

CHAPTER 2.1.9.

BLUETONGUE

Article 2.1.9.1.

For the purposes of this *Code*, the *infective period* for bluetongue virus (BTV) shall be 100 days.

The global BTV distribution historically has been shown to be between latitudes of approximately 40°N and 35°S.

Standards for diagnostic tests are described in the *Manual*.

In the absence of clinical disease in a country or zone within this part of the world, [the] its BTV status [of a country or zone within this part of the world] should be determined by an ongoing surveillance and monitoring programme (carried out in conformity with the provisions of Chapter 1.3.5.) designed in accordance with the epidemiology of the disease, i.e. focusing on climatic and geographical factors, the biology of *Culicoides* and/or serology of susceptible animals. [Any programme of serological surveillance should be based on a statistically sound sample of BTV serologically-negative cattle (or other ruminant species if sufficient cattle are not available) using randomly selected herds and animals.] The programme may need to be adapted to target parts of the country or zone at a higher risk due to historical, geographical and climatic factors, ruminant and *Culicoides* population data, or proximity to enzootic or incursional zones. Random and targeted serological surveillance should [each] provide at least a 95% level of confidence of detecting an annual seroconversion incidence of 2% in cattle (or other ruminant species if sufficient cattle are not available).

Countries or zones located outside this part of the world but adjacent to a territory within this part of the world not having free status should be subjected to similar surveillance. The surveillance programme should be carried out over a distance of at least 100 kilometres from the border with that territory.

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