

TUBERCULOSE BOVINE – Résultats de la surveillance active et passive 2009 (cervidés et autres espèces)

Extrait du Rapport SPW 2009

Réseau de Surveillance Sanitaire de la Faune sauvage

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La surveillance ciblée « tuberculose bovine » reste une priorité en faune sauvage. Plusieurs pays européens (Grande-Bretagne, France, Espagne, Italie, ...) ont mis en évidence la présence de *Mycobacterium bovis* chez des espèces sauvages telles que les blaireaux, cervidés et sangliers. En 2009, L'European Food Safety Agency a envoyé un questionnaire relatif à la tuberculose bovine à tous les Etats membres. Pour la Belgique, le laboratoire national de référence (CERVA) et le Réseau de Surveillance avons été invités à y répondre. **Le questionnaire complété est transmis ci-dessous.**

La surveillance réalisée par l'équipe du réseau concerne les animaux prélevés à la chasse (cervidés, suidés), mais également les animaux sauvages trouvés morts autopsiés à la Faculté (y compris les blaireaux). Toute lésion macroscopique suggestive est systématiquement transmise au laboratoire de référence (CODA/CERVA , Dr. Marc Govaerts) pour une mise en culture.

Jusqu'à présent (2002-2010) et sur base du niveau de surveillance mis en oeuvre, aucun *Mycobacterium bovis* n'a été détecté en faune sauvage en région wallonne. D'autres mycobactéries, distinctes de *M. bovis*, de *M. a. avium* et *M.a. paratuberculosis* ont été mises en évidence. Il s'agit de mycobactéries environnementales. [Vu la situation dans d'autres pays européens, la surveillance de la tuberculose bovine en faune sauvage doit être maintenue, voire renforcée.](#)

Questionnaire EFSA 2009

1	<p>Do you monitor for bovine tuberculosis in wildlife and if so how?</p> <p>Yes How ?</p> <p>Through passive surveillance in Southern Belgium including :</p> <p>(1) hunted animals (red deer, roe deer, fallow deer, wild boar)</p> <p>(2) killed animals for sanitary reasons (red deer, roe deer, fallow deer, wild boar)</p> <p>(3) found dead animals (red deer, roe deer, fallow deer, wild boar and badger)</p> <p>→ Necropsy at the Vet Faculty, University of Liege : internal organs (thoracic and abdominal cavities) are checked as well as mandibular / retropharyngeal lymphnodes. If suggestive macroscopic lesions are observed, histopathology is performed and targeted samples are sent to CERVA (reference lab) for subsequent analysis (PCR/culture)</p>
2	<p>Are samples from wildlife tested by culture for mycobacteria isolation ?</p> <p>Yes</p>
3	<p>Are mycobacterial isolates identified and characterized (ie. PCR, spoligotyping, MIRU/VNTR typing)?</p> <p>Identified by IS6110 house-PCR and commercial 16S PCR, and typed by IS6110 RFLP, spoligotyping and MIRU/VNTR typing (CERVA).</p>
4	<p>If there is tuberculosis in wildlife, are there any trends in prevalence?</p> <p>No TB so far in wildlife</p>
5	<p>What is the geographical distribution of infected animals?</p> <p>None so far</p>
6	<p>Is there any correlation between the geographical distribution of tuberculosis in wildlife and in domestic species?</p> <p>None so far</p>
7	<p>To what extent has <i>M. bovis</i> / <i>M. caprae</i> been considered a problem in domestic species other than cattle (sheep, goats, pigs, dogs, cats, camelids).</p> <p>9 suspicions in horse/donkey/poney over the past 14 years, resulting in 2 <i>M. avium</i> subsp. <i>avium</i> isolations in horses</p> <p>4 suspicions in rabbits over the past 10 years, resulting in 1 <i>M. avium</i> isolation</p> <p>1 case in zebu cattle (<i>Bos indicus</i>) from a zoo</p>
8	<p>What are the problems related to tuberculosis in wildlife ?</p> <p>Risk of spillover from grazing cattle to wild boar and cervids.</p>

9	<p>Are any interventions made to control tuberculosis in wildlife in your country ? Passive surveillance by gross examination of hunted animals and shot for sanitary reasons (cervids and wild boars). Passive surveillance by gross examination of dead wild animals (all species)</p>
10	<p>In your opinion, how adequate is the monitoring of tuberculosis in wildlife in your country? How could it be improved? Adequate in southern Belgium (Wallonia) but could be improved through a program of active surveillance Not organized in northern Belgium (Flanders)</p>
11	<p>What would trigger an investigation into tuberculosis in wildlife in your country or area? - its first isolation from wildlife - an extension of wildlife TB in neighbouring countries (France) - the appearance of wildlife TB in neighbouring TB-free countries (Netherlands, Luxemburg, Germany)</p>
12	<p>Any comments you would like to add? There is a need to request our national and regional (Flanders) authorities to organise both active and passive TB surveillances.</p>

Please complete the table describing the surveillance done for tuberculosis in free-living wildlife. Fill in with numbers / year (average last 5 or 10 years). If no data is available, please, leave it blank.

This information is from: - **Whole country ?** from Southern Belgium (Wallonia)
 - **Your institution only ?** Both from CODA-CERVA and from the University of Liege (Wildlife Surveillance Network – region of Wallonia –Public Service of Wallonia).

Species	Number of animals / year	Gross lesions (at necropsy or meat inspection)	Histopathology			Mycobacterial culture			Other tests for tuberculosis done?	Is this species hunted? Size of the hunting bag?
			Positive (lesions consistent with TB were found)		No TB lesions	M. bovis	M. caprae	Other mycobacteria		
			ZN positive	ZN negative						
Wild boar (Sus scrofa)	180	18/180	1/18			0/18	0/18	5/18	No	Yes 18000
Roe deer (Capreolus capreolus)	170	1/170	0/1		1/1				No	Yes 17000
Fallow deer (Dama dama)	3	0/3							No	Yes 130
Red deer (Cervus elaphus)	328	1/328	1/1			0	0	1/1	No	Yes 3700
Badger (Meles meles)	8	0/8							No	No
Other species 1 (please specify)	2 (Ovis aries)	0/2							No	Yes 200
Other species 2 (please specify)										

Wild boar: number/year (average on 3 years)

Wild cervids: number/year (average on 5 years)