



24^a CONFERENCIA DE LA
COMISIÓN REGIONAL DE LA
Oie
PARA LAS AMÉRICAS

19 al 23
NOVIEMBRE
2018

Barceló Bávaro Convention Center,
Hotel Bávaro Palace
Punta Cana, República Dominicana



MINISTERIO DE
AGRICULTURA



DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE GANADERÍA
DIGEGA
ANEXO 2000/00000000

ANALYSIS OF THE ANIMAL HEALTH SITUATION IN MEMBERS IN THE REGION DURING 2017 AND 2018

*24th Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for the Americas
19 – 23 November, Punta Cana, Dominican Republic*

Dr Paula Caceres
Head of Department

World Animal Health Information and Analysis Department

Contents

- 1.** Infection with avian influenza viruses
- 2.** Infection with foot and mouth disease virus
- 3.** Equine influenza
- 4.** Glanders
- 5.** Selected aquatic animal diseases:
 - Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease
 - Tilapia lake virus disease
- 6.** WAHIS +

Reporting status

Countries and territories having submitted their six monthly report on terrestrial animal diseases



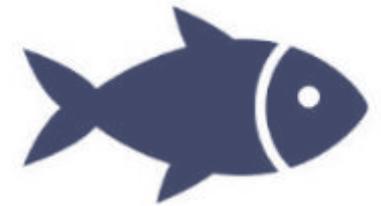
As of 5 November 2018:

- **Both semesters of 2017 : 87%** (28/32) of Members & Falkland Islands, Greenland, St. Helena, St. Vincent and the Grenadines
- **1st semester of 2018 : 44%** (14/32) of Members & St. Helena, St. Vincent and the Grenadines

34 INs & **111** FURs for 2017 and 2018

Reporting status

Countries and territories having submitted their six monthly report on aquatic animal diseases



As of 05 November 2018 :

- **Both semesters of 2017 : 75%** (24/32) of Members & Falkland Islands, Greenland, St. Helena, St. Vincent and the Grenadines
- **1st semester of 2018 : 31%** (10/32) of Members & St. Helena

8 INs & **7** FURs for 2017 and 2018



Infection with avian influenza viruses

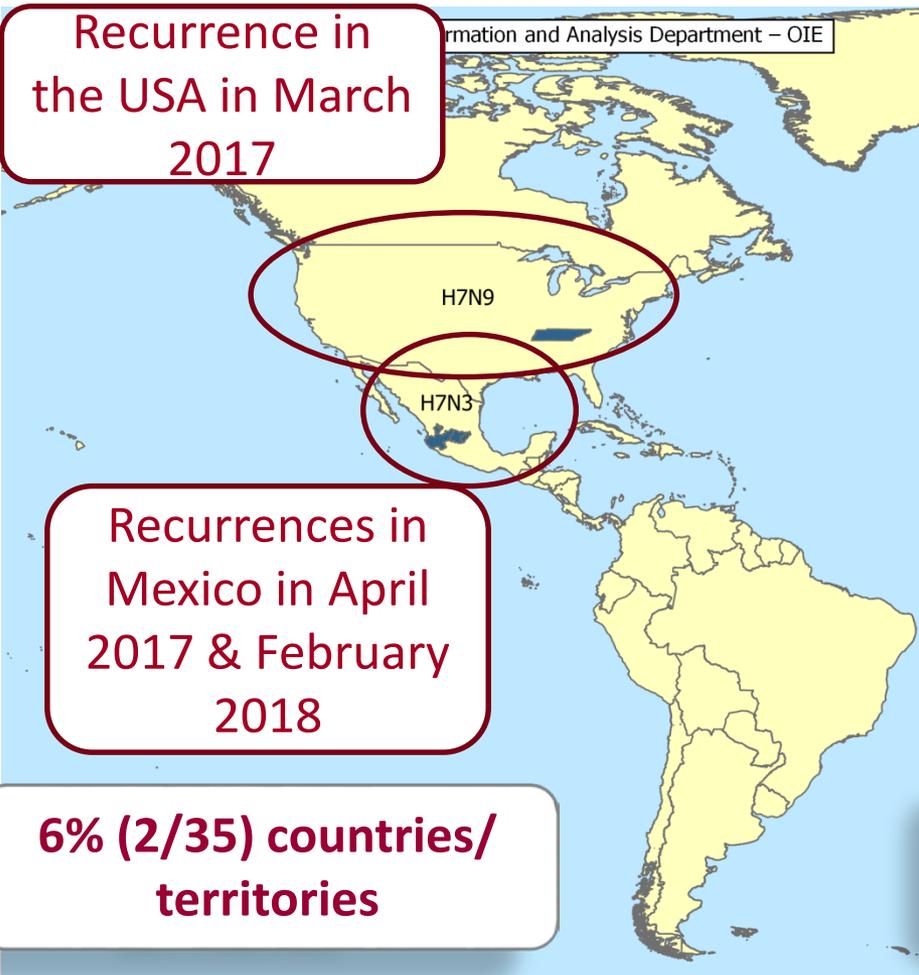
Distribution of HPAI in countries and territories of the Americas Region in 2017 and 2018

(up to 05 November 2018)

Poultry

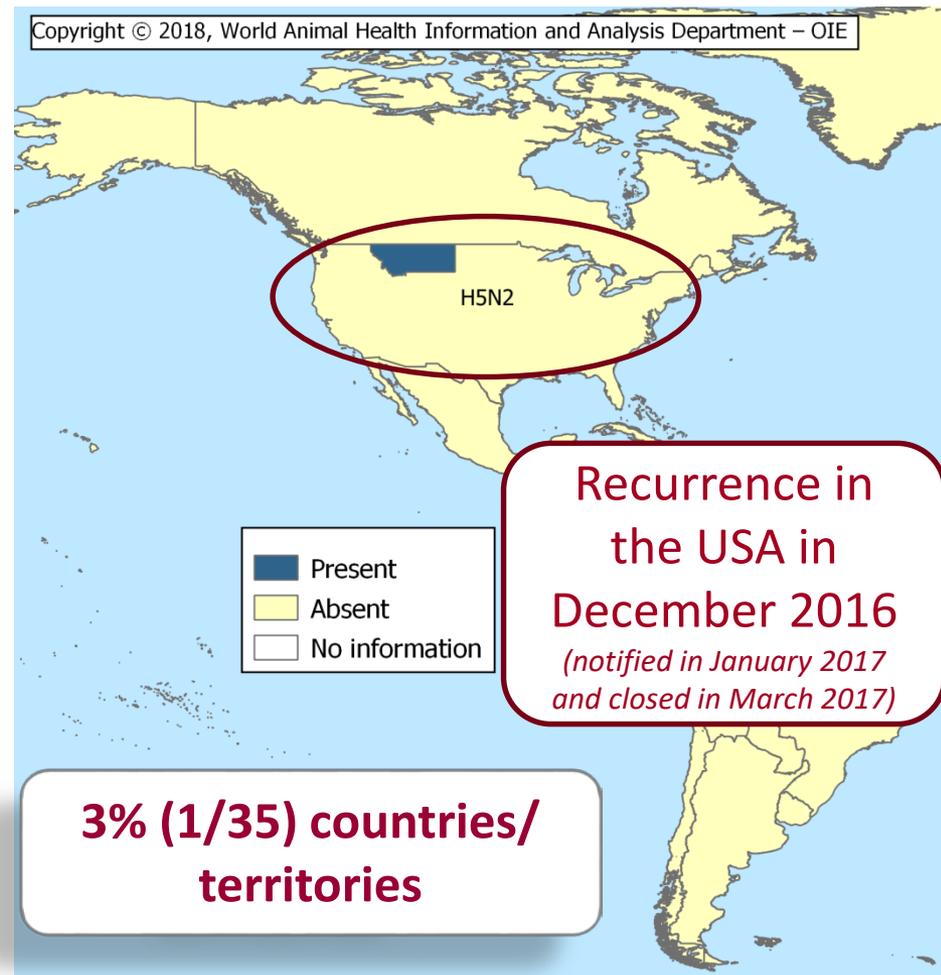
Recurrence in the USA in March 2017

Information and Analysis Department – OIE



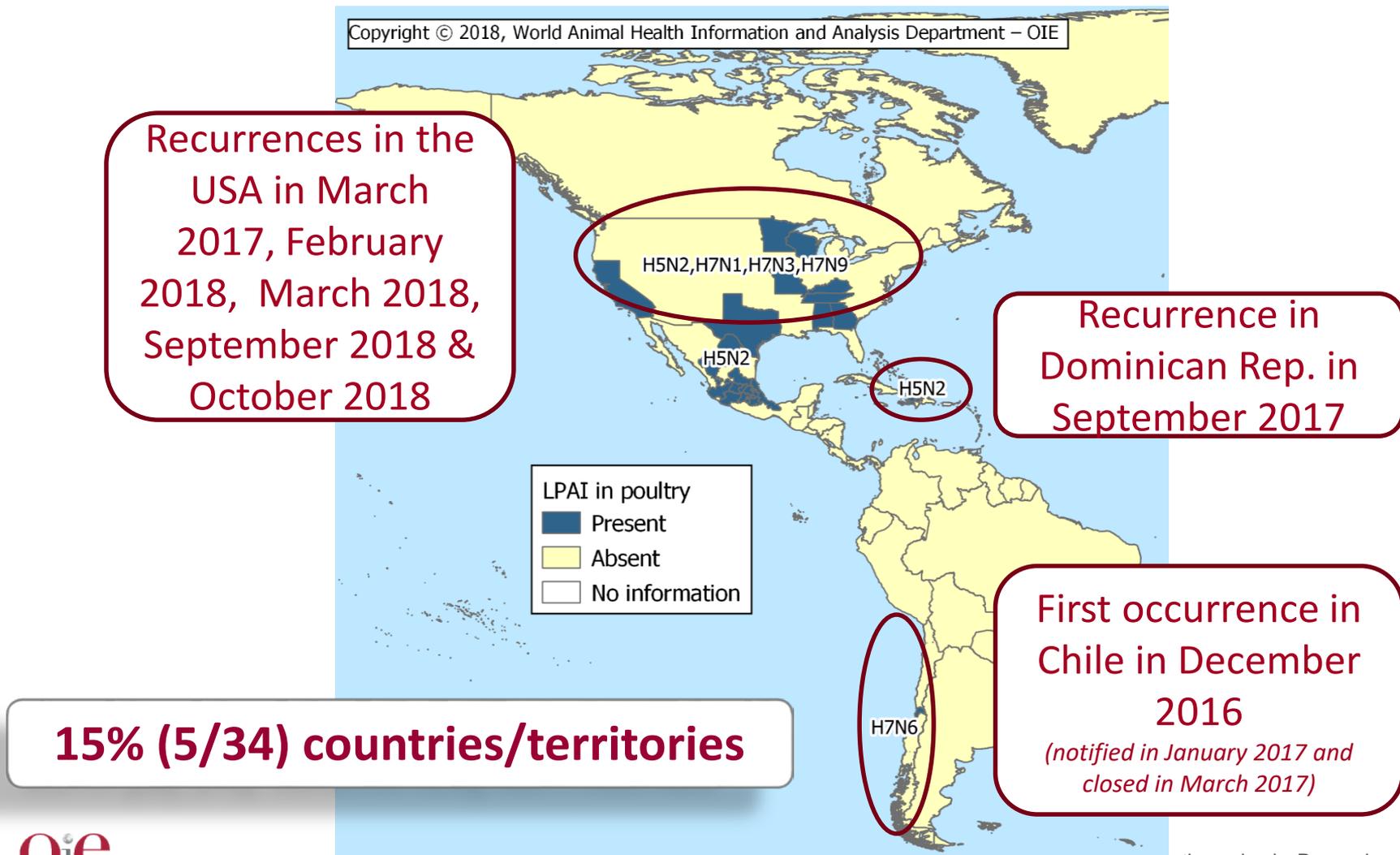
Birds other than poultry, including wild birds

Copyright © 2018, World Animal Health Information and Analysis Department – OIE



Distribution of LPAI in poultry in countries and territories of the Americas Region in 2017 and 2018

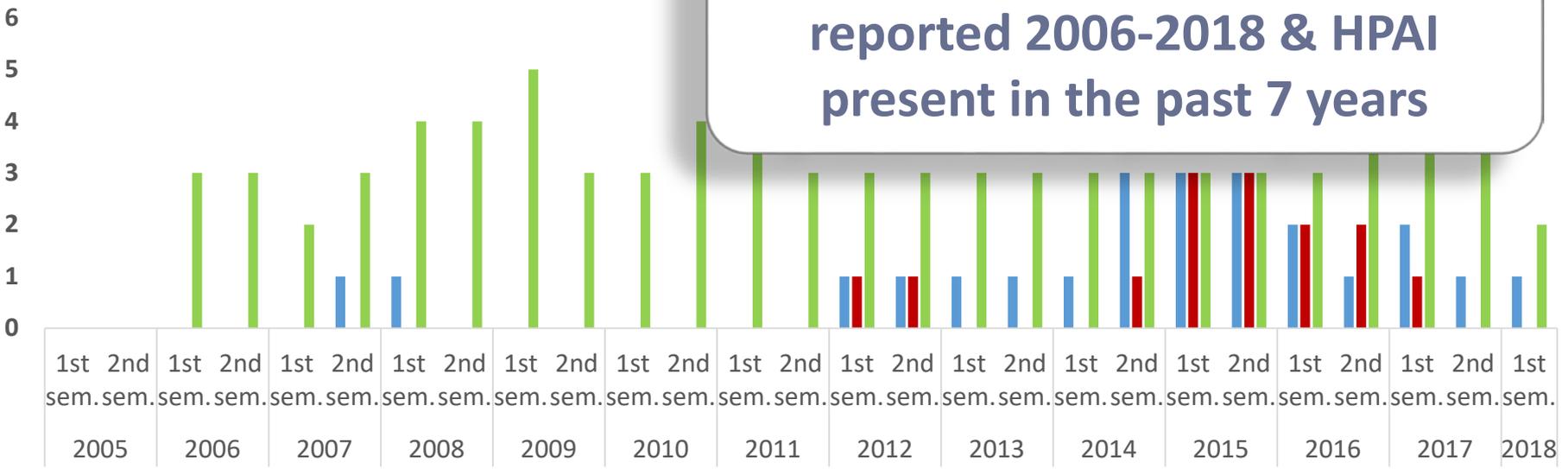
(up to 05 November 2018)



Number of reporting countries and territories in the Americas Region for each semester between 2005 and 2018 that notified HPAI and LPAI present

(data based on reports received up to 05 November 2018)

Number of countries and territories



LPAI in poultry constantly reported 2006-2018 & HPAI present in the past 7 years

- Countries and territories reporting HPAI present in poultry (2005-2018)
- Countries and territories reporting HPAI present in birds other than poultry including wild birds (2005-2018)
- Countries and territories reporting LPAI present in poultry (2006-2018)

Analysis of WAHIS data

23rd Conference of the
OIE Regional Commission for the Americas

Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, 14 to 18 November 2016

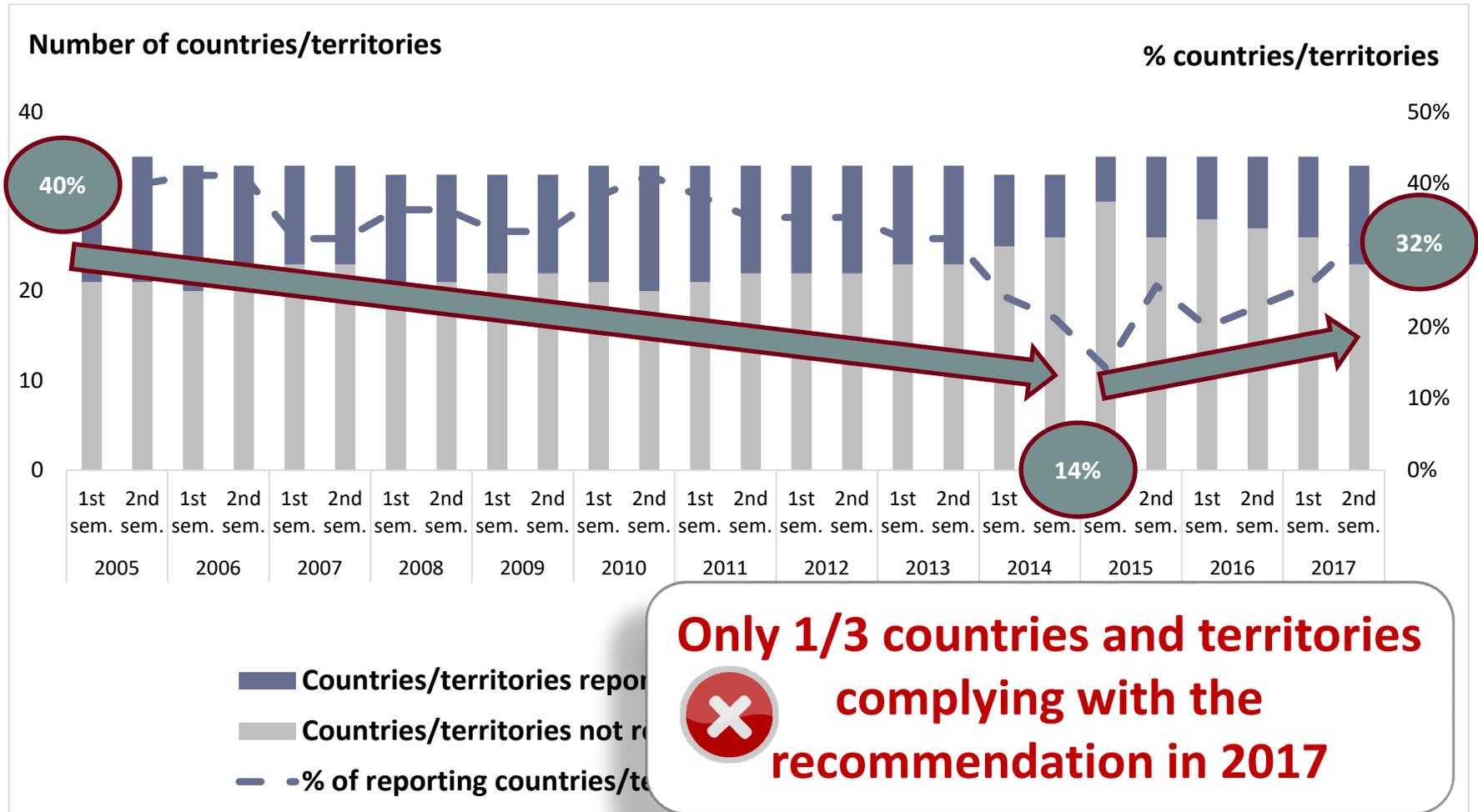


[Recommendation No. 1:](#) Implementation and maintenance of animal traceability in the Americas: overview of current status and impact for international trade

[Recommendation No. 2:](#) Highly pathogenic avian influenza: Challenges encountered and measures for preventing its spread

Regional situation regarding 4 selected recommendations relating to AI, issued at the end of the 23rd Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for the Americas (2016)

“Members conduct active wild bird surveillance to track and monitor AI viruses in the wild bird population, in particular in aquatic wild birds (...)”.



“Members continue to provide detailed spatial and temporal information on AI occurrence in both domestic poultry and wildlife through WAHIS”

- **HPAI in poultry:** **all** affected countries providing spatial and temporal details (2007-2017) 
- **HPAI in non-poultry birds:** **irregular** provision of spatial and temporal details 
- **LPAI in poultry:** **half of** affected countries providing spatial and temporal details (2006-2017) 

Discrepancies in the level of details provided

No significant improvement in 2017 compared with previous years

“Members submit AI samples to Reference Laboratories for sequencing and strain collation in support to the joint OIE and FAO worldwide scientific network for the control of animal influenza (OFFLU)”.

Sequence data for AI viruses were contributed by OFFLU Animal Influenza Experts from animal health laboratories in several countries in the Americas in 2017 & 2018

Significant Regional contribution to support OFFLU activities



“The OIE encourage the identification of the multifactorial determinants of animal health risk needed to support risk analysis, surveillance and intervention strategies, including updated evaluations on the risk associated with migratory flyways and that the enhancement of this capacity be considered in the upgrade of WAHIS”.



- **New functionalities** planned for the GIS
- Improved countries' transparency and data accessibility
- Contribution to a rapid, effective regional and global response to the threat posed by animal diseases



Conclusion

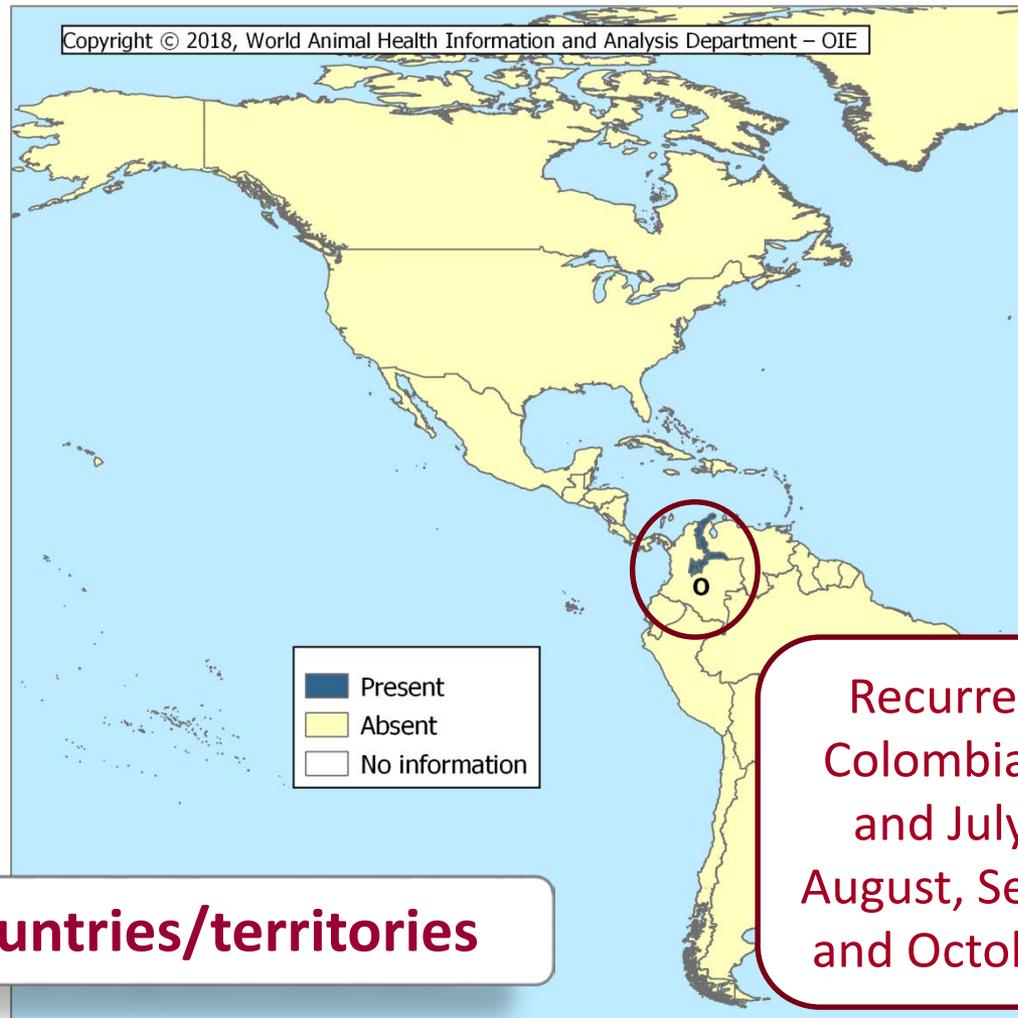
- A **variety of AI viruses** circulating within wildlife in the Americas
- Members **urged to continue their efforts** to conduct AI surveillance in both poultry and non-poultry birds including wildlife
- Members encouraged to put **more efforts into sharing spatial and temporal details** of HPAI in wild birds and LPAI in poultry, to support risk analysis and surveillance and intervention strategies
- The OIE continues to support its Members by **monitoring the evolution of the disease in the Region** (WAHIS, OIE's periodic global situation report, OFFLU network, etc.)



Infection with foot and mouth disease virus (FMD)

Distribution of FMD in countries and territories of the Americas Region in 2017 and 2018

(up to 05 November 2018)

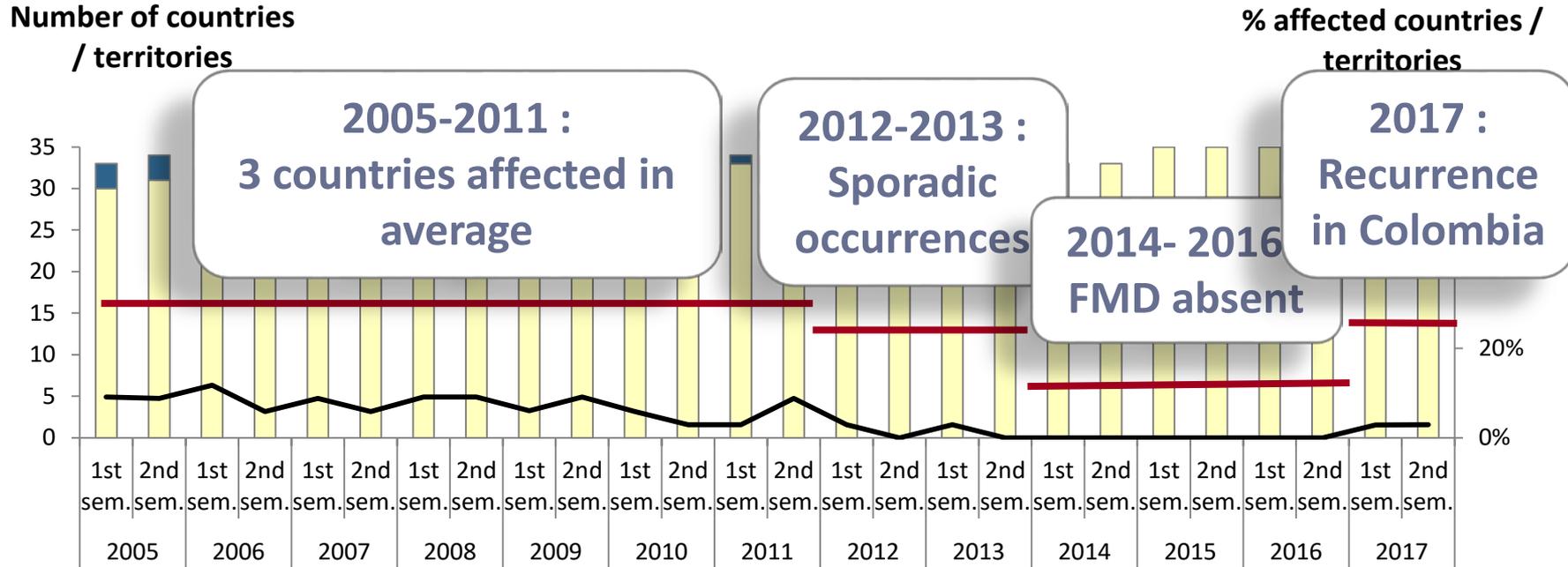


3% (1/36) countries/territories

Percentage of the reporting countries and territories for each semester between 2005 and 2017 that notified FMD present, in the Americas

Region

(data based on reports received up to 05 November 2018)

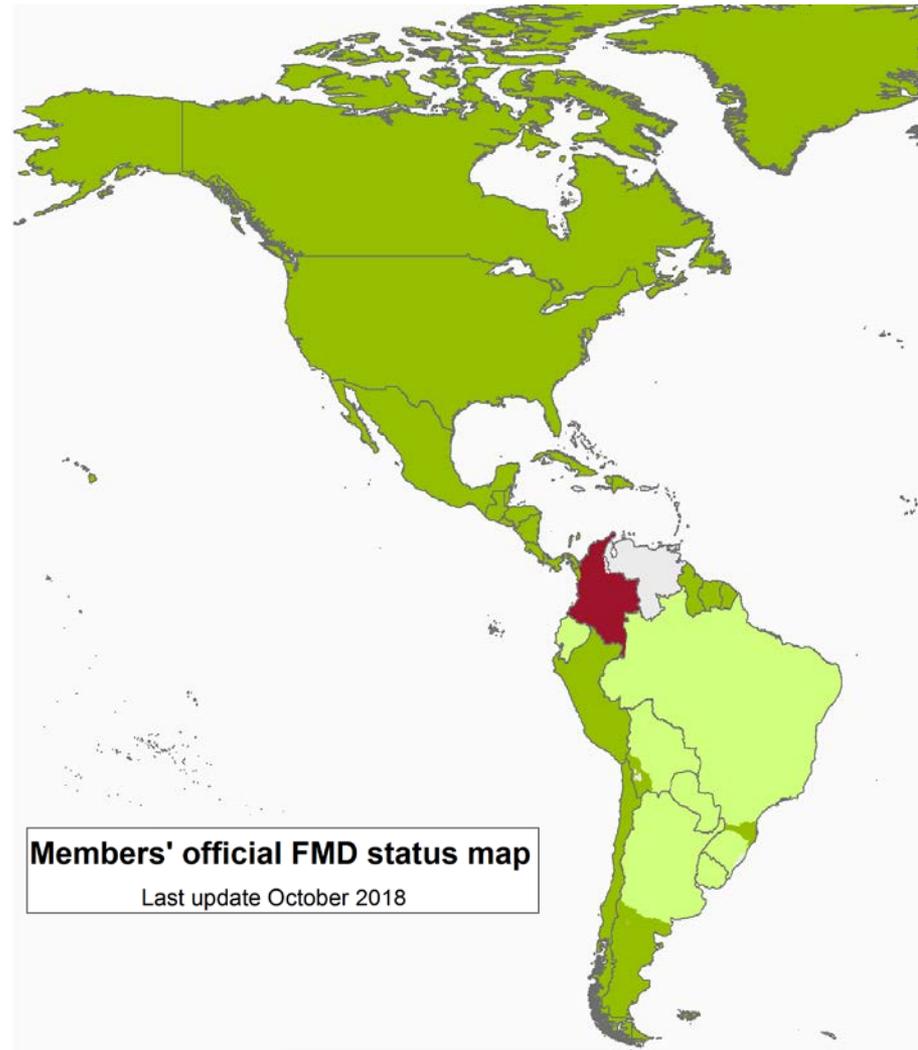


- Countries and territories reporting the disease present
- Countries and territories reporting the disease absent
- % affected reporting countries and territories

Success of the implementation of the Global FMD Control Strategy in the Region

Americas Members in 2018 :

- 56% (18/32) recognised as “FMD free where vaccination is not practised”
- 6% (2/32) as “FMD free where vaccination is practised”
- 16% (5/32) as having both an “FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised” and an “FMD free zone where vaccination is practised”



- Members and zones recognised as free from FMD without vaccination
- Members and zones recognised as free from FMD with vaccination
- Suspension of FMD free status
- Countries and zones without an OIE official status for FMD

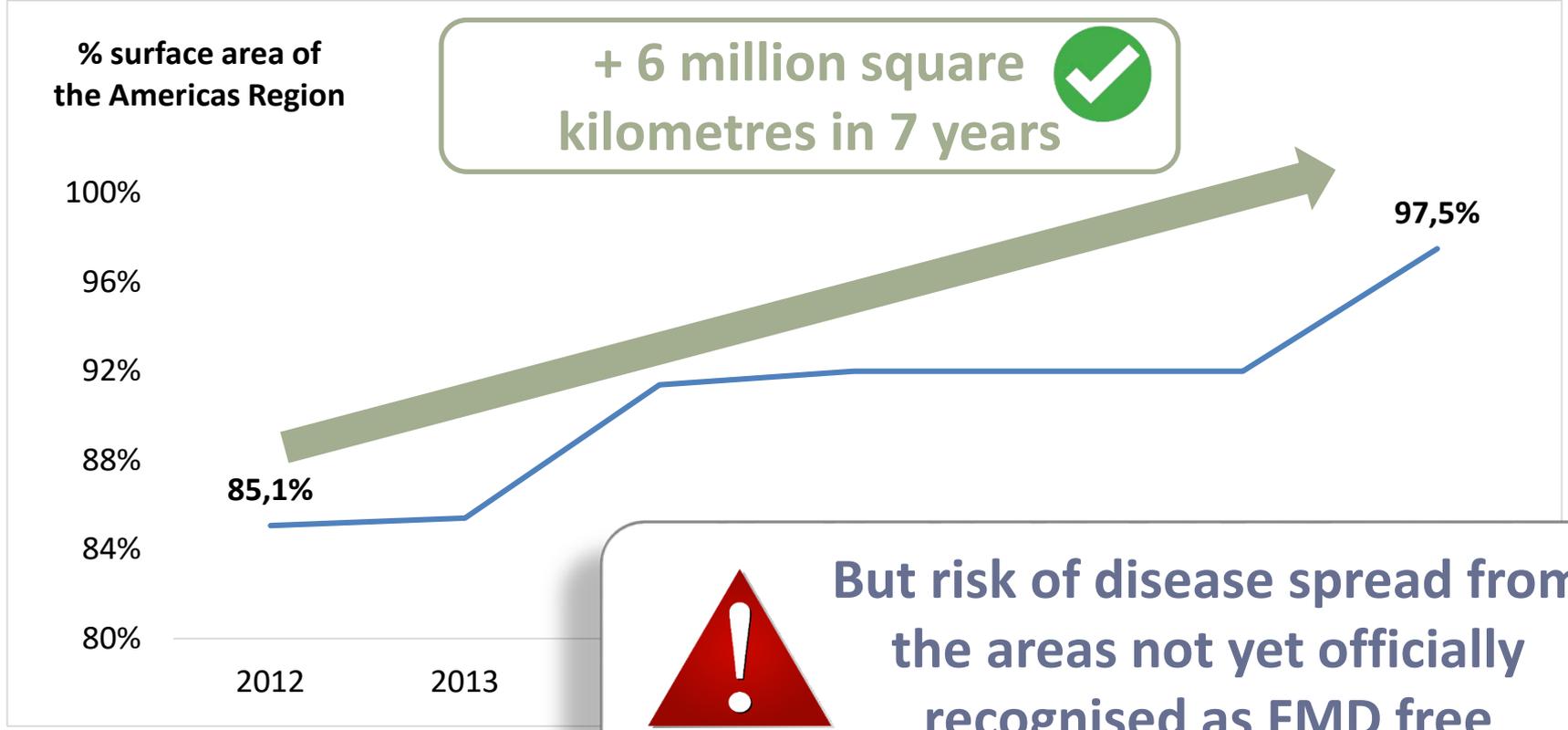
Analysis of OIE data



Trend in the surface area in the Region
officially recognised as FMD free
(countries and zones) since 2012

Trend in the percentage of the surface area of the Americas Region officially recognised as FMD free over the period 2012 to 2018

(data based on reports received up to 05 November 2018)



Conclusion

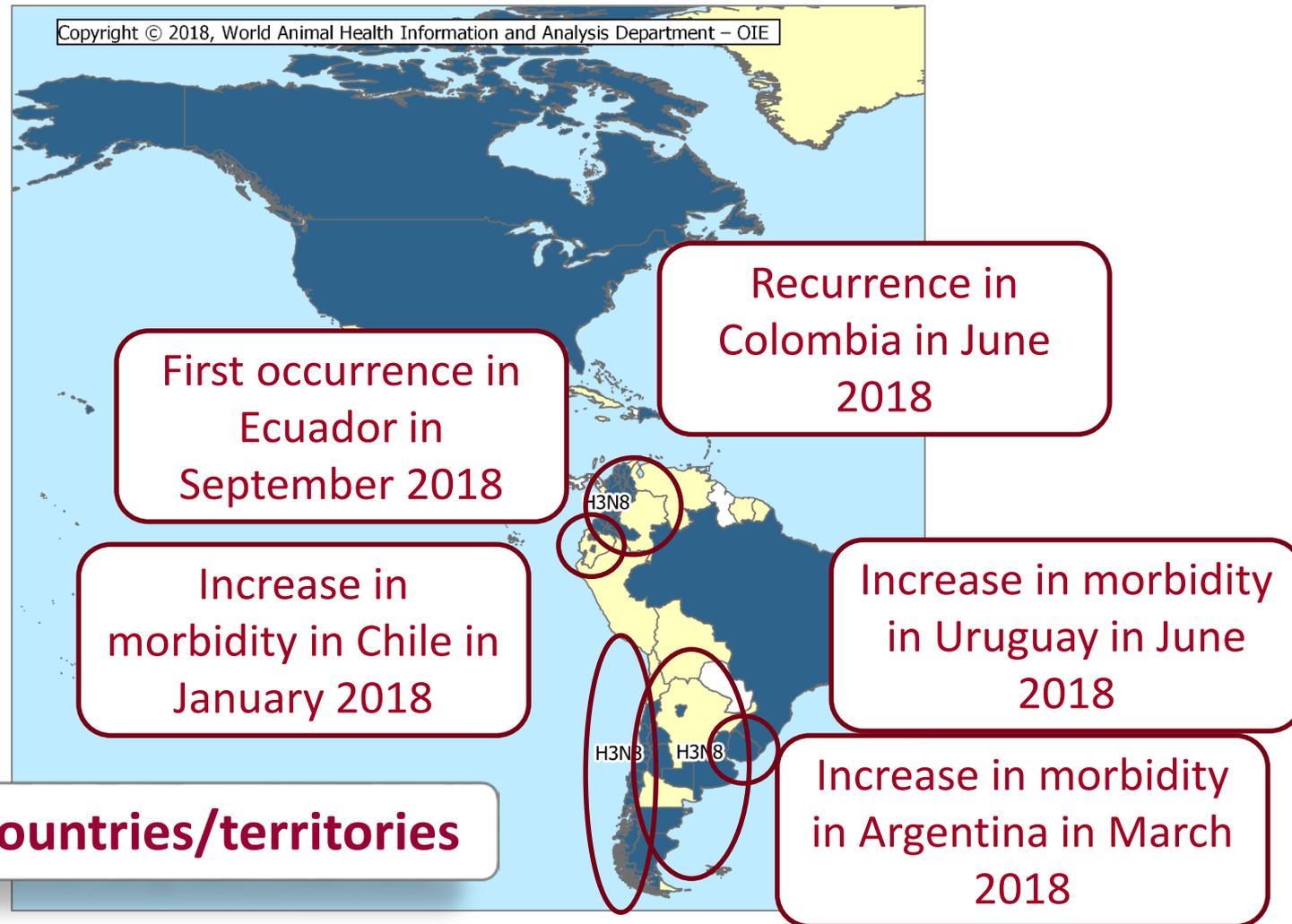
- Very limited spatial occurrence of FMD in the Region, highlighting the **success of the Global FMD Control Strategy**
- But **recent FMD outbreaks** → risk of disease recurrence still present
- Countries encouraged to maintain a proper level of **surveillance**, ensure **early detection** of outbreaks & allow the information to be rapidly **shared at international level**
- **Vaccination programmes** deployed in accordance with national programmes, **traceability** and **movement controls**, particularly at national borders, are important



Equine influenza

Distribution of equine influenza in countries and territories of the Region in 2017 and 2018

(up to 05 November 2018)



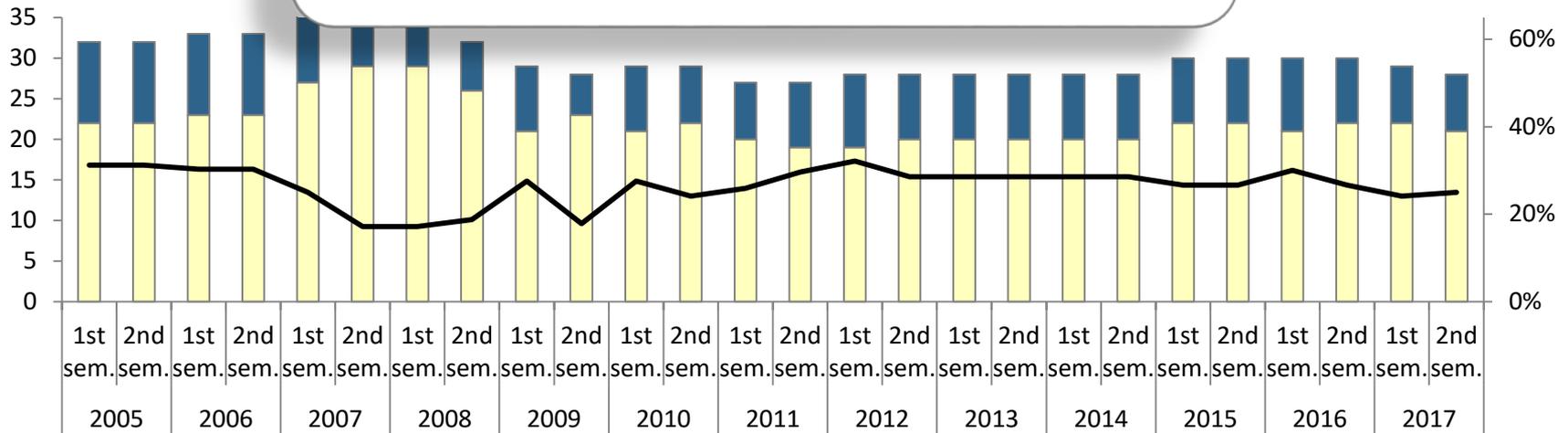
Percentage of the reporting countries and territories for each semester between 2005 and 2017 that notified equine influenza present, in the Americas Region

(data based on reports received up to 05 November 2018)

Stable situation
26% countries affected in average
2005-2017

Number of countries / territories

% affected countries / territories



■ Countries and territories reporting the disease present

■ Countries and territories reporting the disease absent

— % affected reporting countries and territories

Equine influenza & vaccination

EIV can undergo continuous antigenic drift → explosive outbreaks occur at intervals of several years when the immunity of the equine population wanes and the virus evades vaccine-induced immunity

- **Official vaccination** reported 2017/2018 : Argentina and Suriname
- **Vaccination prohibited** 2017/2018 : Colombia (vaccination prohibited before occurrence of 2018 outbreaks) and Mexico
- **Vaccination in response to the outbreaks** 2017/2018 : no country

Conclusion

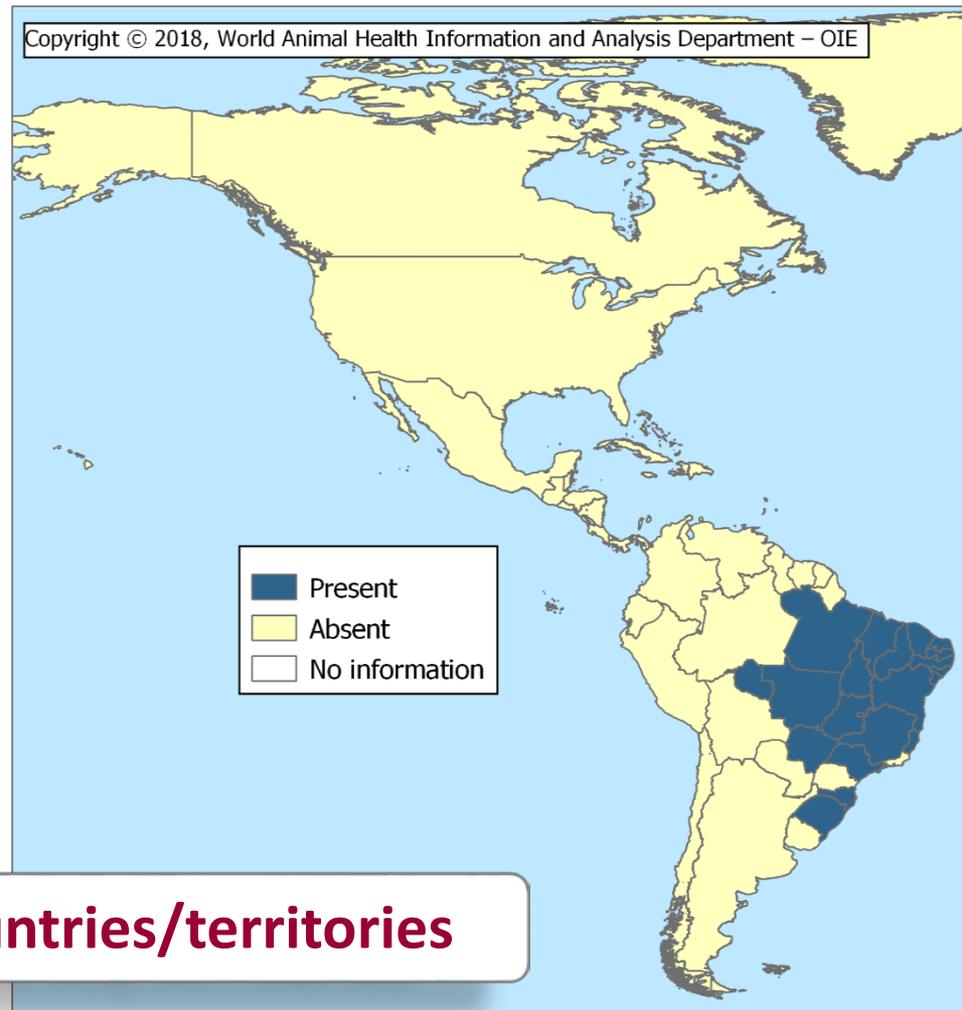
- EI present throughout the Region in a stable manner since 2005 BUT **changes in the epidemiological situation in the Region underway** (several notifications in 2018), possibly due to a reduction in population immunity and/or an antigenic drift in the circulating serotype.
- **Importance of vaccination** for the control of the disease → Expert Surveillance Panel on Equine Influenza Vaccine regularly convened by the OIE.
- OIE Members should continue their efforts to improve **surveillance** for **early detection** and **rapid reporting** of outbreaks, and for **early detection of antigenic drift** in order to improve vaccine efficacy.



Glanders

Distribution of glanders in countries and territories of the Americas in 2017 and 2018

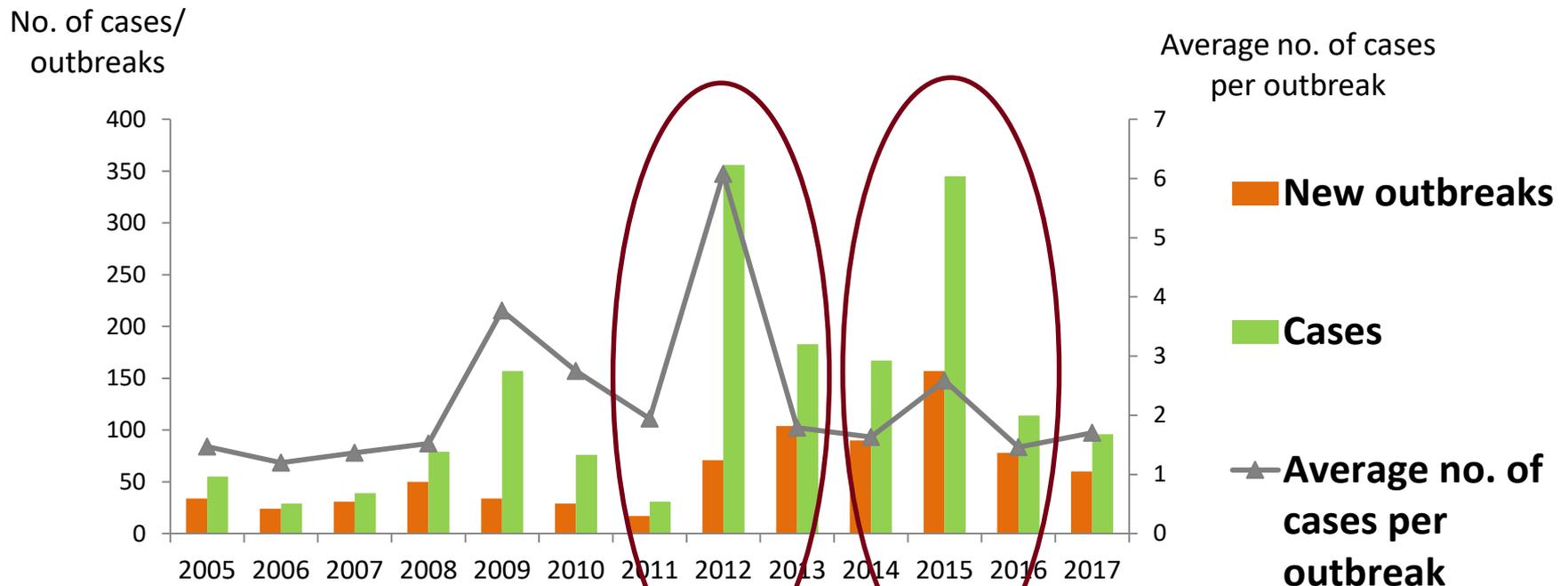
(up to 05 November 2018)



3% (1/35) countries/territories

Yearly trend in the number of cases, number of outbreaks and average number cases per outbreak reported by Brazil between 2005 and 2017

(data based on reports received up to 05 November 2018)

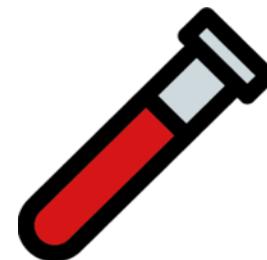


2012 : first reports in Central and Southern regions of the country

2015 : intensive surveillance before the Olympic Games

Glanders: diagnosis

- Test recommended by the OIE for glanders diagnosis for most situations : **complement fixation test (CFT)**
- The **specificity** and **sensitivity** of CFT strongly depend on the antigen used (can generate false-positive, false-negative results, as well as delays in diagnosis)
- Existence of **latent states** potentially undetectable by CFT → could generate **issues for disease control** and pose a risk of disease spread



Glanders: surveillance applied in the Region

- **Known situation of glanders in the country 2017/2018** : 100% of reporting countries
- **Precautions at borders 2017/2018** : 93% of reporting countries
- **Targeted surveillance 2017/2018** : only 21% of reporting countries



The Region is mainly relying on general surveillance when declaring disease absence

Conclusion

- Glanders considered to be **absent in the whole of the Americas Region**, with the **exception of Brazil**
- The OIE highly recommends maintaining the continuous implementation of **precautions at borders**
- Measures essential in order to **prevent the disease being introduced** into glanders-free territories



<http://www.earthtimes.org>

Aquatic animal disease situation

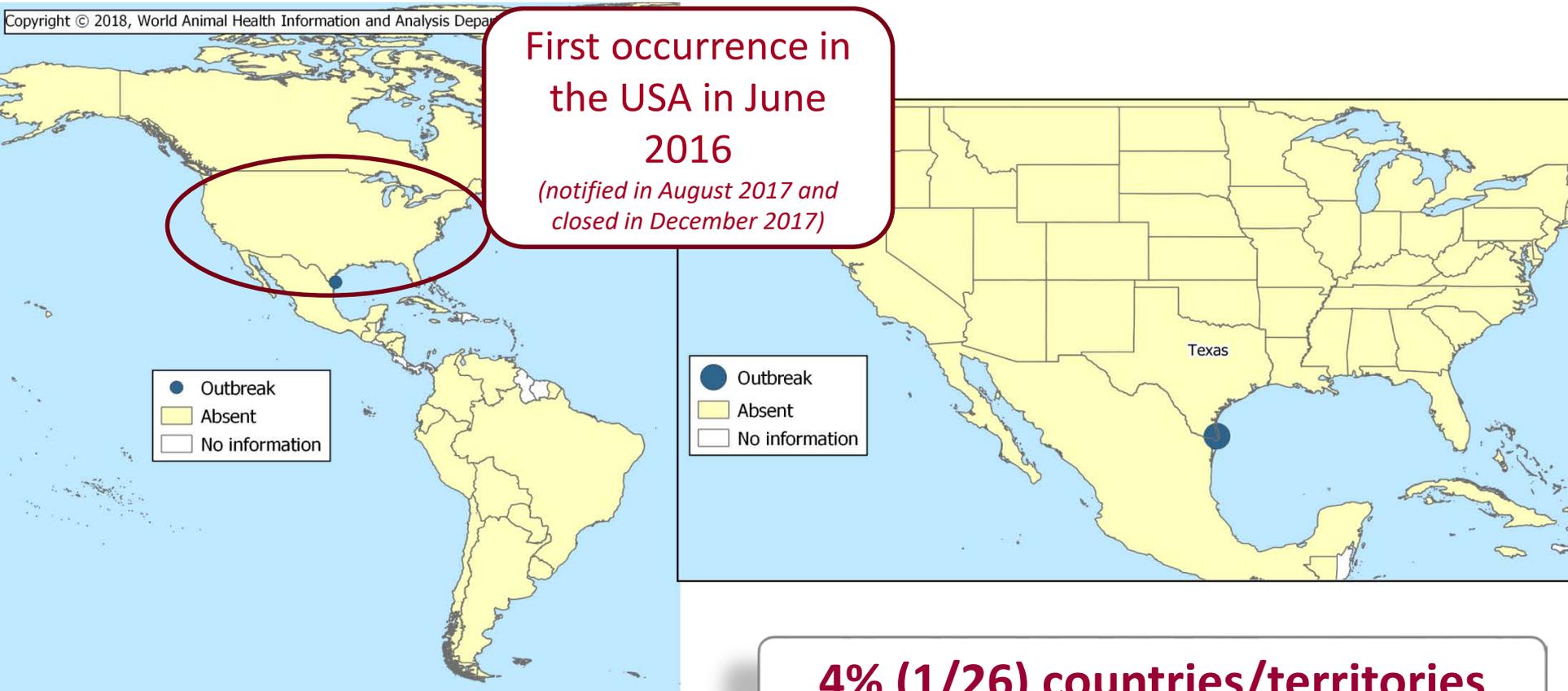
Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease (AHPND)

- Disease of crustaceans, first appeared in 2010
- Shrimp production in AHPND-affected regions had dropped by up to 60% - global loss of 1 billion USD per year to the shrimp industry
- Included in the OIE List of aquatic animal diseases in May 2015 and became notifiable from January 2016



Distribution of AHPND in countries and territories of the Americas Region in 2017 and 2018

(up to 05 November 2018)



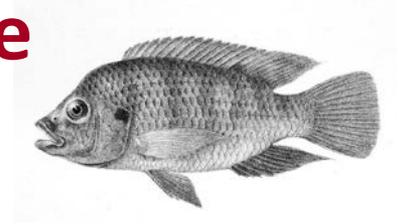
AHPND in the Americas

- **Significant threat to shrimp production** in the Americas Region : 1 400 000 tonnes in 26 countries and territories (FAO, 2016)
- 25 countries and territories reported the disease absent in 2017/2018 :
 - **9 did not report any surveillance measures**
 - 12 reported only general surveillance
 - 4 reported targeted surveillance



Potential Gaps in the surveillance strategy, which would increase the threat to production in the Americas

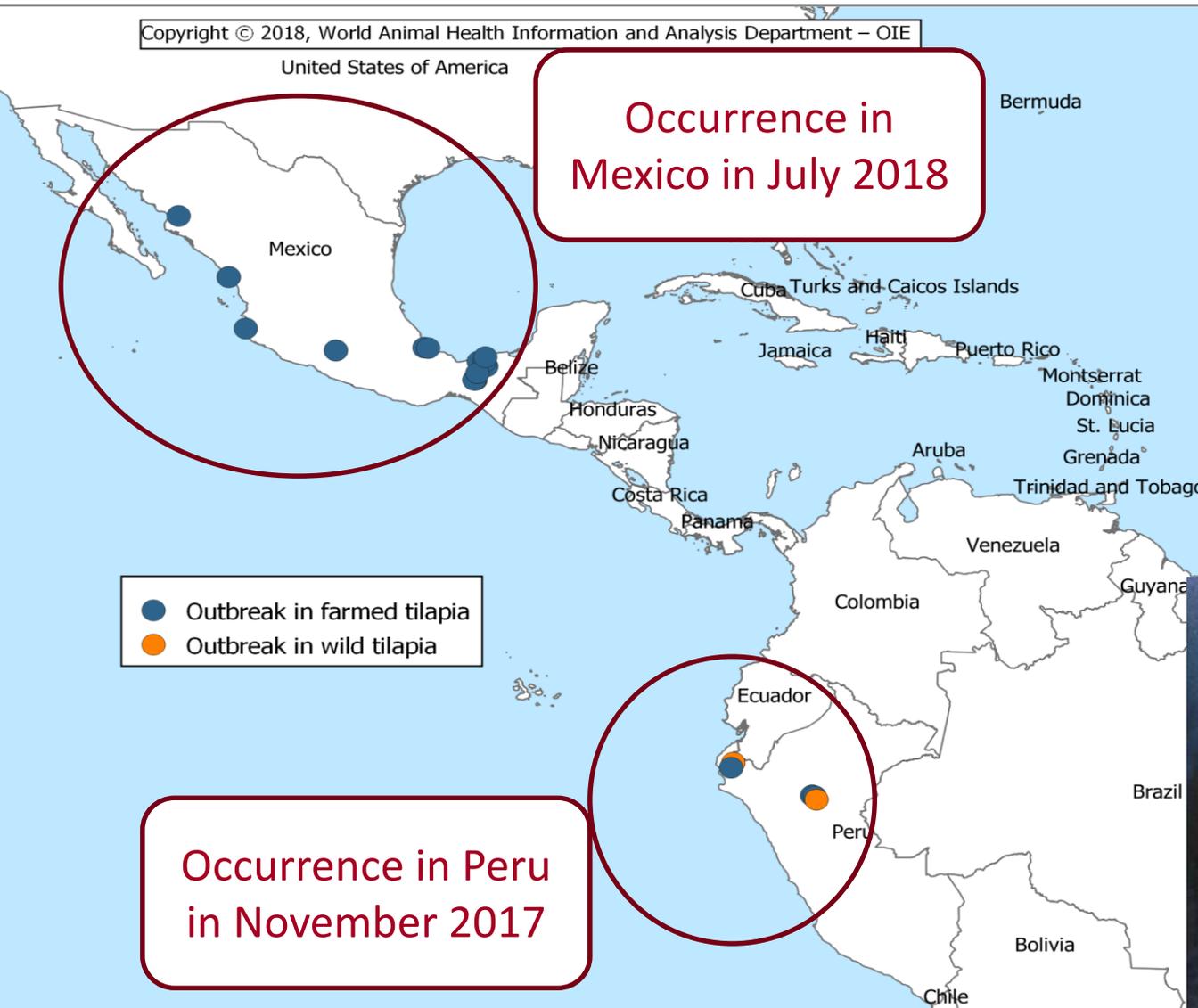
Tilapia lake virus (TiLV) disease



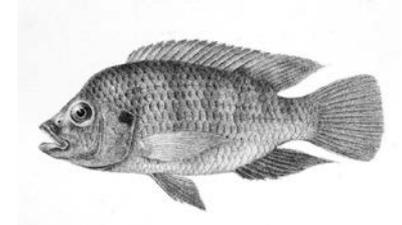
- Since 2011, caused **substantial mortality** in farmed and wild tilapia populations in different parts of the world.
- TiLV first described in 2014.
- **Significant threat to tilapia production** in the Americas Region : 601,000 tonnes in 34 countries and territories (FAO, 2016).
- Meets the definition of an **emerging disease**, and should therefore be reported as per Article 1.1.4. of the *OIE Aquatic Animal Health Code*.

Distribution of the TiLV outbreaks in Mexico and Peru in 2017 and 2018

(up to 05 November 2018)



Tilapia lake virus (TiLV) disease & criteria for listing



- The OIE Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission (AAHSC) determined that the **criteria had not been met** for inclusion in the OIE List as there was **insufficient information concerning analytical and diagnostic specificity and the sensitivity of the assay**
- Further work on developing and validating diagnostic methodologies is being undertaken

Conclusion

- Reporting on aquatic animal diseases is an **obligation** for all OIE Members and the OIE encourages the nomination of National Focal Points for Aquatic Animals, and giving them access to WAHIS
- **Support provided by the OIE** (trainings of Focal Points, e-learning on WAHIS) to ensure transparent and timely notifications
- Information provided by Members of crucial importance for the OIE AAHSC to be able to **assess the diseases against the criteria for the inclusion in the OIE List**
- Members also encouraged to submit high quality reports so that the corresponding information can be presented in the **next Global Conference** for aquatic animal health (Santiago, Chile, April 2019).

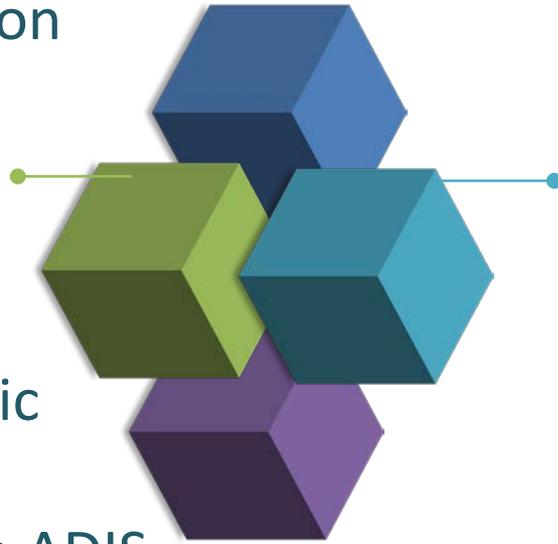
WAHIS +

Project Time-Line Update

Release 1: August 2019

Scope:

- Immediate notification
- Follow-up report
- Six-monthly report
- Local reports
- E-learning (partial)
- Back-office and public interfaces (part 1)
- Interconnection with ADIS



Release 2 Dec 2019

Scope:

- Annual report
- Wild annual report
- Alert app
- E-learning (part 2)

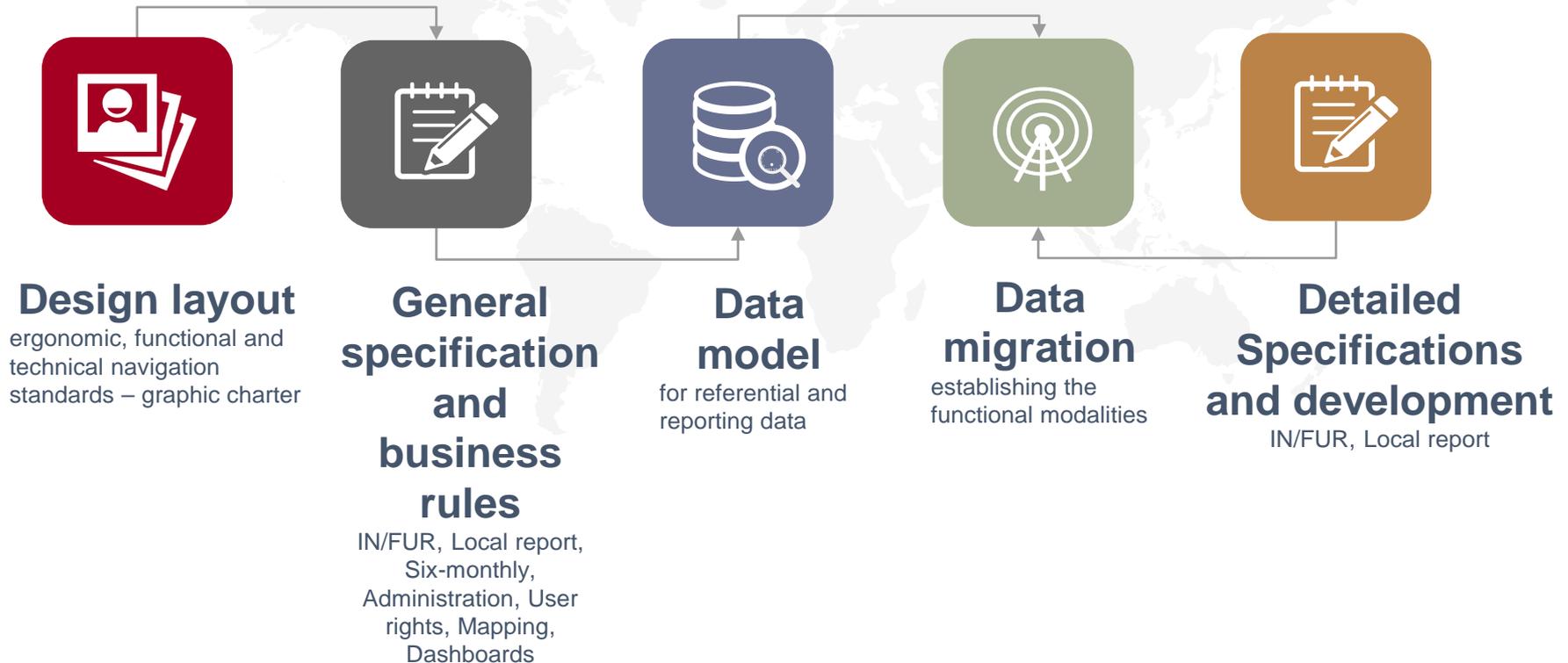
Transversal improvements for two stages

User-friendly interface
New mapping system
Modern data mining system

Data extraction
Integration of historical data
from 2005 (WAHIS)

WAHIS+ Project progress

Ongoing activities between
April 2018 - October 2018



WAHIS+



Organisation
Mondiale
de la Santé
Animale

World
Organisation
for Animal
Health

Organización
Mundial
de Sanidad
Animal



Operational Committee
(weekly with IT supplier)



**Strategic advisory
Committee**
(annual: next 12/12/2018)



Steering Committee
(Monthly external and
internal)



Key Users Committee
(virtual meeting)

GOVERNANCE FOCUS

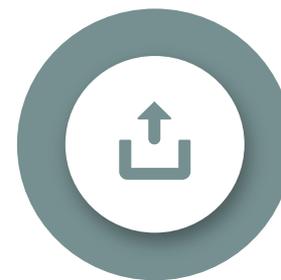
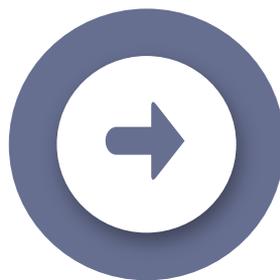
Set up Key users committee (~Jan 2018) to reinforce end-users involvement from the early stages of the project

Transition from WAHIS to WAHIS+



WAHIS

Last training for Focal Points will be organized in December 2018



WAHIS+

Change management strategy is under construction

To better manage transition period: all pending reports should be validated in the current WAHIS. Six-monthly reports for 2017 should be submitted as soon as possible.

Gracias por su atención!!

Thank you for your attention



Dr Paula Caceres

12, rue de Prony, 75017 Paris, France
www.oie.int
media@oie.int - oie@oie.int

