



World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

中华人民共和国农业农村部

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of the People's Republic of China

LSD Global situation and WOAH standards (Terrestrial Code)

Qingdao, People's Republic of China

Chng Charmaine

Deputy Head, Science Dept, WOAH HQ

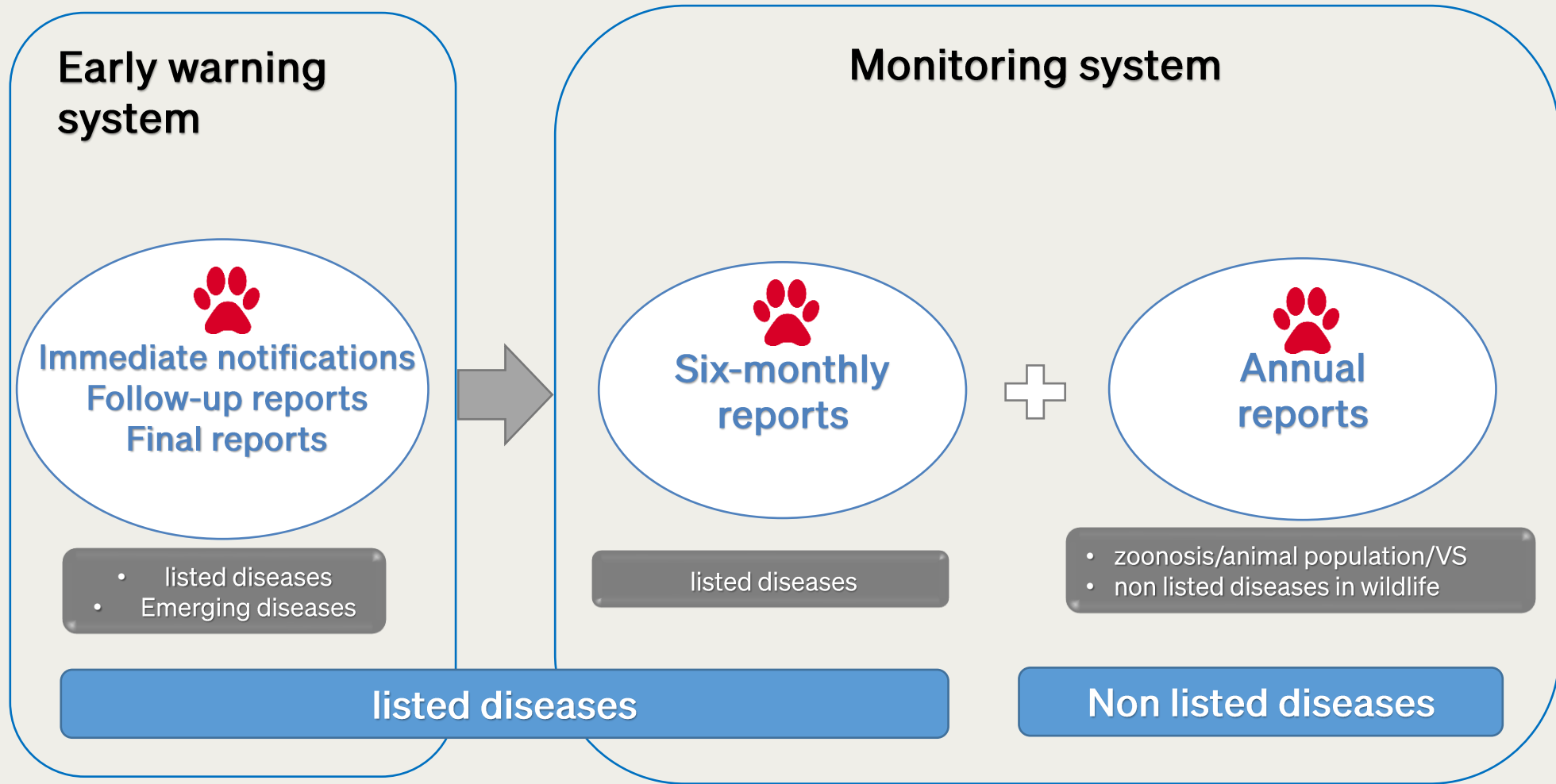
24-26 July 2023



Reporting information to WOAH



WAHIS reporting system



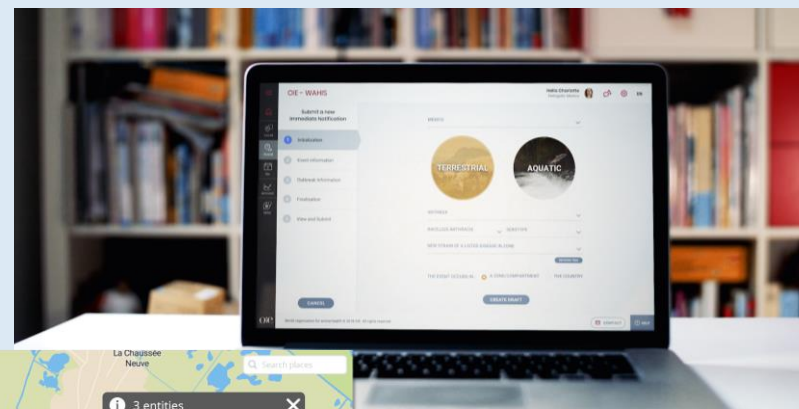
World
Organisation
for Animal
Health

Organisation
mondiale
de la santé
animale

Organización
Mundial
de Sanidad
Animal

WHY WAHIS?

- User friendly, intuitive, time-efficient
- High resolution dynamic mapping
- Interoperability, integration and connectivity with other data and systems
- Open access



<https://wahis.woah.org/#/home>

Facilitate reporting, promoting the use of data



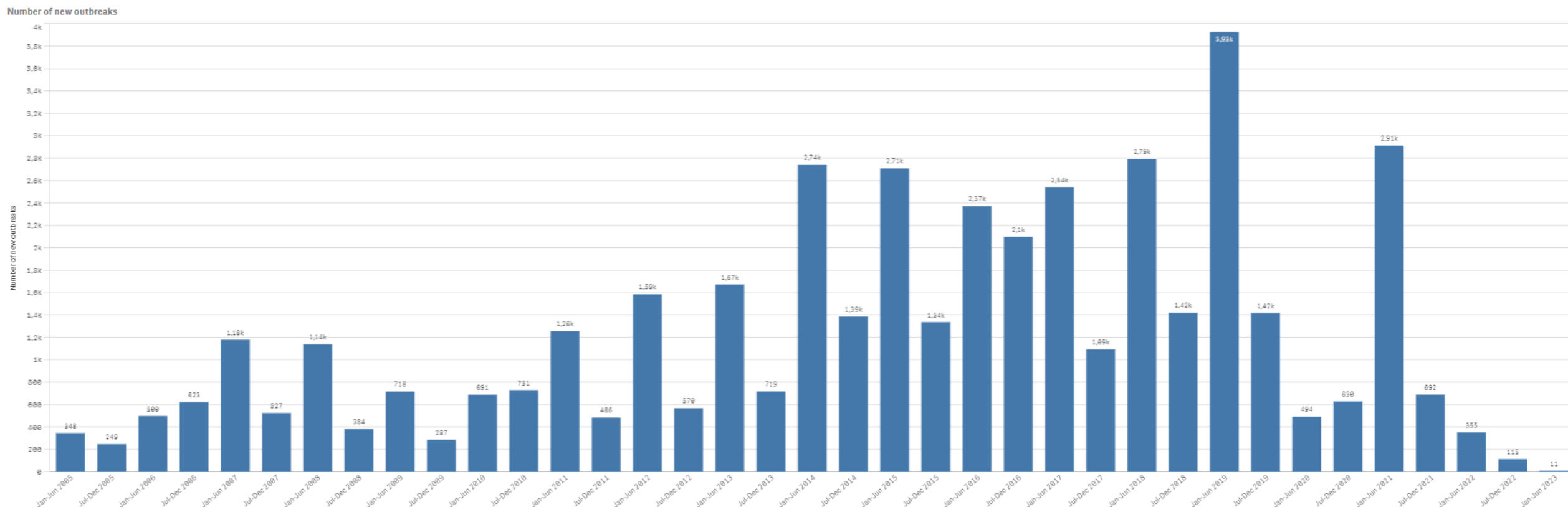
World
Organisation
for Animal
Health

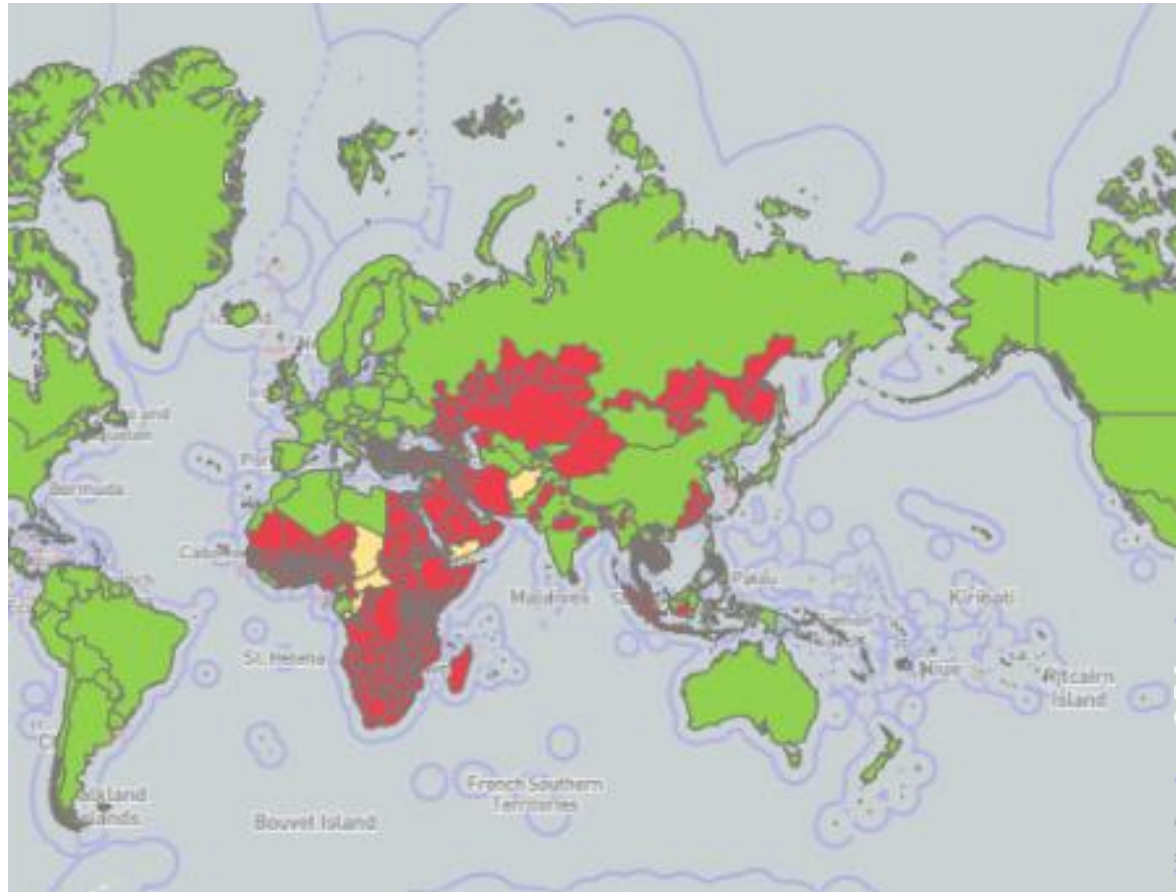
Organisation
mondiale
de la santé
animale

Organización
Mundial
de Sanidad
Animal

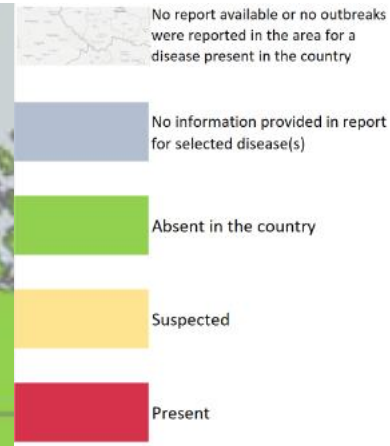


83 WOAH Members affected by LSD

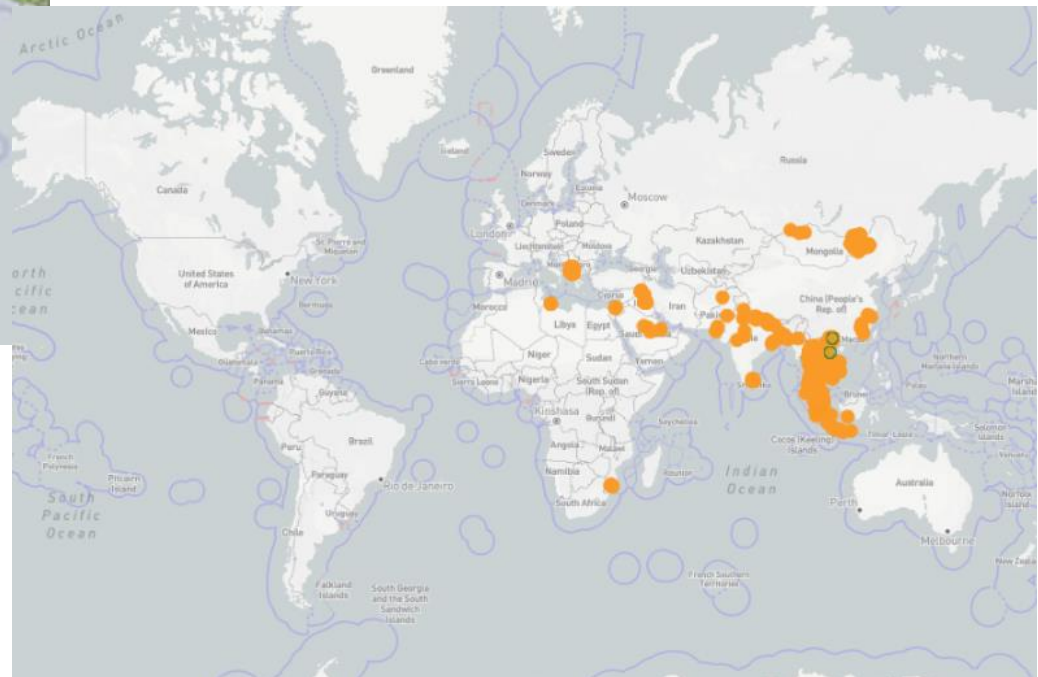




Global situation

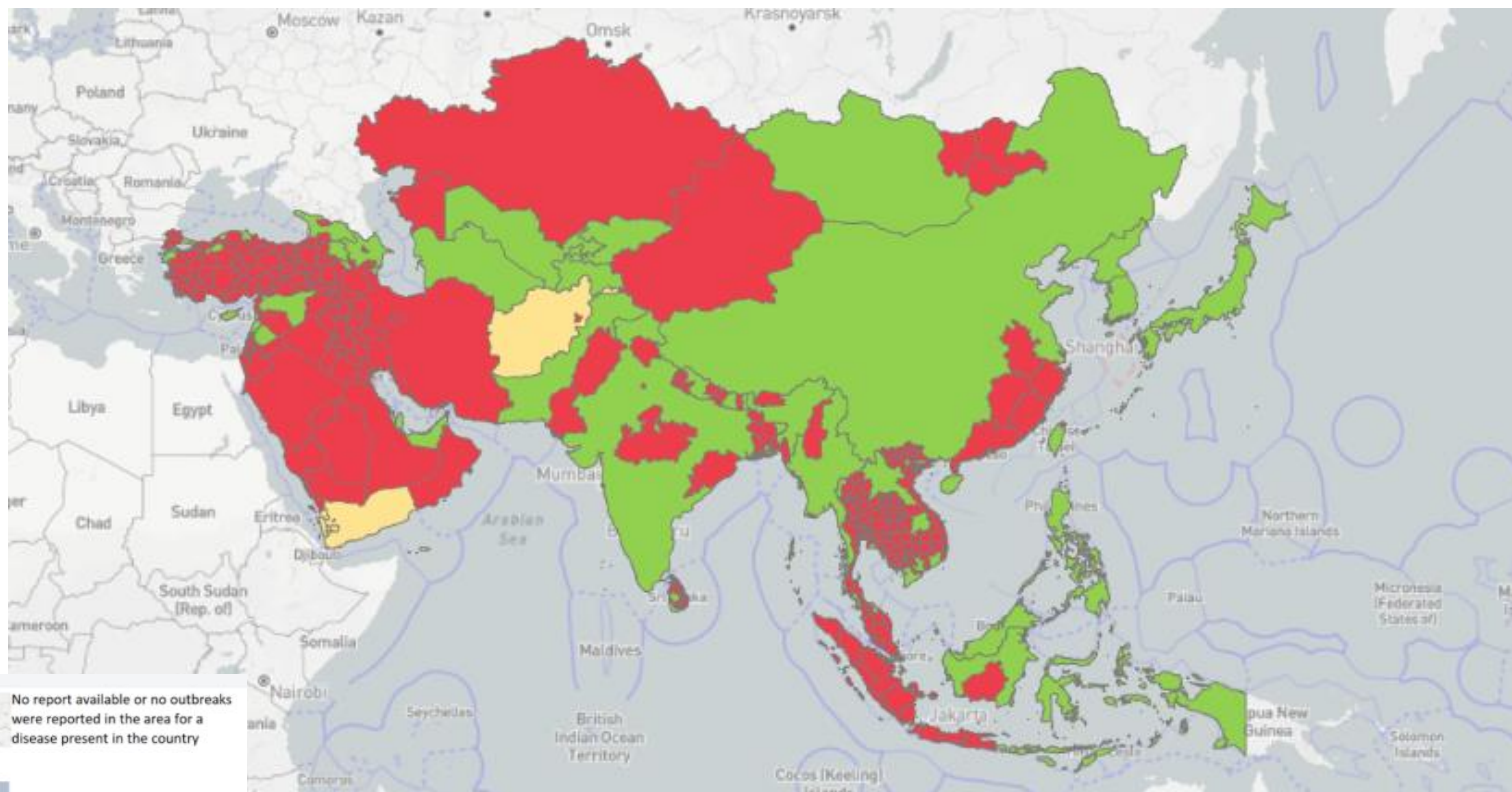


Outbreaks reported





36 Members affected



No report available or no outbreaks were reported in the area for a disease present in the country

No information provided in report for selected disease(s)

Absent in the country

Suspected

Present

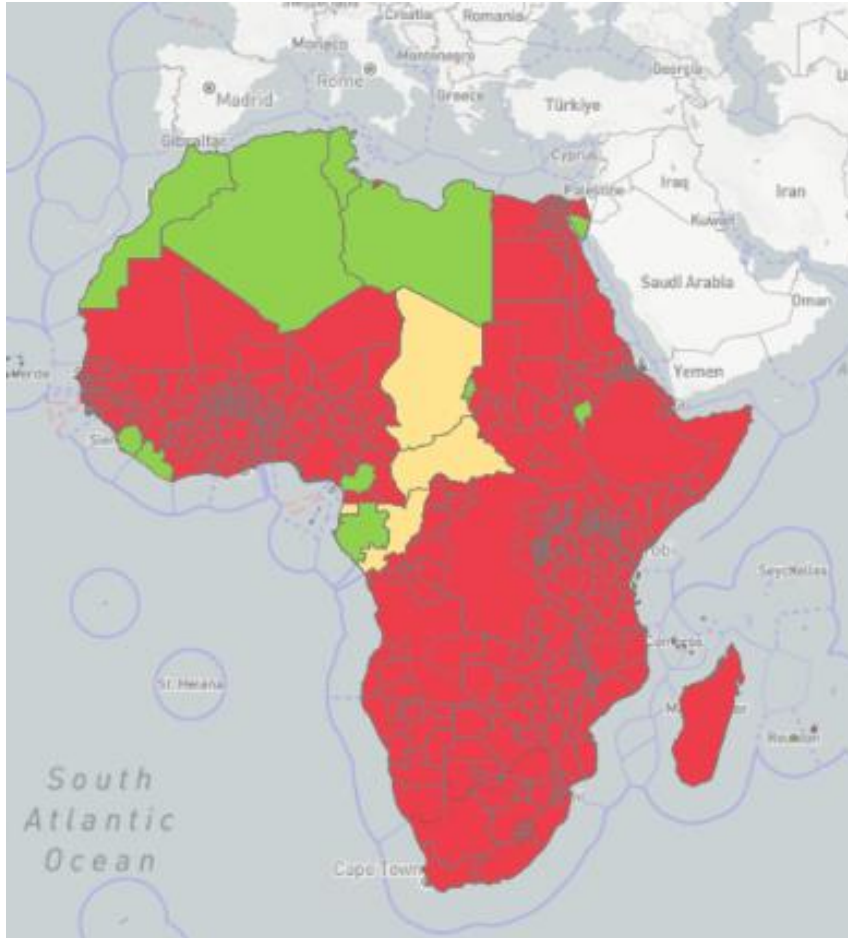
Member	Domestic	Wild	Grand Total
Afghanistan	2		2
Armenia	4		4
Azerbaijan	2836		2836
Bahrain	233		233
Bangladesh	175		175
Bhutan	184		184
Cambodia	1788		1788
China (People's Rep. of)	120		120
Chinese Taipei	185		185
Georgia	31		31
Hong Kong		0	0
India	104		104
Indonesia	4506		4506
Iran	8332		8332
Iraq	3579		3579
Israel	7838		7838
Jordan	65		65
Kazakhstan	459		459
Kuwait	374		374
Laos	369		369
Lebanon	13		13
Malaysia	700	1	701
Mongolia	2617		2617
Myanmar	6		6
Nepal	3252	0	3252
Oman	18408		18408
Pakistan	13345		13345
Palestine	226		226
Saudi Arabia	9639		9639
Singapore	13		13
Sri Lanka	92		92
Syria	240		240
Thailand	7131	10502	17633
Türkiye	10109		10109
Vietnam	152741		152741
Yemen	75		75

Grand Total 249791 10503 260294
Hong Kong reported an outbreak in feral cattle



Epidemiological situation: Africa

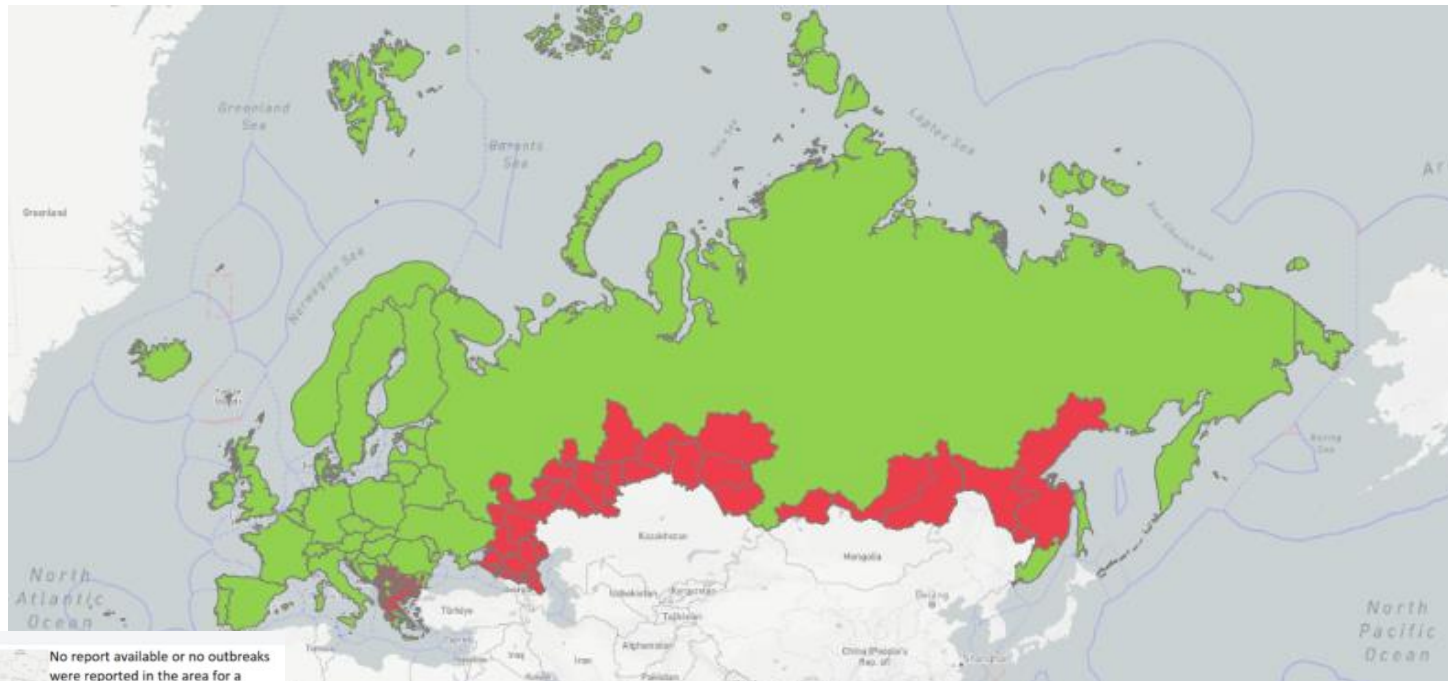
40 Members affected



Member	Domestic	Wild	Grand Total
Angola	4600		4600
Benin	4825		4825
Botswana	1197		1197
Burkina Faso	21560	1	21561
Burundi	17897		17897
Cameroon	838		838
Congo (Dem. Rep. of the)	17551		17551
Congo (Rep. of the)	40		40
Cote D'Ivoire	500		500
Djibouti	40		40
Egypt	9253		9253
Eritrea	35019		35019
Eswatini	10319		10319
Ethiopia	213361		213361
Gambia	538		538
Ghana	818		818
Guinea	570		570
Guinea-Bissau	414		414
Kenya	1258		1258
Lesotho	345		345
Libya	10		10
Madagascar	21367		21367
Malawi	17109		17109
Mali	682		682
Mauritius	18		18
Mozambique	14189		14189
Namibia	3588		3588
Niger	5206		5206
Nigeria	3187		3187
Rwanda	30469		30469
Senegal	23661		23661
Somalia	3274		3274
South Africa	14411	1	14412
South Sudan (Rep. of)	350		350
Sudan	10025		10025
Tanzania	28947		28947
Togo	1810		1810
Uganda	1937		1937
Zambia	54191		54191
Zimbabwe	74316		74316
Grand Total	649690	2	649692



7 Members affected



Member	Domestic	Grand Total
Albania	1097	1097
Bulgaria	337	337
Greece	940	940
Montenegro	573	573
North Macedonia	752	752
Russia	16427	16427
Serbia	266	266
Grand Total	20392	20392



The WOAH develops and publishes standards related to its mandate:

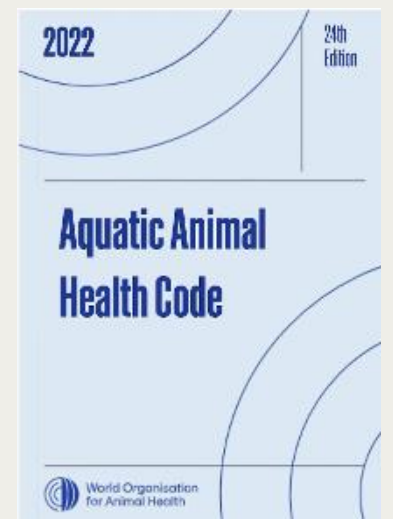
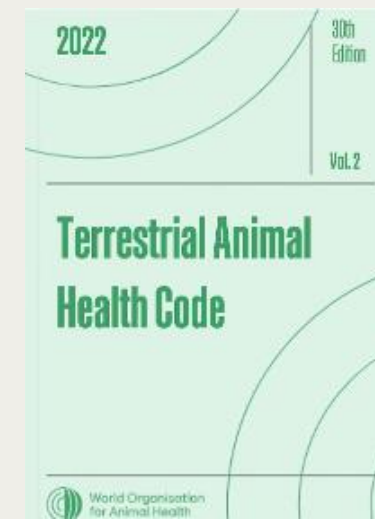
Codes – standards for improvement of animal health and welfare and veterinary public health, ensure safe trade

Manuals – standards for diagnostic tests and vaccines

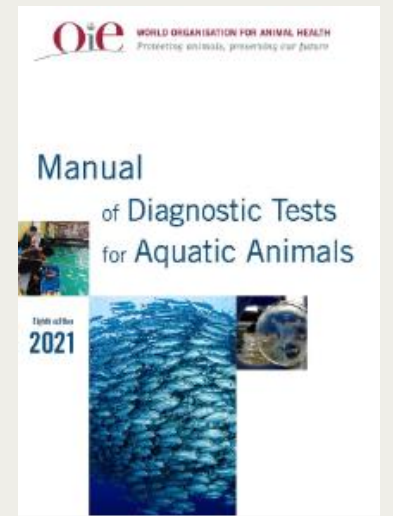
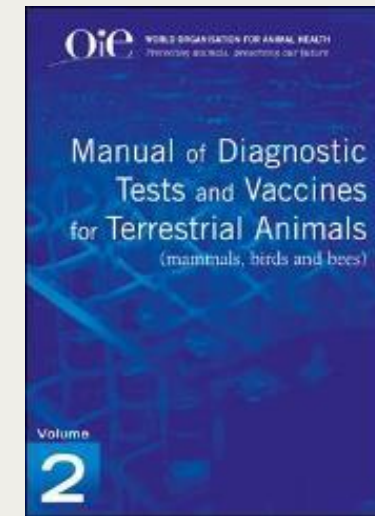
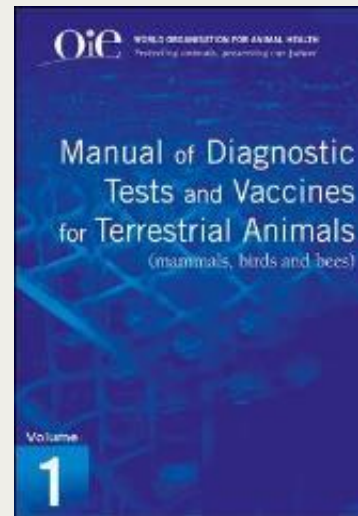
May be found on the WOAH website:

<https://www.woah.org/en/what-we-do/standards/codes-and-manuals/>

Codes



Manuals





Science-based



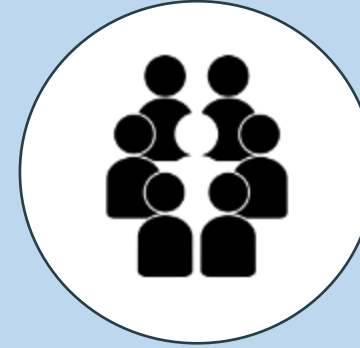
**Specialist Commissions
Working & *Ad-hoc* Groups**

Consensus-based



**2 Cycles of
comments by Delegates**

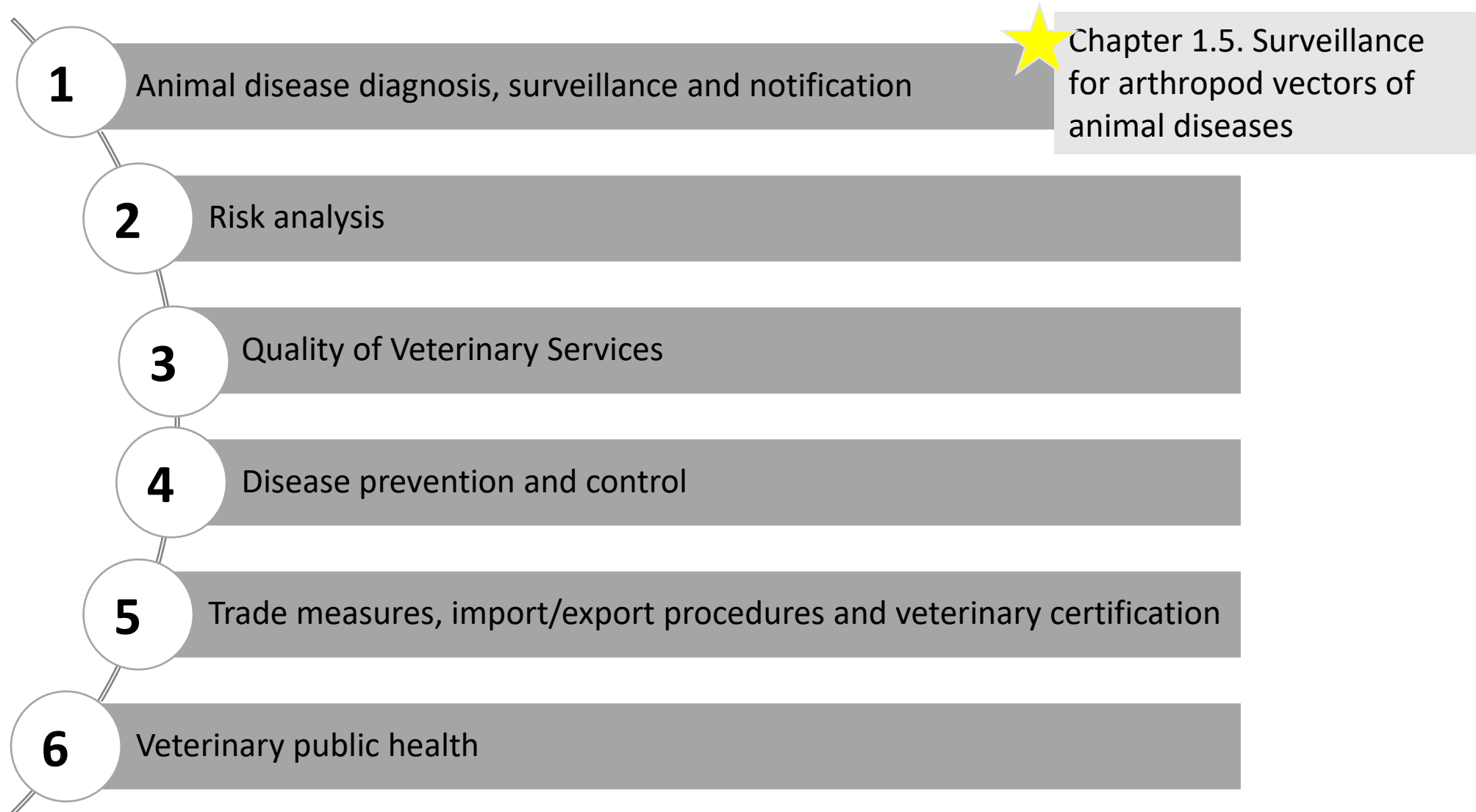
Inclusiveness



**Key role of Delegates to
consult national
stakeholders**

Adoption by resolution of the World Assembly (183 Members)

Sections





Terrestrial Code Chapter 11.9. Infection with LSDv

***The following texts are simplification
of the Terrestrial Code chapter***





Definition of infection/
infestation, its
occurrence and
specific
epidemiological
considerations

**Notifiable disease
for WOAH Members**

**Caution with
recombinant strains**

**Diagnostic capacity
Vaccine quality requirements**

- Lumpy skin disease (LSD) susceptible animals are **bovines** (*Bos indicus* and *B. taurus*) and **water buffaloes** (*Bubalus bubalis*) and certain wild ruminants.
- Definition of the occurrence of infection with LSDV:
 - Isolation LSDV
 - antigen or nucleic acid specific to LSDV, excluding vaccine strains + **context**
 - antibodies specific to LSDV + **context**
- For the purposes of the Terrestrial Code, the incubation period for LSD shall be 28 days.
- Standards for diagnostic tests and vaccines are described in the Terrestrial Manual.



Determination of the animal health status of a country or zone

Vaccine is not compatible with free status

- infection with LSDV is notifiable + importation requirements
- the country or zone is historically free as described in Article 1.4.6.; or
- for at least **three years**, vaccination has been prohibited and a **clinical** surveillance programme has demonstrated no occurrence of infection with LSDV; or
- for at least **two years**, vaccination has been prohibited in the country or zone and a **clinical, virological and serological** surveillance programme has demonstrated no occurrence of infection with LSDV.
- A country or zone free from LSD that is **adjacent** to an infected country or zone should include a zone with surveillance
- A country or zone free from LSD will not lose its status as a result of introduction of seropositive or vaccinated animals/their commodities if importation requirements

Importation of vaccinated animals possible in certain conditions



Recovery of the animal health status of a country or zone

Choice of measures to be considered as well within countries in different zones

Specific measure to recover status if preventive vaccination applies

- When a case of LSD occurs in a country or zone previously free from LSD, one of the following waiting periods is applicable to regain free status:
 - when a stamping-out policy has been applied
 - **14 months** of clinical, virological and serological surveillance after the slaughter or killing of the last case, or after the last emergency vaccination
 - **26 months** of clinical surveillance after the slaughter or killing of the last case, or after the last emergency vaccination
 - when a stamping-out policy is not applied
 - **24 months** and **36 months** with/without serological and virological surveillance and after vaccination stopped
- When no case occurred and preventive vaccination is conducted in a country or zone free in response to a threat after **8 months** of clinical, virological and serological surveillance after the last vaccination



Concept of protection zone (Article 4.4.6.)

-> Implications for vaccination

- may be established to preserve the animal health status of an animal population in a free country or a free zone
- by preventing the introduction of a pathogenic agent of a specific infection or infestation from neighbouring countries or zones of different animal health status.
- may be established as a temporary measure in response to an increased risk of disease. In such case, it may be maintained up to 24 months.
- can be established within or outside a free zone or within a free country.



Recommendations on surveillance

Involvement of private sector

- General principles of surveillance

The Veterinary Services should implement programmes to raise awareness among farmers and workers,

description of structured system to support surveillance (investigation, sampling, data management...)

- Clinical surveillance: physical examination - provides a high level of confidence of detection of disease - sufficient number - regularly - recorded and quantified.
- Virological and serological surveillance: active programme in representative population of susceptible unvaccinated animals.

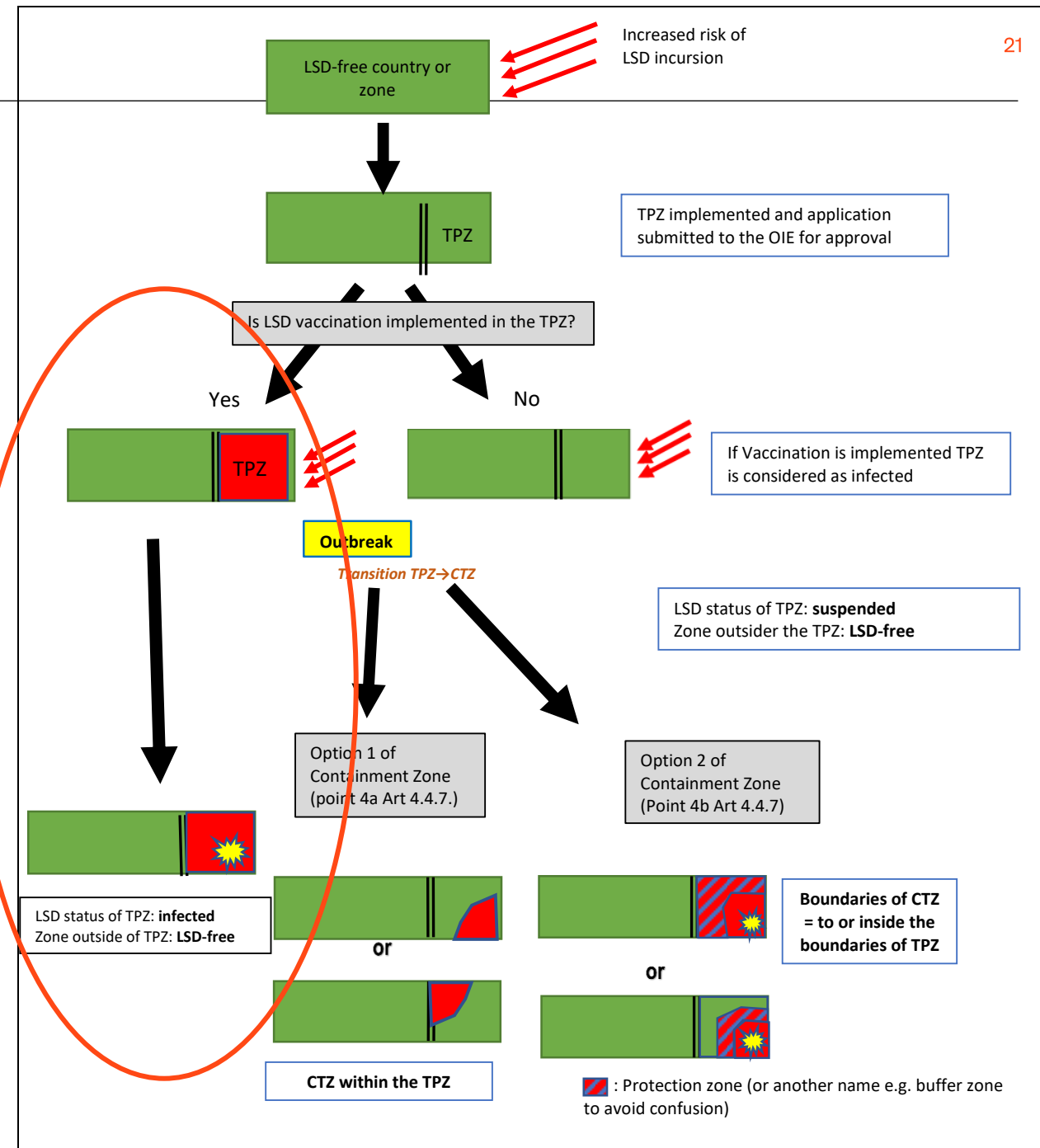
International coordination + use of zoning

- Surveillance in high-risk areas: in free country bordering infected country: at least 20km from the border of infected zone unless barriers. A country or zone free from LSD may be protected from an adjacent infected country or zone by a protection zone.



Scenario

- Country self-declared freedom from LSD but has a border adjacent to an infected area where the risk of LSD incursion is assessed to be high
 - A temporary protection zone may be established where vaccination may be implemented without affecting the status outside the zone
 - Infected within the protection zone
 - Free outside the protection zone
- *Naturally, if no case within protection zone and vaccination not used, considered free still*
- Protection zone should transit to containment zone after 24 months





Recommendations on safe trade for live animals, genetic material, other products of animal origin

Risk analysis

→ **Chapters 2.1 and 2.2**

- **Safe commodities**

Skeletal muscle meat; casings; gelatine and collagen; tallow; hooves and horns.

- **Trade articles**

Live animals, germinal products, milk, B&B meal other than muscle meat and hides are not safe commodities → risk mitigations measures in Chapter 11.9

Thank you

12, rue de Prony, 75017 Paris, France
T. +33 (0)1 44 15 19 49
F. +33 (0)1 42 67 09 87

woah@woah.org
www.woah.org

[Facebook](#)
[Twitter](#)
[Instagram](#)
[LinkedIn](#)
[YouTube](#)
[Flickr](#)



World
Organisation
for Animal
Health

Organisation
mondiale
de la santé
animale

Organización
Mundial
de Sanidad
Animal

