

GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES

Africa



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

African
Union 



Challenges and aspirations in the control of CBPP: abattoir surveillance

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13 June 2023*



SGE1
CBPP



“The most efficient means of detecting CBPP is through effective meat inspection procedures at abattoirs followed by laboratory examination of suspect lesions”

WOAH ad-hoc group on CBPP surveillance systems



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**Can abattoir surveillance to
assess the level of CBPP in
a cattle population?**



Abattoir Surveillance

In the *ante-mortem* inspection sick animals are not allowed to be slaughtered.

As a result, the proportion of cattle with CBPP in the abattoir is likely to be much lower than the proportion on farms.

Therefore, abattoir surveillance is biased.



Abattoir Surveillance

The *ante-mortem* inspection in some areas/countries is less restrictive than in others.

This means that it is more common in some countries for sick animals to be sent to an abattoir and slaughtered.

As a result, abattoir surveillance in these areas/countries is more useful for detecting CBPP.



Abattoir Surveillance

The main advantages:

- **It is inexpensive** - therefore the abattoir surveillance costs are primarily related to *PM* data capture, and any laboratory tests performed for the monitored disease .



Abattoir Surveillance

- It allows collection of photos and diagnostic specimens, such as blood or pleural fluid and tissue samples (when a laboratory is available for testing).



Abattoir Surveillance

The main advantages:

- It can cover a very large number of animals from a relatively small number of abattoirs that slaughter animals from a large number of farms or villages (thereby decreasing the data collection costs).
- It provides a relatively constant supply of surveillance data.



Abattoir Surveillance

But, in order to have **standardised Abattoir Surveillance results**, it is crucial to define which slaughtered animals are taken into consideration in the studies carried out by the different research groups:

- Randomly examined;
- With respiratory symptoms;
- With CBPP suspicious pathological lesions;
- All animals slaughtered.



Abattoir Surveillance

Purpose

- CBPP Abattoir Surveillance when the disease is present in the country
- CBPP Abattoir Surveillance when the disease is absent in the country



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“FIRST OF ALL,

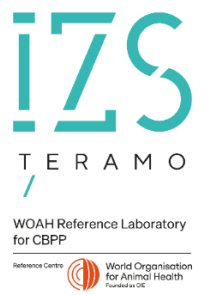
TO BE ABLE TO RECOGNISE CBPP”

***TRAINING FOR HEALTH TECHNICIANS,
MEAT INSPECTORS AND
VETERINARIANS.***


FARMERS?



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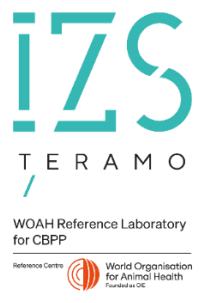


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HYPERACUTE LESIONS



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Date 11-05-2015
T7 ID 001/D20



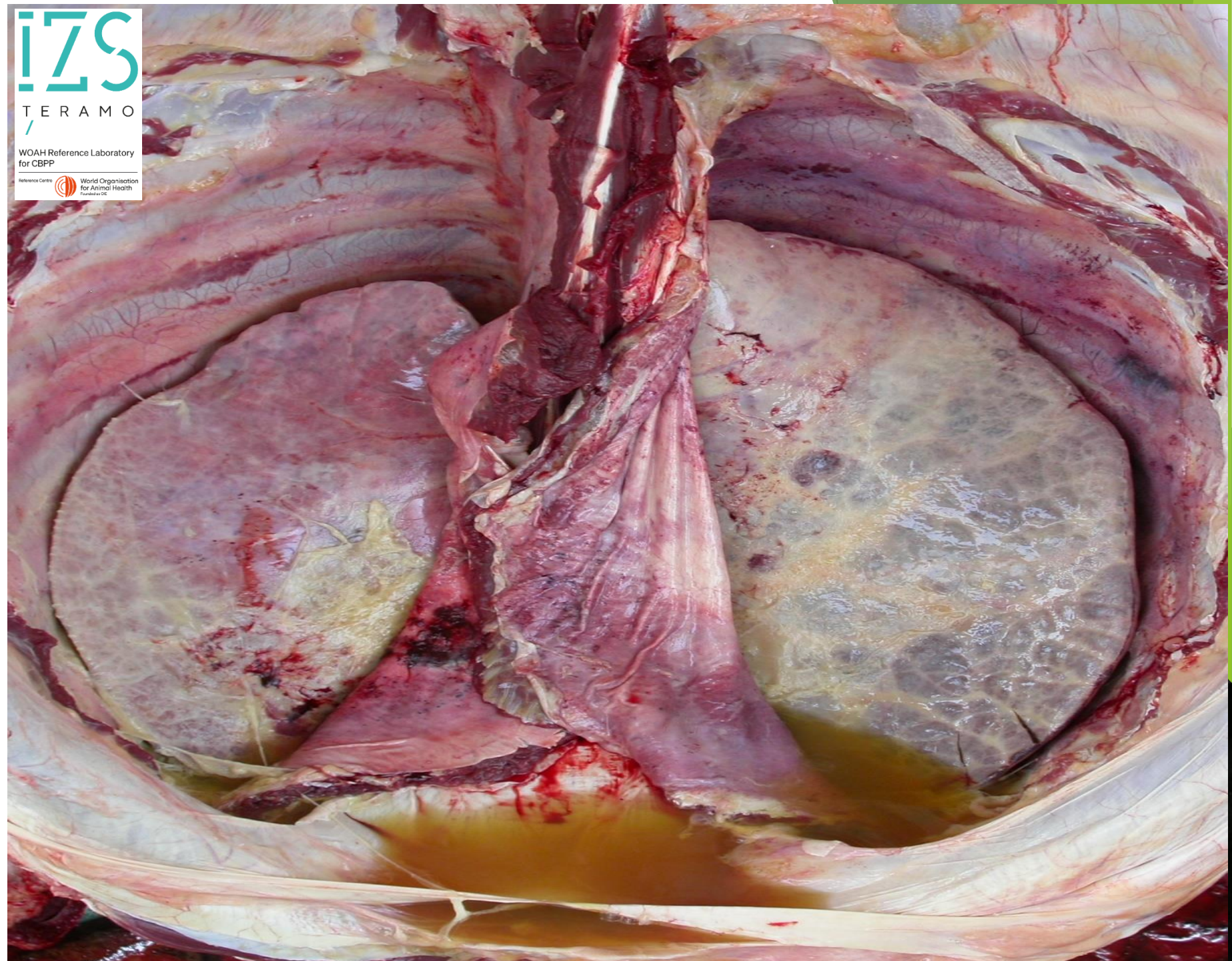
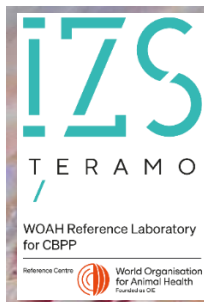
Source: Dr G. Muuka-Zambia

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ACUTE-SUBACUTE LESIONS



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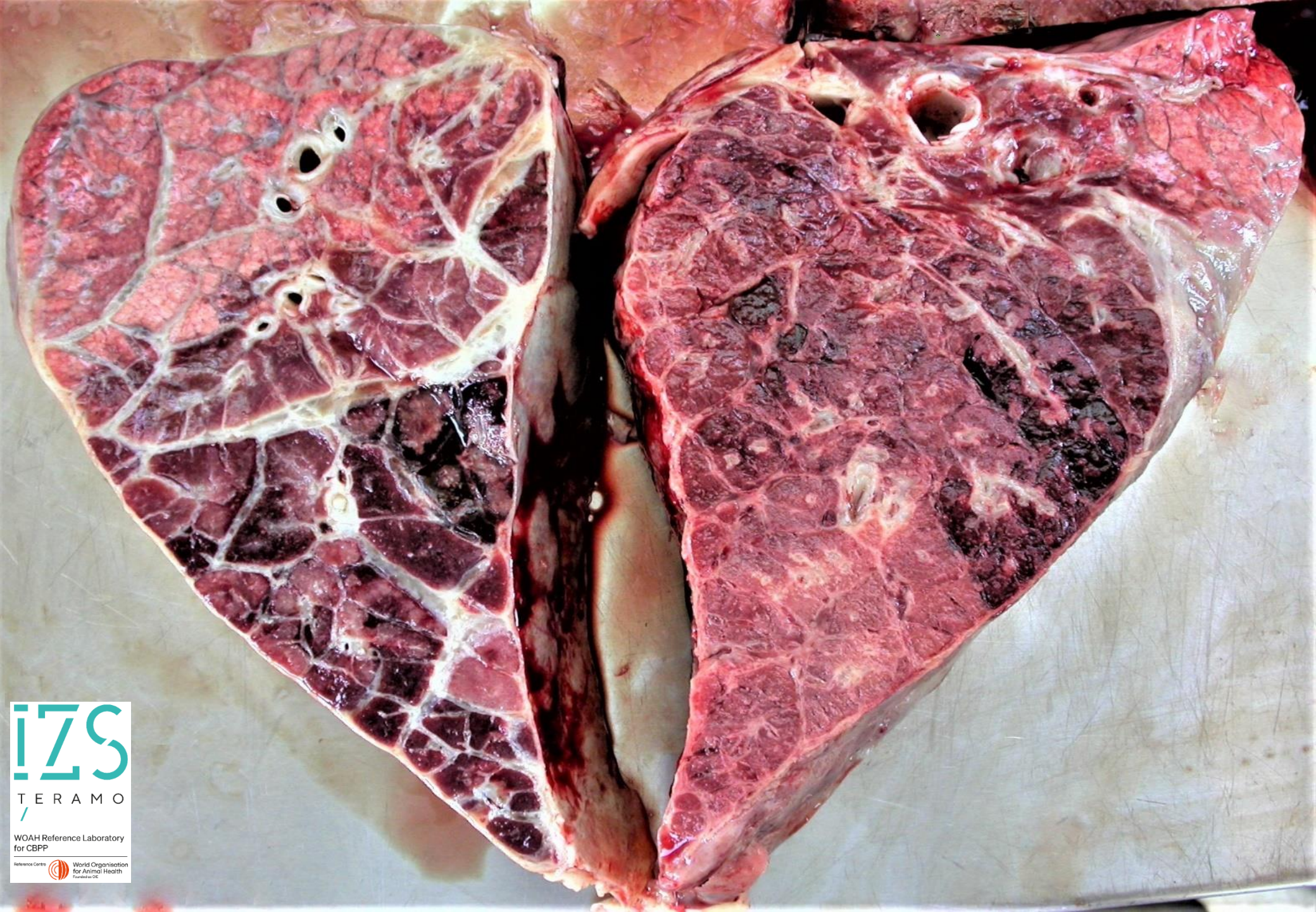
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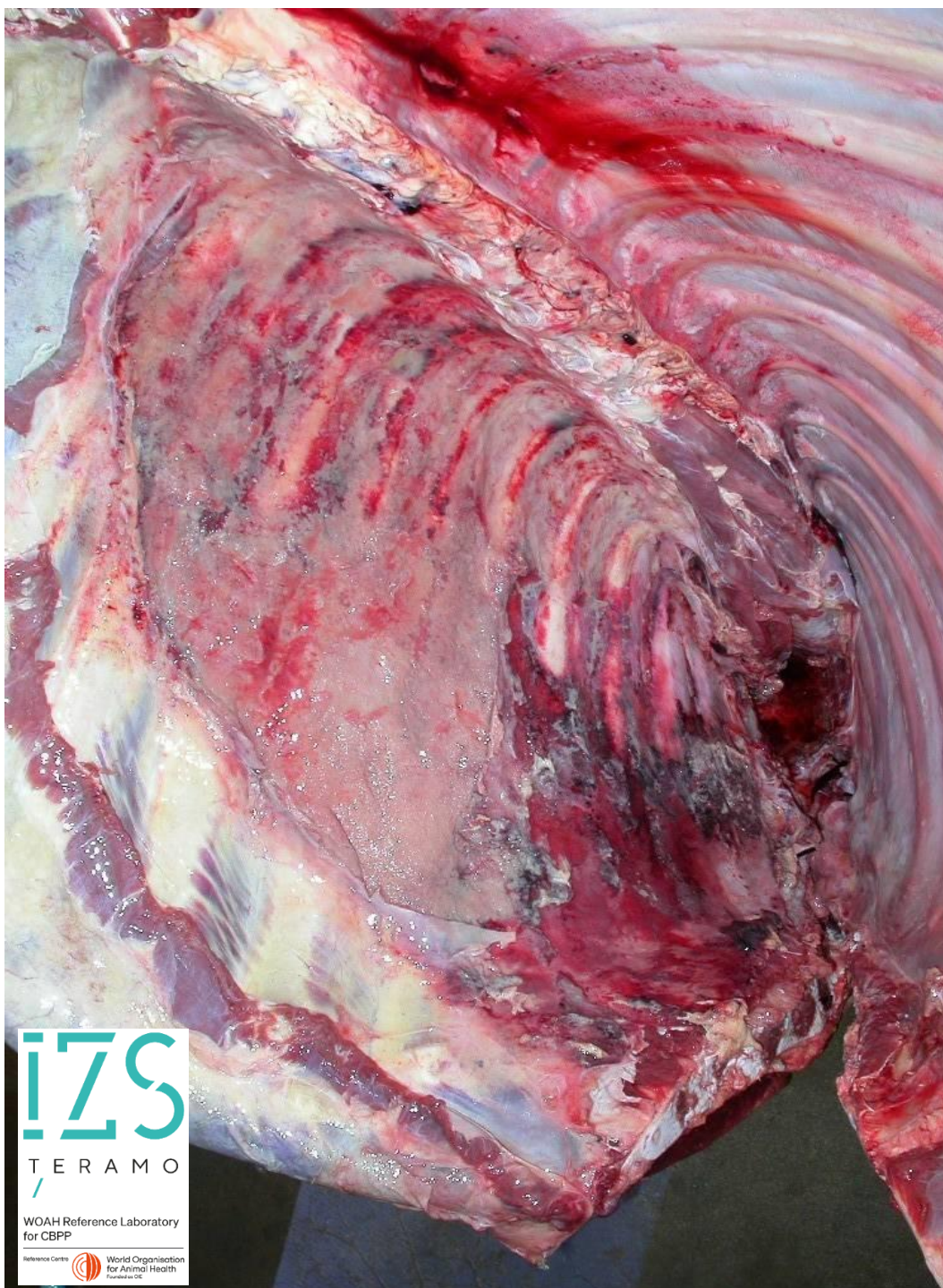
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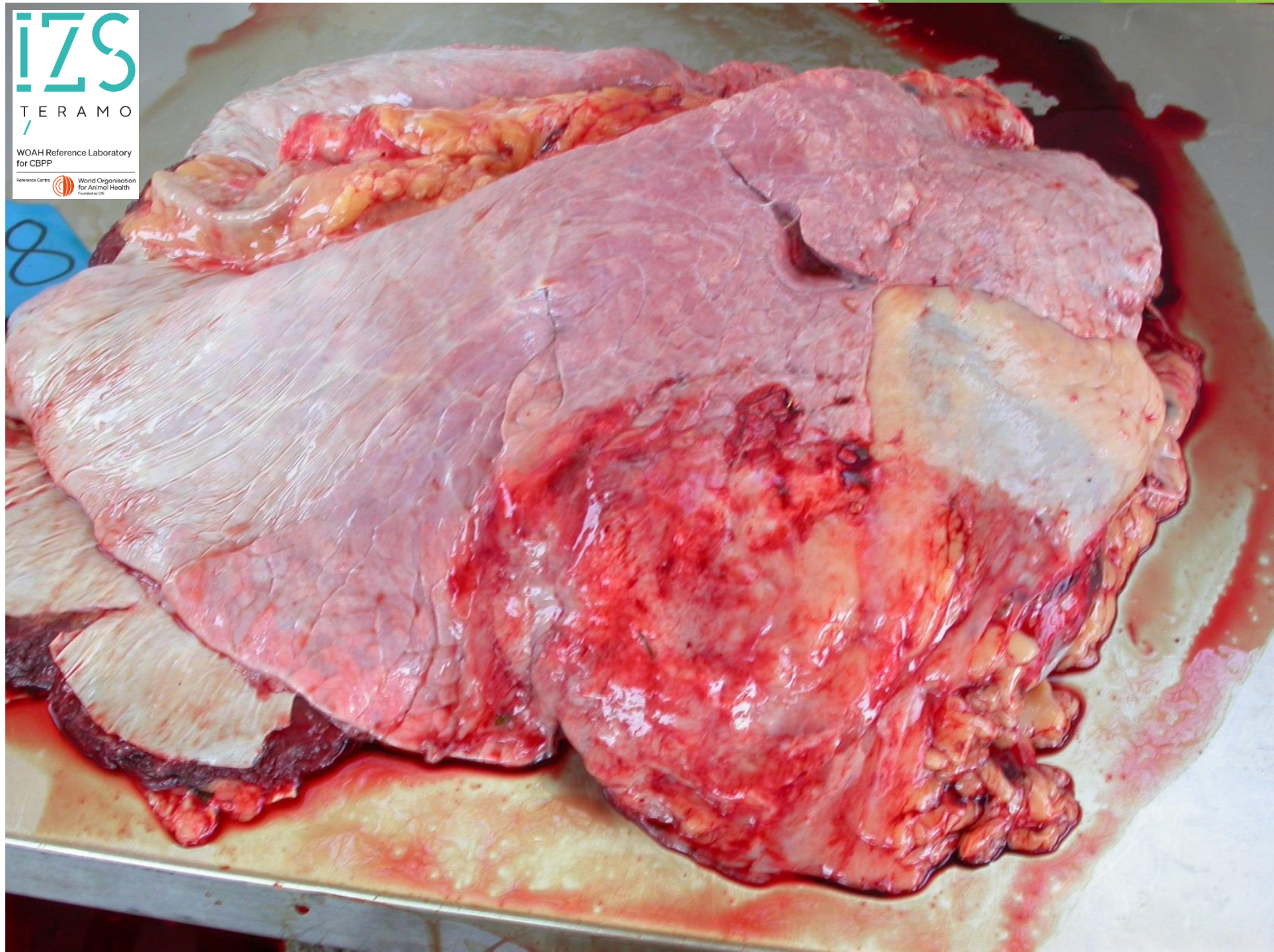
SUBACUTE-CRONIC LESIONS



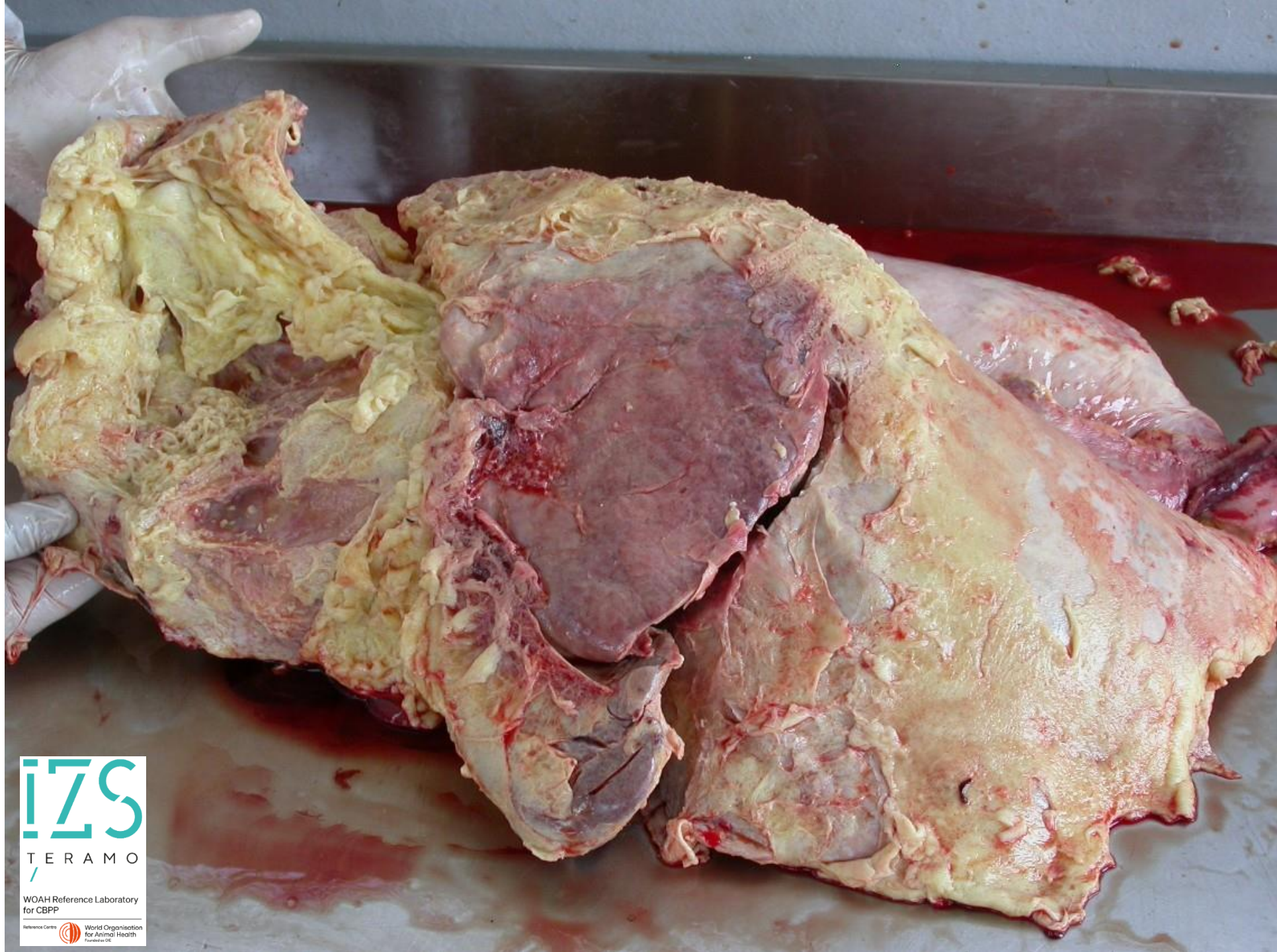
SGE1 CBPP



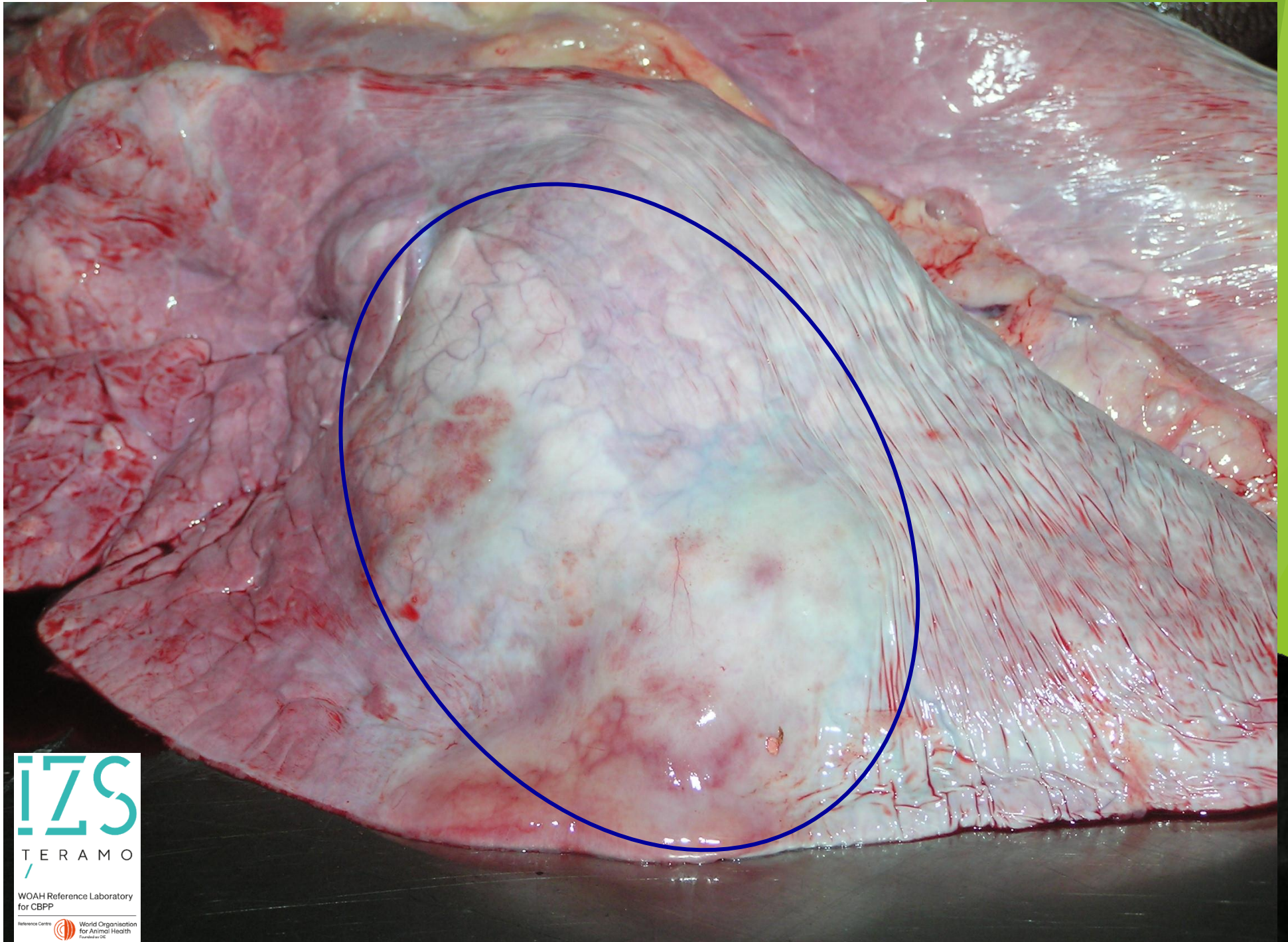
SGE1 CBPP



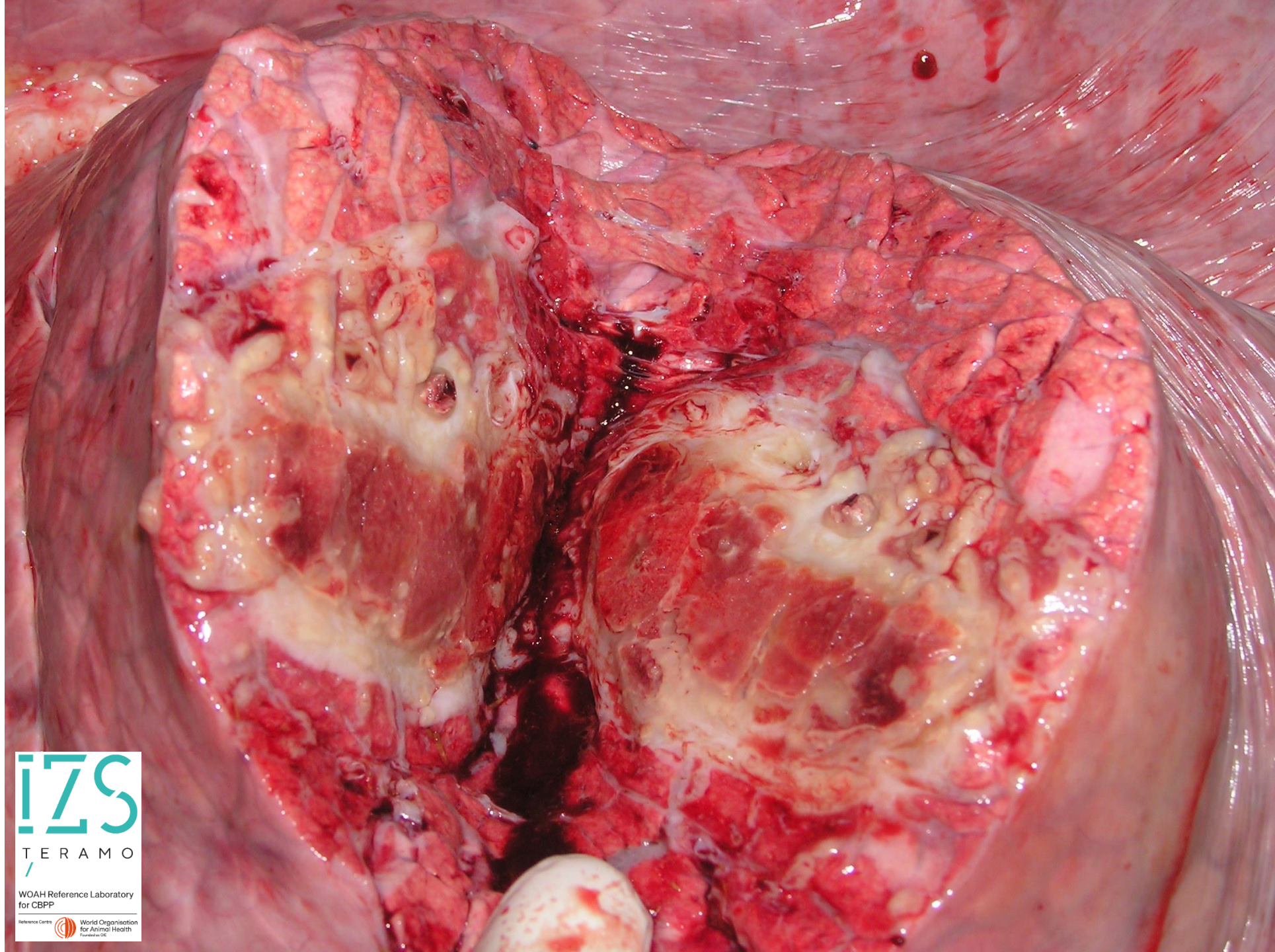
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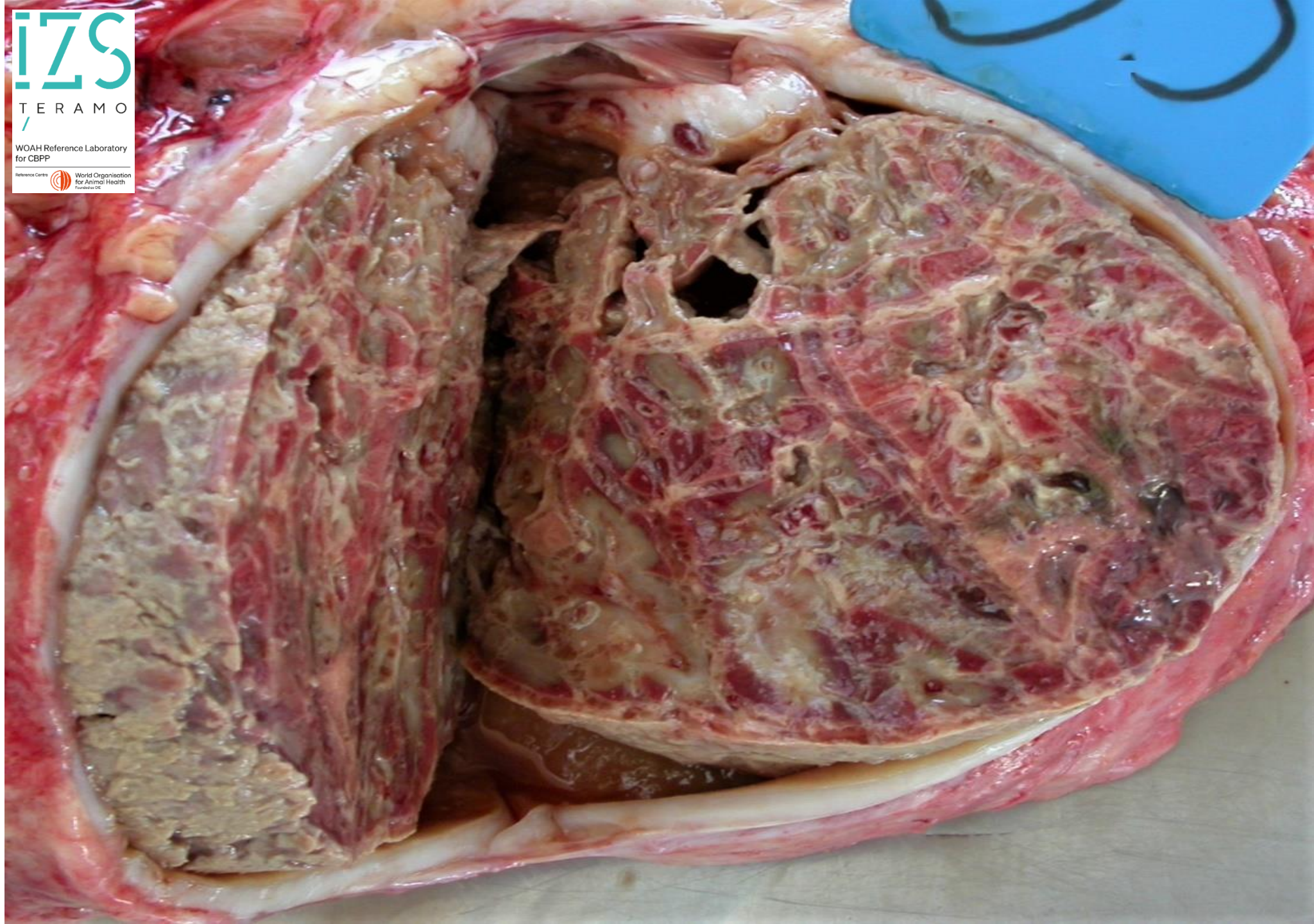
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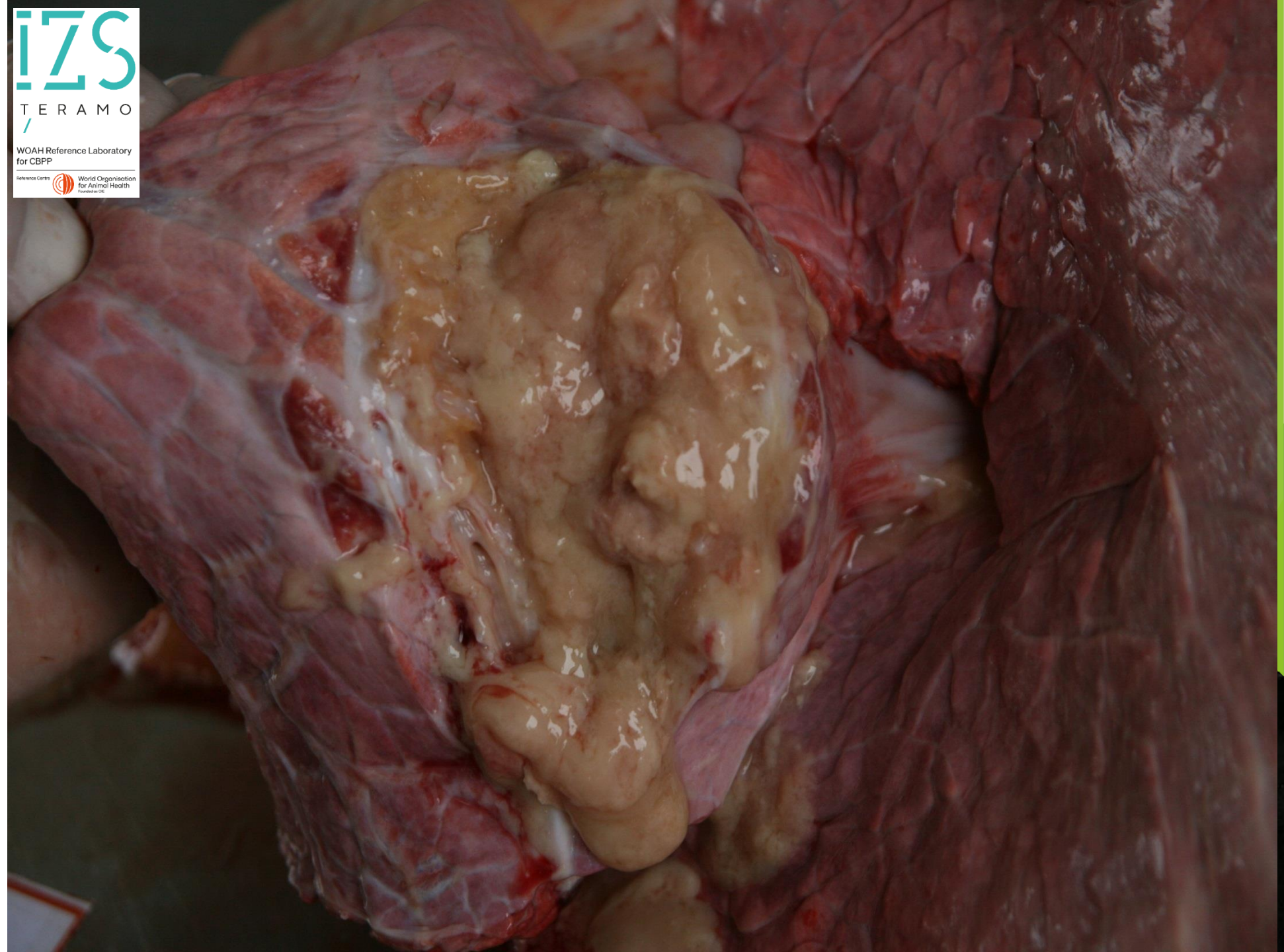
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Fountainvieille, France



Abattoir Surveillance; New Approaches

CBPP abattoir surveillance, needs, in my opinion, new approaches such as
Telediagnosis
and
Mobile App photo collection
of CBPP lesions and differential diagnosis
for technicians, veterinarians but also
breeders.



Abattoir Surveillance; New Approaches

Photos and additional standardized information have to be send from the field and the abattoirs to experts, via *Mobile App*, for quick feedback.

If there is a strong suspicion, the Veterinary Service has to be activated



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Abattoir Surveillance; New Approaches

These notifications supplemented with the expert's remote evaluation could be sufficient for the country's Veterinary Services Directorate to report the presence of CBPP in that specific area at International/Regional level.



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Abattoir Surveillance; New Approaches

**But, what about sampling
activity?**



Abattoir Surveillance; New Approaches

This approach will require **online/onside training** on how to collect standardised:

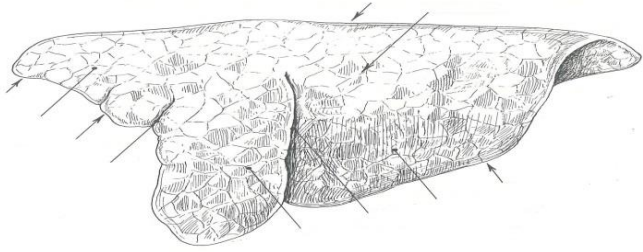
- Epidemiological data (Abattoir form);
- Clinical symptoms;
- Pathological lesions;
- Organ photos, using mobile phone.



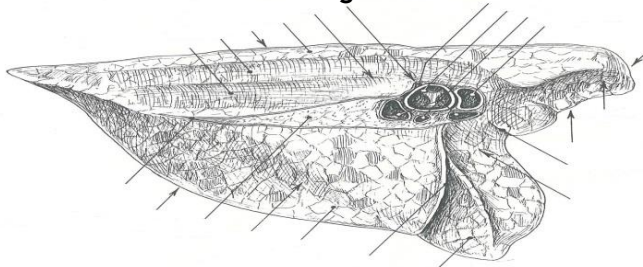
CBPP CHEST CAVITY LESIONS STANDARDISATION



Form Nr _____ Date _____ Abattoir _____ Animal Id.Nr. or Origin _____

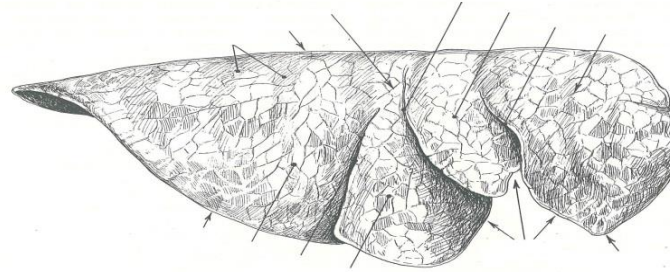


Lateral sight

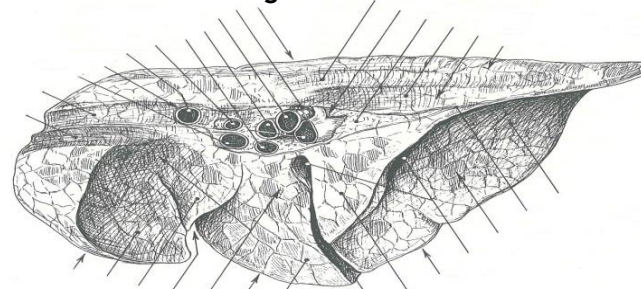


Medial sight

Left Lung



Lateral sight



Medial sight

Right Lung

	<i>Acute lesions</i>	<i>Necrosis</i>	<i>Sequestra</i>	<i>Pleuritis</i>	<i>Pleural fluid</i>
Left apical			∅		ml
Right apical			∅		
Left cardiac			∅		
Right cardiac			∅		
Accessory lobe			∅		
Left diaphragmatic			∅		
Right diaphragmatic			∅		



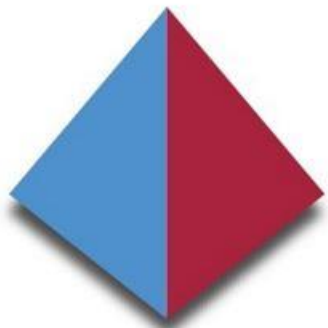
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Thank you!



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