

Virtual Launch Meeting for the Establishment of the Standing Group of Experts on Contagious

Bovine Pleuropneumonia (SGE CBPP) for Africa, 6 – 15 June 2023

Current status of CBPP and CCPP worldwide, with specific reference to Africa (based on WAHIS reporting)

Paolo Tizzani – Lina Awada

Veterinary Epidemiologist
Data Integration Department



World
Organisation
for Animal
Health

Organisation
mondiale
de la santé
animale

Organización
Mundial
de Sanidad
Animal



Summary

1. International official reporting of animal diseases – WAHIS system
2. Reporting channel CBPP and CCPP – reports submitted (2005 – 2023)
3. Global and regional disease status (2005 – 2023)
4. Quantitative data reported CBPP and CCPP (2005 – 2023)
5. Surveillance reported for CBPP and CCPP (2005 – 2023)
6. Conclusions

International official reporting of animal diseases – WAHIS system



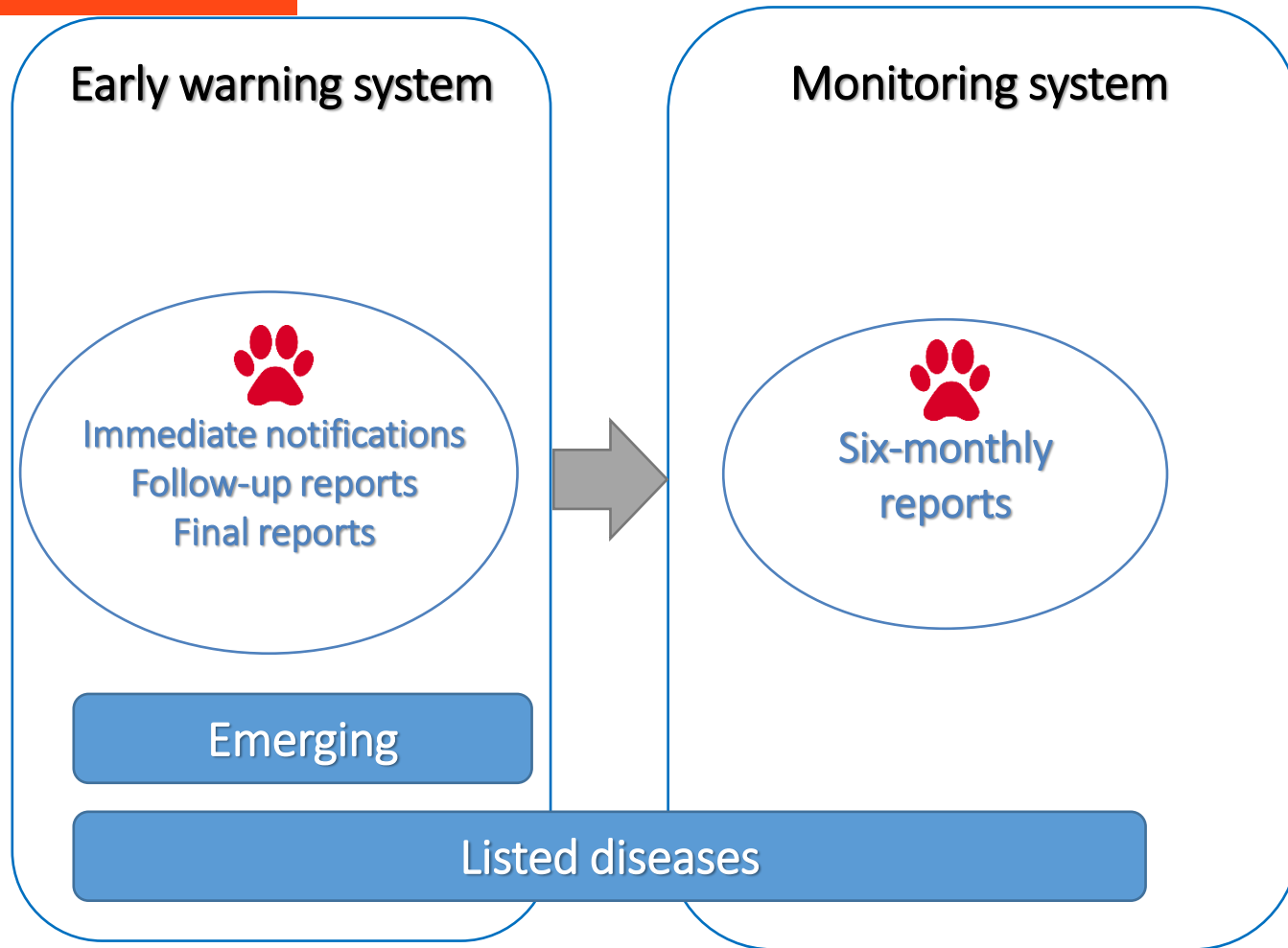
World
Organisation
for Animal
Health

Organisation
mondiale
de la santé
animale

Organización
Mundial
de Sanidad
Animal



WAHIS – Data collection





Reporting channel CBPP and CCPP – reports submitted





CBPP case definition

- For the purposes of this chapter, **susceptible animals** include **bovids (*Bos indicus*, *B. taurus* and *B. grunniens*)** and **water buffaloes (*Bubalus bubalis*)**.
- For the purposes of [international trade](#), this chapter deals not only with the occurrence of clinical signs caused by *MmmSC*, but also with the presence of [infection](#) with *MmmSC* in the absence of clinical signs.
- The following defines the **occurrence of *MmmSC* [infection](#)**:
 1. *MmmSC* has been **isolated and identified as such from an animal, semen, oocytes or embryos**; or
 2. **antibodies** to *MmmSC* antigens which are **not the consequence of [vaccination](#)**, or ***MmmSC* deoxyribonucleic acid have been detected** in one or more animals showing pathological lesions consistent with [infection](#) with *MmmSC* with or without clinical signs, and epidemiological links to a confirmed [outbreak](#) of CBPP in susceptible animals.



CCPP case definition

General provisions

- For the purposes of the Terrestrial Code, contagious caprine pleuropneumonia (CCPP) is defined as a disease of goats caused by *Mycoplasmacapricolum subspecies capripneumoniae*.

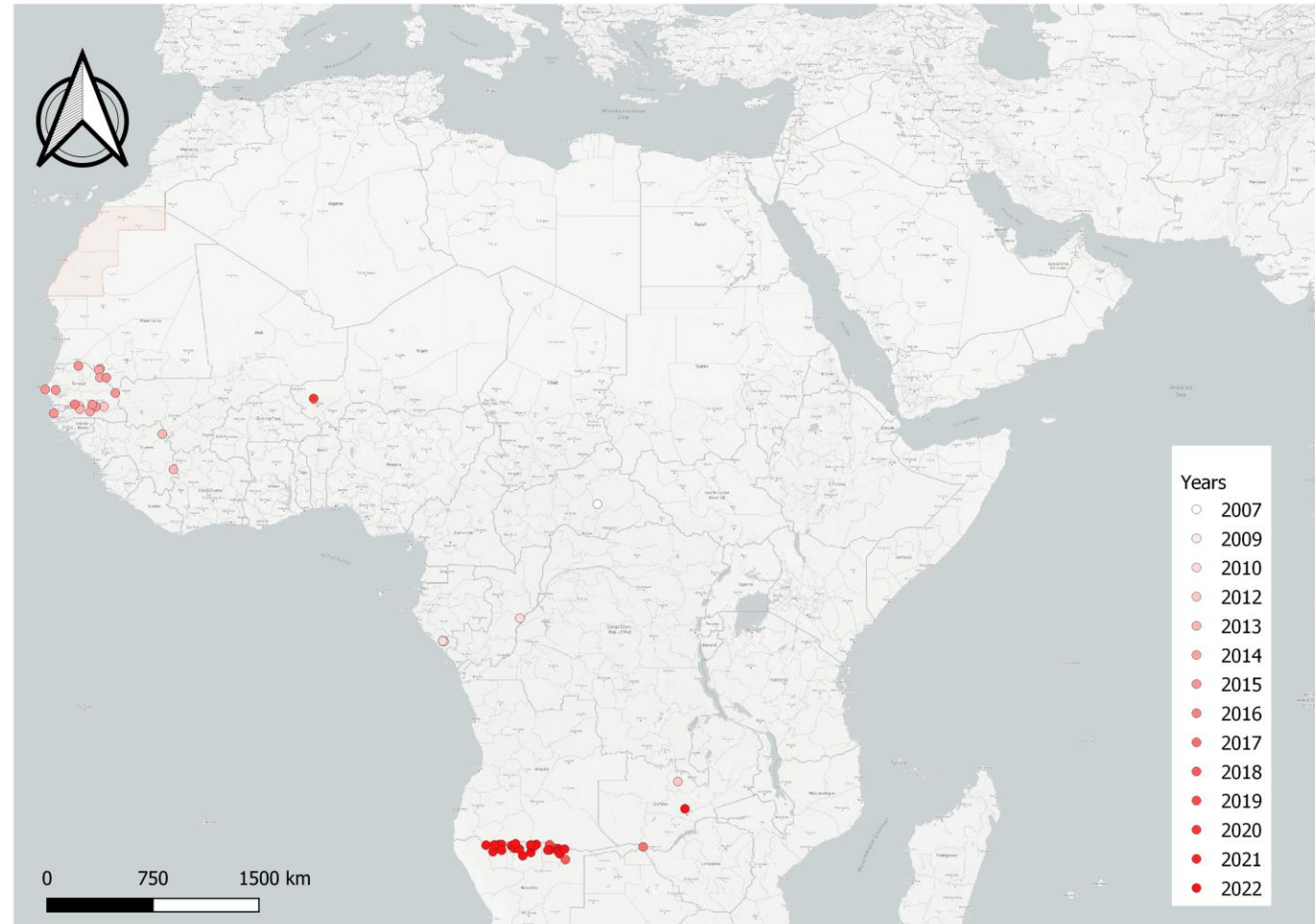
CCPP free country

- A country may be considered free from CCPP when it has been shown that CCPP is not present and that one year has elapsed after the slaughter of the last affected animal for countries in which a stamping-out policy is practised.

Reporting through early warning system

• CBPP

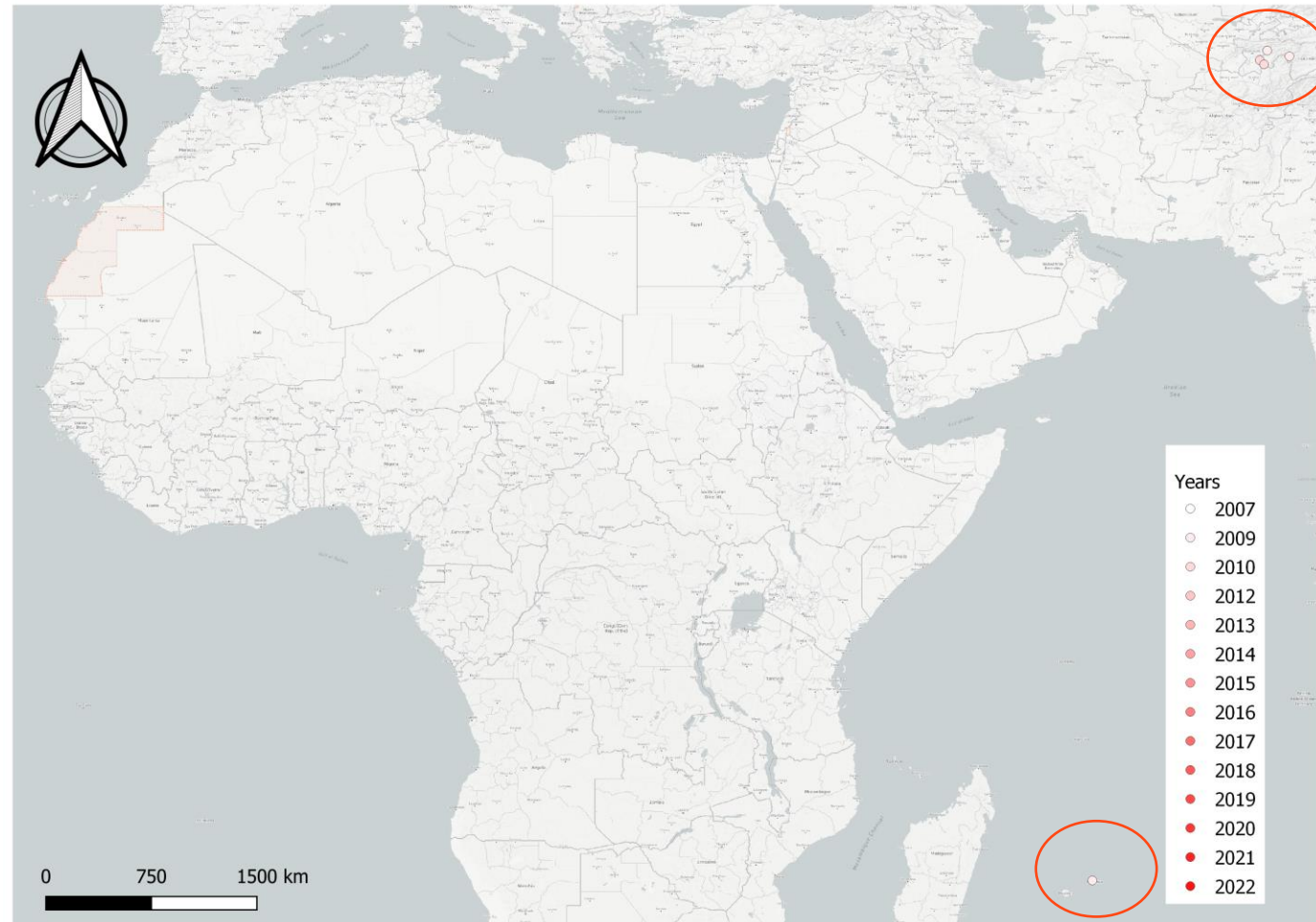
- **24 events** since 2005
- **10 countries** (all from Africa region)
 - Central African (Rep.)
 - Congo (Rep. of the)
 - Gabon
 - Gambia
 - Guinea
 - Mauritania
 - Namibia
 - Niger
 - Senegal
 - Zambia
- **7 events** 2021 – 2022
- **2 countries**
 - Namibia
 - Zambia



Reporting through early warning system

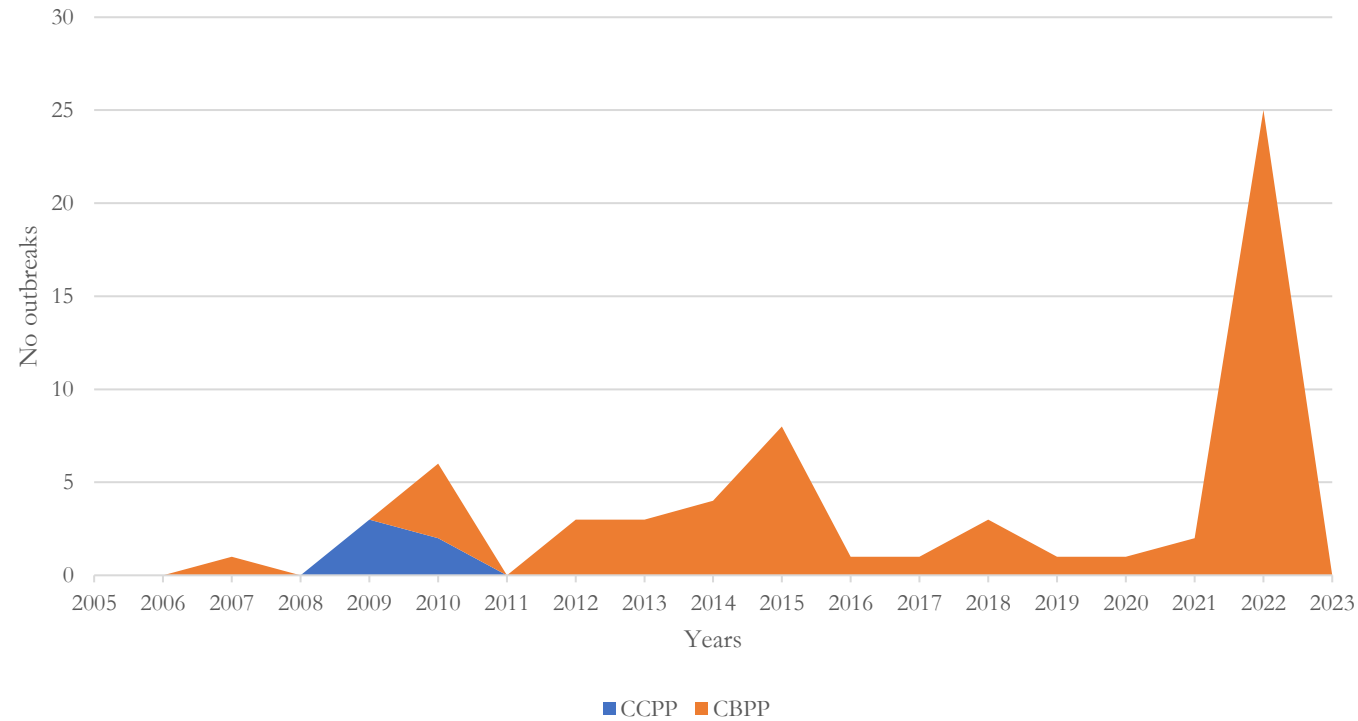
• CCPP

- **2 events** since 2005
- **2 countries** (from Asia and Africa)
 - Mauritius
 - Tajikistan
- **No events** 2021–2022





Reporting through early warning system



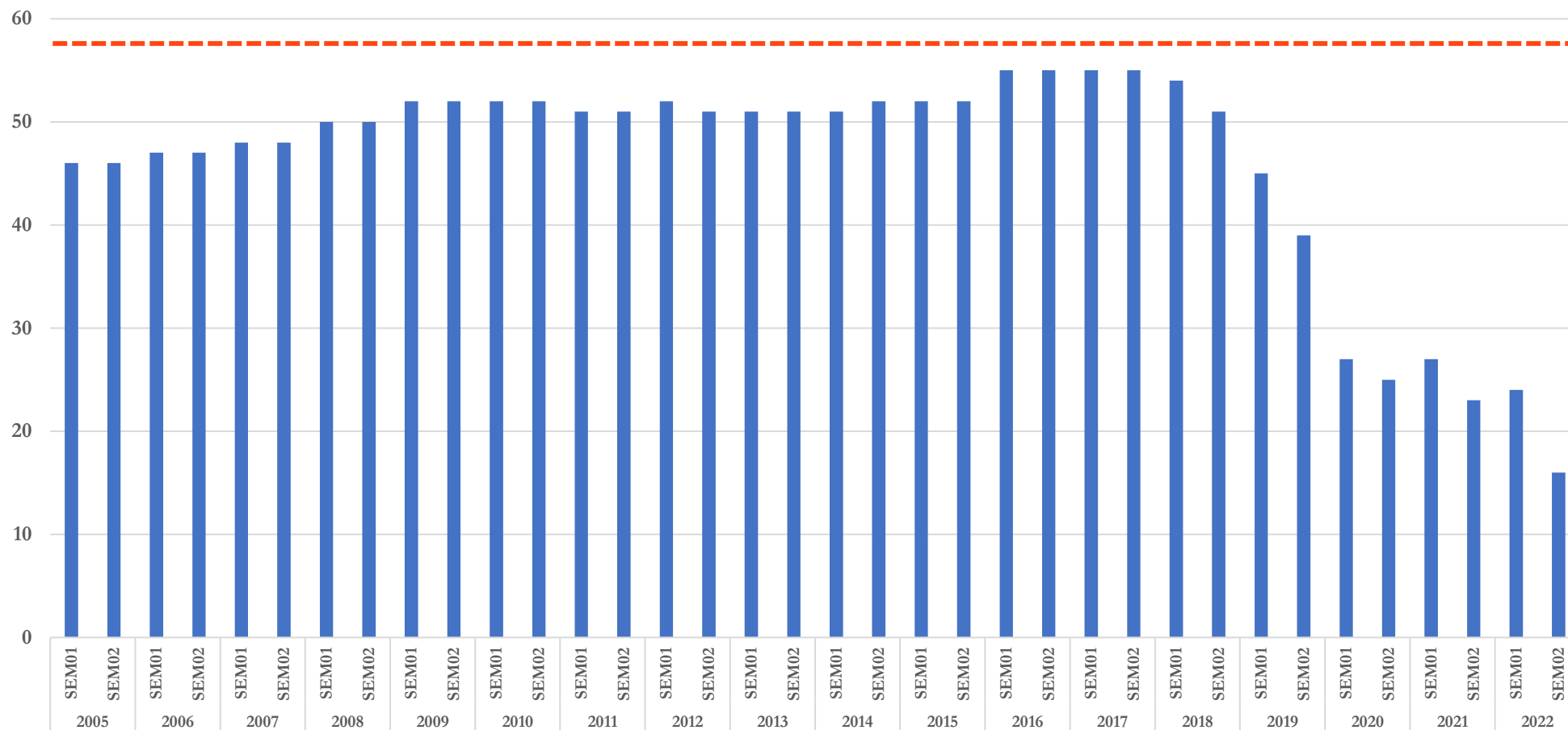
CCPP = 5 outbreaks

CBPP = 57 outbreaks



Reporting through monitoring system

- Trends in number of countries in Africa having submitted six-monthly reports





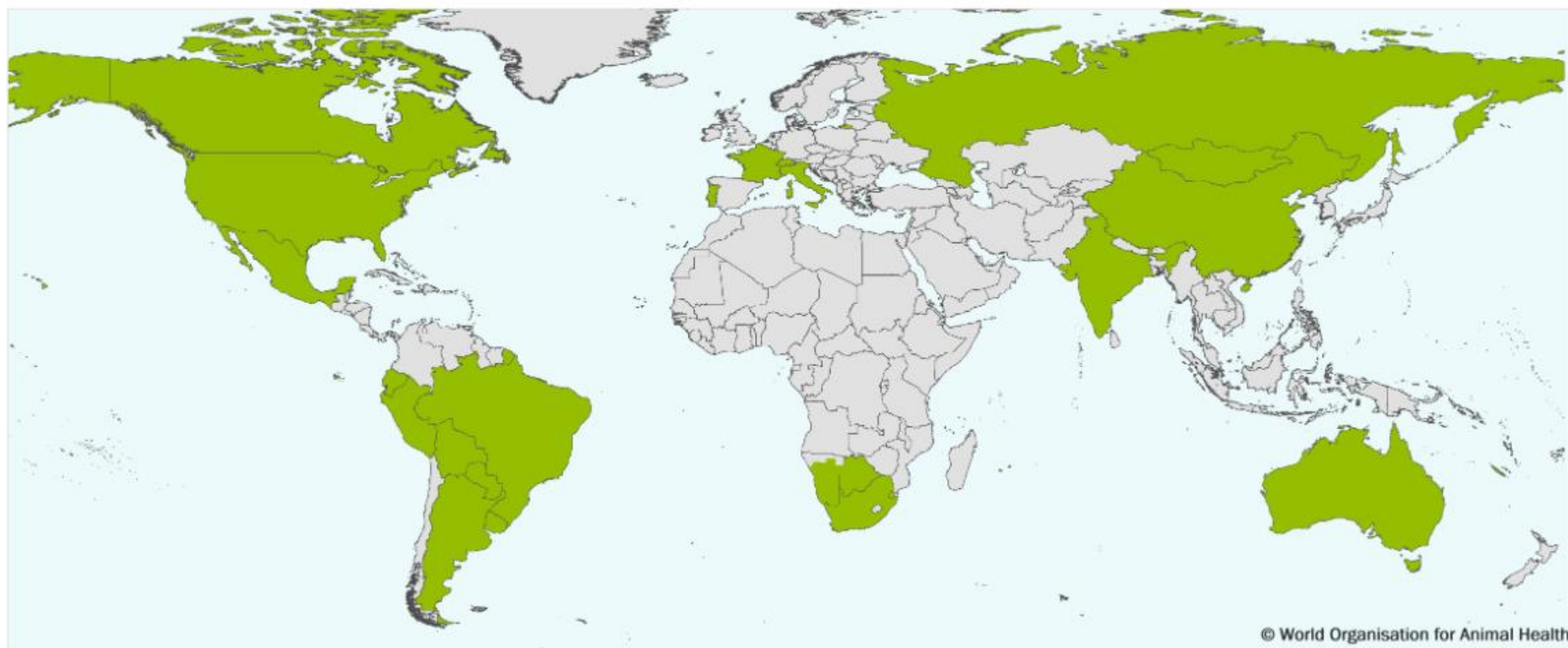
Global and regional disease status (2005 – 2023)



Official disease status CBPP



WOAH Members' official CBPP status map

Last update May 2022



24 Members Officially free

1 Member with free zone

-  Members and zone recognised as free from CBPP
-  Countries and zone without an official status for CBPP

Self – declaration CCPP

• No self declaration of freedom

Self-Declarations

World Organisation for Animal Health

[View quick data export guide](#)

Disease name
Search

Category filter

Seleziona tutto

Aquatic

Terrestrial

Status filter

Active

Not active

Temporary

Tutte

Regional filter

Seleziona tutto

Africa

Americas

Asia Pacific

Europe

Middle East

Member filter

Tutte

Member	Self-declared freedom from	Category	From	To	Country/zone/compartment	Status	Temporary
Netherlands	High pathogenicity avian influenza	Terrestrial	2023-05-05		Country	Active	No
United Kingdom	High pathogenicity avian influenza	Terrestrial	2023-03-31		Zone	Active	No
Belgium	High pathogenicity avian influenza	Terrestrial	2023-03-24		Country	Active	No
Spain	High pathogenicity avian influenza	Terrestrial	2023-03-11		Country	Active	No
Paraguay	High pathogenicity avian influenza	Terrestrial	2023-01-01		Country	Active	No
Ireland	Highly path. avian influenza	Terrestrial	2022-12-21		Country	Active	No
Portugal	High pathogenicity avian influenza	Terrestrial	2022-11-29				
Colombia	Newcastle disease	Terrestrial	2022-09-28				
Montenegro	Rabies	Terrestrial	2022-09-08				
Korea (Rep. of)	Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis virus	Aquatic	2022-08-29				
Türkiye	Sheep pox and goat pox	Terrestrial	2022-07-01				
Argentina	Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis	Aquatic	2022-06-01				
Argentina	Gyrodactylus salaris	Aquatic	2022-06-01				
Argentina	Infectious haematopoietic necrosis	Aquatic	2022-06-01				
Argentina	Infectious salmon anaemia	Aquatic	2022-06-01				
Argentina	Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia	Aquatic	2022-06-01				
Lithuania	Rabies	Terrestrial	2022-06-01				
Bulgaria	Rabies	Terrestrial	2022-04-15				
China (People's Rep. of)	EDFZ	Terrestrial	2022-01-04				
Costa Rica	Highly path. avian influenza	Terrestrial	2021-12-04				

Inicio » What we offer » **Self-declared Disease Status**

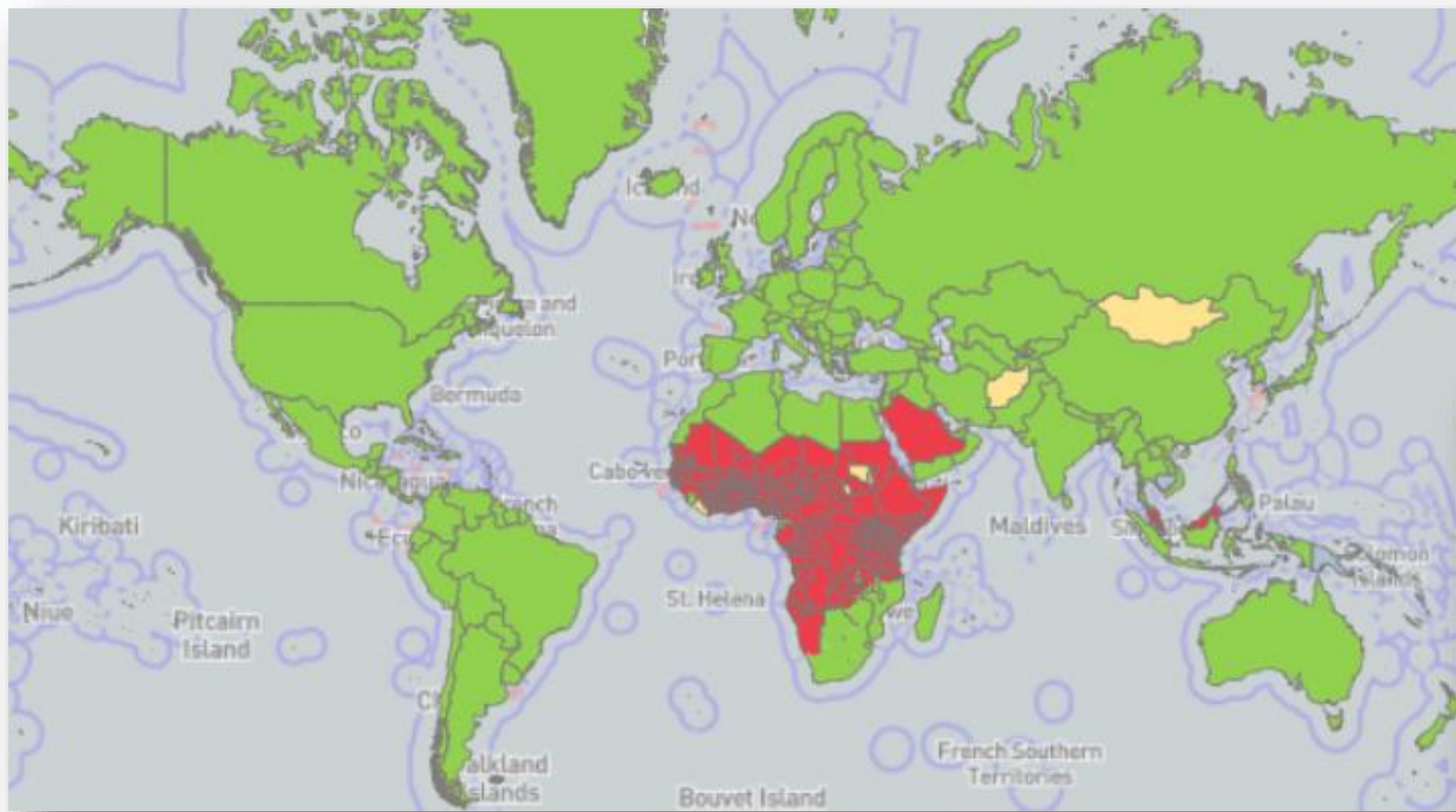


Self-declared Disease Status

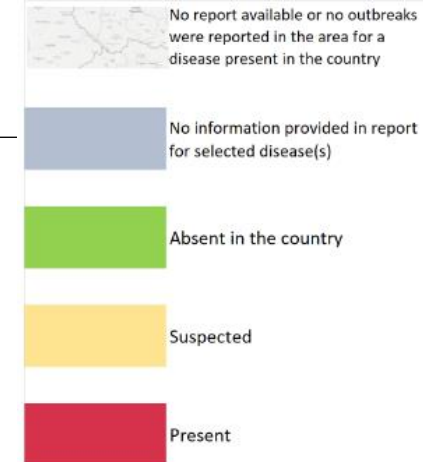
In accordance with the provisions of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code) or the Aquatic Animal Health Code (Aquatic Code), Members may wish to self-declare the freedom of their country, zone or compartment from a disease. A Member wishing to publish its self-declaration for disease-freedom, should provide the relevant documented evidence of compliance with the provisions of the relevant chapters of the Codes.



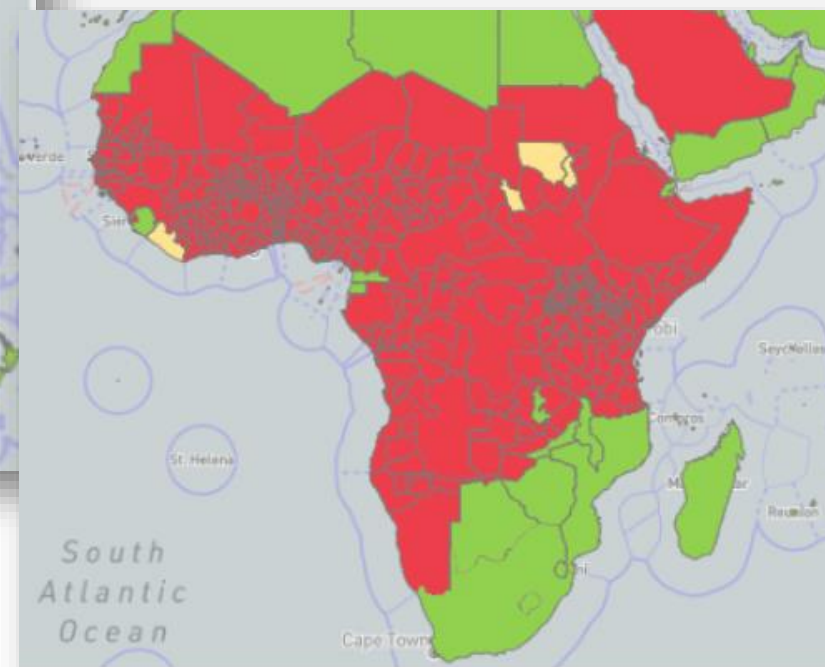
CBPP 2005 - 2023



38 countries

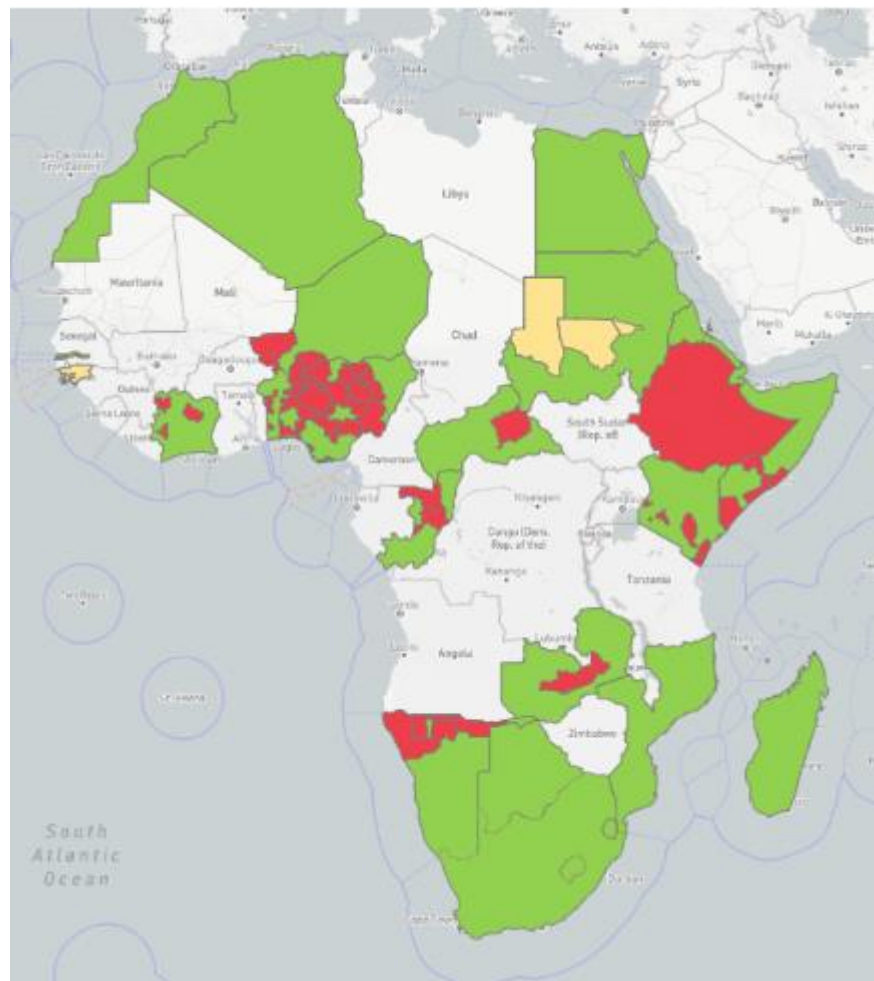


34 countries

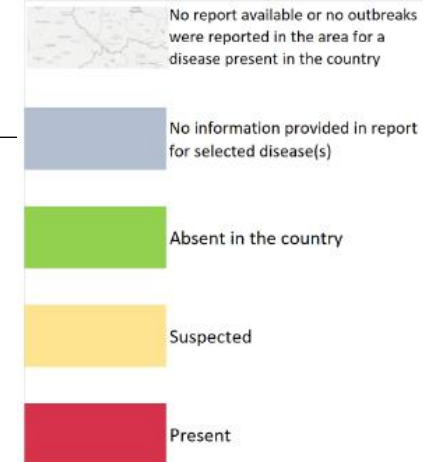




CBPP 2021 - 2023

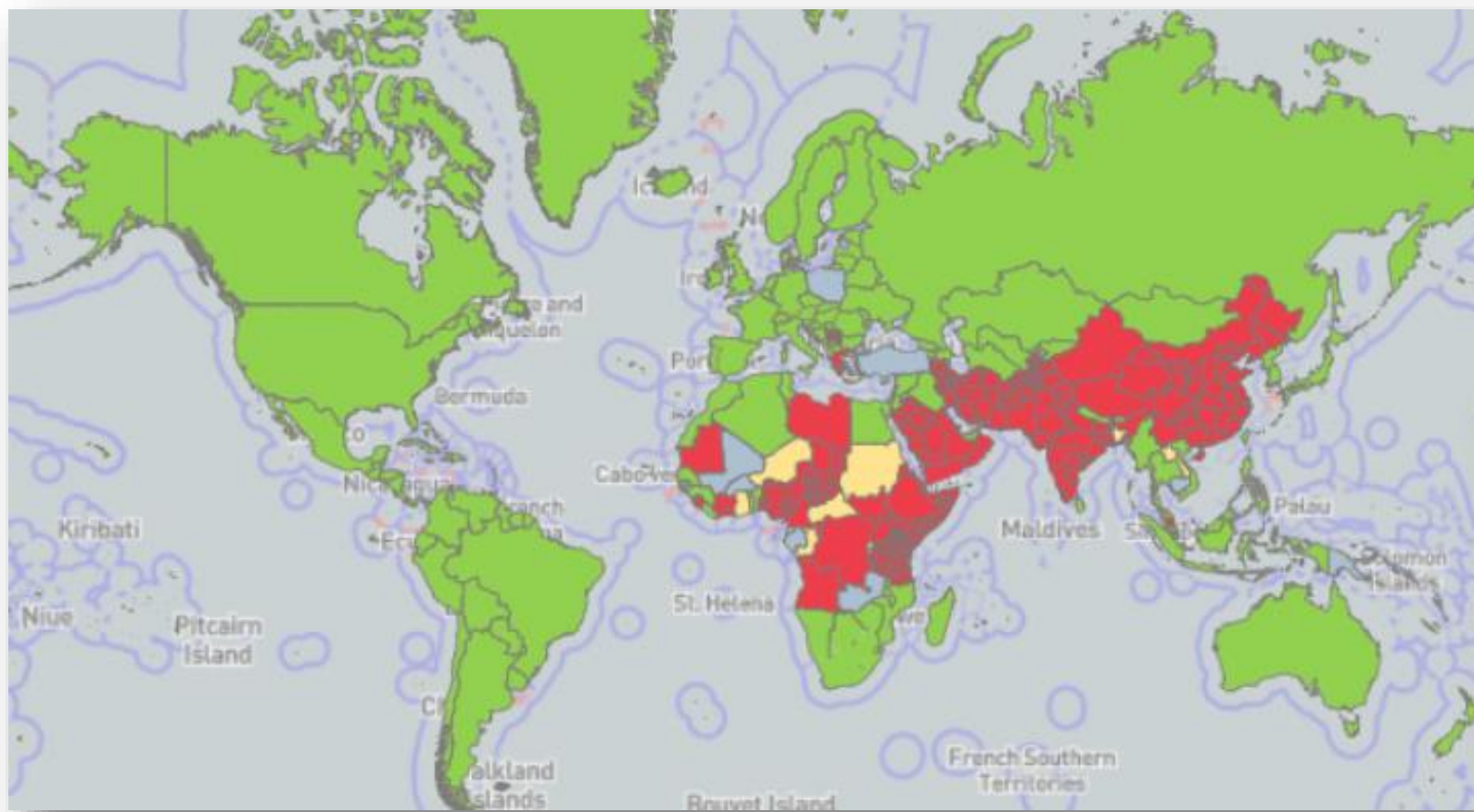


16 countries



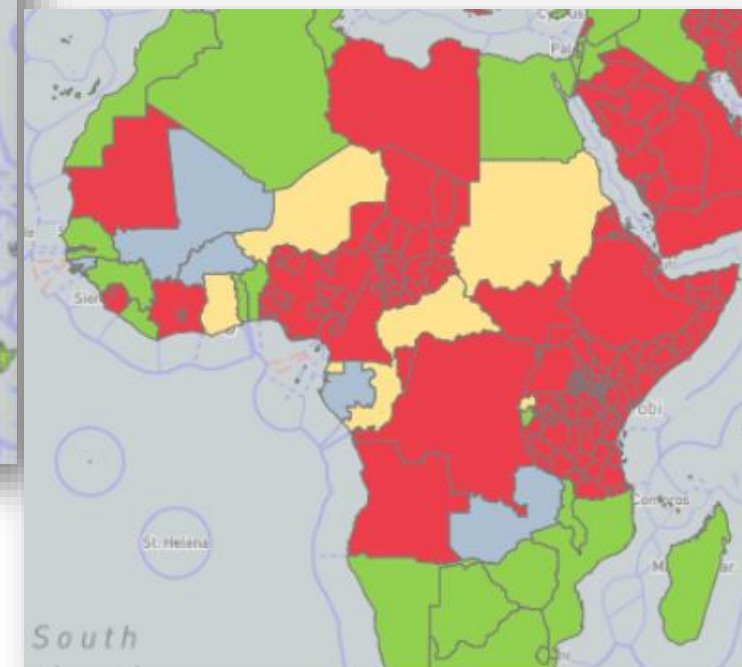


CCPP 2005 - 2023



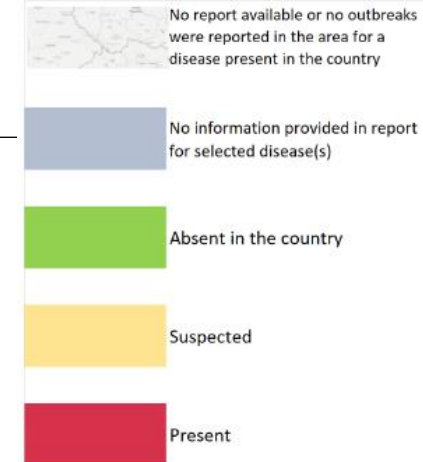
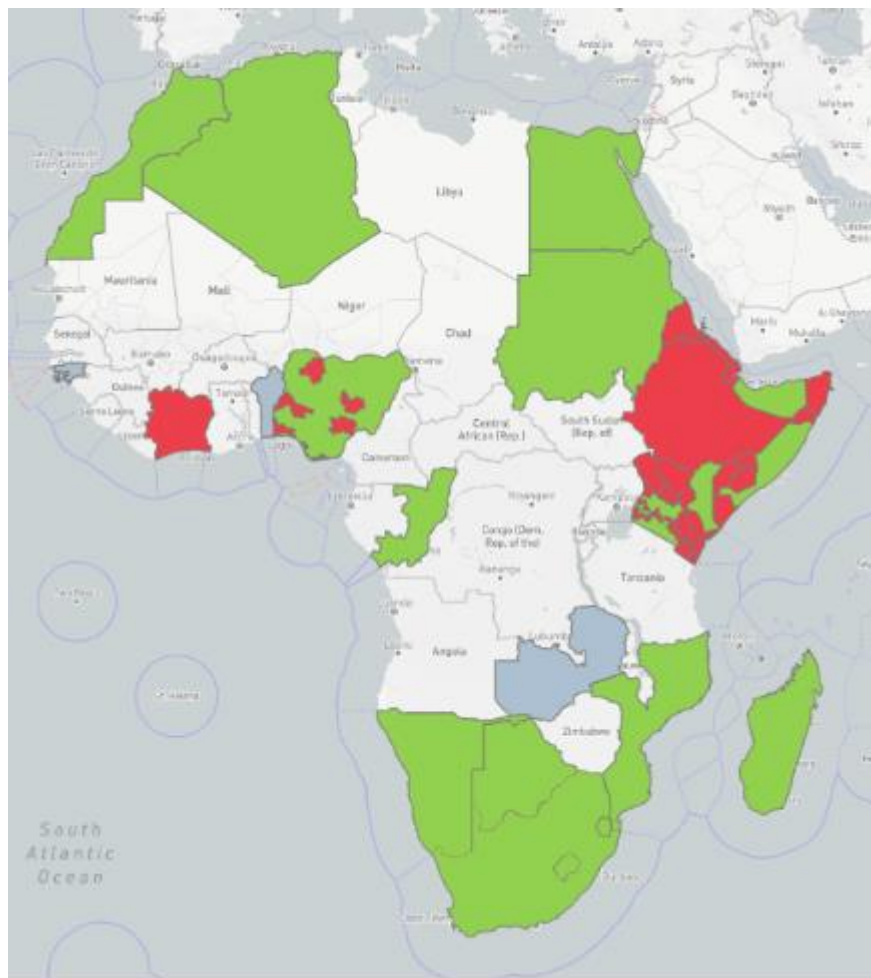
43 countries

25 countries





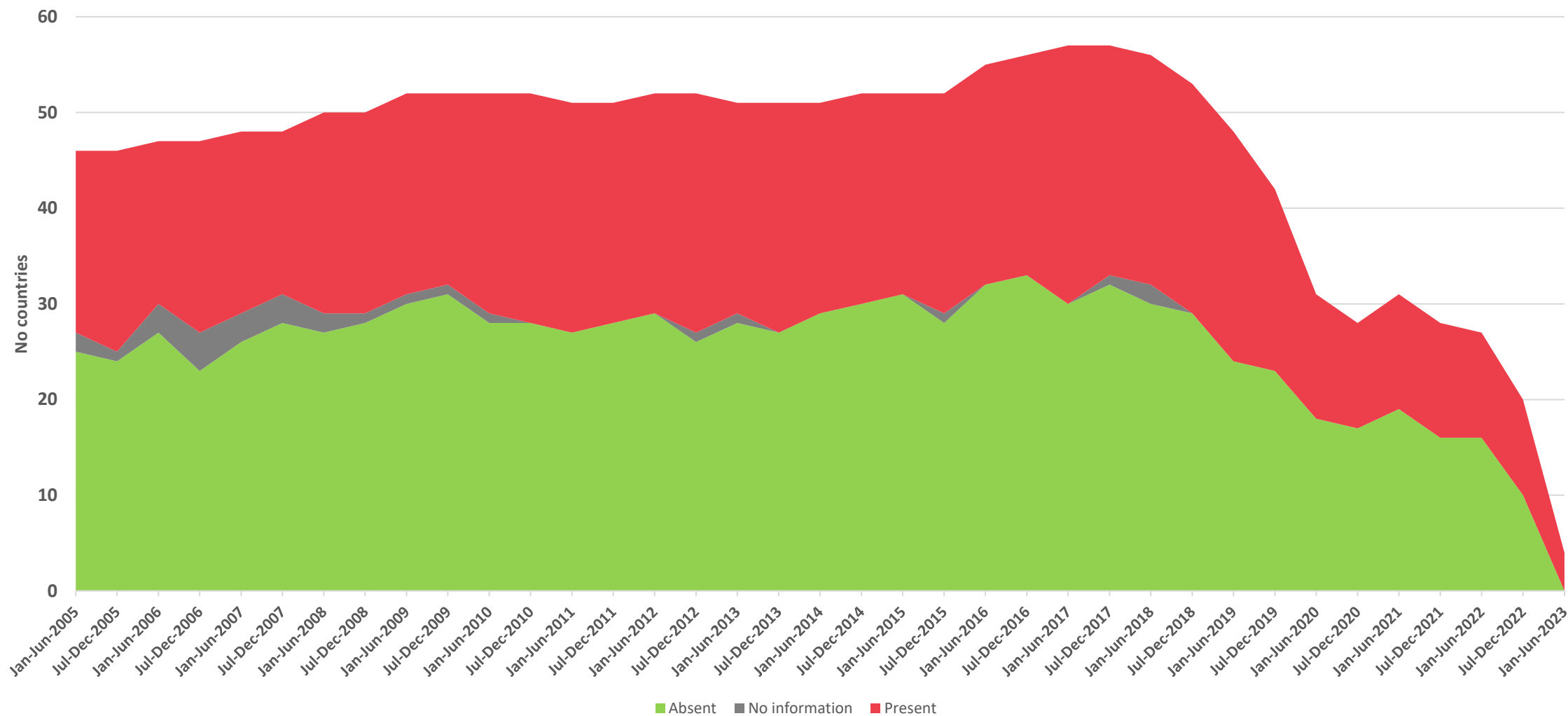
CCPP 2021 - 2023



10 countries

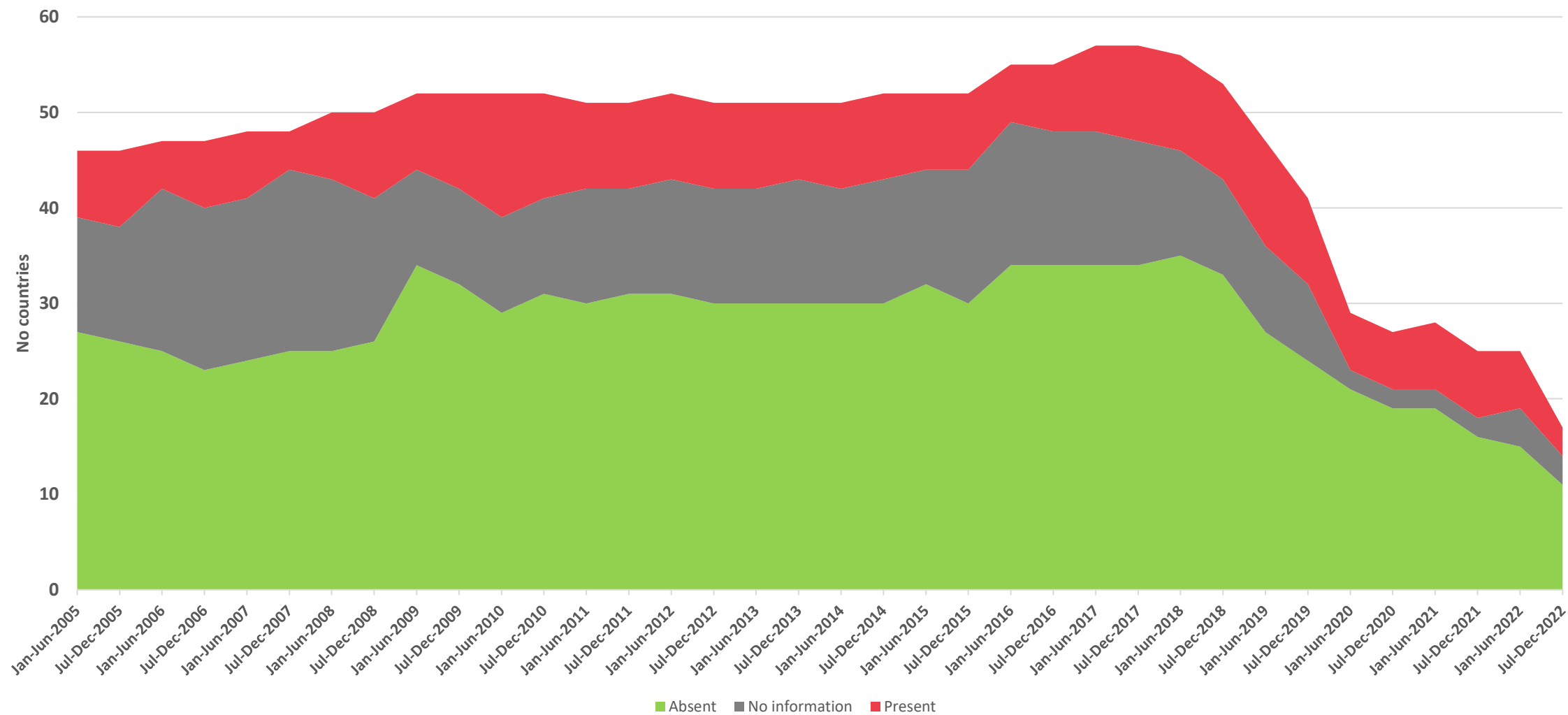


Trend CBPP 2005 - 2023





Trend CCPP 2005 - 2023





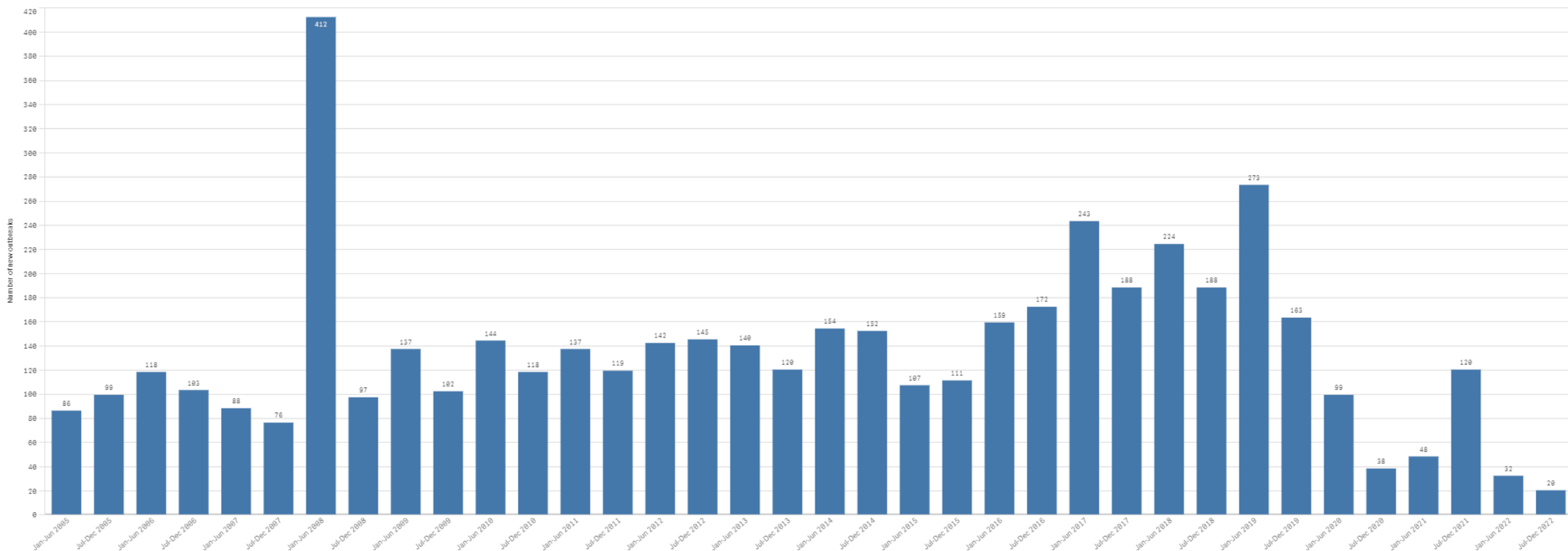
Quantitative data reported CBPP and CCPP (2005 – 2023)





OBs CBPP 2005 - 2023

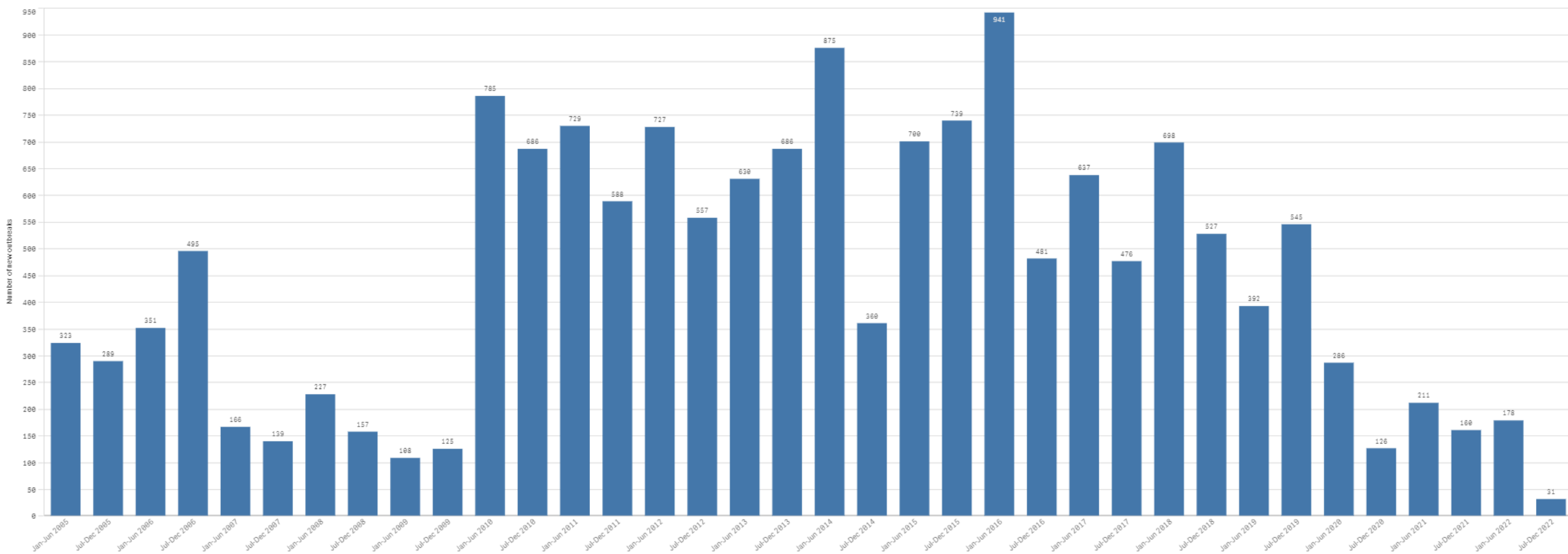
Number of new outbreaks





OBs CCPP 2005 - 2023

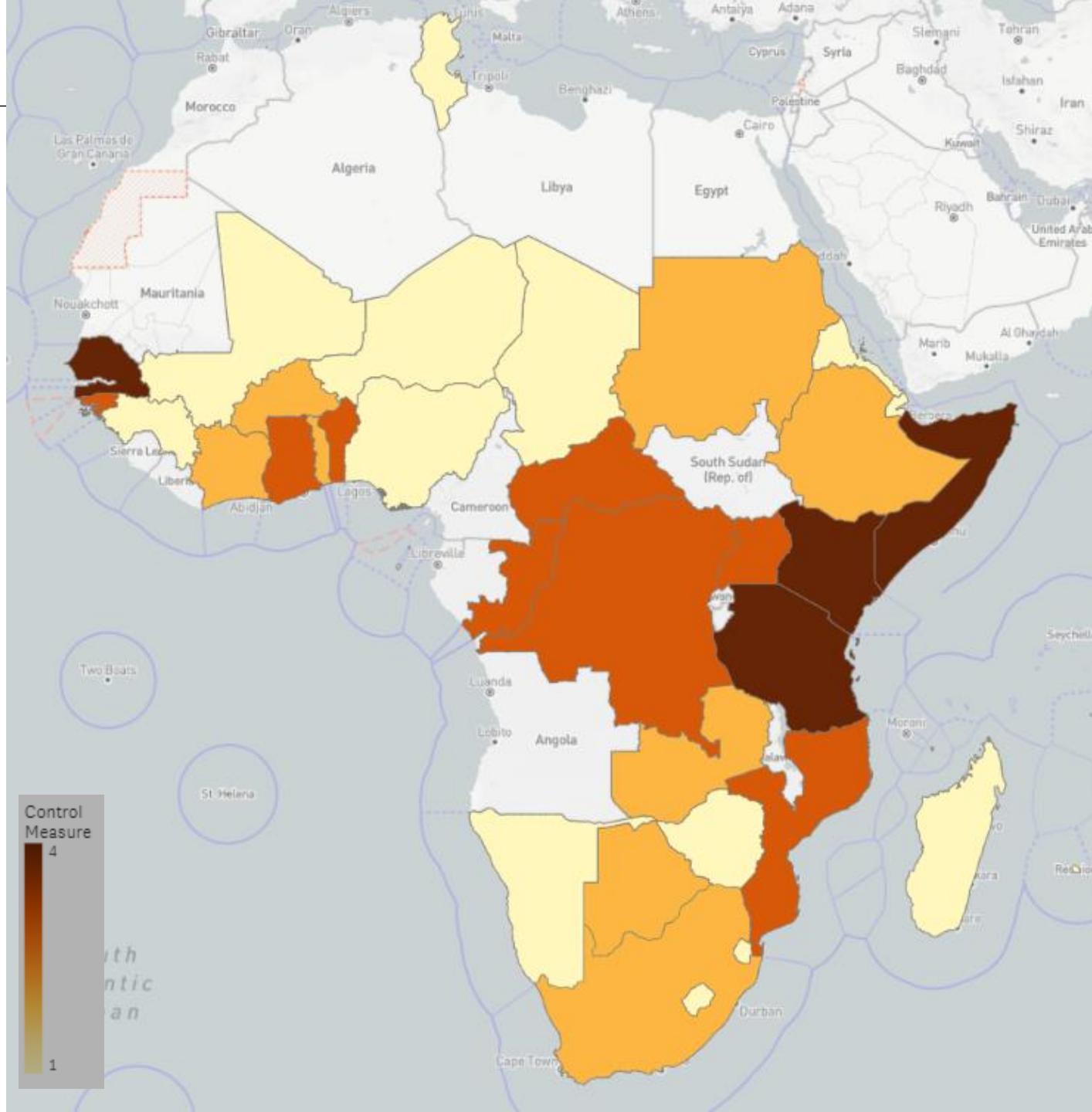
Number of new outbreaks





CBPP 2019 – 2022

- General surveillance
- Monitoring
- Screening
- Targeted surveillance





- Few countries reporting information on CBPP and CCPP through early warning system
- Disease mainly reported through monitoring system
- Importance of regularly submit information through six-monthly reports
- Stable situation for both the diseases in term of disease occurrence
- More variability on quantitative data reported
- Lack of surveillance declared from several countries in particular for CCPP

Thank you

12, rue de Prony, 75017 Paris, France
T. +33 (0)1 44 15 19 49
F. +33 (0)1 42 67 09 87

woah@woah.int
www.woah.org

[Facebook](#)
[Twitter](#)
[Instagram](#)
[LinkedIn](#)
[YouTube](#)
[Flickr](#)



World
Organisation
for Animal
Health

Organisation
mondiale
de la santé
animale

Organización
Mundial
de Sanidad
Animal

