

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 



CBPP: ELEMENTS OF ABATTOIRS SURVEILLANCE

Massimo Scacchia

CBPP WOAHP Expert at Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale, Teramo - Italy

3rd meeting of SGE on CBPP of the GF-TADs for Africa

5-7 May 2025





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CBPP Regional Epidemiological Surveillance

Feasible and sustainable epidemiological surveillance should be implemented at regional level, using networking and standardising the epidemiological approach (sero-surveillance, slaughterhouse surveillance, etc.).





PATHOLOGY AND REGIONAL EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE

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CBPP WOAHA ad-hoc group

“The most effective tool for detecting CBPP is a detailed post-mortem examination procedure in slaughterhouses, for the detection of suspected lesions, followed by laboratory examination of the lesions.”

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CBPP lesions and Epidemiological Surveillance

We are talking about CBPP suspicious
lesions found during:

- Necropsy performed in the field



CBPP lesions and Epidemiological Surveillance

- *Post-mortem* examination at slaughterhouses or bush abattoirs or during slaughtering for ceremonies such as funerals, weddings, etc.



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CBPP lesions and Epidemiological Surveillance

The players would be:
Veterinarians and Technicians but,
in my opinion, also,
in **Pastoral** and/or **Unstable areas**,
Traditional Leaders and **Breeders**



Slaughterhouse Surveillance

Slaughterhouses, which are useful in determining the magnitude of CBPP, but may also allow us to:

- To trace the farm of origin of the animals
- To measure the economic loss due to the confiscation of organs and the reduction in carcass weight due to the disease
- To determine the seasonal occurrence of CBPP



Slaughterhouse Surveillance

Slaughterhouse, useful for:

- Determining the association between suspected infection and *post-mortem* examination outcomes (**higher prevalence of CBPP in cattle with low body score**)

Source: Garoma Desse, *AHI, Ethiopia*



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Slaughterhouse Surveillance

Can surveillance at slaughterhouses
assess the prevalence level of CBPP
in a cattle population?



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Slaughterhouse Surveillance

During veterinary *ante-mortem* inspection, the veterinarian or technician in charge does not authorise the slaughter of animals showing clinical symptoms of disease



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Slaughterhouse Surveillance



Consequently, it is possible that the rate of CBPP-infected cattle in the abattoir is much lower than in the herd



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Slaughterhouse Surveillance

Therefore, epidemiological surveillance
in slaughterhouses is statistically biased!

Are we quite sure?



Slaughterhouse Surveillance

Ante-mortem inspection in some areas/countries is less restrictive than in others

This means that in some countries it is common, for sick animals, to be sent to the slaughterhouse and slaughtered



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Slaughterhouse Surveillance

**Consequently, epidemiological
surveillance in slaughterhouses in
these areas/countries is statistically
useful to define the prevalence of
CBPP**



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Slaughterhouse Surveillance

With regard to clinical signs, it should
also be considered that....



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Slaughterhouse Surveillance and AMR

Cattle may have been treated with
antibiotics a few days before sale
and/or transport to the slaughterhouse

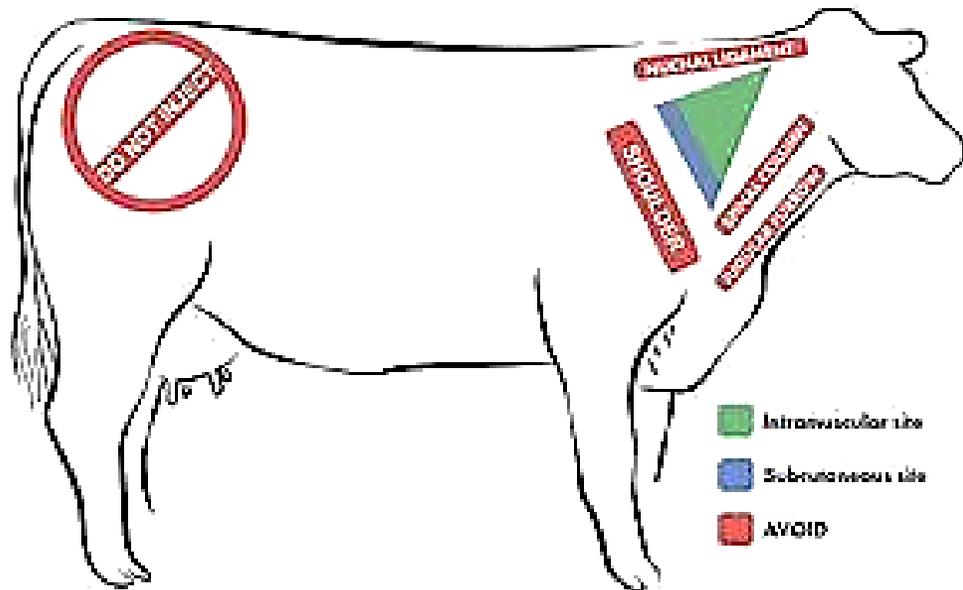
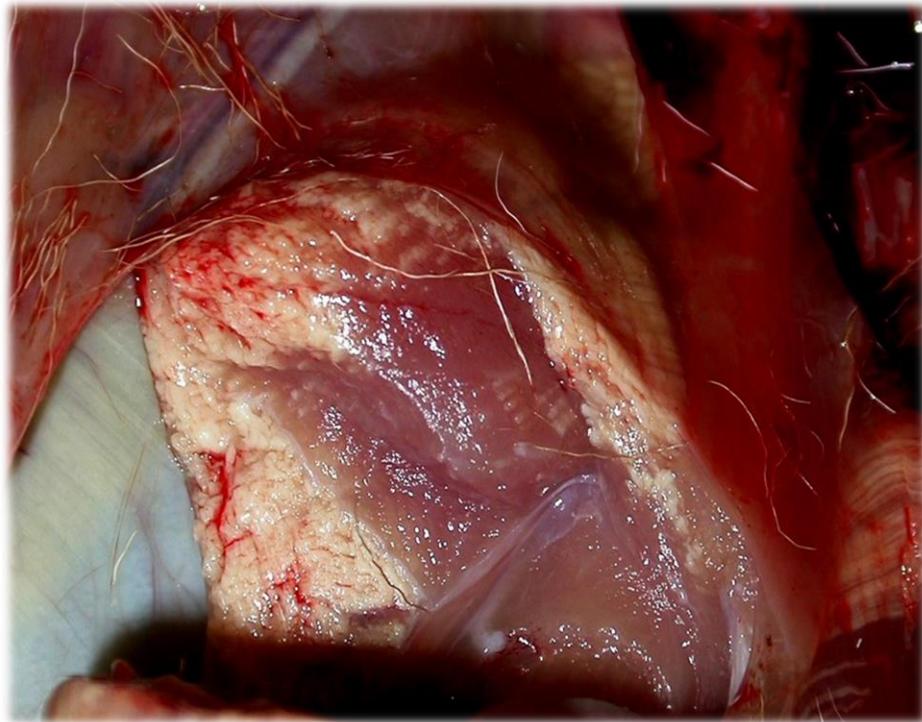
This may reduce clinical symptoms

Slaughterhouse Surveillance and AMR

Animals that present during *ante-mortem* visit, **mild clinical symptoms** but on *post-mortem* examination show **acute or sub-acute lesions**, referable to CBPP, should be considered suspected of **having been treated with antibiotics**



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Slaughterhouse Surveillance and AMR



In such cases, antibiotic residues, when is possible, must always be searched for!



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Slaughterhouse Surveillance



The greatest advantage:

It is inexpensive, costs are mainly related to the acquisition of data from the PM visit and any laboratory tests performed for the monitored disease



Slaughterhouse Surveillance

It allows the collection of photos and diagnostic samples (**when a diagnostic laboratory is available nearby**), such as blood or pleural fluid, lymph nodes and lung tissue samples



Slaughterhouse Surveillance

The main advantages:

- A relatively small number of slaughterhouses can be monitored
- A large number of animals can be checked



Slaughterhouse Surveillance

Main advantages:

- Animals from a number of farms or villages around the abattoir can be monitored
- Can provide surveillance data on an ongoing basis



Slaughterhouse Surveillance

Take into consideration that in small slaughterhouses it is easier to collect information on the geographical origin of animals compared to industrial slaughterhouses



Slaughterhouse Surveillance

However, in order to have standardised results from the Slaughterhouse Surveillance, it is essential to define which slaughtered animals are to be considered in the study



Slaughterhouse Surveillance

Define the study population:

- Randomly examined
- With respiratory symptoms
- With suspected CBPP pathological lesions
- All slaughtered animals



Slaughterhouse Surveillance

Surveillance at slaughterhouses is useful, when:

- CBPP **is present** in the country
- CBPP **is absent** in the country



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**“FIRST OF ALL,
TO BE ABLE TO RECOGNISE CBPP”**

Training for Animal Health Technicians,
Meat Inspectors and
Veterinarians but, in my opinion, also
in **Remote, Pastoral** and
Unstable Areas
Traditional Leaders and Farmers



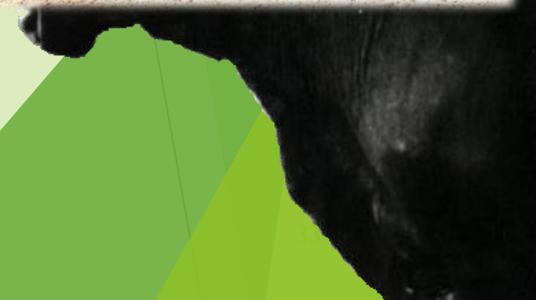
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Classroom and Slaughterhouse Training



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Classroom and Slaughterhouse Training



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Classroom and Field Training



CBPP LESIONS AT THE SLAUGHTERHOUSE

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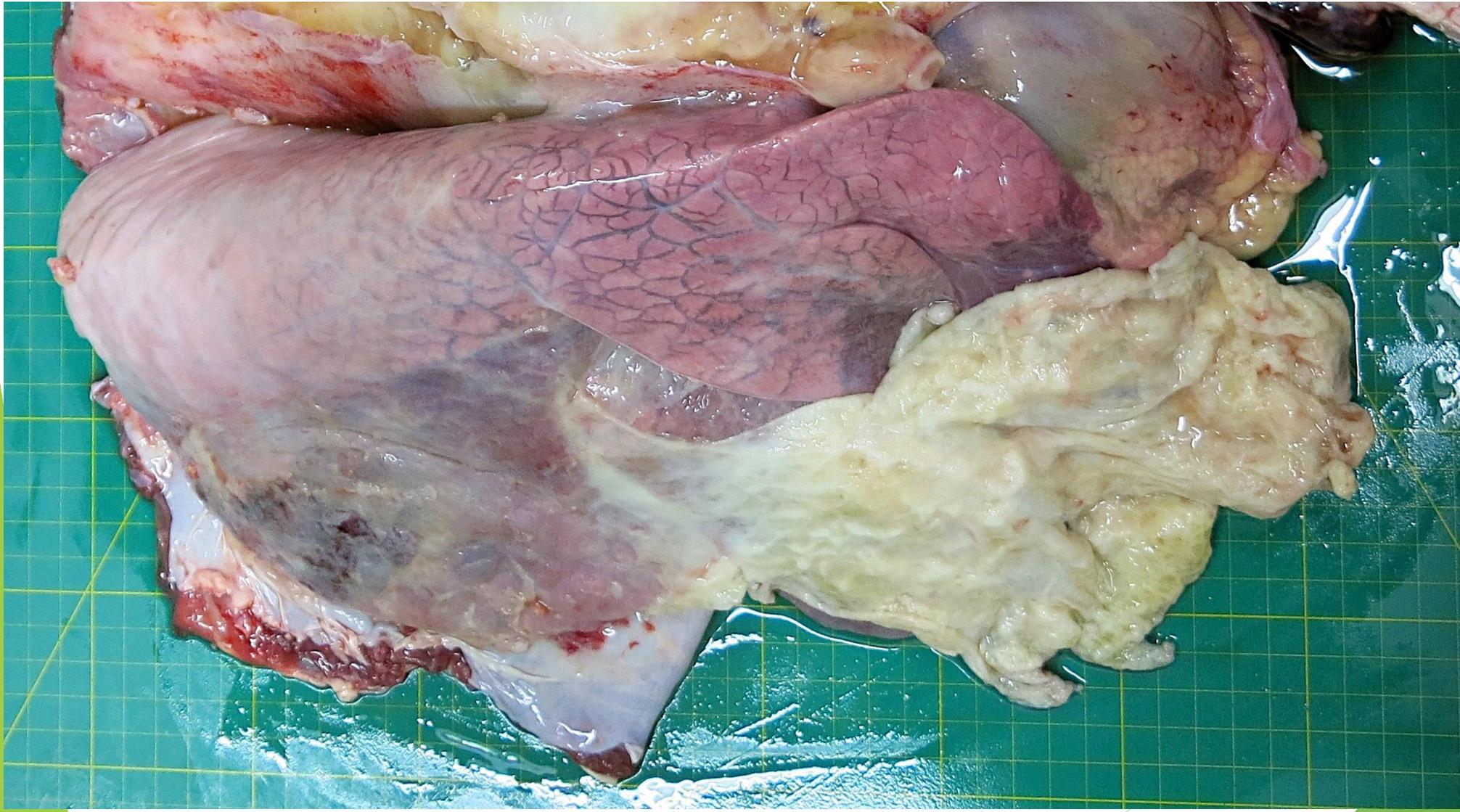
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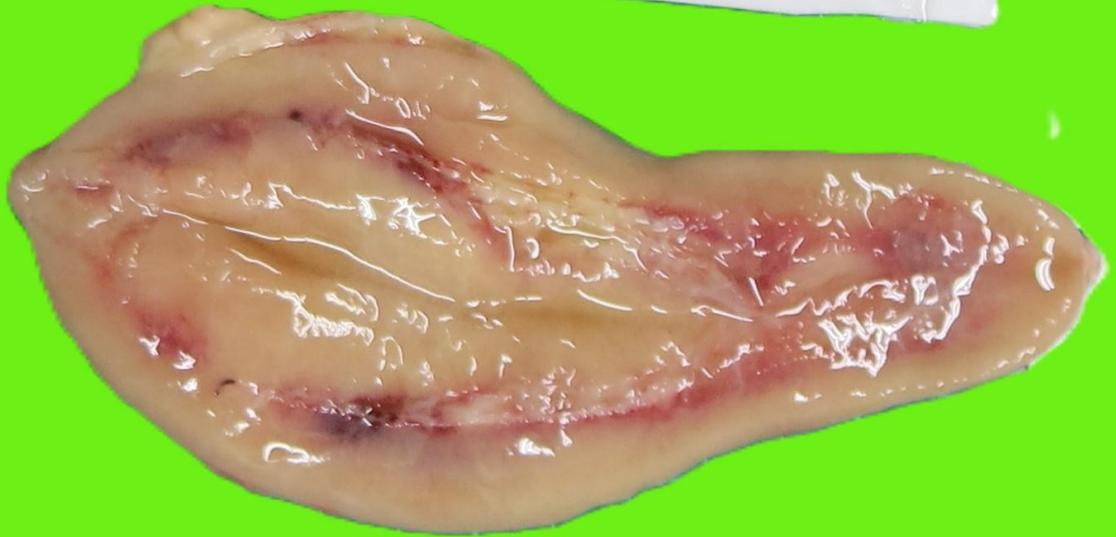


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Anterior Mediastinal Lymph node



Posterior Mediastinal LN



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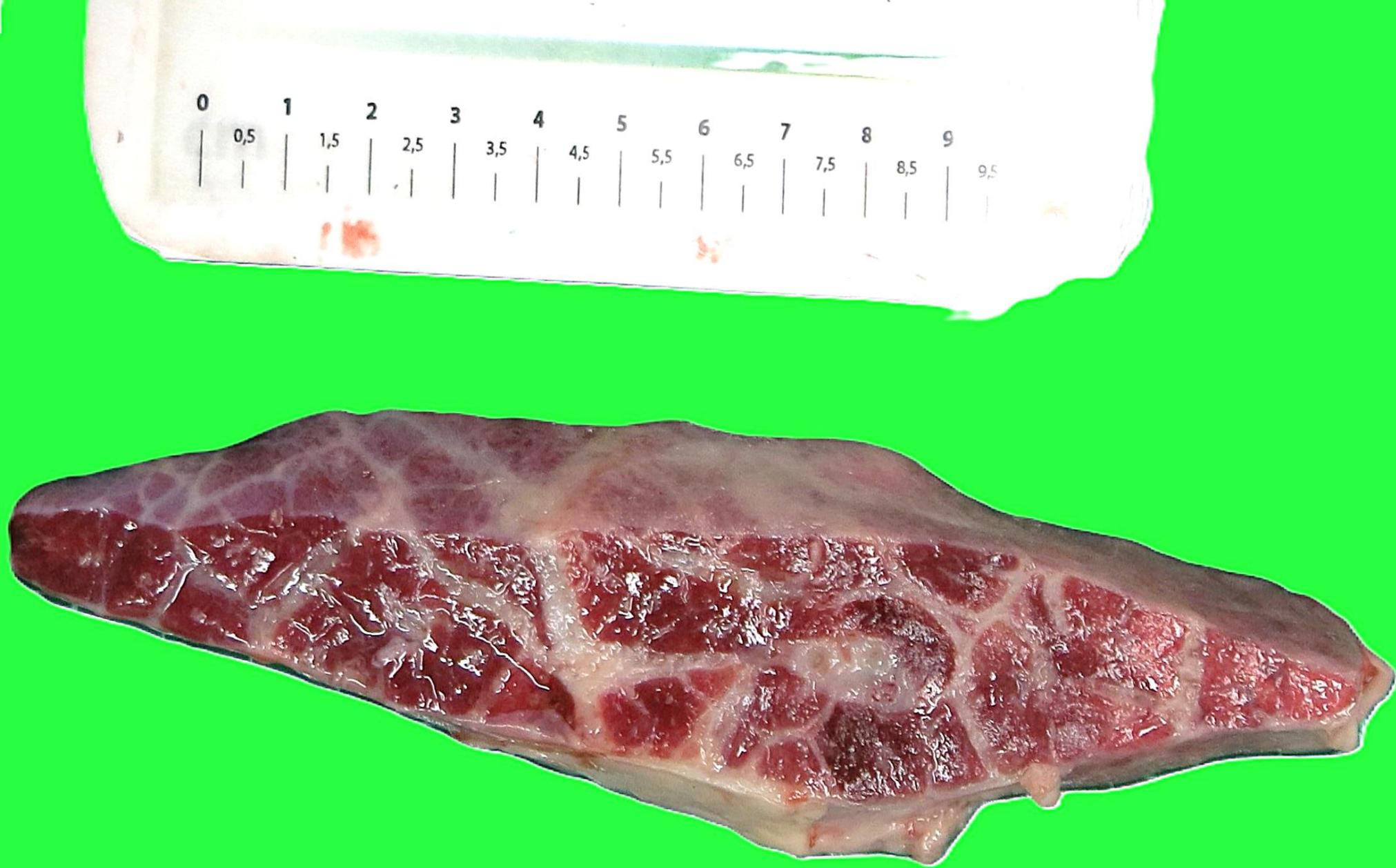
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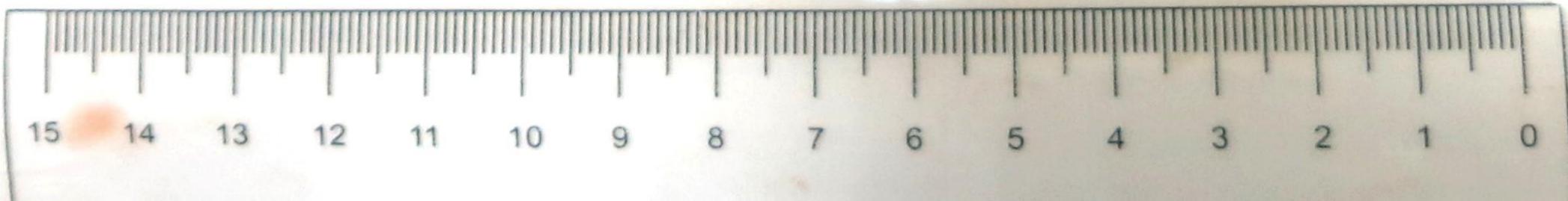


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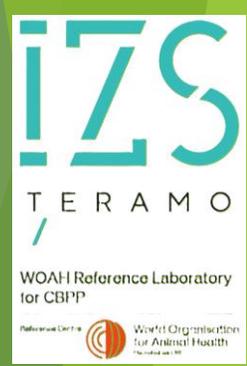


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2024-23-16
ILRI ID BV058
CGIAR Date 07 NOV 2024

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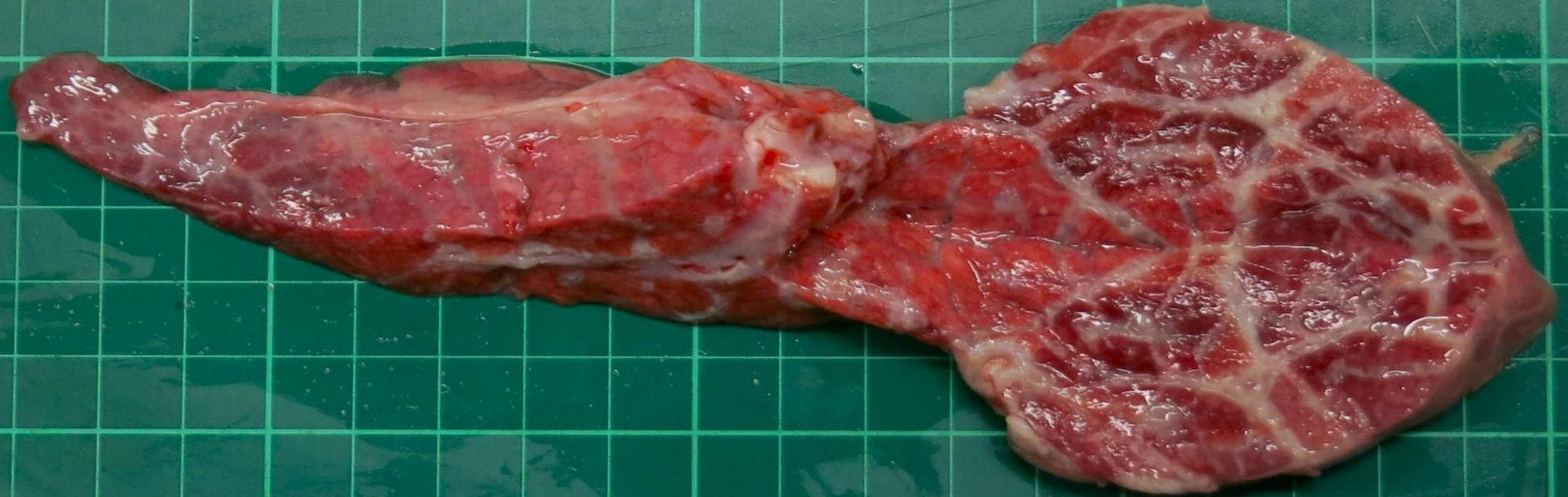
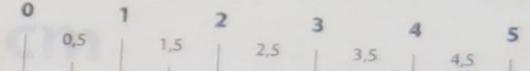


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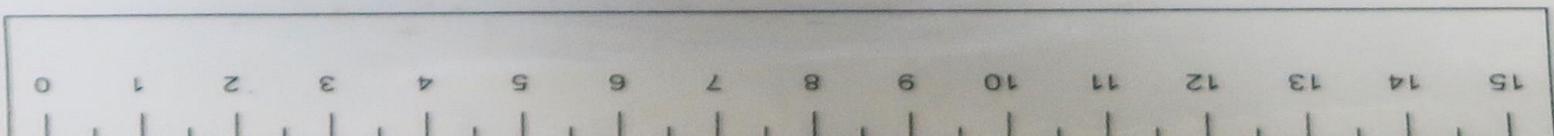
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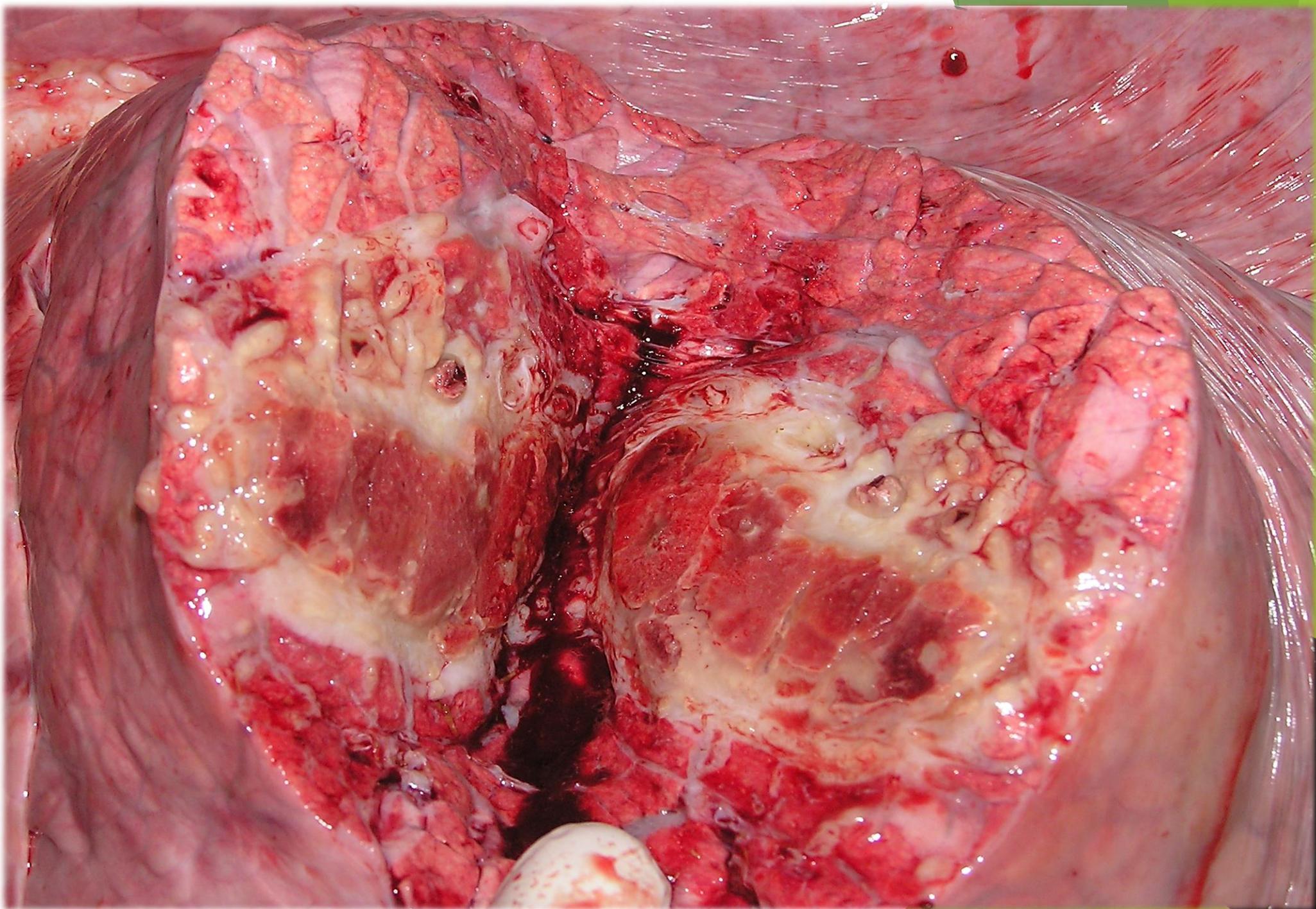


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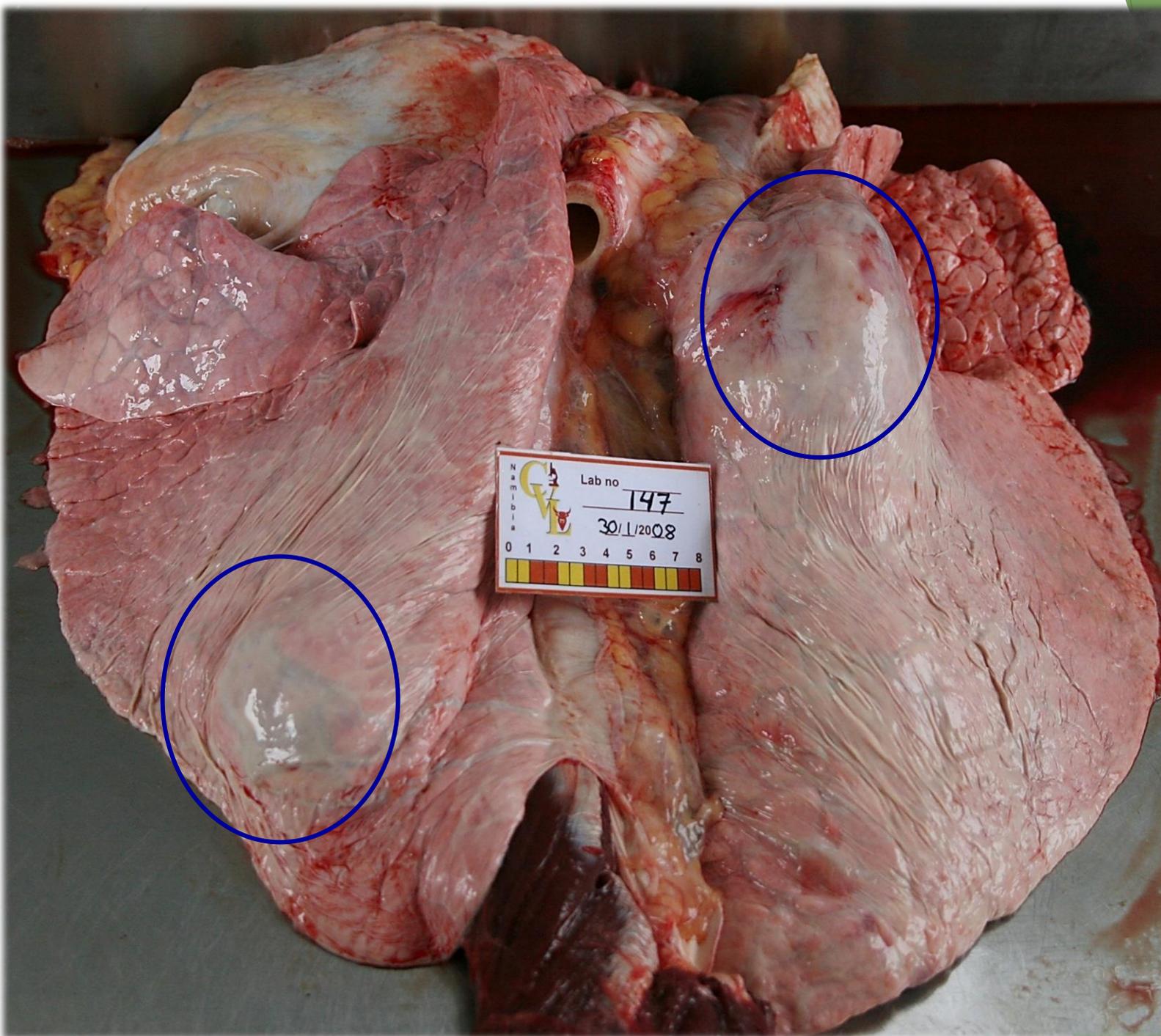


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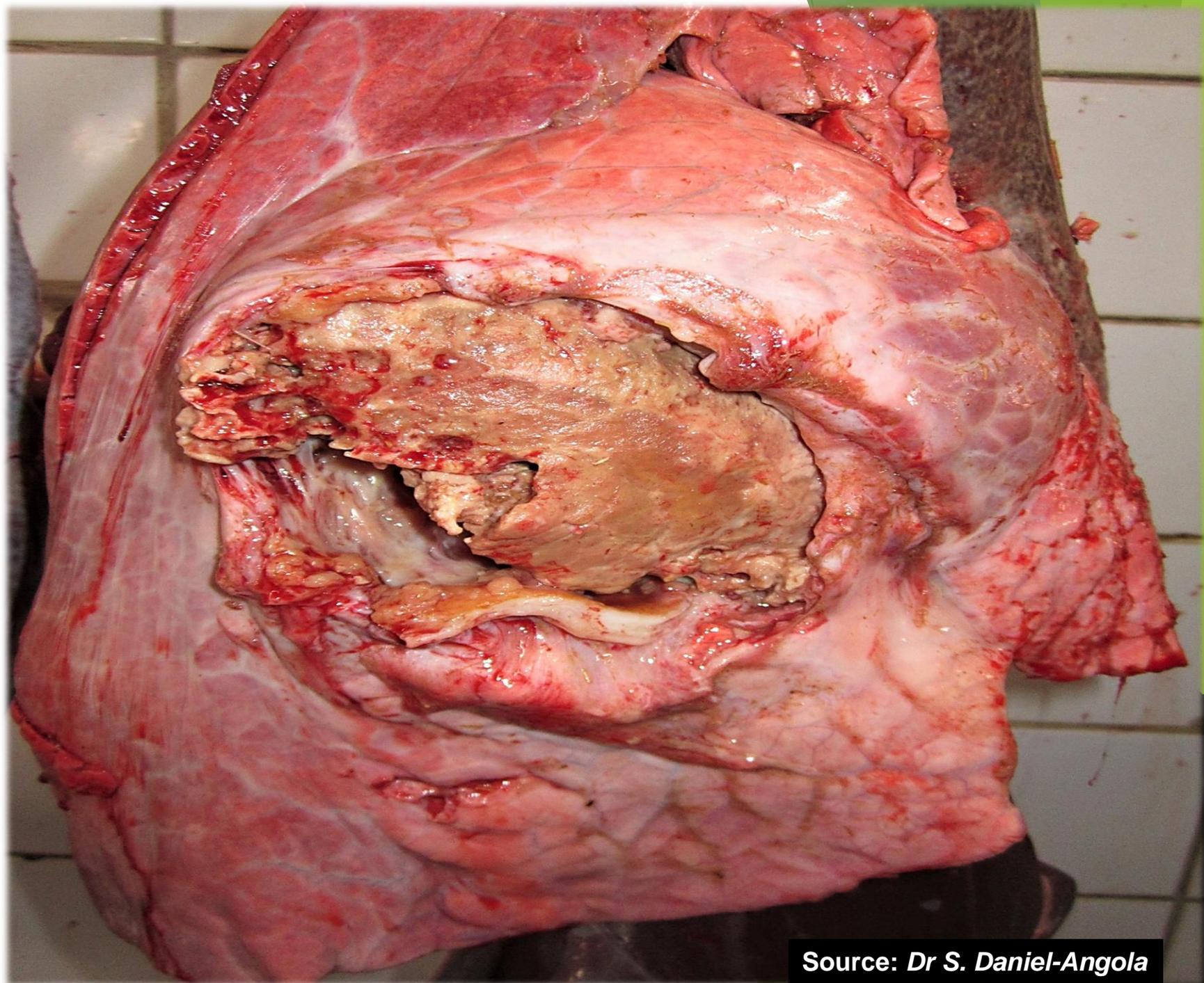


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Source: *Dr S. Daniel-Angola*

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Source: S. Daniel-Angola

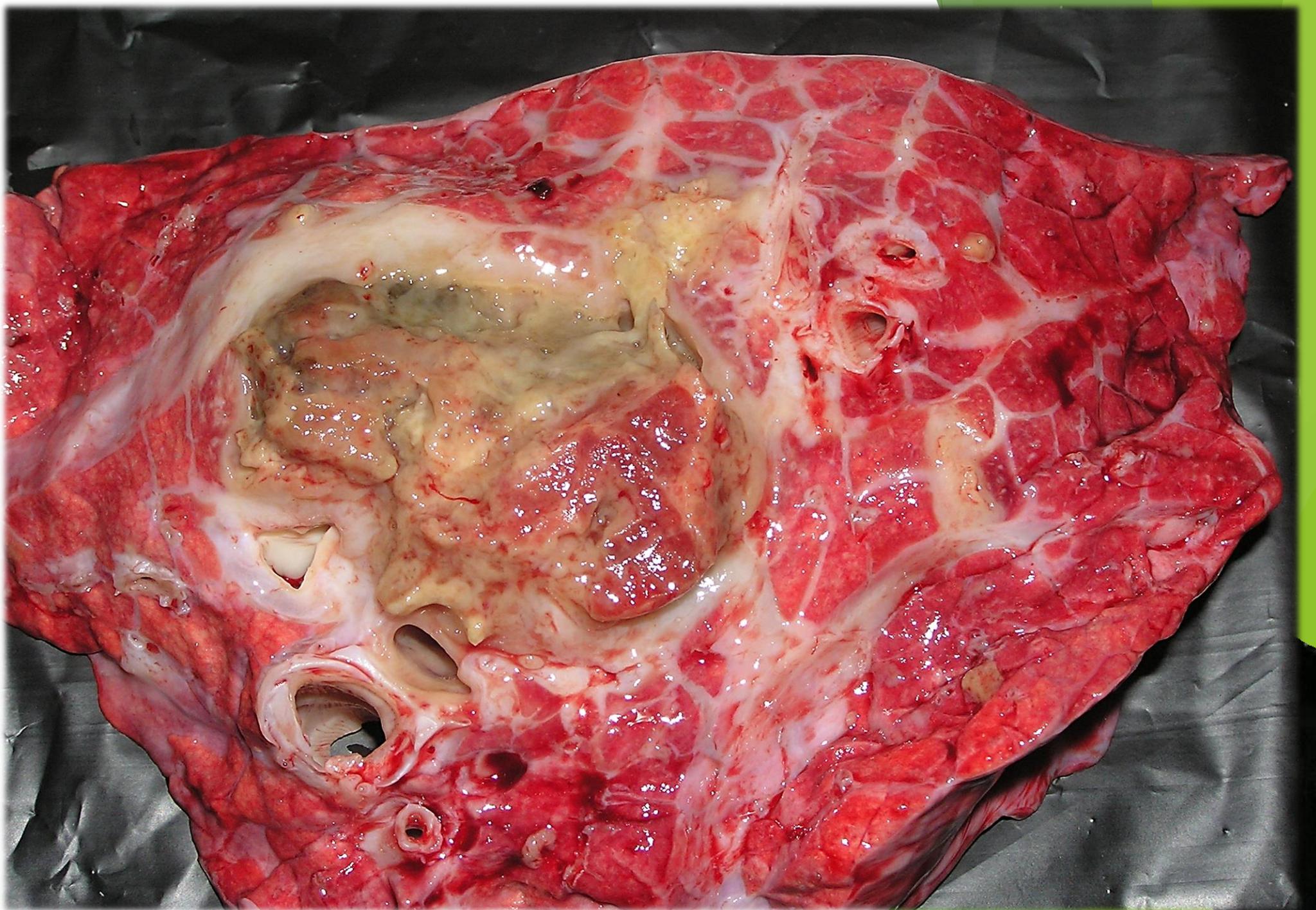
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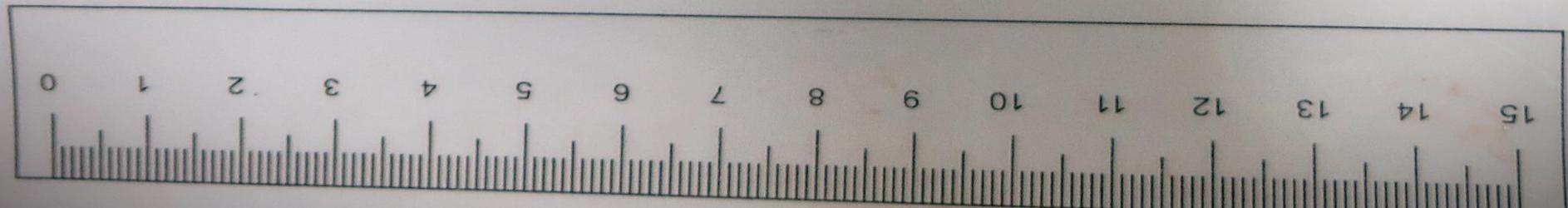
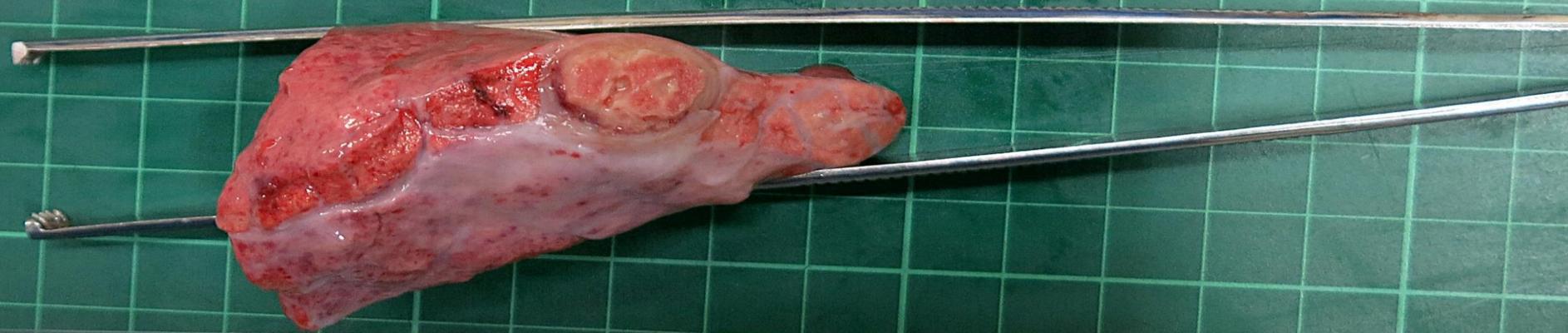
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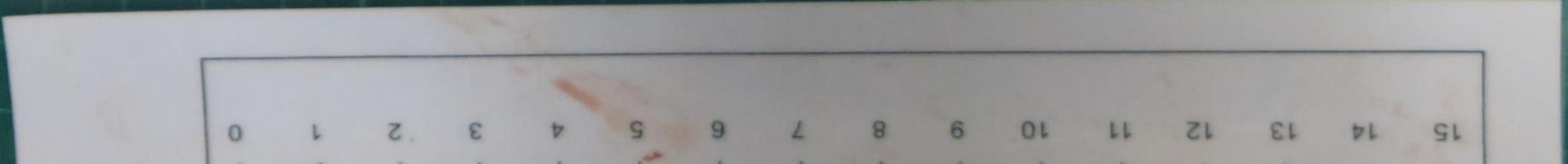
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A NEW APPROACH

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A New Approach

Veterinary Telemedicine/ Remote Veterinary Assistance

Mobile Apps that allow veterinarians, veterinary technicians, traditional leaders, farmers and local communities, to share with experts standardised data and photos of pathological lesions found, following a standardised *post-mortem* examination



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A New Approach

Could these notifications, integrated with the expert's remote assessment, be sufficient to allow the country's Directorate of Veterinary Services to report the presence of CBPP in that specific area at the International/Regional level?



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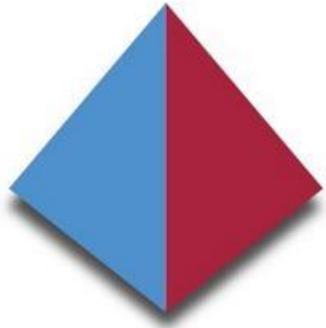
CBPP Clinical Disease



Thank you!

m.scacchia@izs.it





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