

## FEEVA QUESTIONNAIRE

Partitipants, Italy, Spain, Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Latvia

I How equine user community is organized:

1. In all above mentioned countries there is Equine Veterinary association. Around 75-100% of equine vets are members in Equine Veterinary groups/assotiations. In some EU countries (with a small number of horses) there are no horse veterinary organisation, namely Estonia, Lithuania.
2. All EU countries have different "equine" organisations: breeders (then for different breeds separate as well), owners and then also for performance horses - riding federations. Those can serve as contact points in case of zoonotic threat.
  - a. Above that eq in Belgium they have also an umbrella organization - The Belgian Confederation of the Horse, for all organizations.
  - b. All over around 50-100% of people in equine industry are represented in different organisations.
3. PIO involvement.
  - a. Yes. *Denmark, Spain, Latvia*
  - b. May be - *Belgium, Italy*
  - c. No. *Germany*

II Which are most important equine zoonosis (from list).

- a. All mentioned are important. *Belgium*
- b. None. *Italy, Latvia*
- c. None really, some eventual: Dermatophytosis, Ehrlichiosis, Lyme Disease, MRSA, Rhodococcus equi, Salmonellosis. *Denmark*
- d. None really, some to mention: Anthrax, Dermatophytosis, Hendra, Rabies, Rhodococcus equi, West Nile Virus. *Spain*
- e. None really, some to mention: Borna disease, Clostridium difficile, Ehrlichiosis, Rhodococcus equi, Streptococcosis. *Germany*
- f. Besides the list: EIA, Strangles. *Germany*

III Intervention strategies. All over - there are strategies for

- a. Rabies - permanent or temporary. *Latvia, Italy, Denmark,*
- b. Trichinellosis in slaughterhouses - looks like all, mentioned *Latvia, Spain, Denmark,*
- c. State surveillance for Anthrax, Bruc.abortus, EEE, JEE, Vesic.Stomat, West Nile, ecephalomyelitides. *Denmark*
- d. State surveillance for Salmonella, Triquinellosis, Rabies, Brucellosis, WN. *Spain*
- e. Equine Focus Point Belgium - similar to French reporting system  
<http://www.dgz.be/equi-focus-point-belgium> *Belgium*

More information during this time has arrived from CALLISTO, where discussion within EAG 3,4,5 has arrived to disease importance, picking up as 5 most important agents from each group: Bacterial, Parasitic, Viral.

See attached table. So, the only:

Rabies, although we do not have a transmission record for horse/human.

Salmonella and (?) Bite wound infections.

Questionnaire EAG I Callisto 2013 - Choose the most important 3 zoonotic companion animal diseases for your organisation		
Bacterial diseases	Parasitic diseases	Viral diseases
Campylobacter jejuni	Toxoplasma gondii	Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever virus
ESBL	Giardia species	West-Nile virus
Samonella enteric	Echinococcus granulosus sensu lato	Foot and mouth disease virus
Bite wound infections	Toxocara canis/cati	Rabies virus
??	Leishmania infantum	Is there an official policy paper about rabies in your group? Do you have an intervention strategy for rabies cases? Where can you best find information about rabies (drop down)? Bleu tongue virus
What disease is not listed that should be? Compared with all other possible sources of this disease/infection, what proportion (in your experience/opinion) of human cases is contracted from companion animals? All or almost all / Most / About half / Few / None or almost none		

FEEVA

CALLISTO - year 2,

## FEEVA REPORT FOR CALLISTO EAG I

April 2013

1. How the equine user community and animal health organizations are organized across EU member states.
  - Most often vets treating horses are members in Equine Veterinary groups. Sometimes those groups are a part of general veterinary association, but more often they are independent. Some EU countries (where there are only few horses) does not have specific Equine Veterinary organization, eq Estonia, Lithuania.
  - People involved in equine business (riders, owners, breeders) in EU countries are organized in different aspects/groups. Usually from 50-100% belong to organizations as breeders, sport and performance organizations as: trotters,
    - Many are often belonging to different organizations at the same time. As breeding association and riding federation.
  - Besides there are organizations, which issue Passports for Equines (Passport Issuing Organisation). Although they are generally not considered as information point for zoonotic diseases, or any other activities like this, it seems, like they can be involved to some extent, since they have good data base.
2. The current perception and knowledge of the risks of infectious diseases associated with keeping/handling horses.
  - There are not known any zoonotic agent known in Europe at a time of major impact to human health.
  - There are multiple infectious agents, where equine/human transfer is theoretically possible. Namely - Dermatophytosis, MRSA, Salmonellosis, Rabies, Brucella abortus.
  - (There are some equine diseases, not currently viewed as “zoonotic”, which in way, can severely influence involved horse’s owners welfare. Eq: Equine Infectious Anaemia, if happens, it not only stops equine activities, but also requires culling of infected equines.)
3. Current intervention strategies to reduce spread of zoonotic pathogens in the equine community.
  - 3.1. No specific strategies, except ones established by State;
  - 3.2. Rabies (in endemic parts). No compulsory vaccination in horses. Sporadic equine cases reported in Europe. No equine/humane cases recorded yet.
  - 3.3. Thichinellosis. Examination is compulsory in slaughter houses.
  - 3.4. Salmonella, Brucella, Anthrax, Vesicular Stomatitis, West Nile are some were some State surveillance exists in several EU countries.