



Seminar for OIE National Focal Points for Aquatic Animals,
20-22 March, 2012
Presented by Dr. Gillian Mylrea



Overview of the tools pertaining the quality of Aquatic Animal Health Services (AAHS)

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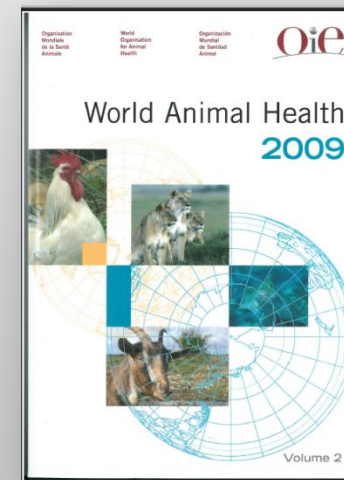
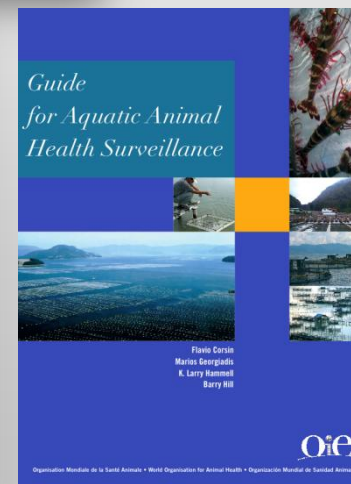
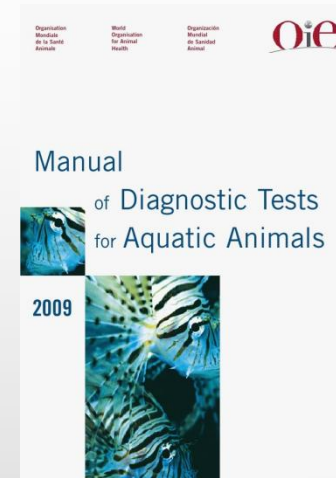
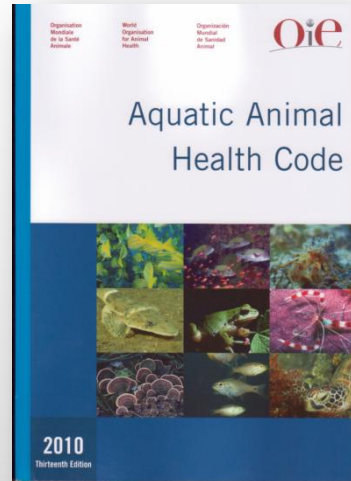
What tools and services can OIE provide ?



1. Reference Laboratories
2. Collaborating Centres
3. Twinning programme
4. Aquatic Commission
5. *Ad-hoc* Groups
6. Conferences
7. General Sessions
8. WAHIS and WAHID
8. Publications : *Aquatic Code and Manual*
9. Publications : S&TR
10. Publications : Factsheets
11. Publications : Bulletin
12. OIE website
13. Expert missions
14. **PVS pathway**



Publications : OIE internationale



<http://web.oie.int/boutique>



Publications : OIE diseases fact sheets



Need more information?

Reference Experts:

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References:

- OIE Aquatic Animal Health Code (2009) Chapter 10.8 Infectious Salmon Anemia
- OIE Disease card Infectious Salmon Anemia
http://www.oie.int/disease/inf_salmon/inf_salmon/2015/02/2015_000
- OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals (2009) Chapter 2.1.9. http://www.oie.int/gov/verovet/manual_2009/219
- Tracking and the Spread of Infectious Salmon Anemia in Swedish Aquaculture
Alexander G. Möring,†
Kerstin J. Smith,† and
Kerstin M. Thagg*
Emerging Infectious Diseases
Vol 8 No 1, January 2002

Key Facts

- ISA is an emerging animal disease which appears only where salmon are raised in aquaculture.
- Spread of the disease is related to movement of fish and boats or waste from fish processing plants.
- The origin of ISA is not known, but it is likely an existing virus that adapted to a new host.

General Disease Information Sheets

General Disease Information Sheets

Infectious Salmon Anemia

What is Infectious Salmon Anemia?

Infectious salmon anemia (ISA) is a disease of farmed Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) caused by the orthomyxovirus infectious salmon anemia virus (ISAV), which is related to the viruses causing influenza. ISA causes anemia (as the name suggests), lethargy, and poor health and can result in significant mortality.

ISAV has been identified in healthy salmon in the wild, and other members of the salmon family (trout and Arctic Char) can also be infected by the virus, but disease outbreaks have only been seen in farmed Atlantic salmon.

ISA is a disease listed in the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Code (2009) and countries are obligated to report incidences of the disease to the OIE according to Chapter 1.1 of the code.




<http://www.oie.int/en/for-the-media/>




Publications : OIE regional





Organisation Mondiale de la Santé Animale / World Organisation for Animal Health / Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal





OIE international standards, a lever for growth in the fisheries and aquaculture sector in Southern Africa
Maputo, Mozambique, 10-12 June 2008




 **Regional Seminar** funded by the OIE and the European Development Fund 


Organisation Mondiale de la Santé Animale / World Organisation for Animal Health / Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal

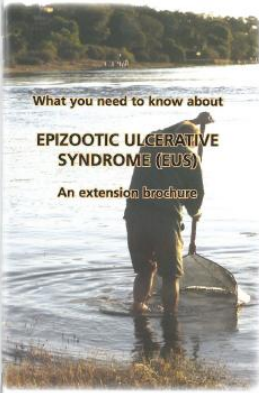


REGIONAL TRAINING SEMINAR
for OIE focal points on aquatic animal diseases in Africa
Swakopmund, Namibia, 15 - 19 June 2010


OIE Sub-Regional Representation for Southern Africa
Gaborone, Botswana



 **Regional Information Seminar** funded by the OIE and the European Union (European Commission) under the DG SANCO 'Better Training for Safer Food' programme
June 2010



What you need to know about
EPIZOOTIC ULCERATIVE SYNDROME (EUS)
An extension brochure



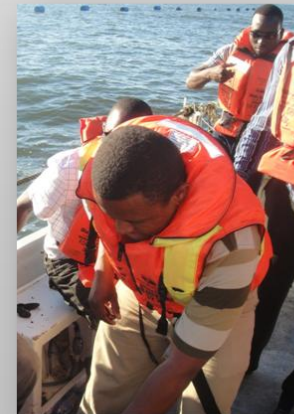
<http://www.rr-africa.oie.int/>



OIE Capacity-building activities for aquatic animals in Africa



1. **OIE International standards, a lever for growth in the aquaculture and fisheries sectors in Southern Africa (Maputo, Mozambique, June 2008)**
2. **OIE Training of aquatic animal diseases focal points on notifications using WAHIS (Lilongwe, Malawi, April 2009)**
3. **OIE Regional training of aquatic animal diseases focal points (Swakopmund, Namibia, July 2010)**
4. **OIE Training of aquatic animal diseases focal points on notifications using WAHIS (Gaborone, Botswana, August 2010)**
5. **OIE Training course on diseases of finfish for SADC focal points (Grahamstown, South Africa, September 2011).**







Performance of Veterinary Services

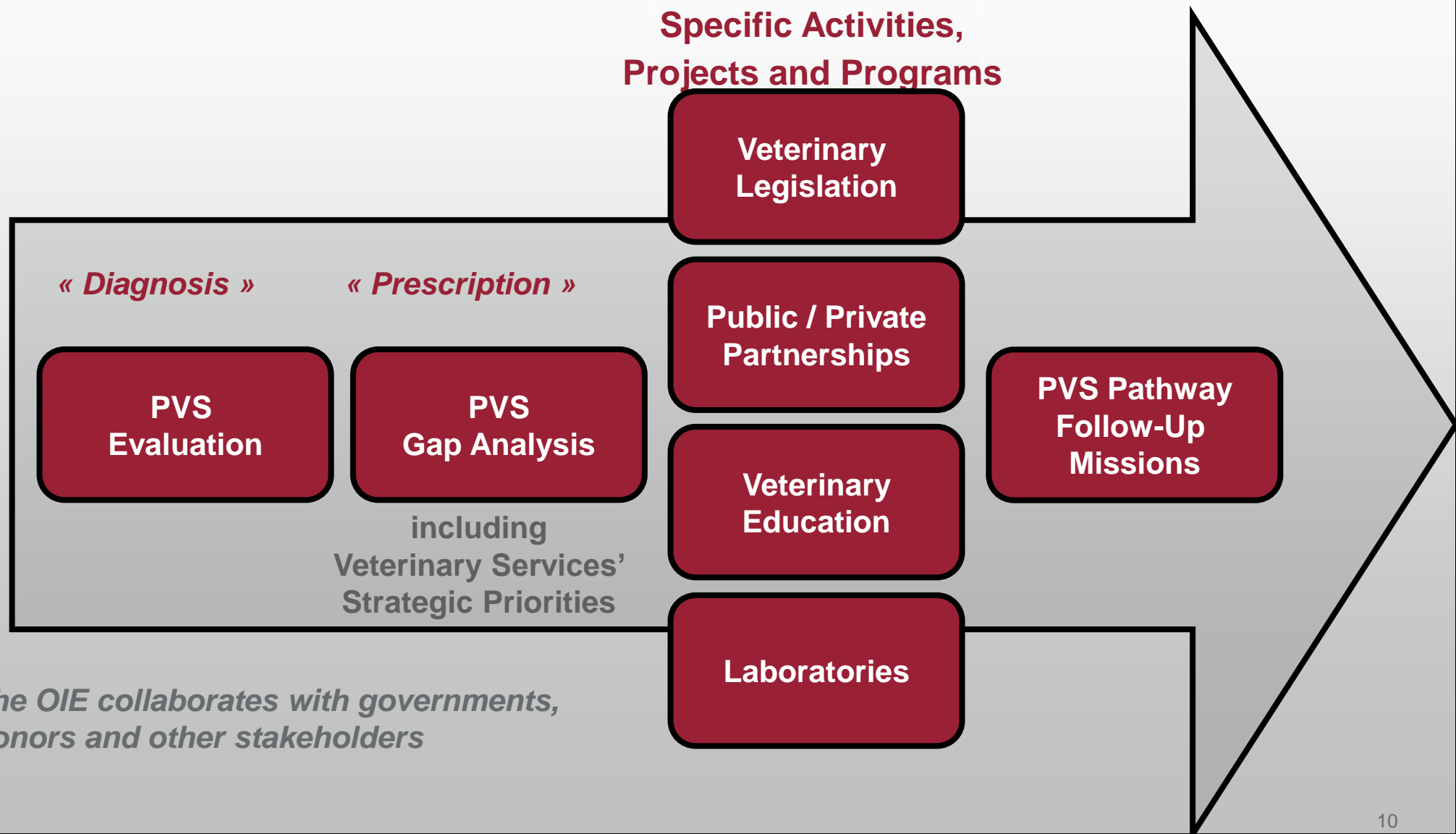




The OIE PVS Pathway



« *Treatment* »
Capacity Building,
Specific Activities,
Projects and Programs



« *Diagnosis* »

« *Prescription* »

**PVS
Evaluation**

**PVS
Gap Analysis**

including
Veterinary Services'
Strategic Priorities

**Veterinary
Legislation**

**Public / Private
Partnerships**

**Veterinary
Education**

Laboratories

**PVS Pathway
Follow-Up
Missions**

*The OIE collaborates with governments,
donors and other stakeholders*



- 1. Initial PVS evaluation**
- 2. PVS Gap Analysis**
- 3. Investment programmes**
- 4. PVS follow-up evaluations**



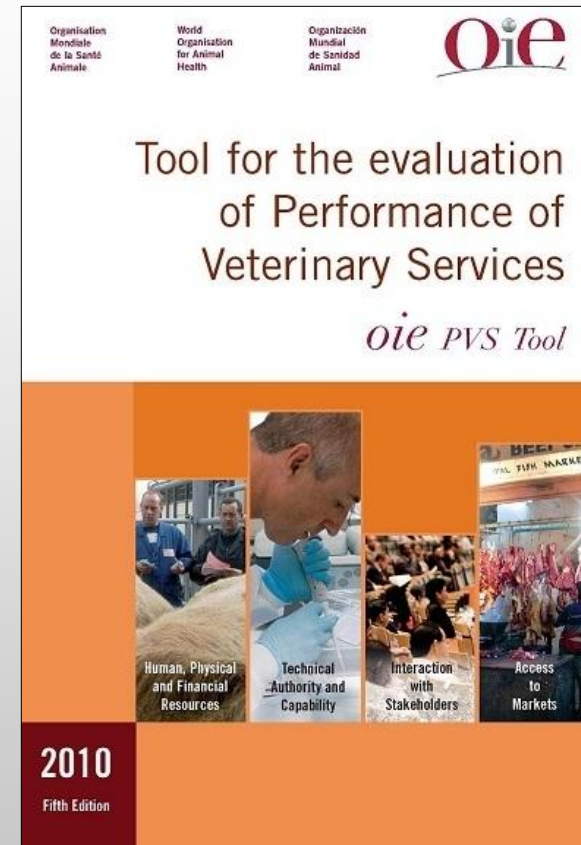
- 1. Initial PVS evaluation**
2. PVS Gap Analysis
3. Investment programmes
4. PVS follow-up evaluations



The PVS Evaluation



- is designed to assist VS to establish their current level of performance
- to identify gaps and weaknesses in their ability to comply with OIE international standards
- to form a shared vision with stakeholders (including the private sector) and
- to establish priorities and carry out strategic initiatives.



A tool for Good Governance of Veterinary Services

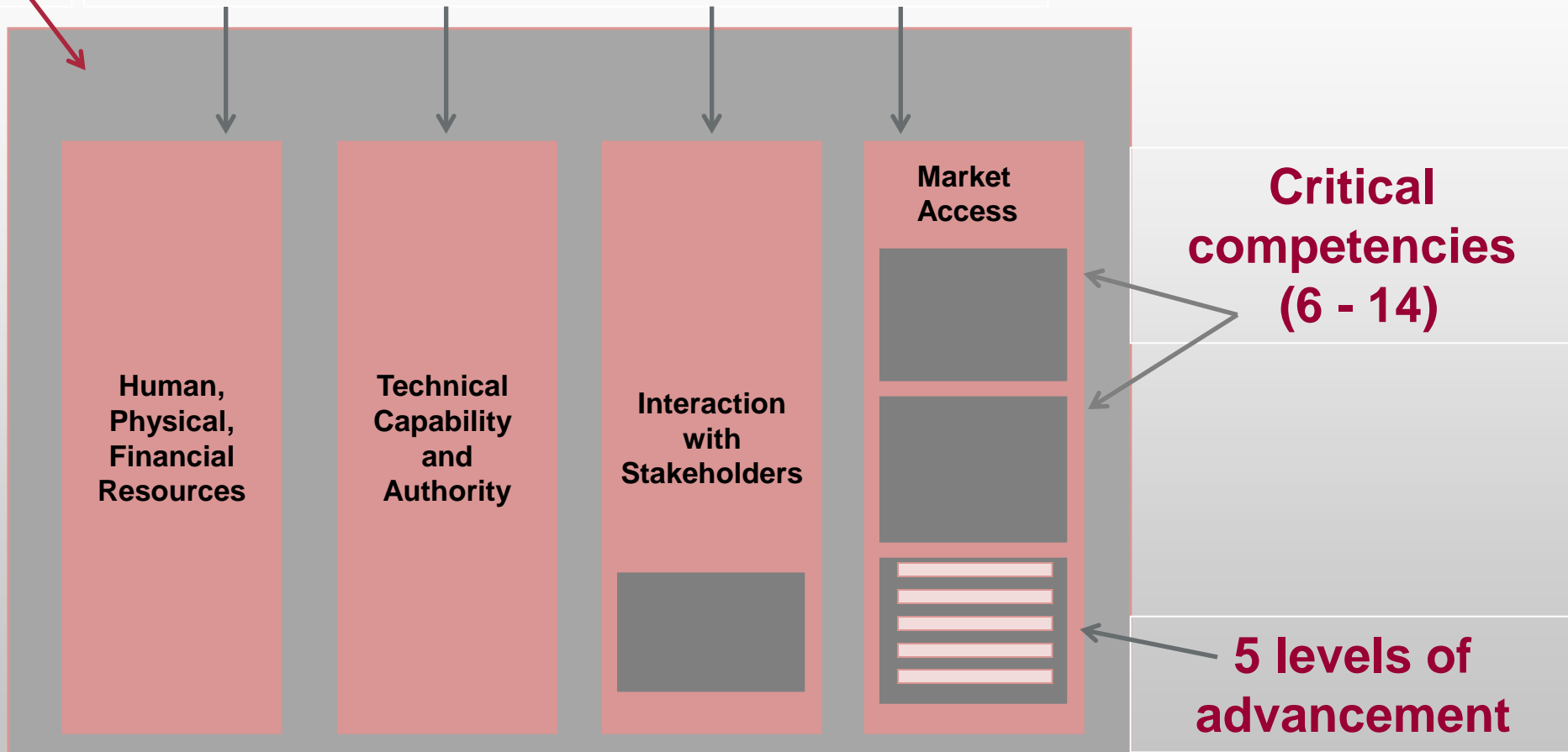


PVS Tool



PVS

4 fundamental components



Critical competencies (6 - 14)

5 levels of advancement



FC. Human. Physical and Financial Resources

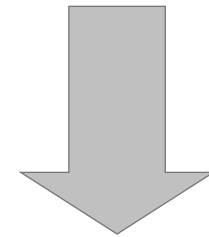


Critical Competency I-3 Continuing education (CE)	Levels of advancement
<p>The capability of the VS to maintain and improve the competence of their personnel in terms of relevant information and understanding; measured in terms of the implementation of a relevant training programme.</p> <p>Continuing education includes Continuous Professional Development (CPD) for veterinary, professional and technical personnel.</p>	1. The VS have no access to continuing veterinary, professional or technical CE.
	2. The VS have access to CE (internal and/or external programmes) on an irregular basis but it does not take into account needs, or new information or understanding.
	3. The VS have access to CE that is reviewed annually and updated as necessary, but it is implemented only for some categories of the relevant personnel.
	4. The VS have access to CE that is reviewed annually and updated as necessary, and it is implemented for all categories of the relevant personnel.
	5. The VS have up-to-date CE that is implemented for all relevant personnel and is submitted to periodic evaluation of effectiveness.

OIE PVS Tool: Levels of Advancement

- > 5 levels of advancement **(qualitative)** for each critical competency
- > A higher level assumes compliance with all preceding levels

Advancement Level 1
no compliance



Advancement Level 5
full compliance with OIE standards



FC: Technical authority and capability

Critical competencies:

- Laboratory disease diagnosis
- Laboratory quality assurance
- Risk analysis
- Quarantine and border security
- Epidemiological surveillance
- Early detection and emergency response
- Prevention, control and eradication of diseases
- Veterinary public health and food safety
- Veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals
- Residue control
- Emerging issues
- Technical innovation





Quarantine and border security

- A. Definition : *The authority and capability of the VS to prevent the entry and spread of diseases and other hazards of animals and animal products.*





Critical com

The Veterinary Service cannot apply any type of quarantine and border security procedures for animals or animal products with their neighbouring countries or trading partners

Quarantine and border security

- Level 1
- Level 2
- Level 3
- Level 4
- Level 5

The VS can establish and apply quarantine or border security procedures; however, these are generally based, neither on international standards, nor on a risk analysis.

The VS can establish and apply quarantine or border security procedures based on international standards, but the procedures do not systematically address illegal activities relating to the import of animals / animal products.

The VS can establish and apply quarantine or border security procedures which systematically address legal pathways and illegal activities.

The VS work with their neighbouring countries and trading partners to establish , apply and audit quarantine and border security procedures which systematically address all risks identified.





1. Initial PVS evaluation
- 2. PVS Gap Analysis**
3. Investment programmes
4. PVS follow-up evaluations

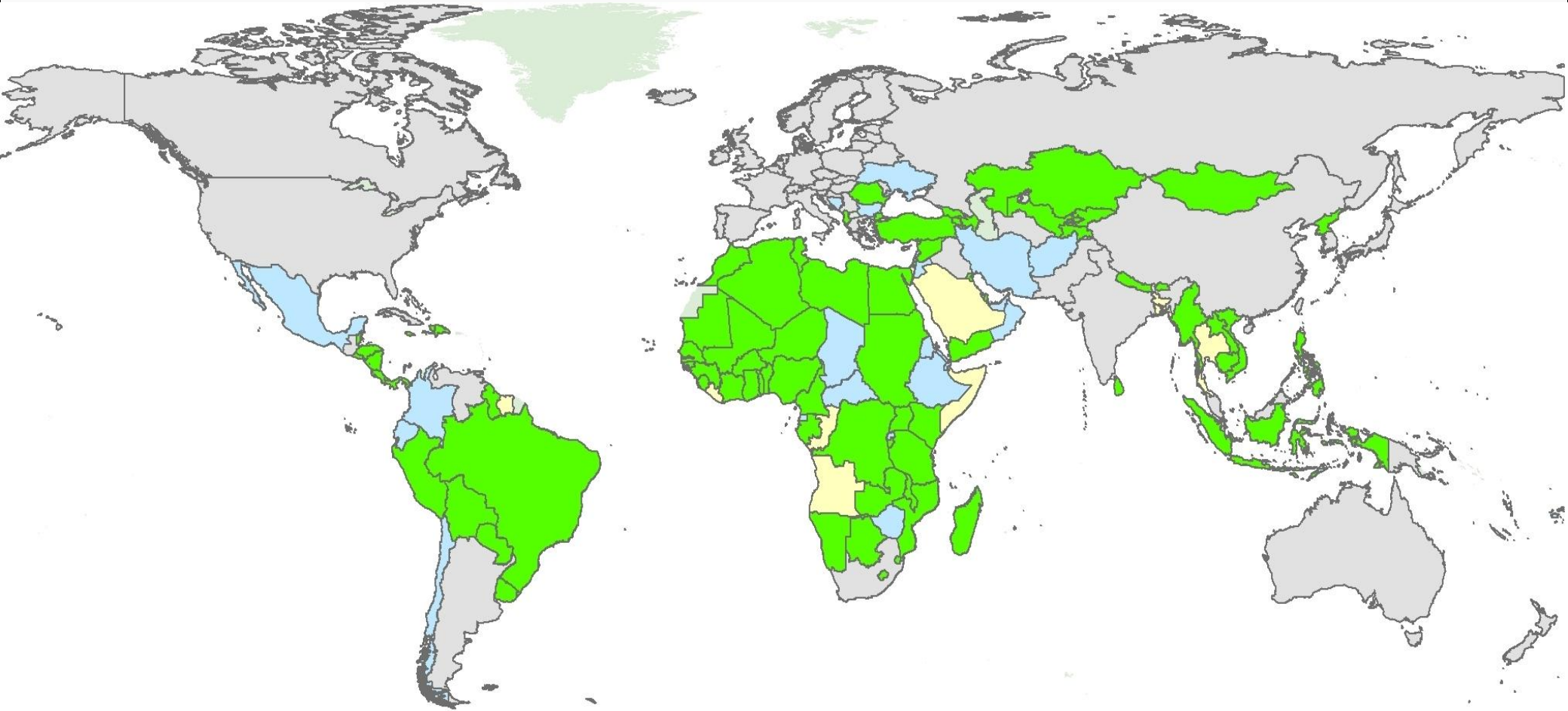




1. Initial PVS evaluation
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Progress (global programme) : PVS Evaluation of Veterinary Services



Missions requests

Mission completed

Reports Available

29/08/2011

A large school of salmon swimming in clear blue water. The fish are densely packed and moving in a coordinated pattern. The water is a deep, clear blue, and the fish have a silvery, iridescent sheen. The text is overlaid in the center of the image.

**The OIE PVS Tool and
Aquatic Animal Health
Services (AAHS)**



Why include AAHS in OIE PVS activities ?



- Aquatic animal health has been part of the OIE mandate for over 50 years.
- Aquatic animal production based on aquaculture is growing exponentially, and has during the past 5 -10 years already surpassed catch-fisheries measured in volume in many countries world-wide.
- Aquatic animal production from aquaculture represents an essential asset to the income of developing and in-transition countries world wide.



Why include AAHS in OIE PVS activities ?



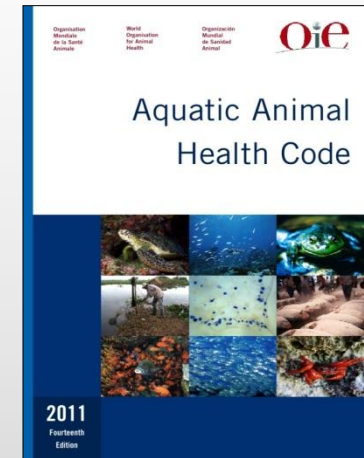
- Aquatic animal health is a relatively new veterinary field and therefore new and emerging diseases are being discovered at a very rapid rate (approx. 30 shrimp diseases during just 30 years!).
- Good management of aquatic animal health requires a competent AAHS.
- OIE considers the strengthening of both aquatic animal health services and classical veterinary services as a global priority.



What has been done so far ?



- Legal basis text added to *Aquatic Health Code* (Ch. 3.1. Quality of AAHS)



- Some aquatic animal health veterinarians have passed the OIE PVS evaluator course



Conducting a PVS 'aquatic' mission

- > Multidisciplinary teams (from both terrestrial and aquatic fields);
- > At least some of the evaluators must have a good understanding of aquatic production systems;
- > *Aquatic Code* is the point of reference.



Photo: K. Bar-Yaacov



Testing, testing...

- A Pilot PVS evaluation of a Member's AAHS was conducted in Nov 2009 (Vietnam)
- A new PVS Tool for AAHS was developed based on the experiences gained...
- Contents essentially unchanged from Terrestrial version, but includes adjustment of some Critical Competencies, references to the *Aquatic Code*, AAHS, and *Aquatic Code* definitions.





The way forward



- > The OIE will continue to develop the modified OIE-PVS Tool, addressing differences, and developing specific indicators;
- > Advocate for good aquatic animal health governance as the only sustainable basis to enable aquatic production to reach its potential goals;



Swimming, swimming...

- **Members are encouraged to request PVS evaluations of their *Aquatic Animal Health Services*.**
- **Mozambique and the Seychelles completed PVS evaluations.**
- **OIE to train more evaluators experienced in aquatic animal health.**
- **OIE to work with funding institutions to require results of OIE PVS be applied to aquatic animal health services before projects receive new funds.**





Oie



Pictures courtesy of :

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