

# Research and analysis: Active disease surveillance: TSE statistics

*Updated:* Documents updated.

This publication is no longer updated as 'Official Statistics' and has been changed to a 'Research and analysis' publication type.

This amendment does not change the content or the timing of the updates but reflects the conclusions from a wider review of the classification of statistical releases across the Defra group.

Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) collates summary statistics on the number of cases of TSE disease found through active and passive disease surveillance of animals. This includes summary statistics on the number of submissions tested and cases found from through the Compulsory Scrapie Flocks Scheme.

## **Active disease surveillance**

European law requires all Member States to carry out active disease surveillance for bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) in cattle, and scrapie in sheep and goats. This data is used to determine the TSE disease status of each country.

## **Compulsory Scrapie Flocks Scheme**

Since 2004, disease control measures require sheep flocks and goat herds to join the Compulsory Scrapie Flocks Scheme (CSFS) when a case of scrapie is confirmed. Subsequent cases of scrapie in these flocks and herds are reported separately.

APHA provides summary statistics on the number of submissions tested and cases found through the CSFS testing routes (initial cull, annual cull and fallen stock) in Great Britain.

## **Passive disease surveillance**

Passive disease surveillance takes place when an animal with clinical signs suspicious of a TSE disease is reported to an APHA office, and further investigation determines whether the animal was affected by BSE or scrapie.