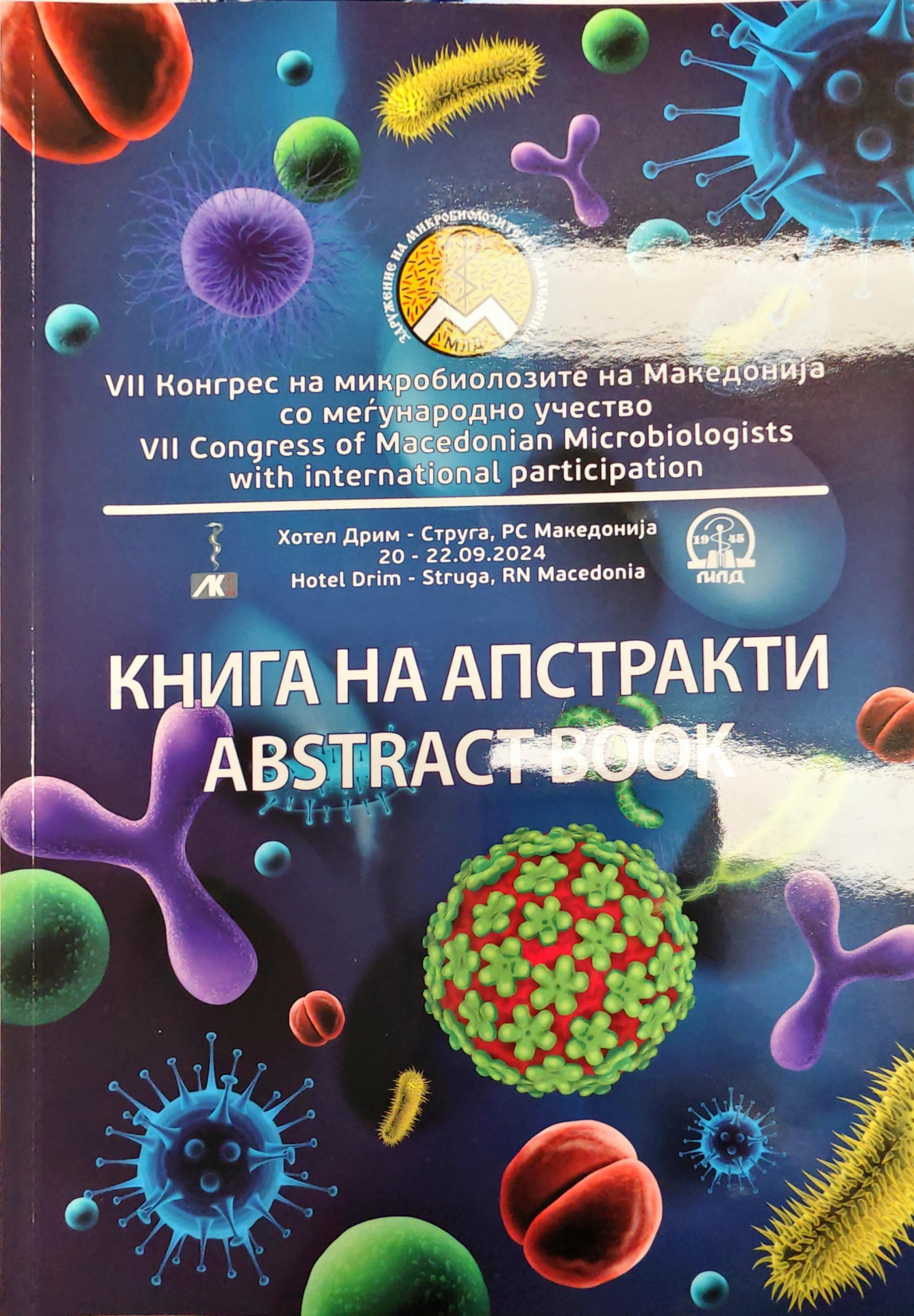

VII Конгрес на микробиолозите на Македонија
со меѓународно учество
VII Congress of Macedonian Microbiologists
with international participation

Хотел Дрим - Струга, РС Македонија
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КНИГА НА АПСТРАКТИ
ABSTRACT BOOK

мониторинг активности, а во прв ред за авијарна инфлуенца, западно нилска треска, беснило, трансмисивни спонгиформни енцефалопатии, салмонелоза, антракс, итн. Иако информациите за позитивните наод кај зоонотските болести се споделуваат со министерството за здравство, се чини дека навремена и координирана реакција на мулти секторско ниво сепак најчесто изостанува. Посебен предизвик во пристапот едно здравје претсавува справувањето со зоонотските болести кои не претставуваат директна опасност по здравјето на животните или не предизвикуваат значителни економски штети поради што и не се опфатени со националните програми за здравствена заштита на животните. Изготвување и усвојување на над-секторски мониторинг програми кои ќе ги искористат постојните инфрастуктурни капацитети, експертизата во секторотите на хуманата и ветеринарната медицина, ентомологијата и екологијата, е клучот кој ќе овозможи функционално мултисекторско поврзување за успешна имплементација на концептот едно здравје.

OVERVIEW OF THE SITUATION WITH ZOONOTIC DISEASES COVERED BY THE NATIONAL ANIMAL HEALTH PROGRAM AND THE CHALLENGES IN THE ONE HEALTH APPROACH

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Within its mandate, the Food and Veterinary Agency adopts and implements national programs for monitoring, control and eradication of diseases of priority importance for animal health. However, the largest share of the animal health budget is devoted to tackling zoonotic diseases. The program for the control and eradication of brucellosis has been started since the 70s of the last century and includes testing of all ruminants older than 6 months. All positive reactors are destroyed and safely disposed. The prevalence of brucellosis has been constantly decreasing over the years, and in the last four years it has been within the limits of <0.2% in cattle and <0.5% in sheep and goats. Tuberculinization, using an intradermal skin test is carried out in all animals of the bovine species. Positive animals are destroyed in a sanitary slaughterhouse, and the final positive status is determined by confirmation of the causative agent using classic microbiological (isolation) and molecular laboratory methods. *M. bovis* is the most frequently isolated causative agent of tuberculosis in cattle is, but *M. capre* has also been identified among the Mycobacterium isolates from cattle. The prevalence of trichinellosis in wild boars, in the last four years, ranges from 0.35% to 1.62%, with a geographical distribution over the entire territory of Macedonia. Monitoring of leishmaniasis in the population of stray dogs reveals a prevalence of about 5%. In addition, the annual animal health program includes other zoonotic diseases for which funds are provided, primarily for monitoring activities. Primarily the

annual animal health program includes the avian influenza, West Nile f
rabies, transmissible spongiform encephalopathies, salmonellosis, ar
etc. Although the information for the positive results of zoonotic disea
shared with the Ministry of Health, it seems that a timely and coordi
response at the multi-sector level is often missing. A specific challeng
the one health approach is the management of the zoonotic diseases
do not pose a direct threat to animal health or cause significant econo
losses, which is why they are not covered by national animal health progra
Preparation and adoption of above-sectorial monitoring programs that
use the existing infrastructural capacities, expertise in the sectors of hum
and veterinary medicine, entomology and ecology, is the key to enabl
functional multi-sector collaboration for successful implementation of
one-health concept.