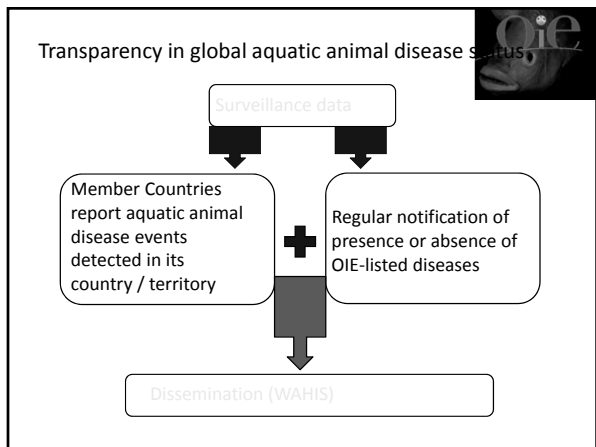


Objectives of surveillance:

- a) demonstrating the absence of infection for selected diseases to facilitate international trade
- b) identifying occurrence of disease or infection events, and epidemiological situations, requiring notification / reporting to OIE as listed in Article 1.1.3 of *Aquatic Code*
- c) Determining occurrence or distribution of endemic disease, including changes to incidence or prevalence (or its contributing factors), to provide:
 - i) information for domestic disease control programmes
 - ii) relevant disease occurrence information to be used by trading partners for qualitative and quantitative risk assessment



Evaluation of its aquatic animal disease status

Members comply with provisions of Aquatic Code (Chapter 3.1) on quality and evaluation of Competent Authorities

Surveillance data complemented (when possible) by other sources of information

- scientific publications
- research data
- documented field observations
- other non-survey data

Transparency in

- planning / execution of surveillance activities
- analysis and availability of data / information maintained (Chapter 1.1, Aquatic Code)

Distribution of Endemic Pathogen

- Surveillance contributes (on-going basis)
 - Evidence for assessing occurrence and distribution of disease or infection
 - in a particular country, zone or compartment
 - Information for domestic disease control programmes
 - Information to be used by trading partners for qualitative and quantitative risk assessment
 - Basis for required routine reports to OIE on the aquatic animal health situation in the country
 - In the absence of any surveillance for endemic diseases, confidence that trading partners will have in the national reports on the health status of a country, zone or compartment is reduced

Types of Surveillance

- Surveillance ranges from
 - simple passive systems
 - giving basic picture of disease situation
 - to large targeted surveillance programmes
 - providing accurate assessment of current level of occurrence of one or more diseases
 - This may be necessary in preparation for national eradication scheme for a particular disease and in monitoring the progress of the scheme after implementation

Surveillance to demonstrate freedom

- The objective of this kind of surveillance system is to contribute (on-going basis) evidence to demonstrate freedom from disease
 - in a particular country, zone or compartment
 - with a known confidence and
 - reference to a pre-determined design prevalence (the assumed level of infection if the population is infected) and diagnostic test characteristics
 - Level of confidence and design prevalence will depend on the testing situation, disease and host population characteristics and on resources available


Pathogen freedom

- self-declaration of freedom from a specific disease, a country should base this on sound and transparent surveillance evidence
 - to instil confidence in trading partners concerned about risk of importing that disease into its territory via aquatic animals and their products

Confidence

- In the context of demonstrating freedom from a disease or infection, confidence is
 - probability that type of surveillance applied would detect the presence of infection if the population were infected
 - equivalent to the sensitivity of the surveillance system

Article 1.4.6 Pathways for declaration of freedom from disease

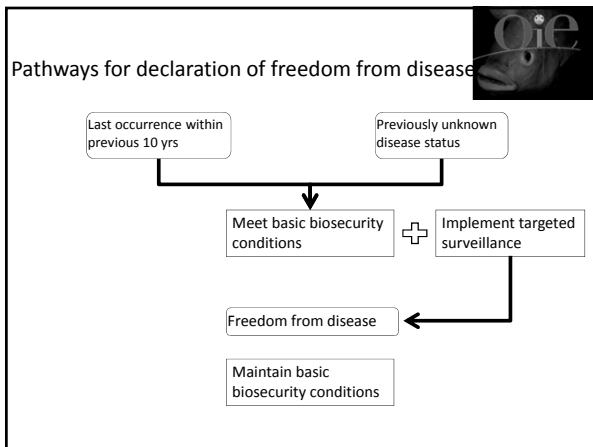
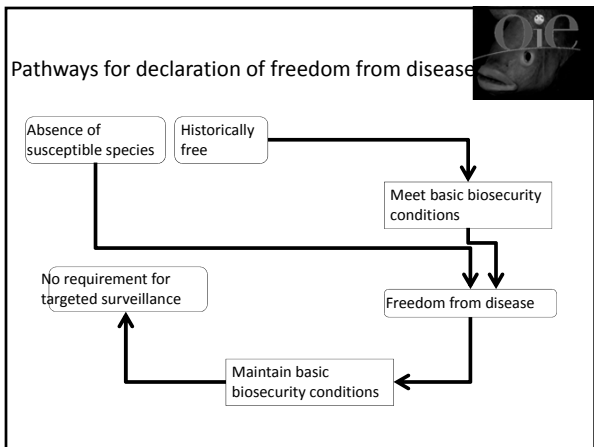


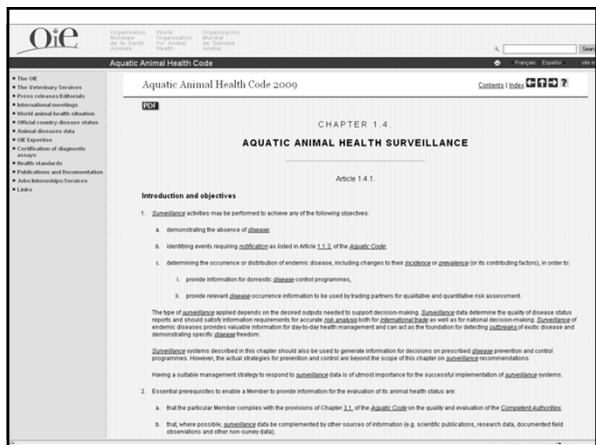
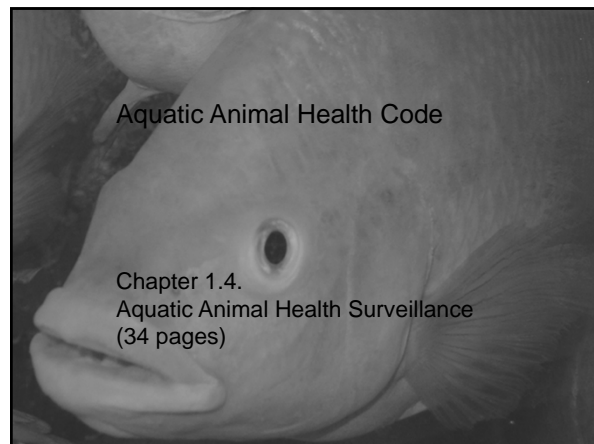
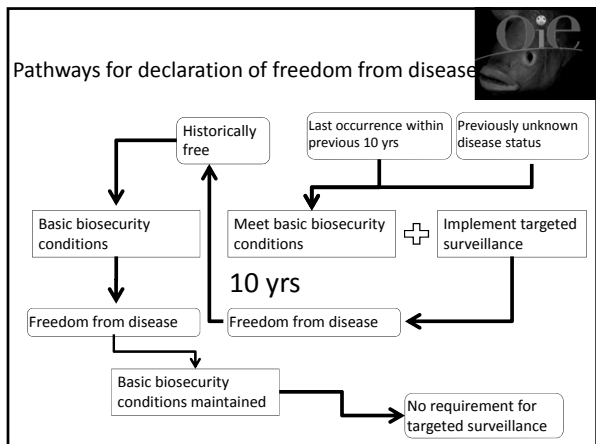
Absence of susceptible species Historically free

Substantiated occurrence never reported or in scientific literature
OR
Disease not occurred for 10 yrs AND agents likely to produce identifiable clinical signs in observable susceptible animals

Susceptible species listed in Aquatic Manual or scientific literature

Freedom from disease





- Aquatic Code Chapter 1.4 contents:
- Introduction and objectives
 - Principles of surveillance
 - Critical elements of surveillance
 - Population based surveys
 - Non-random data sources used in surveillance

- Aquatic Code Chapter 1.4 contents:
- Pathways to demonstrate freedom from disease
 - Maintenance of disease free status
 - Design of surveillance programmes to demonstrate freedom from disease
 - Specific requirements for complex non-survey data sources for freedom from disease
 - Surveillance for distribution and occurrence of disease
 - Examples of surveillance programmes

New OIE publication

- **Guide for Aquatic Animal Health Surveillance**

Prepared by:

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- Barry Hill

Published December 2009.

AIM: not to have salmon focus

The cover of the 'Guide for Aquatic Animal Health Surveillance' features a collage of aquatic animal images, including fish and shellfish, against a dark background. The OIE logo is visible in the bottom right corner.

Guide for Aquatic Animal Health Surveillance

- discusses various methodologies aimed at providing that evidence
- from passive surveillance systems for basic level of confidence to
- highly structured targeted surveillance programmes
- supported by robust statistical considerations
- designed to achieve the utmost levels of confidence

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