

Annex C

Table 1 - Passive surveillance - as at 25 March 2005.

(<http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/bse/statistics/weeklstats.html#pass>)

Cumulative total for passive surveillance – 179,125 cases on 35,403 farms.

Year (1)	Suspects Restricted (2)	Alternate Diagnosis (3)	Not Yet Notified (4)	Slaughtered (5)	Pending (6)	Not Confirmed (7a)	Percentage of not confirmed over number of suspects (slaughtered)	Confirmed (7b)	Private Submissions (8)
Pre 18.07.88	1,142	1	0	1,141	0	414	36	727	0
1988	2,512	140	0	2,372	0	192	8	2,180	4
1989	8,443	386	0	8,057	0	924	11	7,133	4
1990	17,323	682	0	16,641	0	2,460	15	14,181	0
1991	30,003	982	0	29,021	0	3,995	14	25,026	6
1992	44,844	1,690	0	43,154	0	6,474	15	36,680	2
1993	42,931	1,847	0	41,084	0	6,714	16	34,370	0
1994	30,259	1,551	0	28,708	0	4,765	17	23,943	2
1995	17,945	789	0	17,156	0	2,855	17	14,301	1
1996	10,697	547	0	10,150	0	2,137	21	8,013	3
1997	5,604	302	0	5,302	0	992	19	4,310	3
1998	4,291	260	0	4,031	0	852	21	3,179	1
1999	2,984	146	0	2,838	0	582	21	2,256	2
2000	1,870	117	0	1,753	0	442	25	1,311	0
2001	1,218	66	0	1,152	0	371	32	781	0
2002	877	68	0	809	0	364	45	445	0
2003	456	43	0	413	0	240	58	173	0
2004	351	41	0	310	0	228	74	82	0
2005	38	5	2	31	7	18	58	6	0
Totals	223,788	9,669	2	214,123	7	35,019	16	179,097	28

KEY for table 1

(1) YEAR

Each row summarises cases placed under restriction within the calendar year, commencing on 21 June 1988. Only the date of service of restriction will necessarily have occurred within the calendar year. For example, a case restricted in November may not be slaughtered until January of the next year. It may indeed appear to recover, have restrictions lifted, only to be reported again in another calendar year. Whenever such a case is reported in a later year, it retains its original reference number in order that it is not counted a second time.

Consequently, such occurrences can lead to changes in data for earlier years for some considerable time afterwards.

(2) SUSPECTS RESTRICTED

Only cases showing clinical signs suspicious of BSE are placed under restriction. Some suspects reported by owners will not on close examination justify service of restrictions. This total does not include animals submitted post mortem by the owners for differential diagnosis, or cases identified as part of a post mortem survey.

(3) RESTRICTIONS LIFTED DUE TO ALTERNATIVE DIAGNOSIS

Some cases, having been placed under restriction on suspicion of BSE may later recover, or the veterinary surgeon, MAFF veterinary officer and farmer will arrive at an alternative diagnosis. Restrictions are therefore lifted.

(4) SLAUGHTER NOT YET NOTIFIED

Suspects under restriction but slaughter has not yet been notified to HQ.

(5) SUSPECTS KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN SLAUGHTERED

Compulsory slaughter only takes place when suspicion of BSE on the part of the veterinary officer becomes belief that the suspect is actually affected with the disease. While in many instances the two are synonymous, and will take place on the same day, some cases may present only some of the signs typical of BSE. Subject to considerations for the welfare of the animal, and the health and safety of those who have to handle a potentially dangerous cow, slaughter may not take place until one or more further clinical examinations have been completed. Where initial signs are very slight, a delay of several months is possible.

(6) SLAUGHTERED SUSPECTS WITH OUTCOME PENDING

Slaughtered cases for which there is yet no final diagnosis. After slaughter, brain tissue is removed for examination by a laboratory of the Veterinary Laboratories Agency and results are passed to headquarters at Page St, London for eventual confirmation. Because of the delays due to laboratory examination and to the movement of paper from Animal Health Offices to Page St, London there is always a significant lag between slaughter and the provision of a final outcome. This may affect cases slaughtered during the current year and even some of those slaughtered at the end of the previous year. The delay between slaughter and confirmation may be some 6-8 weeks for routine cases but could be considerably longer in cases where additional tests or further on-farm investigations are requested.

(7) SLAUGHTERED SUSPECTS IN WHICH BSE CONFIRMED / NOT CONFIRMED

For the reasons given above, confirmation is significantly in arrears of restriction and slaughter.

(8) PRIVATE SUBMISSIONS IN WHICH BSE CONFIRMED

Animals in which BSE has been confirmed but which were not placed under restriction before slaughter. These are animals submitted by the owner for a post mortem examination and in which BSE was then diagnosed.