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Crimean Congo Haemorrhagic Fever – an OIE listed disease

**CCHF Conference, Istanbul, Turkey
November 2006**

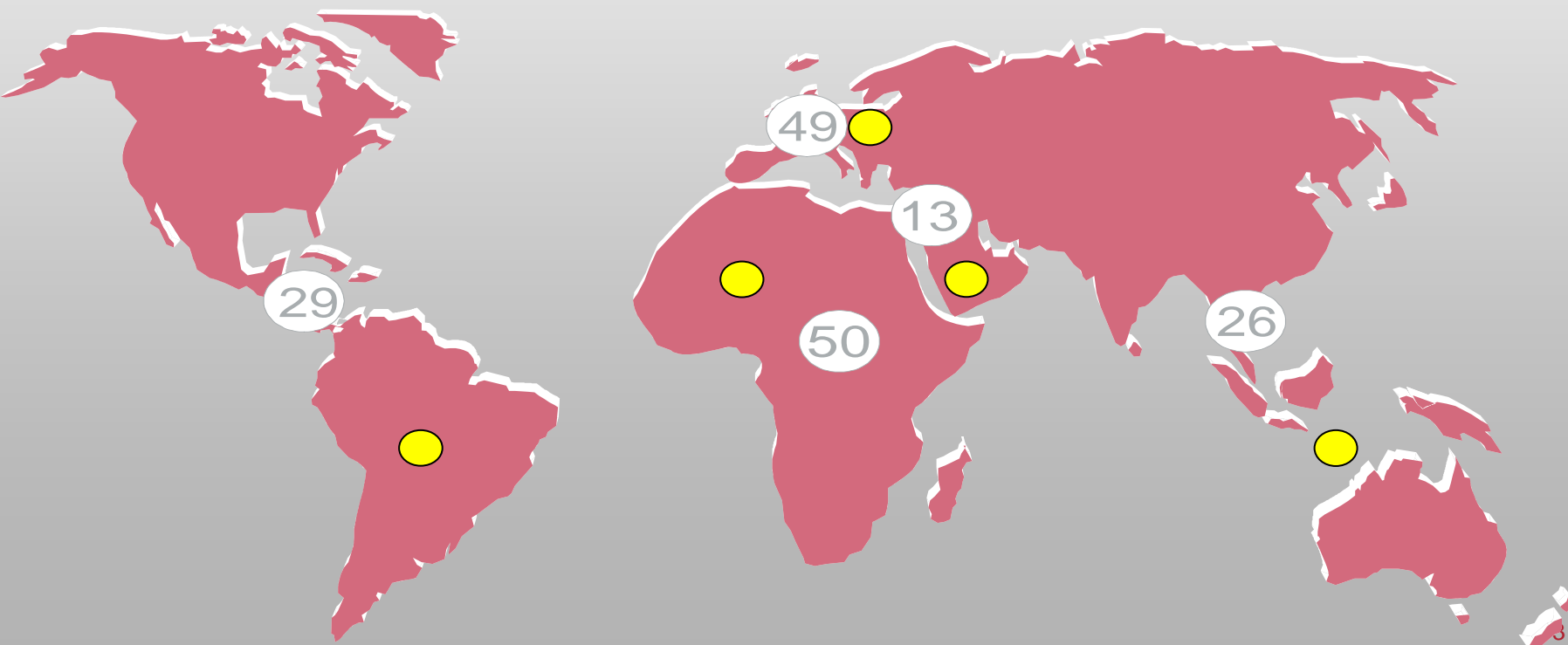
World Organization for Animal Health



- **Founded in 1924 – predates the UN**
- **167 Member Countries**
- **Headquarters in Paris**
- **An intergovernmental organisation**

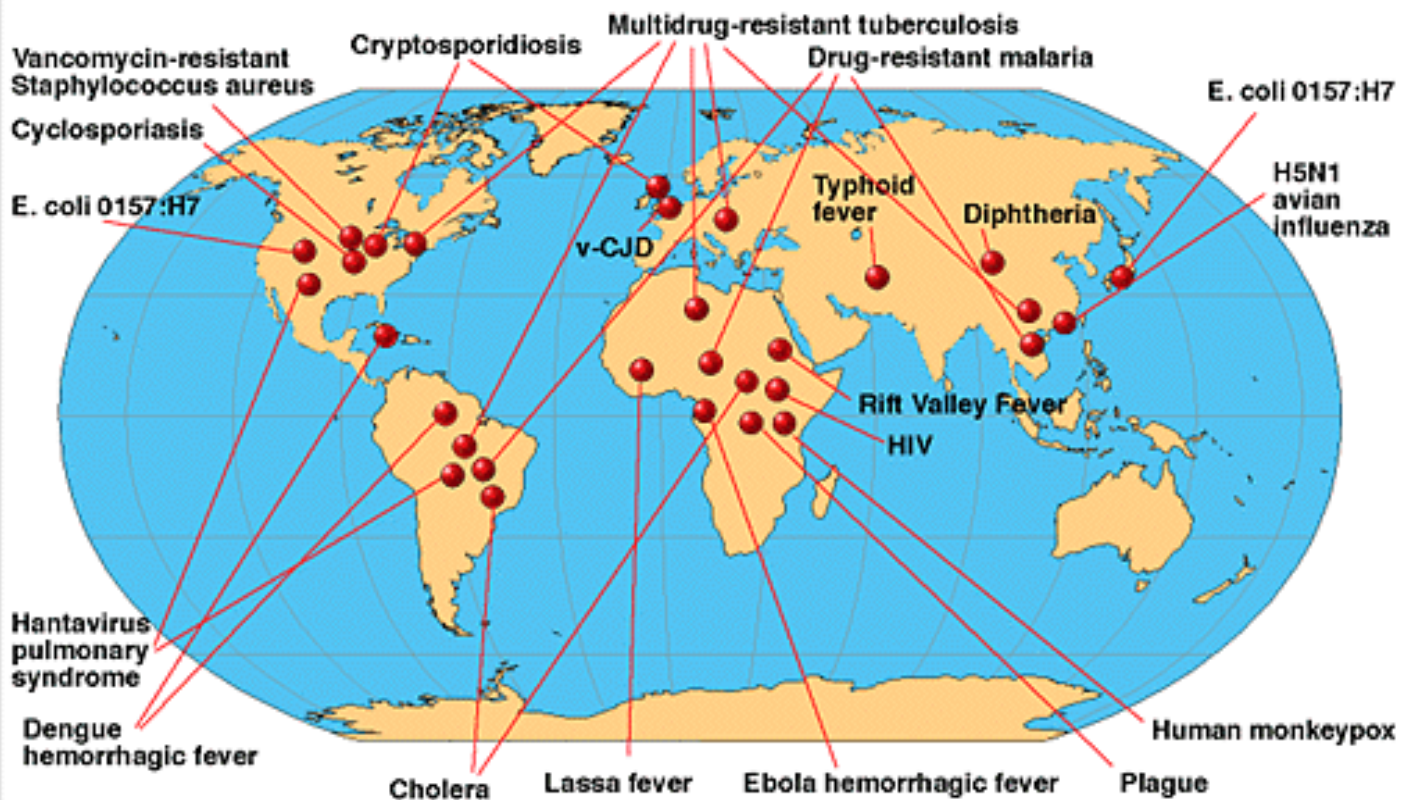
167 Member Countries (2006)

- Five permanent Regional Representations: Bamako, Buenos Aires, Tokyo, Sofia and Beirut
- Two Sub-regional Offices: Bangkok, **Gaborone**
- Five Regional Commissions: Africa, America, Asia-Pacific, Europe and Middle East

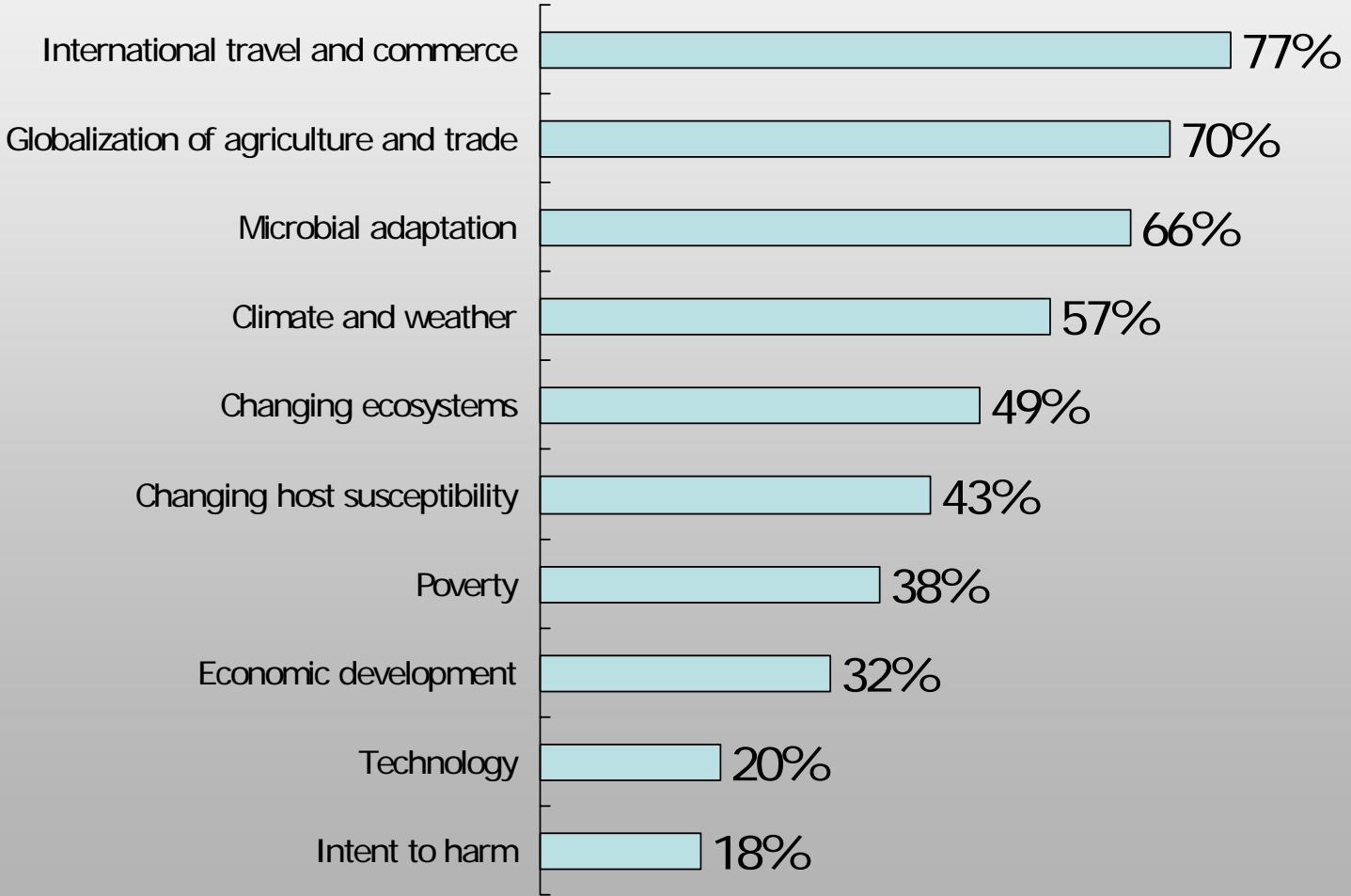


Why are we worried about the prevention and control of major animal diseases and zoonosis?

Examples of Emerging and Re-Emerging Diseases



Factors of Emergence and Re-Emergence



International standards, guidelines and recommendations

- **Terrestrial Animal Health Code**
- **Aquatic Animal Health Code**
- **Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals**
- **Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals**



CCHF an OIE listed disease but not yet described in *Terrestrial Code*

Relevance of system of reporting to CCHF



- **No clinical disease in animals**
- **Where do you monitor?**
- **When do you report – disease in animals or disease in man?**
- **Trade impact – indirect – prevent global spread of vector**
- **What should be done within countries – vector control, abattoir restrictions for acceptance of animals?**
- **Biosecurity measures on farms to prevent vector exposure to humans – on farm or at processing facility?**

Creating buffer between vector and humans

- **Vector control**
- **Monitor of tick infestation before entry for slaughter**
- **Registered remedies**
- **Requirements for holdings**
- **One fatal event at abattoir – contact with blood in viraemic phase with infected ostrich**
- **No clinical disease**



Purpose of OIE Animal health Information System



- improve knowledge of global animal health situation
- promote transparency in reporting disease outbreaks and incidents
 - active search and verification of non-official information
- new disease notification system
 - single disease lists for terrestrial and aquatic animals (no longer Lists A and B)
 - New list since January 2005

OIE list of diseases

OIE-List of Diseases – criteria for listing



Basic Criteria (always considering “worst case” scenario)	Parameters (at least one “yes” answer means that the criterion has been met)
International Spread	Has international spread been proven on three or more occasions? OR Are more than three countries with populations of susceptible animals free of the disease or facing impending freedom (based on Code provisions, especially Article 3.8.1)? OR Do OIE annual reports indicate that a significant number of countries with susceptible populations have reported absence of the disease for several consecutive years?
Significant Spread within Naïve Populations	Does the disease exhibit significant mortality at the level of a country or compartment? AND/OR Does the disease exhibit significant morbidity at the level of a country or compartment?
Zoonotic Potential	Has transmission to humans been proven? (with the exception of artificial circumstances) AND Is human infection associated with severe consequences? (death or prolonged illness)
Emerging Diseases (A newly recognised pathogen or known pathogen behaving differently)	Is there rapid spread with morbidity/mortality and/or apparent zoonotic properties?

Decision Tree – for inclusion of CCHF in OIE list



INTERNATIONAL SPREAD

- Has international spread been proven on three or more occasions? **OR**
- Are more than three countries with populations of susceptible animals free of the disease or facing impending freedom (based on Code provisions, especially Article 3.8.1)? **OR**
- Do OIE annual reports indicate that at least three countries with susceptible populations are reporting absence of the disease?

NO

YES

ZOONOTIC

- Has transmission to humans been proven? (with the exception of artificial circumstances) **AND**
- Is human infection associated with severe consequences? (death or prolonged illness)

YES

EXCLUDE

INCLUDE

EMERGING

- (A newly recognised pathogen or known pathogen behaving differently)
- Is there rapid spread and/or apparent zoonotic properties?

NO

SIGNIFICANT SPREAD IN NATIVE POPULATIONS

- Does the disease exhibit significant mortality at level of a country or zone? **AND/OR**
- Does the disease exhibit significant morbidity at the level of a country or zone?

NO

YES

EXCLUDE

INCLUDE

OIE list of diseases

- **multiple species diseases**
- **cattle diseases**
- **sheep and goat diseases**
- **equine diseases**
- **swine diseases**
- **avian diseases**
- **lagomorph diseases**
- **bee diseases**
- **other diseases**

OIE animal health information

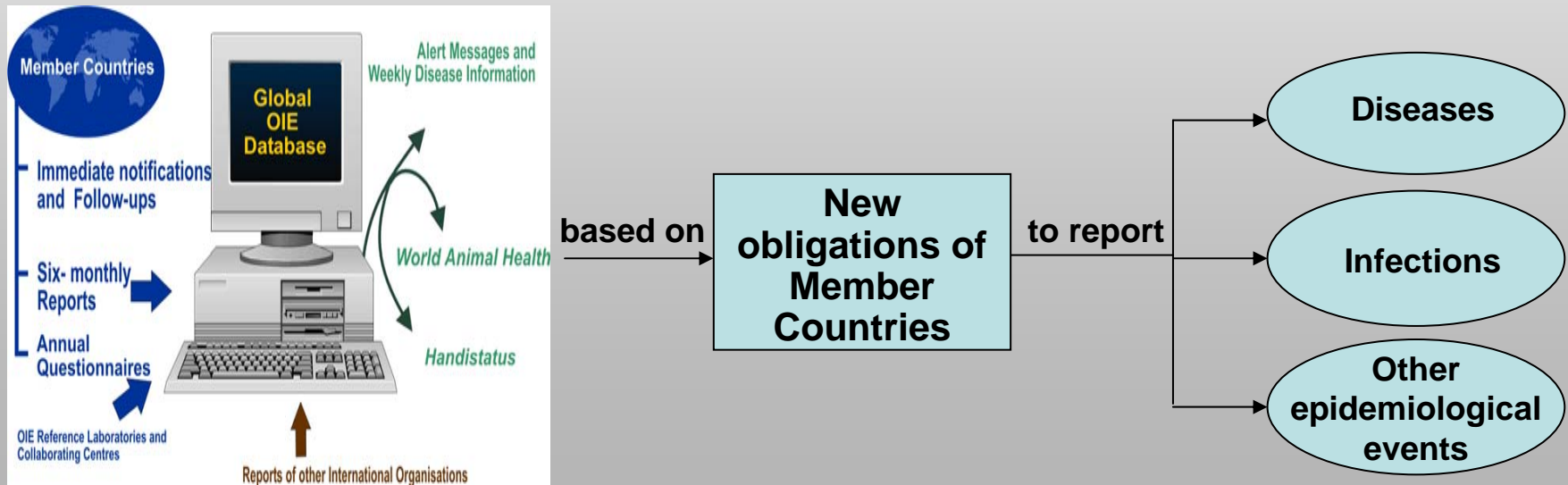
Obligations of OIE Member Countries



- OIE Member Countries agree to fulfil their international reporting obligations as laid down in the *Terrestrial and Aquatic Codes*
 - to make available to other countries, through the OIE, whatever information is necessary to minimise the spread of **important animal diseases** and to assist in achieving better worldwide control of these diseases
 - Chapter 1.1.2 of Terrestrial Animal Health Code for terrestrial animal diseases

OIE Early Warning System

- from 1 January 2005
immediate notification and follow-up reports





World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS)

Demonstration Site

The OIE is in the process of developing a new World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS), which will result in simpler, more rapid notification and report of disease information from Member Countries, improved analysis, and more timely provision of essential useful information back to Member Countries.

This Web site will be used during the development phase to allow a selected group of users to monitor the way the system is being developed, test its functionalities, and provide suggestions on how it may be improved.

Please note that this site contains the very latest features being developed, many of which are still not completely tested. Please do not expect, at this stage of development of the application, to have a fully-functioning, bug-free system.

Username:

Password:

[Forgot password?](#)

Demonstration System Found a bug? Got a comment? Email the [development team](#) to let them know.

World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS)

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OIE Early Warning System

- Member Countries shall send to the Central Bureau of OIE within 24 hours, information on any of the following events:
 - first occurrence of a listed disease and/or infection in a country or zone/compartment
 - re-occurrence of a listed disease and/or infection in a country or zone/compartment, following a report declaring the outbreak ended
 - first occurrence of a new strain of a pathogen in a country or zone/compartment

OIE Early Warning System



- **a sudden and unexpected increase in the distribution, incidence, morbidity or mortality of a disease prevalent within a country or zone/compartment**
- **an emerging disease with significant morbidity or mortality, or zoonotic potential**
- **evidence of change in the epidemiology of a listed disease (including host range, pathogenicity, strain) in particular if there is a zoonotic impact**

OIE Global Info System



- a six-monthly report on the absence or presence, and evolution of diseases listed by the OIE and info of epidemiological significance to other countries
- an annual report
 - in collaboration with WHO and FAO
 - addressing also
 - non-listed diseases
 - veterinary services
 - livestock populations
 - human cases of zoonoses

surveillance and monitoring

Animal health status

- **Veterinary services need to be able to substantiate reports on their animal health situation by sound surveillance programmes**
 - essential to safe trade in animals and animal products
- **A national epidemiological system should incorporate**
 - surveillance and monitoring for significant pathogens
 - descriptions of host population characteristics
 - environmental assessment

Aims of surveillance

- **In general, surveillance is aimed at:**
 - demonstrating the absence of disease or infection
 - determining the occurrence or distribution of disease or infection
 - detecting as early as possible exotic or emerging diseases
- **Type of surveillance depends on outputs needed to support decision-making**

Aims of surveillance

- **Animal health surveillance is essential for:**
 - detection of diseases
 - monitoring disease trends
 - controlling endemic and exotic diseases
 - supporting claims for freedom
 - providing data to support risk analyses
 - substantiating rationale for health measures
- **Code guidelines may be applied to all diseases and are designed to assist with the development of surveillance methodologies**

OIE Web site – information on:

- **Early warning notices**
- **Weekly Disease Information**
- **OIE International Standards**
- **Information on animal diseases and zoonoses**



Thank you very much!

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