

Bluetongue & Epizootic Haemorrhagic Disease Update

This article is to update and raise awareness of two diseases circulating in Europe that are a risk to UK cattle and sheep: Bluetongue and Epizootic haemorrhagic disease. Both these diseases are transmitted between animals by midges.

Bluetongue

Bluetongue Virus (BTV) has been circulating in European countries for some time. Outbreaks of bluetongue were seen in the UK in 2007, and there were cattle imported into England and Scotland back in 2017 that tested positive for bluetongue on post-import testing. However, on 5 September 2023, the Netherlands reported their first outbreak of Bluetongue since 2009 and there have now been over 1,000 confirmed outbreaks, mostly on sheep farms. The strain currently circulating in the Netherlands has been confirmed to be BTV-3.

Additionally, on 21 September 2023, France confirmed the presence of a new strain of Bluetongue serotype 8 (BTV-8) which is causing more severe clinical signs in cattle and sheep than previously seen with this strain.

In addition to cattle, sheep and goats, wild ruminants and New World camelids (alpacas, llamas) are susceptible to infection with bluetongue.

Epizootic haemorrhagic disease

Epizootic haemorrhagic disease (EHD) was confirmed for the first time in Europe in October 2022 in Italy. It has since spread to Portugal, Spain and the south of France but over the last couple of weeks there has been a significant increase in number of cases in France. Epizootic haemorrhagic disease affects deer most severely, but disease has been reported in cattle at multiple farms in these countries. This disease has not previously been seen in the UK.

Spread

Both diseases are transmitted between animals by biting midges and therefore spread of the disease is more likely during the midge season. The virus does not infect humans. As midges are still active, there is concern that infected midges could be blown across the channel to the UK and pose a risk to UK livestock and deer. The south and east coast of England are at greatest risk. There is also a risk of incursion to the UK from infected imported animals and germplasm (embryos, semen etc).

Clinical signs

The table below summarises the clinical signs.

Bluetongue		Epizootic haemorrhagic disease
Sheep and goats	Cattle	Deer and cattle
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discharge of mucus and drooling from mouth and nose • Swelling of the mouth, head and neck • Ulcers in the mouth • Swelling and reddening of the coronary band (where the skin of the leg meets the horn of the foot) • Lameness • Red skin as a result of blood collecting beneath the surface • Fever • Breathing problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nasal discharge • Crusty erosions around the nostrils and muzzle • Redness of the mouth, eyes, nose • Reddening of the skin above the hoof • Reddening and erosions on the teats • Fever • Milk drop • Not eating • Lethargy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fever • Weakness • Lack of appetite • More saliva than usual • Difficulty swallowing • Skin rash on the udder • Bleeding (skin and internal tissues) • Swollen red skin near hooves • Swollen and reddened lining of the mouth • Mouth erosions/ulcers • Difficulty breathing • Sudden death (particularly in deer)

Lambs, kids and calves can become infected with bluetongue (BTV-8) before birth if the mother is infected while pregnant. Signs of infection include:

- birth of small, weak, deformed or blind animals
- death within a few days of birth
- abortions

What can farmers do?

- Be extra vigilant for any signs of clinical disease as detailed in the table above that could be associated with bluetongue or enzootic haemorrhagic disease.
- Report any suspicion of these diseases immediately. Notify your vet straightaway if any of these signs are suspected.
- Source animals responsibly if importing from European countries.
- Source germplasm (embryos, semen etc) responsibly and be aware of the disease status of exporting countries and collection centres.
- Be aware of the current disease situation in exporting countries.
- Request a PCR test for bluetongue and enzootic haemorrhagic disease before animals are imported.

- Ensure any animals you are importing have the correct paperwork and are compliant with the conditions in the export health certificate.
- Keep any susceptible animals you have imported separate from other animals on your flock while they are under restriction.

While vaccines have been previously available against bluetongue serotype 8 (BTV-8), there are none currently available. There are no vaccines currently available against bluetongue serotype 3 (BTV-3) and Enzootic haemorrhagic disease.

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