

WOAH Standards on Surra (*Trypanosoma Evansi*) and Dourine (*Trypanosoma Equiperdum*)

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Organisation
for Animal
Health
Founded as OIE

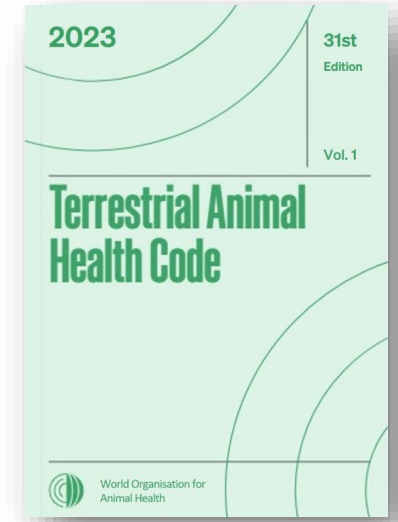
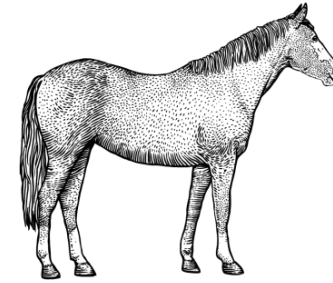
Organisation
mondiale
de la santé
animale
Fondée en tant qu'OIE

Organización
Mundial
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Animal
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Code Chapters on main horse diseases

- 1) Glanders (*Burkholderia mallei*) adopted 2018
- 2) African horse sickness (AHS) for adoption 2024
- 3) Equine Influenza (EI) 2023*
- 4) Equine infectious anaemia (EIA) 2007
- 5) Equine piroplasmiasis (EP) 2023*
- 6) Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis (VEE) 2023-2024



Code Chapter 5.12 Model passport for the international movement of competition horses

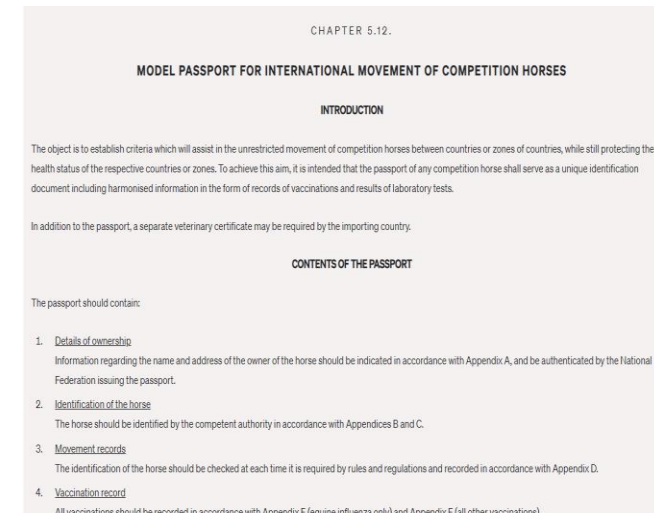
Surra

(*Trypanosoma Evansi*)



Dourine

(*Trypanosoma Equiperdum*)
1968





Currently Under revision:

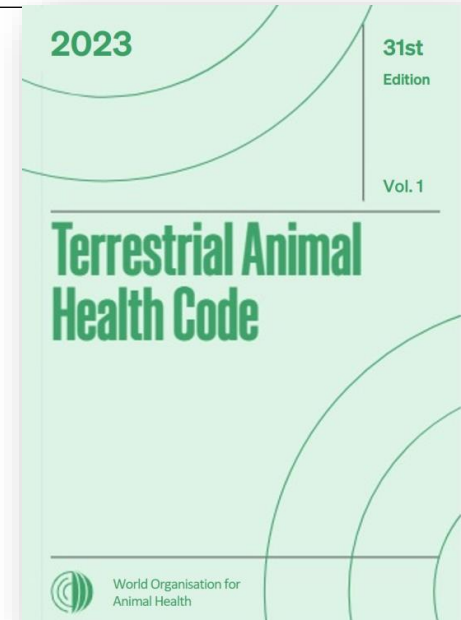
✓ Japanese and Equine Encephalitis (EEE, WEE and VEE),

✓ **Surra***

✓ **Dourine***

✓ Future work: Chapter 5.12. Model passport for international movement of competition horses?

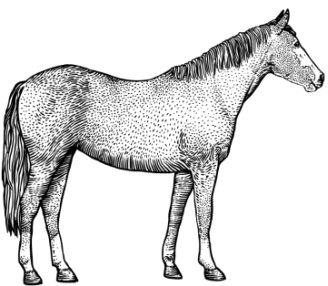
* Chapters with **temporary importation of competition horses**: Equine Piroplasmosis, Equine Influenza, CEM



Recommendations for the temporary importation of horses

If the importation of horses on a temporary basis does not comply with the recommendations in Article 12.6.7., *Veterinary Authorities* of *importing countries* should:

For the purposes of this chapter, a temporary importation refers to the introduction of horses into a country or *zone*, for a defined period of time, not exceeding 90 days, during which the *risk* of transmission of the *infection* is mitigated through specific measures under the supervision of the *Veterinary Authority*. Temporarily imported horses are re-exported at the end of this period. The duration of the temporary importation period and the destination after this period, as well as the conditions required to leave the country or *zone*, should be defined in advance.





Dourine (Infection with *Trypanosoma Equiperdum*)

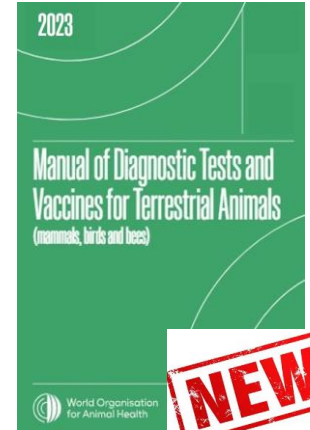
Mainly transmitted directly from animal to animal during coitus.

The disease has a significant socio-economic impact on horse breeding.

Case definition



General principles of surveillance



Surveillance to demonstrate freedom lab capabilities + demographics + combine passive + active surveillance.



For early warning purposes early warning system + awareness campaigns + regular clinical inspections

Recommendations for importation of semen





Dourine (Infection with *Trypanosoma Equiperdum*)



Country or zone free: Notifiability + measures to prevent the introduction of the infection and either:

1. Country **historically free** according to [Art 1.4.6](#) (notifiability and early warning system in years + no cases for the **last 25 years** + **no infection in wildlife**); or
2. Surveillance (**active**) programme for **two years**



Compartments free: bilateral recognition of free compartment as per [Chapters 4.4. and 4.5.](#)

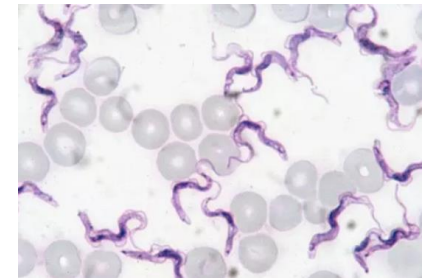
Recommendations for importation of equids: no clinical signs +

- kept since birth or for 6 months in a **free country/ zone/ compartment** **or**
- Subjected to lab test with negative results (**2 antibody tests** interval 30 days)



Recommendations for temporary importation of horses:

Not used for breeding + only **1 test**



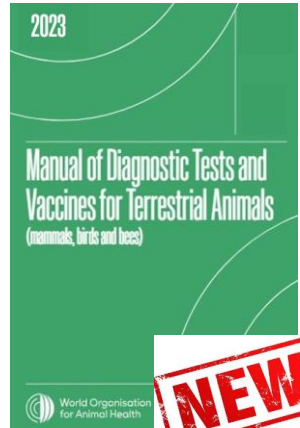


Surra (Infection with *Trypanosoma Evansi*)



It has a significant socio-economic impact on animal production, especially in horses, camels, donkeys, buffaloes and cattle. Affects domestic and wild animals in several countries of **Africa, Middle-East, Asia and South America**. Also occurred in Canary Islands, Spain (2018).

Case definition: Detection of Trypanosomes, nucleid acid or antibodies in a sample of a susceptible animal with clinical signs or epidemiologically linked to a confirmed or suspected case of infection with *T. evansi*

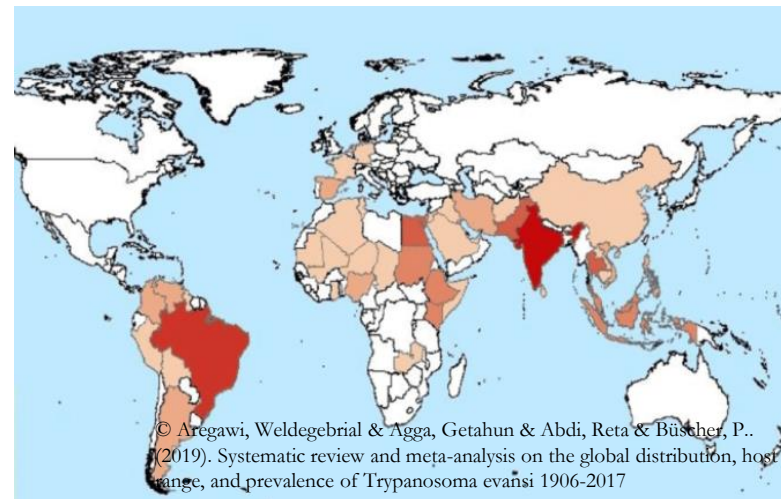


Recommendations for importation of semen



General conditions and methods of surveillance

Surveillance strategies: clinical, pathological, serological, vector surveillance, sentinel animals.





Surra (Infection with *Trypanosoma Evansi*)

Country or zone free: Notifiable for at least the past 2 years + measures to prevent the introduction of the infection (i.e., import of equids) and either:

1. Country historically free according to [Art 1.4.6](#) or
2. Surveillance programme in place for two years



Compartments free: bilateral recognition of a compartment free from infection with *T. equiperdum* should follow the provisions in this chapter and in [Chapters 4.4. and 4.5.](#) + protection against vectors

Recommendations for importation of susceptible animals: no clinical signs the day of shipment +

- kept since birth or for 6 months in a free country/ zone/ compartment) did not transit to through an infected zone or
- Subjected to lab test with negative results (2 antibody tests interval 30 days)

Recommendations for temporary importation of horses: (HHP+ vector protection+ 1 test)



Possibility to submit to WOAAH for publication a **self-declaration** of disease freedom from Surra-Dourine (country/zone)

For more information

www.woah.org/self-declaration

or contact:

self-declaration@woah.org

Recently published self-declarations

Please note that for some self-declarations' pdfs are available only in the original language of submission and for non-active self-declarations the links to the documents have been deactivated. If you wish to select multiple items in the table/dashboard, please click on Ctrl.

More information on Members' historical and current animal health situation will soon be available on [WAHIS](#).

The screenshot shows the WOAH website interface. At the top, there are navigation tabs for 'Animal Diseases', 'Avian Influenza', and 'Call for Experts'. Below the navigation is a search bar and a 'WAHIS' button. The main content area features a large heading 'Self-declared Disease Status' and a sub-heading 'In accordance with the provisions of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code) or the Aquatic Animal Health Code (Aquatic Code), Members may wish to self-declare the freedom of their country, zone or compartment from a disease. A Member wishing to publish its self-declaration for disease-freedom, should provide the relevant documented evidence of compliance with the provisions of the relevant chapters of the Codes.' There is also a small image of a person with a cow in a field.

[View quick data export guide](#)

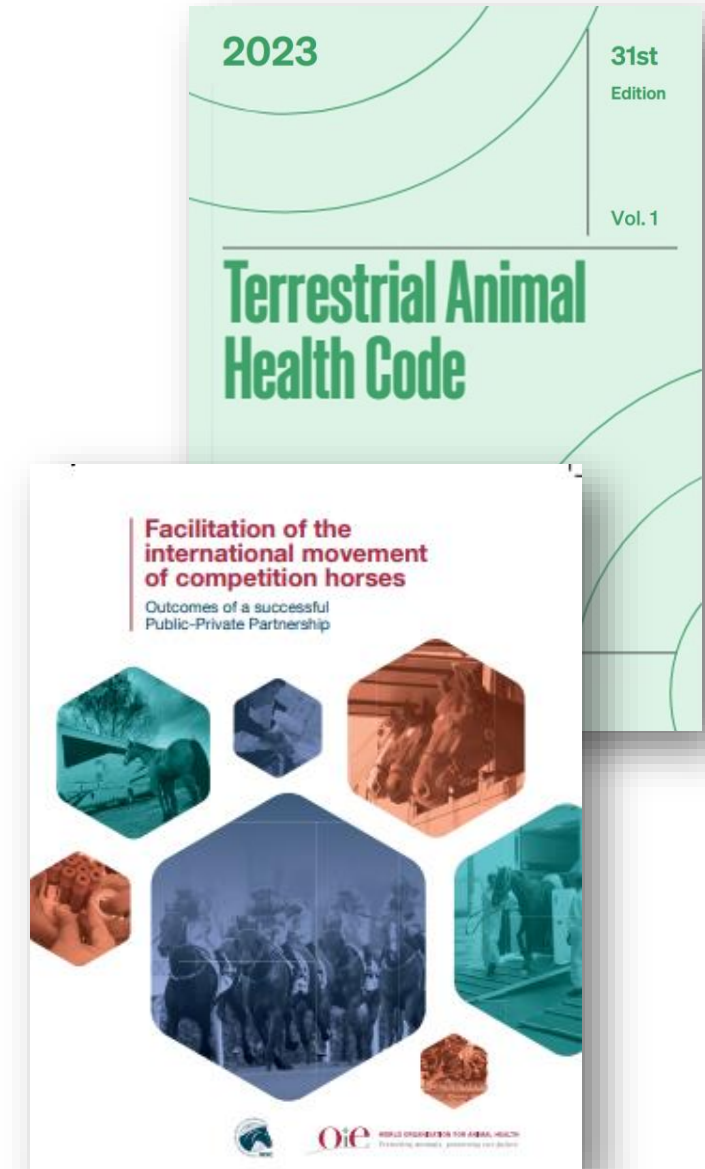


Member	Self-declared freedom from	Category	From	To	Country/zone/compartment	Status	Temporary
Egypt	Burkholderia mallei (Inf. with) (Glanders)	Terrestrial	2020-11-09		Country	Active	No
Kuwait	Burkholderia mallei (Inf. with) (Glanders)	Terrestrial	2020-09-17		Country	Active	No
Mexico	Burkholderia mallei (Inf. with) (Glanders)	Terrestrial	2019-04-23		Country	Active	No
Germany	Burkholderia mallei (Inf. with) (Glanders)	Terrestrial	2015-06-14		Country	Active	No
Lebanon	Burkholderia mallei (Inf. with) (Glanders)	Terrestrial	2012-03-23		Country	Active	No



Follow-up actions

- Increase awareness
- Promote Public-Private Partnerships
- Provide training to different stakeholders
- Advocating for the implementation of...
 - provisions in the newly adopted Code Chapters
 - Harmonisation of the Health Certificate and Sanitary Protocol



Thank you

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