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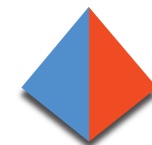


Elimination Serotype C Project

Samia Metwally
Melissa Mclaws

WRLFMD
Don King

Laure Weber-Vintzel
Bolortuya Purevsuren



GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



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Outline

- Project background
- Project rationale
- Project activities





Project background



No FMD C reported for more than 17 years

- Europe since 1990
- Asia since 1995
- South America since 2004



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Review Article

The history of foot-and-mouth disease virus serotype C: the first known extinct serotype?

David J. Paton,^{1,*†‡} Antonello Di Nardo,^{1,†} Nick J. Knowles,¹ Jemma Wadsworth,¹ Edviges M. Pituco,² Ottorino Cosivi,² Alejandro M. Rivera,² Labib Bakkali Kassimi,³ Emiliana Brocchi,⁴ Kris de Clercq,⁵ Consuelo Carrillo,⁶ Francois F. Maree,⁷ Raj K. Singh,⁸ Wilna Vosloo,⁹ Min-Kyung Park,¹⁰ Keith J. Sumption,¹¹ Anna B. Ludi,¹ and Donald P. King¹

¹The Pirbright Institute, Ash Road, Pirbright, Surrey GU24 0NF, UK, ²Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Veterinary Public Health Center, Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PANAF-TOSA/VPH-PAHO/WHO), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, ³Animal Health Laboratory, UMR1161 Virology, INRAE, ANSES, ENVA, Paris-Est University, Maisons-Alfort 94700, France, ⁴Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale della Lombardia e dell'Emilia Romagna (IZSLER), Via Bianchi, 9, 25124 Brescia, Italy, ⁵Sciensano, Infectious Diseases in Animals, Ukkel 1180, Belgium, ⁶Diagnostic Services of the Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratories, NVSL-VS-APHIS (USDA), Greenport, NY 11944, USA, ⁷Transboundary Animal Diseases, Vaccine and Diagnostic Development Programme, Onderstepoort Veterinary Research Institute, Agricultural Research Council, Onderstepoort, Pretoria 0110, South Africa, ⁸ICAR-Directorate of Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Uttarakhand, Mukteswar 263138, India, ⁹Australian Animal Health Laboratory, CSIRO Health and Biosecurity, Geelong, Australia, ¹⁰Status Department, World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), Paris 75017, France and ¹¹European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome 00153, Italy

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OIE/WOAH 2017 (No 30) – Resolution FMD-Serotype C

- Network OIE/FAO Reference laboratories – not isolated Serotype C since 2004



GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
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Project background

OIE/WOAH 85th SG May 2017 – No 30 /Foot and Mouth Disease Serotype C

RESOLUTION No. 30

Foot and Mouth Disease Serotype C

CONSIDERING

1. The adoption by the World Assembly of Delegates of Resolution No. 19 Towards Global Control and Eradication of Foot and Mouth Disease and Resolution No. 15 on the Sharing of foot and mouth disease viral material and information in support of global foot and mouth disease prevention and control in May 2011 and May 2013 respectively;
2. That the OIE and FAO have been mandated to launch and implement the Global Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) Control Strategy;
3. That OIE Member Countries must notify FMD outbreaks to the OIE using the WAHIS mechanism;
4. That it is paramount that any changes in the circulating field viruses and in virological characteristics of FMD viruses resulting in increased risks to animal health and animal production are detected early;
5. All information about FMD viruses that can lead to the development of more effective prevention and control policies is a global public good and should be put into the public domain without delay;
6. Countries reporting outbreaks of FMD are responsible for sharing material and data with the international scientific community in a timely manner to assist in the implementation of the Global FMD Control Strategy;
7. Genetic information about current circulating field viruses is needed for the early development and production of FMD vaccines, for the adaptation of the vaccination strategy, and for facilitation of accurate laboratory diagnosis;
8. The network of OIE/FAO Reference Laboratories for FMD has not isolated any FMDV serotype C since 2004;
9. The network of OIE/FAO Reference Laboratories for FMD considered that the production of FMDV serotype C vaccines and their use in vaccine challenge experiments represent a risk of virus escape;
10. The highly contagious nature for animals and economic importance of FMD, all laboratory manipulations with live viral cultures or potentially infected/contaminated material such as tissue and blood samples must be performed at an appropriate containment level and as outlined in Chapter 1.1.4. of the *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals* (2016). Countries lacking access to such specialised national or regional laboratory should send specimens to an OIE/FAO FMD Reference Laboratory. Vaccine production facilities should also meet these containment requirements.

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. OIE Member Countries, other organisations or laboratories suspecting or identifying the presence of FMDV serotype C should as soon as possible share FMD viral material and information about the FMD viruses with OIE/FAO Reference Laboratories for confirmation and report its presence through the WAHIS.
2. The OIE/FAO Reference Laboratory network provides services to OIE Member Countries and to the OIE to assist with confirmatory testing of suspected FMD serotype C samples and reporting to the OIE of any positive results.
3. OIE Member Countries should assess the risks and the relevance of practices related to the use of FMDV serotype C for vaccination to progressively stop unjustified practices and consider the benefit of replacing routine vaccination against FMDV serotype C by its inclusion in vaccine antigen banks.
4. OIE Member Countries should urge vaccine manufacturers to stop the use of FMDV serotype C in vaccine challenge experiments and to consider halting the production of FMDV serotype C vaccines and inclusion in multivalent FMD vaccines except for holding in vaccine banks.
5. Countries and laboratories with the support of the network of OIE/FAO Reference Laboratories for FMD are encouraged to participate in and coordinate diagnostic and research activities related to surveillance for FMD serotype C at the international level partaking in the Global FMD Control Strategy.



Project rationale



Preventive costs - surveillance, diagnostic, vaccination

Restriction to use serotype C may limit potential escape of the virus

Maintenance cost -also countries for preparing to be free from FMD

One more step forward in controlling and eliminating other FMD serotypes



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Taskforce team

Taskforce is formulated under the umbrella of GF-TADs

- Rep. FAO, WOAH and WRL
- Two meetings

Draft outlines of the action plan is prepared (2021-2026)

- Phase 1: Gathering evidence and measuring risk
- Phase 2: Reducing risks and maintaining preparedness



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Project activities



1. Gathering evidence and measuring risk (2021- 2022)

Estimate
confidence
FMD-C is no
longer
circulating

Gather
information
regarding
location and
use of FMD-C
materials

2. Reducing risks and maintaining preparedness (2023-2026)

Activities to
reduce risk of
re-introduction

Promote
contingency
planning for
FMD-C
outbreaks

Communication & outreach with stakeholders

Phase 1: Gathering evidence and measuring risk

Data analysis



Analyses of available data from WOAHA/FAO FMD lab network and others

- If required testing samples at Reference laboratory

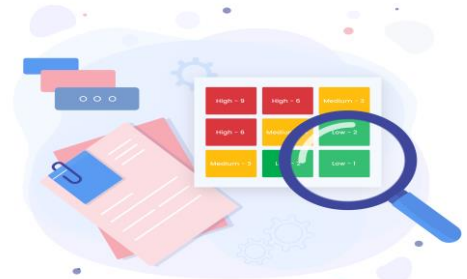
Survey



Questionnaires:

- Veterinary Service
- Laboratories
- Vaccine producers
- Other Research Institutes

Risk assessment



- Assess the risk
- Maintain Preparedness

COMMUNICATION



- Encourage Members (OIE/WOAH Resolution 2017)
- Publish result
- Present International/national events





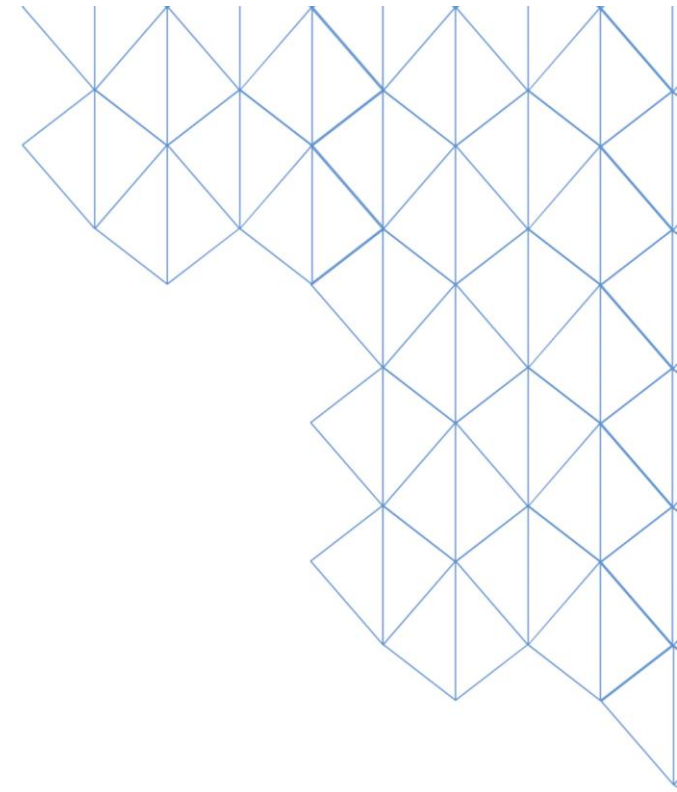
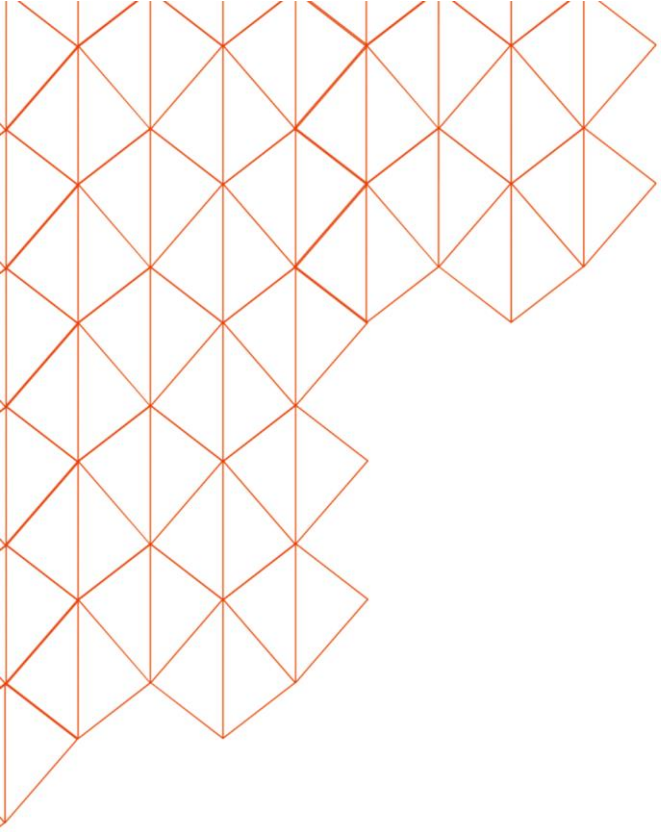
Phase 2: Reducing risks and maintaining preparedness

Formulation
Joint Advisory
Group

Identify activities based on the risk

- **Agreement to eliminate FMD virus (labs, vaccine produces, holding facilities)**
- **Targeted surveillance to fill data gaps and increase confidence**
- **Development contingency plan**
- **Establish system for approve holding facilities**
- **Validate and make available a non-infectious diagnostic test(s) for FMD-C virus detection**
- **Implement policies to reduce use of FMDV C**

COMMUNICATION



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION