



Standing Group of Experts on Lumpy skin disease (LSD) for South-East Europe under the GF-TADs umbrella

Third meeting (SGE LSD3) Istanbul, Turkey, 12-13 December 2016 Final recommendations

Considering that:

- LSD is a regional problem and its spread in 2016 was put under control in South East Europe only through a coordinated mass vaccination strategy;
- Reoccurrence of LSD in South East Europe may be expected to occur as soon as of April 2017;
- Vaccination must be mandatory, ensuring adequate vaccine coverage in sufficiently large areas, using effective, preferably homologous vaccines;
- Immunity conferred by the live attenuated homologous vaccines lasts at least for 1 year according to the vaccine manufacturers of the vaccines used in South East Europe.

General Recommendations

- 1- Moldova, Ukraine and possibly other countries (Caucasus), should be invited to the next meeting of the SGE LSD initiative;
- 2- The SGE LSD4 be organised in Paris in May 2017 in the margins of the OIE 85th General Session (short meeting), followed by the SGE LSD5 in Autumn 2017 [Montenegro, tbc]. An audioconference may be organised to optimise logistics and transparency of vaccine supply, late January -early February 2017.

Recommendations on LSD vaccination

- 3- Vaccination campaigns still in progress should be completed as soon as possible;
- 4- Countries affected by LSD in 2016 and those that made preventive vaccination in 2016 should procure, as soon as possible, sufficient vaccine doses to perform an annual vaccination of the entire population of susceptible animals in the affected zone(s) or the entire country, as applicable. To this end the technical requirements for the EU LSD vaccine bank can be used as a model to assist countries with their national tendering procedures;
- 5- LSD vaccination campaigns in 2017 (including annual booster) should ensure immunisation of all cattle (at least 95% of herds representing at least 80% of cattle population protected);
- 6- In view of vaccine availability, animals not vaccinated in 2016 (new-born and other animals) should be vaccinated before April 2017 and re-vaccination of previously vaccinated animals should be done before vaccine-induced immunity wanes;

- 7- Vaccination of calves born to previously immunised dams should be carried out in accordance with the vaccine manufacturer's indications, or around 4-6 months of age. Urgent scientific advice is needed on the risks involved in the vaccination of animals between 3 and 6 months old under different scenarios;
- 8- All countries, especially those at risk for LSD, must ensure:
- Coherent vaccination strategy with adjacent countries;
 - high level of disease awareness;
 - sufficient diagnostic capacity;
 - timely procurement of enough vaccine to cover the whole country or at least a sufficiently large area;
- 9- Contingency planning for LSD should include not only emergency vaccination in response to disease incursion, but also preventive vaccination, in response to disease confirmation in neighbouring countries, considering LSD spread to South East Europe as well as West Eurasia;
- 10- Systematic recording of data on vaccination side-effects during the 2017 vaccination campaign should be incorporated in the LSD vaccination programmes of all countries (EFSA coordination on gathering and analysis of all data);
- 11- Immediate research priorities for LSD:
- Age at which calves born to immunised dams can be vaccinated (field studies in cooperation with EURL);
 - Simultaneous administration of LSD and vaccines for other diseases;
 - Vaccine efficacy;
 - Duration of immunity.