



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

Training course: Passive surveillance

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- Animal Health Law
- Operators obligations
- Surveillance
- Early warning system
- Notification
- Notification
- Measures
- How can we improve
- Awareness



Reasoning for new AHL



- Old legislation
- EU Strategy
- Proactive and not Reactive
- One health!



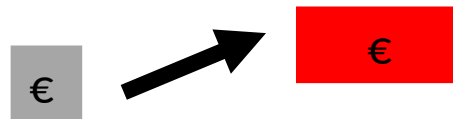
Animals + humans = One health



World Organization for Animal Health

- **Regulation 2016/429 - April 21 2021**

Reactive
cure



Proactive
Prevention





- Operators are responsible for:
 - health of their animals, biosecurity,
 - prudent use of VMP,
 - minimize the risk of spreading disease,
 - good husbandry practices,
- Biosecurity measures
 - designed for the kept animals under their responsibility,
 - the type of production,
 - the risk involved depending on the geographical location, climatic of other local circumstances and practices,
 - biosecurity measures regarding wild animals
- Cooperation with competent authorities and veterinary professionals



- Knowledge of animal health
 - Animal disease and zoonoses
 - Biosecurity principles
 - The interaction between animal health, welfare and human health
 - Good animal husbandry practices
 - Resistance to treatment, antimicrobial resistance and its implications
- The required level of knowledge is depending on species, type of production, the task performed
- The knowledge can be acquired in different way
- Transformation of knowledge owner to owner





- **Surveillance** is the ability to document the occurrence of disease with the goal of developing effective control and eradication strategies;
- **Surveillance** is part of the control system
- **Surveillance** is aimed:
 - at demonstrating the absence of infection or infestation
 - determining the presence or distribution of infection or infestation
 - or detecting as early as possible exotic diseases or emerging diseases
- **Surveillance** is a tool to:
 - monitor disease trends
 - provide data for use in risk analysis



Passive

- constant reporting of suspicion (early warning)
 - 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”

What is early warning system?



- Means a system for the timely detection, reporting and communication of occurrence, incursion or emergence of diseases, infections or infestations in a country, zone or compartment.



“It’s an early warning system , it picks up my wife”

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

Notification and eradication



- **Notification** means the procedure by which:
 - the Veterinary Authority informs the Headquarters,
 - the Headquarters inform the Veterinary Authority,
- of the occurrence of disease, infection or infestation in accordance with Chapter 1.1.
- **Eradication** means the elimination of a pathogenic agent from a country or zone.



Obligation to report disease



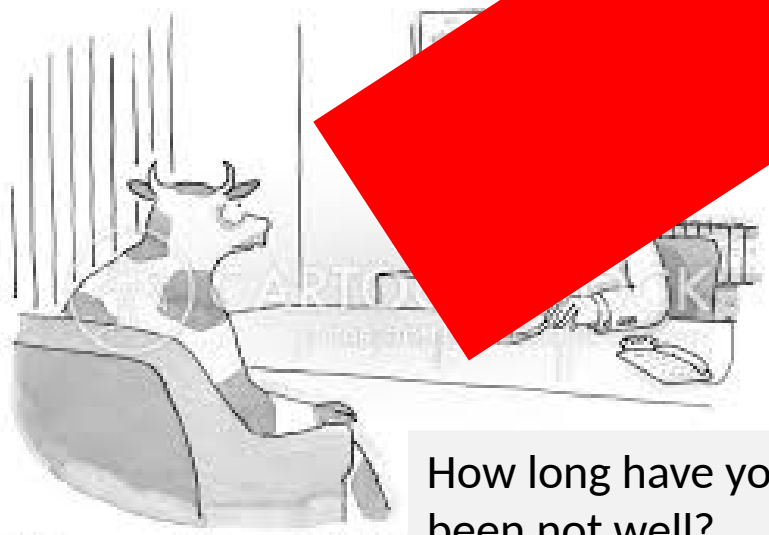
- A legal obligation by veterinarians and other relevant stakeholders to report suspected cases or cases of notifiable diseases or emerging diseases
- Legal framework
- OIE and EU Notification

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

Official veterinary specialist

Veterinary department

How it works? - actually!!!



How long have you been not well?

Notification within MS



- AHL Regulation (EU) 2016/429 - Article 18
- MS shall ensure that operators and other relevant natural or legal persons:
 - (a) **immediately** notify the competent authority where there are any reasons to suspect the presence in animals of a listed disease of **category A**, or where the presence of such a disease is detected in animals;
 - (b) **as soon as practicable notify** the competent authority where there are any reasons to suspect the presence in animals of a listed disease of **category E** other than those of **category A**, or where the presence of such a disease is detected in animals;
 - (c) **notify a veterinarian** of abnormal mortalities and other signs of serious disease or significant decreased production rates with an undetermined cause, for further investigation, including sampling for laboratory examination when the situation so requires.

Categories of disease



A

- Control measures
- FMD, Rinderpest, ASF, CSF, LSD, PPR, SPGP, HPAI, NCD...

B

- Compulsory eradication
- TB, Rabies and Brucellosis

C

- Optional eradication
- BTV, BVD, IBR, EBL, IHN, VHS...

D

- Trade conditions
- Anthrax, Echinococcosis, LPAI, Mycoplasma gallisepticum

E

- Surveillance and notification
- WHF, Q-fever, Paratuberculosis, KHV,



- Eradication of the category A disease
- Compulsory and optional eradication programmes
 - Compulsory for Category B diseases
 - Optional for Category C diseases
- Disease free status
 - Countries
 - Zones
 - Compartments (n.b. only rules for aquatic compartments developed)
 - Maintenance, suspension, withdrawal and restoration

Obligations on operators



- Isolate all animals suspected of being infected with the category A disease;
- Keep the manure, including litter and used bedding, and any product, material or substance likely to be contaminated with and to transmit category A diseases isolated and protected from insects and rodents, kept animals of non-listed species and wild animals to the extent technically and practically feasible;
- Implement the appropriate additional biosecurity measures to avoid any risk of spread of the category A disease;
- Cease all movements of kept animals of listed species from or to the establishment;
- Prevent non-essential movements of animals of non-listed species, products, materials, substances, persons and means of transport from or to the establishment;
- Ensure that production, health and traceability records of the establishment are updated;
- Provide the competent authority, on its request, with any relevant information regarding the category A disease; and
- Follow any instructions given by the competent authority regarding the control of the category A disease, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/429 and this Regulation.



- The DA maintains the concept of ‘preliminary cleaning and disinfection’ as the starting point to countdown the period during which measures are in place in the restricted zone.
- The concept of ‘final cleaning and disinfection’ is also maintained as the starting point to countdown the waiting period before repopulating the affected establishments.



- Regulation (EU) 2020/687 Annex X

Category A diseases	Minimum period of duration of measures in the protection zone (Article 39(1))	Additional period of duration of surveillance measures in the protection zone (Article 39(3))
Foot and mouth disease	15 days	15 days
Highly pathogenic avian influenza	21 days	9 days



- Repopulation of establishments in restricted zones
- Final cleaning and disinfection
- Monitoring period
- Exception:
 - Pastures
 - Cleaning and disinfection not completed
 - Food and feed business, assembly centres, BCP, ABP establishments or any other location (24 hours)

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

How can CA 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

Training and awareness programmes



- Training and awareness programmes for veterinarian
- Training of farmers
- Media
 - Posters
 - Leaflets
 - Brochures
 - Radio
 - TV
 - Internet (web page, FB, ...)
- Verification of the awareness campaigns



"Ok, let's try it one last time. It's 'Ahhhhhhh' ... "

OK, let's try it one more time, Ahhhhhh.....



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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



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