



Organization World Organization
Mandate de la Santé Organisation Mondiale
Animale pour l'Animal de Santé Animale

Transparency: The OIE's Notification System

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Workshop for OIE National Focal Points for Wildlife

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1. OIE's list of diseases
2. Notification procedures
3. World Animal Health Information Systems
4. Main functional improvements to be implemented in WAHIS 2.0

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INTRODUCTION

General mandate of the OIE:
to improve animal health worldwide

1st OIE historical objective



To ensure transparency in the global animal disease situation including zoonoses



Obligation for notification

By deciding to join the OIE, a Member agrees to fulfil its international commitment to notify to the OIE as laid down in the Chapter 1.1. of the OIE's Codes ("Notification and Epidemiological Information")



Meaning of 'Notification'

The procedure by which:

- the Veterinary Authority informs OIE Headquarters
- OIE Headquarters informs Veterinary Authority,

of the suspicion or confirmation of an outbreak of disease or other epidemiological event, according to the provisions of the OIE's Codes.



OIE's World Animal Health Information System



A monitoring system

to be transparent on the regular animal health situation in each member country or territory

- Six monthly reports
- Annual report



An early warning system

to inform the other Members on an exceptional event that is occurring in a country or a territory

- Immediate notification report
- Follow-up reports

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Notifiable diseases to the OIE: the OIE's single list of diseases



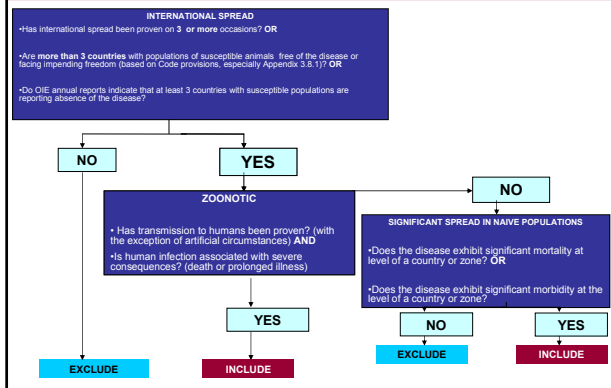
Criteria for listing diseases (infections):

- Capacity for international spread
- Capacity for significant spread within naïve populations
- Zoonotic potential
- Emerging disease

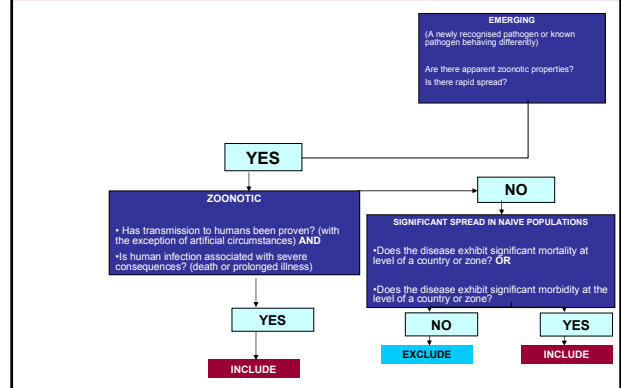


Similar criteria apply

Decision Tree



Decision Tree



OIE's list of diseases

Article 1.2.3.
 The following diseases are included in the OIE List:

1. The following diseases are included within the category of multiple species diseases:
 - Anthrax
 - Avian influenza
 - Bluetongue
 - Brucellosis (Brucella abortus)
 - Brucellosis (Brucella melitensis)
 - Brucellosis (Brucella abortus)
 - Classical swine fever
 - Eastern equine encephalomyelitis
 - Epizootic haemorrhagic disease
 - Equine encephalomyelitis (Eastern)
 - Foot and mouth disease
 - Hantavirus

CHAPTER 1.2.3.
DISEASES LISTED BY THE OIE

Article 1.2.3.1.
 The following diseases of fish are listed by the OIE:

- Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis
- Infectious haematopoietic necrosis
- Spring viraemia of carp
- Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia
- Infectious salmon anaemia
- Epizootic ichthyoneuritis
- Crustacean viral haemorrhagic septicemia
- Red sea bass bacterial disease
- Kinship disease

In 2009 : 93 diseases
 26 multi species, 14 cattle, 11 sheep/goat, 11 equine, 7 swine, 14 avian, 2 lagomorph, 6 bee, 2 others

In 2009 : 25 diseases
 9 fish, 7, molluscs, 7 crustaceans, 2 amphibians

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OIE's World Animal Health Information Systems

- 1 **Immediate notification** of disease, infection or unusual epidemiological events
- 2 **Weekly reports**: Follow-ups to the immediate notification
- 3 **Final report**:
 - if the outbreaks have ended
 - if the situation becomes endemic



- 4 **Six-monthly report**
- 5 **Annual report**



Reasons for immediate notification within 24 hours

Chapter 1.1, Article 1.1.3 of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code and the (2009) Aquatic Animal Health Code (2009)

1. The **first occurrence of a listed disease and/or infection** in a country or zone/compartment
2. The **re-occurrence of a listed disease or infection** in a country or zone/ compartment following a report declaring previous outbreak(s) eradicated
3. For diseases listed by the OIE, if the disease has occurred in a **new host species**

Reasons for immediate notification within 24 hours

4. For diseases listed by the OIE, if the disease has occurred with a **new pathogen strain or in a new disease manifestation**
5. For diseases listed by the OIE if the disease has a newly recognised **zoonotic potential**
6. For **disease not listed by the OIE**, if there is a case of a **emerging disease or pathogenic agent** should there be findings that are of epidemiological significance to other countries.



Concepts taken into account in WAHIS early warning system

- Clearly address the concept of **infection** without necessarily having clinical expression of the disease
- Take clearly into account **changes in epidemiological situations** regarding diseases within a country or a zone/compartment
- Better address the problem of **emerging diseases**

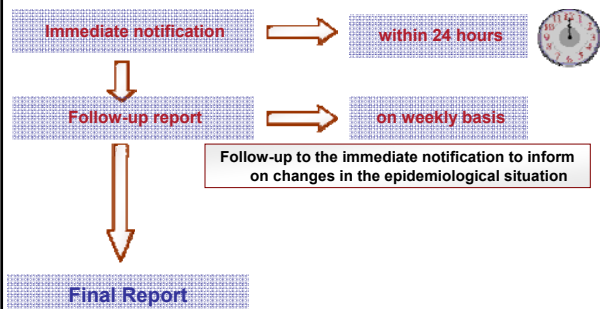
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 - a. Early warning system
 - b. Monitoring system
 - c. Tracking activities
- D. Main functional improvements to be implemented in WAHIS 2.0

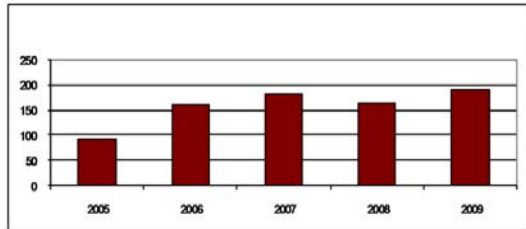
Conclusion

OIE's early warning system



OIE's early warning system

Results since the launch of the new notification system
(Number of immediate notifications by year)



OIE

OIE's monitoring system

Six-monthly Report

on the **absence or presence** of listed diseases

Part 1: Qualitative information

- ☞ disease **occurrence**,
- ☞ **control, prophylaxis and prevention measures**,
- ☞ **indication of the type of report to use** to notify diseases or infections/infestations present in the country
(=> part 2)

OIE's monitoring system

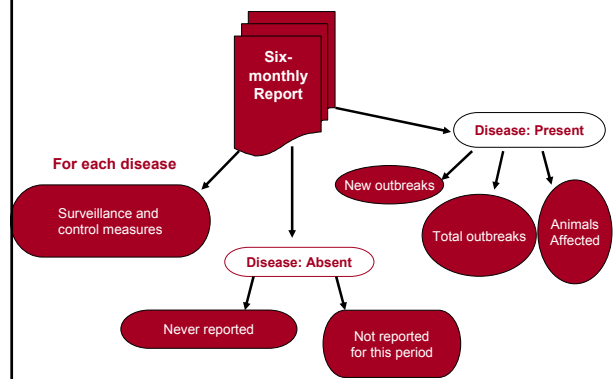
Six-monthly Report

Part 2: Quantitative information

- Template 1:** By lowest level Administrative Division and by Month
- Template 2:** For the whole Country by Month
- Template 3:** By lowest level Administrative Division for the six months period
- Template 4:** For the whole Country for the six months period

recommended by the OIE

Six-monthly Report - summary



OIE's monitoring system

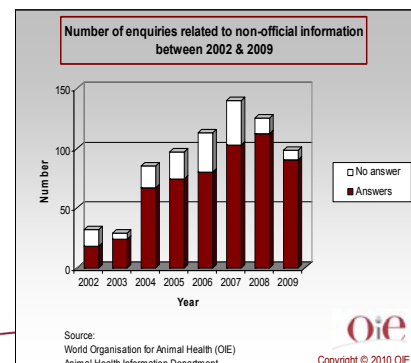
Annual report

- Information on **non OIE-listed diseases**
- Information on **Vet. Services' staff**
- **National Reference Laboratories**
- **Livestock census**
(by lowest level administrative division, etc.)
- **Zoonoses** (human cases)
- Production of **vaccines**

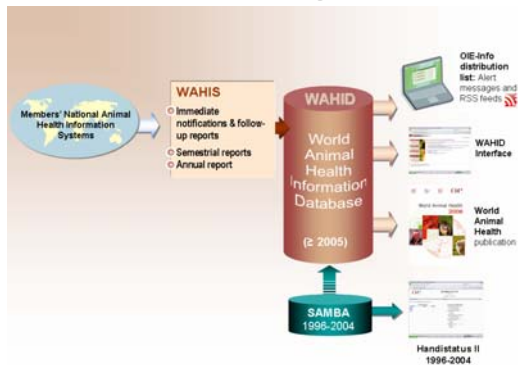
Annual questionnaire in collaboration with **FAO and WHO**

OIE's Tracking Activities

- Active search of information of unofficial sources
- Verify with OIE Delegates
- Support transparency and the efficiency of the OIE notification system

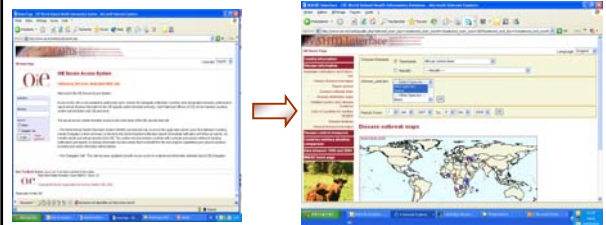


WAHIS: OIE's World Animal Health Information System



World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS)

World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS) and its interface WAHID.



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WAHIS – WAHID improvements already implemented

- Has regularly been improved
- 2008: outbreaks map distinguished domestic and wild species. And then each species
- 2009: distinction between disease occurrence codes when relevant of domestic and wild species



Improvements in 2010-WAHIS 2

- I. To generate two completely separate six-monthly reports one for terrestrial and one for aquatic animals
- II. Improvement of the management of periodicity of reporting diseases within the six-monthly period (for an ongoing six-month period): send monthly information for a selected number of diseases
- III. List of wild species (Latin and common names) for each disease depending on the susceptible species and their geographic distribution). Available for immediate notification / follow-up reports and six-monthly reports.

Improvements in 2010-WAHIS 2

Two completely separate six-monthly reports

One for



Terrestrial animals

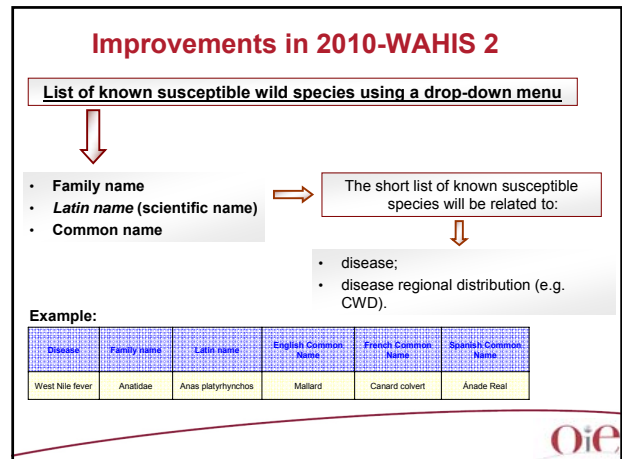
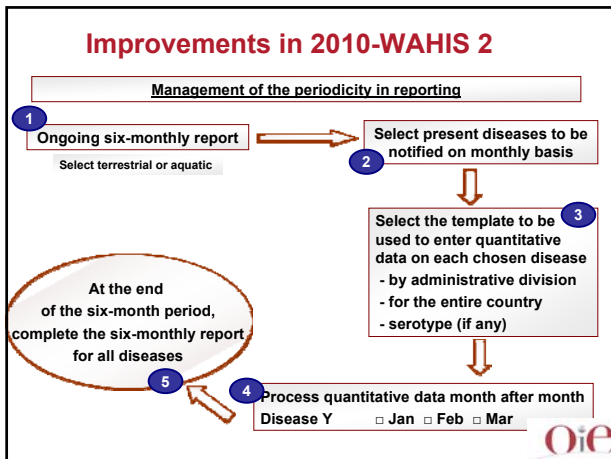
One for



Aquatic animals

The OIE will receive from a given year 4 six-monthly reports
(2 for terrestrial animals and 2 for aquatic animals)






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Conclusion: Transparency & competence




The quality of the information provided to the OIE

- reflects the **degree of knowledge of the animal health situation** in the country
- is an important factor in the **evaluation of Vet. Services.**

Disease control cannot be done properly, nationally and regionally without **accurate** and **reliable epidemiologic data**

Conclusion: Transparency & honesty

Once a country's epidemiological data loses **credibility**, especially for trade, it is difficult and time-consuming to recover.



Conclusion: Transparency: key factors

- ▶ Independence of Veterinary Services
- ▶ Clear understanding of the beneficial effects of transparency
- ▶ Appropriate infrastructure (laboratories, systems of communication, ...)
- ▶ Sufficient human resources within Veterinary Services (staff, qualification, territorial meshing...)
- ▶ Good knowledge of the animal health situation in the country and transparent sharing of this information
- ▶ Good knowledge and understanding of the OIE's standards and notification procedures
- ▶ Good collaboration between Veterinary Services and other relevant national authorities


QUALITY OF VETERINARY SERVICES

Thank you for your attention



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