



Project: Technical assistance to improve implementation of food safety standards and disease crisis preparedness

Training course: Early notification - elements and practice

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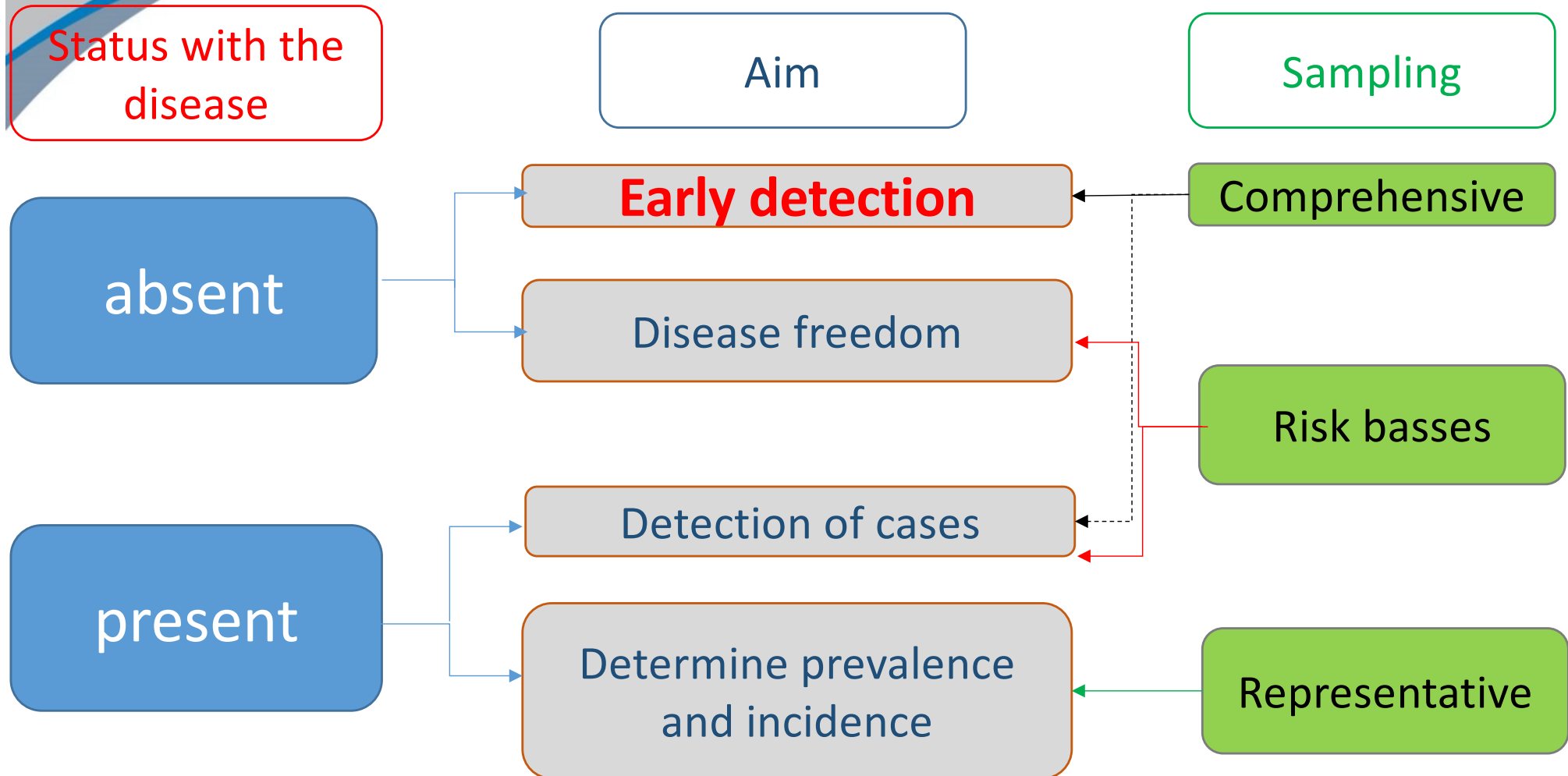
- Elements of the early detection
- Empowerment
- Laboratory capacity
- Obligation of stakeholders
- Notification
- Available tools
- Investigation
- Communication vertical and horizontal

Elements of the early warning systems



- timely detection, reporting and communication of occurrence, incursion or emergence of diseases
- integral component of emergency preparedness
- It includes:
 - appropriate access to, and authority over, the target animal populations by the Veterinary Services
 - access to laboratories capable of diagnosing and differentiating relevant infections or infestations
 - training and awareness programmes for veterinarians,
 - a legal obligation by veterinarians and other relevant stakeholders to report suspected cases or cases of notifiable diseases or emerging diseases
 - epidemiological investigations of suspected cases and cases
 - effective systems of communication
 - a national chain of command

Disease status and circumstances



Empowerment



- appropriate access to, and authority over, the target animal populations by the Veterinary Services
- Legal power
 - To enter the establishments and operators
 - To collect samples
 - To check documentation
 - To kill the animals
- Available staff
 - Officials
 - By contract
- Documented procedures in place
- Uniform approach
- Collection of data
- Available funds and reimbursement

Access to laboratory capacity



- *access to laboratories capable of diagnosing and differentiating relevant infections or infestations*
- National reference laboratory
- EU or OIE reference laboratory
- Veterinary laboratories
- Accredited method
- Case definition

Training and awareness programmes



- training and awareness programmes for veterinarians
- Training of
 - Officials
 - By contract
- Training of farmers
- Training of other stakeholders
 - Regular training
 - Sim-ex
 - Workshops
 - Panels
- Training/Information of the hunters
- Information of the general public
- Media
 - Posters,
 - leaflets,
 - Broshures
 - Radio
 - TV
 - Internet (web page, FB, ...)
- **Verification of the awareness campaigns**

Obligation to report disease



- *a legal obligation by veterinarians and other relevant stakeholders to report suspected cases or cases of notifiable diseases or emerging diseases*
- Legal framework
- OIE and EU Notification

Owner, other person responsible for animals, other entities engaged or in contact with animals (laboratories, slaughterhouse, PVP, etc.)

Official veterinary specialist

Veterinary department

Obligation of the stakeholders for reporting



- *epidemiological investigations of suspected cases and cases*
- Epidemiological investigation of suspected holding
- Uniform approach
- Establishing hypothesis
- Identification of the contact holdings
- Investigation of the contact holdings

Communication



- Effective systems of communication
- Transparency
- Vertical and horizontal
- Quality of communication
- Identification of the relevant partners
- Situation in the country
- Situation in the region
- Risk communication
- Reporting and feed back
- Trade partners



Chain of command



- *A national chain of command*
- Identification of the stakeholders
- Identification of the roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders
- Establishing procedures and means of communications
- Verification



Available tools



- Prioritization of disease
- Risk assessment
- Surveillance network
- Surveillance
 - Passive
 - Active
- Notification system
- Official controls
- Training and
- Raising awareness



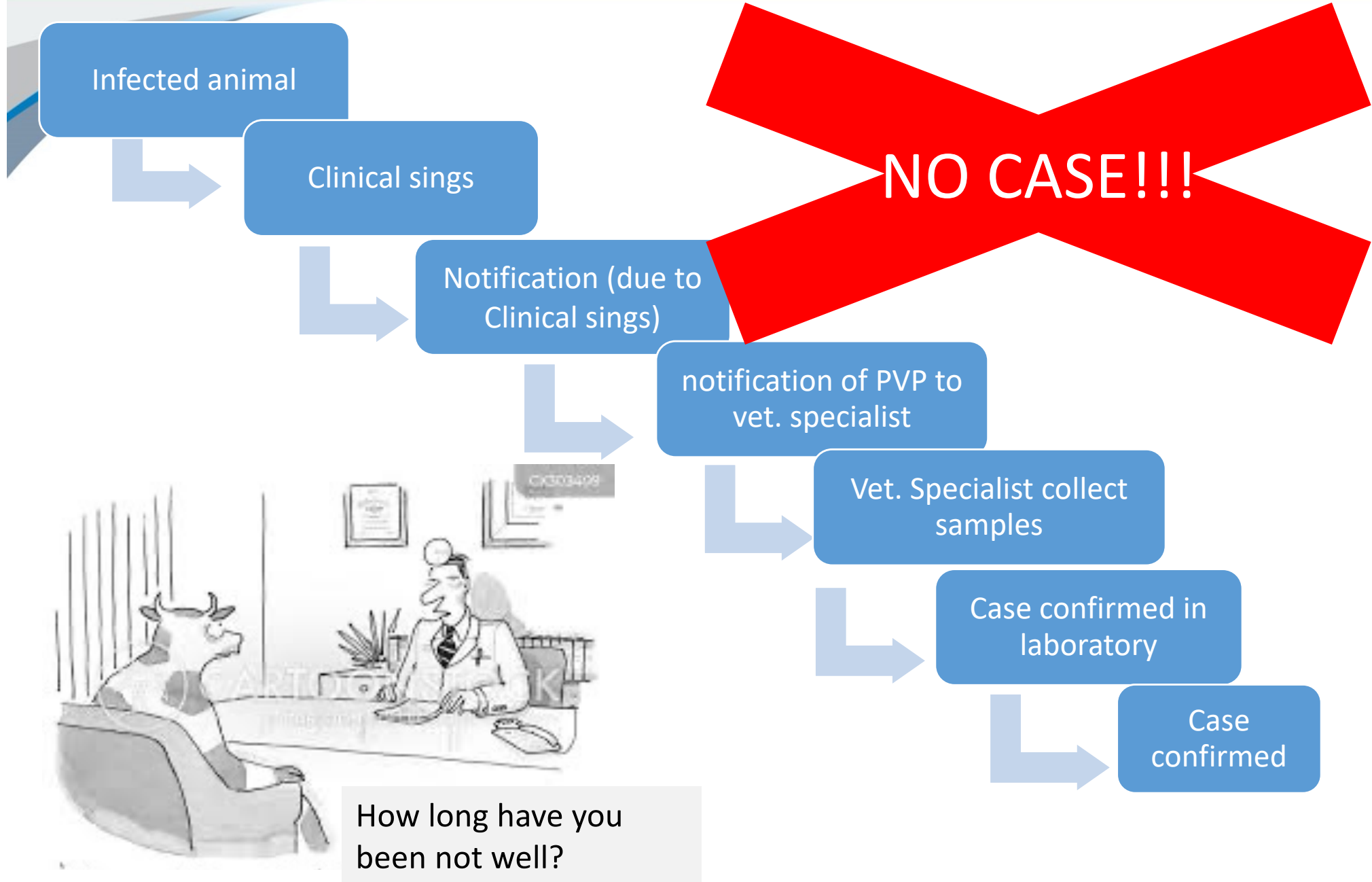
Passive

- constant reporting of suspicion and notification
 - Farm,
 - Slaughterhouse,
 - Laboratory,
 - Transporters,
 - Markets,
 - Dealers,
- follow up
- awareness
- challenging
- effective

Active

- systematic coordinated activities
 - Target,
 - Time,
 - Territory,
 - Purpose,
 - Sampling,
 - Follow up,
- costly,
- “not always very effective – not a rule”

How it works? – actually!!!



How can we improve?



- Identification of the priority disease
- Risk assessment
- Raising awareness of disease which are imminent treat to the animals
- Improving communication and quality of information
- Regular farm visits
- Implementing ordered animal health measures
- Improving laboratory capacity
- Proper compensation schemes
- Training

How can operators improve?



- observe the health and behavior of animals under their responsibility;
- observe any changes in the normal production parameters in the establishments, animals or germinal products under their responsibility that may give rise to a suspicion of being caused by a listed disease or emerging disease;
- look for abnormal mortalities and other signs of serious disease in animals under their responsibility

Animal health visits



- type of establishment
- the species and categories of kept animals on the establishment;
- the epidemiological situation to which the animals in the establishment are susceptible;
- any other relevant surveillance, or official controls to which the kept animals and type of establishment are subject.
- other purposes



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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



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