



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

## **Training course: Surveillance basics**

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Date: .....

Place: Nicosia, Cyprus

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- What is surveillance?
- EU Regulation
- Key principles
- Surveillance systems
- Notification
- Surveillance network
- Example



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



- COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2020/689 of 17 December 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards rules for surveillance, eradication programmes, and disease-free status for certain listed and emerging diseases

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COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2020/689

of 17 December 2019

supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards rules for surveillance, eradication programmes, and disease-free status for certain listed and emerging diseases

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health ('Animal Health Law<sup>(1)</sup>'), and in particular Article 29, Article 31(5), 32(2), 37(5), Article 39, Article 41(3), Article 42(6) and Article 280(4) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) The Animal Health Law lays down rules for the prevention and control of animal diseases transmissible to animals or to humans. The rules laid down in this Regulation are required to supplement those laid down in Chapters 2, 3 and 4 of Part II of the Animal Health Law on surveillance, eradication programmes and disease-free status, as well as those in Part IX on transitional arrangements concerning existing surveillance or eradication programmes and existing disease-free status.



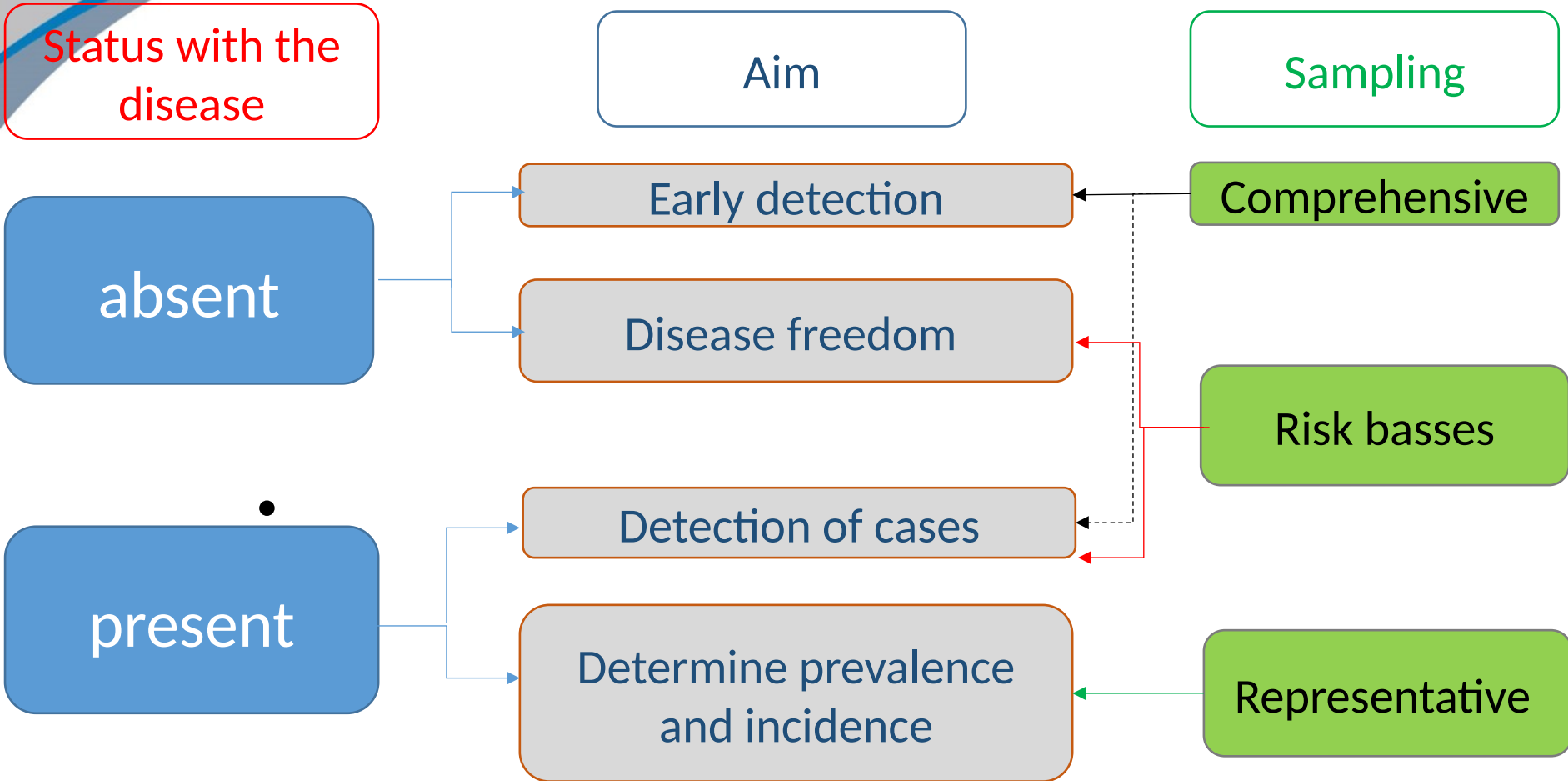
- supplements the rules on surveillance, eradication programmes and disease-free status for certain listed and emerging diseases
- rules for surveillance
  - the design of the surveillance including the targeted animal population and the diagnostic methods,
  - the disease confirmation and the case definition,
  - Union surveillance programmes,
  - the disease control measures in the event of suspicion and of confirmation,
  - the criteria for the approval, maintenance, withdrawal and restoration of the disease-free status,

# What is surveillance? - (OIE-definition)



- **Surveillance:** means the systematic ongoing collection, collation, and analysis of information related to animal health and the timely dissemination of information so that action can be taken.
- **Aim:**
  - To demonstrating the absence of *infection* or *infestation*,
  - To determining the presence or distribution of *infection* or *infestation* or
  - To detecting as early as possible exotic diseases or *emerging diseases*.
- Disease trends
- Decision making tool
- Ensuring trade

# Purpose of surveillance



# Type of surveillance?



## Passive

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

## Active

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

**Absolutely  
necessary!!!**

# Surveillance systems



- **Surveillance system** means the use of one or more surveillance components to generate information on the health status of animal populations (OIE)
- Design of surveillance system
- Population
- Time frame (objectives, epidemiology, risk involved, husbandry practices, geographical factors, etc...)
- Case definition
- Epidemiological unit
- Laboratory diagnostic
- Data collection and analysis
- Follow up measures
- Verification





- Disease reporting system
- Survey
- Risk-basses methods
- Ante and post mortem inspections
- Sentinel animals
- Monitoring of vectors
- Public health data

# Early detection - notification

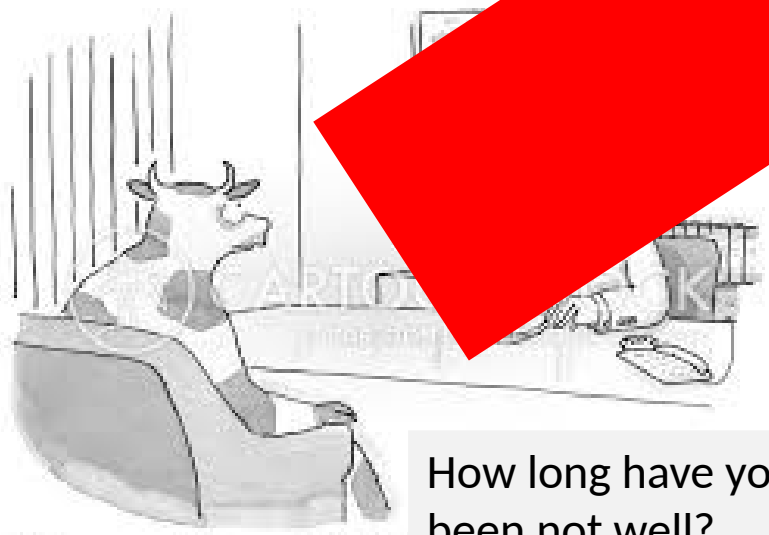


Owner, other person responsible for animals, other entities engaged or in contact with animals (laboratories, slaughterhouse, PVP, etc.)

Veterinary specialist

Veterinary department

# How it works? - actually!!!



How long have you been not well?

# How can we improve?



- Identification of the priority disease
- Raising awareness of disease which are imminent treat to the animals
- Improving communication
- Regular farm visits
- Implementing ordered animal health measures
- Improving laboratory capacity
- Proper compensation schemes
- Training of personnel working in slaughterhouse



- Operators:
  - observe the health and behaviour 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



## Surveillance network – Article

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VIS

### Legal bond

Contract  
FVA PVP

Contract  
PVP  
farms

#### Participants

others

slaught  
erhous  
e

farms

Laborat  
ory

PVP

FVA

# Frame for other official activities



## National legislation:

- state annual plan,
- MANCP,
- Laws,
- By laws,
- Programmes,
- Plans,

## Supporting resources and documentation:

- trainings,
- procedures,
- instructions,
- facilities,
- budget,

Farm / assembly center / live stock markets

(responsibility for animal health, identification, record keeping and application of adopted measures)

Contracted veterinarians  
(implementing measures, vaccination, sampling, identification and registration)

Laboratory  
(diagnostic and expert opinion)

Official veterinarian  
(control of the implementation of the activities and verification of the compliance with the relevant legislation)

Central competent authority  
(adopting measures, collecting and analysis of data, overall management, administrative management, implementation of the plans and programmes, maintenance of the data base, upgrading of the system, etc)

## Surveillance network



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# THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



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