Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Federal Department of Home Affairs FDHA
Federal Food Safety and Veterinary Office FSVO
Animal health

Animal health statistics for 2015

The obligation to report diseases and suspected disease symptoms is laid down in Article 11 of the Swiss Animal Diseases Act (TSG, CC (Classified Compilation) 916.40) and in the Animal Diseases Ordinance, Article 61 (TSV, CC 916.401). Animal health statistics are governed by the Statistical Investigation Ordinance (CC 431.012.1).

Number of cases with notification date 01/01/2015 - 31/12/2015 / Data correct as at: 01/03/2016

Month (Notification date) **Animal diseases that need to be eradicated and con-**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**2015 total**	2014 total	2005 total
American foulbrood			1	5	9	12	5	13	1	3			49	76	79
Avian chlamydiosis						2				1		1	4	3	8
Avian infectious Laryngotracheitis	4				1	1	2					1	9	6	5
Bovine tuberculosis						1*							1	2	1
Bovine viral diarrhoea / Mucosal disease	11	3	3	10	8	18	4		4	2	10	11	84	40	240
Caprine arthritis/encephalitis													0	3	78
Enzootic pneumonia of swine	3	2								2			7	10	22
European foulbrood			2	55	71	46	39	86	13	29		6	347	435	257
Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis					3								3	1	4
Infectious haematopoietic necrosis				1							1		2	1	0
Infectious pancreatic necrosis		1					2		1				4	1	1
Leptospirosis	1										2		3	2	9
Myxomatosis												1	1	0	0
Paratuberculosis	3	2	2	3								2	12	27	28
Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome													0	3	0
Salmonella infections	5	2	4	6	4	5	7	7	8	8	12	11	79	63	61
Salmonella infections of fowl and swine		1				1		1		2			5	11	9
Swine actinobacillosis													0	6	7
Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia		1											1	1	0
2015 total													**611**	691	809

* M.tuberculosis in three circus elephants

Month (Notification date) **Animal diseases that need to be monitored**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**2015 total**	2014 total	2005 total
Blackleg							2	3					5	3	7
Campylobacteriosis	26	14	8	17	19	10	5	9	11	12	12	15	158	164	5
Caseous lymphadenitis of sheep and goats	1	1		1	1	3	1	1		1			10	14	2
Cryptosporidiosis	3	2	4	3	2	2	3	2	1	3	2	1	28	35	42
Echinococcosis	1	1	1		2	1	1		1			1	9	9	5
Enzootic abortion of ewes	15	17	7	13	1	3			2	3	7	8	76	50	68
Equine viral arteritis	1												1	3	2
Listeriosis	2	1			2							1	6	9	20
Maedi-Visna	2					1							3	4	5
Neosporosis	4	1	5	8	1	4	9	3	3	4	2	2	46	42	20
Ovine pulmonary adenomatosis				1				1					2	6	1
Q Fever	8	8	10	15	2	6	6	5	6	6	7	4	83	58	40
Rabbit haemorrhagic disease													0	1	6
Toxoplasmosis	2	1					1				1		5	1	0
Trichinellosis											1**		1	5	1
Tularemia	1				3	1		1		1			7	5	0
Varrosis				1		1	1	2			1	2	8	19	2
Yersiniosis	2		1	2	1		1					1	8	3	3
2015 total													**456**	431	229

** T. britovi in one lynx

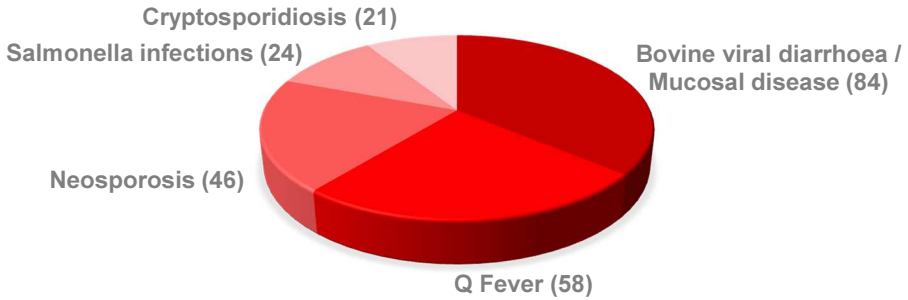
Canton **Animal diseases that need to be eradicated and controlled**	**AG**	**AI**	**AR**	**BE**	**BL**	**BS**	**FL**	**FR**	**GE**	**GL**	**GR**	**JU**	**LU**	**NE**	**NW**	**OW**	**SG**	**SH**	**SO**	**SZ**	**TG**	**TI**	**UR**	**VD**	**VS**	**ZG**	**ZH**
American foulbrood				3				3			13		1		1		4		3	1		7		12	1		
Avian chlamydiosis					1																			1			2
Avian infectious Laryngotracheitis		1		1	2			2										1						1			1
Bovine tuberculosis																	1*										
Bovine viral diarrhoea / Mucosal disease	3	6	2	6				11			5	3	5	3			15			5	6	3		5	1	2	3
Caprine arthritis/encephalitis																											
Enzootic pneumonia of swine	1											1					1		1					1			2
European foulbrood	32	2	2	108	2		2	1		1	21		30			1	41		6		38	5	2		5	8	40
Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis			1								1						1										
Infectious haematopoietic necrosis				1																1							
Infectious pancreatic necrosis				2									2														
Leptospirosis				1		1		1																			
Myxomatosis	1																										
Paratuberculosis	1			3									2	1			2							1	2		
Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome																											
Salmonella infections	6			8	2	6	1	4					3				8	1	5		1			10	2		22
Salmonella infections of fowl and swine	2							1																2			
Swine actinobacillosis																											
Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia					1																						
2015 canton total	**46**	**9**	**5**	**133**	**8**	**7**	**3**	**23**	**0**	**1**	**40**	**4**	**43**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**72**	**2**	**15**	**7**	**45**	**15**	**2**	**33**	**11**	**10**	**70**
2014 canton total	29	4	1	134	41	10	2	27	7	9	49	11	81	8	1	4	55	7	7	14	71	5	5	35	19	2	63
2005 canton total	20	22	19	324	2	0	1	14	4	14	78	7	27	10	3	2	76	3	69	4	2	18	2	27	26	6	51

* M.tuberculosis in three circus elephants

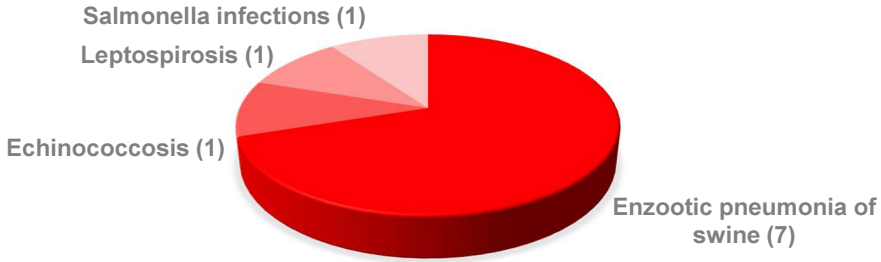
Canton **Animal diseases that need to be monitored**	**AG**	**AI**	**AR**	**BE**	**BL**	**BS**	**FL**	**FR**	**GE**	**GL**	**GR**	**JU**	**LU**	**NE**	**NW**	**OW**	**SG**	**SH**	**SO**	**SZ**	**TG**	**TI**	**UR**	**VD**	**VS**	**ZG**	**ZH**
Blackleg				2													2			1							
Campylobacteriosis	1			24		5		2	11				7	2			5	4	11					34	5		47
Caseous lymphadenitis of sheep and goats				2									1				6										1
Cryptosporidiosis				11				5				2		2					2	1				4			1
Echinococcosis	1			3		3		1																1			
Enzootic abortion of ewes	3		1	8				1			28		1		8	1	5		1	8		6	1				4
Equine viral arteritis				1																							
Listeriosis				1													1		1					2	1		
Maedi-Visna																				2			1				
Neosporosis			2	3				3			7		20		1		5			1			1	2			1
Ovine pulmonary adenomatosis				2																							
Q Fever	1	2	3	17				14			19	3	15	1			1	2	1			1			1		2
Rabbit haemorrhagic disease																											
Toxoplasmosis				2							1		2														
Trichinellosis																								1**			
Tularemia					2				1										3								1
Varrosis								1									2							3			2
Yersiniosis				1		1			1																		5
2015 canton total	**6**	**2**	**6**	**77**	**2**	**9**	**0**	**27**	**13**	**0**	**55**	**5**	**46**	**5**	**9**	**1**	**27**	**6**	**19**	**13**	**0**	**7**	**3**	**46**	**7**	**0**	**64**
2014 canton total	6	2	3	74	3	7	4	42	9	1	18	11	53	11	2	0	14	1	25	9	0	7	2	44	13	0	67
2005 canton total	4	7	8	10	2	0	4	16	1	3	58	14	20	5	0	4	21	0	3	3	0	10	4	32	11	0	23

** T. britovi in one lynx

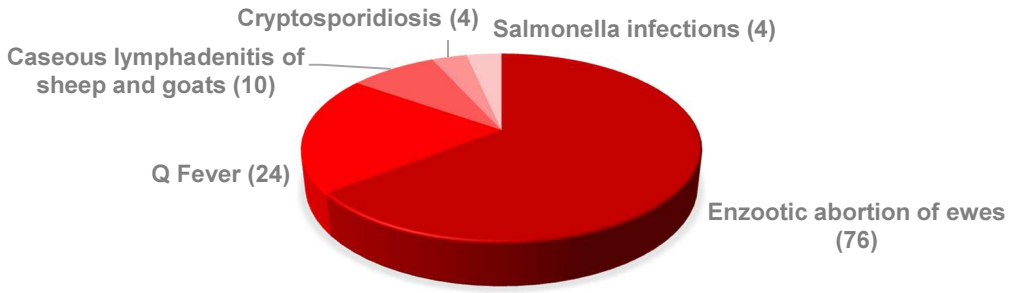
The most common animal diseases in cattle:



The most common animal diseases in pigs:



The most common animal diseases in sheep and goats:



Cattle:

During the course of the official screening programme for Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR), three cows were tested and confirmed to have positive serology results for the condition. The cows were slaughtered. During the course of the measures carried out in accordance with the Animal Diseases Ordinance and in other investigations, neither viruses nor any other serological reactors were detected. The three cows that tested positive during the screening programme for IBR therefore concerned “serological singleton reactors”, which are sometimes found in isolation during screening programmes for IBR. These singleton reactors do not jeopardise Switzerland's disease-free status. However, the complex investigations of reactors of this kind show how important the protection against the introduction of diseases is. This is why the FSVO also checks the suitability of other specific serological tests for proof of IBR disease-free status. In addition to the official investigation programme, complex and comprehensive investigative tests also had to be carried out in relation to the import of IBR-infected cattle from Austria. This enabled it to be shown that no infections have occurred in Switzerland.

An increase in the number of cases is to be noted in terms of controlling BVD. Even though this might indicate a negative development of the control programme, it does not necessarily have to be the case. Measures for increased monitoring may also have contributed to this effect. In particular, the cooperation of the cantons in terms of control was strengthened, as was the checking of notifications of cases of disease, so that all outbreaks in 2015 were also reported. In addition, there is an accumulation of cases involving individual fattening animals which are positively tested in processing an outbreak. These animals represent a case of a disease, but are insignificant in most cases in terms of spreading the disease. They were not even tested in the past. Furthermore, it is striking that the difference between the two years is above all in the first half of 2015, with the 2014 and 2015 figures being the same in the second half of the year (diagnosis date). The short-term rise is explained by increasing investigation of farms suspected of being infected by known cases of disease. The higher number of cases shows the intensification of the monitoring programme.

Pigs:

After the outbreak of porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS) with three cases in 2014, disease-free status was successfully proved in 2015. Around 3,000 breeding sows were also screened in a study, without exception giving negative results. This study should also develop the possibility of sampling breeding sows at the slaughterhouse and so of designing the investigation programme for PRRS and Aujeszky's disease more effectively.

Switzerland's disease-free status

Different methodological approaches are used to prove disease-free status, depending on the disease: in addition to compulsory notification in the event of an outbreak, the screening of aborted foetuses and meat controls, risk-based random sampling is also carried out (TSV CC 916.401; Article 130). When carrying out random sampling, the scope of the random sample is dictated by the requirement of it being possible to determine a contamination of 0.2% of stock with a 99% degree of certainty. This is one of the pieces of information available in the table under "Comments".
Recognition by the EU is governed in the agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the European Community on trade in agricultural products (agreement of 21 June 1999 between the Swiss Confederation and the European Community on trade in agricultural products CC 0.916.026.81).

Animal disease	Recognition by OIE	Recognition by EU	Self-declaration according to OIE code	Comments
African swine fever			x	Disease never detected (historically disease-free)
Aujeszky's disease		x[1]		Risk-based sampling programme since 2001
Bluetongue		x		Risk-based sampling programme since 2007
Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE)	x[2]			Risk-based sampling programme since 1999
Bovine brucellosis		x		Risk-based sampling programme since 1997 [3]
Caprine and ovine brucellosis		x		Risk-based sampling programme since 1998 [3]
Lumpy skin disease			x	Disease never detected (historically disease-free)
Enzootic bovine leukosis		x		Risk-based sampling programme since 1994
Highly pathogenic avian influenza			x[4]	Disease eradicated since 1930
Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis		x[5]		Risk-based sampling programme since 1994
Infectious salmon anaemia		x		Disease never detected (historically disease-free)
Classical swine fever	x			Disease eradicated since 1993 (farm pigs) /1999 (wild boar)
Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia	x			Disease eradicated since 1895
Foot and mouth disease	x			Disease eradicated since 1980
Newcastle disease			x[6]	Disease eradicated since 2011
Sheep and goat plague	x			Disease never detected (historically disease-free)
Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome			x[7]	Risk-based sampling programme since 2006 [3]
African horse sickness	x			Disease never detected (historically disease-free)
Rift Valley fever			x	Disease never detected (historically disease-free)
Cattle plague	x			Disease eradicated since 1871
Sheep pox and goat pox			x	Disease never detected (historically disease-free)
Rabies			x	Disease eradicated since 1999 [8]

Bovine tuberculosis		x		Risk-based sampling programme since 1997 [9]
Vesicular stomatitis			x	Disease never detected (historically disease-free)
Swine vesicular disease			x	Disease eradicated since 1974

1. In accordance with EU Commission Decision 2008/185/EC, Switzerland is entitled to require additional guarantees on the importation of domestic pigs.
2. Since 2015 "negligible risk", previously "controlled risk"; last cases: "classical": 2006; "atypical": 2011.
3. Screening of aborted foetuses for surveillance purposes (in accordance with EU Directive 64/432/EEC and TSV CC 916.401, Article 129).
4. Applies to HPAI in commercial poultry.
5. In accordance with EU Commission Decision 2004/558/EC, Switzerland is entitled to require additional guarantees on the importation of cattle: isolation for at least 30 days and testing using individual animal serology tests for IBR no sooner than 21 days following isolation, with a negative test result.
6. In accordance with EU Directive 2009/158/EC, Switzerland is entitled to require additional guarantees on the importation of domestic poultry: amongst other requirements, the poultry must not have been vaccinated against Newcastle disease.
7. Not listed however in the OIE code.
8. Does not refer to the animal population, but to the territory. Last case in an imported dog in 2003.
9. Meat control tests for surveillance purposes (in accordance with EU Directive 64/432/EEC and the ordinance of the FDHA on hygiene during slaughter (VHyS) CC 817.190.1)