



GUIDELINES



**Immediate notification and
follow-up reports of a disease,
an infection, an infestation
or any other significant
epidemiological event**



Terrestrial Animals

2014 Version

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INTRODUCTION

These Guidelines are aimed at helping Member Countries better understand the requirements of the notification system and its definitions in order to better fulfil their obligations arising from Article 1.1.3. of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (2013 Edition), relating to the immediate notification and follow-up reports of a disease, infection, infestation or other significant epidemiological event occurring in their countries (see Annex II of the present document).

Member Countries are encouraged to use the on-line notification application WAHIS (<https://www.oie.int/wahis/>) and are asked to use the paper forms only if they have real difficulties in accessing WAHIS due to recurrent internet connexion problems, so as to provide quickly the information.

The events of epidemiological significance that should be immediately notified to the OIE Headquarters are the following:

- a. first occurrence of a listed disease, infection or infestation in a country, a zone or a compartment;
- b. re-occurrence of a listed disease, infection or infestation in a country, a zone or a compartment following a report declared the outbreak ended;
- c. first occurrence of a new strain of a pathogen of a listed disease, infection or infestation in a country, a zone or a compartment;
- d. 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;
- e. an emerging disease with significant morbidity or mortality, or zoonotic potential;
- f. 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.

These Guidelines are intended in particular for notification focal points nominated by OIE Delegates to get used to the OIE's WAHIS on line notification system and provide the OIE Headquarters with animal health information as per the requirements for immediate notification and follow-up reports, which constitute the basis for the OIE Early Warning System.

The Guidelines also provide a quick reference to help officials in Member Countries to complete the notification form. Which parts of the form need to be filled in will depend on the reason for immediate notification. A special care to fill in only the required parts of the form should be made, since unlike the internet-based computer system WAHIS, no controls exist to avoid mistakes in paper forms.

The list of diseases adopted by the OIE International Committee in May 2013 came into effect in January 2014 (see Annex III).

**IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION OR FOLLOW-UP REPORT
OF A DISEASE, INFECTION, INFESTATION OR
OTHER SIGNIFICANT EPIDEMIOLOGICAL EVENT**

This form is the core of the OIE Early Warning System. Special effort has been made to create a single reporting form that can be used in different epidemiological situations. The paper form should not be used anymore with the launch of WAHIS on line notification system (<https://www.oie.int/wahis/>), unless there is a major problem in using it. The paper form could be used exceptionally to notify the OIE Headquarters within 24 hours, by e-mail (information.dept@oie.int) or fax (+33 1 42 67 09 87) of the occurrence of a disease, infection, infestation or other significant epidemiological event, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 1.1. of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (2013 Edition). Thereafter, it could also be used for weekly follow-up reports to provide progress reports on the evolution of the epidemiological situation related with the event that has been notified. In all cases, a final report should be submitted when the outbreak(s) has/have been eradicated or once a disease has become endemic. In the latter situation notification should continue using the “six-monthly report on the absence or presence of OIE listed diseases, infections and infestations”.

The printed form consists of three pages. You may add additional lines to the form as the need arises. When filling in the form, it is important to comply with the instructions given on pages 13 to 16 of these guidelines and to previously determine exactly what information is required. This is essential in order to achieve consistency and harmonisation of the information provided by all Member Countries.

After ticking the reason for notification, the user is requested to study carefully the instructions given for each section of the form (see “How to complete the form” on pages 13 to 16). It is important to read and analyse these explanations in order to avoid any ambiguity or incoherence in the information provided and any subsequent misinterpretation of the data, whether by the OIE Headquarters or by the users of the information. The information provided should therefore be as precise and concise as possible.

To print out the form in A4 format using Microsoft Word, open the *File* menu and select *Print*. In the Print window, open the menu *Scale to paper size* and choose *A4*.

18. If the reason for notification is 9e. => Morbidity rate (%) Mortality rate (%) Zoonotic potential (describe)

19. If the reason for notification is 9f.

New disease agent	<input type="text"/>	=>	Agent	<input type="text"/>
New vector	<input type="text"/>	=>	Vector	<input type="text"/>
Host species	<input type="text"/>	=>	Species	<input type="text"/>
Increase in pathogenicity	<input type="text"/>	=>	Describe	<input type="text"/>
Zoonotic impact	<input type="text"/>	=>	Describe	<input type="text"/>

20. Details of outbreak(s) by first administrative division (not required if reason for notification is 9d.)

First administrative division	Lower administrative divisions	Number of outbreaks (if outbreak cluster)	Type of epidemiological unit (f: farm; v: village)	Name of the location (village, etc.)	Latitude	Longitude	Date of start of the outbreak	Date of end of the outbreak	Category				Number of animals in the outbreak(s)						
									Domestic	Wild animals			susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered		
										Species	Family Name	Latin name						Common name	

21. Description of affected animal population(s)

22.

Source of outbreak(s) or origin of infection/infestation (tick as appropriate)	
Unknown or inconclusive	<input type="checkbox"/>
Introduction of new live animals/animal products	<input type="checkbox"/>
Legal movement of animals	<input type="checkbox"/>
Illegal movement of animals	<input type="checkbox"/>
Animals in transit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Contact(s) with infected animal(s) at grazing/watering	<input type="checkbox"/>
Swill feeding	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fomites (humans, vehicles, feed, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Airborne spread	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vectors	<input type="checkbox"/>
Contact with wild species	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other:	<input type="checkbox"/>

23.

Control measures (tick as appropriate)		Applied	To be applied
Movement control inside the country	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Screening	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vaccination in response to the outbreak(s) (give details below in section 23)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disinfection of infected premises/establishment(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dipping/spraying	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quarantine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stamping out	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Modified stamping out	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Control of wildlife reservoirs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Zoning	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Control of vectors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

24. Vaccination in response to the outbreak(s)

First administrative division	Species	Total number of animals vaccinated	Details of the vaccine (live/inactivated; mono- or polyvalent, etc.)

25. Treatment of affected animals

Yes No

If "yes", describe nature of treatment

26. Vaccination prohibited

Yes No

27. Other epidemiological information / comments

28. Laboratory(-ies) where diagnosis was made

29. Species examined

30. Diagnostic tests used

Diagnostic tests used	Date results provided	Result

31. Final report

No

Yes

If "Yes" => Event ended? No

Yes

=> Continuing notification using the six-monthly report

=> Give a date of end of the event if the notified outbreaks have not been closed one by one

HOW TO COMPLETE THE FORM

(Please follow these instructions carefully)

Indicate the type of report by ticking “*Immediate notification*” or “*Follow-up report*”. For follow-up reports indicate the number (“1” for the first follow-up report, “2” for the second, etc.) or “F” for the final report.

1-8. Complete report details and those of the reporting authority.

9. Tick one box only.

If the reason for immediate notification is “b.” (**Re-occurrence of a listed disease, infection or infestation in the country, a zone or a compartment following a report that declared the outbreak(s) ended.**), you should indicate the date of last occurrence of the disease.

10. Indicate if the report applies to a zone / compartment or the whole country.

11. Indicate the disease name or, in the case of an infection or infestation, the name of the pathogen. Names of OIE-listed diseases are given in Annex III and IV. In the case of an emerging disease where the causal agent is unknown, select the clinical signs that best describe the event (e.g. acute equine respiratory syndrome).

The OIE defines an emerging disease as: a new infection or infestation resulting from the evolution or change of an existing pathogenic agent, a known infection or infestation spreading to a new geographic area or population, or a previously unrecognized pathogenic agent or disease diagnosed for the first time and which has a significant impact on animal or public health (Glossary of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* [2013 Edition]).

12. Identify precisely the agent, giving as appropriate the strain or the serotype. For example, for foot and mouth disease, indicate the serotype (A, O, C, SAT1, SAT2, SAT3 or Asia 1).

13. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of pre-confirmation of the event. This could be:

- for an infection/infestation with clinical signs: the date of the first time the disease was diagnosed (clinically, post-mortem or in the laboratory [in which case use the date of the basic test if any]);
- for an infection without clinical signs: the date of the first confirmation by laboratory or penside testing;
- for other events: the date of the first detection of the change (e.g. evidence of a change in the prevalence of an OIE-listed disease, a sudden and unexpected increase in the distribution, incidence, morbidity or mortality of an OIE-listed disease prevalent within a country or zone/compartment, etc.).

14. Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of start of the event: This is the date when the event was first observed (for example, first manifestation of a disease or infestation as observed by the livestock holder, etc.) or, for subclinical infection, the date of collection of samples. If the exact date is not known, please provide an estimate date.

15. Tick “Yes” for the presence or “No” for the absence of clinical disease, in which case the notification is for an infection without clinical signs.

16. Tick one or more boxes, as appropriate.

17. Fill in this part if the reason for urgent notification is described in **9d (a sudden and unexpected increase in the distribution, incidence, morbidity or mortality of a listed disease, infection and infestation prevalent within the country, a zone or a compartment)**. Please indicate the name of the first administrative division only (e.g. Canada: provinces; Egypt: Mouhafadhats; United States of America: States) and fill in the rest of the table for each affected first administrative division. Then go to section 21.

The OIE defines the incidence as: the number of new cases or outbreaks of a disease that occur in a population at risk in a particular geographical area within a defined time interval (Glossary of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* [2013 Edition]).

18. Fill in this part only if the reason for immediate notification is **9e (an emerging disease with significant morbidity or mortality, or zoonotic potential)**. Indicate the morbidity rate (%) and mortality rate (%) and tick the third box if the disease has zoonotic potential. Then go to section 20.

19. Fill in this part only if the reason for immediate notification is **9f (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)**. For a new host, a new agent, please indicate the species and/or the name of the pathogenic agent. If there is a zoonotic impact, please provide a brief description in the appropriate box. After completing this part go to section 21.

20. This section must be completed for all reasons for immediate notification, except reason 9d.

In all cases, indicate the name of the first administrative division where the event is occurring (Province, State, Governorate, County, Mouhafadhat, etc.). The name of lower administrative divisions where the event is occurring should also be given. At least the subunit of the first administrative division (e.g. district) should be mentioned.

The OIE Headquarters strongly recommends countries to provide information outbreak-by-outbreak within each affected first administrative division.

Outbreak cluster: this possibility allows you to notify a high number of outbreaks instead of typing them one by one but is only accepted starting from at least 50 outbreaks that are contiguous and in the same administrative division.

Indicate the type of epidemiological unit (farm or village) and the name of the location where the event is occurring (village, town, city, etc.). For the notification in wild animals, enter "Not applicable" (NA) as epidemiological unit.

For bee diseases, the epidemiological unit should be the apiary (whose definition in the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* [2013 Edition] is as follows: "a beehive or group of beehives whose management allows them to be considered as a single epidemiological unit"). For the part dedicated to the "number of animals in the outbreak(s)", the requested number should be the number of hives.

In exceptional circumstances, such as if the country is experiencing a very large number of outbreaks and it is not possible to provide information outbreak-by-outbreak, aggregated information on the outbreaks by first administrative division is acceptable.

Each outbreak should be georeferenced with coordinates enabling it to be located on a map. The latitude (North and South) and longitude (East and West) must be expressed in either:

- Decimal format: e.g. Jimena de la Frontera, Andalusia, Spain 36.43 N 5.45 W.
- DMS (degrees, minutes and seconds: $dd^{\circ} mm' ss''$): e.g. municipality of Tibu, Department Norte de Santander, Colombia $08^{\circ} 37' 33''N$, $72^{\circ} 42' 08''W$.

If the exact coordinates are not known, please provide an estimate.

The date of start of the outbreak is the date when the outbreak was first observed (for example, first manifestation of a disease as observed by the livestock holder, etc.) or for subclinical infection, the date of collection of samples. If the exact date is not known, please provide an estimate date.

For outbreaks that have been controlled, indicate the closing date of the outbreaks.

For each outbreak, describe the concerned category and species using the species codes listed on page 17 and enter the number(s) of animals by species. If there are no deaths, destroyed or slaughtered animals, enter "0". Where the number of animals relating to any column is not known, enter "...".

* **species:** use the species codes given on page 17. For wild animals, indicate the Family, Latin and common name of the species. A list of some wild family names is annexed in page 18.

* **susceptible:** animals present in the outbreak at the beginning of the period covered by the report.

* **cases:** infected or sick animals + animals that died from the disease.

* **deaths:** animals that died from the disease.

* **destroyed:** animals killed and destroyed for disease control purposes.

Important: This number should not include animals that died from the disease and were buried or burnt.

* **slaughtered:** animals killed for disease control purposes with no restrictions on the use of the slaughter products.

Important: This number should not include animals that were destroyed.

} during the period covered by the report

21. Give a description of the various categories of animals present in the outbreak (type, breed, age, sex, animal husbandry method, etc.).
22. Tick the appropriate boxes to indicate the source of the outbreak(s) or the origin of the infection/infestation.
23. Tick the appropriate boxes to indicate the control measures that have started or have already been undertaken and those that are going to be undertaken.
24. This includes the total number of animals vaccinated in response to the outbreak(s) and not vaccination undertaken as part of a routine vaccination programme. If more than one species has been vaccinated, indicate the number of animals vaccinated for each species. Details of the vaccine should be given, such as: live (attenuated) or inactivated (killed) vaccine; monovalent or polyvalent vaccine; antigenic type (e.g. FMD vaccine, inactivated vaccine against A, O and Asia 1).
25. "Treatment of affected animals" means that the animals involved in the outbreak(s) are curatively treated (using medicinal drugs, etc.). If animals are treated, the nature of the treatment should be specified. For veterinary medicinal products, please indicate only the name of the active principle and not the names of commercial drugs.
26. "Vaccination prohibited" means that the use of a vaccine to control the outbreak(s) is prohibited under any circumstances.
27. In this section, please provide any other relevant information in relation with additional epidemiological details or control measures (e.g. composition and size of the surveillance zone, the buffer zone, etc.) or any other useful information in relation with the event.
28. For each laboratory where the diagnosis was made, state the full name, the city and the country, and indicate the type of laboratory (OIE Reference laboratory, Regional Reference laboratory, National laboratory, Local laboratory or private laboratory).

29. Wherever possible, use the terms listed on page 20 or refer to the *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals* (http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Health_standards/tahm/0.02_PRESCRIBED_TESTS_2008.pdf). Laboratory results and their date(s) must be given.

30. For all events notified using the immediate notification or follow-up report form, a final report should be submitted. It should indicate whether the event has ended or, if not, that notification will continue by means of the six-monthly report.

The outbreaks can be closed one by one giving a date of end for each outbreak at every moment during the reporting period or you can close the event (close all the outbreaks) at a single date.

DEMONSTRATION VERSION

ANIMAL TERRESTRIAL SPECIES

Codes

<u>DOMESTIC SPECIES</u>	
All susceptible species	***
bees	api
birds	avi
buffaloes	buf
camelidae.....	cml
cats	fel
cattle	bov
cervidae	cer
dogs.....	can
equidae	equ
goats.....	cap
goats/sheep	o/c ¹
hares/rabbits	lep
sheep	ovi
sheep/goats	o/c ¹
swine	sui
<u>WILD SPECIES²</u>	

¹ Code to be used e.g. when separate quantitative data cannot be provided for sheep and goats.

² Indicate the family name, the Latin name and the common name.

SOME FAMILY NAMES

Accipitridae	Cracticidae	Leporidae	Ploceidae
Acipenseridae	Crocodylidae	Macropodidae	Podicipedidae
Aegithalidae	Cyprinidae	Meliphagidae	Procellariidae
Ailuridae	Dasyuridae	Menuridae	Procyonidae
Alaudidae	Delphinidae	Mephitidae	Prunellidae
Alcidae	Dicruridae	Meropidae	Pseudocheiridae
Ambystomatidae	Didelphidae	Mimidae	Psittacidae
Anatidae	Diomedeidae	Molossidae	Pteropodidae
Antilocapridae	Dipodidae	Monarchidae	Pycnonotidae
Aotidae	Dromaiidae	Monodontidae	Pythonidae
Apodidae	Echimyidae	Moschidae	Rallidae
Apterygidae	Elephantidae	Motacillidae	Ramphastidae
Ardeidae	Emberizidae	Muridae	Ranidae
Atelidae	Emydidae	Muscicapidae	Recurvirostridae
Balaenidae	Equidae	Musophagidae	Rheidae
Balaenopteridae	Erinaceidae	Mustelidae	Rhinocerotidae
Boidae	Eschrichtiidae	Myrmecophagidae	Salamandridae
Bombinatoridae	Esocidae	Notiomystidae	Sciuridae
Bombycillidae	Estrildidae	Numidae	Scolopacidae
Bovidae	Eupleridae	Nycteridae	Sittidae
Bucerotidae	Falconidae	Octodontidae	Soricidae
Bucorvidae	Felidae	Odobenidae	Spheniscidae
Burhinidae	Fringillidae	Odontophoridae	Stercorariidae
Cacatuidae	Galagidae	Oriolidae	Strigidae
Callaeatidae	Gaviidae	Ornithorhynchidae	Struthionidae
Callitrichidae	Geoemydidae	Otariidae	Sturnidae
Camelidae	Giraffidae	Otididae	Suidae
Campephagidae	Gliridae	Paridae	Sulidae
Canidae	Gruidae	Parulidae	Sylviidae
Caprimulgidae	Haematopodidae	Passeridae	Talpidae
Cardinalidae	Herpestidae	Pelecanidae	Tayassuidae
Castoridae	Heteromyidae	Pelobatidae	Testudinidae
Cathartidae	Hippopotamidae	Percidae	Thraupidae
Caviidae	Hirundinidae	Petauridae	Threskiornithidae
Cebidae	Hominidae	Phaethontidae	Timaliidae
Cercopithecidae	Hyaenidae	Phalacrocoracidae	Tragulidae
Certhiidae	Hydrochaeridae	Phalangeridae	Trichechidae
Cervidae	Hylidae	Phascolarctidae	Trochilidae
Charadriidae	Hylobatidae	Phasianidae	Troglodytidae
Cheloniidae	Hystricidae	Phocidae	Turdidae
Chelydridae	Icteridae	Phocoenidae	Tyrannidae
Chinchillidae	Iguanidae	Phoenicopteridae	Tytonidae
Chloropseidae	Jacanidae	Phoeniculidae	Ursidae
Ciconiidae	Kogiidae	Phyllostomidae	Varanidae
Coliidae	Labridae	Physeteridae	Vespertilionidae
Colubridae	Laniidae	Picidae	Viverridae
Columbidae	Laridae	Pipridae	Vombatidae
Corvidae	Leiopelmatidae	Pitheciidae	Zosteropidae
Cotingidae	Lemuridae	Procaviidae	

DISEASE CONTROL MEASURES

Definitions

Movement control inside the country

Measures aimed at avoiding the spread of the disease within a country: diagnostic tests in the herd of origin before loading, certificates accompanying animals in transit specifying the health status of the herd of origin, controls on entry into a new herd or an abattoir, etc.

Screening

Diagnostic tests carried out systematically either within the framework of a control programme for the disease, or for qualifying herds/flocks as free from the disease in all or part of the national territory.

Vaccination in response to the outbreak(s)

Vaccination as a measure to control the outbreak(s) (e.g. ring vaccination).

Disinfection of infected premises/establishment(s)

Application, after thorough cleansing, of procedures intended to destroy the infectious or parasitic agents of animal diseases, including zoonoses; this applies to premises, vehicles and different objects which may have been directly or indirectly contaminated.

Dipping / Spraying

Application of chemicals to animals through the use of a dip (full immersion of the animal in a tank of the chemical) or spray (the chemical is sprayed on to the skin). Usually used to control parasites and potential vectors.

Quarantine

Infected establishments are placed under quarantine with a standstill on the animals therein until all sanitary measures considered necessary to eradicate the disease have been completed.

Stamping out

Killing of the animals which are affected and those suspected of being affected in the herd and those in other herds which have been exposed to infection by direct or indirect contact with the causal pathogen. All susceptible animals on infected establishments should be killed and their carcasses destroyed by burning or burial, or by any other method which will eliminate the spread of infection. This policy should be accompanied by cleansing and disinfection of the establishments.

Modified stamping out

Application of only part of the measures described for "Stamping out" (e.g. slaughter of sick animals only) [Please specify measures adopted].

Control of wildlife reservoirs

Programmes to reduce the potential for wild species to transmit the disease to domestic animals and/or human beings (control of wildlife populations, vaccination of target wild species, etc.).

Zoning

Delineation (by regulatory means) of free, surveillance and/or buffer, and infected zones within the country for disease control purposes.

Control of arthropods

Control of arthropods acting as vectors capable of carrying the pathogen causing the disease (e.g. Culicoides, Phlebotomus, etc.), or as disease main causal agent (e.g. Varroa, Cochliomyia, etc.), using chemical (spraying, dipping, etc.) or biological methods (traps, release of sterilised males, etc.).

DIAGNOSTIC TESTS

Examples

agar-gel immunodiffusion (AGID)
agar-gel precipitation (AGP) test
anatomy-pathological examination
antibody detection ELISA
antigen (Ag) detection ELISA
artificial digestion method
Ascoli test
bacteriological examination
Coggin's test
competitive ELISA (c-ELISA)
complement fixation test (CFT)
direct fluorescent antibody (FAT) test
direct immunofluorescence (DIF) test
DNA microarray
electroimmunotransfer blot assay (EITB)
electron microscopy
ELISA 3ABC
entomological investigations
enzyme immunoassay (EIA) membrane test
enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA)
fluorescence polarisation assay (FPA)
fluorescent antibody virus neutralisation (FAVN)
gamma interferon test
gene sequencing
haemagglutination (HA) test
haemagglutination inhibition test (HIT)
high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC)
histological test
histopathological examination
identification by bacteriophage susceptibility
IgG-capture ELISA
IgM-capture ELISA
immune electron microscopy
immunocapture ELISA
immuno-electrophoresis test (IEPT)
immunohistochemical test
immunoperoxidase monolayer assay (IPMA)
immunoperoxidase procedure for differentiation of pestiviruses by monoclonal antibodies
in situ hybridisation (ISH)
indirect ELISA
indirect fluorescent antibody (IFA) test
indirect sandwich ELISA
inoculation test
intracerebral pathogenicity index (ICPI) test
intravenous pathogenicity index (IVPI) test

isoenzyme studies
liquid-phase (LP) blocking ELISA
luminescence immunoassay
mallein test
microagglutination test
microscopic agglutination test (MAT)
microscopic examination of larvae
monoclonal antibodies (Mab) test
nested RT-PCR
neuraminidase inhibition assay
Non-structural protein ELISA
NPLA (Neutralising peroxidase-linked assay)
nucleotide sequencing
optical microscopy
parasitological examination
pathogen isolation by egg inoculation
pathogen isolation on cell culture
pathogenic agent isolation on culture
phylogenetic analysis; phylogenetic characterisation of the virus
plaque reduction neutralisation test (PRN)
plate agglutination test
polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (PAGE)
polymerase chain reaction (PCR)
rapid serum agglutination (RSA)
rapid tests
real-time PCR
real-time reverse transcriptase/polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR)
reverse transcription – polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR)
rose bengal test (RBT)
Seller's test
seroneutralization test (SNT)
serotyping
solid-phase blocking ELISA
solid-phase competitive ELISA
tissue imprints
tube agglutination test (TAT)
tuberculin test
typing ELISA
virus isolation
virus neutralisation test (VNT)
virus sequencing
virus-infection-associated antigen (VIAA)
western blotting

**DATE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
MODIFIED OIE LIST OF ANIMAL DISEASES**

Resolution No. XXIX adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 25 May 2005

CONSIDERING

The adoption of Resolution No. XXIII relating to the OIE lists of diseases during the 69th General Session in May 2001,

That one of the principal objectives of the OIE is to inform Governments on the occurrence, evolution and distribution of animal diseases and zoonoses throughout the world and on the methods of control and prevention that are implemented,

The results of the work of the Ad hoc Group on diseases / pathogenic agent notification and their examination by the relevant OIE Specialist Commissions,

The adoption of Resolution No. XXVI on amendments to the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* during the 73rd General Session in May 2005,

THE COMMITTEE

DECIDES THAT

1. In case of modifications of the list of animal diseases resulting from amendments to the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* and /or the *Aquatic Animal Health Code* during each annual General Session the new list come into force on 1 January of the following year.
2. In case of modification the list of animal diseases adopted during each General Session remains in application and unchanged until 31 December of the same year.

**NOTIFICATION OF DISEASES, INFECTIONS, INFESTATIONS
AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL INFORMATION****Chapter 1.1. of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (2013 Edition)**

Article 1.1.1.

For the purposes of the *Terrestrial Code* and in terms of Articles 5, 9 and 10 of the OIE Organic Statutes, Member Countries shall recognise the right of the Headquarters to communicate directly with the Veterinary Authority of its territory or territories.

All notifications and all information sent by the OIE to the Veterinary Authority shall be regarded as having been sent to the country concerned and all notifications and all information sent to the OIE by the Veterinary Authority shall be regarded as having been sent by the country concerned.

Article 1.1.2.

1. Member Countries shall make available to other Member Countries, through the OIE, whatever information is necessary to minimise the spread of important animal diseases, and their aetiological agents, and to assist in achieving better worldwide control of these diseases.
2. To achieve this, Member Countries shall comply with the notification requirements specified in Article 1.1.3.
3. To assist in the clear and concise exchange of information, reports shall conform as closely as possible to the official OIE disease reporting format.
4. Recognising that scientific knowledge concerning the relationship between diseases and their aetiological agents is constantly developing and that the presence of an aetiological agent does not necessarily imply the presence of a disease, Member Countries shall ensure through their reports that they comply with the spirit and intention of point 1 above. This means that the detection of the aetiological agent of a listed disease in an animal should be reported, even in the absence of clinical disease.
5. In addition to notifying new findings in accordance with Article 1.1.3., Member Countries shall also provide information on the measures taken to prevent the spread of diseases, infections and infestations; including quarantine measures and restrictions on the movement of animals, animal products, biological products and other miscellaneous objects which could by their nature be responsible for their transmission. In the case of diseases transmitted by vectors, the measures taken against such vectors shall also be specified.

Article 1.1.3.

Veterinary Authorities shall, under the responsibility of the Delegate, send to the Headquarters:

1. in accordance with relevant provisions in the disease-specific chapters, notification through the World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS) or by fax or e-mail, within 24 hours, of any of the following events:
 - a) first occurrence of a listed disease, infection or infestation in a country, a zone or a compartment;
 - b) re-occurrence of a listed disease, infection or infestation in a country, a zone or a compartment following a report declared the outbreak ended;
 - c) first occurrence of a new strain of a pathogen of a listed disease, infection or infestation in a country, a zone or a compartment;
 - d) 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;
- e) an emerging disease with significant morbidity or mortality, or zoonotic potential;
 - f) 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;
2. weekly reports subsequent to a notification under point 1 above, to provide further information on the evolution of the event which justified the notification. These reports should continue until the disease, infection or infestation has been eradicated or the situation has become sufficiently stable so that six-monthly reporting under point 3 will satisfy the obligation of the Member Country; in any case, a final report on the event should be submitted;
 3. six-monthly reports on the absence or presence, and evolution of listed diseases, infections or infestations and information of epidemiological significance to other Member Countries;
 4. annual reports concerning any other information of significance to other Member Countries.

Although Member Countries are only required to notify listed diseases, infections and infestations and emerging diseases according to points 1 to 4 above, they are encouraged to inform the OIE of other important animal health events.

Article 1.1.4.

1. The Veterinary Authority of a country in which an infected zone was located shall inform the Headquarters when this zone is free from the disease, infection or infestation.
2. An infected zone for a particular disease, infection or infestation shall be considered as such until a period exceeding the infective period specified in the *Terrestrial Code* has elapsed after the last reported case, and when full prophylactic and appropriate animal health measures have been applied to prevent possible reappearance or spread of the disease, infection or infestation. These measures will be found in detail in the various chapters of Volume II. of the *Terrestrial Code*.
3. A Member Country may be considered to regain freedom from a specific disease, infection or infestation when all conditions given in the relevant chapters of the *Terrestrial Code* have been fulfilled.
4. The Veterinary Authority of a Member Country which sets up one or several free zones shall inform the Headquarters giving necessary details, including the criteria on which the free status is based, the requirements for maintaining the status and indicating clearly the location of the zones on a map of the territory of the Member Country.

Article 1.1.5.

The Headquarters shall communicate by e-mail or World Animal Health Information Database (WAHID) to Veterinary Authorities all notifications received as provided in Articles 1.1.2. to 1.1.4 and other relevant information.

**OIE-LISTED DISEASES, INFECTIONS AND INFESTATIONS
OF MAMMALS, BIRDS AND BEES**

Article 1.2.3. of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (2013 Edition)

The following diseases, infections and infestations are included in the OIE List.

In case of modifications of this list of animal diseases, infections and infestations adopted by the World Assembly, the new list comes into force on 1 January of the following year.

1. The following are included within the category of multiple species diseases, infections and infestations:

- Anthrax
- Bluetongue
- Brucellosis (*Brucella abortus*)
- Brucellosis (*Brucella melitensis*)
- Brucellosis (*Brucella suis*)
- Crimean Congo haemorrhagic fever
- Epizootic haemorrhagic disease
- Equine encephalomyelitis (Eastern)
- Foot and mouth disease
- Heartwater
- Infection with Aujeszky's disease virus
- Infection with *Echinococcus granulosus*
- Infection with *Echinococcus multilocularis*
- Infection with rabies virus
- Infection with rinderpest virus
- Infection with *Trichinella* spp.
- Japanese encephalitis
- New world screwworm (*Cochliomyia hominivorax*)
- Old world screwworm (*Chrysomya bezziana*)
- Paratuberculosis
- Q fever
- Rift Valley fever
- Surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*)
- Tularemia
- Vesicular stomatitis
- West Nile fever.

2. The following are included within the category of cattle diseases and infections:

- Bovine anaplasmosis
- Bovine babesiosis
- Bovine genital campylobacteriosis
- Bovine spongiform encephalopathy
- Bovine tuberculosis
- Bovine viral diarrhoea
- Enzootic bovine leukosis
- Haemorrhagic septicaemia
- Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis
- Infection with *Mycoplasma mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* SC (Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia)
- Lumpy skin disease
- Theileriosis
- Trichomonosis
- Trypanosomosis.

3. The following are included within the category of sheep and goat diseases and infections:
 - Caprine arthritis/encephalitis
 - Contagious agalactia
 - Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia
 - Infection with *Chlamydophila abortus* (Enzootic abortion of ewes, ovine chlamydiosis)
 - Infection with peste des petits ruminants virus
 - Maedi-visna
 - Nairobi sheep disease
 - Ovine epididymitis (*Brucella ovis*)
 - Salmonellosis (*S. abortusovis*)
 - Scrapie
 - Sheep pox and goat pox.

4. The following are included within the category of equine diseases and infections:
 - Contagious equine metritis
 - Dourine
 - Equine encephalomyelitis (Western)
 - Equine infectious anaemia
 - Equine influenza
 - Equine piroplasmiasis
 - Glanders
 - Infection with African horse sickness virus
 - Infection with equid herpesvirus-1 (EHV-1)
 - Infection with equine arteritis virus
 - Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis.

5. The following are included within the category of swine diseases and infections:
 - African swine fever
 - Infection with classical swine fever virus
 - Nipah virus encephalitis
 - Porcine cysticercosis
 - Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome
 - Swine vesicular disease
 - Transmissible gastroenteritis.

6. The following are included within the category of avian diseases and infections:
 - Avian chlamydiosis
 - Avian infectious bronchitis
 - Avian infectious laryngotracheitis
 - Avian mycoplasmosis (*Mycoplasma gallisepticum*)
 - Avian mycoplasmosis (*Mycoplasma synoviae*)
 - Duck virus hepatitis
 - Fowl typhoid
 - Infection with avian influenza viruses and infection with influenza A viruses of high pathogenicity in birds other than poultry including wild birds
 - Infectious bursal disease (Gumboro disease)
 - Newcastle disease
 - Pullorum disease
 - Turkey rhinotracheitis.

7. The following are included within the category of lagomorph diseases and infections:
 - Myxomatosis
 - Rabbit haemorrhagic disease.

8. The following are included within the category of bee diseases, infections and infestations:

- Infection of honey bees with *Melissococcus plutonius* (European foulbrood)
- Infection of honey bees with *Paenibacillus larvae* (American foulbrood)
- Infestation of honey bees with *Acarapis woodi*
- Infestation of honey bees with *Tropilaelaps* spp
- Infestation of honey bees with *Varroa* spp. (Varroosis)
- Infestation with *Aethina tumida* (Small hive beetle).

9. The following diseases are included within the category of other diseases and infections:

- Camelpox
- Leishmaniosis.

DEMONSTRATION VERSION

**OIE-LISTED DISEASES OF MAMMALS, BIRDS AND BEES
WITH A SET OF SUSCEPTIBLE SPECIES, FOR INFORMATION ONLY**

OIE-listed disease	Susceptible species
African swine fever	sui, fau
Anthrax	bov, buf, cap, cml, equ, o/c, ovi, sui, fau
Avian chlamydiosis	avi, fau
Avian infectious bronchitis	avi, fau
Avian infectious laryngotracheitis	avi, fau
Avian mycoplasmosis (<i>M. synoviae</i>)	avi, fau
Avian mycoplasmosis (<i>M. gallisepticum</i>)	avi, fau
Bluetongue	bov, buf, cap, cml, o/c, ovi, fau
Bovine anaplasmosis	bov, buf, fau
Bovine babesiosis	bov, buf, fau
Bovine genital campylobacteriosis	bov, buf, ovi, fau
Bovine spongiform encephalopathy	bov, fau
Bovine tuberculosis	bov, buf, cap, cer, cml, o/c, ovi, fau
Bovine viral diarrhoea	bov, fau
Brucellosis (<i>Brucella abortus</i>)	bov, buf, cml, fau
Brucellosis (<i>Brucella melitensis</i>)	bov, buf, cap, cer, cml, o/c, ovi, fau
Brucellosis (<i>Brucella suis</i>)	bov, lep, sui, fau
Camelpox	cml
Caprine arthritis/encephalitis	cap, fau
Contagious agalactia	ovi, cap, o/c, fau
Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia	cap, fau
Contagious equine metritis	equ, fau
Crimean Congo haemorrhagic fever	avi, bov, buf, can, cap, cer, cml, equ, fel, lep, o/c, ovi, sui, fau
Dourine	equ, fau
Duck virus hepatitis	avi
Enzootic bovine leukosis	bov, fau
Epizootic haemorrhagic disease	bov, cer, fau
Equine encephalomyelitis (Eastern)	equ, fau
Equine encephalomyelitis (Western)	equ, fau
Equine infectious anaemia	equ, fau
Equine influenza	equ, fau
Equine piroplasmiasis	equ, fau
Foot and mouth disease	bov, buf, cap, cml, o/c, ovi, sui, fau
Fowl typhoid	avi, fau
Glanders	equ, fau
Haemorrhagic septicaemia	bov, buf, fau

OIE-listed disease	Susceptible species
Heartwater	bov, buf, cap, o/c, ovi, fau
Infection of honey bees with <i>Melissococcus plutonius</i> (European foulbrood)	api
Infection of honey bees with <i>Paenibacillus larvae</i> (American foulbrood)	api
Infection with African horse sickness virus	equ, fau
Infection with Aujeszky's disease virus	bov, cap, can, o/c, ovi, sui, fau
Infection with avian influenza viruses ¹	avi, fau
Infection with <i>Chlamydophila abortus</i> (Enzootic abortion of ewes, ovine chlamydiosis)	cap, o/c, ovi, fau
Infection with classical swine fever virus	sui, fau
Infection with <i>Echinococcus granulosus</i>	bov, buf, cap, cer, cml, equ, o/c, ovi, sui, fau
Infection with <i>Echinococcus multilocularis</i>	bov, buf, cap, cer, cml, equ, o/c, ovi, sui, fau
Infection with equid herpesvirus-1 (EHV-1)	equ, fau
Infection with equine arteritis virus	equ, fau
Infection with <i>Mycoplasma mycoides</i> subsp. <i>mycoides</i> SC (Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia)	bov, buf, cap, o/c, ovi, fau
Infection with peste des petits ruminants virus	bov, cap, o/c, ovi, sui, fau
Infection with rabies virus	bov, buf, can, cap, cer, cml, equ, fel, lep, o/c, ovi, sui, fau
Infection with rinderpest virus	bov, buf, cap, o/c, ovi, fau
Infection with <i>Trichinella</i> spp.	equ, sui, fau
Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis	bov, fau
Infectious bursal disease (Gumboro disease)	avi, fau
Infestation of honey bees with <i>Acarapis woodi</i>	api
Infestation of honey bees with <i>Tropilaelaps</i> spp	api
Infestation of honey bees with <i>Varroa</i> spp. (Varroosis)	api
Infestation with <i>Aethina tumida</i> (Small hive beetle)	api
Japanese encephalitis	equ, sui, fau
Leishmaniosis	can, fau
Lumpy skin disease	bov, buf, fau
Maedi-visna	ovi, fau
Myxomatosis	lep, fau
Nairobi sheep disease	cap, o/c, ovi, fau
New world screwworm (<i>Cochliomyia hominivorax</i>)	avi, bov, buf, can, cap, cml, equ, fel, lep, o/c, ovi, sui, fau
Newcastle disease	avi, fau
Nipah virus encephalitis	sui, fau

¹ Voir Annexe V

OIE-listed disease	Susceptible species
Old world screwworm (<i>Chrysomya bezziana</i>)	avi, bov, buf, can, cap, cml, equ, fel, lep, o/c, ovi, sui, fau
Ovine epididymitis (<i>Brucella ovis</i>)	ovi, fau
Paratuberculosis	bov, buf, cap, o/c, ovi, fau
Porcine cysticercosis	sui, fau
Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome	sui, fau
Pullorum disease	avi, fau
Q fever	bov, buf, cap, o/c, ovi, fau
Rabbit haemorrhagic disease	lep, fau
Rift Valley fever	bov, buf, cap, cml, o/c, ovi, fau
Salmonellosis (<i>S. abortusovis</i>)	ovi, fau
Scrapie	cap, o/c, ovi, fau
Sheep pox and goat pox	cap, o/c, ovi, fau
Surra (<i>Trypanosoma evansi</i>)	bov, buf, cml, equ, fau
Swine vesicular disease	sui, fau
Theileriosis	bov, buf, cap, o/c, ovi, fau
Transmissible gastroenteritis	sui, fau
Trichomonosis	bov, fau
Trypanosomosis	bov, buf, cap, cml, o/c, ovi, fau
Tularemia	lep, fau
Turkey rhinotracheitis	avi
Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis	equ, fau
Vesicular stomatitis	bov, buf, cap, cml, equ, o/c, ovi, sui, fau
West Nile fever	avi, bov, buf, can, cap, cer, cml, equ, fel, lep, o/c, ovi, sui, fau

INFECTION WITH AVIAN INFLUENZA VIRUSES

Article 10.4.1. of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (2013 Edition)
(Extract)

General provisions

- 1) For the purposes of the *Terrestrial Code*, avian influenza is defined as an infection of poultry caused by any influenza A virus of the H5 or H7 subtypes or by any influenza A virus with an intravenous pathogenicity index (IVPI) greater than 1.2 (or as an alternative at least 75 percent mortality) as described below. These viruses are divided into high pathogenicity avian influenza viruses and low pathogenicity avian influenza viruses:
 - a. High pathogenicity avian influenza viruses have an IVPI in six-week-old chickens greater than 1.2 or, as an alternative, cause at least 75 percent mortality in four-to eight-week-old chickens infected intravenously. H5 and H7 viruses which do not have an IVPI of greater than 1.2 or cause less than 75 percent mortality in an intravenous lethality test should be sequenced to determine whether multiple basic amino acids are present at the cleavage site of the haemagglutinin molecule (HA0); if the amino acid motif is similar to that observed for other high pathogenicity avian influenza isolates, the isolate being tested should be considered as high pathogenicity avian influenza virus;
 - b. low pathogenicity avian influenza viruses are all influenza A viruses of H5 and H7 subtypes that are not high pathogenicity avian influenza viruses.
- 2) The following defines the occurrence of infection with an avian influenza virus: the virus has been isolated and identified as such or specific viral ribonucleic acid (RNA) has been detected in poultry or a product derived from poultry.
3. Poultry is defined as “all domesticated birds, including backyard poultry, used for the production of meat or eggs for consumption, for the production of other commercial products, for restocking supplies of game, or for breeding these categories of birds, as well as fighting cocks used for any purpose”.

Birds that are kept in captivity for any reason other than those reasons referred to in the preceding paragraph, including those that are kept for shows, races, exhibitions, competitions or for breeding or selling these categories of birds as well as pet birds, are not considered to be poultry.

GENERAL DEFINITION

Extracts from the Glossary of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (2013 Edition)

For the purposes of the *Terrestrial Code*:

[...]

Animal

means a mammal, bird or bee.

[...]

Apiary

means a beehive or group of beehives whose management allows them to be considered as a single epidemiological unit.

[...]

Beehive

means a structure for the keeping of honey bee colonies that is being used for that purpose, including frameless hives, fixed frame hives and all designs of moveable frame hives (including nucleus hives), but not including packages or cages used to confine bees for the purpose of transport or isolation.

[...]

Border post

means any airport, or any port, railway station or road check-point open to international trade of commodities, where import veterinary inspections can be performed.

[...]

Case

means an individual animal infected by a pathogenic agent, with or without clinical signs.

[...]

Compartment

means an animal subpopulation contained in one or more establishments under a common biosecurity management system with a distinct health status with respect to a specific disease or specific diseases for which required surveillance, control and biosecurity measures have been applied for the purpose of international trade.

Competent Authority

means the Veterinary Authority or other Governmental Authority of a Member Country having the responsibility and competence for ensuring or supervising the implementation of animal health and welfare measures, international veterinary certification and other standards and recommendations in the *Terrestrial Code* and in the *OIE Aquatic Animal Health Code* in the whole territory.

[...]

Containment zone

means a defined zone around and including suspected or infected establishments, taking into account the epidemiological factors and results of investigations, where control measures to prevent the spread of the infection are applied.

[...]

Death

means the irreversible loss of brain activity demonstrable by the loss of brain stem reflexes.

Disease

means the clinical and/or pathological manifestation of infection.

[...]

Disinfestation

means the application of procedures intended to eliminate infestation.

Early detection system

means a system for the timely detection and identification of an incursion or emergence of diseases/infections in a country, zone or compartment. An early detection system should be under the control of the Veterinary Services and should include the following characteristics:

- a. representative coverage of target animal populations by field services;
- b. ability to undertake effective disease investigation and reporting;
- c. access to laboratories capable of diagnosing and differentiating relevant diseases;
- d. a training programme for veterinarians, veterinary para-professionals, livestock owners/keepers and others involved in handling animals for detecting and reporting unusual animal health incidents;
- e. the legal obligation of private veterinarians to report to the Veterinary Authority;
- f. a national chain command.

Emerging disease

means a new infection or infestation resulting from the evolution or change of an existing pathogenic agent, a known infection or infestation spreading to a new geographic area or population, or a previously unrecognized pathogenic agent or disease diagnosed for the first time and which has a significant impact on animal or public health.

Epidemiological unit

means a group of animals with a defined epidemiological relationship that share approximately the same likelihood of exposure to a pathogen. This may be because they share a common environment (e.g. animals in a pen), or because of common management practices. Usually, this is a herd or a flock. However, an epidemiological unit may also refer to groups such as animals belonging to residents of a village, or animals sharing a communal animal handling facility. The epidemiological relationship may differ from disease to disease, or even strain to strain of the pathogen.

[...]

Eradication

means the elimination of a pathogenic agent from a country or zone.

Establishment

means the premises in which animals are kept.

[...]

Free zone

means a zone in which the absence of the disease under consideration has been demonstrated by the requirements specified in the *Terrestrial Code* for free status being met. Within the zone and at its borders, appropriate official veterinary control is effectively applied for animals and animal products, and their transportation.

[...]

Herd

means a number of animals of one kind kept together under human control or a congregation of gregarious wild animals. For the purposes of the *Terrestrial Code*, a herd is usually regarded as an epidemiological unit.

[...]

Incidence

means the number of new cases or outbreaks of a disease that occur in a population at risk in a particular geographical area within a defined time interval.

[...]

Infected zone

means a zone in which a disease has been diagnosed.

Infection

means the entry and development or multiplication of an infectious agent in the body of humans or animals.

[...]

Infestation

means the external invasion or colonisation of animals or their immediate surroundings by arthropods, which may cause disease or are potential vectors of infectious agents.

[...]

Laboratory

means a properly equipped institution staffed by technically competent personnel under the control of a specialist in veterinary diagnostic methods, who is responsible for the validity of the results. The Veterinary Authority approves and monitors such laboratories with regard to the diagnostic tests required for international trade.

[...]

Listed diseases

means the list of transmissible diseases agreed by the World Assembly of OIE Delegates and set out in Chapter 1.2.

[...]

Market

means a place where animals are assembled for the purpose of trade or sale.

[...]

Modified stamping-out policy

see stamping-out policy.

[...]

Notifiable disease

means a disease listed by the Veterinary Authority, and that, as soon as detected or suspected, should be brought to the attention of this Authority, in accordance with national regulations.

Notification

means the procedure by which:

- a) the Veterinary Authority informs the Headquarters,
- b) the Headquarters inform the Veterinary Authority,

of the occurrence of an outbreak of disease or infection, according to the provisions of Chapter 1.1.

[...]

Outbreak

means the occurrence of one or more cases in an epidemiological unit.

[...]

Population

means a group of units sharing a common defined characteristic.

[...]

Prevalence

means the total number of cases or outbreaks of a disease that are present in a population at risk, in a particular geographical area, at one specified time or during a given period.

Protection zone

means a zone established to protect the health status of animals in a free country or free zone, from those in a country or zone of a different animal health status, using measures based on the epidemiology of the disease under consideration to prevent spread of the causative pathogenic agent into a free country or free zone. These measures may include, but are not limited to, vaccination, movement control and an intensified degree of surveillance.

[...]

Quarantine station

means an establishment under the control of the Veterinary Authority where animals are maintained in isolation with no direct or indirect contact with other animals, to ensure that there is no transmission of specified pathogen(s) outside the establishment while the animals are undergoing observation for a specified length of time and, if appropriate, testing and treatment.

[...]

Sanitary measure

means a measure, such as those described in various chapters of the *Terrestrial Code*, destined to protect animal or human health or life within the territory of the Member Country from risks arising from the entry, establishment and/or spread of a hazard.

Slaughter

means any procedure which causes the death of an animal by bleeding.

Slaughterhouse/abattoir

means premises, including facilities for moving or lairaging animals, used for the slaughter of animals to produce animal products and approved by the Veterinary Services or other Competent Authority.

[...]

Specific surveillance

means the surveillance targeted to a specific disease or infection.

Stamping-out policy

means carrying out under the authority of the Veterinary Authority, on confirmation of a disease, the killing of the animals which are affected and those suspected of being affected in the herd and, where appropriate, those in other herds which have been exposed to infection by direct animal to animal contact, or by indirect contact of a kind likely to cause the transmission of the causal pathogen. All susceptible animals, vaccinated or unvaccinated, on an infected premises should be killed and their carcasses destroyed by burning or burial, or by any other method which will eliminate the spread of infection through the carcasses or products of the animals killed.

This policy should be accompanied by the cleansing and disinfection procedures defined in the *Terrestrial Code*.

The terms *modified stamping-out* policy should be used in communications to the OIE whenever the above animal health measures are not implemented in full and details of the modifications should be given.

[...]

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.

[...]

Transparency

means the comprehensive documentation of all data, information, assumptions, methods, results, discussion and conclusions used in the risk analysis. Conclusions should be supported by an objective and logical discussion and the document should be fully referenced.

[...]

Unit

means an individually identifiable element used to describe, for example, the members of a population or the elements selected when sampling; examples of units include individual animals, herds, flocks and apiaries.

Vaccination

means the successful immunisation of susceptible animals through the administration, according to the manufacturer's instructions and the *Terrestrial Manual*, where relevant, of a vaccine comprising antigens appropriate to the disease to be controlled.

Vector

means an insect or any living carrier that transports an infectious agent from an infected individual to a susceptible individual or its food or immediate surroundings. The organism may or may not pass through a development cycle within the vector.

[...]

Veterinary Authority

means the Governmental Authority of a Member Country, comprising veterinarians, other professionals and para-professionals, having the responsibility and competence for ensuring or supervising the implementation of animal health and welfare measures, international veterinary certification and other standards and recommendations in the *Terrestrial Code* in the whole territory.

[...]

Veterinary para-professional

means a person who, for the purposes of the *Terrestrial Code*, is authorised by the veterinary statutory body to carry out certain designated tasks (dependent upon the category of veterinary para-professional) in a territory, and delegated to them under the responsibility and direction of a veterinarian. The tasks for each category of veterinary para-professional should be defined by the veterinary statutory body depending on qualifications and training, and according to need.

Veterinary Services

means the governmental and non-governmental organisations that implement animal health and welfare measures and other standards and recommendations in the *Terrestrial Code* and in the OIE *Aquatic Animal Health Code* in the territory. The Veterinary Services are under the overall control and direction of the Veterinary Authority. Private sector organisations, veterinarians, veterinary paraprofessionals or aquatic animal health professionals are normally accredited or approved by the Veterinary Authority to deliver the delegated functions.

Veterinary statutory body

means an autonomous regulatory body for veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals.

[...]

Zone/region

means a clearly defined part of a territory containing an animal subpopulation with a distinct health status with respect to a specific disease for which required surveillance, control and biosecurity measures have been applied for the purpose of international trade.

Zoonosis

means any disease or infection which is naturally transmissible from animals to humans.

DEMONSTRATION VERSION

These guidelines are also available
under the section “Disease notification documents”
of the dedicated OIE Delegates web site
https://web.oie.int/delegatesite/eng/manuels/en_manuels.php