FEEVA QUESTIONNAIRE
Partipiants, Italy, Spain, Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Latvia

I How equine user community is organized:
1. In all above mentioned countries there is Equine Veterinary association. Around 75-100% of equine vets are members in Equine Veterinary groups/associations. In some EU countries (with a small number of horses) there are no horse veterinary organisation, namely Estonia, Lithuania.
2. All EU countries have different “equine” organisations: breeders (then for different breeds separate as well), owners and then also for performance horses - riding federations. Those can serve as contact points in case of zoonotic threat.
   a. Above that eq in Belgium they have also an umbrella organization - The Belgian Confederation of the Horse, for all organisations.
   b. All over around 50-100% of people in equine industry are represented in different organisations.
3. PIO involvement.
   a. Yes. Denmark, Spain, Latvia
   b. May be - Belgium, Italy
   c. No. Germany

II Which are most important equine zoonosis (from list).
   a. All mentioned are important. Belgium
   b. None. Italy, Latvia
   c. None really, some eventual: Dermatophytosis, Ehrlichiosis, Lyme Disease, MRSA, Rhodococcus equi, Salmonellosis. Denmark
   d. None really, some to mention: Anthrax, Dermatophytosis, Hendra, Rabies, Rhodococcus equi, West Nile Virus. Spain
   e. None really, some to mention: Borna disease, Clostridium difficile, Ehrlichiosis, Rhodococcus equi, Streptococcosis. Germany
   f. Besides the list: EIA, Strangles. Germany

III Intervention strategies. All over - there are strategies for
   a. Rabies - permanent or temporary. Latvia, Italy, Denmark,
   b. Trichinellosis in slaughterhouses - looks like all, mentioned Latvia, Spain, Denmark,
   c. State surveilance for Anthrax, Bruc. abortus, EEE, JEE, Vesic.Stomat, West Nile, encephalomyelitides. Denmark
   d. State surveilance for Salmonella, Triquinellosis, Rabies, Brucellosis, WN. Spain
   e. Equine Focus Point Belgium - similar to French reporting system
      http://www.dgz.be/equi-focus-point-belgium Belgium
More information during this time has arrived from CALLISTO, where discussion within EAG 3,4,5 has arrived to disease importance, picking up as 5 most important agents from each group: Bacterial, Parasitic, Viral.

See attached table. So, the only:
Rabies, although we do not have a transmission record for horse/human.
Salmonella and (?) Bite wound infections.

Questionnaire EAG | Callisto 2013 - Choose the most important 3 zoonotic companion animal diseases for your organisation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bacterial diseases</th>
<th>Parasitic diseases</th>
<th>Viral diseases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Campylobacter jejuni</td>
<td>Toxoplasma gondii</td>
<td>Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever virus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. coli</td>
<td>Giardia species</td>
<td>West-Nile virus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salmonella enterica</td>
<td>Echinococcus granulosus</td>
<td>Foot and mouth disease virus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bite wound infections</td>
<td>Treponema caridae</td>
<td>Rabies virus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?</td>
<td>Leptospirosis</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What disease is not listed that should be?
Compared with all other possible sources of the disease/infection, what proportion (in your experience/opinion) of human cases is contracted from companion animals?
All or almost all / Most / About half / Few / None or almost none
1. How the equine user community and animal health organizations are organized across EU member states.

   - Most often vets treating horses are members in Equine Veterinary groups. Sometimes those groups are a part of general veterinary association, but more often they are independent. Some EU countries (were there are only few horses) does not have specific Equine Veterinary organization, eq Estonia, Lithuania.

   - People involved in equine business (riders, owners, breeders) in EU countries are organized in different aspects/groups. Usually from 50-100% belong to organizations as breeders, sport and performance organizations as: trotters,

      - Many are often belonging to different organizations at the same time. As breeding association and riding federation.

   - Besides there are organizations, which issue Passports for Equines (Passport Issuing Organisation). Although they are generally not considered as information point for zoonotic diseases, or any other activities like this, it seems, like they can be involved to some extend, since they have good data base.

2. The current perception and knowledge of the risks of infectious diseases associated with keeping/handling horses.

   - There are not known any zoonotic agent known in Europe at a time of major impact to human health.

   - There are multiple infectious agents, where equine/human transfer is theoretically possible. Namely - Dermatophytosis, MRSA, Salmonellosis, Rabies, Brucella abortus.

      - (There are some equine diseases, not currently viewed as “zoonotic”, which in way, can severally influence involved horse’s owners welfare. Eq: Equine Infectious Anaemia, if happens, it not only stops equine activities, but also requires culling of infected equines.)

3. Current intervention strategies to reduce spread of zoonotic pathogens in the equine community.

   - 3.1. No specific strategies, except ones established by State;

   - 3.2. Rabies (in endemic parts). No compulsory vaccination in horses. Sporadic equine cases reported in Europe. No equine/humane cases recorded yet.

   - 3.3. Thichinellosis. Examination is compulsory in slaughter houses.

   - 3.4. Salmonella, Brucella, Anthrax, Vesicular Stomatitis, West Nile are some were some State surveillance exists in several EU countries.