



**State
Veterinary
Administration**

State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic

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Poultry population in the Czech Republic



Poultry	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Breeding flocks	4 074 807	4 417 769	2 622 539	4 126 115	4 484 518
Laying hens producing table eggs	8 382 000	8 011 152	5 693 134	7 476 215	8 413 845
Broilers	140 701 992	130 817 705	132 446 600	145 256 919	120 972 887
Gallus Gallus in total	153 158 799	142 986 347	140 762 273	156 859 249	133 871 250
Breeding turkeys	20 950	21 496	12 600		13 179
Fattening turkeys	852 853	948 694	811 400		1 025 277
Turkeys in total	873 803	970 190	824 000	440 026	1 038 456
Breeding ducks	40 000	42 000	49 149		
Fattening ducks	1 100 000	360 000	6 975 851		
Ducks in total	1 140 000	402 000	7 025 000	271 824	290 000
Breeding geese	10 000	12 000	8 640		
Fattening geese	80 000	7 000	145 360		
Geese in total		19 000	154 000	19 609	15 000
In total	155 436 190	144 377 537	148 765 273	157 571 099	135 214 706

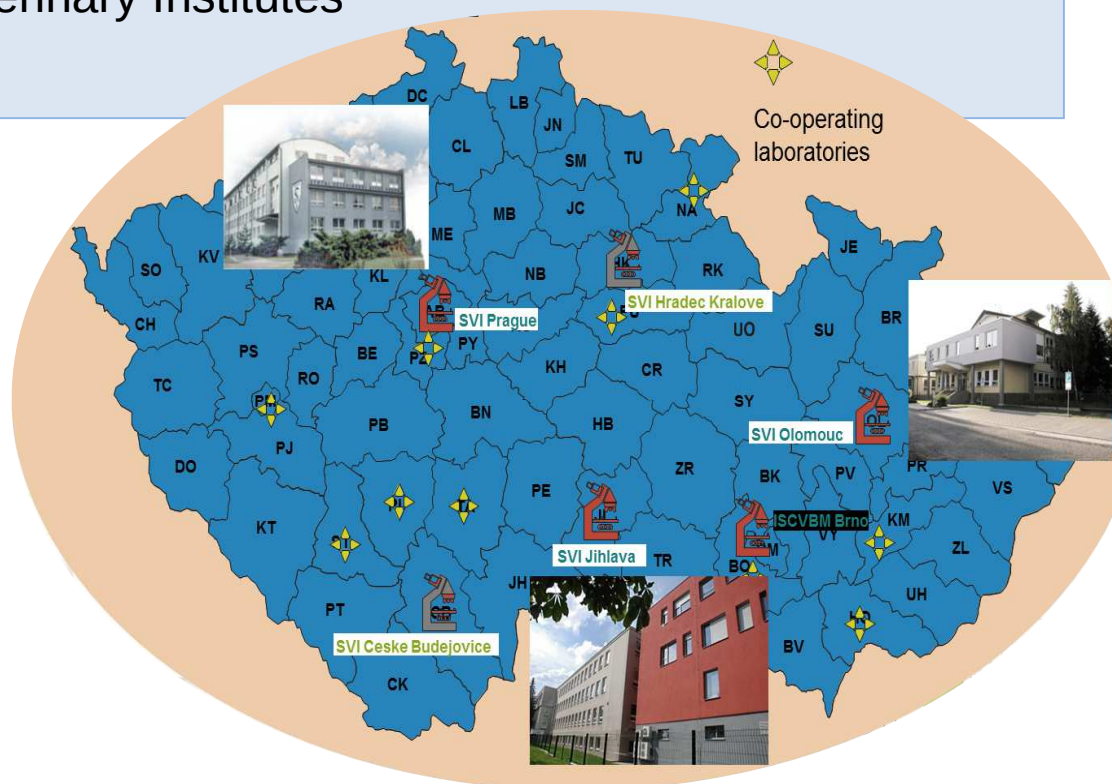
State Veterinary Administration and poultry health

- Avian influenza surveillance programme
- National Salmonella Control Programme
- Compulsory vaccination against Newcastle disease
- Monitoring of zoonotic agents in slaughterhouses
- Monitoring programme for antibiotic resistance
- National monitoring programme for antibiotic resistance

State Veterinary Administration + poultry health control + laboratories

Testing in the framework of SVA veterinary supervision (diagnostic and preventive actions)

- is performed only in State Veterinary Institutes
- is paid from the state budget



Avian influenza surveillance programme

- Harmonized according to the EU legislation
- Implemented in the entire territory of the Czech Republic
- The aim is to identify the presence of avian influenza viruses subtype H5 and H7 in poultry and subtype H5N1 in wild birds
- ELISA test is performed for initial screening of the avian influenza antibody presence
- In case of presence of the antibodies against avian influenza virus subtype A, HIT is performed to identify H5 or H7 subtypes
- In case of H5 or H7 subtype detection the samples for virological examination are taken
- Avian influenza surveillance programme in wild birds is based on virological laboratory investigations of moribund wild birds or birds found dead
- The last occurrence of HPAI in a poultry farm and also in wild birds was noted in 2007
- The last LPAI occurrence in a poultry farm was noted in 2010 and in wild birds in 2012

The number of examined poultry holdings 2012 – 1. ½ 2015

category	2012	2013	2014	1. 1/2 2015
laying hens	53	53	53	30
free range laying hens	7	6	7	3
goose breeders	7	7	7	0
turkey breeders	1	1	1	0
duck breeders	18	19	21	11
fattening geese	3	3	3	0
fattening turkeys	33	43	42	22
fattening ducks	24	24	32	25
farm raised game birds waterfowl	11	10	11	6
farm raised game birds gallinaceous	31	31	31	7
total poultry holdings examined	187	197	207	104
total blood samples	2510	2600	2819	1459

The number of examined wild birds 2012– 1st ½ of 2015

	2012	2013	2014	1st 1/2 2015
wild birds	102	76	71	27
total	276			

Vaccination against Newcastle disease

performed in:

- the laying hen farms producing table eggs with more than 500 birds per holding
- in the breeding farms of *Gallus gallus* in the Czech Republic.

The number of vaccinated birds against ND 2012 - 2014

	Breeders	Layers
2014	4 741 305	8 951 444
2013	4 216 178	10 108 646
2012	5 089 402	9 504 871

Newcastle disease

- Over the past 20 years not found in gallinaceous poultry
- The last outbreak in pigeons was in 2013

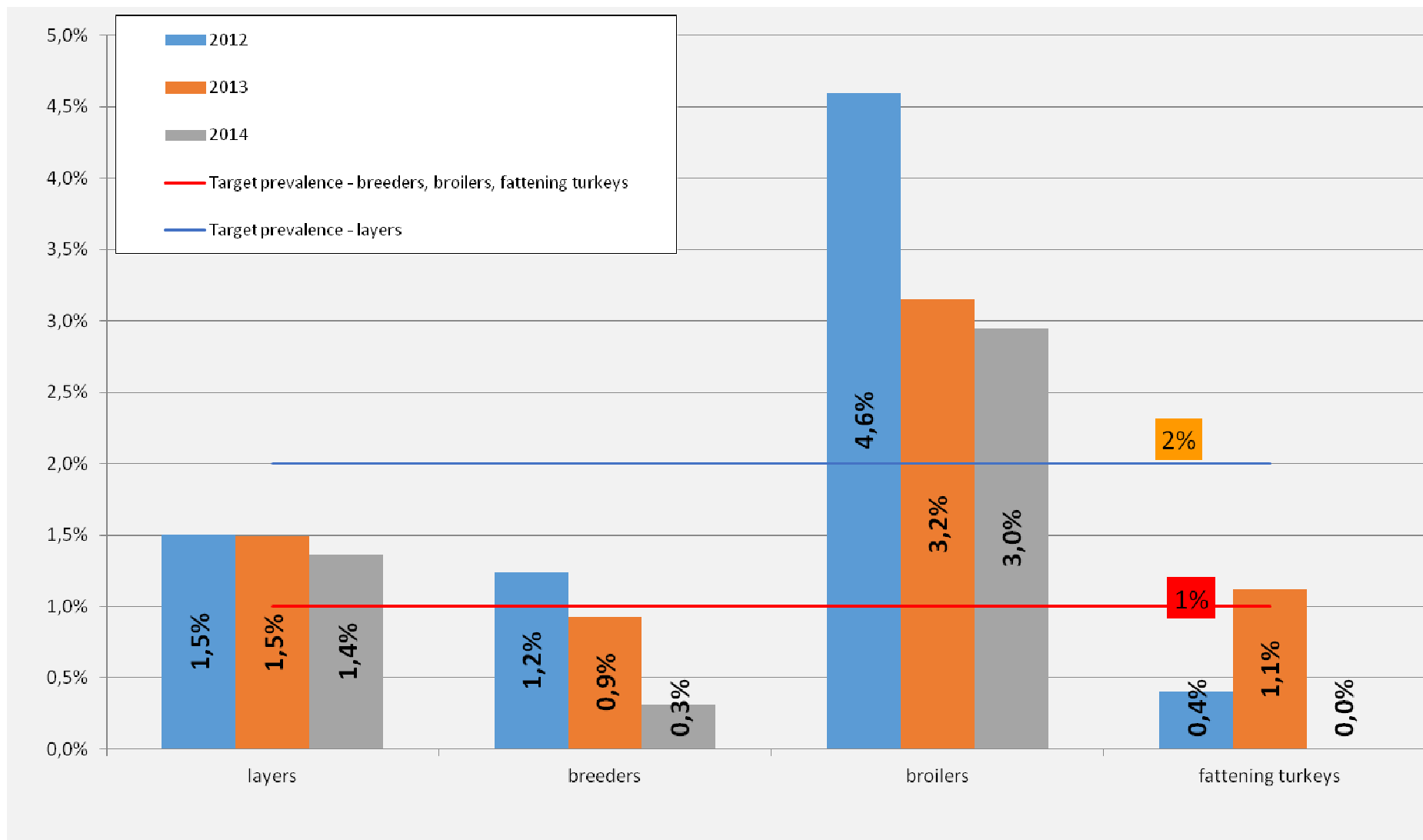


Salmonella Control Programme

- Performed in the Czech Republic since 2007
- In 2015, the decreasing trend of Salmonella incidence is continuing in all categories
- The target prevalence set by EU was achieved repeatedly in previous years in breeders and laying hens producing marketed table eggs
- Reduction in *Salmonella* prevalence set by European legislation as a target (1%) has not been achieved in broilers

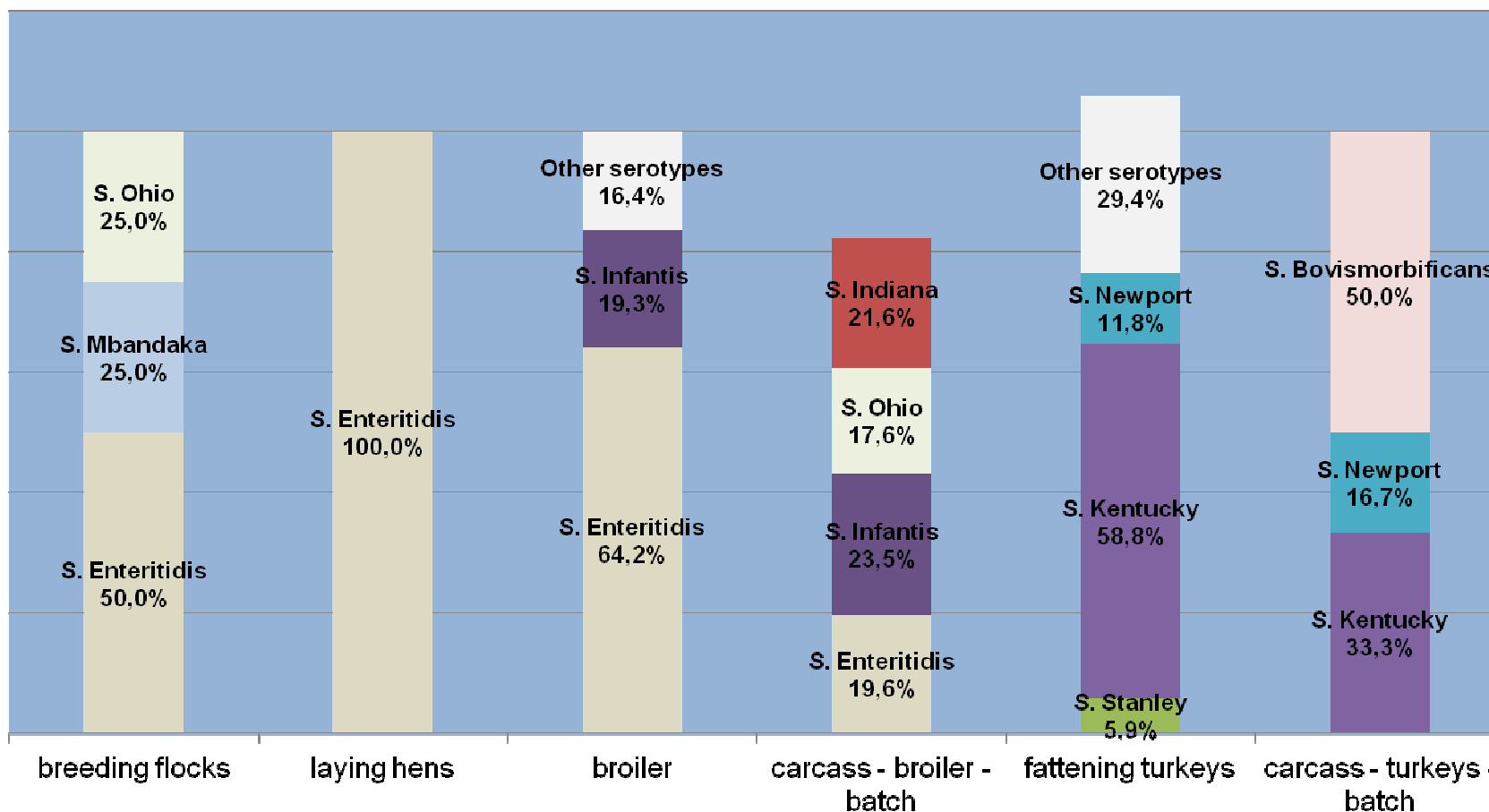
Poultry	Targeted serotypes	Target prevalence
Breeding flocks	S. Enteritidis, S. Typhimurium, S. Typhimurium monophasic strains with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-, S. Infantis, S. Hadar, S. Virchow	1%
Laying hens for table eggs	S. Enteritidis, S. Typhimurium, S. Typhimurium monophasic strains with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-	2%
Broilers	S. Enteritidis, S. Typhimurium, S. Typhimurium monophasic strains with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-	1%
Breeding turkeys	S. Enteritidis, S. Typhimurium, S. Typhimurium monophasic strains with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-	1%
Fattening turkeys	S. Enteritidis, S. Typhimurium, S. Typhimurium monophasic strains with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-	1%

Salmonella Control Programme



Salmonella Control Programme

Prevalence of *Salmonella* spp. serotypes in poultry flocks and in broiler and turkey flocks in **DK1014**



10. dia

DK1

Asi jsou tím myšleny "turnusy", že? "Batches" zní divně, ale asi by to pochopili :-)

Dana Kumprechtová; 2015.09.04.

Salmonella Control Programme

EFSA prevalence data: CZ vs. EU								
		Prevalence of targeted <i>Salmonella</i> serotypes						
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Breeders	CZ	5,1%	1,1%	1,0%	1,4%	0,6%	1,2%	0,9%
	EU	1,4%	0,9%	1,2%	0,7%	0,6%	0,4%	0,4%
Layers	CZ	23,9%	7,6%	10,9%	2,3%	2,7%	1,5%	1,5%
	EU	-	3,5%	3,2%	1,9%	1,5%	1,3%	1,0%
Broilers	CZ	-	-	4,0%	3,9%	2,3%	4,6%	3,2%
	EU	-	-	0,7%	0,4%	0,3%	0,3%	0,2%
Breeding turkeys	CZ	-	-	-	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
	EU	-	-	-	0,3%	0,2%	0,5%	0,3%
Fattening turkeys	CZ	-	-	-	0,7%	0,3%	0,4%	1,1%
	EU	-	-	-	0,5%	0,5%	0,4%	0,2%



EFSA prevalence data: CZ vs. EU								
		Prevalence of <i>Salmonella</i> spp.						
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Breeders	CZ	7,1%	1,8%	1,5%	1,9%	1,8%	4,0%	5,3%
	EU	2,9%	1,8%	2,7%	2,0%	1,9%	2,0%	1,1%
Layers	CZ	25,4%	8,9%	12,9%	3,2%	3,2%	2,0%	2,5%
	EU	-	5,9%	6,7%	5,9%	4,2%	3,2%	2,6%
Broilers	CZ	-	-	7,4%	6,5%	5,5%	6,8%	5,0%
	EU	-	-	5,0%	4,1%	3,2%	3,1%	3,7%
Breeding Turkeys	CZ	-	-	-	50,0%	50,0%	0,0%	0,0%
	EU	-	-	-	6,9%	3,5%	4,6%	4,9%
Fattening Turkeys	CZ	-	-	-	19,1%	14,3%	7,5%	10,5%
	EU	-	-	-	12,1%	10,1%	14,5%	11,2%

Monitoring programme for antibiotic resistance

Salmonella spp.

1. Isolates from faecal samples taken within Salmonella Control Programmes

2. Isolates from broiler and fattening turkey carcasses

Resistant i solates:

From flocks of *Gallus gallus* – S. Infantis, S. Infantis (ASuT+Na+Cip)

From broiler carcasses – S. enterica subsp. enterica I 6,7:-:1,5
(ASuT+Na+Cip)

From turkey flocks and carcasses - S. Kentucky (ASuT+G+Na+Cip)

A	Ampicilin
Su	Sulfamethoxazol
T	Tetracyklin
G	Gentamicin
Na	Nalidixic acid
Cip	Ciprofloxacin

Campylobacter spp.

Isolates from broiler caecum

High level of resistance to ciprofloxacin, nalidixic acid and ampicilin

Escherichia coli

Isolates from broiler caecum

Often resistant to ciprofloxacin, nalidixic acid, ampicilin, sulfonamides and tetracyclines

Table 15. Occurrence of resistance to selected antimicrobials in *Salmonella Enteritidis* isolates from *Gallus gallus* in 2013, using harmonised ECOFFs

Country	Ampicillin		Cefotaxime		Chloramphenicol		Ciprofloxacin		Gentamicin		Nalidixic acid		Sulfonamides		Tetracyclines	
	N	% Res	N	% Res	N	% Res	N	% Res	N	% Res	N	% Res	N	% Res	N	% Res
All <i>Gallus gallus</i>																
Austria	17	0	17	0	17	0	17	0	17	0	17	0	17	0	17	5.9
Belgium	55	7.3	55	1.8	55	0	55	0	55	0	55	0	55	7.3	55	3.6
Croatia	25	8.0	25	4.0	25	0	25	4.0	25	0	25	4.0	25	16.0	25	0
Czech Republic	158	3.2	158	0	158	0	158	2.5	158	0	158	1.9	158	0	158	0
France	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0
Germany	62	0	62	0	62	0	62	1.6	62	0	62	1.6	62	0	62	0
Hungary	23	4.3	23	0	23	0	23	4.3	23	0	23	4.3	23	8.7	23	4.3
Italy	17	11.8	17	0	17	0	17	5.9	17	5.9	17	0	17	5.9	17	5.9
Netherlands	36	8.3	36	0	36	0	36	25.0	36	0	36	25.0	36	2.8	36	2.8
Poland	218	3.2	218	0	218	0	218	47.2	218	0	218	44.0	218	3.2	218	0
Romania	80	15.0	80	1.3	80	0	80	46.3	80	3.8	80	47.5	80	22.5	80	26.3
Slovakia	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	8.3	12	0	12	8.3	12	0	12	0
Spain	23	4.3	23	0	23	0	23	47.8	23	0	23	47.8	23	0	23	0
Total (MSs 13)	736	5.0	736	0.4	736	0	736	23.0	736	0.5	736	21.9	736	5.0	736	3.7
Broilers																
Belgium	21	9.5	21	4.8	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	14.3	21	4.8
Czech Republic	145	3.4	145	0	145	0	145	2.8	145	0	145	2.1	145	0	145	0
Romania	36	13.9	36	2.8	36	0	36	44.4	36	2.8	36	47.2	36	27.8	36	36.1
Slovakia	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	10.0	10	0	10	10.0	10	0	10	0
Total (MSs 4)	212	5.7	212	0.9	212	0	212	9.9	212	0.5	212	9.9	212	6.1	212	6.6
Laying hens																
Austria	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	6.7
Belgium	21	4.8	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0
Croatia	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	5.0	20	0	20	5.0	20	10.0	20	0
Germany	31	0	31	0	31	0	31	0	31	0	31	0	31	0	31	0
Hungary	20	5.0	20	0	20	0	20	5.0	20	0	20	5.0	20	10.0	20	5.0
Italy	16	12.5	16	0	16	0	16	6.3	16	6.3	16	0	16	6.3	16	6.3
Romania	44	15.9	44	0	44	0	44	47.7	44	4.5	44	47.7	44	18.2	44	18.2
Spain	23	4.3	23	0	23	0	23	47.8	23	0	23	47.8	23	0	23	0
Total (MSs 8)	190	6.3	190	0	190	0	190	18.4	190	1.6	190	17.9	190	6.8	190	5.8

MSs: Member States; N: number of isolates tested; % Res: percentage of resistant isolates.

The national monitoring programme for antibiotic resistance

Pilot project carried out from March 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015

- Antibiotic resistance of selected pathogens in poultry
- Based on the experience from this programme a regular multi-annual programme is going to be set
- The programme is voluntary, testing of selected bacterial isolates for sensitivity to antibiotics using a dilution method and determination of minimum inhibitory concentration is fully funded from the state budget
- The programme's aim is to motivate farmers and veterinary practitioners to monitor bacterial resistance to antibiotics in holdings and use effective antibiotic treatment

The pathogens included in the programme are: *Escherichia coli*, *Pasteurella multocida*, *Enterobacter* spp., *Enterococcus* spp., *Staphylococcus aureus*

**Thank you
for your attention**