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for Eastern Africa

Terrestrial and Aquatic Manuals and the mechanism of standard adoption

Presented during the Regional Workshop for OIE National
Focal Points for Veterinary Products (5th Cycle)
Ezulwini, Swaziland 6-8 December, 2017

Agenda

- The OIE Terrestrial and Aquatic Manuals
- Case study : CBPP
- The mechanism of standard adoption
- Additional sources of information

Chapter 1

The OIE Terrestrial and Aquatic Manuals

What is the purpose of the Manuals ?

- Describe internationally agreed laboratory methods for disease diagnosis
- Enable the requirement for health certification in connection with trade to be met
- The *Terrestrial* Manual also covers the production and control of biological products e.g. vaccines

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The achievement of harmonisation of diagnostic testing and vaccination procedures :

- Avoids differences in interpretation of results
- Ensures the quality of diagnostic tests and vaccines

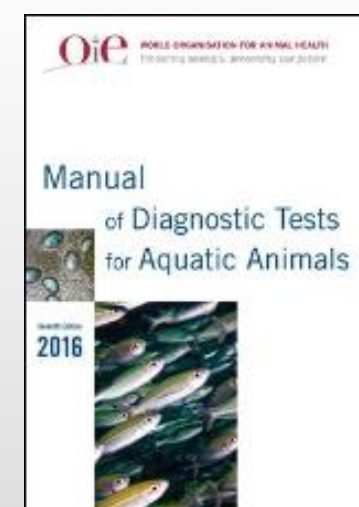
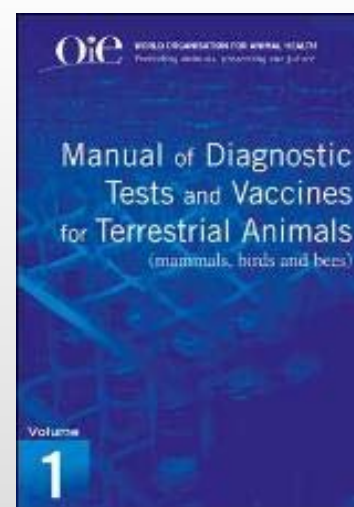
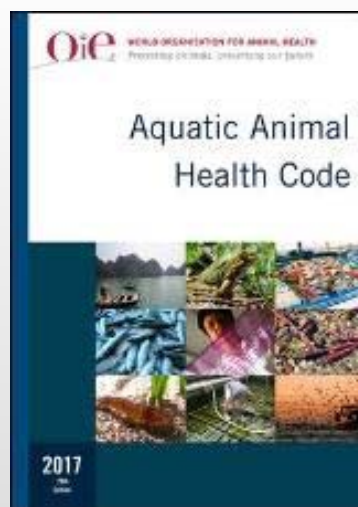
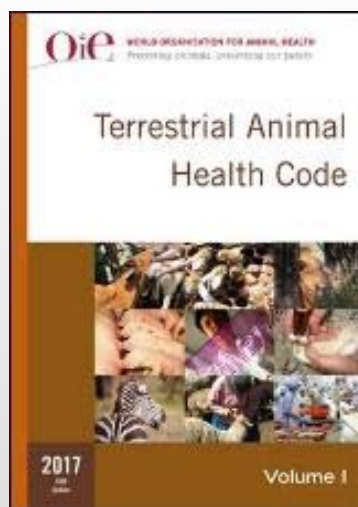
The OIE Standards

CODES

- Terrestrial
- Aquatic

MANUALS

- Terrestrial
- Aquatic



Published every year

Published every 4 – 5 years

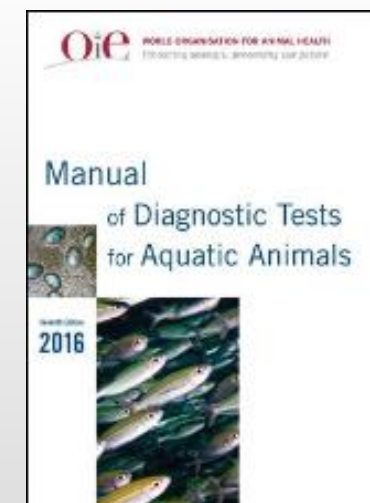
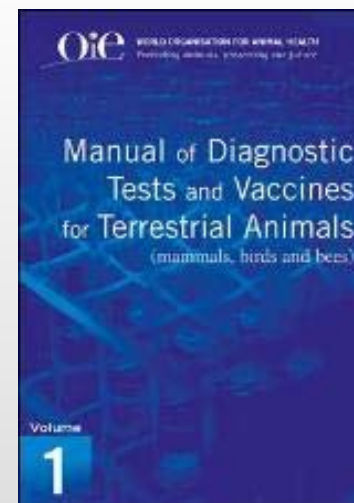
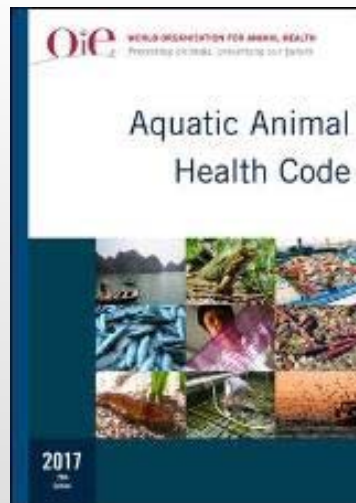
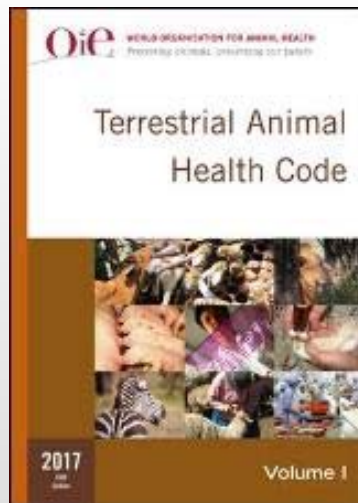
The OIE Standards

CODES

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Published every year

Annual online updates

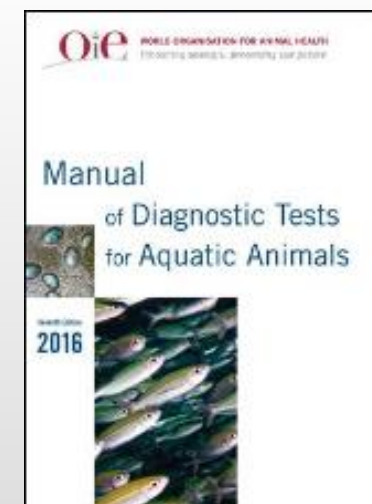
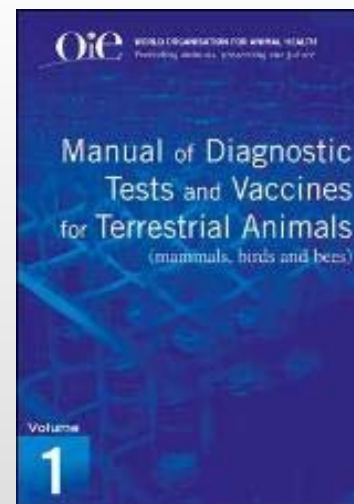
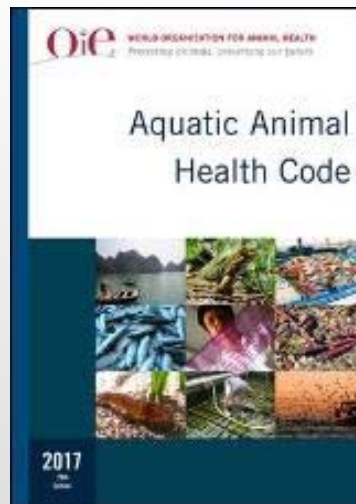
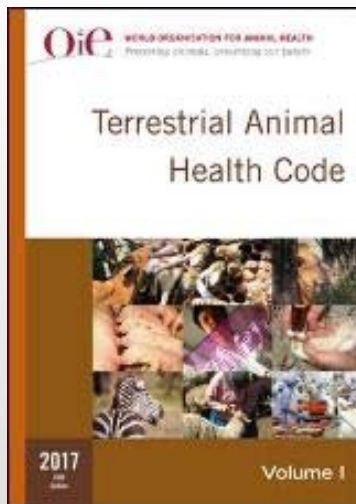
The OIE Standards

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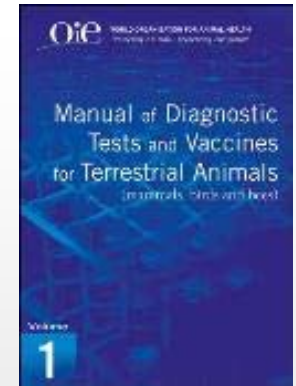
What information do the Manuals contain ?

www.oie.int/en/international-standard-setting/terrestrial-manual/access-online/

Abbreviations, contributors, glossary,....

Part 1 : General Information (all updated between 2013 – 17)

- Management of veterinary diagnostic laboratories
- Collection, submission and storage of diagnostic specimens
- Transport of specimens of animal origin
- Biosafety and biosecurity in the veterinary labs and animal facilities
- Quality management in veterinary testing laboratories
- Principles and methods of validation of diagnostic assays
- High throughput sequencing, bioinformatics, computational genomics
- Principles of veterinary vaccine production
- Sterility and (...) contamination of biological materials intended for veterinary use



What information do the Manuals contain ?

www.oie.int/en/international-standard-setting/aquatic-manual/access-online/

Abbreviations, contributors,....

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- Quality management in veterinary testing laboratories

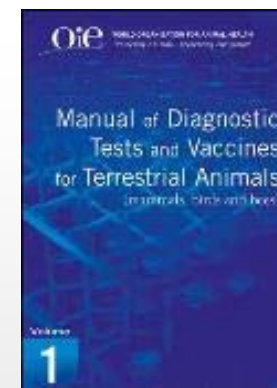


What information do the Manuals contain ?

www.oie.int/en/international-standard-setting/terrestrial-manual/access-online/

Part 2 : Disease – specific Information (almost all updated since 2012)

- Multiple species
- Apinae (bees)
- Aves (birds)
- Bovinae (bovines)
- Equidae (equids)
- Leporidae (rabbits)
- Caprinae (goats and sheep)
- Suidae (pigs)
- “Other diseases”

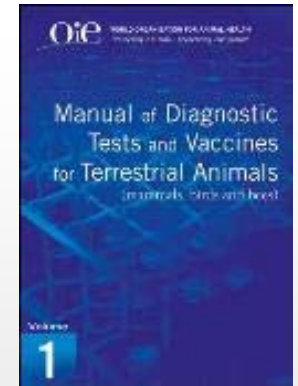


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- Suidae (pigs)
- "Other diseases"
- Anthrax, FMD,...
- American foulbrood, varroosis,...
- Avian influenza, fowl cholera,...
- Bovine Tb, CBPP,...
- African horse sickness, glanders,...
- Myxomatosis, haemorrhagic disease (2)
- CCPP, ... PPR, SGP,
- African swine fever, Nipah, cysticercosis,...
- Camel pox, ... bacter, toxoplasmosis,



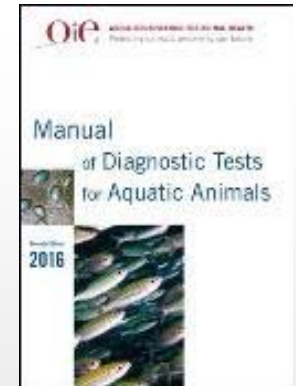
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What information do the Manuals contain ?

www.oie.int/en/international-standard-setting/aquatic-manual/access-online/

Part 2 : Disease – specific Information

- Amphibians
- Crustaceans
- Fish
- Molluscs



What information do the Manuals contain ?

www.oie.int/en/international-standard-setting/aquatic-manual/access-online/

Part 2 : Disease – specific Information

- Amphibians
- Crustaceans
- Fish
- Molluscs
- *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis*, ranavirus (2)
- White spot disease, Taura syndrome virus, ...
- Infectious salmon anaemia, Koi herpes virus, ...
- Abalone herpesvirus, ...



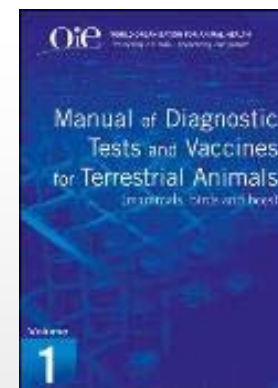
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What information do the Manuals contain ?

www.oie.int/en/international-standard-setting/terrestrial-manual/access-online/

Part 3 : Specific Recommendations

- Laboratory methodologies for bacterial antimicrobial susceptibility testing
- Biotechnology in the diagnosis of infectious diseases
- The application of biotechnology to the development of vet. Vaccines
- The role of official bodies in the international regulation of vet. biologicals
- Aligning risk management strategies with assessed biorisks
- Recommendations for validation of diagnostic tests (antibody detection, antigen detection, nucleic acid detection, statistics, reference samples, wildlife,....)
- Recommendations for the manufacture of vaccines (minimum requirements for the organisation and management of a vaccine manufacturing facility, for the production and quality control of vaccines, for aseptic production in vaccine manufacture.

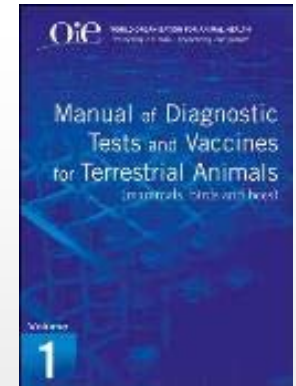


What information do the Manuals contain ?

www.oie.int/en/international-standard-setting/terrestrial-manual/access-online/

Part 4 : OIE Reference Experts and Disease Index

- List of OIE Reference Laboratories
- Alphabetical list of diseases



What information do the Manuals contain ?

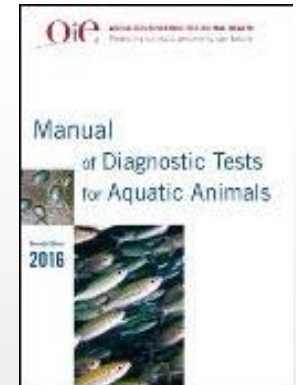
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~~Part 3 : Specific Recommendations~~

- None

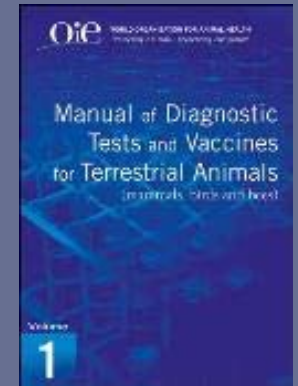
Part 3 : OIE Expertise

- Reference Experts and Laboratories for diseases of aquatic animals
- List of Collaborating Centres for diseases of aquatic animals



Chapter 2

Case study : Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) Infection with *Mycoplasma mycoides subsp. mycoides* SC



Chapter 2.4.8. (last version May 2014)

www.oie.int/en/international-standard-setting/terrestrial-manual/access-online/

NB: Version adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE in May 2014

CHAPTER 2.4.8.

CONTAGIOUS BOVINE PLEUROPNEUMONIA (INFECTION WITH *MYCOPLASMA MYCOIDES* SUBSP. *MYCOIDES* SC)

SUMMARY

Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) is a disease of ruminants (Bos and Bubalus genuses) caused by Mycoplasma mycoides subsp. mycoides SC (MmmSC; SC = small colony). It is manifested by anorexia, fever and respiratory signs such as dyspnoea, polypnoea, cough and nasal discharges in bovines. Diagnosis requires the isolation of the aetiological agent. The main problems for control or eradication are the frequent occurrence of subacute or subclinical infections, the persistence of chronic carriers after the clinical phase and the lack of extensive vaccine coverage.

Identification of the agent: *Samples to be taken from live animals are nasal swabs and/or broncho-alveolar washings or pleural fluid obtained by puncture. Samples to be taken at necropsy*

Chapter 2.4.8. (last version May 2014)

www.oie.int/en/international-standard-setting/terrestrial-manual/access-online/

A. INTRODUCTION

Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) is an infectious and contagious respiratory disease of *Bovidae* caused by *Mycoplasma mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* "small colony" (*MmmSC*) with a major impact on livestock production and a potential for rapid spread. As a result, CBPP-infected countries are excluded from international trade of live animals.

MmmSC is a mycoplasma, i.e. a wall-less bacteria (mollicute), belonging to the so-called "mycoides cluster" that groups five mycoplasma species that are ruminant pathogens (Manso-Silván *et al.*, 2009). These five mycoplasmas share phenotypic and genotypic characteristics that cause cross-reactions in conventional

diagnostic techniques. The closest relative to *MmmSC* is *M. mycoides* subsp. *capri* (*Mmc*), which is usually found in goats.

In natural conditions, *MmmSC* affects only the ruminants of the *Bos* genus, i.e. mainly bovine and zebu cattle but also the yak (*Bos grunniens*) and water buffaloes (*Bubalus bubalis*) (Santini *et al.*, 1992). *MmmSC* has been isolated from sheep and goats in Africa, in Portugal and in India (Srivastava *et al.*, 2000). Among wild animals, one single case has been reported in American buffaloes (*Bison bison*) and none in African buffaloes (*Syncerus caffer*) or other wild ruminants. Small ruminants and wild animals do not play a role in the epidemiology of the disease, and CBPP is not a zoonotic agent.

The incubation period for naturally infected animals can range from 3 weeks to 6 months. The clinical manifestations in cattle range from hyperacute through acute, subacute and chronic forms.

Chapter 2.4.8. (last version May 2014)

www.oie.int/en/international-standard-setting/terrestrial-manual/access-online/

B. DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES

Clinical diagnosis of CBPP is unreliable as initial signs may be slight or non-existent and may be indistinguishable from any severe pneumonia. Therefore, CBPP should be investigated by pathological, microbiological, molecular or serological diagnostic methods. As the pathological lesions of CBPP are distinctive, and pathognomonic, abattoir surveillance for CBPP involving lung examination is a practical method for disease monitoring.

It is recommended to isolate and identify the causative organism in order to confirm an outbreak. Table 1 lists the laboratory methods used for the diagnosis of CBPP.

Table 1. Laboratory methods currently used for diagnosis of CBPP and their purpose

Method	Purpose					
	Population freedom from infection	Individual animal freedom from infection prior to movement	Contribution to eradication policies	Confirmation of clinical cases	Prevalence of infection – surveillance	Immune status in individual animals or populations post-vaccination*
Agent detection and identification¹						
<i>In-vitro</i> culture isolation (followed by species identification tests)	+++	-	-	+++	-	-
Direct molecular test (PCR)	-	-	-	++	-	-
Detection of immune response						

B. Diagnostic techniques

www.oie.int/en/international-standard-setting/terrestrial-manual/access-online/

Article 1 : Identification of the agent (direct diagnosis)

- Samples
- In-vitro culture
- Biochemical and immunological identification tests
- Molecular identification and typing (PCR)

Article 2 : Serological tests (indirect diagnosis)

- Complement fixation
- C-ELISA
- Immuno-blotting

B. Diagnostic techniques

www.oie.int/en/international-standard-setting/terrestrial-manual/access-online/

Article 3 : Requirements for vaccines

- Background
- Outline of production and minimal requirements

Characteristics of the seed (MmmSC strains T1/44 and T1sr).

Methods of manufacturing

Requirements for authorisation, registration, licensing

Chapter 3

The mechanism of standard adoption



- new scientific information e.g. from research or disease outbreaks
- new diseases – emerging (Nipah)
- new approaches e.g. vaccination



- Identify the appropriate Commission
- Diagnostic for terrestrial diseases :
Biological Standards Commission
(the "laboratory" Commission)
- Diagnostic for aquatic diseases :
Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission
(the "aquatic" Commission)



- Using (wildlife) working group and *ad hoc groups* for specialist tasks e.g. animal welfare, shipment of biological samples, BSE, FMD, epidemiology, avian influenza,...

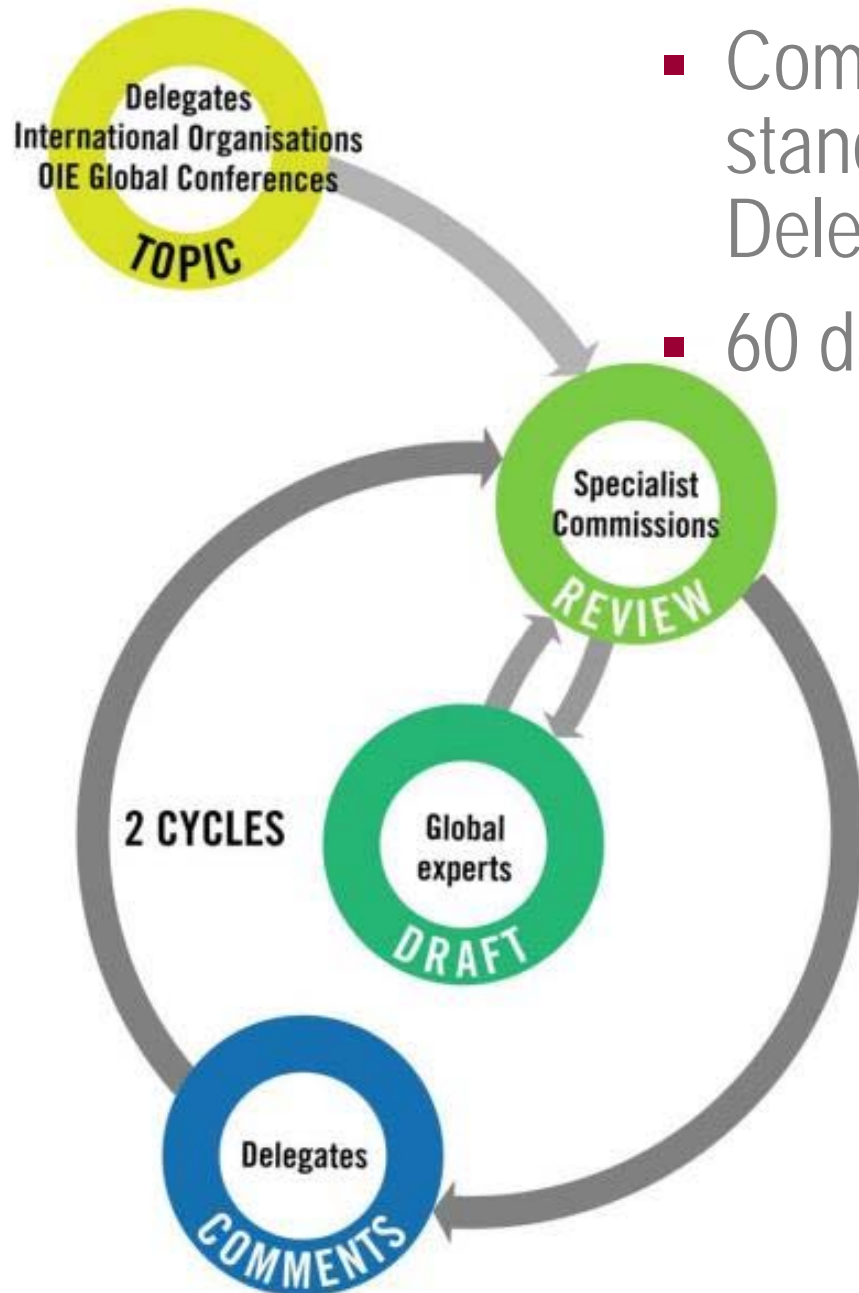


- Using individual experts, experts affiliated (designated) to OIE Reference Laboratories, Collaborating Centres, representatives from organisations having signed an Agreement with the OIE (e.g. IDF).



- Commission reports and draft standards are sent to the OIE Delegates twice per year
- 60 day window for comments

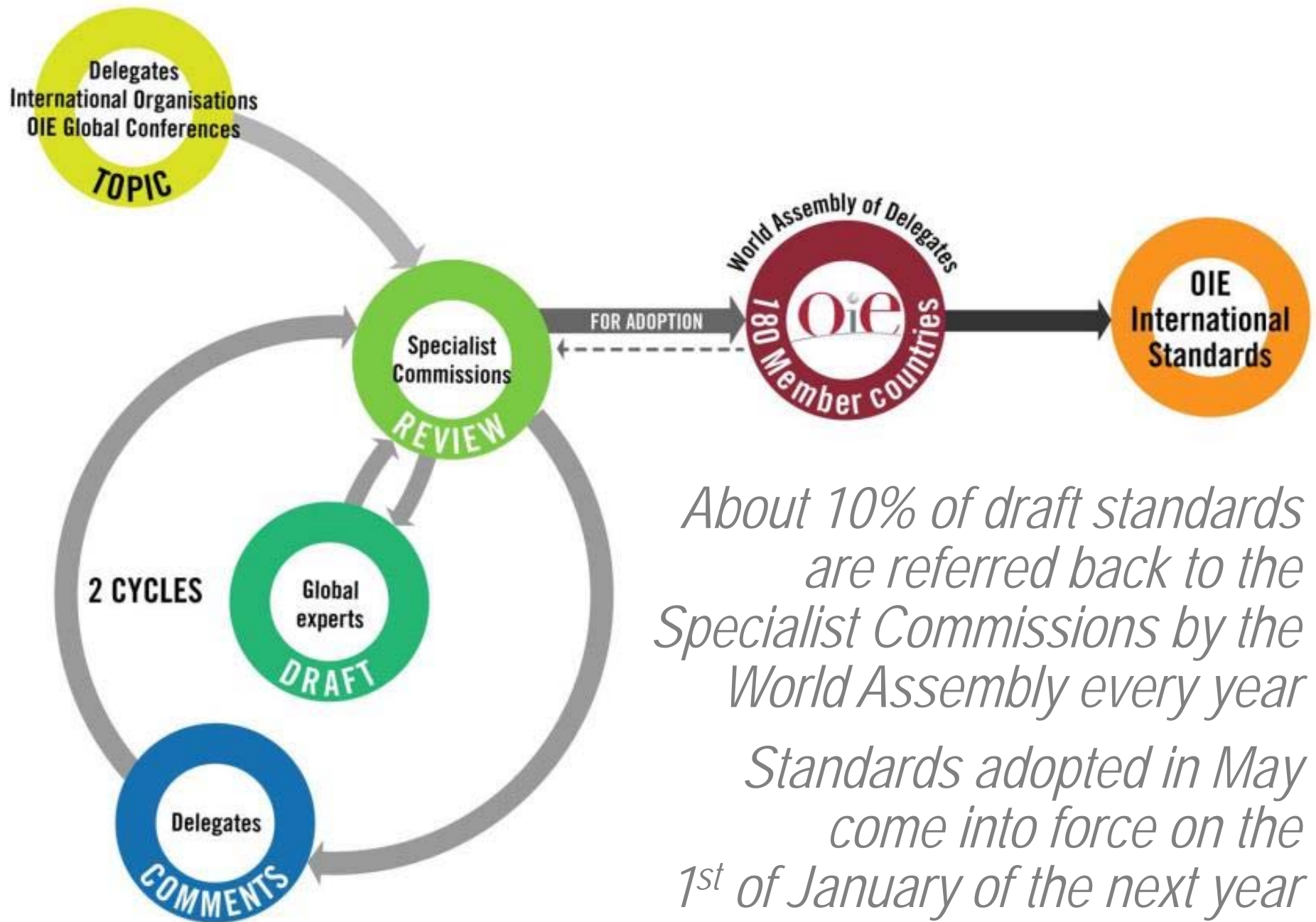
Also increasingly transparency on the OIE website (portals of the four Specialised Commissions)



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- 60 day window for comments

Importation or transit of ~~aquatic animals and aquatic animal products~~ for any purpose regardless of the infection with SVCV ~~spring viraemia of carp~~ status of the exporting country, zone or compartment

- 1) Competent Authorities should not require any conditions related to SVCV, regardless of the infection with SVCV status of the exporting country, zone or compartment, when authorising the importation or transit of the following aquatic animal products ~~derived from the a species referred to in Article 10.9.2. that~~ which are intended for any purpose and which comply with Article 5.4.1.:
 - a) heat sterilised hermetically sealed fish products (i.e. a heat treatment at 121°C for at least 3.6 minutes or equivalent that has been demonstrated to inactivate SVCV);
 - b) pasteurised fish products that have been subjected to heat treatment at 90°C for at least ten minutes (or any time/temperature equivalent which that has been demonstrated to inactivate SVCV);
 - c) mechanically dried eviscerated fish (i.e. a heat treatment at 100°C for at least 30 minutes or any time/temperature equivalent which that has been demonstrated to inactivate SVCV);
 - d) fish oil;
 - e) fish meal.
- 2) When authorising the importation or transit of ~~aquatic animals and aquatic animal products~~ of a species referred to in Article 10.9.2., other than those referred to in point 1 of Article 10.9.3., Competent Authorities should require the conditions prescribed in Articles 10.9.7. to 10.9.124. relevant to the infection with SVCV status of the exporting country, zone or compartment.
- 3) When considering the importation or transit of ~~aquatic animals and aquatic animal products~~ of a species not covered ~~referred to~~ in Article 10.9.2. but which could reasonably be expected to pose a risk of transmission spread of SVCV, the Competent Authority should conduct a risk analysis in accordance with the recommendations in Chapter 2.1. The Competent Authority of the exporting country should be informed of the outcome of this analysis assessment.



About 10% of draft standards are referred back to the Specialist Commissions by the World Assembly every year

Standards adopted in May come into force on the 1st of January of the next year

Chapter 4

Additional sources of information

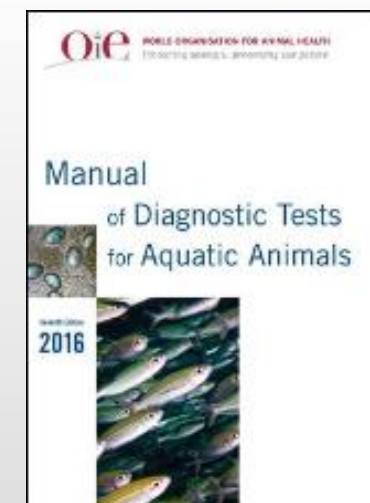
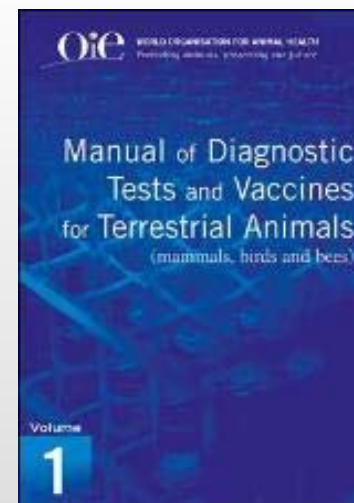
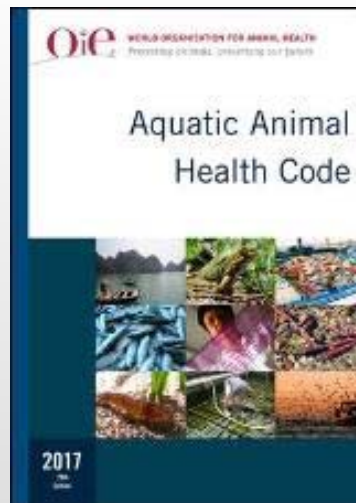
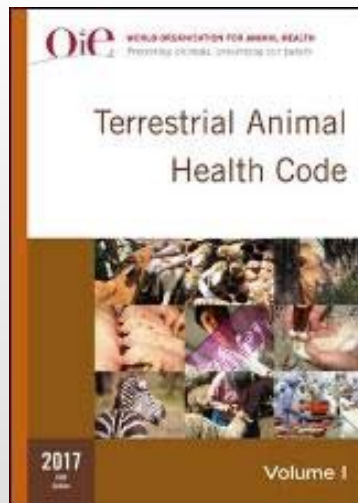
Codes and Manuals : a perfect match ?

CODES

- Terrestrial
- Aquatic

MANUALS

- Terrestrial
- Aquatic



Codes and Manuals : a perfect match ?

“No” nr 1

- Some diseases are listed by the OIE but have no Code standard and no Manual text

“No” nr 2

- Some diseases are listed by the OIE, have no Code standard but have a Manual text

“No” nr 3

- Some diseases were de-listed in the past and chapters removed from the Code, but kept in the Manual

“No” nr 4

- The *“prescribed tests for international trade”*, not yet covered by individual Manual text

Codes and Manuals : a perfect match ?

“No” nr 1

- Some diseases are listed by the OIE

Nairobi sheep disease

“No” nr 2

- Some diseases are listed by the OIE

Bovine viral diarrhoea, trypanosomiasis

“No” nr 3

- Some diseases were de-listed in the Manual
kept in the Manual

Vesicular stomatitis, spherical baculovirus

“No” nr 4

- The *“prescribed tests for international trade”*

Bovine TB, Newcastle, Aujeszky

Complements to standards : guidelines

- List of antimicrobials of veterinary importance
- Fit for purpose accreditation
- Quantitative and qualitative risk assessment
- Wildlife disease risk analysis
- Terrestrial / aquatic animal health surveillance
- Quality standard and guidelines for vet. laboratories
- Private standards
- And much more....



A herd of cattle is shown in a dry, rocky landscape. The image is overlaid with a semi-transparent red band across the middle. The text 'www.oie.int' is centered within this red band. The background shows a line of trees and a utility pole in the distance.

www.oie.int

Solidarity

Animal health in the World

Standard Setting

TO HANDLE
ANTIMICROBIALS
WITH CARE

World Antibiotic Awareness Week
13-19 November 2017

Antibiotics in humans and animals



LATEST D

23.11.17: A

[More news](#)



25 KEY DA

21-26 MAY 2017
85th General Se
of OIE Delegates

Overview

Application of compartmentalisation

Introduction to Special Commissions

Standard-setting: the Codes

Facilitating safe trade
Legal rights and obliga

Terrestrial Code

Access online

Terrestrial Manual

Access online

Aquatic Code

Access online

Aquatic Manual

Access online

Specialists commissions & working & ad hoc Group

Code Commission & reports

Scientific Commission reports

Laboratories Commission & reports

Aquatic Animals Commission & reports

Working Groups & Reports

Ad hoc Groups & Rep

Nomination for election to the OIE's Specialist Commissions

Implications of private standards

Scientific expertise

Solidarity

Animal health in the World

Standard Setting

Overview

Collaborating Centres

Terms of reference

List of Centres

Map

Annual reports

Criteria and internal rules

Guidelines for applicants

Reference Centre
Networks

Reference Laboratories

Terms of reference

List of Laboratories

Map and networks

Annual reports

Proficiency testing

Criteria and internal rules

Guidelines for applicants

Reference Centre
Networks

Biological threat reduction

OIE Biological threat
reduction strategy

OFFLU, the animal influenza network

CMC-AH, The Crisis Management Centre-Animal Health

Registration of diagnostic kits

Background information

Procedure for submission

Download application form

The register of diagnostic
kits

Contact

Veterinary products



LATEST DISEASE ALERT

20.11.17: Equine piroplasmosis

More news



WAHIS PORTAL
Animal Health Data









KEY DATES

21-26 MAY 2017

85th General Session of the World
of OIE Delegates

Register of diagnostic kits certified by the OIE as validated as fit for purpose

'fit for purpose' means that the kit has to be validated to such a level to show that the kit's results can be interpreted to have a defined meaning in terms of diagnosis or another biological property being examined.

Disease	Name of the Diagnostic kit	Name of the Manufacturer	Contact	Type of kit	Purpose(s) validated	Date and Number of registration	Validation studies Abstract Sheet	Kit insert
Avian Influenza	BioChek Avian Influenza Antibody test kit	BioChek UK Ltd	info@biochek.com	ELISA	 see Resolution No XXVII adopted in May 2008 by the World Assembly of the OIE Delegates	May 2008 Registration Number: 20080203	 AS Biochek AI Antibody test kit	User's manual
White spot disease	IQ 2000™ WSSV Detection and Prevention System	GeneReach Biotechnology Corp	sales@genereach.com	PCR	 see Resolution No XXVII adopted in May 2008 by the World Assembly of the OIE Delegates	May 2008 Registration Number: 20080304	 AS IQ 2000	User's manual
Scrapie Bovine spongiform encephalitis	Prionics AG - Check Western	Prionics AG	info@prionics.com	Western Blot		May 2008 Registration		User's manual

Download application form
Contact
The register of diagnostic kits

Veterinary products

21-26 MAY 2017

85th General Session of the World of OIE Delegates

Search

Setting



ALERT







Plasmosis

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RTAL
Health Da

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Bovine spongiform encephalitis	Prionics AG - Check Western	Prionics AG	info@prionics.com	Western Blot		May 2008 Registration		User's manual

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The register of diagnostic kits

Veterinary products

21-26 MAY 2017
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Search

Settings



ALERT

Plasmosis

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RTAL
Health Da

A herd of cattle is shown in a dry, rocky landscape. The cattle are of various colors, including white, black, and spotted. They are standing on a dirt path or road. In the background, there are sparse trees and a utility pole. A red semi-transparent overlay covers the middle portion of the image, with the website address 'www.rr-africa.oie.int' written in white text across it.

www.rr-africa.oie.int



Latest
Immediate
Notifications

- 13/10/2017 ■ Namibia : Anthrax (hippopotamus)
- 10/10/2017 ■ Cote D'Ivoire : African swine fever
- 22/09/2017 ■ Tanzania : Anthrax (hippopotamus)
- 21/09/2017 ■ Botswana : Foot and mouth disease (serotype pending)

Google Recherche personnalisée



News

- 11.2017 ■ Harmonisation of registration of vet. personnel in the SADC re
- 11.2017 ■ We need YOU to handle antimicrobials with care !
- 11.2017 ■ Position of Project Coordinator Southern Africa (Gaborone)
- 10.2017 ■ Launch of the OIE's EBO-SURSY Project website (Bamako)
- 10.2017 ■ Position of PRAPS Project Executive Secretary (Bamako) fr
- 10.2017 ■ Training workshop on the capture and tagging of difficult dogs
- 10.2017 ■ Improving the rabies national control plan in Tunisia
- 09.2017 ■ The VETGOV Programme comes to a close
- 09.2017 ■ 2017 World Rabies Day : zero by 30
- 09.2017 ■ New OIE Bulletin for download (pdf)
- 09.2017 ■ Jocelyn Merot leaves OIE Tunis office, returns to France
- 09.2017 ■ Claudia Schoene appointed in Gaborone

[news archives since 2007]

Featured YouTube presentation



WE NEED YOU



— TO HANDLE —

Bamako, 13 November 2017. Misuse and overuse of antimicrobials increase resistance risk, endangering both animal and human health and welfare. But YOU can HELP, particularly as a member of the Veterinary Services. Indeed, you have a role to play in fighting antimicrobial resistance....



Appointments of OIE Delegates in Africa

- 24/11/2017 ■ Kenya : Dr Obadiah Njagi
- 21/11/2017 ■ Algeria : Dr Mohamed Abdelhafid Henri
- 06/11/2017 ■ Malawi : Dr Patrick Chikungwa
- 03/09/2017 ■ Libya : Dr Zakaria Mohamed Mustafa Elkhatal

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Sanitary safety

Safeguard world trade by publishing health standards for international trade in animals and animal products



The OIE develops normative documents relating to rules that Member Countries can use to protect themselves from the introduction of diseases and pathogens, without setting up unjustified sanitary barriers. The main normative works produced by the OIE are: the Terrestrial Animal Health Code, the Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals, the Aquatic Animal Health Code and the Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals.

OIE standards are recognised by the [World Trade Organization](#) as reference international sanitary rules.

They are prepared by elected Specialist Commissions and by Working Groups bringing together internationally renowned scientists, most of whom are experts within the network of about 300 Collaborating Centres and Reference Laboratories that also contribute towards the scientific objectives of the OIE.

These standards are adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates ■

Downloads and online versions of the OIE standards

Terrestrial Animal Health Code Vol. 1	26th edition (2017)		4 Mb	
Terrestrial Animal Health Code Vol. 2	26th edition (2017)		5 Mb	
Aquatic Animal Health Code	20th edition (2017)		2 Mb	
Terrestrial Animal Health Code	26th edition (2017)	HTML	online	
Aquatic Animal Health Code	20th edition (2017)	HTML	online	
Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals	Latest edition	HTML	online	
Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals	Latest edition	HTML	online	
List of anti-microbials of veterinary importance	2014		0.2 Mb	

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The WTO's **Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary (SPS) Agreement**

The WTO's 2014 **Trade Facilitation Agreement**

■ The OIE's specialist commissions :

The Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission ("Code Commission")

The Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases ("Scientific Commission")

The Biological Standards Commission ("Laboratories Commission")

The Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission ("Aquatic Animals Commission")

■ The specialist commission's members from the Africa region :



Dr Gideon Brückner (South Africa)

Scientific Commission (President)



Dr Baptiste Dungu (Congo)

Scientific Commission (Member)

Calendar of events



Latest
Immediate
Notifications

- 13/10/2017 ■ Namibia : Anthrax (hippopotamus)
- 10/10/2017 ■ Cote D'Ivoire : African swine fever
- 22/09/2017 ■ Tanzania : Anthrax (hippopotamus)
- 21/09/2017 ■ Botswana : Foot and mouth disease (serotype pending)

Google Recherche personnalisée



News

- 11.2017 ■ Harmonisation of registration of vet. personnel in the SADC re
- 11.2017 ■ We need YOU to handle antimicrobials with care I
- 11.2017 ■ Position of Project Coordinator Southern Africa (Gaborone)
- 10.2017 ■ Launch of the OIE's EBO-SURSY Project website (Bamako)
- 10.2017 ■ Position of PRAPS Project Executive Secretary (Bamako) fr
- 10.2017 ■ Training workshop on the capture and tagging of difficult dogs
- 10.2017 ■ Improving the rabies national control plan in Tunisia
- 09.2017 ■ The VETGOV Programme comes to a close
- 09.2017 ■ 2017 World Rabies Day : zero by 30
- 09.2017 ■ New OIE Bulletin for download (pdf)
- 09.2017 ■ Jocelyn Merot leaves OIE Tunis office, returns to France
- 09.2017 ■ Claudia Schoene appointed in Gaborone

[news archives since 2007]

Featured You Tube presentation

WE NEED YOU to handle antimicrob...



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Appointments of OIE Delegates in Africa

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Africa-based OIE Reference laboratories

- African Horse Sickness
- African Swine Fever
- Bluetongue
- Contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia
- Echinococcosis / Hydatidosis
- Foot-and-Mouth Disease
- Lumpy Skin Disease
- Sheep and goat pox
- Rabies
- Rift Valley Fever

Contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia

Dr (Ms) Chandapiwa Marobela-Raborokgwe
Botswana National Veterinary Laboratory (BNVL),
Off Gaborone - Francistown highway (A1), Sebele
Private Bag 0035,
Gaborone BOTSWANA
Tel: (267) 392.88.16. Fax: (267) 392.89.56
Email: cmarobela-raborokgwe@gov.bw

Foot and mouth disease

Dr Onkabetse George Matlho
Botswana Vaccine Institute (BVI)
Department of Animal Health and Production
Broadhurst Industrial Site
Lejara Road
Private Bag 0031,
Gaborone BOTSWANA
Tel: (267) 391.27.11 Fax: (267) 395.67.98
Telex: 2535 BD
Email: gmatlho@bvi.co.bw

Dr François Maree

Onderstepoort Veterinary Research
Transboundary Animal Diseases Programme
Private Bag X05,
Onderstepoort 0110
Pretoria, SOUTH AFRICA
Tel: (27) 12 529 95 75 Fax: (27) 12 529 95 43

Appointments of OIE Delegates in Africa

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FAO Reference Laboratories
EMPRES

Twinning with OIE Reference Laboratories



(c) P. Bastiaensen (oie) 2005

At present the expertise and diagnostic capacity provided through Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres is located mainly in developed countries. This tendency leads to a geographical distribution favouring the northern hemisphere.

There is a need for a more even spread both in terms of geography and countries' development status. Capacity and expertise needs to be extended to developing and in-transition countries so that they can become self-sufficient in effective surveillance prophylaxis and control, and that, when justified, reliable evidence and scientific justification can be provided to certify animals and animal products as 'safe for trade'.

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Thank you for your attention



Patrick Bastiaensen

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Oie WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH
Protecting animals, preserving our future

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