WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH
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OIE Regional Workshop on Vector Borne Disease in the Asia Pacific Region

10-11 September 2018, Incheon, RO Korea

Summary and Conclusions

Considering that:

- Vector borne diseases (VBD) represent a major threat to human and animal health and welfare, food security and trade, and poverty alleviation and they may account for more than 17% of all infectious diseases in humans and it is estimated up to 25% of new and emerging diseases are vector-borne.
- Environmental challenges such as climate change, habitat change, increasing urbanisation and other factors such as the global travel of humans, animals, vectors and commodities may have an impact on the distribution and impact of vectors and vector borne diseases.
- The relationship between environment, vector, pathogen, wildlife and domestic animals as well as humans is complex, all must be examined to understand the ecology and epidemiology of vector borne diseases and in turn control them.
- There is limited expertise and resources devoted to vector borne diseases in the veterinary sector in many countries in the region.

The Meeting therefore:

Takes note of:

- The changing distribution of vector borne diseases such as Bluetongue virus and Zika virus in a dynamic world and the need to monitor vector distribution and diseases occurrence to be prepared for new outbreaks and/or cases of known diseases.

- The need for cross sector collaboration between human and animal health and entomology since many diseases are zoonotic or share common vectors.

- The economically important vector borne diseases present in the region such as babesiosis, trypanosomiasis, anaplasmosis, bluetongue, theileriosis and others that impact livestock production and trade.

- The role of sentinel herds and vector collections in surveillance of both endemic vector borne disease distribution and as an early warning for exotic vector borne diseases such as Japanese encephalitis.

- The emergence of severe fever with thrombocytopaenia syndrome (SFTS) virus and other emerging diseases such as tick-borne encephalitis virus in the region.

- The use of vector control in human sector to control vector borne diseases and potential applications in animal health sector, particularly of novel technologies.

- The relative lack of entomologists working for the veterinary sector or across human and veterinary health in many countries in the region.

- The variable diagnostic capability for the major pathogens found in the region;

- The risk posed by African Swine Fever and the need to investigate the competency of ticks endemic in the region.

Recommends:

- A regional network or multi-institutional collaborating centre to share information, knowledge, expertise and support across diagnostic and entomology domains and covering several vector borne diseases be explored to assist members develop surveillance and diagnostic capacity and better understand the vectors and vector borne diseases that may have an impact in the region such as Japanese encephalitis, West Nile fever, dengue fever, Chikungunya fever, severe fever with thrombocytopaenia syndrome, Babesiosis, Anaplasmosis and Trypanosomiasis.

- More coordination between human and animal health sector and joint investigations and surveillance for zoonotic vector borne diseases such as Japanese Encephalitis.

- Establish a coordination mechanism between human and animal sector at regional and national levels to share data on climate factors, vector distribution and vectors that are present in a region

- OIE, WHO and FAO to facilitate coordination at regional level and national level between human and animal health working on vector borne diseases under the One Health Approach.

- OIE to publish a disease card on vector borne diseases.

- A follow-up workshop on vector borne diseases to further share information and develop networks involving WHO, human health sector and entomologists

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