RESOLUTIONS
Adopted at the XXIVth Congress
of the International Office of Epizootics
(14th to 19th May, 1956)

ETIOLOGY AND TREATMENT OF BREEDING DISEASES
IN LIVESTOCK OTHER THAN INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The International Office of Epizootics draws the attention of Governments to the fact that infertility in cattle is caused not only by well-known infectious diseases but also by sexual disorders of non infectious origin.

In order to attempt to control infertility in cattle, the International Office of Epizootics recommends:

1) To organize as far as possible a periodical and systematic control of pregnant cows and infertile cows and heifers.

2) To prevent nutritional disorders caused by a deficiency in mineral elements (calcium, phosphorus, etc.) and in oligo-elements, mineral and organic, by means of appropriate preparations. This appears to be indispensable especially in dry years.

3) By organized propaganda to impress on breeders the important part played by feeding and animal husbandry.

SWINE FEVER.

The International Office of Epizootics wishes to draw attention to the advantages presented by the use of sera and vaccines in the prevention of swine fever.

1) The old method of sero-infection involving the simultaneous inoculation of serum and fully active virus must,
from now on, be rejected especially in free or slightly infected countries.

2) *Crystal-violet vaccines* which are properly prepared are effective.

   However,
   
   a) The immunity conferred develops slowly; it is set up only after about three weeks. Resistance is higher if inoculations are repeated after 2 to 3 weeks.
   
   b) This method is applicable in those herds which are healthy and not immediately threatened by infection.

3) Vaccination by means of *lapinized virus* leads to a rapid, solid and durable immunity.

   a) However the vaccine is not completely innocuous. Accidents of vaccination will be considerably reduced by simultaneous inoculation of specific serum in appropriate doses. The addition of serum does not hinder the establishment and the value of the immunity conferred by lapinized virus.

   b) Lapinized virus must not be used in pregnant sows.

   c) In infected environment simultaneous sero-vaccination will be applied only to non-febrile animals.

   d) The utilization of lapinized virus must be subject to the authorization of the official veterinary services and its application must be controlled by the same services.

4) When using any vaccine against swine fever account must be taken of the risks attaching to vaccination of pigs which may be affected with swine erysipelas or which have recently been vaccinated with a live swine erysipelas vaccine.

5) The slaughter and destruction of animals which show clinical symptoms of the disease must be enforced before any other interventions.

6) Police sanitary measures are essential and must not be overlooked in applying any prophylaxis.

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The *International Office of Epizootics* considers it desirable that the potency of serum against swine fever be standardized. The potency of the serum should be such that the
immunizing dose is not greater than 0.5 cc per kilo body weight.

The O.I.E. calls for further research on the nature, pathogenicity, antigenic and immunogenic variations of strains of viruses recovered in different regions, in particular those from the various African territories.

**CHRONIC RESPIRATORY DISEASE OF POULTRY.**

Considering that among the various respiratory diseases affecting poultry, Chronic Respiratory Disease is an infection which is highly invasive and causes heavy losses in the poultry industry; and which moreover, is transmissible through eggs,

the International Office of Epizootics recommends:

1. The inclusion of Chronic Respiratory Disease in the sanitary legislation of all countries.

2. Birds and eggs from infected poultry as well as chicks from hatcheries not declared free from Chronic Respiratory Disease should be prevented from entering in the international trade.

3. Before authorizing the importation of eggs and birds, Governments of importing countries still free from the disease should demand official sanitary certificates from exporting countries.

4. On the appearance of this disease in a country previously free from the disease, the immediate slaughter of all infected and in-contact birds and the incineration of carcasses should be carried out.

5. In a country already infected, eradication including the slaughter and incineration of birds in infected hatcheries specializing in the production of eggs for incubation must be enforced.

6. Strict sanitary supervision should be maintained in all hatcheries in order to eliminate all eggs from non-approved sources.

7. Since Chronic Respiratory Disease can be transmitted in living Newcastle disease vaccines, care should be taken by Governmental Authorities that all such Newcastle disease
vaccines produced in a country, or imported, should be free from Chronic Respiratory Disease. This can be done by special tests on these vaccines or, preferably, by assuring that eggs used in the production of these vaccines originate from Chronic Respiratory Disease-free flocks.

8. Research should be pursued, first, in order to determine the best methods for diagnosis of the disease, and to find the most efficient and economic therapeutic procedures; secondly, in order to increase our knowledge on this subject.

9. The question will remain under study.

DISEASES AND ACCIDENTS IN LIVESTOCK CAUSED BY VARIOUS SUBSTANCES UTILIZED IN AGRICULTURAL PRACTICE.

Considering the increasing importance of certain chemical substances, notably insecticides and selective herbicides in agricultural economy,

and the toxicity generally shown by these substances with respect to human and animal health,

the International Office of Epizooties expresses the wish that in each country and if need be, on an international level, the packaging, purchase, holding and use of these products be regulated.

TRICHINOSIS.

The International Office of Epizootics recommends:

1) The systematic and compulsory examination of meat and pork meat products, of all pigs and all animals which may be hosts to the parasite and are used for consumption;

2) The meat recognized to be infested with trichinae must be, in principle, destroyed;

3) In countries where trichinosis is highly prevalent and where the destruction of animals and infested products would entail considerable economic losses, veterinary authorities may decide on the cases where sterilization by heat or by freezing can be applied.

ECHINOCOCCOSIS.

The International Office of Epizootics considering the results of the enquiry carried out by the Permanent Committee set up during its XXIInd Congress confirms the necessity of
pursuing the epidemiological study of Echinococcosis and investigations for the most effective means to be applied in the struggle against this parasitic disease, one that is dangerous for man and concerning which the economic consequences are represented in many countries by considerable losses (hospital fees, unemployment, decrease in animal production).

Prophylaxis of Echinococcosis which is applicable to the carnivora harbouring the fully grown taenia, and to domestic animals which are carriers of hydatidoma, is essentially of a veterinary nature. A close collaboration is, however, essential on the one hand between the medical authorities and those of the veterinary services on the national level; on the other hand, between the International Office of Epizootics, the International Congresses of Hydatidosis, the World Health Organization, and other interested organizations on the international level.

The International Office of Epizootics recommends:

1) The inclusion of Echinococcosis in the sanitary legislation of countries.

2) The creation of national Committees including veterinary surgeons, physicians, representatives of the Education Board, of the breeding industry, meat trade, press, etc., more especially charged with education, information and propaganda activities.

3) The compulsory notification of cases of hydatidosis in man.

4) The recording in public slaughter-houses and private abattoirs of cases of hydatidosis in animals, together with the establishment of statistics to enable tracing the centres of infection.

5) The veterinary supervision in all slaughter-houses and private abattoirs with prohibition of slaughtering outside such establishments.

6) The search for, and seizure of, infested organs, their sterilization before industrial recovery or their burning or burying under quicklime.

7) Census of dogs; their disinfestation in parasite-affected areas; the use of arecoline hydrobromide is effective, a monthly treatment enabling the elimination of the parasite.
at a stage which does not allow development in the intermediate host. In all the cases, especially when treatment is not so frequent, excrements should be carefully destroyed.

8) Research should be continued with regard to the evolution cycle of the parasite and the various hydatidomas found in slaughtered animals; the apparent resistance of some dogs; the rôle of other domestic carnivora (cats) and wild carnivora in the dissemination of the parasite; the relation between human and dog infestations; investigations for new effective taenicides which would be cheap and easily applicable, as well as that of adjuvant substances capable of attenuating the toxicity, for dogs, of the taenicides in use.