Resolutions
adopted by the XXXVth General Conference
of the Committee of the Office International
des Epizooties
Paris, 22-27 May 1967

I
NORMALISATION OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE
IN ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS
AND INTERNATIONAL ZOO-SANITARY REGULATION

The Committee of the O.I.E. confirms the Resolution adopted on Item I of the Agenda by the XXXIVth General Conference in May 1966.

The Committee requests the Bureau of the O.I.E. Permanent Commission for the study of Zoo-sanitary Regulations and the Direction of the O.I.E. to kindly revise Volumes I and II and the patterns of Certificates in Volume III in accordance with the discussions at the XXXVth General Conference.

The Committee also requests that the articles so revised and amended be sent before the 1st of November 1967 to all Delegates of Member-countries — who will have to send their observations to the Direction of the O.I.E. before the 1st of February 1968 — and that the three Volumes so amended be communicated at the same time to appropriate International Organisations.

Following the procedure, the amendments considered necessary by the Bureau of the Commission and the Direction of O.I.E. will be inserted into the three Volumes; and these amended drafts will be communicated before the 1st of April 1968 to all Delegates of Member-countries and submitted for the final approval of the XXXVIth General Conference of O.I.E. in 1968.

II
EPIZOOTIOLOGY, DIAGNOSIS AND CONTROL
OF THE LEPTOSPIROSES OF CATTLE, SHEEP AND PIGS

1. While Leptospirosis infection is widespread throughout the world, it seems that except in some areas and in regard to certain serotypes, Leptospirosis as a clinical disease is of minor importance.
Meanwhile economic repercussions of the disease are of major importance, because, in the absence of practical bacteriological or serologic diagnostic criteria, the international exchanges would be considerably limited by the use of those presently recognized.

2. The number of serotypes is increasing, — more than 80 in 1965, distributed in 14 groups, — the use of which enables diagnostic procedures to be undertaken throughout the world.

3. The prevention of Leptospirosis is based on the elimination of reservoirs (muridae, hedgehogs, infected pigs...) and on the adequate treatment of water which has been used in abattoirs.

4. Among the large animals only elevated titres (higher than $1/1000$ $++$) are indicative of a recently contracted infection. Falling titres on repeated examinations are suggestive of remission of the disease. If the titre falls below $1/400$ and persists at this level, it does not necessarily indicate Leptospirosis.

5. Prophylactic vaccination of large domestic animals in infected environments (e.g. maintained in infected herds, wet pastures, etc.) is recommended.

6. It is recommended that studies should be carried out to establish the demonstrative rate of agglutinines for identifying the animals excreting leptospirae and that studies of Leptospirosis in small ruminants as well as the rôle of certain natural reservoirs and the various ecological conditions should be undertaken in specialised Laboratories.

III

EPIZOOTIOLOGY, DIAGNOSIS AND CONTROL OF BOVINE LEUCOSIS

Leucosis is the most common type of tumour in cattle and causes considerable economical losses in some areas of Europe and North America.

The O.I.E. has in 1964 pointed out the importance of performing research work on the aetiology and epidemiology of this disease and wishes once more to stress the importance of preventing further spread of the disease which seems to occur chiefly by the movement of affected breeding animals.
In order to prevent further spread of the disease it is recommended that:

— All countries and especially those which export cattle for breeding provide diagnostic laboratory facilities to perform hematological control of cattle. This method is at the moment the only satisfactory diagnostic procedure.

— The basis of the evaluation is the determination of the lymphocyte concentration in the circulating blood. It is necessary to determine the upper limits of the normal lymphocyte concentration in healthy animals for specific breeds, ages and regions.

— Any evidence of the presence of leukotic tumours should be carefully assessed and established by blood examination of all animals over 2 years of age in the herd. The examination of a single animal may be misleading.

IV

EPIDEMIO-EPIZOOTIOLOGY AND CONTROL OF THE SALMONELLOSES OF CATTLE, EQUINE ANIMALS AND PIGS

1. It is desirable that there should be closer cooperation and even coordination of effort on the problem of Salmonella control between International Organisations, such as W.H.O., F.A.O., O.I.E., Euratom, World Association of Veterinary Food Hygienists (W.A.V.F.H.), and other interested Organisations.

2. The O.I.E. proposes that a distinction should be made between those Salmonella serotypes responsible for clinical disease in farm livestock and those serotypes which give rise mainly to latent infection.

3. Investigations should continue on the development of effective vaccines to protect livestock against those Salmonella infections causing clinical disease. The protective value of Salmonella vaccines as developed and used in Great Britain and South Africa should be carefully assessed. Controlled field trials should be proceeded in countries where those have not already been carried out.

4. The study of methods by which those diseases can be controlled by other means, for example, by the detection, control and elimination of carrier animals, should also be pursued.
5. Checks of imported feeding stuffs or the ingredients of animal feeding stuffs especially of animal origin should be made at the point of entry for their hygienic standard. Similar checks should be made of animal feeds prepared from home produced materials.

6. New techniques for the decontamination of food and food-stuffs are now developing, including irradiation, which may be of great value in preventing farm livestock from acquiring latent Salmonella infections which may be of public health importance. Member-countries of O.I.E. should be encouraged to undertake studies in this field.

7. Standardisation is required of sampling and bacteriological techniques. Collaborative studies in this field by Member-countries should be encouraged by the O.I.E.

8. More attention needs to be given to the hygiene during slaughter, processing, storage, transporting and marketing of meat and meat products.

9. There is a need for an international reporting system which should be coordinated by O.I.E.