

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE

Terrestrial Animals

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INTRODUCTION

This procedure is aimed at helping Member Countries better fulfil their obligations arising from the revised terms of Article 1.1.3. of Chapter 1.1. entitled “Notification of diseases, infections and infestations and provision of epidemiological information”, of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* adopted in May 2015, relating to regular reporting on the absence or presence of OIE-listed diseases, infections or infestations and in particular point 3 of the said article stating what the Veterinary Authority shall, under the responsibility of the Delegate, send to the Headquarters: “six-monthly reports on the absence or presence, and evolution of listed diseases, infections or infestations and information of epidemiological significance to other Member Countries”.

So as to provide the information in a timely and efficient manner, Member Countries are encouraged **to use the WAHIS online notification application** (<https://www.oie.int/wahis/>) and are asked to use the paper forms only if they have real difficulties in accessing WAHIS due to recurrent internet connection problems.

The six-monthly report is in two parts:

- Part 1 is for qualitative information to indicate the occurrence code (presence or absence) of each OIE-listed terrestrial animal disease, infection or infestation in your country during the reporting period and the preventive and control measures applied;
- Part 2 is for quantitative information of any OIE-listed terrestrial animal diseases, infections or infestations present in your country during the reporting period.

Four template forms are provided to notify the presence of an OIE-listed disease, infection or infestation. This design offers Member Countries more flexibility in providing information on OIE-listed diseases, infections or infestations, according to the epidemiological situation of each OIE-listed disease, infection or infestation present in the country and taking into account the frequency and nature of information produced by national animal disease surveillance and monitoring systems. However, the OIE strongly recommends the use of Template I to report information by first administrative division and by month, especially for diseases, infections or infestations that are notifiable in your country.

PART 1

This part must be completed for all OIE-listed terrestrial animal diseases, infections and infestations



QUALITATIVE INFORMATION

Disease occurrence codes and preventive and control measures

1. **Report date:** enter the date when you will submit the report to the OIE.

2-8. Complete **details of the reporting Authority.**

9. **Occurrence Codes.**

The OIE's online notification system, WAHIS (World Animal Health Information System), offers users the possibility to indicate the occurrence code for disease of domestic and wildlife separately in order to better differentiate the disease situation between domestic species and wildlife.

Please enter for each disease, infection or infestation for each category of species (domestic species, wildlife) one of the following occurrence codes. If no information is available on an OIE-listed disease, please leave the box empty on the WAHIS online notification application or indicate "..." on the paper form.

Codes indicating disease presence in domestic species and/or in wildlife

Disease present	+	The disease is present with clinical signs in the whole country (in domestic species and/or wildlife)
Disease limited to one or more zones	+()	The disease is present with clinical signs, and limited to one or more zones/compartments (in domestic species and/or wildlife)

Codes indicating the presence of the infection or infestation in domestic species and/or in wildlife without clinical signs

Infection/infestation	+?	Confirmed infestation or infection using diagnostic tests, but no clinical signs observed (in domestic species and/or wildlife).
Infection/infestation limited to one or more zones	+?()	Confirmed infestation or infection using diagnostic tests, but no clinical signs observed and limited to one or more zones/compartments (in domestic species and/or wildlife).

Codes indicating disease, infection or infestation absence in domestic species and/or wildlife

Disease absent	-	<p>The disease was absent in the country during the reporting period (in domestic species or wildlife). In this case, indicate the date of last occurrence of the disease if known. The date of last occurrence is the date when the disease, infection or infestation was last declared absent by the Veterinary Authority.</p> <p>Important:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For the date of last occurrence you can use one of the following formats: (dd/mm/yyyy) or (mm/yyyy) or (yyyy). - If the full date is unknown the month/year or year only may be used. - Tick the box “date unknown” if the date of the last occurrence is not available. - In the WAHIS online notification application, if the disease was present previously and is now reported as absent, the system will display the date of the last occurrence automatically in the on-going report.
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Other codes in domestic species and/or in wildlife

Disease suspected	?	The presence of the disease was suspected but not confirmed (in domestic species or wildlife).
Disease suspected but not confirmed and limited to one or more zones	?()	The presence of the disease was suspected but not confirmed and limited to one or more zones/compartments (in domestic species or wildlife).
No information	...	No information is available regarding the presence or the absence of this disease during the reporting period (in domestic species or wildlife).

Disease, infection or infestation never reported (in both domestic species and wildlife)

Never reported	0000	<p>The disease has "never been reported" (historically absent) for the whole country in domestic species and wildlife.</p> <p>Important: It is not acceptable to notify the disease as “never reported” if it was previously reported in domestic species or in wildlife.</p>
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10. Species.

Explanations for the terrestrial animal species codes are given in Annex I.

11. Preventive and control measures.

Tick accordingly the appropriate boxes to indicate the disease preventive and control measures applied in your country for each species (domestic or wildlife).

<p>Important:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ Shaded boxes should not be ticked as the preventive and control measures are not applicable for the specific disease, infection or infestation. ☞ In the WAHIS online notification application, preventive and control measures cannot be selected by users if not relevant for the disease.
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Official vaccination: vaccination programme, excluding vaccination in response to the outbreak(s), which is approved and supervised by the Veterinary Authority.

Number of animals vaccinated: please enter the number of animal vaccinated during the semester.

Important:

- ☞ If these figures are not available please leave the box empty on the WAHIS online notification application or indicate “...” on the paper form.
- ☞ Please do not confuse it with vaccination in response to the outbreak(s) which is only done to control the spread of the disease.

Definitions of the different preventive and control measures are listed in Annex II.

Important:

- ☞ If there are differences in one or more of the applied measures according to the susceptible species, such as vaccination of cattle but not small ruminants, please indicate in front of the species concerned the relevant measures applied.
- ☞ If the measures are the same for all susceptible species, enter “***” (i.e. applicable to all susceptible species). In the WAHIS online notification application, click on “All” to tick boxes for all animal species listed.
- ☞ Details of vaccination in response to the outbreak(s) as part of an outbreak eradication measure should be entered in Part 2 entitled “Quantitative information for OIE-listed terrestrial animal diseases, infections and infestations present in the country”.
- ☞ In order to have consistency across the same year, make sure to process the same control measures for the first and the second semesters, unless there are specific reasons justifying a change.
- ☞ In the WAHIS online notification application, if the occurrence code is the same for both semesters, the control measures are automatically transferred from one six-month period to the next. **When the occurrence code is modified, all preventive and control measures disappear. Therefore you need to re-enter them.**

TERRESTRIAL ANIMAL DISEASES, INFECTIONS AND INFESTATIONS	9.	10.	11. Preventive and control measures															
	Occurrence code	Species	Disease notification	Precautions at the borders	Monitoring	Screening	General surveillance	Targeted surveillance	Movement control inside the country	Stamping out	Modified stamping out	Zoning	Vaccination prohibited	Official vaccination	Number of vaccinated animals	Treatment	Control of wildlife reservoirs	Control of vectors
			*	Qf	M	Te	GSu	TSu	Qi	S	Sp	Z	Vp	V		T	Cr	Cn
Infestation with <i>Aethina tumida</i> (Small hive beetle)		api																
OTHERS																		
Leishmaniosis	<i>Domestic</i>																	
		can																
	<i>Wild</i>																	
Camelpox		cml																

* This disease is subject to an OIE official recognition of disease status

PART 2



QUANTITATIVE INFORMATION FOR OIE-LISTED TERRESTRIAL ANIMAL DISEASES, INFECTIONS AND INFESTATIONS PRESENT IN THE COUNTRY

Instructions

Please choose one of the four templates according to the epidemiological situation of each OIE-listed terrestrial animal disease, infection or infestation present in your country, taking into account the frequency and nature of information produced by your national animal disease surveillance and monitoring system.

- Template I: to process data by first administrative division and by month.
- Template II: to process data by first administrative division for the six-month period.
- Template III: to process data for the whole country by month.
- Template IV: to process data for the whole country for the six-month period.

Important:

- ☞ Choose the same template during the year for both six-monthly reports.
- ☞ When you report quantitative information for the first semester, make sure you also process quantitative information for the second semester.
- ☞ In the WAHIS online notification application, information on diseases already notified through immediate notifications and follow-up reports during the semester are automatically transferred and already populated in the on-going six-monthly report, with the name of the disease and months being displayed in blue. **Do not delete data coming from those reports.**

Type the name of the OIE-listed disease, infection or infestation (see OIE-List pages 11 to 23) in the space provided.

Provide details of the agent (strains, serotypes, etc.) where applicable and when serotyping has been done (e.g. for foot and mouth disease: serotypes O and A, for bluetongue: serotypes 4 and 16, etc.). If the serotype is not known, please enter “not typed”.

Important: in the WAHIS online notification application, when a disease has a serotype, a check box appears in the square of each present disease. Selecting the check box for serotype means the disease details will be reported by the time and place and the serotype.

If you provide data by administrative division, enter the name(s) of the first administrative division(s) affected.

Enter the number of **new outbreak(s)** of the disease, infection or infestation that started during the reporting period, by serotype, if applicable.

Important:

- ☞ This number does not include the number of outbreaks that started before the reporting period and that are continuing
- ☞ If more than one serotype was involved, give the requested information for each serotype if this information is available.

Enter the **total number of outbreaks**, (by serotype where applicable), i.e. the number of active outbreaks at the end of the previous month (if any) plus the number of new outbreaks recorded during the reporting month or the reporting semester.

Important: if you provide data by month, for the month(s) during which no outbreaks of the disease or infection occurred, enter 0 (zero) in the “new outbreaks” column. Then enter the total number of active outbreaks by the end of the previous month, if any.

Enter the relevant species code(s) for domestic species (see Annex I) and indicate the Family, Latin and common name(s) for wildlife. Then enter the numbers of susceptible animals, cases, deaths, animals destroyed, animals slaughtered for each susceptible species and for each affected first administrative division or for the whole country, by referring to the definitions and explanations given below.

Definitions

- ◆ **Susceptible animals:** number of animals from susceptible species (measured in heads or hives) in ongoing active outbreak(s) during the reporting period.

Important:

- ☞ If more than one susceptible species is present, indicate the number of animals for each species.
- ☞ If the exact number is not known or estimation is not possible, please indicate the species but leave the box empty on the WAHIS online notification application or indicate “...” on the paper form.
- ☞ Usually for wildlife the field “susceptible animals” should be left empty on the WAHIS online notification application and completed with “...” on the paper form, since it is hard to evaluate the exact number of the wild population at risk unless the data are known.
- ☞ For active outbreaks overlapping several months, in order to avoid duplications, the field “susceptible animals” should be filled for a given month with the number of animals which became susceptible during that month. If there is no new susceptible animal during a certain month, please leave the box empty on the WAHIS online notification application but enter “...” on the paper form.

- ◆ **Cases:** animal(s) (measured in heads or hives) infected or infested, with or without clinical signs, including animals that died from the disease.

Important:

- ☞ If the exact number is not known, please leave the box empty on the WAHIS online notification application or indicate “...” on the paper form.
- ☞ For active outbreaks overlapping several months, in order to avoid duplications, the field “cases” should be filled for a given month with the number of cases which started during that month. If there is no new case during a certain month, please enter “0”.

- ◆ **Deaths:** animal(s) (measured in heads or hives) that died from the disease, infection or infestation.

Important:

- ☞ If the exact number is not known, please leave the box empty on the WAHIS online notification application or indicate “...” on the paper form.
- ☞ For active outbreaks overlapping several months, in order to avoid duplications, the field “deaths” should be filled for a given month with the number of animals which died during that month. If there is no new death during a certain month, please enter “0”.

- ◆ **Destroyed:** animal(s) (measured in heads or hives) killed for disease control purposes and subjected to disposal.

Important:

- ☞ To avoid double counting, this number should not include animals that died from the disease and were then disposed.
- ☞ If the exact number of animals killed is not known, please leave the box empty on the WAHIS online notification application or indicate “...” on the paper form.
- ☞ Refer to Chapter 4.12 of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* for disposal methods.
- ☞ For active outbreaks overlapping several months, in order to avoid duplications, the field “destroyed” should be filled for a given month with the number of animals which were destroyed during that month. If there is no new animal destroyed during a certain month, please enter “0”.

- ◆ **Slaughtered:** animal(s) (measured in heads) that were killed for disease control purposes with no or partial restrictions on the use of the animal products.

Important:

- ☞ This number should not include animals that died from the disease or animals killed for disease control purposes and subjected to disposal.
- ☞ For bee diseases, please enter “0” since bees are not subjected to slaughter.

- ◆ **Vaccination in response to the outbreak(s):** total number of animals (measured in heads) that were vaccinated as a preventive and control measure in response to the outbreak(s).

Important:

- ☞ This number includes emergency, targeted and ring vaccination during the reporting period and excludes official vaccination undertaken as part of a routine vaccination programme.
- ☞ If more than one species have been vaccinated, indicate the number of animals vaccinated for each species.
- ☞ If the exact number of vaccinated animals is not known, please leave the box empty on the WAHIS online notification application or indicate “...” on the paper form.
- ☞ For active outbreaks overlapping several months, in order to avoid duplications, the field “Vaccinated in response to the outbreak(s)” should be filled for a given month with the number of animals which were vaccinated during that month. If there is no animal newly vaccinated during a certain month, please enter “0”.

TEMPLATE I: QUANTITATIVE INFORMATION BY FIRST ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION BY MONTH

Name of OIE-listed disease, infection or infestation																			
Precise identification of agent (strains, serotypes, etc.) where applicable																			
Period	First administrative division	Number of new outbreaks (by serotype where applicable)	Total number of outbreaks (by serotype where applicable)	Category				Total number of											
				Domestic	Wild			susceptible animals	cases	deaths	animals destroyed	animals slaughtered	animals vaccinated in response to the outbreak(s)						
				Species Code*	Family name	Latin name	Common name												
1 st month																			
2 nd month																			
3 rd month																			
4 th month																			
5 th month																			
6 th month																			

*See Annex I

TEMPLATE III: QUANTITATIVE INFORMATION FOR THE WHOLE COUNTRY BY MONTH

Name of OIE-listed disease, infection or infestation	
Precise identification of agent (strains, serotypes, etc.) where applicable	

Period	Number of new outbreaks (by serotype where applicable)	Total number of outbreaks (by serotype where applicable)	Category				Total number of													
			Domestic	Wild			susceptible animals	cases	deaths	animals destroyed	animals slaughtered	animals vaccinated in response to the outbreak(s)								
				Family name	Latin name	Common name														
1 st month																				
2 nd month																				
3 rd month																				
4 th month																				
5 th month																				
6 th month																				

*See Annex I

TERRESTRIAL ANIMAL SPECIES CODES

<u>DOMESTIC SPECIES</u>	
All susceptible species.....	***
bees	api
birds	avi
buffaloes	buf
camelidae.....	cml
cats	fel
cattle	bov
cervidae	cer
dogs.....	can
equidae.....	equ
goats.....	cap
hares/rabbits	lep
sheep.....	ovi
sheep/goats	o/c ¹
swine	sui
<u>WILDLIFE:</u> Indicate the family name, the species referred to in Latin name and the common name	fau

1. Code to be used e.g. when separate quantitative data cannot be provided for sheep and goats.

DISEASE PREVENTIVE AND CONTROL MEASURES

Definitions and Codes

Use the following codes to indicate the disease preventive and control measures in force in your country:

MEASURES	DEFINITIONS
Control of vectors (Cn)	<i>Implementing measures to control insect or any living carrier that transports an infectious agent from an infected individual to a susceptible individual or its food or immediate surroundings.</i>
Control of wildlife reservoirs (Cr)	<i>Measures to reduce the potential for wildlife to transmit the disease to domestic animals and human beings (control of wildlife populations, vaccination of target wildlife etc.).</i>
Disease notification (*)	<i>National legal obligation to report any suspected or confirmed case of the disease, infection or infestation to the relevant Authorities.</i>
General surveillance (GSu)	<i>Surveillance not targeted at a specific disease, infection or infestation. Also called passive surveillance.</i>
Modified stamping out (Sp)	<i>Application of the measures described for “stamping out” only on a group of animals within the susceptible population (e.g. slaughter of cases only).</i>
Monitoring (M)	<i>Intermittent performance and analysis of routine measurements and observations, aimed at detecting changes in the environment or health status of a population.</i>
Movement control inside the country (Qi)	<i>Measures aimed at avoiding the spread of the disease, infection or infestation within a country/zone/compartiment due to the movement of animals or their products.</i>
Number vaccinated	<i>Total number of animals vaccinated under the official vaccination programme on a regular basis.</i>
Official vaccination (V)	<i>Vaccination programme, excluding vaccination in response to the outbreak(s), which is approved and supervised by the Veterinary Authority.</i>
Precautions at the border (Qf)	<i>Measures applied at airports, ports, railway stations or road check-points open to international movement of animal, animal products and other related commodities, where import inspections are performed to prevent introduction of the disease, infection or infestation into a country/territory or zone.</i>
Screening (Te)	<i>Survey carried out within the framework of a control programme for the disease, infection or infestation for health qualification of herds/flocks in all or part of the national territory.</i>
Stamping out (S)	<i>Killing of the animals which are affected and those suspected of being affected in the herd and, where appropriate, those in other herds which have been exposed to infection by direct animal to animal contact, or by indirect contact with the causal pathogen. All susceptible animals, vaccinated or unvaccinated, on infected establishments should be killed in accordance with Chapter 7.6. of the Terrestrial Code regarding animal welfare, and their carcasses destroyed by burning or burial, or by any other method described in Chapter 4.12. which will eliminate the spread of infection through the carcasses or products of the animals killed. This should be accompanied by cleaning and disinfection procedures as defined in Chapter 4.13. of the Terrestrial Code.</i>
Targeted Surveillance (TSu)	<i>Surveillance targeted at a specific disease, infection or infestation. Also called active surveillance.</i>
Treatment (T)	<i>Use of veterinary drugs for affected animals for the purpose of controlling and curing the infection or infestation being notified. It should be noted that this measure does not include supportive treatment.</i>
Vaccination in response to the outbreak(s)	<i>See page 27</i>
Vaccination prohibited (Vp)	<i>As a general control policy, the use of a vaccine to control or prevent the disease or infection is prohibited.</i>
Zoning (Z)	<i>Delineation (by regulatory means) of part of a country/territory containing an animal subpopulation with a distinct health status or risk with respect to a specific disease, infection or infestation for which required surveillance, control and biosecurity measures have been applied for the purpose of international trade.</i>

DEMONSTRATION VERSION

This notification procedure is also available under the section “Disease notification documents” of the dedicated OIE Delegates web site http://web.oie.int/delegatweb/login_delegate.php and under the section “Help-Manuals-FAQ” of the WAHIS online notification application