

## **P.3.- BSE in Switzerland, Feed Measures and Results of Feed Inspections**

*D. Guidon<sup>1</sup>, G. Frick<sup>2</sup>, C. Chaubert<sup>3</sup>, P. Boss<sup>4</sup>*

<sup>1</sup> Agroscope Liebefeld-Posieux, Swiss Federal Research Station for Animal Production and Dairy Products (ALP), Tioleyre 4, CH-1725 Posieux ([daniel.guidon@alp.admin.ch](mailto:daniel.guidon@alp.admin.ch))

<sup>2</sup> Agroscope Liebefeld-Posieux, Swiss Federal Research Station for Animal Production and Dairy Products (ALP), Tioleyre 4, CH-1725 Posieux ([genevieve.frick@alp.admin.ch](mailto:genevieve.frick@alp.admin.ch))

<sup>3</sup> Agroscope Liebefeld-Posieux, Swiss Federal Research Station for Animal Production and Dairy Products (ALP), Tioleyre 4, CH-1725 Posieux ([claudette.chaubert@alp.admin.ch](mailto:claudette.chaubert@alp.admin.ch))

<sup>4</sup> BSE Unit of Switzerland, Schwarzenburgstrasse 161, CH-3000 Bern-Liebefeld ([paul.boss@bvet.admin.ch](mailto:paul.boss@bvet.admin.ch))

The first BSE-cow in Switzerland was detected in November 1990. Subsequently numerous measures had to be introduced, an important part of them related to feedstuffs. With the increase of scientific knowledge these measures were adapted and reinforced.

The most important measures were

- The ban of MBM (meat and bone meal = several animal by-products) in formulas of compound feedstuffs for ruminants
- The ban of all microscopically detectable traces of MBM in compound feedstuffs for ruminants
- The complete ban of MBM in compound feedstuffs for all farm animal species

Additional measures were taken such as the burning of all suspicious BSE-cows, the heat/pressure/time treatment (133 °C/3 bar/20 min) of MBM for poultry and pigs and the removal of all specific risk material out of MBM for poultry and pigs. The most effective measure was the feed ban for ruminants. In this way the number of BSE-cows born in 1990 could be reduced from 93 to 16 born in 1991. When it was realized that even smallest amounts of infectious MBM are able to transfer the disease (0.1 g), the so called “zero-tolerance” had to be introduced. Cross-contaminations in feed mills, manufacturing compound feedstuffs for ruminants and for poultry/pigs had therefore to be considered in the official feed inspection. After the complete ban, manufacturing equipment and storage silos once used for MBM, were the last remaining sources of contaminations in some single cases.

From January 1991 to April 2004, 5637 feed samples were analysed microscopically for the presence of MBM. Only two cases of illegal use of MBM in compound feedstuffs could be detected: 5 % MBM in a complete feedstuff for laying hens and 2.5 % MBM in a complementary feedstuff for fattening bulls.

In the year 2004 (end of April) no BSE-cows (46'272 animals tested) and no contaminated feedstuffs (558 samples) could be found.

### **Keywords**

*Switzerland, BSE, Feedstuff, Feed Inspection*