Resolutions
adopted at the XXXth General Conference
of the Committee of the Office International
des Epizooties.

I

Paratuberculosis (Johne’s Disease).

The Office International des Epizooties notes with satisfaction that research is being pursued to improve diagnosis of Paratuberculosis by bacteriological, allergic and serological methods. It is considered that further research of this nature is essential.

Realising that good hygiene and management are of value in the control of Paratuberculosis, it is recommended that further epizootiological studies be encouraged so that even more effective precautions may be formulated.

Because of the limitations of the present tests in diagnosing latent infection, elimination of the disease by the removal of animals which react to the tests should be attempted only in countries where Paratuberculosis is not already widespread.

In other countries, careful consideration should be given to the use of vaccine in infected herds, bearing in mind, however, that vaccination complicates the interpretation of the tuberculin test and that vaccine should only be used in herds free from tuberculosis and protected from re-infection by their location and management under veterinary supervision. This does not limit the successful use of vaccine in sheep.
II. — LISTERIOSIS.

The Office International des Epizooties,

*Considering* the increasing number of cases of Listeriosis reported in different species of animals in all parts of the world,

*Noting* that there are many points not yet known concerning:

— epizootiology,
— methods of diagnosis (clinical, anatomo-pathological, histo-pathological, serological and bacteriological),
— treatment,
— prophylaxis,

*Directs the attention* of the Veterinary Services to the interest from the research work on this zoonosis which, while only appearing to be of limited economic importance at present, is a problem of public health for many countries.

III. — THEILERIASIS (GONDERIOSES).

The Office International des Epizooties,

*Considering* that the diseases described as Theileriasis and Gonderiosis have an extensive geographical distribution, that these diseases are still limiting factors for the introduction of animals for cattle improvement, that, in spite of the knowledge which has been obtained on the biology of the parasites of the genera *Theileria* and *Gonderia*, there are still several points to be elucidated especially on the susceptibility of the different species and breeds of animals, the virulence of the parasites, the vectors and the species or varieties of the parasites found in different countries throughout the world;

*Believes* that there is still some confusion on the nomenclature of these parasites.
Considering, that the combined treatment, using products such as acaprine, chlor-tetracycline, ascorbic acid, etc... has given quite good results in the hands of several experimenters;

Believes, however, that there is as yet no specific treatment of Gonderiosis (= Theileriasis) caused by T. dispar (= G. annulata) in the bovine;

Holds that satisfactory experimental treatment of Theileriasis caused by T. parva by endochin, reported by the research workers of the Onderstepoort laboratories, should be extensively studied;

Recommends that the control of the tick vectors should be increased wherever these ectoparasites exist; that intensive and methodical studies in the specialised laboratories should be encouraged to clarify the different obscure points mentioned above and to find a method of more easily preserving strains to ensure premunition.

IV. — Infectious Pneumonias of Pigs.

The Office International des Epizooties,

Considering the great importance of the economic effects of infectious pneumonias in pigs,

Recommends that the research work already begun in different countries should be continued and increased with special reference to:

— Etiology,
— Epizootiology,
— Diagnostic techniques,
— Methods of treatment,
— Possibilities of prevention of this group of infections.

In connection with the last point, in countries where it can be carried out, the O.I.E. suggests the establishment under official control of herds of pigs free from disease.
V. — Fascioliasis of Cattle and Sheep.

Concerning the control of bovine and ovine Fascioliasis, the Office International des Epizooties recommends:

1. Carrying out a group of control measures consisting especially of control of pastures in accordance with the particular conditions of the farms and the regions (seasonal change of pastures, maintenance of livestock on dry pastures); attention to drainage; planting of poplars which absorb excess humidity from the soil; general measures against helminthiasis;

2. Carrying out prophylaxis against the helminth infestation in cattle and sheep at the most appropriate time for each region, taking into account the husbandry and the climatic conditions and the epizootiological situation. Compulsory treatment should be carried out at any time of the year when the disease appears. For treatment of sheep, carbon tetrachloride should be given by mouth or directly into the rumen. In regions where intoxication occurs in sheep following administration of carbon tetrachloride through the digestive tract, it should be injected, subcutaneously or intramuscularly in larger doses. To increase the efficacy of its action against young forms of Fasciola, carbon tetrachloride should be injected intramuscularly and, simultaneously, hexachlorethane should be given by mouth, especially in sheep suffering from acute Fasciolasis.

For the treatment of cattle, hexachlorethane should be administered by mouth or carbon tetrachloride in an oily suspension should be injected, intramuscularly. The anthelmintics mentioned above will not prove to be 100 percent effective in some regions and at certain times of the year because the particular type of feeding of the cattle gives rise to undesirable secondary effects.

The action of effective new anthelmintics (hexachlorophene, trichlormethyl benzol) should be confirmed by extensive trials in sheep, cattle and buffaloes, in accordance with the particular conditions of the region and the season of the year: the products should be given either separately or incorporated in the food.

3. Research should be carried out in each country on the epizootiological particulars of Fascioliasis, associated with
the biology of the *Fasciola* and the ecology of the snails, as well as on new methods and on improving present methods for the control of Fascioliasis. These researches should be concerned especially with the chemotherapy of ovine and bovine Fascioliasis, particularly for the disease caused by young immature flukes, testing new anthelmintics, studying prophylaxis of Fascioliasis on pastures and the influence of different husbandry methods on the infestation; biological methods for controlling snails; testing of new mollusicides in the field; improving diagnostic methods of Fascioliasis.

4. It is emphasised that there should be contact between the Veterinary Authorities and the Medical Authorities in their countries to organise mutual exchange of information.

In addition, the O.I.E. recommends the establishment of a Permanent Commission of the O.I.E. on the Helminthiases.

**VI. — Control of Arthropods Vectors of the Agents of Infectious Diseases.**

The Office International des Epizooties recommends that:

Notwithstanding the research work which has been carried out on the biology of arthropod vectors of diseases, intensive biological study should be pursued on the most effective control methods,

and notes that there is need for more effective and safer insecticides.

**VII. — Role of Salmonelloses in Public Health.**

1. The problem of the Salmonelloses was again discussed at the XXXth General Conference of the Office International des Epizooties. The importance of Salmonellosis as a zoonosis has increased during recent years.

The O.I.E. draws attention to the Resolutions already adopted in 1950 and in 1957.

2. Salmonellosis is a true zoonosis. Foods of animal origin are the most important source of infection for human beings. Particular attention must also be paid to infections from
human excretors of *Salmonella*, transmitted to other human beings by food for human consumption.

3. The O.I.E. draws attention not only to food for livestock of animal origin but also to commercial foods for livestock of vegetable origin because they are recognised as sources of *Salmonella*.

4. The O.I.E. draws attention to the fact that the food intoxications by *Salmonella* is a complex problem. Slaughterhouse hygiene and the hygienic handling of foods of animal origin, as well as their preparation, storage, transportation and sale should be considered as essential factors in the control of the Salmonelloses. In particular, measures should be taken for the installation and maintenance of refrigeration. This should be uninterrupted in order to prevent any multiplication of *Salmonella* in the food products.

5. In the control of the Salmonelloses, the O.I.E. draws particular attention to the problem of water and sewage in connection with the epidemiology of this infection.

The Office International des Epizooties recommends that:

6. there should be in each country a sufficient number of laboratories for the isolation of *Salmonella* from material of animal origin: in each country, also, a central laboratory should carry out research work in the field of the Salmonelloses,

7. systematic research should be continued on latent infections of *Salmonella* in slaughter animals and on the epidemiology of this infection,

8. in order to control the Salmonelloses and particularly when infections arise from food, there should be intensive collaboration between veterinarians and medical personnel, for exchange of established statistics and the results of research,

9. because of the international importance of this infection for human beings and animals, a Permanent Joint Commission should be established between the O.I.E., W.H.O. and F.A.O. to deal with the Salmonelloses.