



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

WORLD ANIMAL HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEM AND DATABASE (WAHIS & WAHID)

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 OIE



World Animal Health Information System
Système mondial d'information zoonitaire
Sistema Mundial de Información Zoonitaria



Animal Health Information
Information zoonitaire
Información Zoonitaria

Animal Health Information Department

INTRODUCTION





- Since 1924
- 175 Members
- Scientific network:
 - 187 OIE Reference Laboratories (in 36 countries)
 - 35 Collaborative Centres (in 20 countries)
- Objectives:
 - Transparency of the animal disease situation worldwide
 - Scientific information
 - International support to developing countries and the role played by Veterinary Services
 - Safety of international trade of animals and animal products
 - Food safety and animal welfare



LEGAL OBLIGATION OF MEMBERS

- Based on the commitment of OIE Members to notify to the OIE the main animal diseases, including zoonoses, as laid down in :


Chapter 1.1 of the OIE's Terrestrial Code and Chapter 1.1 of the OIE's Aquatic Code
 ("Notification of diseases and Epidemiological information").



ARTICLE 2 (terrestrial + aquatic codes)

Notification of diseases and Epidemiological information Chapter

"Countries shall make available to other countries, through the OIE, whatever **information is necessary** to **minimise the spread** of important animal **diseases** and thus assist in achieving better worldwide control of these diseases."



WHAT DOES NOTIFICATION MEAN?

Means the procedure by which:

- Veterinary Administration informs OIE Headquarters
- OIE Headquarters informs Veterinary Administrations

of the occurrence of a disease outbreak of or any other epidemiological event,

- according to the provisions of the OIE's Codes


Each Veterinary Administr.

→

OIE Headquarters

→

All Member Countries Veterinary Administrations



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
- Arsenic's disease
- Bioterrorism
- Brucellosis (Brucella abortus)
- Brucellosis (Brucella melitensis)
- Brucellosis (Brucella maritima)
- Crimean Congo haemorrhagic fever
- Echinococcosis (hydatidosis)
- Epizootic haemorrhagic disease
- Epizootic meningoencephalitis (EPM)
- Foot and mouth disease
- Haemorrhagic septicaemia

CHAPTER 1.2.3.

DISEASES LISTED BY THE OIE

1. The following diseases are listed by the OIE, according to the nature of the listing as specific animal disease (see Article 1.2.2.1) or within the listing as emerging zoonotic animal disease (see Article 1.2.2.2):

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 haemorrhagic syndrome
- Crustacean (Crimped shell disease)
- Red sea bream bacterial disease
- Skin infections disease

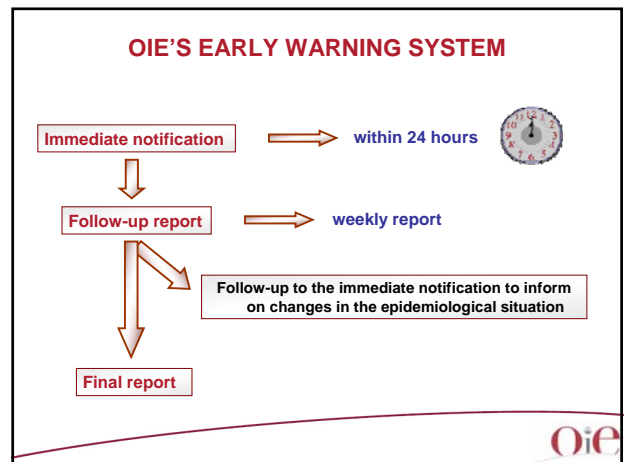
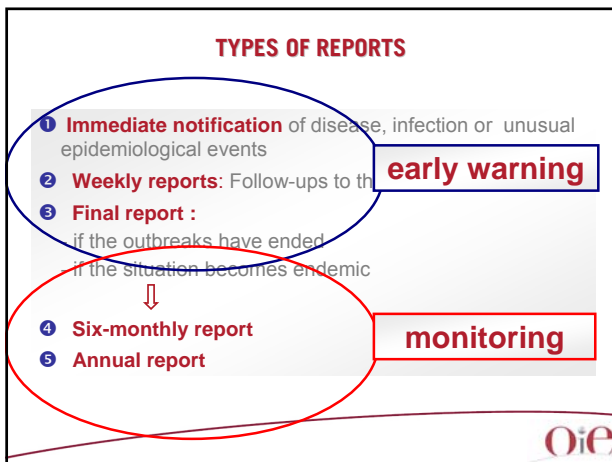
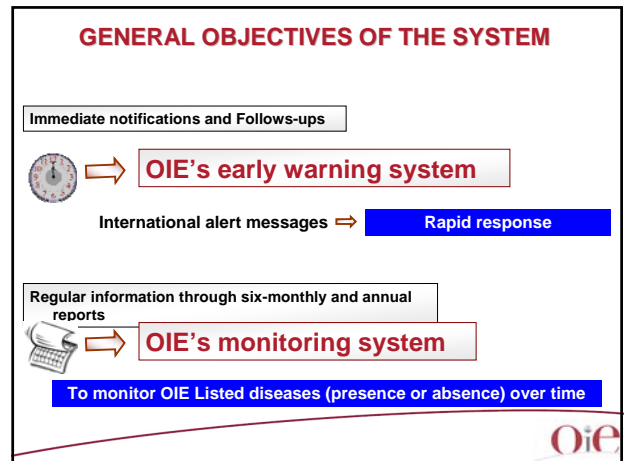
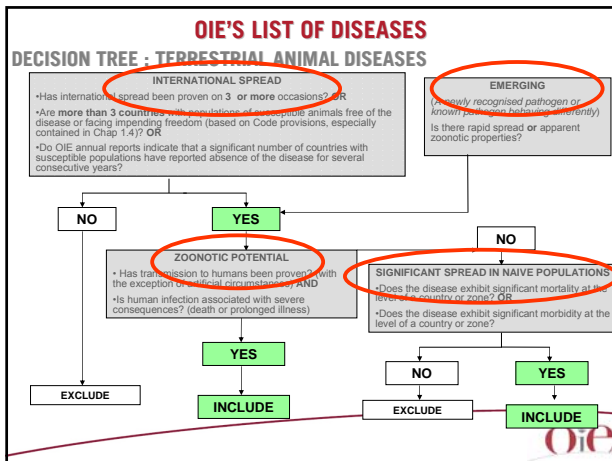
In 2009 : 93 diseases

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





REASONS FOR IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION – WITHIN 24 HOURS

- 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

REASONS FOR IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION – WITHIN 24 HOURS

- 3 - The first occurrence of a **new strain** of a pathogen of a **listed disease** in a country or zone/compartment
- 4 - A sudden and unexpected **increase in the distribution, incidence, morbidity or mortality** of a listed disease prevalent within country, a zone or a compartment

REASONS FOR IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION – WITHIN 24 HOURS

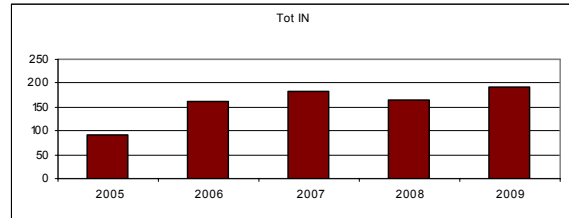


5 - Evidence of change in the epidemiology of a listed disease (e.g. host range, pathogenicity, strain of causative pathogen), in particular if there is a zoonotic impact.

6 - An emerging disease with significant morbidity / mortality or zoonotic potential



OIE IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATIONS



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 template to use to notify diseases or infections/infestations present in the country (=> part 2).



OIE's monitoring system

Six-monthly report



on the absence or presence of OIE listed diseases

Part 2: Quantitative information

- Template 1: By first administrative division and by month;
- Template 2: For the whole country by month;
- Template 3: By first administrative division for the six months period;
- Template 4: For the whole country for the six-months period.



OIE's monitoring system

Annual report



The sum of information of the two six-monthly reports of a given year

and:

- Non OIE-listed diseases;
- Human resources in Veterinary Services;
- National Reference Laboratories;
- Livestock census (by first administrative division);
- Zoonoses (human cases and deaths);
- Production of vaccines.



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WORLD ANIMAL HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEM WAHIS



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World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS)

WAHIS, is the new OIE's world animal health information system.

An access (login, password) is given to each Delegate. He/she has the possibility to create an access to his/her nominees.

Address:
www.oie.int/wahis



WAHIS online notification

- WAHIS
 - Provides countries with a simpler and quicker method of sending sanitary information => compliance with OIE international standards
 - Allows countries to benefit from the new capabilities put in place to produce essential and useful information without errors or delays
 - Countries' data benefit from the systems reliability and safety



World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS)

Access to WAHIS application allows users from Member Countries and Territories, namely Delegates or their nominees, to electronically submit notification reports:

- immediate notifications
- follow-up reports
- six-monthly reports
- annual reports



WAHIS – first steps

Welcome

Before using the OIE World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS), there are a number of important configuration options that must be completed for your country. This need only be performed once, but if any of the parameters change in future, you can always update them at any time from the main menu of the system.

User Parameters

This section allows you to set up your contact details and setting up other authorised users of WAHIS

One of the most important functions of OIE and WAHIS is to inform member countries of important disease events. To achieve this, it is essential that we have up-to-date contact details for all delegates and CIVOs.

You can also set up user accounts which allow authorised members of your staff to access the system on your behalf. Management of these accounts is your responsibility, but it is important that each person using the system has their own account (never allow anybody else to log in with your (or anybody else's) username and password). You can authorise users to enter and submit information on only terrestrial animals, only aquatic animals or both, and also specify which types of reports they are authorised to submit (immediate notifications, six-monthly reports and annual questionnaires).

Country Parameters

Setting up country default values

Each country is different. This section allows you to set up parameters so that the system will function in a way that makes sense for your country.

Administrative Subdivisions

Editing the list of administrative subdivisions used for disease reporting

In the reports, the geographical location of the outbreak(s) should be specified. This system uses a combination of on-line interactive maps to determine the coordinates of a disease event, as well as named administrative subdivisions (such as states, provinces, districts etc.).

This system maintains a list of the names of first (and optionally second-) level administrative subdivisions for disease reporting. As the lists of administrative subdivisions change regularly, and it is often difficult to access information on the latest lists from outside a country, it is the delegate's or CIVO's responsibility to ensure that the list used for reporting to the OIE is kept up to date.

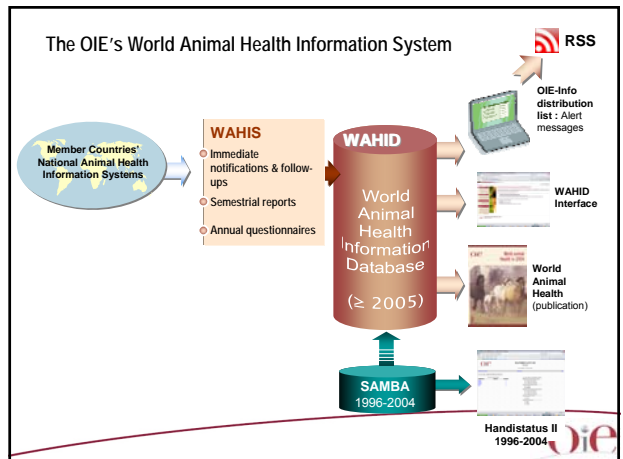
Administrative Subdivisions



WAHIS – first steps

| Alerts ID | Disease Name | Category | Date Created | Subject | Action |
|-----------|-------------------------|--|--------------|---|--------|
| 892 | not regarding a disease | Other | 28/02/2010 | 28/02/10 OIE Disease Information - Informaciones Sanitarias - Informaciones sanitarias | |
| 893 | Foot and mouth disease | Immediate Notification or Follow-up Report | 25/02/2010 | PER 25-02-10 OIE Alert - Alerta - Alerta - Newcastle disease - Maladie de Newcastle - Enfermedad de Newcastle | |
| 892 | Foot and mouth disease | Immediate Notification or Follow-up Report | 01/03/2010 | CHN 01-03-10 OIE Alert - Alerta - Alerta - Foot and mouth disease - Fiebre aftosa - Fiebre aftosa | |

The OIE's World Animal Health Information System





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WORLD ANIMAL HEALTH INFORMATION DATABASE

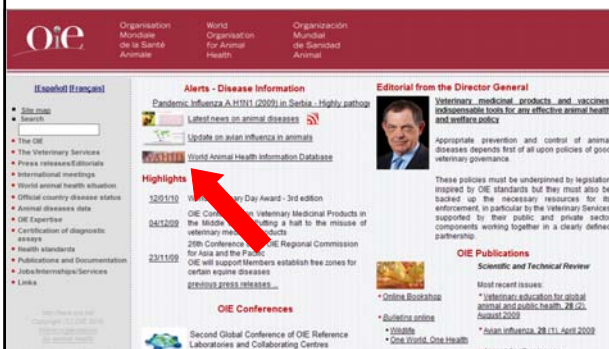


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WORLD ANIMAL HEALTH INFORMATION DATABASE (WAHID)

<http://www.oie.int/wahid>




The screenshot shows the website's navigation menu on the left, including 'Home', 'Search', 'The OIE', 'The Veterinary Services', 'Press releases/Editorials', 'International meetings', 'World animal health situation', 'Official country disease status', 'Animal diseases data', 'OIE Expertise', 'Certification of diagnostic diagnosis', 'Health standards', 'Publications and Documentation', 'Link/Relationships/Services', and 'Links'. The main content area features 'Alerts - Disease Information' with a red arrow pointing to 'World Animal Health Information Database', 'Highlights' with a red arrow pointing to 'World Animal Health Information Database', and 'OIE Conferences'.

WORLD ANIMAL HEALTH INFORMATION DATABASE (WAHID)




The screenshot shows the WAHID interface with a sidebar on the left and a main content area. The sidebar includes sections for 'Home', 'Search', 'The OIE', 'The Veterinary Services', 'Press releases/Editorials', 'International meetings', 'World animal health situation', 'Official country disease status', 'Animal diseases data', 'OIE Expertise', 'Certification of diagnostic diagnosis', 'Health standards', 'Publications and Documentation', 'Link/Relationships/Services', and 'Links'.

The WAHID Interface provides access to all data held within OIE's new World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS). It replaces and significantly extends the former web interface named Handistatus II System.




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A comprehensive range of information is available from:

- Immediate notifications and follow-up reports submitted by Member Countries in response to exceptional disease events occurring in these countries as well as follow-up reports about these events,
- Six-monthly reports describing the OIE-listed disease situations in each country
- Annual reports providing further background information on animal health, on laboratory and vaccine production facilities, etc.




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The international community can explore available information:

- by country (or group of countries),
- by disease,
- focusing on control measures, or
- comparing the animal health situation between two countries.



Country information: Animal Health Situation



The screenshot shows the 'Country information: Animal Health Situation' page. It features a dropdown menu for 'Country' with 'Paraguay' selected. Below the menu, there are sections for 'Country information', 'Disease control measures', 'Reported disease events', 'Animal health situation', and 'Veterinarians and paraveterinarians'. A red arrow points to the 'Country information' section.

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Country information: Animal Health Situation

Animal health situation

This page lists what diseases have been reported as present, absent or never reported for the selected country. It also provides the option to show diseases for which no information has been provided in a selected calendar year.

Current notifiable diseases: 4/9

The following table lists officially notifiable diseases in each country.

| Disease | Notifiable | Domestic | Wild | Status |
|---------------------------------|------------|---|------|----------------|
| Bluetongue | X | Confirmed infection (no clinical disease) | X | No information |
| Bovine anaplasmosis | X | Clinical Disease | X | No information |
| Bovine babesiosis | X | Clinical Disease | X | No information |
| Bovine tuberculosis | X | Clinical Disease | X | No information |
| Breast cancer (Bovine mastitis) | X | Clinical Disease | X | No information |
| Enzootic bovine leukosis | X | Clinical Disease | X | No information |

Disease information

World Animal Health Information Database (WAHID) Interface

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To start, select one of the headings on the left. You can then explore available information:

- by country (or group of countries),
- by disease,
- by control measures, or
- comparing the animal health situation between two countries.

Disease information

Disease information

This section provides information about specific diseases. Use the select box above to select the disease of interest, then click on any of the menu options on the left to view different types of information about that disease.

OIE keeps an archive of all immediate notifications and weekly reports in PDF format available for download. This section gives you access to immediate notifications, weekly reports, and OIE special reports containing information not normally contained within the other types of reports.

Report archive

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Disease outbreak maps

These maps indicate the location of disease outbreaks reported in immediate notifications and follow-up reports. As with the previous maps, you can zoom in to examine an area of outbreak in more detail. You can also call the available details about a given outbreak by clicking on the map.

Disease distribution maps

Dynamic maps showing the geographical spread of the national and sub-national level information is based on bi-monthly reports. These maps are interactive so you can see the global situation, then zoom in on a specific region, country or locality.

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Disease control measures

World Animal Health Information Database (WAHID) Interface

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- by control measures, or
- comparing the animal health situation between two countries.

Disease control measures

The screenshot shows the WAHID interface with the following details:

- Country:** Chile
- Disease:** Foot and mouth disease
- Year:** 2006
- Report:** Jan-Jun

| Country | Species | OR | M | Ta | OR | Ta | OR | Ta | OR | Ta | OR | Ta | OR | Ta | OR | Ta |
|---------|---------------|----|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Chile | Cattle | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Buffaloes | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Goats | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Carnivores | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sheep / goats | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Pigs | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Swine | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Wild species | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Publications

The image shows two covers of the journal 'World Animal Health'. The left cover is for the year 2007 and the right cover is for the year 2008. Both covers feature a globe and various images of animals.

Have you subscribed to the OIE-Info distribution list?

If not, you can do it from:
http://www.oie.int/eng/info/en_listserv.htm

“TRACKING”
 OIE's Active Search and Verification
 of non official Animal Disease Information

Animal Health Information Department

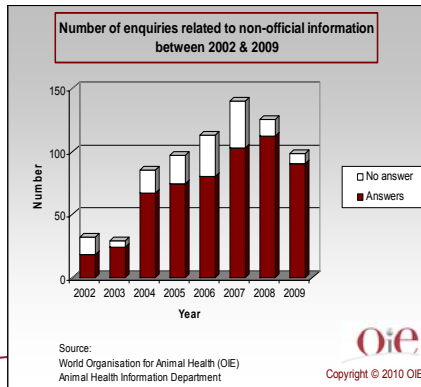
Mandate

In application of the DG's Work Programme adopted by the OIE International Committee during the 69th Assembly of Delegates (May 2001), the OIE Headquarters are authorised to question any Delegate of a Member Country or Territory regarding animal health incidents reported in the media (newspapers, scientific journals, ProMed, etc.)

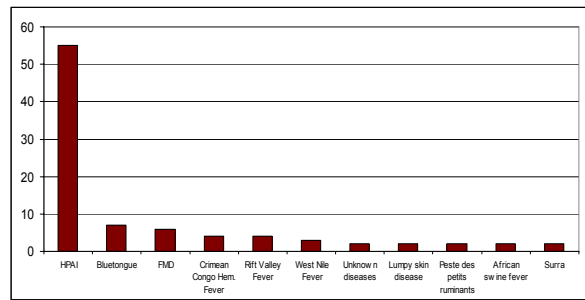
- ### “TRACKING”
- OIE's Active Search and Verification of non official Animal Disease Information
- Improve transparency of the animal health situation worldwide
 - Improve the efficiency of the OIE's Early Warning System for better animal disease awareness and preparedness

Tracking Activities

- Actively search unofficial sources
- Verify with OIE Delegates
- Improves Early Warning

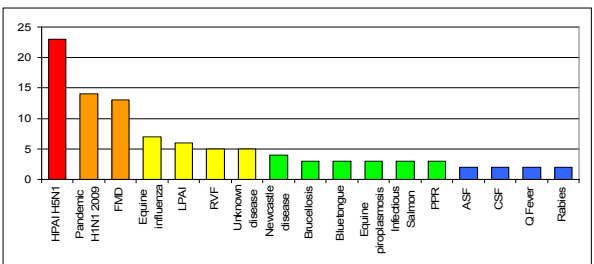


Distribution of the number of verification requests made by disease in 2008

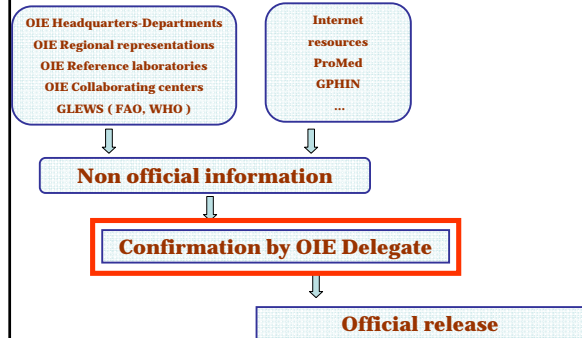


Number of tracked events by disease in 2009

- Total = 124
- Contact Delegate = 98



Main Steps of Active Search and Verification of non official Information



GLEWS

The Global Early Warning and Response System (GLEWS)

- **combines** and **coordinates** the alert and response mechanisms of OIE, FAO and WHO
- assists in **prediction, prevention** and **control** of animal disease threats, including zoonoses

Specific objectives of GLEWS

- Allow member countries to better prepare themselves to prevent incursion of animal diseases/infection and enable their rapid containment
- Improve the detection of exceptional epidemiological events at country level
- Increase timeliness and sensitivity of alerts
- **Improve transparency** among countries and compliance with reporting to OIE
- Improve field animal health information quality in near real time
- Improve national surveillance and monitoring systems and strengthen networks that include public health, medical and veterinary laboratories working with zoonotic pathogens.
- **Improve international preparedness** for animal and zoonotic epidemics and provide rapid, efficient and coordinated assistance to countries experiencing them.
- **Improve the capacity** of the three organizations for **early detection** of new emerging disease threats, including zoonoses
- Provide technical support to regions/nations on issues at the animal/human interface of outbreak control
- Improve integration of human and animal surveillance allowing for simultaneous recognition of disease occurrence across species



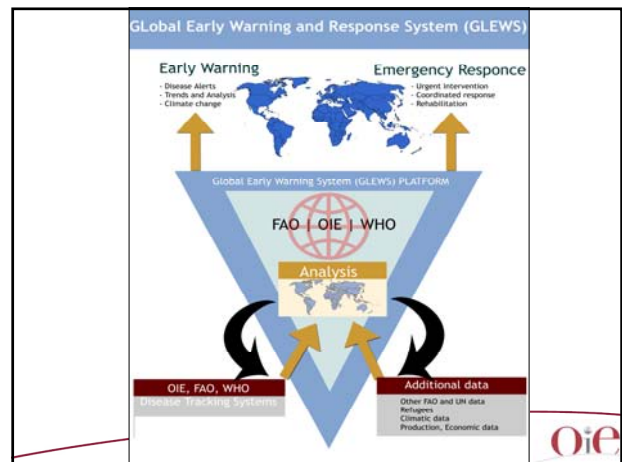
List of diseases of common interest (GLEWS)

- **Non zoonotic**
 - African Swine Fever (ASF)
 - Classical Swine Fever (CSF)
 - Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP)
 - Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)
 - Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR)
 - Rinderpest



List of diseases of common interest (GLEWS)

- **Zoonotic**
 - Anthrax
 - Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE)
 - Brucellosis (B. melitensis)
 - Crimean Congo Hemorrhagic Fever
 - Ebola Virus
 - Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI)
 - Japanese Encephalitis
 - Marburg Hemorrhagic Fever
 - New World Screwworm
 - Nipah Virus
 - Old World Screwworm
 - Q Fever
 - Rabies
 - Rift Valley Fever (RVF)
 - Sheep Pox/Goat Pox
 - Tularemia
 - Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis
 - West Nile Virus



Conclusion

WHY NOTIFY ? ⇒

CREDIBILITY

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 without **accurate and reliable epidemiologic data**



Thank you

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