO = Laboratory for the control of food of animal origin, veterinary services

5. FOODBORNE

Foodborne outbreaks are incidences of two or more human cases of the same disease or infection where the cases are linked or are probably linked to the same food source. Situation, in which the observed human cases exceed the expected number of cases and where a same food source is suspected, is also indicative of a foodborne outbreak.

A. Foodborne outbreaks

System in place for identification, epidemological investigations and reporting of foodborne outbreaks

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Description of the types of outbreaks covered by the reporting:

NO DATA AVAILABLE

National evaluation of the reported outbreaks in the country:

Trends in numbers of outbreaks and numbers of human cases involved

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Relevance of the different causative agents, food categories and the agent/food category combinations

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Relevance of the different type of places of food production and preparation in outbreaks

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Evaluation of the severity and clinical picture of the human cases

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Descriptions of single outbreaks of special interest

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Control measures or other actions taken to improve the situation

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Suggestions to the European Union for the actions to be taken

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Additional information

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Table Foodborne Outbreaks: summarised data

	Weak evidence or no vehicle outbreaks					
	Number of outbreaks	Human cases	Hospitalized	Deaths	Strong evidence Number of Outbreaks	Total number of outbreaks
Salmonella - S. Typhimurium	0	unknown	unknown	unknown	0	0
Salmonella - S. Enteritidis	0	unknown	unknown	unknown	0	0
Salmonella - Other serovars	0	unknown	unknown	unknown	0	0
Campylobacter	0	unknown	unknown	unknown	0	0
Listeria - Listeria monocytogenes	0	unknown	unknown	unknown	0	0
Listeria - Other Listeria	0	unknown	unknown	unknown	0	0
Yersinia	0	unknown	unknown	unknown	0	0
Escherichia coli, pathogenic - Verotoxigenic E. coli (VTEC)	0	unknown	unknown	unknown	0	0
Bacillus - B. cereus	0	unknown	unknown	unknown	0	0
Bacillus - Other Bacillus	0	unknown	unknown	unknown	0	0
Staphylococcal enterotoxins	0	unknown	unknown	unknown	0	0
Clostridium - Cl. botulinum	0	unknown	unknown	unknown	0	0
Clostridium - Cl. perfringens	0	unknown	unknown	unknown	0	0

	Weak evidence or no vehicle outbreaks					
	Number of outbreaks	Human cases	Hospitalized	Deaths	Strong evidence Number of Outbreaks	Total number of outbreaks
Clostridium - Other Clostridia	0	unknown	unknown	unknown	0	0
Other Bacterial agents - Brucella	0	unknown	unknown	unknown	0	0
Other Bacterial agents - Shigella	0	unknown	unknown	unknown	0	0
Other Bacterial agents - Other Bacterial agents	0	unknown	unknown	unknown	0	0
Parasites - Trichinella	0	unknown	unknown	unknown	0	0
Parasites - Giardia	0	unknown	unknown	unknown	0	0
Parasites - Cryptosporidium	0	unknown	unknown	unknown	0	0
Parasites - Anisakis	0	unknown	unknown	unknown	0	0
Parasites - Other Parasites	0	unknown	unknown	unknown	0	0
Viruses - Norovirus	0	unknown	unknown	unknown	0	0
Viruses - Hepatitis viruses	0	unknown	unknown	unknown	0	0
Viruses - Other Viruses	0	unknown	unknown	unknown	0	0
Other agents - Histamine	0	unknown	unknown	unknown	0	0
Other agents - Marine biotoxins	0	unknown	unknown	unknown	0	0
Other agents - Other Agents	0	unknown	unknown	unknown	0	0

	Weak evidence or no vehicle outbreaks					
	Number of outbreaks	Human cases	Hospitalized	Deaths	Strong evidence Number of Outbreaks	Total number of outbreaks
Unknown agent	0	unknown	unknown	unknown	0	0