

*Bilag*

Department of Agriculture 3. February 1995  
 Food and Forestry  
 Baile Átha Cuath 2  
 Dublin 2

Dr. E. Stougaard  
 Chief Veterinary Officer  
 The Danish Veterinary Services  
 Rolighedsvej 25  
 1958 Frederiksberg C, Denmark

Dear Dr. Stougaard

*RE: BSE in imported danish cow*

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 23<sup>rd</sup> January 1995. I am now providing you with further details of this bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) case. Some of these details were already faxed to you by Mr. Albert Costelloe, Deputy Chief Veterinary Officer.

The affected animal was a black and white friesian cow, ear tag number IGA 165585, imported into Ireland from Denmark as a pregnant heifer on the 4<sup>th</sup> November 1992. She was born on the 13<sup>th</sup> October 1990 into the herd of Mr. Johnsen Jorgen, 7900 Nykøbing M. with the ear tag number 39478-0564.

Following importation, she was fed on a diet of hay and silage until calving on the 17<sup>th</sup> December 1992. Post-calving, she was fed on proprietary dairy nuts with calcined magnesite, and in addition molassed sugarbeet pulp nuts. An investigation of these feedingstuffs and an analysis of their composition have confirmed that no meat and bonemeal was incorporated in these rations.

The herd from which the affected animal came is a dairy herd which was established in late 1992 and consists of animals imported directly from Denmark except for 70 heifers purchased from another Irish farmer who had imported their dams from Denmark as pregnant heifers. The herd now contains 233 cows, 18 pregnant heifers, 140 maiden heifers, 115 calves, 1 bull, and 40 bullocks. This is a closed herd - no other animals were purchased either in Ireland or elsewhere.

A previous case of BSE in a 5 year old Friesian cow occurred on this farm in January 1991. The affected animal was slaughtered and the carcass destroyed. The rest of the herd was depopulated in April 1991. The premises were thoroughly

cleansed and disinfected after depopulation. There was no carry over of feedingstuffs. Restocking did not commence until November 1992.

With regard to the present case, the affected animal was seen by a private veterinary practitioner on the 30<sup>th</sup> December 1994 as she appeared to have difficulties with locomotion particularly affecting the hindlegs. She was also noted to have a cramped posture and abnormal head carriage. The veterinary practitioner made a diagnosis of acute laminitis and prescribed phenylbutazone for 2 days. The animal failed to improve and became recumbent and dull. It was decided to send her to a slaughter premises as a »casualty« animal on the 5<sup>th</sup> January 1995.

On arrival at the slaughter premises, the animal was examined antemortem by a veterinarian and the following clinical observations were made: animal recumbent, in fair body condition, no pyrexia, hyperaesthesia with nervous twitching of the head and ears. The veterinarian decided that the animal should be slaughtered on humane grounds. He reported the finding of nervous symptoms to the Veterinary Inspector-in-charge of the slaughter premises and a decision was made to send the head for laboratory examination in accordance with Commission decision 94/474/EEC. The Veterinary Inspector-in-charge delivered the head to the Central Veterinary Laboratory. A diagnosis of BSE was confirmed on the 10<sup>th</sup> January 1995. Histological slides of the medulla of this animal can be forwarded to you should you find this useful.

I hope the information which I have provide will be of assistance to you in your follow up investigation. I trust that you will keep me informed and relay to me the results of your investigation.

Yours sincerely,  
 M. C. Gaynos  
 Chief Veterinary Officer

**Spm. nr. S 3148**

Til justitsministeren (2/7 01) af:

**Keld Albrechtsen (EL):**

»Vil ministeren på baggrund af den seneste vanrøgt-sag på en gård i landsbyen Andi nord for Århus, hvor ca. 80 svin var døde formentlig på