

Official Rabies notification. WAHIS

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MEEREB

Veyrier-du-Lac

France

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Why to notify rabies?

If not officially reported it 'does not exist'

The World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)





The OIE mandate



- Transparency (WAHIS)
- International Standards and Guidelines
- International Solidarity
- Strengthen Veterinary Services
- Food security
- Animal Welfare

OIE List of notifiable diseases

- Terrestrial Code Chapter 1.1. on disease notification
 - Veterinary Authorities shall notify to the OIE the occurrence of absence of diseases
 - Frequency: 24 hours, six monthly and annual report
- Chapter 1.2.: Criteria for the inclusion of diseases, infections and infestations in the OIE list
- Terrestrial Code Chapter 1.3. on Disease, infections and infestations listed by the OIE

116 Terretrial Animal Diseases.

Notification is the **ONLY** obligation we **ALL** agreed

National Focal Points

APPOINTED by the Delegate

for each of the following 8 areas:

Aquatic animal diseases

Wildlife

Animal disease notification

Veterinary products

Communication

Animal welfare

Animal production food safety

Veterinary Laboratories

More than 90 years experience in disease data collection and sharing



1924s

Governments notify by telegram the first cases of Rinderpest and foot and mouth disease to the OIE



All Member Countries are connected **online** to a central server (WAHIS)

2016WAHIS Alerts



TRANSPARENCY, EFFICIENCY, SPEED

Types of reports

OIE's early warning system

- Immediate notification (24 hours)
 Weekly reports
- Monthly reports
- Final report
 - if the outbreaks have ended
 - if the situation becomes endemic

OIE's monitoring system

- Six-monthly report
- Annual report (disease/other info)
- Wild annual reports (since 2012)

Notification of rabies to the OIE The case definition

Terrestrial Code. Article 8.14.1.

For the purposes of the Terrestrial Code:

- a case is any animal infected with rabies virus (former classical rabies virus);
- dog-mediated rabies is defined as any infection with rabies virus maintained in the dog population independently of other animal species, as determined by epidemiological studies; (draft chapter)

Standards for diagnostic tests and vaccines are described in the Terrestrial Manual.

Questions?



- 1. If European bat lyssaviruses type-1 (EBLV1) is isolated in a bat. Should it be reported to the OIE?
- 2. If European bat lyssaviruses type-1 (EBLV1) is isolated a dog. Should it be reported to the OIE?

Immediate notification (example)





Information received on 06/03/2017 from Dr Lajos Bognár, Deputy State Secretary Chief Veterinary Officer, Food Chain Safety Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Budapest, Hungary

Summary

Report type	Immediate notification (Final report)
Date of start of the event	27/02/2017
Date of confirmation of the event	03/03/2017
Report date	06/03/2017
Date submitted to OIE	06/03/2017
Date event resolved	03/03/2017
Reason for notification	Recurrence of a listed disease
Date of previous occurrence	15/02/2016
Manifestation of disease	Clinical disease
Causal agent	Rabies virus
Serotype	RABV
Nature of diagnosis	Clinical, Laboratory (basic), Laboratory (advanced)
This event pertains to	a defined zone within the country

Immediate notification (example)

New outbreaks (1)

Outbreak 1	Bekecs, Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen						
Date of start of the outbreak	27/02/2017						
Outbreak status	Resolved (03/03/2017)						
Epidemiological unit	Village						
	Species	Susceptible	Cases	Deaths	Killed and disposed of	Slaughtered	1
Affected animals	Red Fox:Vulpes vulpes(Canidae)		1	1	0)

Summary of outbreaks	Total outbreaks: 1							
Total animals	Species		Susceptik	le Cases	Deaths	Killed and o	disposed of	Slaughtered
affected	Red Fox:Vulpes vulpes(Canidae)			1	1		0	C
Outbreak statistics	Species	Apparent morbidity rate		Apparent mortality rate		parent case tality rate	Proportion susceptible animals lost*	
	Red Fox:Vulpes vulpes(Canidae)		**	**		100.00%		Ŕ

*Removed from the susceptible population through death, destruction and/or slaughter

**Not calculated because of missing information

Epidemiology

Source of the outbreak(s) or origin of infection	Contact with wild species
Epidemiological comments	The area of finding is inside the area to be orally vaccinated during the next spring campaign between 1st and 12th April.

Immediate notification (example)

Control measures

Measures applied	Disinfection Official disposal of carcasses, by-products and waste Vaccination permitted (if a vaccine exists) No treatment of affected animals
Measures to be applied	No other measures

Diagnostic test results

Laboratory name and type	Species	Test	Test date	Result
National Food Chain Safety Office (NFCSO), Animal Health Directorate (AHDD) (National laboratory)	Red Fox	histopathological examination	03/03/2017	Negative
National Food Chain Safety Office (NFCSO), Animal Health Directorate (AHDD) (National laboratory)	Red Fox	polymerase chain reaction (PCR)	03/03/2017	Positive

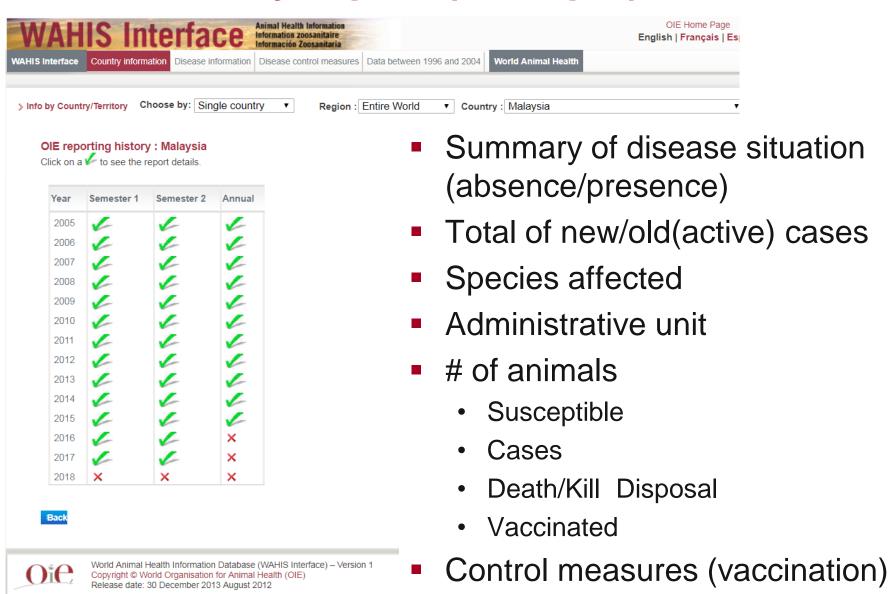
Future Reporting

The event is resolved. No more reports will be submitted.

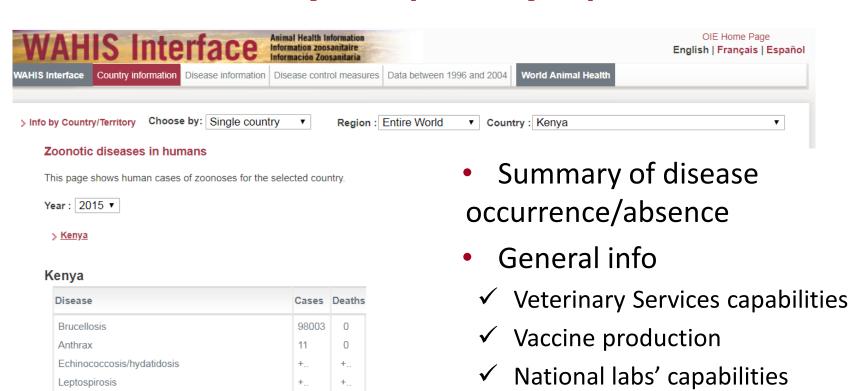
Map of outbreak locations



The 6 monthly report (example)



The annual report (example)



Animal population figures

Human cases



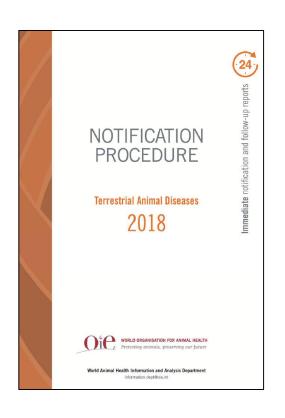
Rabies

Bovine tuberculosis
Toxoplasmosis

Salmonellosis (S. enteritidis, S. typhimurium)

Trypanosomosis, human African (sleeping sickness)

Notification procedures







information.dept@oie.int

WAHIS is becoming WAHIS+

- Completely redesigned platform
- User friendly interface
- Data extraction and analytical tools (including GIS)
- Connectivity with other database
- Links between epi data, including genomic data, and other data sources (climate, human)
- Deadline 2020.



Conclusion

- If not officially reported disease 'does not exist'
- Political will
- Resource mobilization
- Inform decision makers and programme managers
- Transparency

Thank you for your attention











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