WOAH disease notification training for WOAH National Focal Points for disease notification & representatives from Pacific countries

Chiba, Japan

21-23 June 2023

World Organisation for Animal Health
Organisation mondiale de la santé animale
Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal

Australian Aid

Bolortuya Purevsuren
Project officer SRR SEA

Recap Day 1

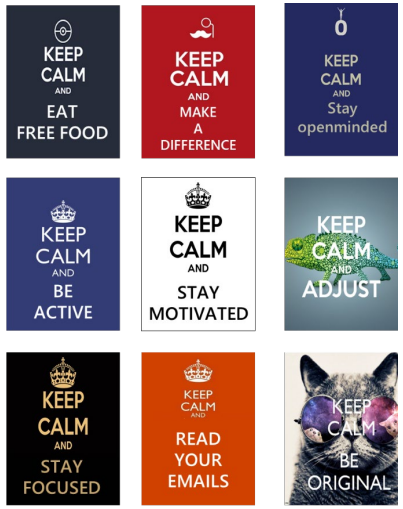
Day 1 Recap

Opening Remarks

30 WOAH Member
10 Non WOAH Member

- Emerging disease situation ASF, LSD required timely reporting /early warning
- Monitor performance of reporting of Member countries
- Sharing the knowledge and experience that you have learned
- WAHIS experts support

- Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and Fisheries
- Regional Representative for WOAH RRAP
- WAHIAD, HQ WOAH


KEEP CALM AND EAT FREE FOOD
KEEP CALM AND MAKE A DIFFERENCE
KEEP CALM AND Stay openminded
KEEP CALM AND BE ACTIVE
KEEP CALM AND STAY MOTIVATED
KEEP CALM AND ADJUST
KEEP CALM AND STAY FOCUSED
KEEP CALM AND READ YOUR EMAILS
KEEP CALM AND BE ORIGINAL


Galaxy S21 Ultra 5G

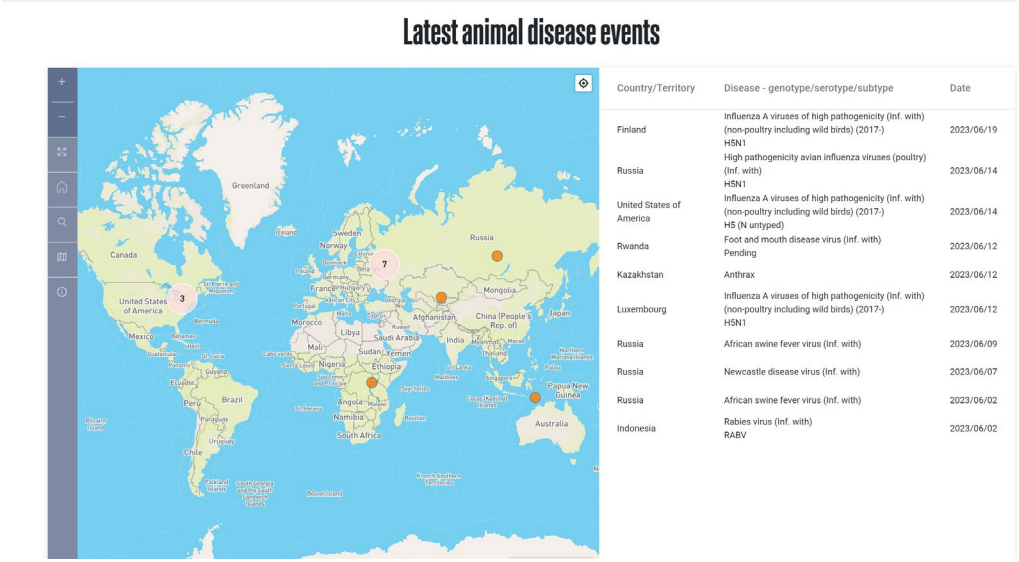
Support desk

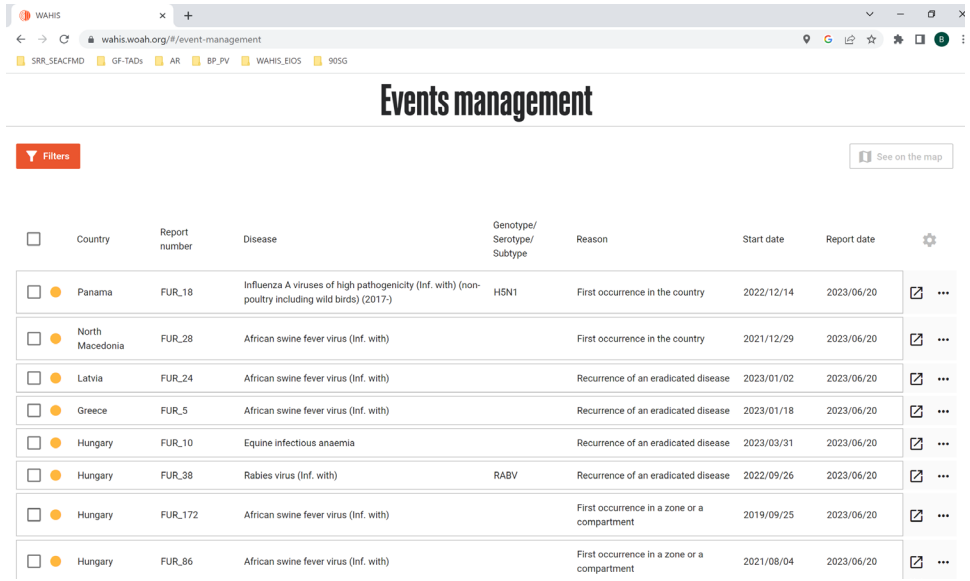
- Concepts WOAH disease reporting- WAHIS use
- Share experience in reporting/Experienced participants VS beginners/new users

Key performance indicators and session outcomes:

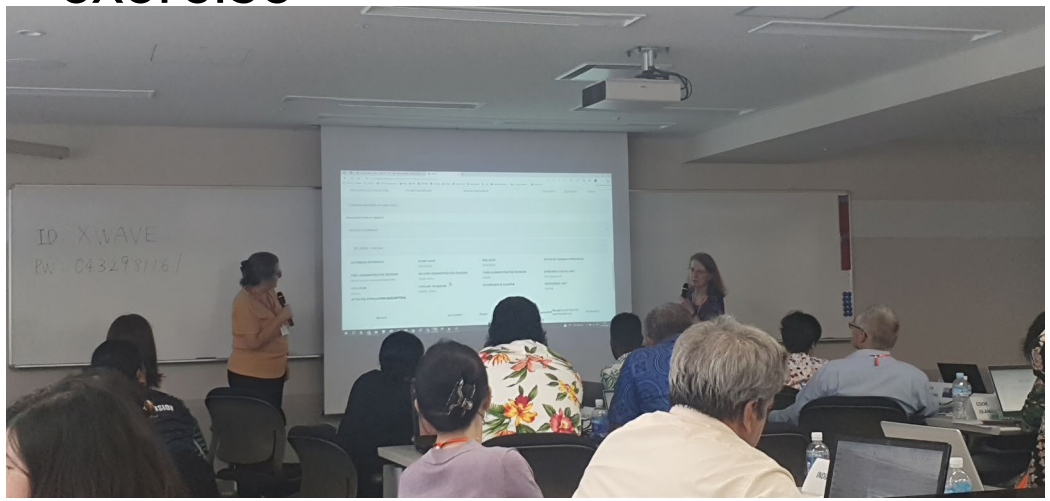
- Number of reported submitted during the session
- Pre and post evaluation quiz (x correct answers and improvement)
- Individual feedback

WAHIS





Public interface-Role play exercise



Finland Minister/Delegate/Focal point

Latest information disease information page

Event management

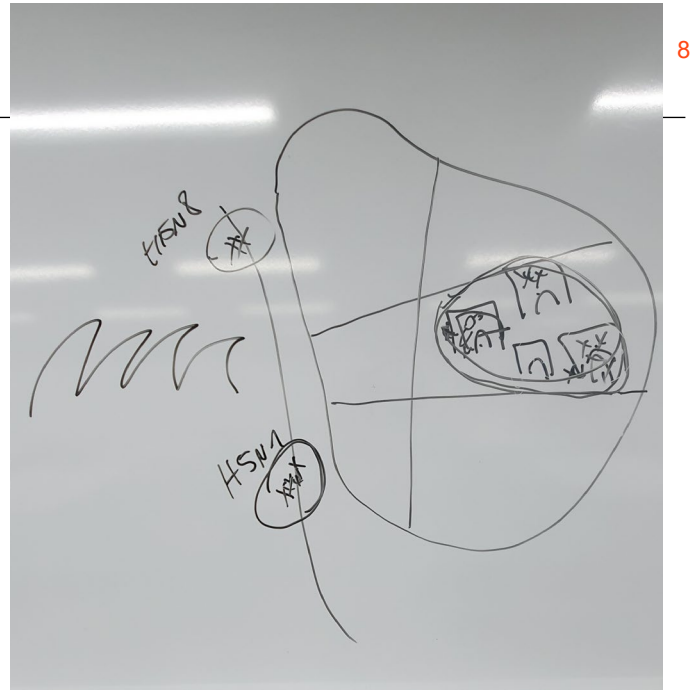
- Green, Yellow, Blue –colors
- Shape- wild and domestic animals
- Display maps
- Follow up reports

Disease situation – Dashboard

-Six monthly report

Immediate notification

Key elements



- Event, outbreak and cases
- Which level and details of information
- Once IN-weekly follow-up reports-final report
- Terminology- first occurrence/reoccurrence/new strain/unusual host species/unexpected change/emerging disease

Case study :

- IN –Complete each step
- Definition -Poultry /non poultry
- Re-visit Glossary and manuals how to report
- Event /outbreak

Day 2 22 June 2023		
Time	Title	Speaker/Moderator
0900 – 0915	Recap day 1	SRR SEA
0915 - 0930	Follow-up report- key elements	WAHIAD (M Alonso)
0930 - 1030	Follow-up report - case studies - group exercise and discussion	WAHIAD (M Morini)
1030 – 1100	Break	
1100 – 1200	Follow-up report - practical individual exercise	WAHIAD (M Alonso)
1200 – 1300	Early warning - best practices and exchange with the participants to answer their questions	WAHIAD (M Alonso)
1300 – 1400	Lunch	
1400 – 1430	Six-monthly report – Key elements	WAHIAD (A Lavarello)
1430-1530	Six-monthly report - case studies - group exercise and discussion (including break)	WAHIAD (M Morini)
1530 – 1630	Six-monthly report - practical individual exercise (including break)	WAHIAD (A Lavarello)
1630 - 1645	Wrap-up day 2	WAHIAD (M Morini)
1800 - 2000	Reception dinner	

Early warning reports

Margarita Alonso
Animal Health Information Officer

Chiba, Japan
June 2023

World Organisation for Animal Health
Organisation mondiale de la santé animale
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Congratulations!

On 21st of October 2022, a veterinarian is informed that, in the north of your country, 30 chickens and ducks in a backyard are showing a decrease in their feed and water intake as well as respiratory and neurological signs. There are in the backyard 100 birds, including the sick animals, and two dogs. The birds are used by the owner for own consumption. On the next day, 30 birds die and the veterinary services start an epidemiological investigation.

Though highly pathogenic avian influenza has been absent in your country since December 2005 both in domestic and wild birds, the disease is known to be circulating in several neighbouring countries and wildlife movements have recently been observed.

On 23rd of October 2022, positive results for highly pathogenic avian influenza H5N1 obtained by rRT-PCR were communicated by a National Reference Laboratory for influenza. On 25th of October, results from samples tested with virus isolation at a WOAH Reference Laboratory are still pending.

Quarantine, zoning, surveillance within the restricted zone and control of wildlife reservoirs are applied. Stamping out and disinfection are to be applied.

Congratulations!

A total of 5,000 whiteleg shrimps were kept on a farm under an open production system and half of them died on the 1st of June 2023. The owner reported the situation to the veterinary services, that came on site and took samples to send them to the National Reference Laboratory for diagnosis. PCR resulted positive for infection with infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis virus on the 19th of June.

The owner thoroughly cleaned and disinfected the premises on the 20th of June and quarantine, stamping out and movement control inside the country were applied. The event is restricted to one zone only in the country and the outbreak is considered to be resolved. The event is still on-going.

Infection with infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis virus has never been reported in your country.

Follow-up reports

Purpose

- Update an on-going event
  - to add any new outbreak that may have occurred since the submission of the last report
  - to update previously reported outbreaks
- Should be sent in a weekly basis (even if no new information)

Final report

To keep in mind

- Difference between “a resolved event” and an event declared stable
- The date of end of an event should be carefully chosen to:
  - ✓open trade after a disease event
  - ✓ (re)gain official disease status of freedom
  - ✓ making a self-declaration of freedom
  - ✓ keep data consistency with six-monthly reports

Follow-up report: case studies and discussion

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BREAK

10:30 - 11:00

WOAH Animal Disease Notification Training (including use of WAHIS)
for
NFPs for Animal Disease Notification and
the representatives from the Pacific countries
Chiba, Japan, 21-23 June 2023

Follow-up report: Individual exercise

Last messages

Early warning team verification procedure

- ✓Consistency of the reported data with **historical information** in WAHIS Public Interface and/or Handistatus
- ✓Consistency of the **qualitative information** within the report
- ✓Consistency of the **quantitative information** within the report

Editing previously published information

https://wahis-support.woah.org/support/solutions/articles/51000034781

Support material

- Notification procedures (definitions, tips, etc): https://wahis-support.woah.org/support/solutions/articles/51000021348
- FAQ: https://wahis-support.woah.org/support/solutions/51000029445
- Video tutorials: https://wahis-support.woah.org/support/solutions/folders/51000052456
- WOAH *Codes* and *Manuals*: https://www.woah.org/en/what-we-do/standards/codes-and-manuals/

Support team

- WAHIS-support tool: https://wahis-support.woah.org/support/home

Questions?

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Lunch break
13:00 - 14:00

WOAH Animal Disease Notification Training (including use of WAHIS)
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Six-Monthly Report

Andrea Lavarello Schettini
Animal Health Information Officer

Chiba, Japan
June 2023

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Learning objectives

1. Understand the purpose and requirements for submitting a six-monthly report
2. Be able to create, complete, and submit a six-monthly report
3. Understand the link between six-monthly reports and the Early Warning System

Introduction

General objective of six-monthly reports:

To monitor the absence or presence, and evolution of all WOAH-listed diseases, infections, or infestations over time.

See *Article 1.1.3. of the Terrestrial and Aquatic Animal Health Codes*

WAHIS data streams

EARLY WARNING SYSTEM

Immediate Notifications and Follow-up Reports

Exceptional epidemiological events, including emerging diseases

+

MONITORING SYSTEM

Six-monthly Reports

Regular submission of information on all WOAH-Listed Diseases

Annual Reports

Introduction

Recommendations for submission time

1 month after the end of the semester

First Semester *(1 Jan – 30 Jun)*	Second Semester *(1 Jul – 31 Dec)*
1 calendar year (January - December)	

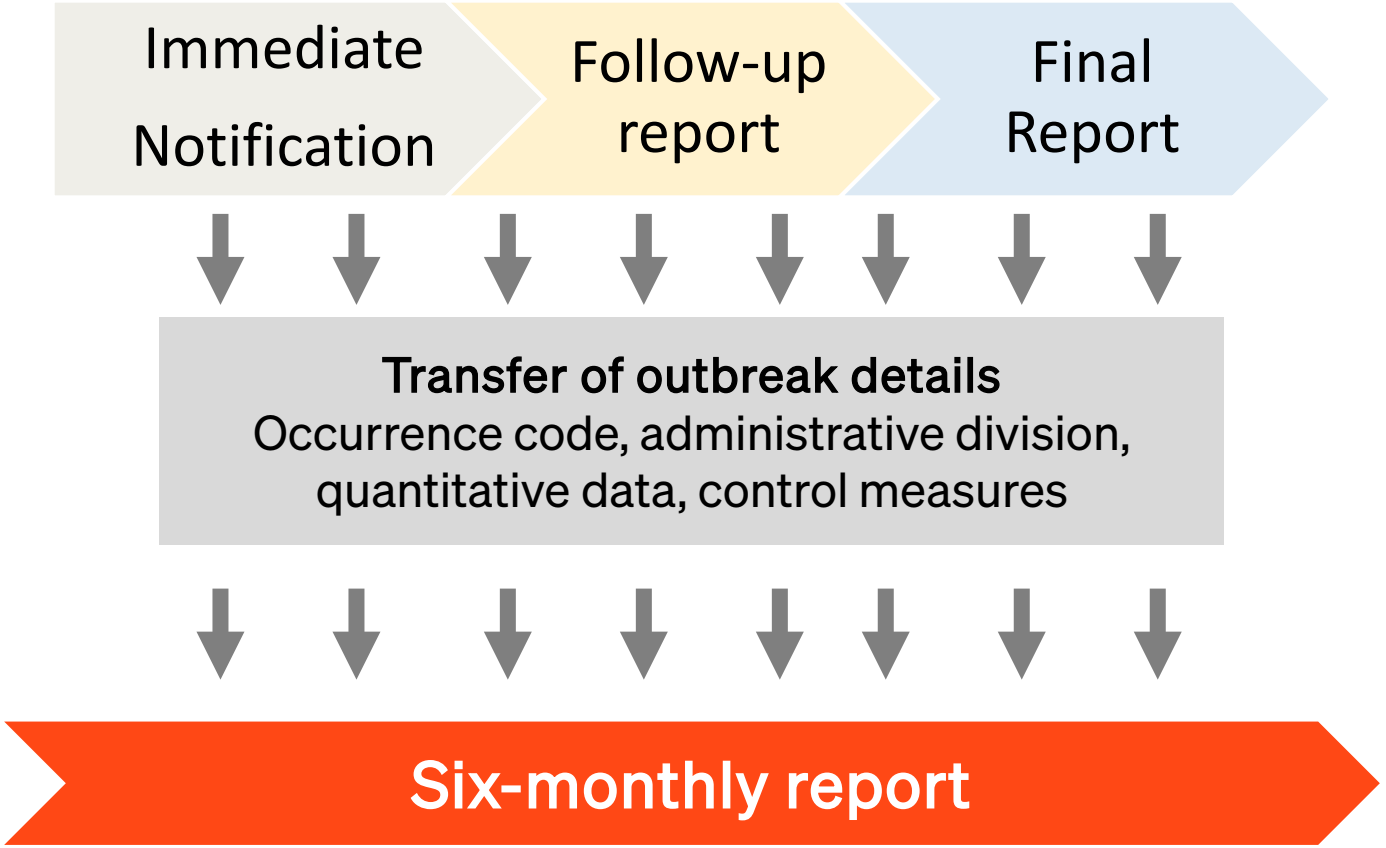
Focal points involved in the submission of SMRs:

- **FP for Animal Disease Notification**
- FP for Aquatic Animals
- FP for Wildlife

Contents

Contents

Information is transferred from Immediate Notifications and Follow Up Reports to the Six-monthly Report



Contents

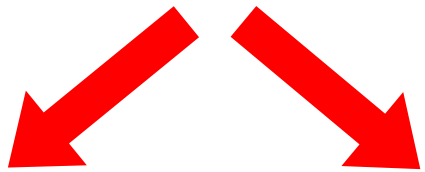
Objectives of the occurrence codes

- Used to describe the **status of the disease** during the reporting period → semester of concern
- Independent occurrence corde for **domestic and wild animals**
- Relevant from an **epidemiological** and **trade** perspective
- 9 occurrence codes

To indicate the PRESENCE of a disease

6 occurrence codes

- Disease **present** with clinical signs?
- **Infection/infestation** without clinical signs?
- Disease **suspected** but not confirmed?



Spread in the whole country

Limited to one or more zone(s)

To indicate the ABSENCE of a disease

2 occurrence codes

- Disease has **never** been **reported** in any species and in the whole country
- Disease **absent** during the semester of concern

No information?

1 occurrence code

Contents

Preventive and control measures

- Standardised measures
- Definitions available in **Notification Procedures**
- Measures **applied during the semester** should be reported

Importance of reporting preventive and control measures:

To obtain or maintain the recognised disease **official free status** or **self-declaration** for disease freedom.

Preventive and control measures

- Measures reported by **species/category of animals**
- At the creation of the report**, data from the previous semester are proposed by default** (most of the measures usually maintained)
- Measures should be **consistent with occurrence codes and quantitative data**

Contents

Reporting quantitative data

Different spatial and temporal formats adapted to information available, epidemiological situation, and potential trade constraints

Geographical level*	Temporality
• *Country level* • *By administrative division*	• *Six-month period* • *By month*

*Spatial details must be consistent with occurrence code (e.g. disease limited to one or more zones)

New and total number of outbreaks

Number of new outbreak(s)

↓

Incidence

(outbreaks that started during the period)

Total number of outbreak(s)

↓

Prevalence

(outbreaks on-going during the period)

Contents

Conclusions and take home messages

- Importance of providing **high quality information** using available resources
- Early warning reports (IN/FUR) and six-monthly reports **are complementary**
- WOAH encourages Focal Points to reduce gaps of information

Six-monthly reports: Case studies

Six-monthly reports: Individual exercise

Wrap up

Matteo Morini

World Animal Health Information and Analysis Department – WOAH HQ

- If you need support: https://wahis-support.woah.org/
- Six-monthly reports gaps to be addressed(missing quantitative should not stop you)
- WAHIS Six-monthly report module to be updated

Thank you

See you soon...

Reception Dinner 6:00 pm

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