RESOLUTION No. XI

Mycoplasma infections in cattle, sheep and goats: methods for diagnosis and prophylaxis

CONSIDERING

That certain mycoplasmoses of cattle, sheep and goats have considerable world-wide socio-economic importance, particularly contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, contagious caprine pleuropneumonia and agalactia occurring in sheep, goats and cattle

That these mycoplasmoses cannot be identified and controlled except by well organised epidemiological surveillance networks

That microbiological diagnosis of mycoplasmoses is difficult, requiring specialised laboratories

The introduction of simple and efficient diagnostic tests depends to a large extent on new technological developments

The extent of diagnostic and surveillance activities varies considerably among OIE Member Countries

The problems inherent in the quality of locally-produced vaccines

The work conducted on contagious bovine pleuropneumonia by the Foot and Mouth Disease and Other Epizootics Commission

THE COMMITTEE

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. The Foot and Mouth Disease and Other Epizootics Commission make proposals to:
   a) ascertain the current epidemiological status of contagious caprine pleuropneumonia and related infections;
   b) define the mycoplasmal mastitis complex of small ruminants and cattle.

2. Member Countries set up as soon as possible surveillance systems, specialised laboratories, and a national reference laboratory for mycoplasmosis.

3. Diagnosis of mycoplasmoses should be improved by:
   a) recommending and harmonising reliable techniques and reagents;
b) organising training courses at the regional level;

c) promoting cooperation between institutions, particularly among countries with differing degrees of development.

4. Governments of Member Countries give priority to research on the development of simple and efficient diagnostic methods, and promote the coordination of this research on an international scale.

5. Mycoplasmal vaccines should be properly produced and controlled in officially designated centres, and efforts for improvements should be made.

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(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 20 May 1994)