



Animal health statistics for 2016

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 01.01.2016 - 31.12.2016/ Data status: 01.03.2017. For comparison: figures for previous year and for 10 years ago.

Month (Notification date)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	2016 total	2015 total	2006 total
Animal diseases that are highly contagious, need to be eradicated and controlled															
Swine actinobacillosis	2					1			1	1			5	0	7
Bovine viral diarrhoea / Mucosal disease	16	20	16	13	7	4	8	4	12	10	3	3	116	84	414
Caprine arthritis/encephalitis *						1							1	0	66
Avian chlamydiosis		1			2					1	1		5	4	6
Warble infestation				1	1								2	0	4
Enzootic pneumonia of swine			1										1	7	18
American foulbrood			3	3	15	8	8	9	5				51	49	83
Highly pathogenic avian influenza											89	6	95	0	0
Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis													0	3	1
Infectious haematopoietic necrosis													0	2	0
Avian infectious Laryngotracheitis									1			1	2	9	9
Infectious pancreatic necrosis													0	4	4
Crayfish plague							1						1	0	0
Leptospirosis								1		1			2	3	12
Myxomatosis													0	1	0
Newcastle disease **			1					1					2	0	0
Paratuberculosis	2	3	3	2	1	2	2	2	4	1	4	3	29	12	20
Salmonella infections of fowl and swine	2		1						1		1	3	8	5	0
Salmonella infections	9	4	5	8	3	10	9	25	21	14	8	8	124	79	57
European foulbrood			4	85	111	72	55	42	10	3			382	347	300
Bovine tuberculosis ***				1							1		2	1	0
Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia													0	1	6
2016 total													828	611	1007

* Assessed by reference laboratory as a "case of no significance". Three other goats on the farm highly A-genotype (non-CAE viruses) positive.

** 1x pigeon / 1x illegal import of poultry, detection of antibodies

*** 2x cat (*Mycobacterium microti*)



Month (Notification date)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	2016 total	2015 total	2006 total
Animal diseases that need to be monitored															
Campylobacteriosis	9	12	9	9	17	11	6	12	12	14	15	16	142	158	9
Enzootic abortion of ewes	18	21	14	8	1				1	7	1	6	77	76	48
Q fever	9	8	9	4	3	5	6	9	12	14	7	8	94	83	70
Echinococcosis		2		2		5		3	3	5	10	8	38	9	4
Equine viral arteritis													0	1	0
Cryptosporidiosis	10	3	4	3	2	1	5	2	3	2	4	1	40	28	69
Listeriosis		2	1	1	3	1		1			1	3	13	6	19
Ovine pulmonary adenomatosis	1	1	1	1		1	1		1	1	1	3	12	2	1
Maedi-Visna	1	1	3	4	5	3		3				3	23	3	7
Neosporosis	2	1		4	2	5	8	2	3	4	2	1	34	46	14
Caseous lymphadenitis of sheep and goats	2	1	1	2	3	1	4	5		1	3		23	10	1
Blackleg								2					2	5	7
Toxoplasmosis	1	2					1	1	1			1	7	5	2
Trichinellosis	1												1	1	2
Tularemia			1		2	1		1					5	7	1
Varroosis				1		4	4	6	6	2			23	8	7
Rabbit haemorrhagic disease				4				2		1	4	7	18	0	2
Yersiniosis	1	4	1	2			2			1	2		13	8	1
2016 total													565	456	264



Canton	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
Animal diseases that are highly contagious, need to be eradicated and controlled																											
Swine actinobacillosis	1			1								2											1				
Bovine viral diarrhoea / Mucosal disease	4	2	3	7			2	33			10		7	2			15	3	2	4	8		1	2	2	4	5
Caprine arthritis/encephalitis *																									1		
Avian chlamydiosis						1						1												1			2
Warble infestation											2																
Enzootic pneumonia of swine																											1
American fowlbrood	3			1		1		2			3	4	1	1		1	2		1	8	4	6		8	5		
Highly pathogenic avian influenza				7	1			11						17	1				3		14			30	2		9
Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis																											
Infectious haematopoietic necrosis																											
Avian infectious Laryngotracheitis																								1	1		
Infectious pancreatic necrosis																											
Crayfish plague													1														
Leptospirosis				1								1															
Myxomatosis																											
Newcastle disease **			1						1																		
Paratuberculosis				5				7				3	2	2			1							6	2		1
Salmonella infections of fowl and swine	1			3					1					2										1			
Salmonella infections	11	1		17	1	4		9	2		1		11	6		1	3	1	7	3		3		11	3		29
European fowlbrood	19			101	2		2	2	1	6	42		32			2	23	1	7		72	2	1		2		65
Bovine tuberculosis ***	1																										1
Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia																											
2016 canton total	40	3	4	143	4	6	4	64	5	6	58	11	54	30	1	4	44	8	17	15	98	11	3	60	18	4	113
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
2006 canton total	17	16	20	436	3	0	0	31	4	5	88	12	56	12	9	4	112	3	59	14	1	4	5	32	22	1	56

* Assessed by reference laboratory as a "case of no significance". Three other goats on the farm highly A-genotype (non-CAE viruses) positive.

** 1x pigeon / 1x illegal import of poultry, detection of antibodies

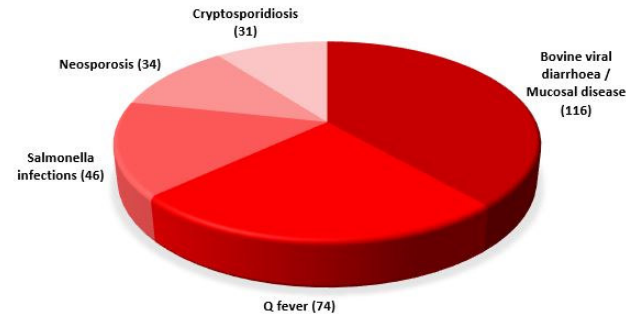
*** 2x cat (*Mycobacterium microti*)



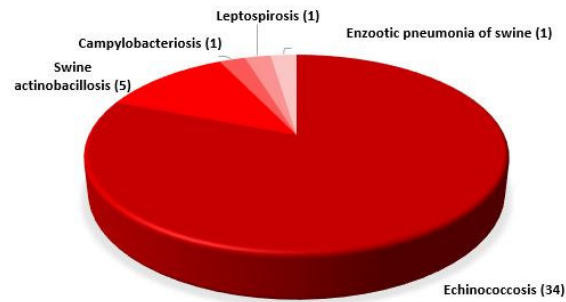
Canton	AG	AI	AR	BE	BL	BS	FL	FR	GE	GL	GR	JU	LU	NE	NW	OW	SG	SH	SO	SZ	TG	TI	UR	VD	VS	ZG	ZH
Animal diseases that need to be monitored																											
Campylobacteriosis	5	1		19		3		8	6				8	4		1	13	1	12	2			2	19	1		37
Enzootic abortion of ewes				5			1	1			22				17				1	12	1	4	5	4	3		1
Q fever	1	6	4	12				13			10		25	2	5		7			4		1	3	1			
Echinococcosis	3			21	1	2		4				1	3	1					1					1			
Equine viral arteritis																											
Cryptosporidiosis	1			6		1		13	2			2	1	1			2		2					9			
Listeriosis	2			3				2							1		1		1				1		1		1
Ovine pulmonary adenomatosis				2	1						2		2				2		1								2
Maedi-Visna				8				3					1						1			3		1	6		
Neosporosis	2	1		4				4			2		8		5		3						1	4			
Caseous lymphadenitis of sheep and goats	1		1	8			1	1					1		1				2		2		1	2	1		1
Blackleg				1																				1			
Toxoplasmosis	1			1		3		1					1														
Trichinellosis																								1			
Tularemia	1			1															2								1
Varroasis								5									1		1					3			13
Rabbit haemorrhagic disease	1				1	1													2					1	2		10
Yersiniosis				5	1			1	1				2				1							1			1
2016 canton total	18	8	5	96	4	10	2	56	9	0	36	3	52	8	29		30	3	24	20	1	8	13	48	14	0	67
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
2006 canton total	6	2	2	11	0	1	0	42	1	0	68	13	24	1	1	5	28	1	3	13	1	4	5	41	7	4	30



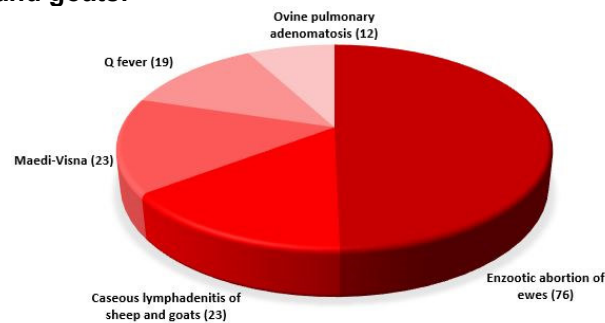
The most common animal diseases in cattle:



The most common animal diseases in pigs:



The most common animal diseases in sheep and goats:





Cattle

Bovine viral diarrhoea / mucosal disease (BVD):

The BVD control programme is very well advanced. As virtually all animals are now seronegative and therefore susceptible to infection, the risk of infection is greater and the disease can spread more easily. The rise in case numbers in 2016 compared with 2015 is partly due to this fact, as outbreaks affect multiple farms more quickly than in previous years. At the same time, it is clear that the testing programme and surveillance are effective, as a large proportion of cases were identified in the course of investigations to clarify outbreaks.

Pigs:

Echinococcosis:

Organs with pathogenic changes of parasitic origin (e.g. echinococci) are unfit for human consumption (FDEA Ordinance on Hygiene in the Slaughter of Animals, SR 817.190.1). These are removed during meat inspection, normally without laboratory analysis being carried out. However, if echinococci are detected in laboratory analyses, this constitutes a notifiable case of disease according to the Swiss Epizootic Diseases Ordinance (EzDO; SR 916.401). In 2016 a pilot research project was conducted in which more organs with pathogenic changes of parasitic origin were sent to the laboratory. The rise in cases of echinococcosis in 2016 is attributable solely to reports in pigs where echinococci were detected in organs showing changes.

Birds / poultry:

Newcastle disease (ND):

With regard to ND, Switzerland has a very high and globally rare status: free without vaccination. The detection of antibodies to ND therefore constitutes a case of disease according to the EzDO (SR 916.401) and the poultry must be killed. Consequently, poultry vaccinated against ND may not be imported into Switzerland. In 2016, however, one case occurred in which antibodies to ND were detected in poultry originating outside Switzerland which were suspected to have been vaccinated there.

The second case involved pigeons. In pigeons, there are specially adapted types of ND virus which do not normally occur in poultry. These viruses are common in wild pigeons. Occasional cases of detection in domestic pigeons are therefore always possible.

Fowl pest / Highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI):

The 95 cases occurred in the context of an exceptional, major outbreak of HPAI H5N8 that spread throughout Europe. In Switzerland, only wild birds were affected. Information on the international disease situation was published in several monthly FSVO Radar Bulletins.

Rabbits:

Viral haemorrhagic disease of rabbits (VHD): In Switzerland, VHD is classed as an animal disease which needs to be monitored. It is also known as “China disease”. For the first time, the cases in 2016 involved the new type 2 rabbit haemorrhagic disease virus (RHDV-2). Rabbit owners are recommended to vaccinate against this disease. The outbreak in Switzerland is part of a Europe-wide event. Information on the international disease situation was published in several monthly Radar Bulletins.



Switzerland's disease-free status

Different methodological approaches are used to demonstrate disease-free status, depending on the disease: in addition to compulsory reporting of outbreaks, abortion testing and meat inspection, risk-based sampling is carried out (EzDO SR 916.401; Art. 130). In sampling programmes, the sample size is determined in such a way as to meet all international requirements. In the table, this and other information is included 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 fetuses 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)