

# WOAH standards on LSD

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**Chng Charmaine**

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Deputy Head of the Science Dept  
WOAH Headquarters

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World  
Organisation  
for Animal  
Health

Organisation  
mondiale  
de la santé  
animale

Organización  
Mundial  
de Sanidad  
Animal





- Framework to facilitate discussions between exporting and importing countries
- The role of WOHAT:
  - Animal health, welfare and zoonosis
  - Standards for trade
    - live animals
    - animal products



WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION



World Organisation for Animal Health  
Founded as OIE



The WOAHA develops and publishes standards related to its mandate:

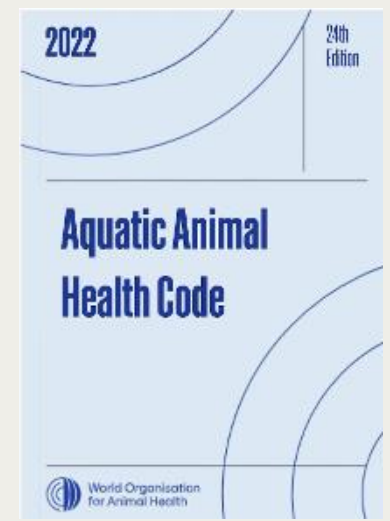
**Codes** – standards for improvement of animal health and welfare and veterinary public health, ensure safe trade

**Manuals** – standards for diagnostic tests and vaccines

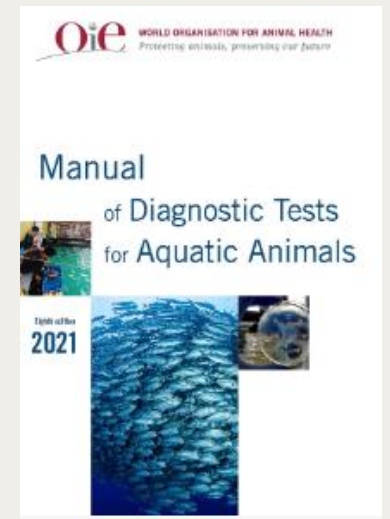
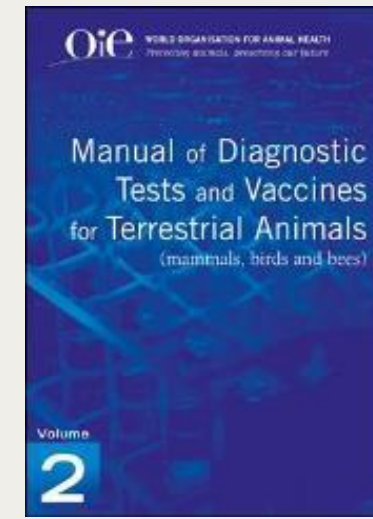
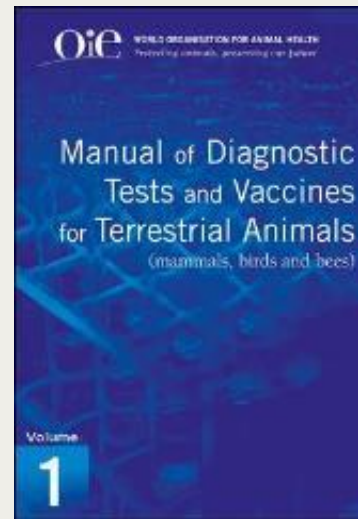
May be found on the WOAHA website:

<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

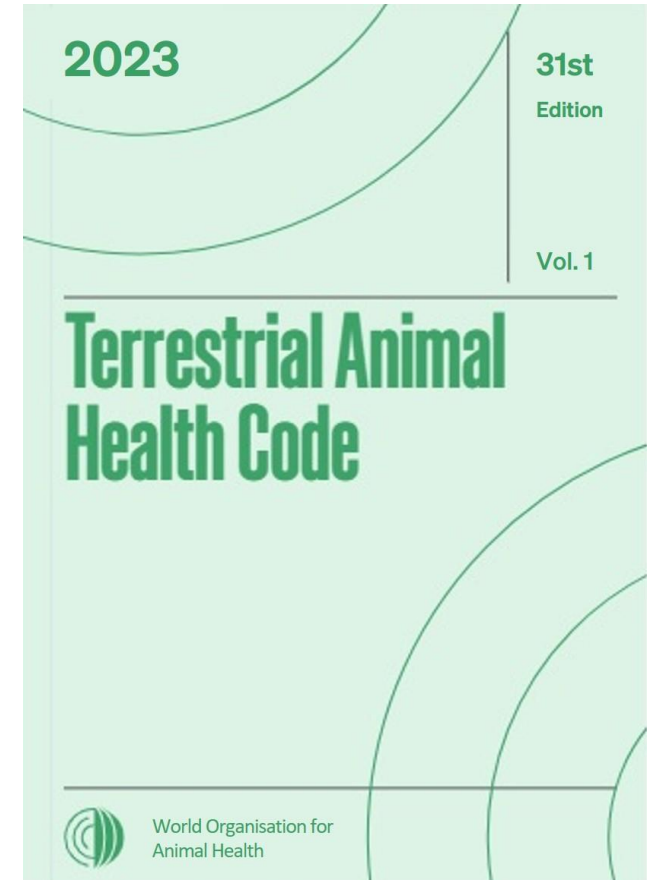


Key role of Delegates to  
consult national  
stakeholders

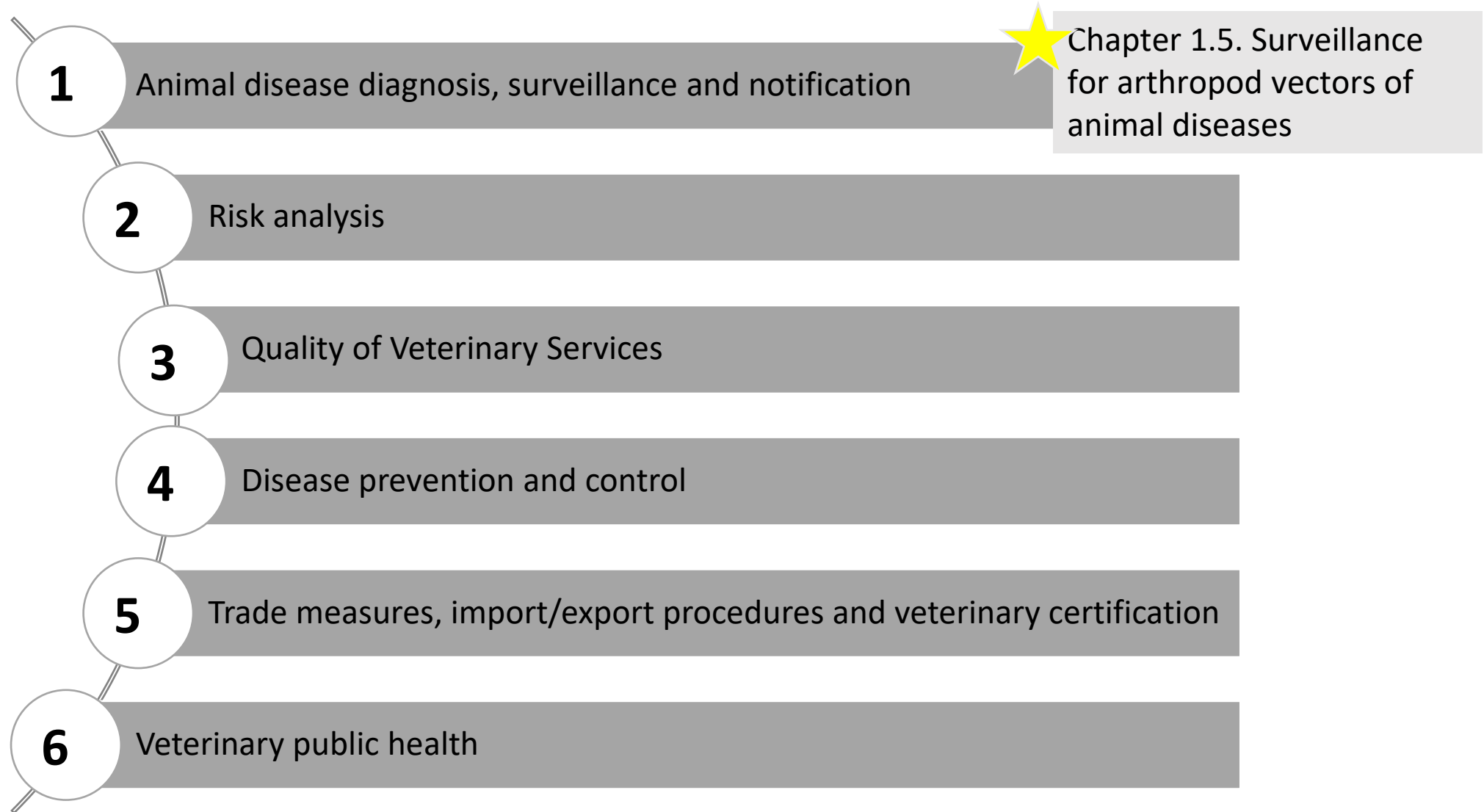
**Adoption by resolution of the World Assembly (183 Members)**



- Establishes standards to improve terrestrial animal health and welfare, and veterinary public health
- Support Members in setting up measures for
  - Early detection
  - Internal reporting
  - Notification
  - Control or eradication of pathogenic agents
  - Prevent spread of pathogenic agents via international trade, while avoiding unjustified sanitary barriers to trade
- Based on most recent scientific and technical information
- 2 Volumes – horizontal (Vol I), disease-specific (Vol II)



# Sections





# Terrestrial Code Chapter 11.9. Infection with LSDv

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

**Adopted 2018**





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

**Vaccination 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 are met

**Importation of vaccinated animals possible in certain conditions**



## Concept of protection zone (Article 4.4.6.)

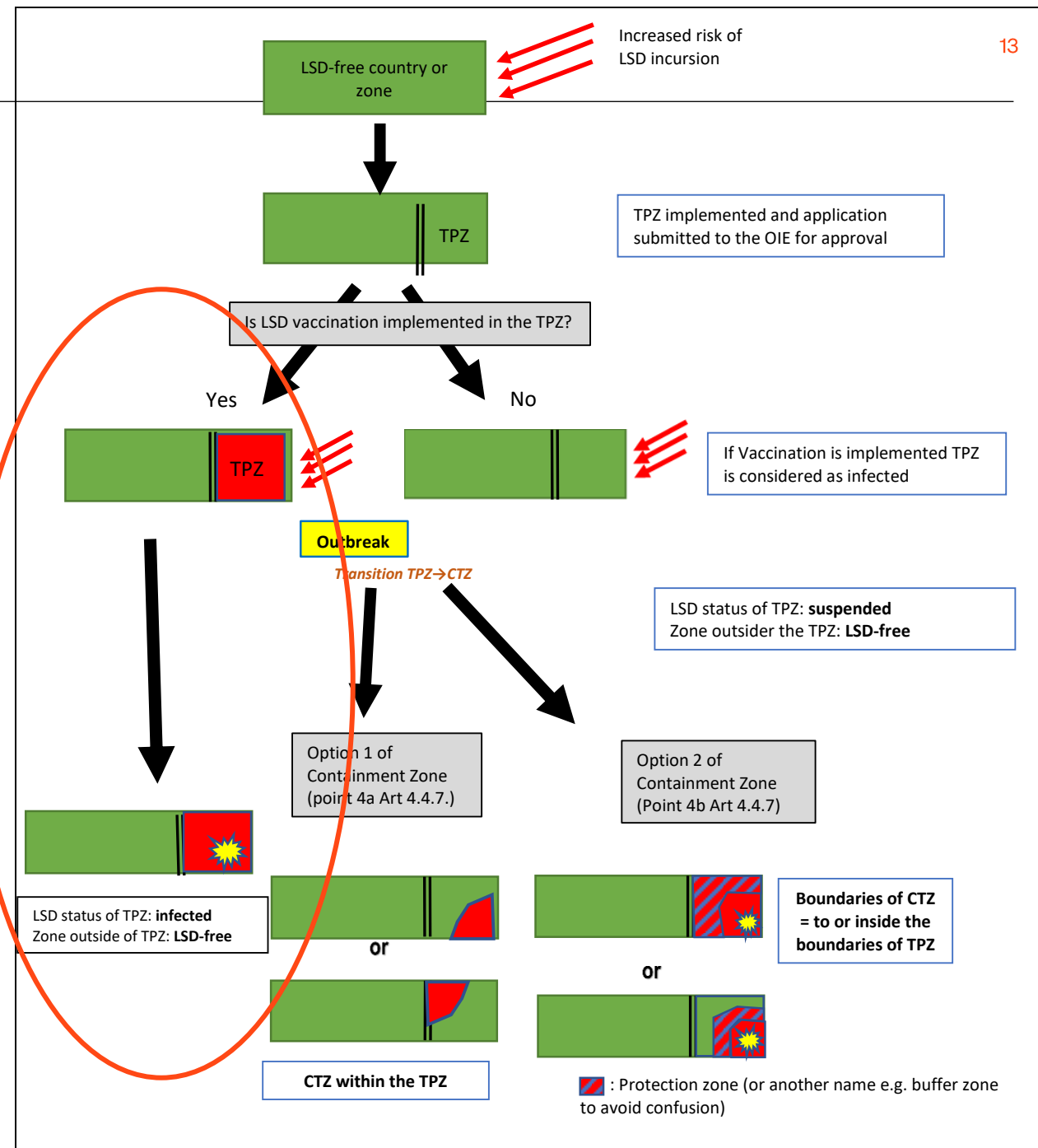
-> Implications for vaccination

- 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.



## 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





## 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



## 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/z bordering infected country/z : 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.



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

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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

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