

**Reporting to the World Animal Health Information system:
*updates on WAHIS / WAHIS wild***

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World
Organisation
for Animal
Health

Organisation
mondiale
de la santé
animale

Organización
Mundial
de Sanidad
Animal

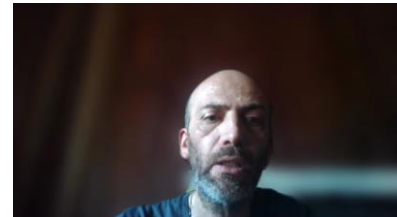
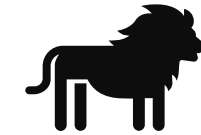


**Australian
Aid** 



120 listed diseases

3 non listed diseases





International official reporting of animal diseases – WAHIS system





Diseases & case definitions based on WOAAH Standards

Criteria based on WOAAH *Animal Health Codes* :

1

International spread of the pathogenic agent and at least one country has demonstrated freedom

AND

2

Transmission to humans with severe consequences

AND

3

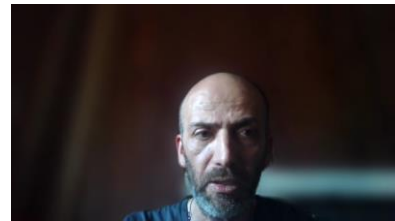
Reliable means of detection, diagnosis and precise case definition

OR

Significant impact on the health of domestic or wild animals

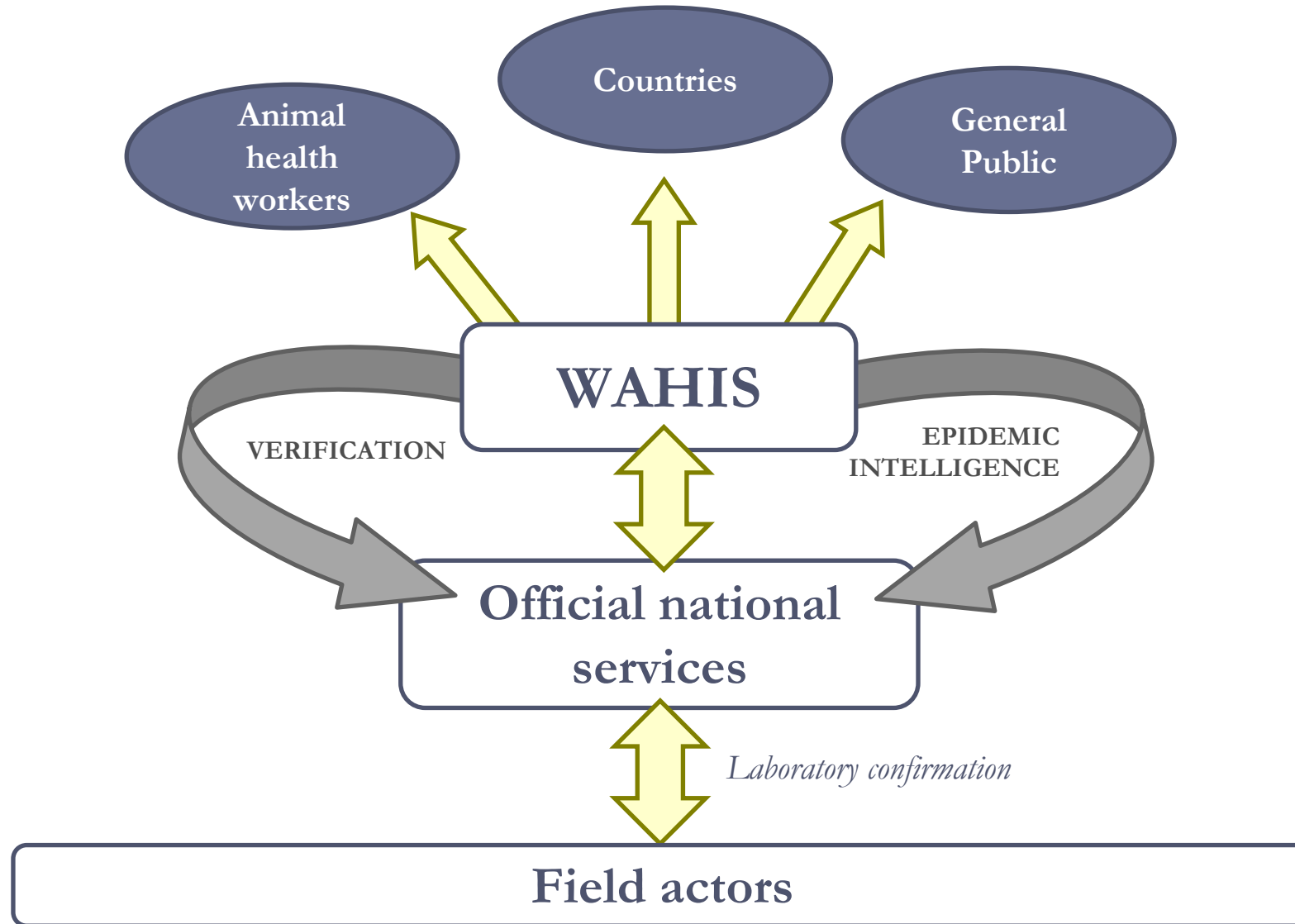
+ emerging diseases

120 listed diseases + 4 emerging diseases in 2022





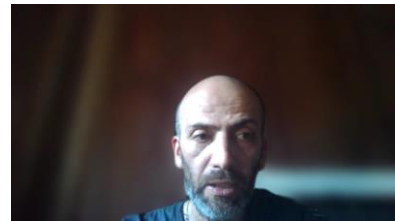
Principles of World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS)





Some key figures

- ✓ Geographical scope : global - 218 reporting countries and territories
- ✓ Time scope : 2005-present
- ✓ Information on 183 diseases of terrestrial and aquatic animals
- ✓ More than 3,8 million outbreaks and 7,8 billion cases recorded in the database, with geographical, temporal, quantitative details and epidemiological information





Analytics

Disease situation >

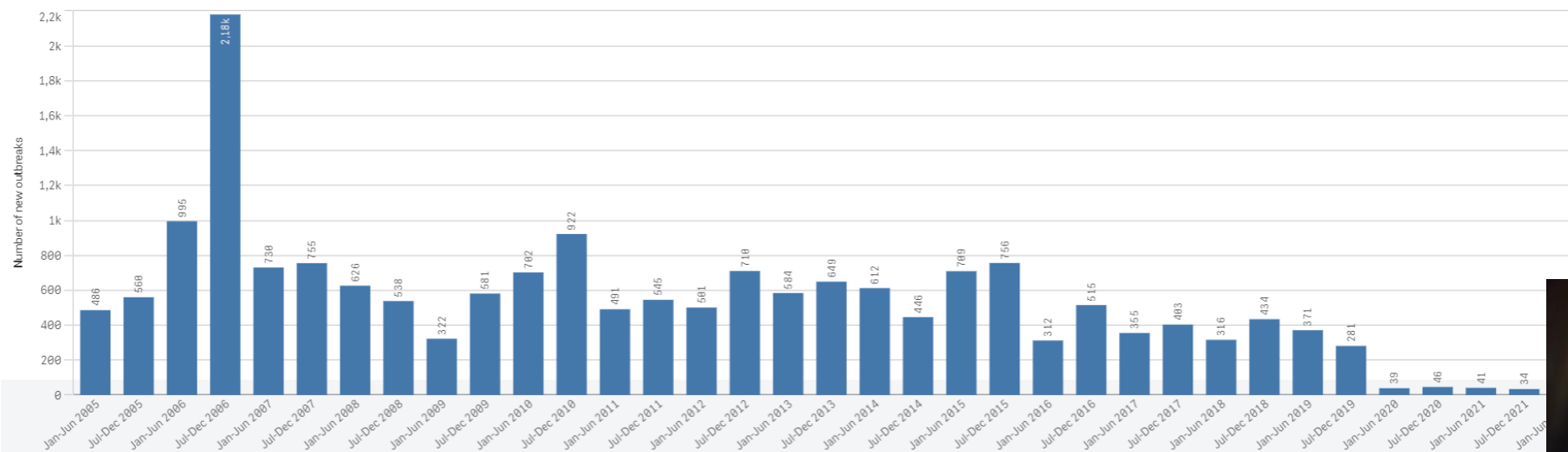
Animal health capacity -
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Quantitative data >

Surveillance and control measures >

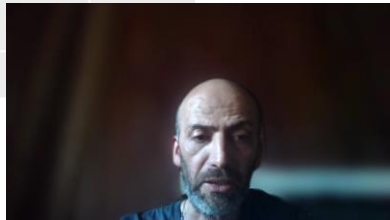
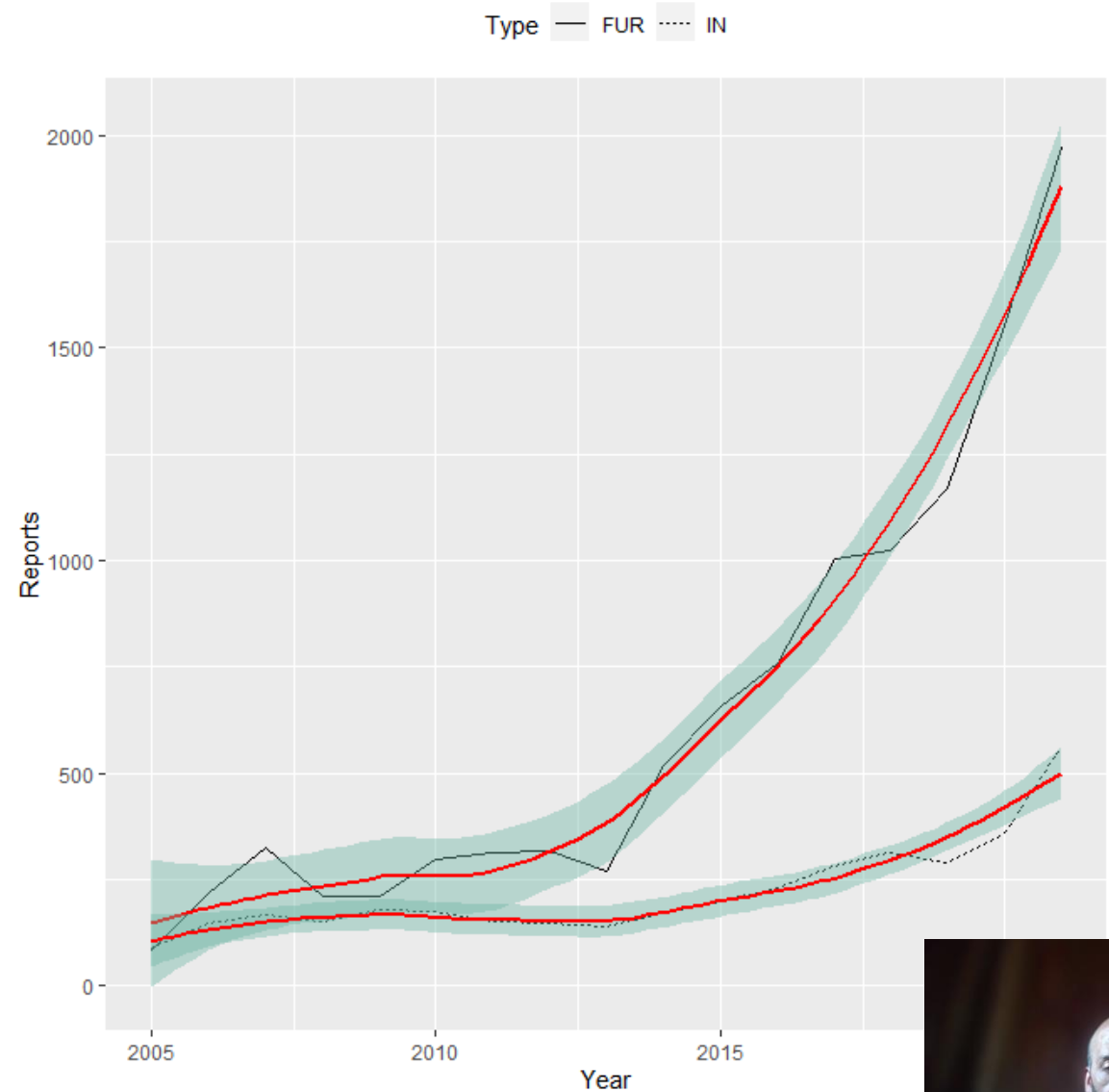


Number of new outbreaks





- **4,054 IN** (alert messages - yearly average 226)
- **11,297 follow-up reports** (yearly average 628)



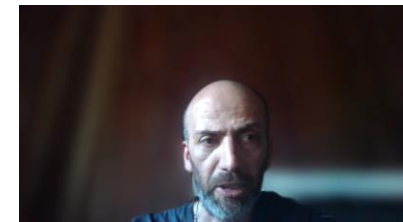
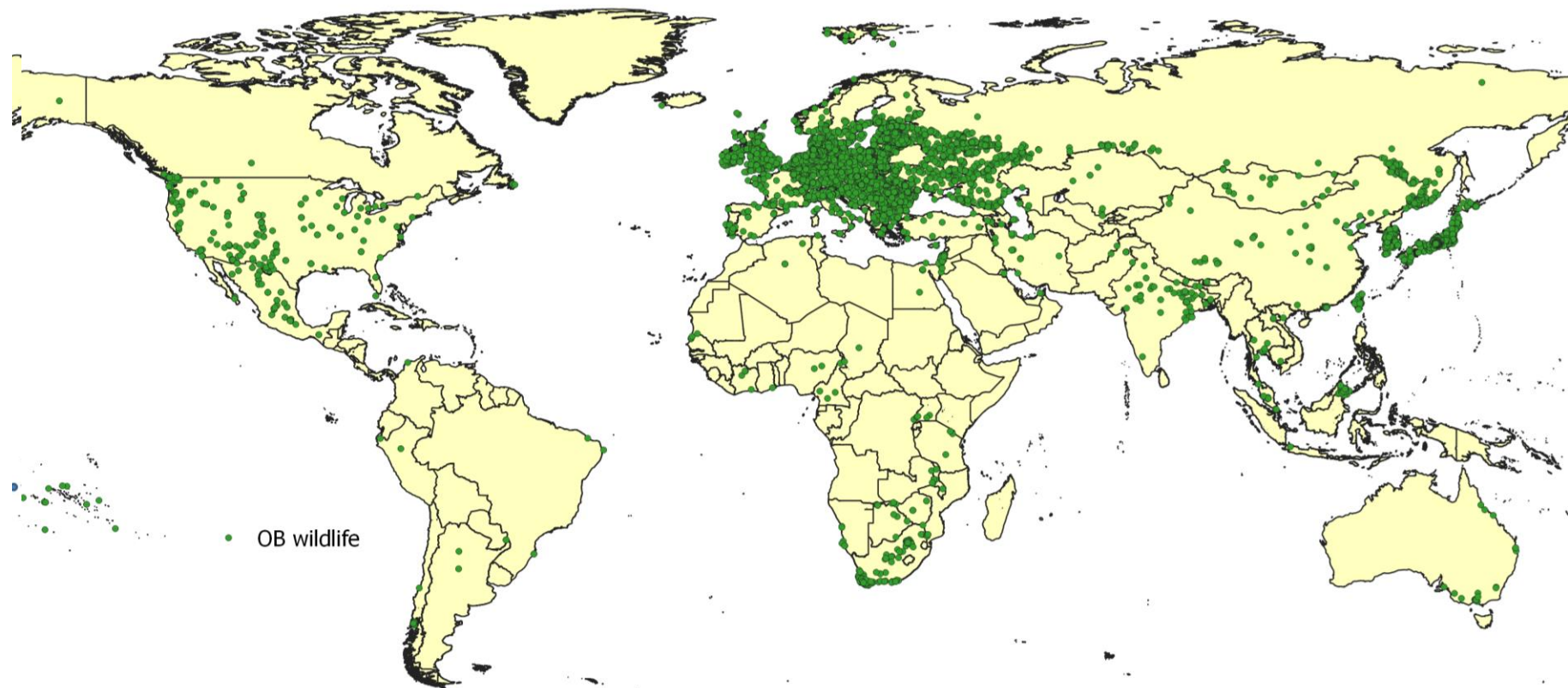


**32,716 outbreaks
(early warning
system)**

**31% of all the OB in
the database**

**ASF and HPAI top
reported**

447 species





WAHIS-Wild

- New Online reporting module -

OIE WORLDWIDE MONITORING SYSTEM FOR WILD ANIMAL DISEASES

COUNTRY - SELECTION

1. Please select the OIE Member or Non-OIE Member on behalf of whom you are completing this questionnaire.

1%

Next



WAHIS-Wild

Notification procedure:

Why report, Where to report, What to report and How to report

Why report on disease in wildlife

Protecting wildlife health through disease monitoring, early detection of disease threats, and transforming global animal disease data (reported to WOAAH by its Member Countries) into something which can be used to better manage wildlife health is a key focus of WOAAH's [Wildlife Health Framework](#). Through the framework, WOAAH aims to supporting Members improve surveillance systems, early detection, notification, and management of wildlife diseases.

Surveillance for pathogens in wildlife is critical to inform prevention and management of pathogen transmission at the human-livestock-wildlife interface. Find out more in the 2-page document on Wildlife Surveillance (Hyperlink: https://www.woah.org/fileadmin/Home/Eng/International_Standard_Settings/docs/pdf/WGWildlife/OIE_Guidance_Wildlife_Surveillance_Feb2015.pdf)

Reporting on disease in wildlife helps in build trust and confidence both regionally and globally, by demonstrating:

- Transparency, a holistic and progressive approach to animal health and One Health,
- There is robust surveillance in place.

Reporting of disease in wildlife falls into multiple streams of reporting to WOAAH (see below):

1. Reporting to WOAAH-WAHIS on listed diseases in terrestrial or aquatic animal species (e.g. some amphibian diseases),
2. Reporting on *emerging diseases* in wildlife subject of a notification as per Terrestrial Animal Health Code chapter 1.1, including those on WOAAH register of emerging diseases (hyperlink: https://www.woah.org/en/what-we-do/animal-health-and-welfare/animal-diseases/?tax_diseases=emerging-diseases). *Emerging disease* means a new occurrence in an animal of a disease, infection or infestation, causing a significant impact on animal or public health resulting from a change of a known pathogenic agent or its spread to a new geographical area or species; or a previously unrecognised pathogenic agent or disease diagnosed for the first time.
3. Voluntarily reporting on non-WOAAH-listed disease of wildlife (via WAHIS-Wild).

Why report on the voluntarily non-WOAAH-listed diseases of wildlife?

The WOAAH Working Group in Wildlife (WG), during their meeting in [March 2020](#), see Appendix I), summarised the following on voluntary reporting:

The purpose of voluntary reporting

- Document new or unexpected occurrences of infectious or non-infectious causes of mortality or morbidity in wildlife which are not reported to WOAAH as an emerging disease or as a WOAAH listed disease to improve situational awareness and transparency;
- Generate knowledge on the presence/absence of infectious or non-infectious agents in wildlife to identify current and potential sanitary risks and trends.

WOAH WAHIS-Wild provides validated information on diseases in wildlife, therefore voluntary reporting also provides:

- Knowledge of disease distribution which helps identify trends that will inform risk analysis linked to WOAAH listing of diseases;
- Identification of potential health threats to natural resources and biodiversity conservation, food production systems and livestock, as well as public health;
- A way for WOAAH to become a valuable source of information for the legal, sustainable use of wildlife.

The goals of voluntary reporting were noted as being consistent with and support the following WOAAH mission objectives:

- Ensure transparency in the global animal disease situation;
- Collect, analyse and disseminate veterinary scientific information;
- Encourage international solidarity in the control of animal diseases;
- Provide a better guarantee of food of animal origin and promote animal welfare through a science-based approach.

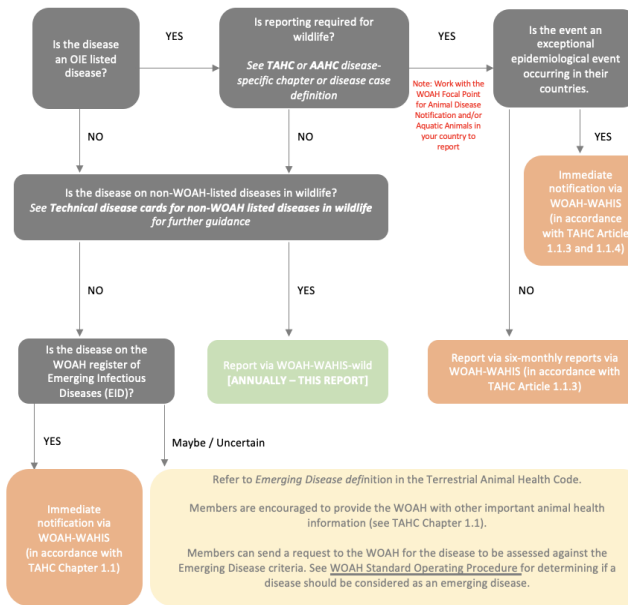
Supporting actions of WOAAH and its Members by voluntary reporting

- Helps WOAAH members reduce unnecessary barriers to trade based on scientific evidence, demonstrating transparency.
- Raises the assurance that a country's veterinary surveillance system is working, which contributes to positive Performance of Veterinary Services and Joint External Evaluation assessments and helps Members meet international reporting obligations for other agreements such as the Global Health Security Agenda, the International Health Regulations, or the Convention on Migratory Species.
- Makes Members aware of what is happening in neighbouring countries, which helps preparedness for potential introduction of disease.

Where to report: WOAAH-WAHIS or WAHIS-Wild?

1. Use the WOAAH webpage on Animal Diseases: <https://www.woah.org/en/what-we-do/animal-health-and-welfare/animal-diseases/> and use the filter to find WOAAH-listed, non-WOAAH-listed and Emerging disease lists.
2. To report on diseases that are WOAAH-listed or subject of a notification as per Terrestrial Animal Health Code chapter 1.1, work with the WOAAH Focal Point for Animal Disease Notification and/or Aquatic Animals in your country to report to WOAAH-WAHIS.
3. To voluntarily report on non-WOAAH-listed disease of wildlife (via WOAAH-WAHIS-Wild), **USE THE GUIDELINES BELOW.**

Decision Tree for Reporting Terrestrial or Aquatic Disease of Wildlife to WOAAH



Tip 1: Reporting of a WOAAH listed disease in wildlife may be "blocked" in WOAAH-WAHIS (e.g. it is not possible to report on the disease in wildlife). These diseases can be reported via WOAAH-WAHIS-Wild. Examples: Equine Influenza, Newcastle Disease.

Tip 2: Some diseases (e.g. avian influenza) are WOAAH listed and a non-listed disease of wildlife. WOAAH-WAHIS or WAHIS-wild reporting will be dependent on the disease pathotype and/or host species infected.

What to report - Voluntary reporting of diseases in wildlife

- Reporting of WOAAH-listed disease in wildlife may be "blocked" in WOAAH-WAHIS (e.g. it is not possible to report on the disease in wildlife). These diseases can be reported via WOAAH-WAHIS-Wild.
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Use the [Terrestrial Animal Health Code](#), [Aquatic Animal Health Code](#) and the [WOAH-listed and non-WOAAH listed disease Technical disease cards](#) for further guidance when reporting. See below for some examples.

Examples – Reporting detections / infections in wild animals to WOAAH-WAHIS or WAHIS-Wild		
Disease	WOAH Listed Disease (Report to WOAAH-WAHIS)	WOAH Non-Listed disease of Wildlife (Voluntary reporting to WOAAH-WAHIS-Wild)
Avian Influenza	High pathogenicity avian influenza viruses (H5 and H7) detected in wild birds. TAHC: "...infection with influenza A viruses of high pathogenicity in birds other than poultry, including wild birds, should be notified in accordance with Article 1.1.3."	Low pathogenicity avian influenza serotypes) detected in all wild birds.
Rabies / Lyssaviruses	Rabies virus TAHC: "...a case is any animal infected with rabies virus (Rabies virus, the taxonomic prototype species in the Lyssavirus Genus formerly referred to as "classical rabies virus, genotype-1",..." should be notified in accordance with Article 1.1.3."	Lyssaviruses other than Rabies virus voluntarily reportable in wild animals.
Newcastle disease (ND) / Avian Paramyxovirus serotype 1	Infection of velogenic ND in poultry is an WOAAH notifiable disease. It is not possible to report ND in wild animals in WOAAH-WAHIS. (e.g. reporting is "blocked" for wild animal reporting)	Velogenic and lentogenic strains of Paramyxovirus serotype 1 is voluntarily reportable in non-poultry.
Salmonella	<i>S. abortusovis</i> (sheep and goats); <i>S. pullorum</i> (Pullorum disease of chickens); <i>S. gallinarum</i> (Fowl typhoid) [still updating]	Salmonella enterica (all serovars)
Equine Influenza (EI)	EI is a WOAAH notifiable disease in domesticated equids. It is not possible to report EI in wild animals in WOAAH-WAHIS. (e.g. reporting is "blocked" for wild animal reporting)	EI is voluntarily reportable in wild animals.
Infection with <i>Pseudogymnosacus destructans</i> in bats (White-nose Syndrome)	Not WOAAH listed disease	Voluntarily reportable in wild animals.

What to report - Voluntary reporting of diseases in wildlife

For the purpose of [voluntary reporting](#), Wildlife includes wild animals, captive wild animals, feral animals inclusive of birds, mammals / marine mammals, reptiles, amphibians, marine and freshwater wildlife. See further information below.

Terrestrial Animal Health Code Glossary Definitions

ANIMAL - means a mammal, reptile, bird or bee.

WILDLIFE - means [feral animals](#), [captive wild animals](#) and [wild animals](#).

FERAL [ANIMAL] - means an animal of a domesticated species that lives without direct requiring human supervision or control.

DOG - domestic dog that has reverted to the wild state and is no longer directly dependent upon humans.

WILD [ANIMAL] - means an animal that has a phenotype unaffected by human selection and lives independently without requiring human supervision or control.

CAPTIVE WILD [ANIMAL] - means an animal that has a phenotype not significantly affected by human selection but that is captive or otherwise lives under or requires direct human supervision or control.

Aquatic Animal Health Code Glossary Definitions

AQUATIC ANIMALS - means all viable life stages (including [eggs](#) and [gametes](#)) of fish, molluscs, crustaceans and amphibians originating from [aquaculture establishments](#) or from the wild.

Human Supervision & Control

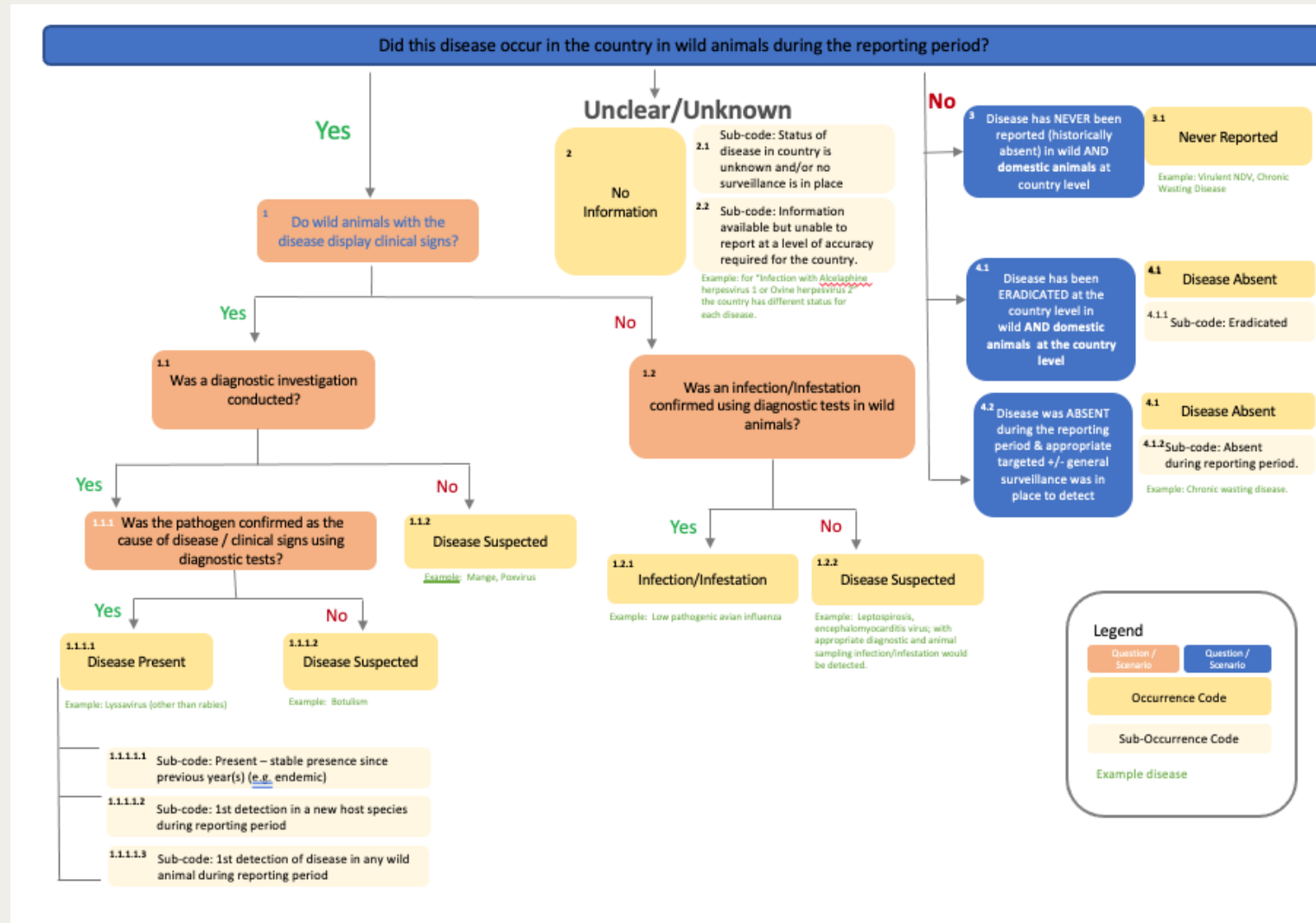
	Phenotype selected by humans	
	YES = Domestic(ated)	NO = Wild
YES = captive	Domestic animals = livestock (incl. poultry), companion animals	Captive wild animals = small game farms, zoo animals, exotic pets.
NO = Free-ranging	Feral animals = dogs, cats etc. that have escaped from human supervision and established in the natural environment.	Free-ranging wild animals = without supervision all year round.

Further information regarding recognized factors relevant to diagnostic capacities (including laboratory techniques and staff competencies) for wild versus domesticated species are outlined in the OIE Working Group in Wildlife (WG) meeting report from [June 2021](#).



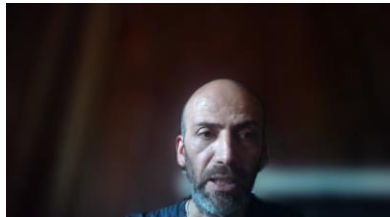
WAHIS-Wild

• How to report





- WAHIS is a unique database to evaluate pathogens / species interaction in space and time at global, regional and country level
- Data collected in a standardise way
- Long term data collection
- Data completely open access and available in electronic format since 1996
- To request data access contact p.tizzani@woah.org
- New WAHIS – Wild reporting system available soon



Thank you

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