Seminar for OIE National Focal Points for Aquatic Animals Accra, Ghana 20-22 March 2012



## OIE listed diseases, criteria for listing, notification and reporting obligations

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#### GENERAL MANDATE OF THE OIE

## General mandate of the OIE: to improve animal health worldwide

One of the OIE's main objectives



To ensure transparency in the global animal disease situation, including for zoonosis





### NOTIFICATION OF ANIMAL DISEASES, INCLUDING ZOONOSES

#### Legal obligations by Members

 Since its creation in 1924 both the OIE and its Members have unconditional duties to disclose all relevant information about animal diseases

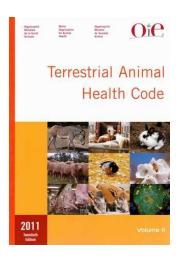
 These obligations are stated in the OIE Organic Statutes



#### **OBLIGATION FOR NOTIFICATION**

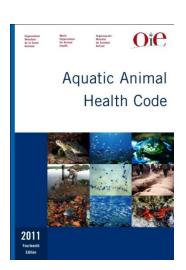


By joining the OIE, a Member agrees to fulfil its international commitment to notify to the OIE as laid down in the Chapters 1.1. of the OIE's *Terrestrial and Aquatic Codes* 'Notification and Epidemiological Information'



#### **Article 1.1.2.**

'Members shall make available to other Members, through the OIE, whatever information is necessary to minimise the spread of important animal diseases and to assist in achieving better worldwide control of these diseases'



## OIE list of aquatic animal diseases (2011)

#### 26 aquatic animals diseases listed by OIE:

- 2 diseases of amphibians
- 8 diseases of crustaceans
- 9 diseases of fish
- 7 disease of molluscs







- Notification and reporting requirements apply to all listed diseases and any new emerging diseases;
- ➤ Notification and reporting obligations for new disease listing enters into force on 1st January the following year.

#### NOTIFIABLE DISEASES LISTED BY THE OIE (Ch 1.3.)

CHAPTER 1.3.

#### DISEASES LISTED BY THE OIE

Preamble: The following diseases are listed by the OIE according to the criteria for listing an aquatic animal disease (see Article 1.2.1.) or criteria for listing an emerging aquatic animal disease (see Article 1.2.2.).

In case of modifications of this list of aquatic animal diseases adopted by the General Assembly, the new list comes into force on 1 January of the following year.

Article 1.3.1.

The following diseases of fish are listed by the OIE:

- Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis
- Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
- Gyrodactylosis (Gyrodactylus salaris)
- Infectious haematopoietic necrosis
- Infectious salmon anaemia
- Koi herpesvirus disease
- Red sea bream iridoviral disease
- Spring viraemia of carp
- Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia.

Article 1.3.2.

The following diseases of molluscs are listed by the OIE:

- Infection with abalone herpes-like virus
- Infection with Bonamia ostreae
- Infection with Bonamia exitiosa
- Infection with Marteilia refringens



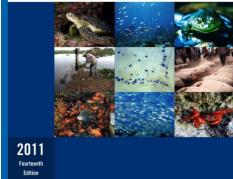














#### Diseases listed by OIE

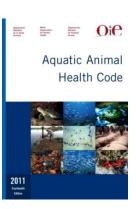
How is it decided which diseases to list in the *Aquatic Code*?

#### **Aquatic Animal Diseases Listed by the OIE**

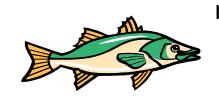
- The list is reviewed annually by the Aquatic Animals Commission and recommendations for deletions and additions are proposed to OIE Members;
- Amendments to disease list are adopted at OIE General Session in May.

## Criteria for listing an aquatic animal disease (Article 1.2.1.)

- Significant production losses / negative affect on wild populations / zoonotic
- Infectious aetiology proven / strong association
- Capacity for international spread
- Diagnostic methods exist

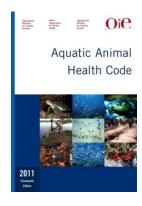


**NOTE:** In the *Aquatic Code*, 'disease' means clinical or non clinical infection with ne or more aetiological agents



# Criteria for listing an emerging aquatic animal disease (Article 1.2.2.)

- Ensures reporting of an emerging disease to ensure gathering of epidemiological information
- This information can then help in the decision as to whether to listd the disease





## AQUATIC ANIMAL DISEASE REPORTING: ENSURING TRANSPARENCY

#### OIE list of aquatic animal diseases

- A key purpose of listing a disease in the Aquatic
   Code is to ensure transparency of the aquatic
   animal health status world-wide, by obliging Member
   Countries to report its occurrence to OIE.
- The OIE <u>collates and disseminates</u> the information received in reports on the status of those listed diseases in Member Countries (WAHIS and WAHID).

#### TYPES OF REPORTS



## OIE's early warning system

International alert messages
Rapid response

#### Immediate notification

of disease, infection or unusual epidemiological events

#### Weekly reports

Follow-ups to the immediate notification

#### Final report

- if the outbreaks have ended
- if the situation becomes endemic

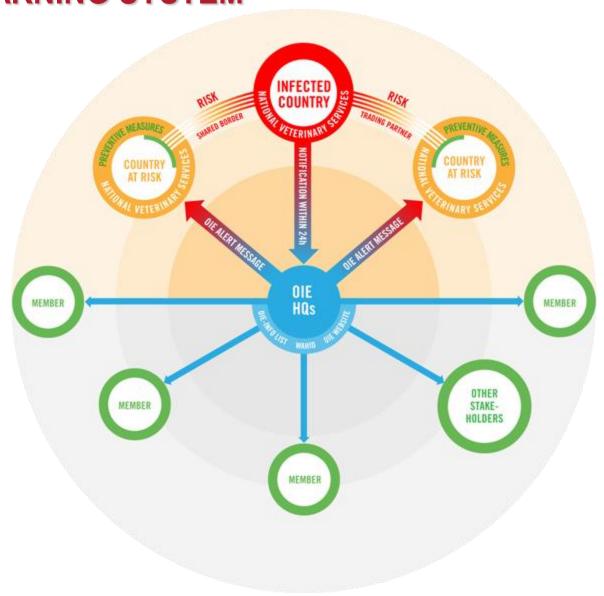
## OIE's monitoring system

To monitor OIE Listed diseases (presence or absence) over time

- Six-monthly report
- Annual report

#### **EARLY WARNING SYSTEM**







## WORLD ANIMAL HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEM (WAHIS)

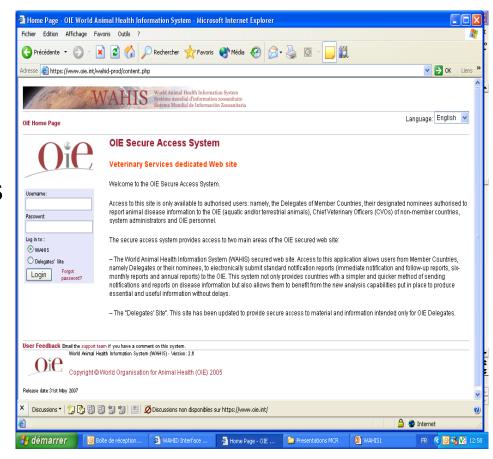
WAHIS is the OIE's world animal health information system.

An access (login, password) is given to each Delegate.

He/she has the possibility to create an access to his/her nominees.

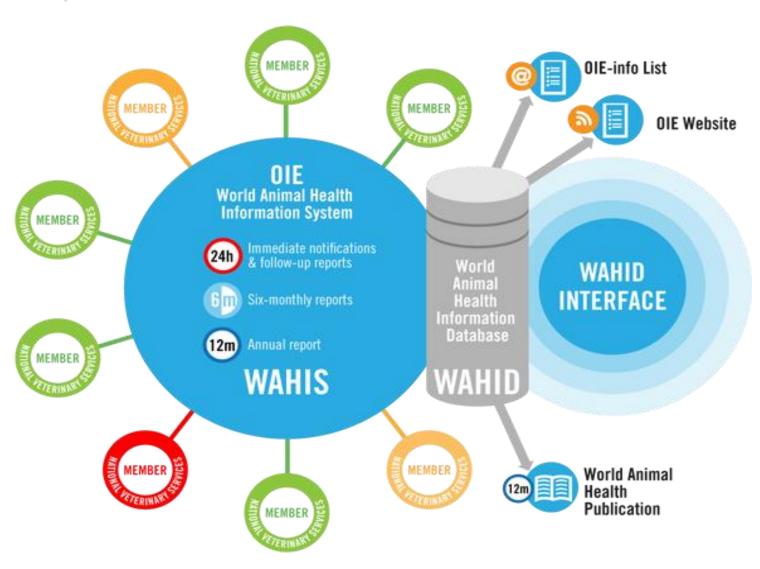
**URL** address:

www.oie.int/wahis



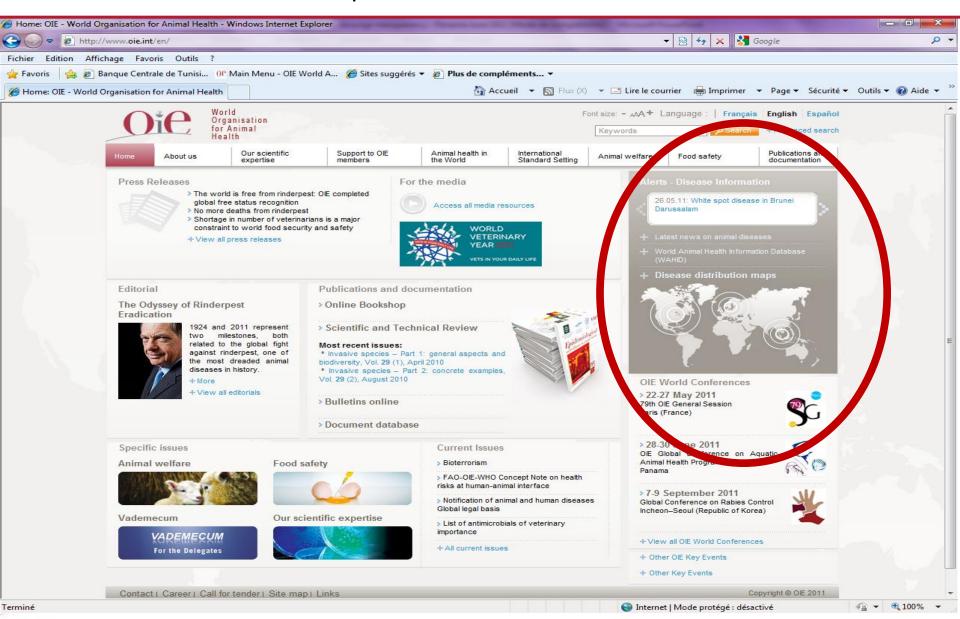


## WORLD ANIMAL HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEM (WAHIS)

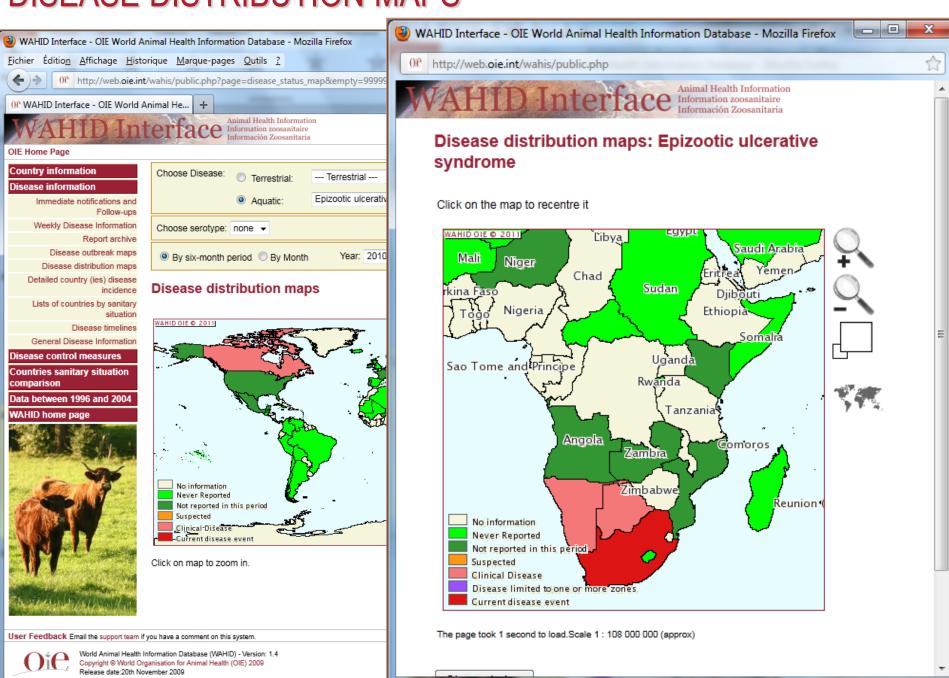


#### WORLD ANIMAL HEALTH INFORMATION DATABASE: WAHID

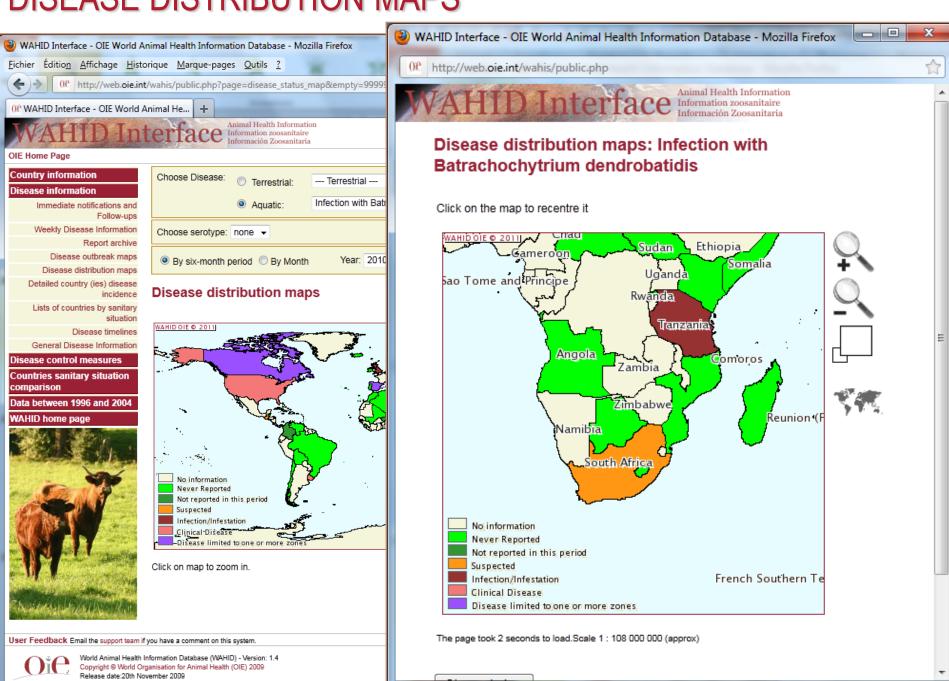
#### http://www.oie.int/wahid



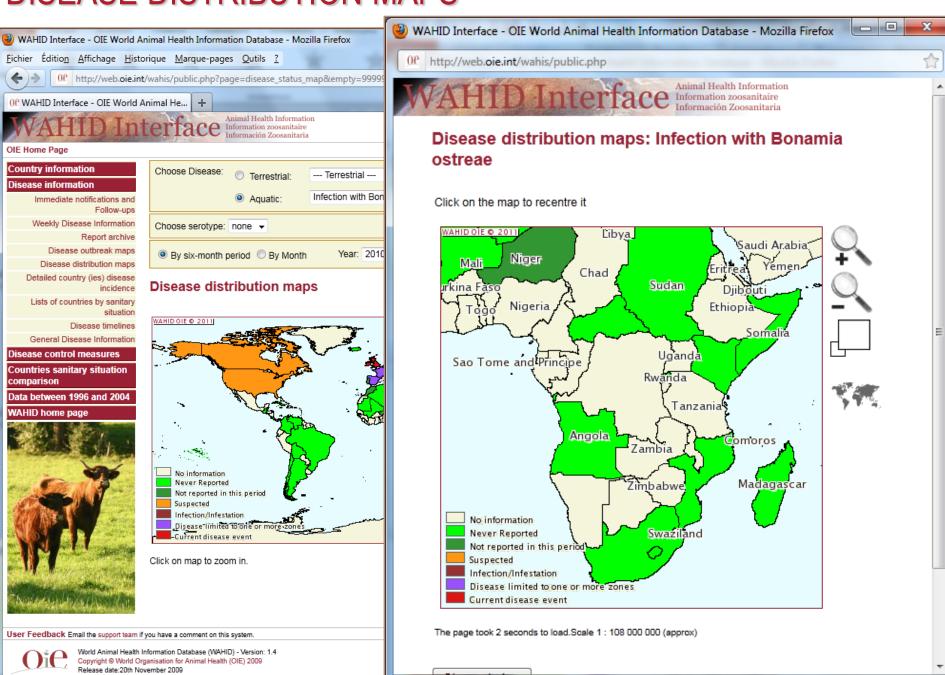
#### DISEASE DISTRIBUTION MAPS



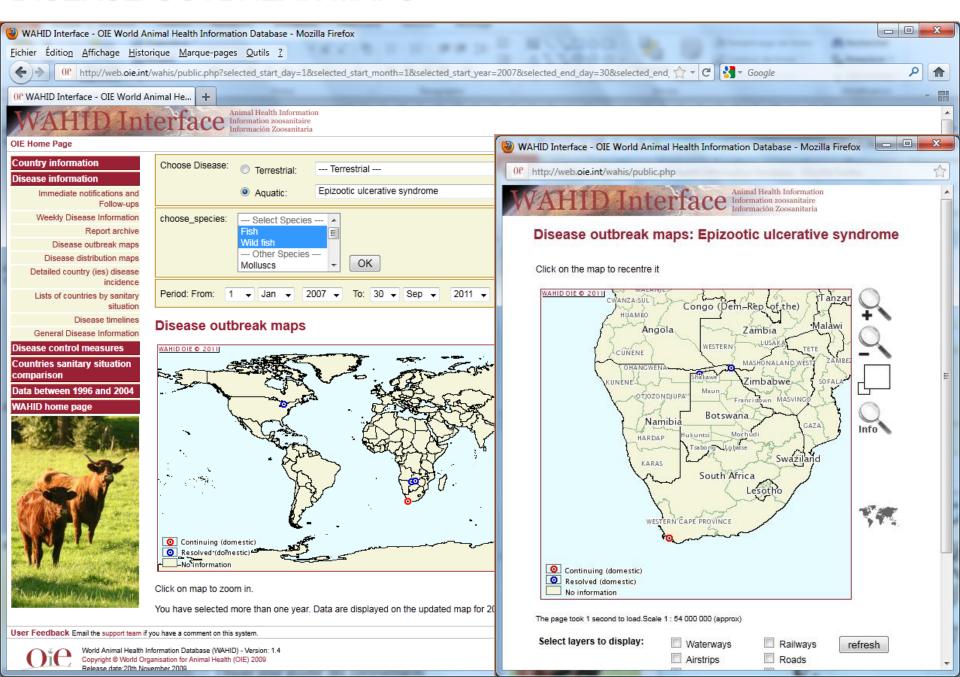
#### DISEASE DISTRIBUTION MAPS



#### DISEASE DISTRIBUTION MAPS



#### DISEASE OUTBREAK MAPS



#### WORLD ANIMAL HEALTH INFORMATION DATABASE (WAHID)

#### WAHID differentiates outbreaks between domestic and wild species



#### Example:

Epizootic ulcerative

syndrome

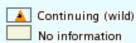
South Africa

December 2010

First occurrence of a listed

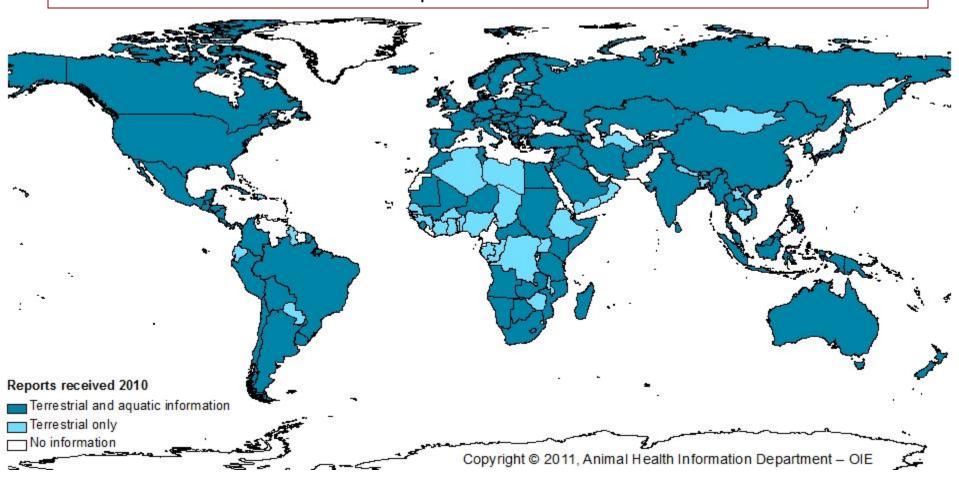
disease in wild





#### **TRANSPARENCY**

World Animal Health Coverage by WAHIS for Terrestrial and Aquatic Animal Diseases in **2010** 



150 Members provided an annual animal health report, 79% where for both terrestrial and aquatic animal diseases (as per June 2011)



### Thank you!

