

TSE Untersuchungsprogramm Schaf/Ziege 2004-2005: An alternative, short-term and comprehensive surveillance programme for TSE in small ruminants

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Schlüsselwörter

Transmissible spongiform encephalopathies, scrapie, bovine spongiform encephalopathy, small ruminants, surveillance programme

Problemstellung und Zielsetzung

An extended cross-sectional survey for TSE of small ruminants was established from July 2004 to June 2005 in Switzerland. The objective was to exclude the presence of BSE in the Swiss small ruminant population with high confidence and to estimate precisely the prevalence of scrapie.

Material und Methoden

Samples were obtained from sheep and goats older than one year. The sampling frame included healthy animals slaughtered for human consumption (healthy slaughtered population) and all animals which had died or been killed for others reasons than human consumption (fallen stock population) from all 26 cantons and the Principality of Liechtenstein.

Ergebnisse und Bedeutung

32'134 sheep and 3'263 goats were examined. The regional and seasonal distribution, repartition of gender, breed, age, death reasons and yearly repartition of the collected samples were compared with available data of the small ruminant national flock. A total of 6 sheep and 2 goats were TSE positive. Seven were classified as atypical scrapie, one sheep as classical scrapie, none was classified as BSE. The probability of finding a TSE positive case was significantly higher in the fallen stock population, what confirms fallen stock as risk population.

Compared with the surveillance performed in the EU member countries in 2004, the sampled proportion was higher in every category. All estimates for prevalence, except the estimate for healthy slaughtered goats, are lower than the estimated value for the EU.

Publikationen, Poster und Präsentationen

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Brünisholz, H. (2006): An alternative, extensive one year surveillance programme for TSE in small ruminants. Inaugural Dissertation der Vetsuisse Fakultät der Universität Bern.

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