OIE initiatives on disease surveillance (including WAHIS) and high Health high Performance Horses

FEEVA General Assembly
Roissy/France, February 21 2014

N. Leboucq
OIE sub-regional Representative based in Brussels
The OIE in a nutshell

An intergovernmental organisation founded in 1924

1924
Creation of the Office International des Epizooties (OIE)

1945
Creation of the United Nations

2003
World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
The OIE in a nutshell

178 Member Countries in 2013

(one Member = one vote)
The OIE in a nutshell

Core mandate and missions

- Transparency of world animal disease situation (including zoonoses)
- Collect and publish veterinary scientific information, notably animal disease prevention and control methods
- Sanitary safety of international trade in animals and their products under the mandate given by the WTO
The OIE international Standards

- Official reference for WTO under the SPS Agreement
- Transparent standard setting process
- Adopted by consensus of OIE Members

- Volume 1 – horizontal chapters
- Volume 2 – Disease specific chapters
www.oie.int
The OIE international Standards

Section 1 - animal disease diagnosis, surveillance and notification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section 1.</th>
<th>ANIMAL DISEASE DIAGNOSIS, SURVEILLANCE AND NOTIFICATION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 1.1.</td>
<td>Notification of diseases, infections, infestations and epidemiological information</td>
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<td>Chapter 1.2.</td>
<td>Criteria for the inclusion of diseases, infections and infestations on the OIE list</td>
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<td>Chapter 1.6.</td>
<td>Procedures for self declaration and for official recognition by the OIE</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
OIE list of notifiable diseases for terrestrial animals

Criteria for listing diseases (infections):

- Capacity for international spread
- Zoonotic potential
- Capacity for significant spread within naïve populations
- Emerging disease (with evidence of zoonotic properties, rapid spread, or significant morbidity or mortality)

The OIE lists for 2014 includes 116 diseases for terrestrial and aquatic animals
### OIE listed equine diseases

#### 11 Equine Diseases (Section 12 of Terrestrial Code)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>African Horse Sickness</th>
<th>Equine infectious anaemia</th>
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<tr>
<td>Contagious equine metritis</td>
<td>Equine influenza</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dourine</td>
<td>Equine piroplasmosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equine encephalomyelilitis (Western and Venezuelan)</td>
<td>Equine rhinopneumonitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glanders</td>
<td>Equine viral arteritis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 5 Multiple Species Diseases affecting equines (Section 8)

- Rabies, WNF, VS, JE and Anthrax
Notification obligations

• An obligation in the OIE Organic Statutes

• By deciding to join the OIE, a Member agrees to fulfil its international commitment to notify to the OIE as laid down in the Chapters 1.1. of the OIE’s *Terrestrial and Aquatic Codes*

• The procedure by which the Vet Authority informs OIE HQ and OIE HQ informs all Vet Authorities – of suspicion or confirmation of an outbreak or an epidemiological event
OIE Country Members

Central Veterinary Authorities

Regional/Local Official Veterinary Services

Farmers and Vets in the field

Laboratories

Abattoirs
The OIE international Standards

Section 1 - animal disease diagnosis, surveillance and notification

- Sound knowledge of the country disease status
  - Identification of all equine diseases presence in the country, their geographical distribution
  - Set up surveillance system, incl vector surveillance in accordance with Terrestrial Code Chapter 1.4 and 1.5
The OIE international Standards

Section 1 - animal disease diagnosis, surveillance and notification

OIE Reporting System

OIE’s early warning system
- Immediate notification of disease, infection or unusual epidemiological events within 24 hours

OIE’s monitoring system (To monitor OIE Listed diseases)
- Six-monthly report
- Annual report
- Quantitative and qualitative information
Reasons for immediate notification

1. first occurrence of a *listed disease*, *infection* or *infestation* in a country, a *zone* or a *compartment*;

2. re-occurrence of a *listed disease*, *infection* or *infestation* in a country, a *zone* or a *compartment* following a report declared the *outbreak* ended;

3. first occurrence of a new strain of a pathogen of a *listed disease*, *infection* or *infestation* in a country, a *zone* or a *compartment*;

4. a sudden and unexpected increase in the distribution, incidence, morbidity or mortality of a *listed disease*, *infection* and *infestation* prevalent within a country, a *zone* or a *compartment*;

5. an *emerging disease* with significant morbidity or mortality, or zoonotic potential;

6. evidence of change in the epidemiology of a *listed disease*, *infection* or *infestation* (including host range, pathogenicity, strain) in particular if there is a zoonotic impact;
How to access WAHID?

Editorial
81st General Session of the OIE: Continuing mobilisation of efforts to protect animals

No fewer than 800 participants, representing the vast majority of the 178 Member countries of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)...

> Online Bookshop
  * Featured publication

> Scientific and Technical Review

Most recent issues:
* Coordinating surveillance policies in animal health and food safety ‘from farm to fork’, Vol. 32 (2), August 2013
* Brucellosis: recent developments towards ‘One Health’, Vol. 32 (1), April 2013

Plurithematic issue: peer-reviewed papers

>Bulletins online (OIE Magazine): Latest issue

Latest disease alerts
12.02.14: Foot and mouth disease in Russia
Disease information

This section provides information about specific diseases. Use the select box above to select the disease of interest, then click on any of the menu options on the left to view different types of information about that disease.

OIE keeps an archive of all immediate notifications and weekly reports in PDF format available for download. This section gives you access to: immediate notifications; weekly reports; and OIE special reports containing information not normally contained within the other types of reports.

† Immediate notifications and Follow-ups
This report provides a list of all reported disease events, and allows you to progressively find more detail about a particular event - lists of all outbreaks associated with the event, and detailed information about a particular outbreak. It also provides a link to the full immediate notification or follow-up report for that event.

† Weekly Disease Information
The weekly reports provide a summary of all immediate notifications and follow-up reports for any unusual disease events submitted by reporting Member Countries, by week. This is a good place to check what has been happening around the world.

† Report archive
OIE keeps an archive of all immediate notifications and weekly reports in PDF format available for download. This section gives you access to: immediate notifications; weekly reports; and OIE special reports containing information not normally contained within the other types of reports.

† Disease outbreak maps
These maps indicate the location of disease outbreaks reported in immediate notifications or follow-up reports. As with the previous maps, you can zoom in to examine an area of outbreaks in more detail. You can also see all the available details about a given outbreak by clicking on the map.

† Disease distribution maps
Dynamic maps showing the presence or absence of disease at the national and sub-national level. Information is based on six-monthly reports. These maps are interactive so you can see the global situation, then zoom in on a specific region, country or locality.

† Detailed country (ics) disease incidence
This page displays the detailed data on disease outbreaks (by month and first administrative division, when this information is provided by the country). It provides a detailed insight into the disease situation within the country. For countries that have not reported the presence of disease during the six-month period (s) or for which the disease has never been reported NIL incidence will be displayed.

† List of countries by sanitary situation
This page lists all countries, having notified to the OIE, according to the animal health situation for a specified disease. This information is based on their most recent six-monthly report. This is where to find, for instance, a quick list of countries that are free from a specified disease (according to their most recent disease situation report).

† Disease timelines
The disease situation is constantly changing. This graphical report shows, for a specified disease, how the status of each OIE reporting country has changed. Colour coded blocks indicate disease status in six-month intervals over multiple years.

† General Disease Information
This page provides access to a range of background information about OIE-listed diseases, including access to information not based on country reports. This includes the OIE disease cards, as well as links to the various disease-specific chapters of the Codes and Manuals.
Disease maps

Disease outbreak map

Disease distribution map

(caveat: example provided is not an equine disease)
OIE-Info distribution list

You can subscribe to the OIE-Info distribution list to receive OIE’s Alerts from:

RSS Feeds are also available: You can choose to receive alerts and follow-up reports.
Section 5 - Trade measures, import/export procedures & certification

Section 5.

TRADE MEASURES, IMPORT/EXPORT PROCEDURES AND VETERINARY CERTIFICATION

Chapter 5.1. General obligations related to certification
Chapter 5.2. Certification procedures
Chapter 5.3. OIE procedures relevant to the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures of the World Trade Organization
Chapter 5.4. Animal health measures applicable before and at departure
Chapter 5.5. Animal health measures applicable during transit from the place of departure in the exporting country to the place of arrival in the importing country
Chapter 5.6. Border posts and quarantine stations in the importing country
Chapter 5.7. Animal health measures applicable on arrival
Chapter 5.8. International transfer and laboratory containment of animal pathogens
Chapter 5.9. Quarantine measures applicable to non-human primates
Chapter 5.10. Model veterinary certificates for international trade in live animals, hatching eggs and products of animal origin
Chapter 5.11. Model veterinary certificate for international movement of dogs, cats and ferrets originating from countries considered infected with rabies
Chapter 5.12. Model passport for international movement of competition horses
Chapter 5.13. Model veterinary certificates for international trade in laboratory animals
Trade regulation categories
‘country disease freedom of notifiable diseases’ – is the ultimate goal

- Official disease status = AHS
- Self Declaration = Dourine, EI, Glanders, WNF, Rabies, VEE
- Follow recommendations for importations as given in respective disease chapters of the Code

(zoning) (compartimentalization)
The OIE international Standards

Section 5 - Trade measures, import/export procedures & certification

+ Provisions in disease specific chapters

Section 8.
   Chapter 8.1.
   Chapter 8.2.
   Chapter 8.3.
   Chapter 8.4.
   Chapter 8.5.
   Chapter 8.6.
   Chapter 8.7.
   Chapter 8.8.
   Chapter 8.9.
   Chapter 8.10.
   Chapter 8.11.
   Chapter 8.12.
   Chapter 8.13.
   Chapter 8.14.
   Chapter 8.15.
   Chapter 8.16.
   Chapter 8.17.

Section 12.
   Chapter 12.1.
   Chapter 12.2.
   Chapter 12.3.
   Chapter 12.4.
   Chapter 12.5.
   Chapter 12.6.
   Chapter 12.7.
   Chapter 12.8.
   Chapter 12.9.
   Chapter 12.10.
   Chapter 12.11.

MULTIPLE SPECIES
   Anthrax
   Infection with Aujeszky's disease virus
   Bluetongue

EQUIDAE
   Infection with African horse sickness virus
   Contagious equine metritis
   Dourine
   Equine encephalomyelitis (Eastern and Western)
   Equine infectious anaemia
   Infection with equine influenza virus
   Equine piroplasmosis
   Equine rhinopneumonitis
   Infection with equine arteritis virus
   Glanders
   Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis

Vesicular stomatitis
West Nile fever
## Diagnosis of equine diseases

### Section 2.5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OIE listed equine disease</th>
<th>Prescribed test</th>
<th>Alternative test</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>African horse sickness</td>
<td>CFT, ELISA</td>
<td>Agent ID, PCR, VNT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contagious equine metritis</td>
<td>Agent ID</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dourine</td>
<td>CFT</td>
<td>ELISA, IFA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equine encephalomyelitis</td>
<td>CFT</td>
<td>CFT, HI, PRN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equine infectious anaemia</td>
<td>AGID</td>
<td>ELISA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equine Influenza</td>
<td></td>
<td>HI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equine piroplasmosis</td>
<td>ELISA, IFA</td>
<td>CFT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equine rhinopneumonitis</td>
<td></td>
<td>VNT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equine viral arteritis</td>
<td>Agent ID (semen only), VNT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glanders</td>
<td>CFT</td>
<td>ELISA, WB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis</td>
<td></td>
<td>CF, HI, PRN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Horse movement across borders - even if temporary for international competition - = TRADE
Racing and sporting events (e.g. FEI) → enormous increase in the last decade!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of events</th>
<th>% 2007 to 2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jumping</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endurance</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dressage</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eventing</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reining</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaulting</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Para-olympics</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driving</td>
<td>-1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Increase in number of events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jumping</td>
<td>1781</td>
<td>1876</td>
<td>2156</td>
<td>2404</td>
<td>2685</td>
<td>2946</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

enormous increase in the last decade!
CSI5* EVENTS 01.01.2011 – 31.12.2011
Horses have become “international jetsetters” almost like their human counterparts
The High Health High Performance concept

- A certain number of sport horses are under close veterinary supervision, governed by FEI\(^1\) and IFHA\(^2\) rules
- They present a low health risk
- They are identified and traceable
- Their welfare is essential to their capacity to perform
- They enter countries on a temporary basis for competition purpose only, **not for breeding**

\(^1\)FEI = Federation Equestre Internationale  \(^2\)IFHA = International Federation of Horse racing
The High Health High Performance (HHP) concept

They can be defined as a sub-population of the global equine population.

Proposed name:

HHP horse

(High health, high performance horse)
The High Health High Performance (HHP) concept

Sub-population

“High health, high performance” (HHP) sub-population

Sport horses

Other horses
Proposal for the Facilitation of International Competition Horse Movements based on OIE Standards and approaches

All available at: www.oie.int
Compartmentalisation

- the establishment and maintenance of a sub-population of animals with a specified disease free status
  → Based on sound management and biosecurity measures

- Conceptually could be applied to HHP horse movements (bubble to bubble movement), if:
  → ID, traceability, management, biosecurity in place
  → If public-private partnership in place
The High Health High Performance concept

HHP sub-population complies with these principles

Based on **4 pillars:**

1. High Health status: vaccinations, tests, quarantine, health certification
2. Performance
3. Identification and traceability
4. Biosecurity

(biosecurity Guidelines for HHP in view of compartmentalisation principle have been developed)
Expected outcomes

Based on the OIE standards currently under development, importing countries that are hosting international equestrian events or horse races are advised to:

• Develop temporary importation requirements
• Reduce the *Pre-export quarantine* period to a very minimum, or not request at all
• Recognise the biosecurity level at the venue or race course to be equivalent to *Post-arrival quarantine* if biosecurity measures are applied in line with OIE provisions
The way forward: operationalisation of the concept

- Home (at stable)
- Temporary importation to the country of destination
- Travel to the equestrian event
- Return to the residence country
- Travel to other equestrian events

Concept of HHP card
BECOMING AN HHP HORSE

1. BSC established
   - National Federation Veterinarian

2. Issuing passport & chip
   - Private Veterinarian

3. Vaccination
   - Private Veterinarian

4. Tests
   - Private Veterinarian

5. Second BSC
   - National Federation Veterinarian

6. Health Certificate
   - Government Veterinary Services

Home (at stable) → Day of shipment

Activation of the HHP card in the database
Shipment

Venue

Country of destination

Work in Progress

BSC Control during transport

☑ Clean disinfected vehicles
☑ Person responsible for ensuring BS requirements
☑ Individual holdings, cleaned and disinfected
☑ Only horses from same health status travel together
☑ Vector control

Travel

Venue

Veterinary FEI inspection postarrival

☑ Layout of the venue
☑ Minimum stabling distance 10 metres
☑ Cleaning and sanitisation
☑ Separation of horses during the event
☑ Control of vehicles within the venue
☑ Record keeping
☑ Pet animals forbidden
End of the competition

Government Veterinary Inspection

Travel

BS Control during transport

Options

Country of residence

Permanent HHP horse

Temporary HHP horse

Home
OPTIONS

Permanent HHP horse (meet HHP requirements constantly)

‘Normal’ horse e.g for:
- Breeding
- Training
- Grazing

3 months to reactivate membership

Health safeguards
Vaccination requirements
BS conditions

Inactivation of the HHP card

WORK IN PROGRESS
FEI Database
(FEI registered horses)

‘HPP’

‘individual document’ that identifies the horse as HPP

WCO Database

Country 1

‘fast track procedure’ for HHP horses

Country 2

‘usual’ procedure for non HHP horses

Coordinated Border Management

WORK IN PROGRESS
The draft chapter prepared for the Code Commission’s review aims to establish the concept and principles for temporary movement of high health status horses based on the existing standards for identification, compartmentalisation and certification.
More information (www.oie.int)
Thank you for your attention