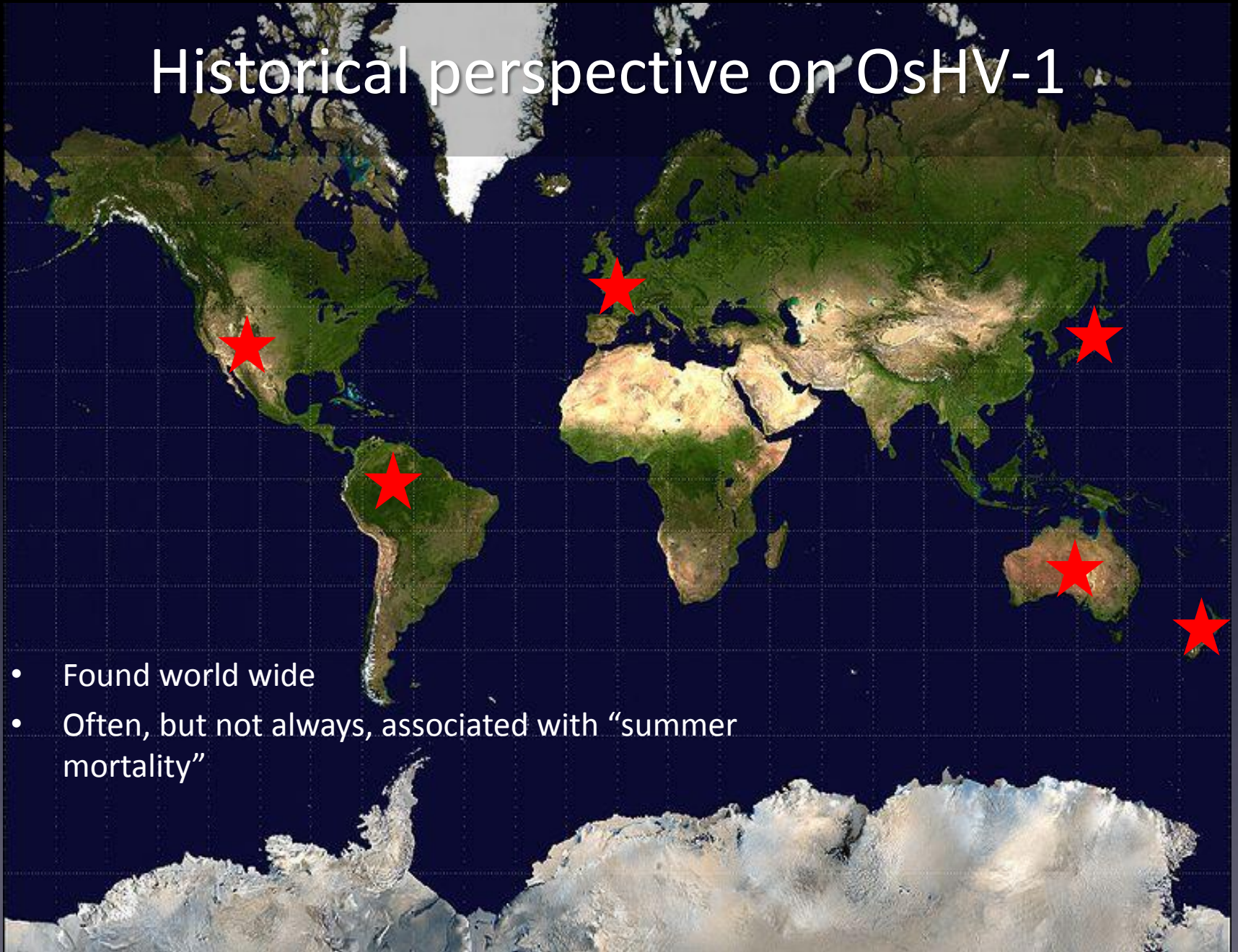


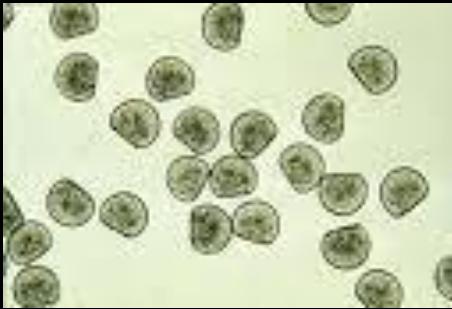
Oyster Herpesvirus Surveillance Programme Update



Historical perspective on OsHV-1



- Found world wide
- Often, but not always, associated with “summer mortality”



- First indication of herpesvirus in oysters in 1972
- 1991 associated with high mortality in hatchery reared larval gigas in France
- 1993 associated with spat at some sites
- Replication / identification of virus in other species
- 2009 severe mortalities in France, Ireland and Jersey associated with new strain OsHV-1 μ Var
- 2010 OsHV-1 μ Var found in Whitstable during mass mortality
- 2011 OsHV-1 μ Var identified in Australian Pacific oysters

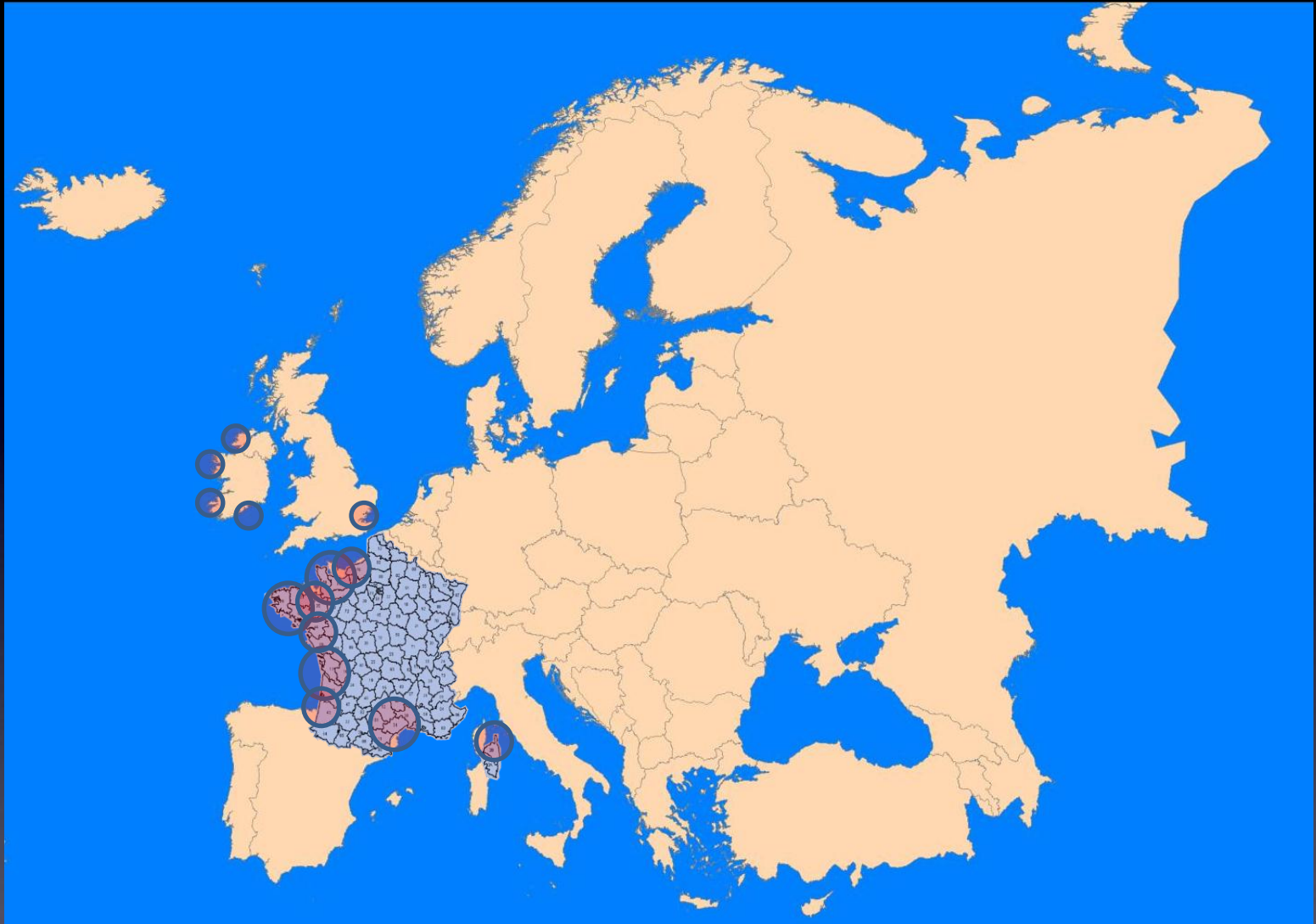


Map of compartments



Containment Area for OsHV-1 μ Var at Whitstable

National Surveillance Programme
Established in 2010

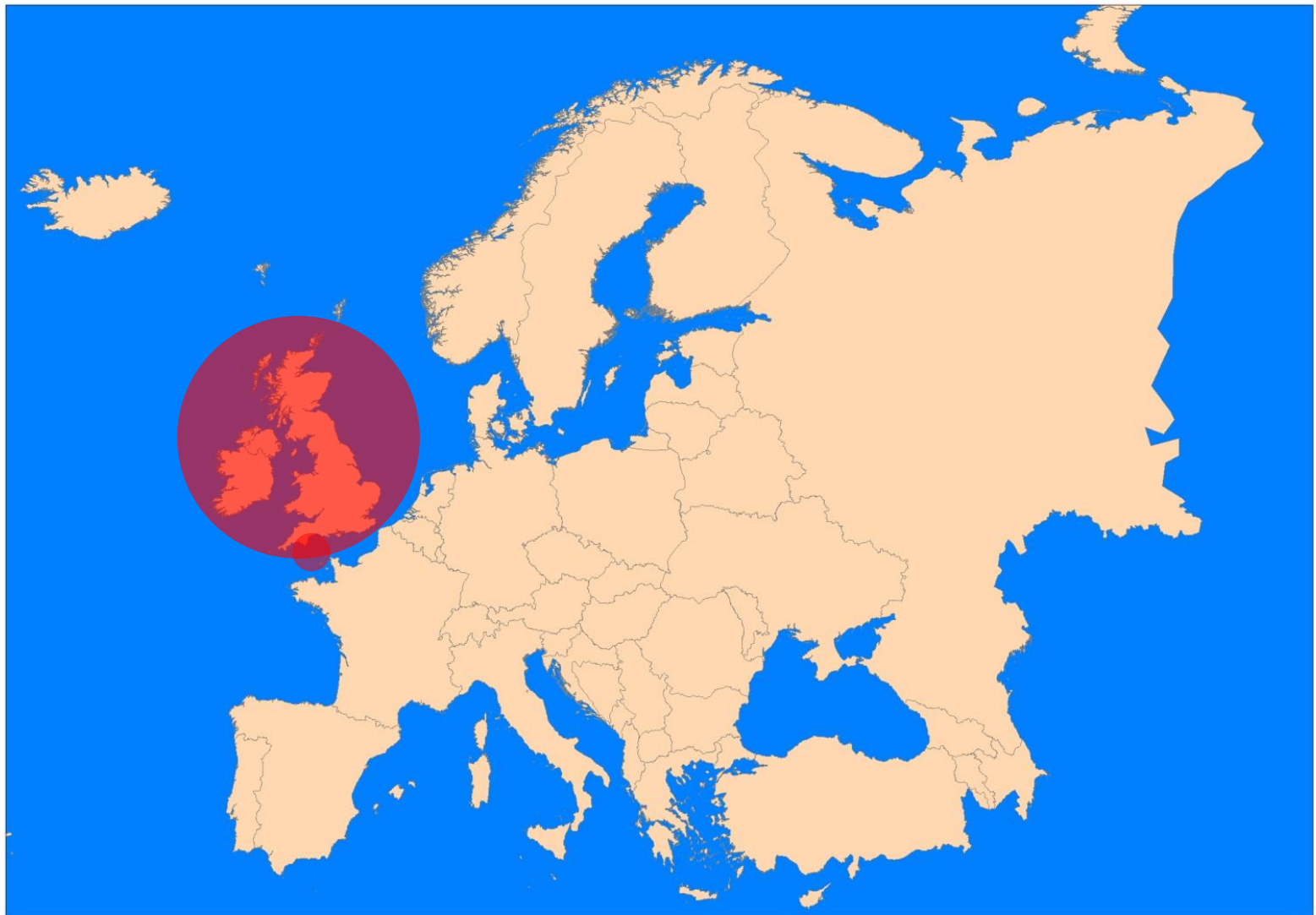


European Commission introduced revised controls under Article 43 measures in 2011 following review of events in 2010

Article 43 (of 2006/88/EC) Measures

- Allow member states with approval to control the disease
- Does not require all member states to monitor for the disease
- Restricts movements of susceptible and vector species into member states with controls
- To maintain controls under Article 43 need to demonstrate:
 - Disease is notifiable
 - Controls are in place
 - Zone is free of infection
- Surveillance Programme for disease is required
- Movements into zones with approved surveillance programme require health certification

Submission of Surveillance Programmes from England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Republic of Ireland and Guernsey.



DECISIONS

COMMISSION DECISION
of 15 April 2010

approving national measures for limiting the impact of certain diseases in aquaculture animals and wild aquatic animals in accordance with Article 43 of Council Directive 2006/88/EC
(notified under document C(2010) 1830)

(Text with EEA relevance)
(2010/211/EU)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Council Directive 2006/88/EC of 24 October 2006 on animal health requirements for aquaculture animals and products thereof, and on the prevention and control of certain diseases in aquatic animals⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 43(2) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Commission Decision 2004/453/EC of 29 April 2004 implementing Council Directive 91/67/EEC as regards measures against certain diseases in aquaculture animals⁽²⁾ approves the disease-free status of certain Member States or parts thereof as regards spring viraemia of carp (SVC), bacterial kidney disease (BKD), infectious pancreatic necrosis virus (IPNV) and infection with *Cyrodactylus salmositica* (CS) (approved disease-free areas), and control or eradication programmes of certain Member States (approved control or eradication programmes) as regards SVC, BKD and IPNV.

(2) Member States with approved disease-free areas or with approved control or eradication programmes pursuant to Decision 2004/453/EC may require additional guarantees for consignments of live aquaculture fish of susceptible species to the relevant disease intended for farming, which are to be introduced into those areas. Those additional guarantees consist of the requirement that those consignments must originate from an area with an equivalent health status as the place of destination.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 328, 24.11.2006, p. 14.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 156, 30.4.2004, p. 5.

(3) Directive 2006/88/EC repealed and replaced Council Directive 91/67/EEC of 28 January 1991 concerning the animal health conditions governing the placing on the market of aquaculture animals and products⁽³⁾. However, Directive 2006/88/EC provides that Decision 2004/453/EC is to continue to apply for the purpose of Directive 2006/88/EC pending the adoption of the necessary provisions in accordance with that Directive, which are to be adopted not later than three years after its entry into force.

(4) Article 43 of Directive 2006/88/EC provides that a Member State may take measures to prevent the introduction of, or to control diseases not listed in Part II of Annex IV thereto which constitute a significant risk for the animal health situation of aquaculture animals or wild aquatic animals in that Member State. Those measures are not to exceed the limits of what is appropriate and necessary to prevent the introduction of or control of such diseases.

(5) The Member States which have been granted the right to require additional guarantees pursuant to Decision 2004/453/EC have provided the Commission with information on the disease situation as regards the diseases for which they have approved disease-free areas or approved control or eradication programmes. They have demonstrated the appropriateness and necessity of continuing requiring national measures in the form of placing on the market, import and transit requirements, in accordance with Article 43 of Directive 2006/88/EC.

(6) Consequently, Member States which were granted the right to require additional guarantees in accordance with Decision 2004/453/EC for the introduction of aquaculture animals of susceptible species into approved disease-free areas or areas with approved control or eradication programmes should be allowed to continue to apply those measures as national measures approved in accordance with Article 43 of Directive 2006/88/EC.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 46, 19.2.1991, p. 1.



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DG SANCO

Brussels, 3 March 2011

GUIDANCE DOCUMENT
on the establishment of surveillance programmes as regards
ostreid herpesvirus 1 µvar (O₂HV-1 µvar)

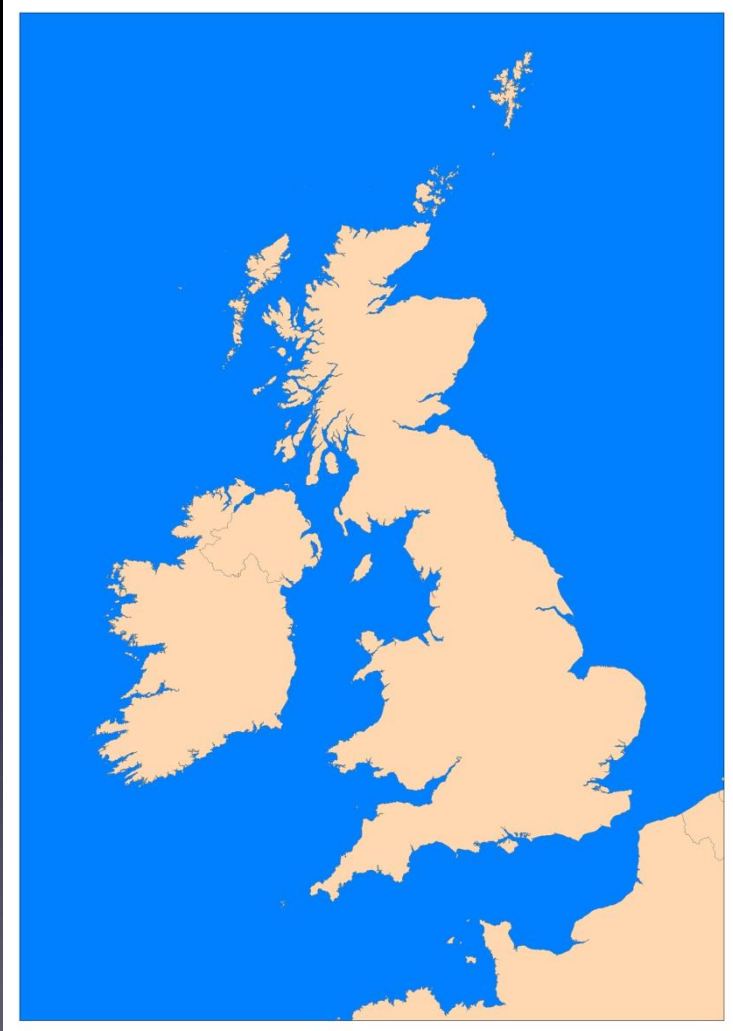
SANCO/7004/2011/rev5

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- UK, Northern Ireland and Republic of Ireland (2011/187/EU)
- Guernsey (2011/403/EU)

Health Certification



- Required between zones with surveillance programme
- Requires physical inspection
- Purpose is to allow movements but contain disease
- Contact Fish Health Inspectorate for advice

Guidance on Sample Programme

- All farms of mollusc farming areas holding Pacific oysters must be covered
- Samples should consist of:
 - 3 pools of 50 mg of larvae
 - 30 pools of 300 mg of whole oysters less than 6mm
 - 150 oysters bigger than 6mm, tested individually*

* Oysters can be tested in pools provided that an equal sensitivity and specificity of the diagnosis can be demonstrated.

Results of Surveillance Programme 2011

Zone	Number of Tests	Results
Guernsey	2	Negative
Scotland	13	Negative
England and Wales	29	Negative*

*One sample positive for an undefined strain of OsHV-1, but not OsHV-1 μ Var, 2 samples undergoing further examination

Results of abnormal mortality investigations

- Whitstable, similar event to previous year.
 - OsHV-1 μ Var identified by pcr and sequencing.
 - Occurred in early July (same as 2010).
 - Affected stock introduced between October 2010 and June 2011.
 - 40-65% affected (less than 2010?).
-
- Dart Estuary November 20% mortality
 - No evidence for OsHV-1



2012 Surveillance programme

- Now have 2 years of data
- Ongoing monitoring programme envisaged
- Targeted surveillance
- Continue to investigate reported mortality events
- Ongoing monitoring plan has been submitted to EC for approval

- 30 Sample sites
- > 4500 pcr tests for OsHV-1
- One site positive for OsHV-1 μ Var
- One site positive for a previously undescribed herpesvirus
- Two sites undergoing further testing

