

Jing Wang

Regional Veterinary Officer

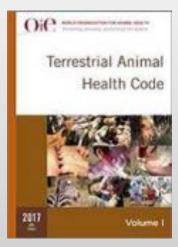
OIE standards and guidelines relevant to swine disease control and diagnosis

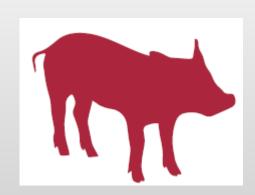
30 -31 October Beijing, China Regional workshop on Swine Disease Diagnosis



Content

- Standards setting procedure
- Swine disease standards







WTO's SPS Agreement



- Safe product without disturbing trade
- International standards
- The Three Sister
- The OIE:
 - Animal health
 - Standards for trade
 - live animals
 - animal products









OIE Terrestrial Animals Standards



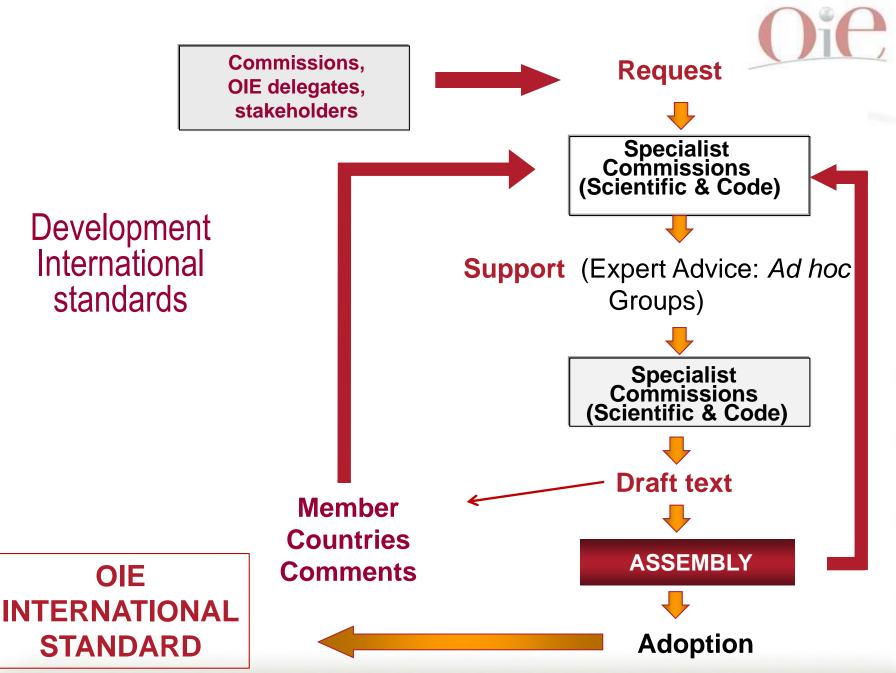
 Terrestrial Code: Standards for disease control and safe international trade



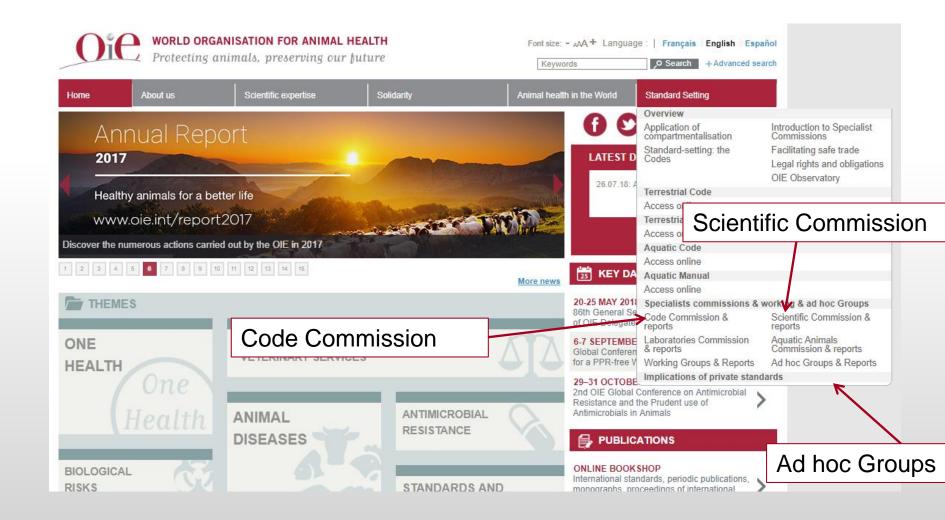
 Terrestrial Manual: Standards for laboratory diagnostic methods and requirements for the production and control of vaccines

http://www.oie.int/en/international-standard-setting/overview/





Scientific-Based Standards





International Standards for Swine Terrestrial Code

Suidae:

-Ch 15.1. ASF



-Ch 15.2. CSF

-Ch 15.3. PRRS

Infectionwith Taenia solium

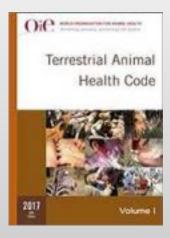
(Porcine cysticercois

-Ch 15.4. Transmissible

Gastroenteritis (TGE)

Various Species

- -Ch 8.2. Infection with Aujeszky virus
- -Ch 8.4. Infection with Brucella abortus, B. melitensis and B. suis
- -Ch. 8.5. Inf with Echinococcus Granulous
- -Ch. 8.8. Foot and mouth disease
- -Ch 8.17. Infection with Trichinella spp.





International Standards for Swine Terrestrial Code

Horizontal Chapters

- Ch 1.1. Notification of diseases,
- Ch 1.4. Animal health surveillance



- Ch 4.Y. New chapter on official control of listed disease (for comments)
- Ch 4.Z. New introductory chapter for Section 4 on Introduction to recommendations for disease prevention and control (for comments)

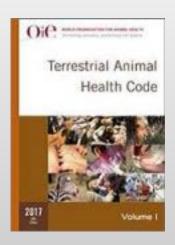
Other sections:

Risk Analysis

Quality Veterinary Services

Welfare,

(...)





International Standards for Swine Terrestrial Manual

Suidae (11)

- -Ch 2.8.1. African swine fever
- -Ch 2.8.3. Classical swine fever
- -Ch 2.1.4 Porcine Brucellosis
- -Ch 2.8.8 Swine Influenza (...)

Various Species

- -Ch 3.1.2 Aujeszky's disease
- -Ch 3.1.8 Foot and mouth disease
- -Ch 3.1.20 Infection with Trichinella spp (....)



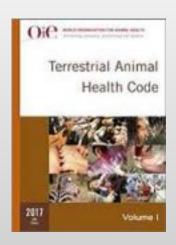
Horizontal Chapters

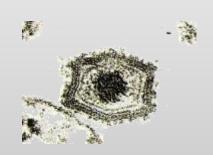
- -Ch 1.1.1. Collection and shipment of diagnostic specimens
- -Ch 1.1.3. Biosafety and biosecurity in laboratory
- -Ch 1.1.4. Quality management in laboratories
- -Ch 1.1.10 International standards for vaccine banks

(…)



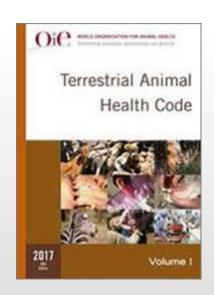
Terrestrial Animal Health Code Chapter 15.1 African Swine Fever







Chapter 15.1 Infection with African swine fever virus



- General provisions
- ASF status of country zone or compartment
- Country or zone free from ASF
- Compartment free from ASF
- Establishment of a containment zone
- Recovery of free status
- Provisions for importation
 - Live animals
 - Semen and embryos
 - Animal products
- Procedures for inactivation of ASFV
- Surveillance



New features of the ASF chapter

- More precise case definition
- Provisions for freedom in domestic and captive wild pigs 'only'
- Trade of commodities of domestic/captive pigs even if ASFv is present in wild/feral pig population
- Containment zone
- Recommendations for trade adjusted to the risk (live animals, semen, fresh meat from not free countries or zones)
- Virus inactivation procedures based on the latest scientific knowledge
- Recommendations for surveillance



ASF country or zone freedom



SELF-DECLARATION (non official status)

- Historical freedom (Art. 1.4.6) or
- Freedom in all suids
 - No cases in <u>all suids</u> 3 years or 12 months if no ticks
 - Surveillance and Importation control
- Freedom in domestic/captive pigs
 - No cases in <u>domestic/captive</u> pigs during the past 3 years or 12 months if no ticks
 - Surveillance and Importation control according to the chapter

Commodities of domestic/captive pigs could be traded safely if done in compliance with the provisions of the chapter even if ASFV is present in wild/feral pigs.



Some examples (I)

- Importation of live domestic pigs from not free countries
 - No clinical sign AND
 - 3 months in a compartment OR
 - 30 days in quarantine station and virological and serological test



Examples (II)

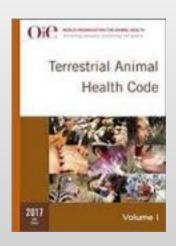
 Importation of fresh meat of domestic pigs from not free countries

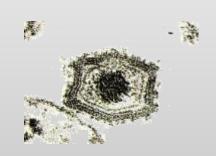
- Herds with no cases for the last 3 years
 (12 months if ticks are not involved)
- Representative samples
- Slaughtered in an approved abattoir
- Avoid contact with any source of virus



Terrestrial Animal Health Manual

Chapter 3.8.1 African Swine Fever







Chapter 3.8.1 African Swine Fever



B. DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES

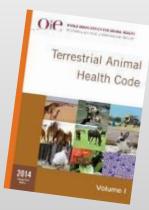
Table 1. Test methods available and their purpose

Method	Purpose					
	Population freedom from infection	Individual animal freedom from infection prior to movement	Contribute to eradication policies	Confirmation of clinical cases	Prevalence of infection – surveillance	Immune status in individual animals or populations post-vaccination
Agent identification						
Virus isolation/ HAD test ¹	n/a	n/a	++	+++	++	n/a
FAT	n/a	n/a	++	++	+	n/a
ELISA for antigen detection	+	++	+	+	+	n/a
Conventional PCR	++	++	++	++	++	n/a
Real-time PCR	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	n/a

1.3 Detection of virus genome by the polymerase chain reaction



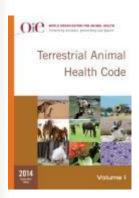
Terrestrial Animal Health Code Chapter 15.2 Infection with CSFv





Chapter 15.2 Infection with CSFv





- General provisions
- CSF status of country zone or compartment
- CSF free country, zone or compartment
- Establishment of a containment zone
- Recovery of free status
- Provisions for importation
 - Domestic and captive wild pigs
 - Wild and feral pigs
 - Semen, embryos
 - Fresh meat and meat products
 - Other products (bristles, litter, manure)
- Procedures for inactivation of CSFv
- Surveillance

Classical Swine Fever OIE disease status

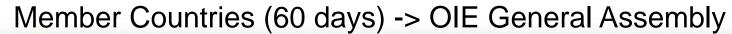


Chapter 1.6 Procedures official recognition

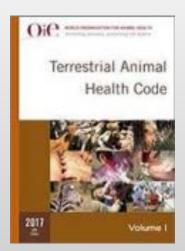
- Questionnaire-Dossier (Art 1.6.10 CSF & Ch. 15.2)
 - Introduction
 - Veterinary System
 - Eradication
 - Diagnosis
 - Surveillance
 - Prevention
 - Contingency plan
 - Compliance with the Terrestrial Code
 - Recovery free status

OIE HQ -> Ad hoc Group -> Scientific Commission





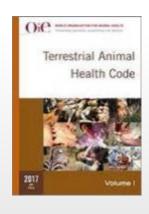
Terrestrial Animal Health Code Chapter 15.5. Infection with PRRSv







Chapter 15.5. Infection with PRRSv



- General provisions (case definition, incubation period, etc)
- Safe Commodities
- PRRS free country, zone or compartment
- Recovery of free status
- Provisions for importation
 - Domestic and captive wild pigs
 - Semen, embryos
- Surveillance



General provisions

<u>Case Definition</u>: Infection of domestic and captive wild pigs with PRRSV:

- Isolation of PRRSv, excluding vaccine strains,
- antigen or ribonucleic acid specific to PRRSV, which is not a consequence of vaccination, epi linked to a confirmed or suspected case PRRS

OR

3) Isolation of PRRSV or RNA vaccine strain in an unvaccinated animals

OR

4) antibodies specific to PRRSV, which is not a consequence of vaccination and epi links to a confirmed or suspected case.

Incubation period: 14 days



Safe Commodities

- Hides, skins and trophies;
- Bristles
- Meat products;
- Meat-and-bone meal
- Blood products;
- Casings;
- Gelatine.

Free Country or Zone

- Notification, early detection and surveillance
- No cases in 12 months
- No vaccination (inactivation) 12 months
- No vaccination (MLV) 24 months



Take home message



- Transparent and inclusive standard setting process based on science
- Agree by all Member Countries
- Aim to facilitate safe international trade
- Dynamic and adjusting to new scientific evidence



Thank you for your attention











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





