

CONCEPTS OF ZONING, CONTAINMENT ZONES AND COMPARTMENTALISATION

Regional Information Seminar for Recently Appointed OIE Delegates

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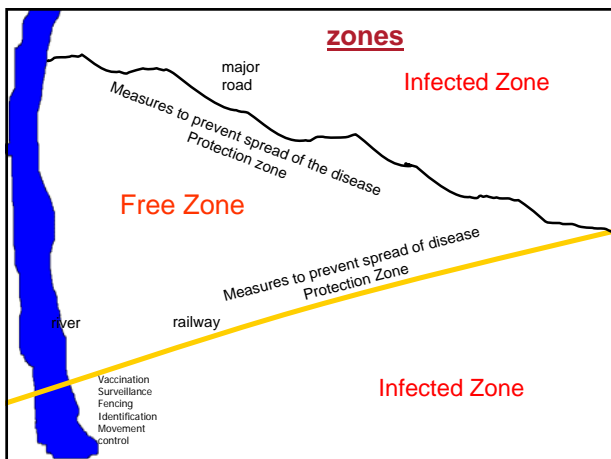
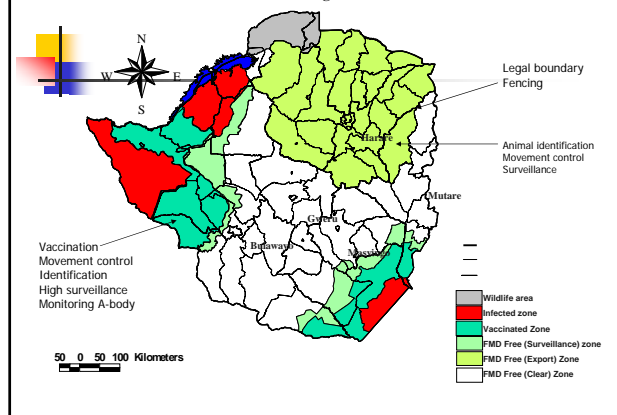
9th-12th March 2010

- Definitions
- Rational
- Objectives
- Purpose
- General considerations
- Principles
- Future

OIE Definitions

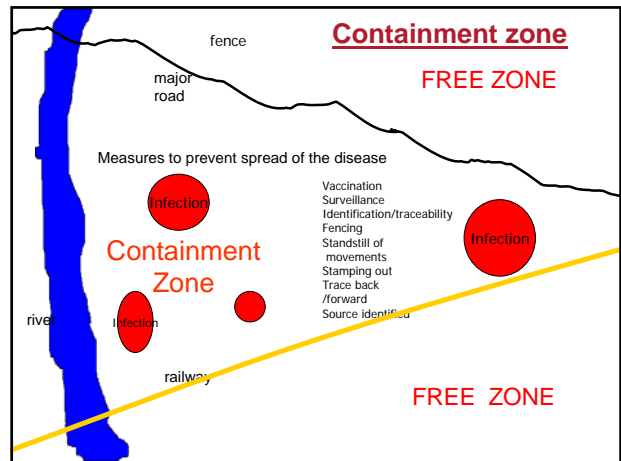
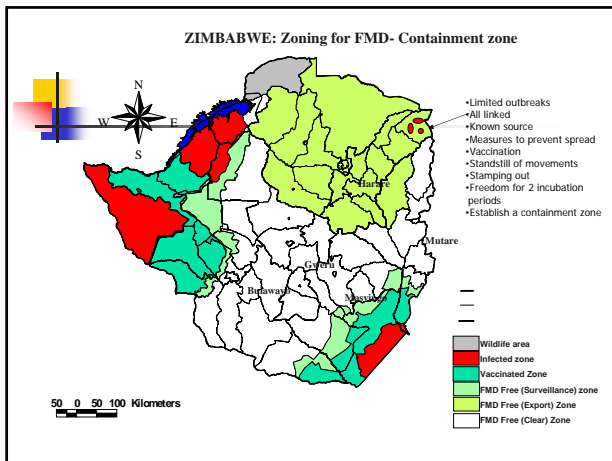
- Zone/region
 - means a clearly defined, primarily on geographic basis part of a country containing an animal *subpopulation* with a distinct health status with respect to a specific *disease* for which required surveillance, control and biosecurity measures have been applied for the purpose of *international trade*.

ZIMBABWE: Zoning for FMD



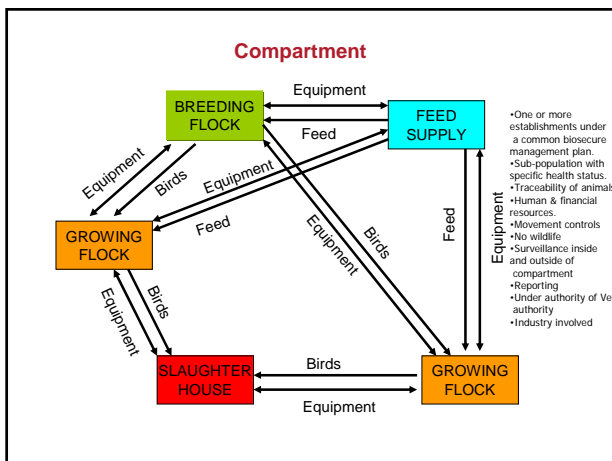
OIE definitions

- Containment zone
 - means a defined *zone* around and including suspected or infected *establishments*, taking into account the epidemiological factors and results of investigations, where control measures to prevent the spread of *infection* are applied.



- ### Containment Zone contd.
- Veterinary Authority to confirm that:
- Immediately on suspicion, a rapid response/notification;
 - Standstill of animal movements and controls on the movement of other risk *commodities*;
 - Epidemiological investigation (trace-back/forward 24-48 hrs) completed, and *Infection* has been confirmed;
 - The primary *outbreak* and its likely source identified;
 - All *cases* have been shown to be epidemiologically linked;
 - No new *cases* have been found in the *containment zone* within a minimum of **two incubation periods** after the **stamping-out** of the last detected *case* is completed
 - Freedom from FMD regained in *containment zone* 3 mths after stamping out of all susceptible animals inside *containment zone*

- ### OIE Definitions
- Compartment
 - means an animal subpopulation contained in one or more *establishments* (premises in which animals are kept) under a common biosecurity management system with a distinct health status with respect to a specific disease (s) for which required *surveillance*, control and biosecurity measures have been applied for the purpose of *international trade*.



Rational

- “Given the difficulty of establishing and maintaining a disease free status for an entire country, especially for diseases the entry of which is difficult to control through measures at national boundaries, there may be benefits ...to establishing and maintaining a *subpopulation* with a distinct health status within its territory.”

Objective

- zoning and compartmentalisation are procedures implemented by a country to define *sub-populations* of distinct animal health status within its territory for the purpose of disease control and/or international trade

In practice

- A *zone* is defined primarily on a **geographical** basis (using natural, artificial or legal boundaries)
- A *compartment* is defined primarily by **management** and husbandry practices relating to biosecurity. Industry is involved
- Responsibility for both approaches is with the *Veterinary Authority* of the country concerned
- Both are established **before** a disease crisis

Purpose of compartment

- For international trade
- Disease control – best established before disease outbreaks
- Maximize use of resources
- Will permit functional separation of wildlife from sub-population of animals that a zone cannot achieve

General considerations

- Agreement between importing and exporting countries
- Separation of an animal sub-population based on criteria in Chapters 4.3 & 4.4. of the Code.
- Developed on basis of specific disease(s) (other listed diseases within compartment also important)
- Competence of the Veterinary Service
- Disease situation and reporting - inside and outside of compartment
- Disease surveillance (active, frequency, approved diagnostic lab etc)

General considerations contd.

- Intensively reared animals
- Compliance with standards of the Code
- Industry involvement and cooperation required
- May involve multiple establishments under common management system (all must be included in biosecurity system)
- Monitoring and auditing (quality assurance)



Principles

- **Biosecurity plan** (separation of animal sub-population according to epidemiology of specific disease(s), human and financial resources, environmental factors, animal density, disease situation etc.)
- **Based on management and husbandry biosecurity practices** (Appropriate infrastructure, records - births, deaths, disease outbreaks, treatments, vaccinations, feed sources, reporting of diseases etc by industry and VS)
- **Animal movement controls**
- **Animal identification and traceability** (individual animal identification...exceptions such as day old chicks, broilers)
- **Disease surveillance and reporting** (inside and out of compartment, proximity to compartment of specific disease(s))
- Under supervision of the *Veterinary Authority*



Disease chapters

- The Code makes recommendations for compartments for some diseases
- The recommendations depend on
 - epidemiology of the disease
 - environmental factors
 - appropriate and applicable biosecurity measures
 - surveillance



Future

- Compartments for other diseases other than AI, ND and diseases in intensively reared livestock
- Compartment for FMD
- Compartments for vector borne diseases
- Compartments for specific species i.e. dairy cattle, commercial pigs.

- PVS is most important consideration



Thank you