

# Need more information?

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4. OIE, Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy, Chapter 11.6, *Terrestrial Animal Health Code, 2009* [http://www.oie.int/eng/normes/mcode/en\\_chapitre\\_1.11.6.htm](http://www.oie.int/eng/normes/mcode/en_chapitre_1.11.6.htm)
5. OIE, Official 'disease-free' recognition procedures, *Terrestrial Code* [http://www.oie.int/eng/info/en\\_procedures.htm](http://www.oie.int/eng/info/en_procedures.htm)
6. WHO Fact Sheet <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs113/en/>

## Key Facts

- BSE was first recognised and defined in the United Kingdom (UK) in November 1986. From 1987 to 2007, the UK has reported more than 180,000 cases of BSE accounting for 97% of all cases reported throughout the world.
- Canada reported its first case of BSE in May, 2003 in an 8 year old beef cow detected as part of Canada's ongoing BSE surveillance program.
- The first case of BSE in the United States was reported in December, 2003. The disease was identified in an adult dairy cow (Holstein breed) from the State of Washington.
- The occurrence of the first case of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) in a goat in France was confirmed on 28 January 2005.
- No meetings other case in goats was reported since.
- WHO hosts numerous scientific conferences focussing on the review of possible human public health implications of animal TSEs, with special emphasis on BSE and the evolving state of knowledge on these diseases.
- Since 1987 25 countries in N. America, Europe and Asia have reported cases of BSE to the OIE.
- The implementation of appropriate control measures resulted in the decline of BSE worldwide from 37,000 cases in 1992 to fewer than 300 in 2006.

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# Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE)

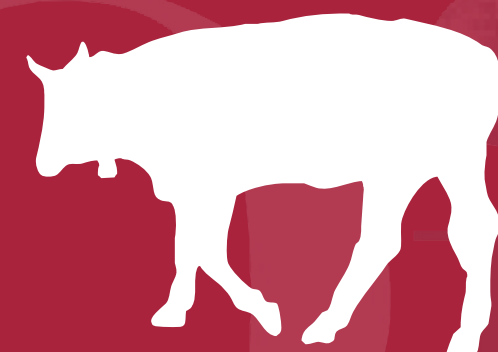
## What is Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE)?

**BSE** is a progressive, fatal disease of the nervous system of cattle. The disease has a long incubation period (average of four to five years) and there is currently no treatment or vaccine for the disease.

BSE is one of a group of diseases known as transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (TSE). Other TSEs include scrapie in sheep, chronic wasting disease (CWD) in deer and elk, and Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease in humans. A neurological disease in cats has been linked to BSE.

BSE, like other TSEs, is characterized by the presence of an abnormal infectious protein called a prion in nervous tissue. The subsequent spongy degeneration of the brain results in severe and fatal neurological signs and symptoms.

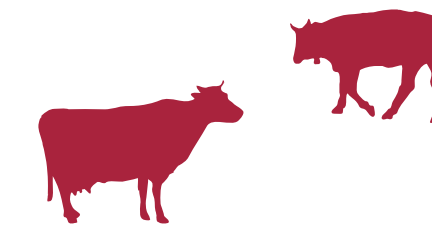
BSE is a disease listed in the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) *Terrestrial Animal Health Code, 2009*, (Chapter 1.2, Article 1.2.3) and must be reported to the OIE (Chapter 1.1 – Notification of Diseases and Epidemiological Information). BSE is a disease for which the OIE established official recognition of the sanitary status countries and zones.







# Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE)



## Where is the disease found?

BSE was first diagnosed in cattle in the United Kingdom (UK) in 1986. The disease then occurred in Europe, Asia, the Middle East (Israel) and North America.

## How is the disease transmitted and spread?

Scientists believe that the spread of this disease in cattle is caused by feeding rendered material from infected cattle or sheep back to other cattle. The prion is resistant to commercial inactivation procedures such as heat, which means that it may not be completely destroyed in the rendering process. The incidence of BSE is much greater for dairy than beef, since dairy herds are more often fed concentrate rations that can contain meat-and-bone meal.

## What is the public health risk associated with this disease?

There are indications that variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (vCJD) in humans could be caused by the consumption of beef products contaminated by infected nervous tissue or medical devices manufactured from infected animal tissues.

The risk linked with consumption is addressed by the requirement for routine removal of all visible nervous and lymphatic tissue (Specified Risk Materials (SRM) from carcasses during the processing of cattle as well as the removal of any suspect animals from the human food chain.

Appropriate handling of nervous and lymphatic tissue tissues from BSE-suspect animals in abattoirs and laboratories is indicated to avoid accidental exposure (ocular or oronasal). Milk and milk products are considered safe. The production of human and veterinary pharmaceutical products, medical devices or cosmetics should adhere to strict requirements.

## What are the clinical signs of the disease?

Since the average time between an animal's infection with the prion and the onset of clinical signs normally ranges from four to five years, clinical signs of BSE are found in adult animals. Symptoms may last for a period of two to six months before the animal dies.

Animals with BSE may demonstrate some of the following symptoms:

- nervous or aggressive behaviour;
- depression;
- hypersensitive to sound and touch, twitching, tremors;
- abnormal posture;
- lack of co-ordination and difficulty in rising from a lying position;
- weight loss, or;
- decreased milk production.

More detailed information is available in the OIE Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy Technical Disease Card.

[http://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/Factsheets/pdfs/bovine\\_spongiform\\_encephalopathy.pdf](http://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/Factsheets/pdfs/bovine_spongiform_encephalopathy.pdf)

## How is the disease diagnosed?

BSE may be suspected based on clinical signs. Diagnosis can only be confirmed by microscopic examination of brain tissues taken on the dead animal. (Chapter 2.4.6, *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals*, 2008).

## What is being done to prevent or control this disease?

An effective strategy for preventing the introduction or dealing with occurrences of BSE includes:

- targeted surveillance of occurrences of clinical neurological disease;
- screening tests at routine slaughter;
- transparency in reporting findings of BSE;
- safeguards on importation of live ruminant species and their products, in accordance with the *OIE Terrestrial Code* ;
- removal of specified risk material (SRM) (brain, spinal column) during slaughter and processing of carcasses;
- prohibit the inclusion of SRM in animal

- feeds, thus removing potentially contaminated material from the food chain;
- humane destruction of all suspected and susceptible animals exposed to contaminated feed (cohorts) (See Guidelines for the killing of animals for disease control purposes, Chapter 7.6, *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*, 2009);
- appropriate disposal of carcasses and all animal products (Guidelines for the disposal of dead animals, Chapter 4.12, *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*, 2009);
- livestock identification to enable effective surveillance and tracing of suspected livestock;

## Disease-free Status

BSE is a disease for which the OIE established official recognition of the sanitary status of countries and zones. The OIE has defined a transparent, science-based and impartial procedure

for the recognition of BSE disease status of Member Countries and Territories in their entirety or defined zones. Categories for BSE disease status include:

- negligible risk
- controlled risk
- undetermined risk

Details on the OIE process for recognition of a country's BSE disease status can be found at:

OIE official 'disease-free' recognition procedures, *Terrestrial Code* ([http://www.oie.int/eng/info/en\\_procedures.htm](http://www.oie.int/eng/info/en_procedures.htm))

Surveillance for BSE, Chapter 11.6, Article 11.6.20, *OIE Terrestrial Code* 2009 <http://www.oie.int/eng/normes/mcode/>

