INTRODUCTION

• Since 1924
• 178 Members
• Scientific network:
  • 225 OIE Reference Laboratories (in 37 countries)
  • 40 Collaborative Centres (in 21 countries)
• Objectives:
  • Transparency of the animal disease situation worldwide
  • Scientific information
  • International support to developing countries and the role played by Veterinary Services
  • Safety of international trade of animals and animal products
  • Food safety and animal welfare
NOTIFICATION OF ANIMAL DISEASES, INCLUDING ZOONOSIS

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 OF MEMBER COUNTRIES

Based on the commitment of member Countries to notify to the OIE the main animal diseases, including zoonoses, as laid down in:

*Chapters 1.1 of the OIE's Terrestrial Code and Aquatic Code*  
(“Notification of diseases and Epidemiological information”).
ARTICLE 1.1.2 (TERRESTRIAL + AQUATIC CODES)
Notification of diseases and Epidemiological information Chapter

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

WHAT DOES NOTIFICATION MEAN?

Means the procedure by which:
- the Veterinary Administration informs OIE Headquarters
- OIE Headquarters inform Veterinary Administrations.

of the occurrence of a disease outbreak or of any other epidemiological event, according to the provisions of the OIE’s Codes
OIE’S LIST OF DISEASES

In 2010: 93 diseases
- 26 multi species, 14 cattle, 11 sheep/goat, 11 equine, 7 swine, 14 avian, 6 bee, 2 lagomorph, 2 others
- 26 diseases
- 9 fish, 7 molluscs, 8 crustaceans, 2 amphibians

BEE DISEASES OF THE OIE’S LIST

- Acarapisosis of honey bees (Acarapsi woodi)
- American foulbrood of honey bees (Paeni bacillus larvae)
- European foulbrood of honey bees (Melissococcus plutonius)
- Small hive beetle infestation (Aethina tumida)
- Tropilaelaps infestation of honey bees (Tropilaelaps clareae, T. koenigerum, T. thaii and T. mercedesae)
- Varroosis of honey bees (Varroa destructor or jacobsoni)
DECISION TREE USED TO DETERMINE THE LIST

**INTERNATIONAL SPREAD**
- Has international spread been proven on 3 or more occasions? OR
  - Are more than 3 countries with populations of susceptible animals free of the disease or facing impending freedom (based on Code provisions, especially Chapter 1.4.)? OR
  - Do OIE annual reports indicate that at least 3 countries with susceptible populations are reporting absence of the disease?

**EMERGING**
(A newly recognised pathogen or known pathogen behaving differently)

- Are there apparent zoonotic properties?
- Is there rapid spread?

**SIGNIFICANT SPREAD IN NAIVE POPULATIONS**
- Does the disease exhibit significant mortality at level of a country or zone? OR
- Does the disease exhibit significant morbidity at the level of a country or zone?

**ZOONOTIC**
- Has natural transmission to humans been proven? AND
- Is human infection associated with severe consequences?

**GENERAL OBJECTIVES OF THE SYSTEM**

OIE’s early warning system
International alert messages → Rapid response

OIE’s monitoring system
To monitor OIE Listed diseases (presence or absence) over time
TYPES OF REPORTS

 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

 Six-monthly report

 Annual report

OIE’S EARLY WARNING SYSTEM

Immediate notification  within 24 hours

Follow-up report  weekly report

Follow-up to the immediate notification to inform on changes in the epidemiological situation

Final report
REASONS FOR IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION – WITHIN 24 HOURS

1 - The first occurrence of a **listed disease and/or infection** in a country or zone/compartment

2 - The re-occurrence of a **listed disease or infection** in a country or zone/compartment following a report declaring previous outbreak(s) ended

3 - The first occurrence of a **new strain** of a pathogen of a **listed disease** in a country or zone/compartment

4 - A sudden and unexpected **increase in the distribution, incidence, morbidity or mortality** of a **listed disease** prevalent within country, a zone or a compartment
5 - Evidence of change in the epidemiology of a listed disease (e.g. host range, pathogenicity, strain of causative pathogen), in particular if there is a zoonotic impact

6 - An emerging disease with significant morbidity / mortality or zoonotic potential
OIE’S MONITORING SYSTEM

Six-monthly report
on the absence or presence of OIE listed diseases

Part 1: Qualitative information

- disease occurrence;
- control, prophylaxis and prevention measures;
- indication of the type of template to use to notify diseases or infections/infestations present in the country (=> part 2).

Part 2: Quantitative information

- Template 1: By first administrative division and by month;
- Template 2: For the whole country by month;
- Template 3: By first administrative division for the six months period;
- Template 4: For the whole country for the six-months period.
OIE’S MONITORING SYSTEM

Annual report
For OIE-listed diseases: the sum of information of the two six-monthly reports of a given year and:

- Non OIE-listed diseases;
- Human resources in Veterinary Services;
- National Reference Laboratories;
- Livestock census (by first administrative division);
- Zoonoses (human cases and deaths);
- Production of vaccines.

WORLD ANIMAL HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEM
WAHIS

Animal Health Information Department
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

WAHIS ONLINE NOTIFICATION

- Provides countries with a simpler and quicker method of sending sanitary information => compliance countries with their international obligations vis-à-vis the OIE;

- Allows countries to benefit from the new capabilities put in place to produce essential and useful information while minimizing possible errors or delays;

- Countries’ data benefit from the systems reliability and safety.
WORLD ANIMAL HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEM (WAHIS)

Access to WAHIS application allows users from Member Countries and Territories, namely Delegates or their nominees, to electronically submit notification reports:

- immediate notifications
- follow-up reports
- six-monthly reports
- annual reports

Wildlife annual questionnaire:
- to be included in a new application **WAHIS-Wild**

THE OIE’S WORLD ANIMAL HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEM

- WAHIS
  - Immediate notifications & follow-ups
  - Semestrial reports
  - Annual questionnaires

- WAHID
- World Animal Health Information Database
  - (≥ 2005)

- SAMBA
  - 1996-2004

- OIE-info distribution list: Alert messages
- WAHID Interface
- World Animal Health (publication)
- Handistatus II 1996-2004

RSS
WORLD ANIMAL HEALTH INFORMATION DATABASE

Animal Health Information Department

WORLD ANIMAL HEALTH INFORMATION DATABASE (WAHID)
http://www.oie.int/wahid
The WAHID Interface provides access to all data held within OIE's new World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS). It replaces and significantly extends the former web interface named Handistatus II System.

A comprehensive range of information is available from:

- Immediate notifications and follow-up reports submitted by Member Countries in response to exceptional disease events occurring in these countries as well as follow-up reports about these events,

- Six-monthly reports describing the OIE-listed disease situations in each country,

- Annual reports providing further background information on animal health, on laboratory and vaccine production facilities, etc.
The international community can explore available information:

- by country (or group of countries),
- by disease,
- focusing on control measures, or
- comparing the animal health situation between two countries.
DISEASE CONTROL MEASURES

The WAHID Interface provides access to all data held within OIE's new World Animal Health Information System (WAHID). It replaces and significantly extends the former web interface named Prédict II System.

- A comprehensive range of information is available from immediate online and follow-up reports submitted by Member Countries in response to exceptional diseases affecting livestock and pets in these countries as well as follow-up reports of reference events.
- The database comprises information on animal diseases, veterinary services, epidemiological studies, and international activities in animal health, including the control and management of diseases in humans and domestic animals.

To start, select any of the headings on the left. You can then explore available information by country (or group of countries), by disease (including zoonotic diseases), or by veterinary, sanitary or animal health related measures, or by trimming the animal health situation between two countries.

DISEASE CONTROL MEASURES
PUBLICATIONS

“TRACKING”
OIE's Active Search and Verification of non official Animal Disease Information

Animal Health Information Department
MANDATE

In application of the DG’s Work Programme adopted by the OIE International Committee during the 69th General Session (May 2001), the OIE Headquarters are authorised to question any Delegate of a Member Country regarding animal health incidents reported in the media (newspapers, scientific journals, ProMed, etc.)

MAIN STEPS OF ACTIVE SEARCH AND VERIFICATION OF NON OFFICIAL INFORMATION

- OIE Headquarters-Departments
- OIE Regional representations
- OIE Reference laboratories
- OIE Collaborating centers
- GLEWS (FAO, WHO)

- Internet resources
- ProMed
- GPHIN

Non official information

Confirmation by OIE Delegate

Official release
Active search for non-official animal health information

- Active search of unofficial sources
- Verification with OIE Delegates
- Improve OIE’s early warning system

Only officially confirmed information is published by the OIE
“TRACKING”
OIE’s Active Search and Verification of non official Animal Disease Information

- Improve transparency of the animal health situation worldwide

- Improve the efficiency of the OIE’s Early Warning System for better animal disease awareness and preparedness

CONTRIBUTION OF THE VERIFICATION OF NON-OFFICIAL INFORMATION TO THE EFFICIENCY OF THE OIE EARLY WARNING SYSTEM
CONCLUSION

WHY TO NOTIFY?  ➞  CREDIBILITY

The quality of the information provided to the OIE reflects the degree of knowledge of the animal health situation in the country. It is an important factor in the evaluation of Vet. Services.

Disease control cannot be done properly without accurate and reliable epidemiologic data.

CURRENT STATUS OF REPORTING OF BEE DISEASES

In 2009 179 notifications of the presence or the suspected presence of bee diseases were provided from Members.

Notification of bee diseases in 2009:  
- Varroasis of honey bees: 51
- Tropical varroasis of honey bees: 56
- American foulbrood of honey bees: 44
- European foulbrood of honey bees: 58
- Small hive beetle infestation (Aethina tumida): 81
- Triodia infestation of honey bees: 53
- Acarapisosis of honey bees: 97
**OCCURRENCE OF BEE DISEASES IN AFRICA IN 2009**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Occurrence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acarapisosis of honey bees</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Suspected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American foulbrood of honey bees</td>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>Clinical disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>Clinical disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small hive beetle infestation (Aethina tumida)</td>
<td>Congo (Dem. Rep. Of the)</td>
<td>Suspected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tropilaelaps infestation of honey bees</td>
<td>Congo (Dem. Rep. Of the)</td>
<td>Suspected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varroosis of honey bees</td>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>Clinical disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>Suspected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>Clinical disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>Infection without clinical manifestation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION SENT FROM AFRICAN COUNTRY YEAR 2009**

The 3 of April 2009 South Africa submitted an immediate notification to OIE to notifying the first occurrence of American foulbrood of honey bees.

The 30th of April considering that the event would be unlikely to be contained a follow-up report was sent informing that new information about the disease would be included in the future six-monthly report declaring the disease endemic.
CURRENT STATUS OF REPORTING OF BEE DISEASES

In 2010 161 notifications of the presence or the suspected presence of bee diseases were provided from Members.

OCCURRENCE OF BEE DISEASES IN AFRICA IN YEAR 2010

<table>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varroosis of honey bees</td>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>Clinical disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>Clinical disease limited to certain zones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>Suspected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>Clinical disease</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION SENT FROM AFRICAN COUNTRY YEAR 2010

On 11 of February 2010 Madagascar submitted an immediate notification to OIE to notifying the first occurrence of Varroosis of honey bees

The 26th of March a follow-up - final report was sent informing that the event was resolved

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS ON IMPORTATION OF BEES AND BEE PRODUCTS

OIE provides recommendations through its international standards on the six OIE-listed bee diseases (section 9 – Terrestrial Animal Health Code)

These standards lay down provisions for safe trade in commodities (e.g. eggs, larvae, pupae, live queen honey bees, equipment) and provide all OIE Members with the legislative tools to prevent the introduction of these diseases
INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS ON IMPORTATION OF BEES AND BEE PRODUCTS

IMPORTING COUNTRIES:

- sometimes fail to insist on compliance with these standards
- sometimes are unaware that they exist

To diminish spread of bee diseases to new countries and regions National Veterinary Services should oversee the control of bee diseases and coordinate their efforts with other national authorities dealing with bee production

Thank you for your attention

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