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# Equine disease control

## Surveillance report

### Dourine 2022

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**2022**



**Western Cape**  
**Government**  
**FOR YOU**

## Surveillance Report

Disease	<b>Dourine in Equids</b>
Coverage Area	<b>Western Cape – AHS Surveillance Zone</b>
Period	<b>2022 – June and December</b>
Authors	<b>John Grewar, Camilla Weyer and Lesley van Helden</b>

### Introduction

Since 2018 active dourine surveillance has taken place in the Western Cape Province in the form of the testing of either sentinel horses (pulled from African horse sickness (AHS) sentinel program) or formal surveys of randomly selected horses in the AHS free zone (2020). The intent has been to perform surveillance in sentinel animals at 6 monthly intervals. The program in [2018](#) and [2019](#) was only performed in the first half of these years respectively. In [2020](#) the targeted AHS free zone survey was performed in the first half of the year as well. In [2021](#) the biannual target was achieved with sentinels tested from the June and December cohorts. This has again been achieved in the same manner in 2022, the period evaluated in this report. An introduction to dourine, and the reason surveillance is required, has been thoroughly described in previous reports – available through links above or at <https://www.myhorse.org.za>.

### Scope

To provide evidence for freedom of dourine within the same area where active surveillance is undertaken against AHS, i.e. the AHS surveillance and free zone in the Western Cape Province.

### Surveillance parameters

Table 1: Surveillance parameters used in design and evaluation of the surveillance event

Parameter	Value	Comments
Population at risk	16000	All horses in the surveillance and free zones. 16000 is an estimate; there are currently 17379 and 584 horses registered in the AHS surveillance and free zones respectively although data is captured only for horses entering the area.
Design Prevalence	~5%	Minimum expected prevalence in the population should dourine occur; parameter taken from the serological survey requirements of the EU for AHS sentinel surveillance given that the same population was used for the dourine sampling.
Test Sensitivity	90%	Estimate based on best scientific guess. The sensitivity of the complement fixation test (CFT) has not been established, although given the false positive rates (see specificity) the sensitivity is likely to be relatively high. The CFT is seen as a gold standard for individual horse testing prior to export and this also supports a test with relatively good sensitivity.
Test Specificity	Unknown but system specificity of 100% assumed	The CFT test is prone to false positives and probably does not have a particularly good specificity. However, given that any positive CFT result will be investigated to establish a final diagnosis a specificity of 100% was used in establishing the outcome of the sensitivity of the surveillance
Type 1 error	5%	Used to provide a final probability of 95% that Dourine was not present if it was not detected using the surveillance parameters.

A goal of 60 serological sentinels per month is the requirement for AHS sentinel surveillance testing for direct exports from South Africa to the EU. Over and above this South Africa samples another 90 horses in the AHS surveillance zone to test approximately 150 horses in the zone using PCR testing.

Given that serum samples are taken from all 150 sentinels, the sampled horses for the dourine surveillance were targeted from the horses sampled that were not tested serologically for AHS. Samples were taken in June and December for the two surveillance periods.

## Consent and Ethics

Ethics approval was not obtained nor required for this survey since the samples were used from the existing AHS sentinel surveillance program that runs monthly in the AHS controlled area. Sentinel owners and managers had previously provided consent for this surveillance program.

## Results

A total of 100 horses were sampled on 34 locations across the AHS surveillance zone in June 2022. In December 100 horses were sampled in 38 locations. Proportional numbers of horses sampled across the surveillance zone are shown in Figure 1 below. The AHS sentinel surveillance program makes every effort to sample horses in proportion to their relative underlying population at risk using a gridded surveillance system, as depicted in Figure 1. Most samples were thus taken from an area of approximately 50-75 km around the Kenilworth Quarantine Station, from which horses are exported.

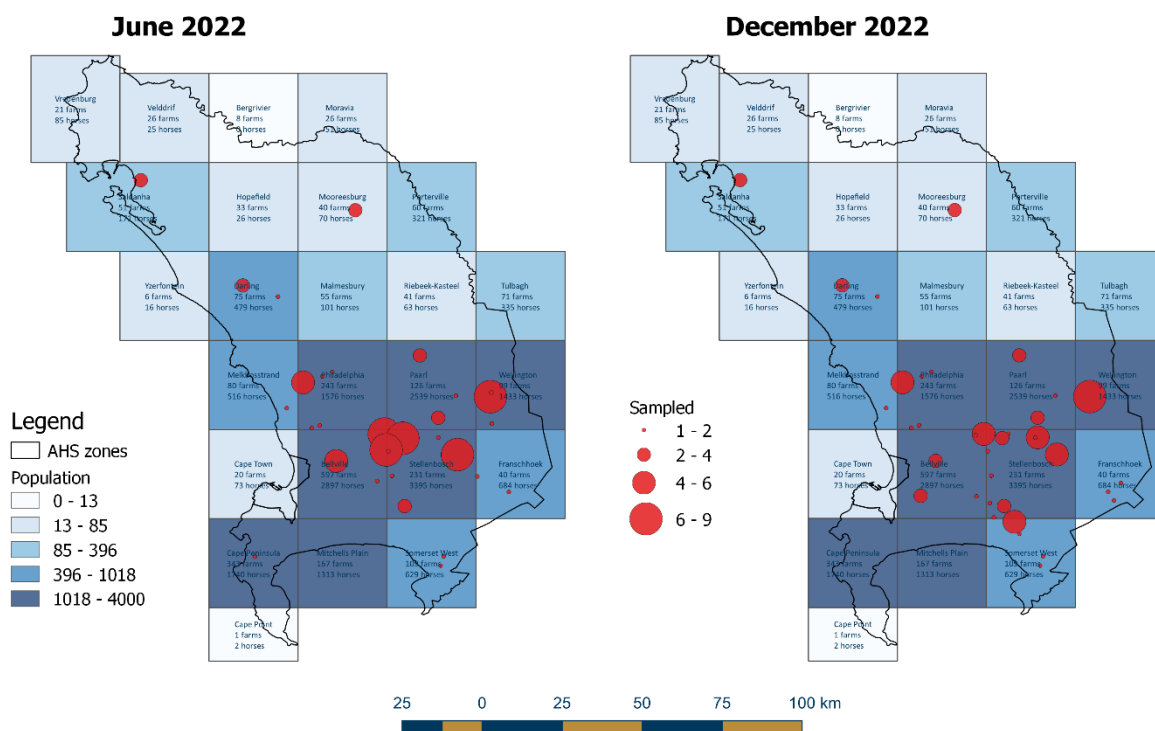


Figure 1: Dourine survey locations showing proportional circles for number of horses tested per location in June and December 2022 respectively. The underlying population at risk is shown as a light to dark blue gradient, this to show that locations were chosen to reflect the relative underlying population at risk per surveillance grid.

In June and December 2023, the 100 samples taken per surveillance month tested negative for dourine antibody using the CFT. The sensitivity (and resulting probability of freedom) of the surveillance program is shown in Table 2 below. This evaluation is independent of any prior surveillance. While the sentinel surveillance program is based on a single stage sampling strategy (evaluated in Column 2 of Table 2) we have estimates of the underlying number of herds in the surveillance zone as well as estimates of the herd sizes of the sampled herds. This allows an estimate of surveillance sensitivity in a more realistic setting (Column 3 of Table 2). Note that in this latter analysis we reverted to an effective population design prevalence of 2% (within herd design prevalence of 20% and herd level prevalence of 10% throughout the population) – this in an effort to depict a reasonable minimum expected prevalence with so few cases of dourine reported in the prior 2 decades in the AHS surveillance zone (see Figure 3).

**Table 2: Design prevalence with resulting surveillance sensitivity and probability of freedom outcomes for two different scenarios independently analysed: the sentinel program design prevalence and the generic values used given the history of cases in the AHS controlled area. NOTE: This evaluation is for a single point in time and does not consider previous surveillance outcomes.**

Parameter	Descriptions and values based on varying data sources			
	Single stage population sensitivity		Generic prevalence to result in effective design prevalence of 2% with 2-stage analysis	
Animal level prevalence ( $P^*_u$ )	0.05		0.2	
Herd level prevalence ( $P^*_c$ )	n/a		0.1	
Effective population prevalence ( $P^*_u \times P^*_c$ )	0.05		0.02	
	June 2022	December 2022	June 2022	December 2022
<i>MeanSSH</i> - Mean herd level surveillance sensitivity	n/a		0.435	0.474
<i>SeP</i> - Population surveillance sensitivity	0.989	0.989	0.77	0.838
<i>PFreeU</i> - Confidence of population freedom – uninformed prior	0.987	0.987	0.78	0.834

With surveillance evaluation it is also appropriate to evaluate probability of freedom outcomes given prior surveillance events. In Figure 2 below, this evaluation shows all 7 surveillance events undertaken to date in the AHS surveillance and free zones (see previous reports). Where surveillance was missed (second half of 2018 (H2), 2019 (H4) and 2020 (H6)) a zero sensitivity is assumed. Note also that the surveillance in 2020 (H5) was targeting the AHS free zone only, but the evaluation below assumes a population at risk across the AHS free and surveillance zone for standardization purposes.

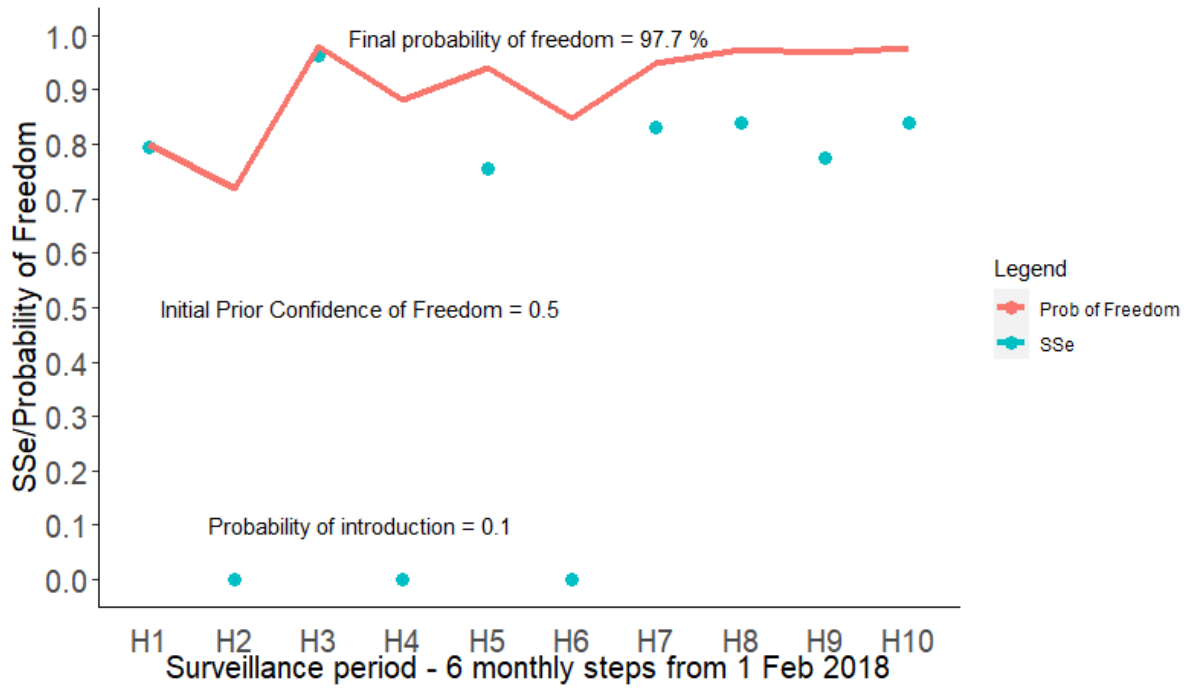


Figure 2: Surveillance system sensitivity and probability of freedom assuming an introduction probability of 10%, an underlying herd and animal prevalence of 20 % and 10% respectively and an uninformed prior probability of 50% in period 1.

The dourine probability of freedom in the AHS free and surveillance zone in June and December 2022, given the 2022 surveillance efforts alone, ranges between 78% and 98.7% depending on the analysis used. The overall probability of freedom taking prior surveillance into account is 97.7%.

## Discussion

Stand-alone surveillance efforts like the one described here supplement the current clinical passive surveillance and Thoroughbred pre-breeding dourine surveillance efforts in South Africa. While the scope is limited to the AHS free and surveillance zone, we believe this will assist in export protocols that require dourine freedom statements where horses are exported from AHS free zone quarantine facilities such as Kenilworth Quarantine Station.

Figure 3 shows all dourine cases reported in South Africa from 1993 through Jan 2018 (data accessed Apr 2023 from [www.dalrrd.gov.za](http://www.dalrrd.gov.za) and collated to South African local municipalities). The last case in the Western Cape in 2012 occurred in a working mule in the Bredasdorp region – details of that case can be found at [http://www.elsenburg.com/vetepi/epireport\\_pdf/February2012.pdf](http://www.elsenburg.com/vetepi/epireport_pdf/February2012.pdf).

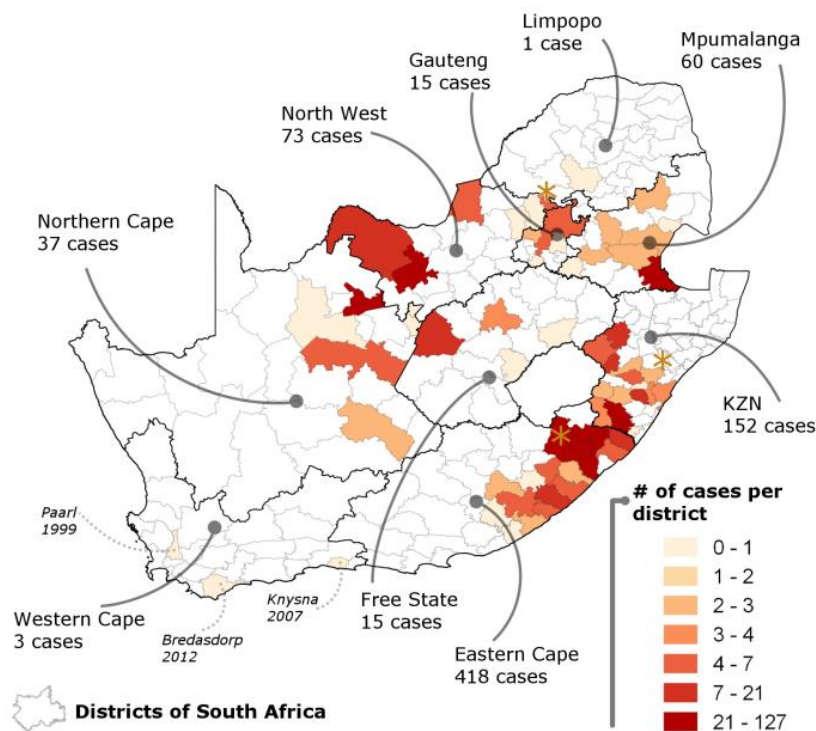


Figure 3: Historical dourine cases reported to DALRRD from 1993 through Jan 2018 (the last case as reported by DALRRD) to date. Cases have been aggregated by district while case totals per province are labelled. The three cases reported in the Western Cape are also labelled specifically with the [last case reported in 2012](http://www.elsenburg.com/vetepi/epireport_pdf/February2012.pdf).

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