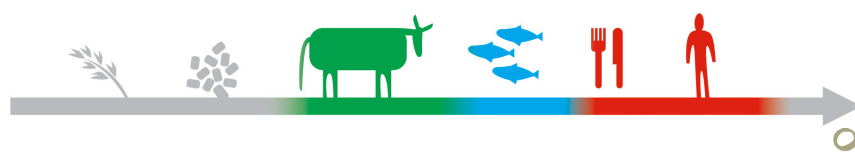


# Surveillance programmes 2017 - Summary of results



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## Background

In Norway, there is extensive active surveillance regarding terrestrial and aquatic animal diseases, feed- and food safety. Data from these official surveillance programmes is basis for the evaluation of occurrence of disease in a population, and documents that Norway complies with legal commitments in relation to international agreements. The programmes contribute to healthy animals and safe food, and document the Norwegian status in these areas. The Norwegian Food Safety Authority is responsible for deciding which programmes to finance, and for the majority of surveillance programmes, the Norwegian Veterinary Institute assists with planning, analyses and reporting.

This summary report presents results from the majority of the surveillance programmes coordinated by the Norwegian Veterinary Institute, except for a few programmes where the results are too complicated to be presented in a simple table.

Detailed results for all programmes are presented in the annual reports, which can be found at [www.vetinst.no](http://www.vetinst.no).

## Fish

In addition to the programmes presented in Table 1, were the programmes «Health monitoring of wild anadromous salmonids», "*Aphanomyces astaci*", "*Gyrodactylus salaris* in Ranaelva" and «Resistance to chemotherapeutants in salmon lice» also included in 2017. The results from these programmes are too complicated to be presented in a simple table.

Table 1. Results for 2017 for programmes regarding aquatic animal health.

Category	Programme	Positive	Analysed*
Salmonids - farmed	VHS (viral haemorrhagic septicaemia) - salmon	0	60 sites (294 ind.)
	VHS (viral haemorrhagic septicaemia) - rainbow trout	0	14 sites (85 ind.)
	VHS (viral haemorrhagic septicaemia) - lumpfish	0	17 sites (103 ind.)
	IHN (infectious haematopoietic necrosis) - salmon	0	59 sites**
	IHN (infectious haematopoietic necrosis) - rainbow trout	0	3 sites**
	PD (pancreas disease) - salmon - surveillance programme	4	55 sites
	PD (pancreas disease) - according to new legislation - hatcheries	2	68 sites
	PD (pancreas disease) - according to new legislation - sea water farms	142	586 sites
	ISA (infectious salmon anemia) in ILAV free segments - salmon	0***	33 sites (5 286 ind.)
	ISA (infectious salmon anemia) in ILAV control segments - salmon, rainbow trout	6****	190 sites (16 876 ind.)
	<i>Renibacterium. salmoninarum</i> - salmon	0	52 sites (3 957 ind.)
	<i>Renibacterium. salmoninarum</i> - rainbow trout	0	6 sites (198 ind.)
	<i>Gyrodactylus salaris</i> - hatcheries	0	110 sites (3 615 ind.)
Salmonids - wild	<i>Gyrodactylus salaris</i> - surveillance rivers	0	69 rivers (2 217 ind.)
	<i>Gyrodactylus salaris</i> - post treatment surveill. rivers	0	20 rivers (2 199 ind.)
	<i>Gyrodactylus salaris</i> - Drammenselva catchment	0	500 ind.

\* Number of sites, rivers and/or individual fishes (ind.).

\*\* A total of 295 individuals of salmon and rainbow trout tested.

\*\*\* ISAV HPR0 detected in 3 sites.

\*\*\*\* ISAV HPR0 detected in 21 sites.

## Food and feed

In addition to the programmes presented in Table 2, a programme on “GMO” was also included in 2017. The multiannual programmes “Pathogenic *E. coli* in Norwegian meet products”, “Infectious agents in food of vegetable origin”, and “Radioactivity in food” were also included in 2017. The results from these programmes will be reported when the programmes have finished. The results from all these programmes are too complicated to be presented in a simple table.

Table 2. Results for 2017 for programmes regarding food- and feed-safety.

Category	Programme	Positive	Analysed
Cattle	<i>Salmonella</i> - carcass swabs	0	3 121
Swine	<i>Salmonella</i> - carcass swabs	0	3 198
Poultry	<i>Campylobacter</i> - broiler flocks	136	1 919
Meat	<i>Salmonella</i> - crushed meat	0	3 170
Cereals	Unprocessed wheat (sclerotia, mycotoxins)	*	26
	Unprocessed rye (sclerotia, mycotoxins)	*	26
	Milled wheat (mycotoxins)	*	25
	Milled rye (mycotoxins)	*	22
Feed	Compound feed - dog (mycotoxins)	*	25
	Cereals (mycology, trichothecenes)	*	92
	Compound feed - ruminants (aflatoxin)	0	50
	Maize (aflatoxin)	1 (trace)	10
	Compound feed - swine (mycotoxins)	*	20
Fertilizers	<i>E. coli</i>	10 (>10 cfu/g) 3 (>1000 cfu/g)	49
	<i>Salmonella</i> spp.	1	49

\* It is not possible to state «positive» in a simple table.

## Terrestrial animals

In addition to the programmes presented in Table 3, were the programmes “NORM-VET» (antimicrobial resistance and usage) and “Imported dogs” also included in 2017. The results from these programmes are too complicated to be presented in a simple table.

Table 3. Results for 2017 for programmes regarding terrestrial animal health.

Category	Programme	Positive	Analysed*
Cattle	BVD (bovine virus diarrhoea) - bulk milk	0	1 107 herds
	BVD (bovine virus diarrhoea) - suckler cows	0	1 448 herds
	EBL (enzootic bovine leukosis) - bulk milk	0	1 107 herds
	EBL (enzootic bovine leukosis) - suckler cows	0	1 448 herds (4 285 ind.)
	IBR (infectious bovine rhinotracheitis) - bulk milk	0	1 107 herds
	IBR (infectious bovine rhinotracheitis) - suckler cows	0	1 448 herds (4 282 ind.)
	<i>Brucella abortus</i>	0	48 herds (127 ind.)
	Bluetongue	0	504 herds
	Tuberculosis	0	1 ind.
	Paratuberculosis	0	94 herds (476 ind.)
	BSE (bovine spongiform encefalopathy)	0	6 816 ind.
	<i>Salmonella</i> - lymph nodes	1	3 149 ind.
Sheep	Paratuberculosis	0	37 herds (370 ind.)
	<i>Brucella melitensis</i>	0	3 444 herds (9 017 ind.)
	Maedi	0	3 447 herds (9 041 ind.)
	Foot rot	1	64 herds (95 ind.) (122 000 inspected at slaughter)
	Scrapie	13	18 603 ind.
Goat	Paratuberculosis	0	126 herds (1 038 ind.)
	<i>Brucella melitensis</i>	0	61 herds (1 712 ind.)
	Scrapie	0	301 ind.
Camelides	Tuberculosis	0	14 ind.
	Paratuberculosis	0	181 herds (587 ind.)
	<i>Psoroptes ovis</i> (passive + active surveillance)	2+2 herds (2+2 ind.)	152+14 herds (622+14 ind.)
Swine	AD (Aujeszky's disease)	0	548 herds (3 804 ind.)
	TGE (transmissible gastroenteritis)	0	
	PED (porcine epidemic diarrhoea)	0	
	PRCV (porcine respiratory coronavirus)	0	
	PRRS (porcine respiratory and reproductive syndr.)	0	
	Influenza A (H1N1pdm09 - pandemic influenza)	41 % of herds	
	MRSA	3	826 herds
	<i>Salmonella</i> - herds	0	82 herds
	<i>Salmonella</i> - lymph nodes	3	3 226 ind.
Poultry**	ILT (infectious laryngotracheitis) - broilers	0	88 flocks (2 640 ind.)
	ILT (infectious laryngotracheitis) - layers	0	13 flocks (390 ind.)
	ART (avian rhinotracheitis)	0	50 flocks (1 500 ind.)
	AI (avian influenza)	0	216 flocks (2 400 ind.)
	<i>Salmonella</i> - breeding flocks	0	170 flocks
	<i>Salmonella</i> - non breeders	1	5 617 flocks
Wildlife	Cervides - CWD (chronic wasting disease)	11	25 659 ind.
	Cervides (incl. farmed deer) - Tuberculosis	0	2 ind.
	Fox, wolves, raccoon dog - <i>Echinococcus multilocularis</i>	0	495 foxes, 11 wolves
	AI (avian influenza), wild birds	29 (0 HPAI)	512 ind.

\* \* Number of herds, flocks and/or individual animals (ind.).

\*\*The programme on *Campylobacter* in broilers is presented in Table 2.

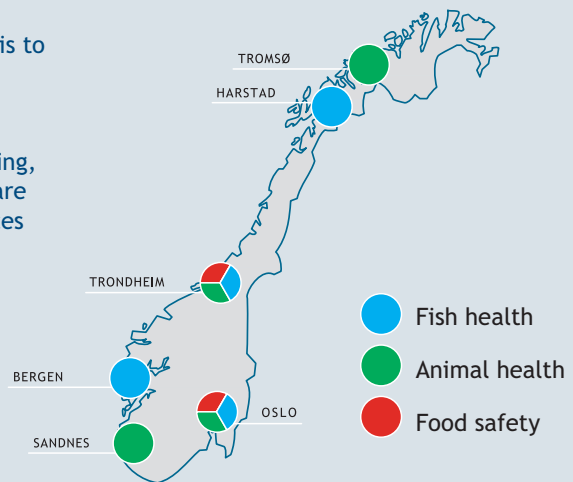
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### Fish health



### Animal health



### Food safety



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