



World
Organisation
for Animal
Health
Founded as OIE

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

Organización
Mundial
de Sanidad
Animal
Fundada como OIE



Laboratory Preparedness to effectively respond to animal health emergencies

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CSIRO Australian Centre for Disease preparedness
(ACDP)

**Sub-Regional Workshop on Emergency Management
14 - 16 August 2024 Bangkok, Thailand**



CSIRO ACDP



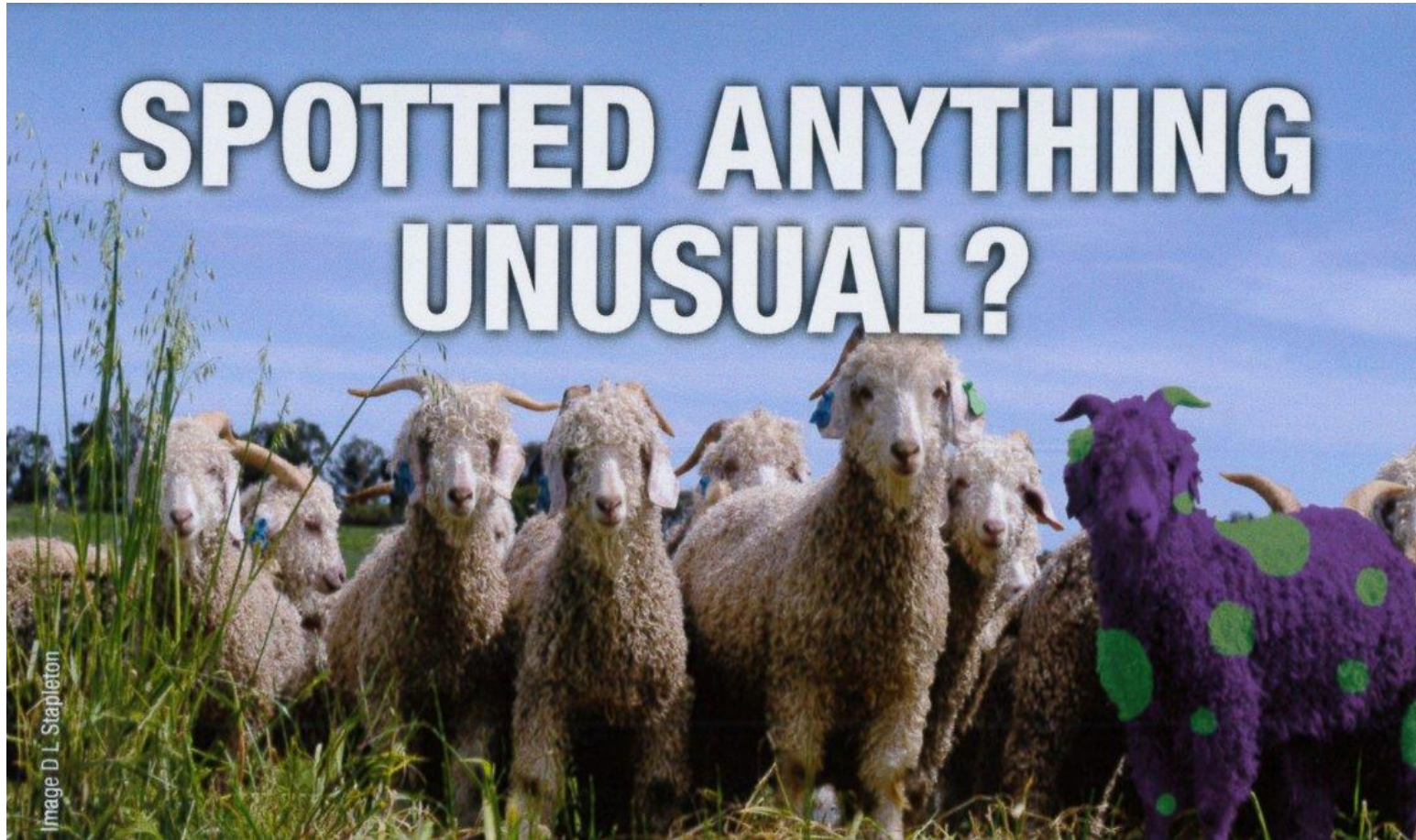
Outline



Australian approach



ACDP Emergency Disease
Response Manual



What do you do ?



EAD Laboratory testing in Australia

- If in doubt, talk to someone
 - District Vet Officer
 - Laboratory
 - Chief Veterinary Officer
 - Exotic disease hotline
 - Wildlife Health Australia



Government of
South Australia



Northern Territory
Government

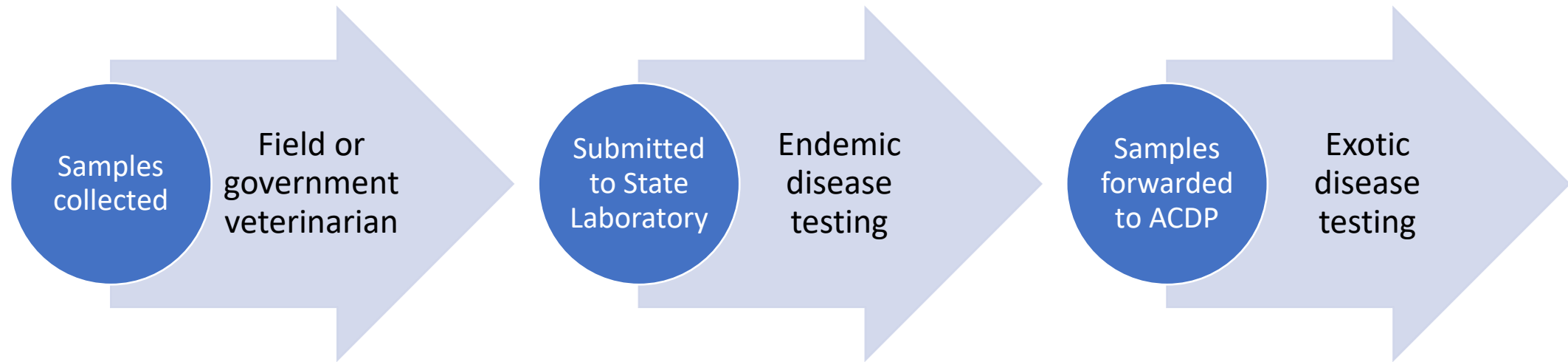


Emergency Animal Disease Watch Hotline - 1800 675 888



Seen something unusual? Notify the District Veterinary Officer

**Emergency Animal Disease
Watch Hotline - 1800 675 888**



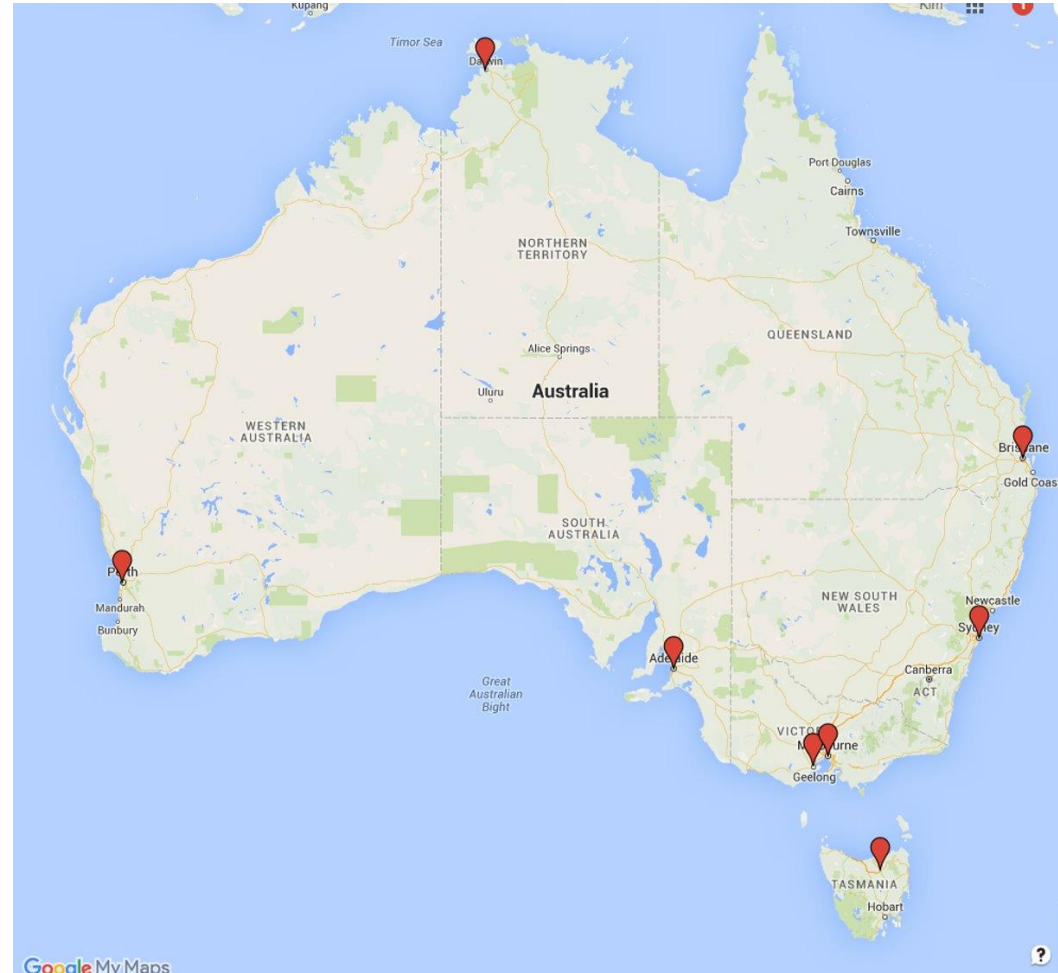


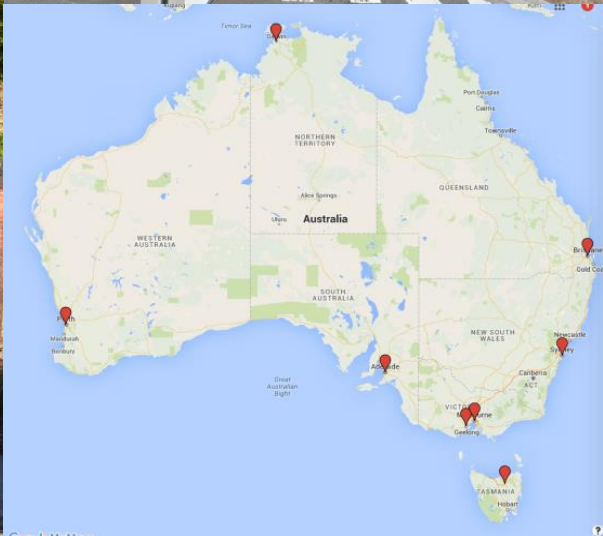
How to manage this in Australia?





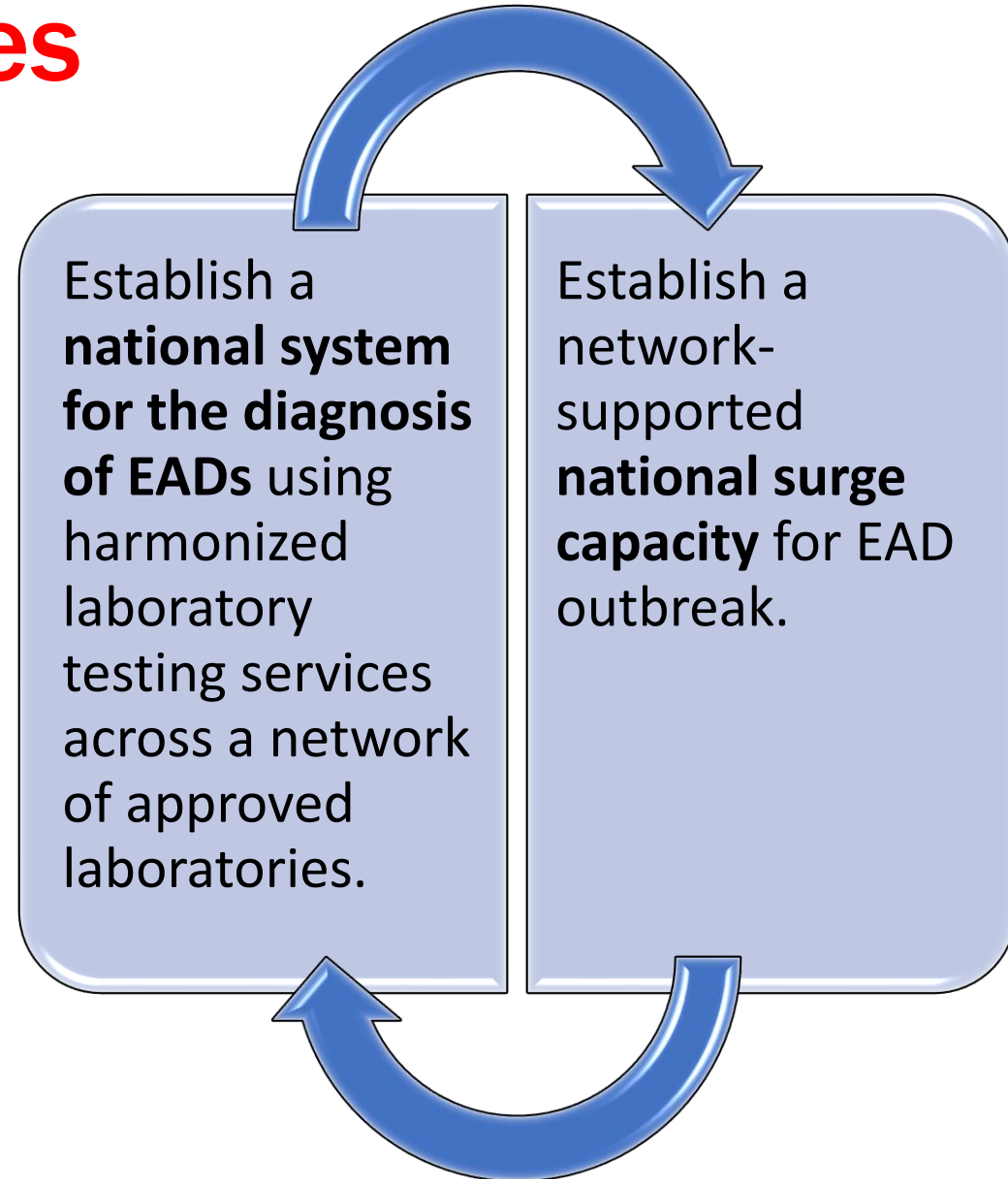
LEADDR: Laboratories for Emergency Animal Disease Diagnosis and Response







LEADDR: Objectives





How does ACDP fit into this laboratory network?



- EAD focus
- High biosecurity facility





Animal Disease Emergencies

ACDP



Animal Disease Emergencies

- a. A serious animal disease emergency, such as an outbreak of FMD, will place heavy demands on the resources of ACDP.
- b. ACDP was built for the purpose of providing diagnostic support in a microbiologically secure environment for the national interest in the eradication of emergency diseases.
- c. The level of laboratory activities to support national disease control will progress through a number of stages as the number of samples submitted for testing increases to a peak.





Emergency Disease Response Manual (EDRM)

Emergency Disease Response Manual

AUSTRALIAN CENTRE FOR DISEASE PREPAREDNESS

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EDRM

- Outline the organisational structure required to meet the demand for technical excellence, quality performance and efficient laboratory output.
- Describes the range of resources that must be provided in the event of responding to an outbreak of an

Emergency Disease Response Manual

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EDRM - Objective

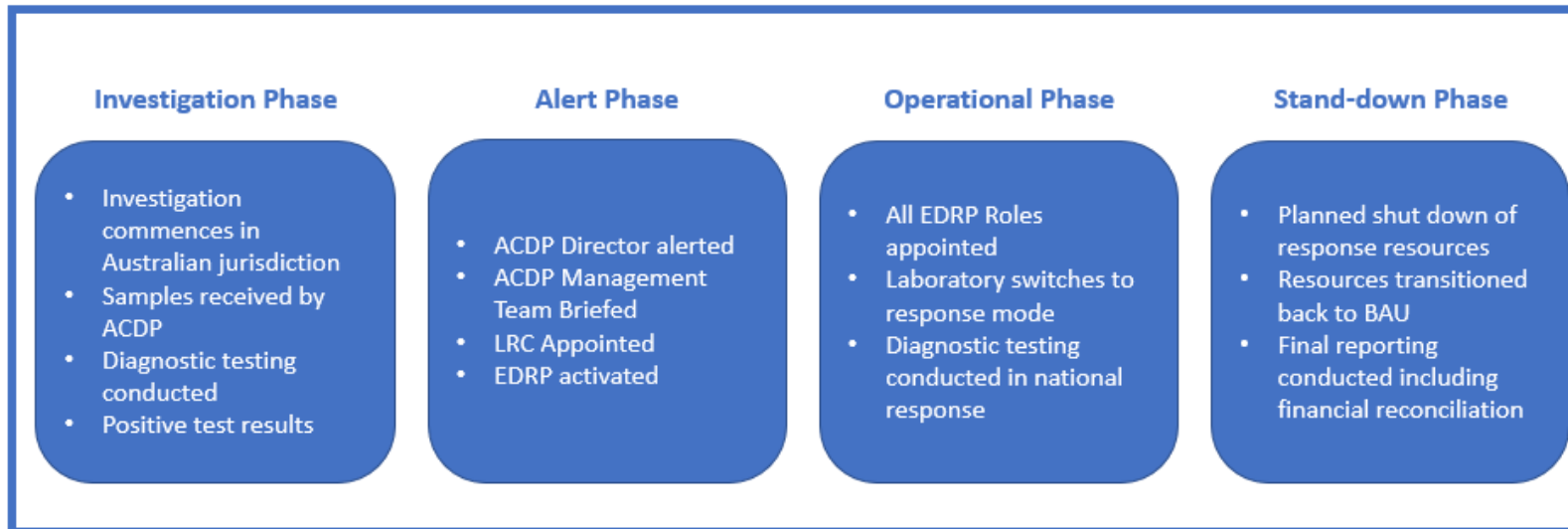
This manual outlines the **procedures and reporting relationships** that have been determined necessary to successfully manage the various tasks and responsibilities that must be met to deal with an animal disease emergency. It is intended for use by CSIRO ACDP management to **guide the laboratory response** and to enable staff to **understand the framework** within which the response will be organised.



EDRM - Summary

- The implementation of the plan consists of three phases: (1) alert phase, (2) operational phase, and (3) stand-down phase. The alert phase is preceded by an investigation stage during which the initial diagnosis is determined.

Figure 1. Response Phases and Key Activities





EDRM - Summary

- The activation of the plan is the responsibility of **ACDP's Director** who will also appoint the **Laboratory Response Coordinator**. It is the Laboratory Response Coordinator's responsibility to implement the plan, together with the assistance of the **Scientific Services, Veterinary Services and Resources Coordinators**.
- Role descriptions and responsibilities are set out in job cards.
- Supervision is structured such that up to five groups or individuals report to one supervisor. This is referred to as the span of control. Research has shown that setting a maximum of five direct reports, in emergency management situations, maintains a supervisor's ability to effectively task, monitor and evaluate performance.



EDRM - Summary

- **The plan will require regular review** to take account of changing circumstances, any structural reorganisation within CSIRO, and in light of reviews following activation of the plan or following planned exercises. The development, implementation, and revision of this plan is the responsibility of the Director, which is delegated to the DSR Research Director
- During an emergency response, **ACDP provides a laboratory coordination role** through the Laboratories for Emergency Animal Disease Diagnostic Response (LEADDR) Coordination Committee. The LEADDR Coordination Committee is comprised of members of each of the jurisdictions animal health laboratories and coordinated by ACDP.



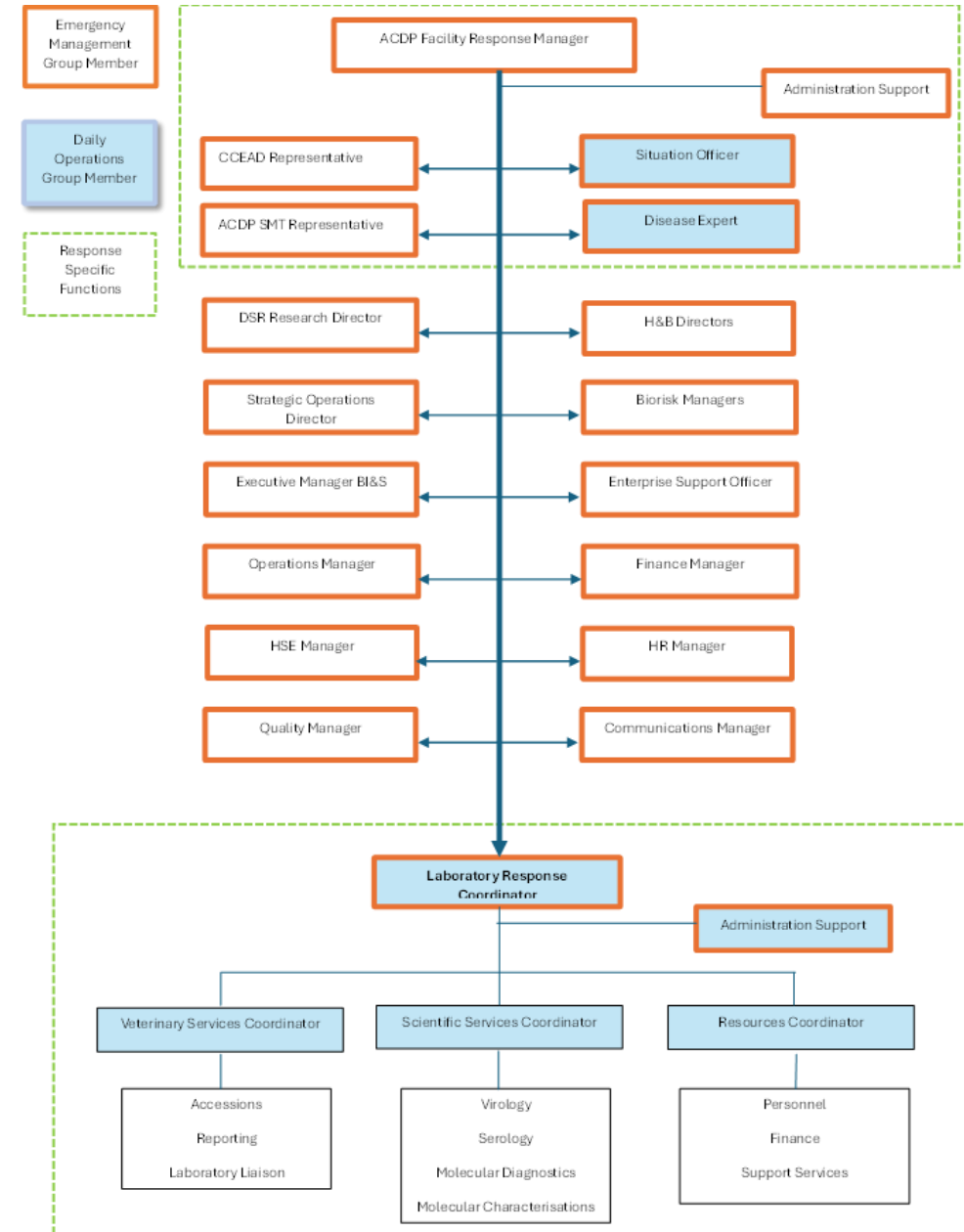
Key Roles in an EAD Emergency



Key Roles

- **Laboratory Response Coordinator**

- The Laboratory Response Coordinator (LRC) will be designated by the Director in the alert phase.
- The LRC will be responsible for the overall coordination of the technical activities of the laboratory
- The main point of contact between the Emergency Management Group (EMG) and the staff actively involved in carrying out the scientific investigations.





Key Roles

- **Section Coordinators**

- **Veterinary Services Coordinator**

- Accessions
 - External liaison
 - Prioritising specimen processing
 - Reporting results

- **Scientific Services Coordinator**

- Quality management of the diagnostic work
 - Coordinate prioritised submissions
 - Ensurance of adherence to SOPs

- **Resources Coordinator**

- Finances
 - Personnel (rostering)
 - IT and records
 - Support services





Role Cards and Checklists - examples

- **ACDP Director/Facility Response Manager**



ACDP Director/Facility Response Manager

Skills

- Well-developed communication and interpersonal skills
- Well-developed leadership skills
- Extensive experience in the diagnosis and control of animal diseases.

Line relationships

- Member of the National CCEAD
- Chair of the ACDP Emergency Management Group

Roles and responsibilities

- Responsible for the overall management of ACDP across all BU's involved.
- Appoints the Laboratory Response Coordinator.
- Approves and authorises implementation of the EDRP.
- Approves requests for additional resources and requests for release of resources.
- Approves release of information such as the Situation Report.
- Approves plan for Stand-down activities.
- Ensures safety and welfare of all personnel.

Checklist for ACDP Director/Facility Response Manager

- Call a meeting of the ACDP MT plus ACDP GL's
- Appoint the Laboratory Response Coordinator (LRC)
- Brief CSIRO ET on the potential response
- Convene the Emergency Management Group (see section 2.4)
- Brief ACDP Staff on the response
- Request a draft Emergency Disease Response Plan using the template in section 10.
- Approve the Emergency Disease Response Plan



Role Cards and Checklists - examples

- **Molecular Diagnostics Unit Leader**



Molecular Diagnostics Unit Leader

Skills

- well-developed communication and interpersonal skills.
- molecular biology qualifications.
- experience in the molecular diagnosis of animal diseases under a quality system.
- experience in the development and validation of molecular tests.

Line relationships

- reports to the Scientific Services Coordinator.
- liaises with unit leaders from the Scientific Services Division.

Roles and responsibilities

- to assist in the initial diagnosis of the pathogen responsible for the emergency disease outbreak.
- to ensure that appropriate molecular diagnostic tests are in use.
- to monitor the performance of the molecular diagnostic tests, and to instigate troubleshooting if a problem arises.
- to oversee molecular diagnostic testing, operating under ACDP's quality assurance system.
- to ensure that molecular diagnostic results are entered into Sample Manager.
- to ensure that molecular diagnostic results are authorised in Sample Manager.

5.3.2 Molecular Diagnostics Unit Checklist

- Assess and communicate human and laboratory resource requirements to the Scientific Services Coordinator
- Ensure staff have read the Section 7 requirements on sample processing and QA.
- Conduct regular audits on laboratory supplies.
- Monitor testing volumes and communicate impact on human resources and HSE.



Role Cards and Checklists - examples

- **Resource Coordinator**



Review section 9 of this manual to ensure familiarity with the arrangements and opportunities to deploy additional staff to the response.

- Email all ACDP staff, requesting help, using voting buttons or form template.
- Determine if staff require the following.
 - (a) a secure induction (and secure clothing)
 - (b) QA induction
 - (c) WHS induction
 - (d) other training requirements, most likely based on how they will be helping.
- Email CSIRO staff from other sites that are deemed to have skills that will be valuable to either assist with the emergency response or to backfill vacated roles within ADCP.
- Do staff in the Supply Unit know how to order items in SAP? If not, then arrange for training.
- Ensure that staff in the Supply Unit have the following (as necessary)
 - (a) Access to credit card/s
 - (b) Knowledge of credit card limits
- For high usage reagents and consumables, get ordering information from the Resources Unit. Forewarn suppliers to ensure that stocks are available. Arrange placement of contingency orders for these high demand consumables.
- Need to determine if one shift per day is adequate at this stage, and if current staff can man the unit. If the answer to either of these questions is no, then the Resources Unit of the Planning Function needs to be engaged.
- Supply rosters to the Situation Officer to include in the EDRP.



Summary



Australian approach



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Thank you

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