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For two decades (1991-2010) the infections with *Trichinella* spp. in Serbia represent a very serious problem for public health and animal husbandry. During the last decade the downward trend in the infection presence was especially noticeable and data obtained for the last two years provided the lowest numbers detected ever (since 1960).

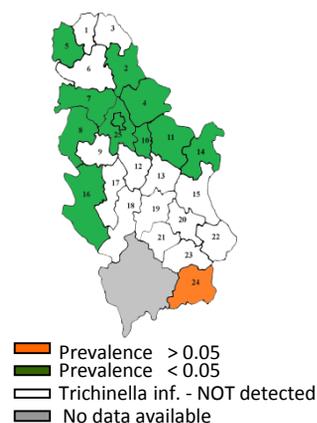


Table 1. *Trichinella* infection in pigs

Year	2018
% of infected	0.003
No of infected	71
No of inspected x 1000	2431

➤ *T. spiralis* only

Distribution and prevalence of *Trichinella* infection in pigs in 25 districts of Serbia in 2018.



Trichinella infection among domestic pigs is now present at the rate lower than in 1960 (0.007%). The highest prevalence was detected in 1999 (0,17%). More than 90% of infected pigs are from back yards and were detected at veterinary stations and ambulances, mainly in Srem and Branicevo Districts (No 7 and).

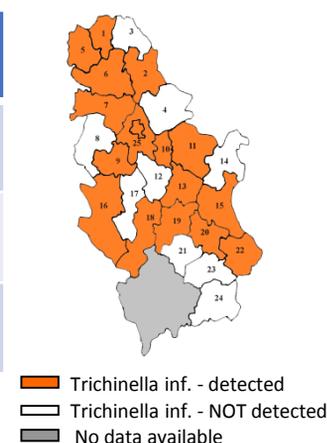


Table 2. *Trichinella* infection in wild boars

Year	2018
% of infected	0.556
No of infected	84
No of inspected	15104

➤ *T. spiralis* and *T. britovi*

Distribution and prevalence of *Trichinella* infection in wild boars in 25 districts of Serbia in 2018.



Trichinella infection among wild boars could currently present a greater risk for human infection in Serbia than before since it is spread throughout the country and parasitological investigations, although mandatory, happen to be avoided by hunters (7 outbreaks for period 2005 – 2016, 139 cases).

Annual rate and incidence of human trichinellosis



For the first time since the infection is monitored in Serbia, in 2018 there was **no outbreak** but the presence of 11 sporadic cases was registered (Districts No. 4,7,10,11,15). The incidence was 0.16 per 100.000 inhabitants. Number of cases is significantly lower comparing to the period 2011-2016 (in average app. 100 cases per year).

- ✓ There is increased awareness of the risk of the disease through education and prevention.
- ✓ Strategic, institutional, multi-sectorial surveillance system of “One Health” concept approach supported by an adequate legal framework and harmonized with EU legislative, remains a priority.

Acknowledgement: Data provided by Dr E. Milakara, Veterinary Directorate, Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Water Management, R. Serbia; Dr D. Plavska, Institute of Public Health of Serbia Dr Milan Jovanovic Batut, R. Serbia; Grant No. 173047, Ministry for Education, Science and Technological Development, R. Serbia.