GUIDELINES

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Immediate notification and follow-up reports of a disease, an infection or any other significant epidemiological event

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Terrestrial Animal Diseases

2011 Version

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INTRODUCTION

These Guidelines are aimed at helping OIE Members better understand the requirements of the notification system and its definitions in order to better fulfil their obligations arising from Article 1.1.3. of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (2010 Edition), relating to the immediate notification and follow-up reports of a disease, infection or other significant epidemiological event occurring in their countries (see Annex II of the present document).

Members are encouraged to use the on-line notification application WAHIS (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 connexion problems, so as to provide quickly the information.

The events of epidemiological significance that should be immediately notified to the OIE Headquarters are the following:

a. first occurrence of a *listed disease* and/or *infection* in a country, a *zone* or a *compartment*;

b. re-occurrence of a *listed disease* and/or *infection* in a country, a *zone* or a *compartment* following a report declared the *outbreak* ended;

c. first occurrence of a new strain of a pathogen of an OIE *listed disease* in a country, a *zone* or a *compartment*;

d. a sudden and unexpected increase in the distribution, incidence, morbidity or mortality of a *listed disease* prevalent within a country, a *zone* or a *compartment*;

e. an *emerging disease* with significant morbidity or mortality, or zoonotic potential;

f. evidence of change in the epidemiology of a *listed disease* (including host range, pathogenicity, strain) in particular if there is a zoonotic impact.

These Guidelines are intended in particular for notification focal points nominated by OIE Delegates to get used to the OIE's WAHIS on line notification system and provide the OIE Headquarters, with animal health information as per the requirements for immediate notification and follow-up reports, which constitute the basis for the OIE Early Warning System.

The Guidelines also provide a quick reference to help officials in OIE Members complete the notification form. Which parts of the form need to be filled in will depend on the reason for immediate notification. A special care to fill in only the required parts of the form should be made, since unlike the internet-based computer system WAHIS, no controls exist to avoid mistakes in paper forms.

The list of diseases adopted by the OIE International Committee in May 2010 came into effect in January 2011 (see Annex III).

IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION OR FOLLOW-UP REPORT

OF A DISEASE, INFECTION OR

OTHER SIGNIFICANT EPIDEMIOLOGICAL EVENT

This form is the core of the OIE Early Warning System. Special effort has been made to create a single reporting form that can be used in different epidemiological situations. The paper form should not be used anymore with the launch of WAHIS on line notification system (https://www.oie.int/wahis/), unless there is a major problem in using it. The paper form could be used exceptionally to notify the OIE Headquarters within 24 hours, by e-mail (information.dept@oie.int) or fax (+33 1 42 67 09 87) of the occurrence of a disease, infection or other significant epidemiological event, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 1.1. of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (2010 Edition). Thereafter, it could also be used for weekly follow-up reports to provide progress reports on the evolution of the epidemiological situation related with the event that has been notified. In all cases, a final report should be submitted when the outbreak(s) has/have been eradicated or once a disease has become endemic. In the latter situation notification should continue using the "six-monthly report on the absence or presence of OIE listed diseases".

The printed form consists of two pages. You may add additional lines to the form as the need arises. When filling in the form, it is important to comply with the instructions given on pages 11 to 14 of these guidelines and to previously determine exactly what information is required. This is essential in order to achieve consistency and harmonisation of the information provided by all the OIE Members.

After ticking the reason for notification, the user is requested to study carefully the instructions given for each section of the form (see "How to complete the form" on pages 11 to 14). It is important to read and analyse these explanations in order to avoid any ambiguity or incoherence in the information provided and any subsequent misinterpretation of the data, whether by the OIE Headquarters or by the users of the information. The information provided should therefore be as precise and concise as possible.

To print out the form in A4 format using Microsoft Word, open the *File* menu and select *Print*. In the Print window, open the menu *Scale to paper size* and choose *A4*.

TERRESTRIAL ANIMALS

IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION OR FOLLOW-UP REPORT OF A DISEASE, INFECTION OR OTHER SIGNIFICANT EPIDEMIOLOGICAL EVENT

Type of report Immediate notification ☐ Follow-up report ☐ Number: .....

1. ☐☐/☐☐/☐☐☐☐ Report date (dd/mm/yyyy)

2. Country

3. Name of sender

4. Address

5. Position of sender

Address (contd)

6. Telephone

7. Fax

8. E-mail

9. **Reason for immediate notification (tick one)**

a. First occurrence of a listed disease or infection in a country or zone/compartment		
b. Re-occurrence of a listed disease or infection in a country, zone/compartment following a report declaring the outbreak(s) ended.	Date of last occurrence:	
c. First occurrence of a new strain of a pathogen associated with a listed disease in a country or zone/compartment		
d. A sudden and unexpected increase in the distribution, incidence, morbidity or mortality of a listed disease prevalent within a country or zone/compartment		
e. An emerging disease with significant morbidity or mortality, or zoonotic potential		
f. Evidence of a change in the epidemiology of a listed disease (including host range, pathogenicity, strain, etc.) in particular if there is a zoonotic impact		

10. Disease name, name of pathogen or, for an unknown emerging disease, name of event

11. Precise identification of agent (strain, serotype, etc.) where applicable

12. ☐☐/☐☐/☐☐☐☐ Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of first confirmation of the event

13. ☐☐/☐☐/☐☐☐☐ Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of start of the event

14. Clinical disease Yes ☐ No ☐

15. **Nature of diagnosis** Suspicion ☐ Clinical ☐ Post-mortem ☐ Laboratory ☐

16. **If the reason for notification is 9d.**

First administrative division	Species (domestic, wild)*	Change						
		in disease distribution	in disease incidence (%)		in morbidity (%)		in mortality (%)	
			Previous level	Current level	Previous level	Current level	Previous level	Current level

*** See page 12**

17. **If the reason for notification is 9e. =>** Morbidity rate (%) ☐ Mortality rate (%) ☐ Zoonotic potential (describe) ☐

18. **If the reason for notification is 9f.**

New disease agent	☐ =>	Agent	
New vector	☐ =>	Vector	
Host species	☐ =>	Species	
Increase in pathogenicity	☐ =>	Describe	
Zoonotic impact	☐ =>	Describe	

19. **Details of outbreak(s) by first administrative division (not required if reason for notification is 9d.)**

First administrative division	Lower administrative divisions	Type of epidemio-logical unit (f: farm; v: village)	Name of the location (village, etc.)	Latitude	Longitude	Date of start of the outbreak	Date of end of the outbreak	Species	Number of animals in the outbreak(s)				
									susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered

20. **Description of affected animal population(s)**

21. **Laboratory(-ies) where diagnosis was made** 22. **Species examined** 23. **Diagnostic tests used** **Date of results** **Results**

Laboratory(-ies) where diagnosis was made	Species examined	Diagnostic tests used	Date of results	Results

24.

Source of outbreak(s) or origin of infection (tick as appropriate)	
Unknown or inconclusive	
Introduction of new live animals/animal products	
Legal movement of animals	
Illegal movement of animals	
Animals in transit	
Contact(s) with infected animal(s) at grazing/watering	
Swill feeding	
Fomites (humans, vehicles, feed, etc.)	
Airborne spread	
Vectors	
Contact with wild species	
Other:	

25.

Control measures (tick as appropriate)	Applied	To be applied
Movement control inside the country		
Screening		
Vaccination in response to the outbreak(s) **(give details below in section 26)**		
Disinfection of infected premises/establishment(s)		
Dipping/spraying		
Quarantine		
Stamping out		
Modified stamping out		
Control of wildlife reservoirs		
Zoning		
Control of vectors		

26. **Vaccination in response to the outbreak(s)**

First administrative division	Species	Total number of animals vaccinated	Details of the vaccine (live/inactivated; mono- or polyvalent, etc.)

27. **Treatment of affected animals** Yes ☐ No ☐

If "yes", describe nature of treatment

28. **Vaccination prohibited** Yes ☐ No ☐

29. **Other details/comments**

30. **Final report** No ☐

Yes ☐ If " Yes " => Event ended No ☐ => Continuing notification using the six-monthly report ☐

Yes ☐ => Give a date of end of the event if the notified outbreaks have not been closed one by one ☐

HOW TO COMPLETE THE FORM

(Please follow these instructions carefully)

Indicate the type of report by ticking "*Immediate notification*" or "*Follow-up report*". For follow-up reports indicate the number ("1" for the first follow-up report, "2" for the second, etc.) or "F" for the final report.

1-8. **Complete report details and those of the reporting authority.**

9. **Tick one box only.**
If the reason for immediate notification is **"b."** (**Re-occurrence of a listed disease or infection in a country, zone/compartment following a report declaring the outbreak(s) ended.**), you should indicate the date **of last occurrence of the disease.**

10. Indicate the disease name or, in the case of an infection, the name of the pathogen. Names of OIE-listed diseases are given in Annex III and IV. In the case of an emerging disease where the causal agent is unknown, select the clinical signs that best describe the event (e.g. acute equine respiratory syndrome).

The OIE defines an emerging disease as: a new *infection* resulting from the evolution or change of an existing pathogenic agent, a known *infection* spreading to a new geographic area or *population*, or a previously unrecognized pathogenic agent or *disease* diagnosed for the first time and which has a significant impact on animal or public health (Glossary of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* [2010 Edition]).

11. Identify precisely the agent, giving as appropriate the strain or the serotype. For example, for foot and mouth disease, indicate the serotype (A, O, C, SAT1, SAT2, SAT3 or Asia 1).

12. **Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of first confirmation of the event. This could be:**

- for an infection/infestation with clinical signs: the date of the first time the disease was diagnosed (clinically, post-mortem or in the laboratory);
- for an infection without clinical signs: the date of the first confirmation by laboratory or penside testing;
- for other events: the date of the first detection of the change (e.g. evidence of a change in the prevalence of an OIE-listed disease, a sudden and unexpected increase in the distribution, incidence, morbidity or mortality of an OIE-listed disease prevalent within a country or zone/compartment, etc.).

13. **Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of start of the event:** This is the date when the event was first observed (for example, first manifestation of a disease as observed by the livestock holder, etc.) or, for subclinical infection, the date of collection of samples. If the exact date is not known, please provide an estimate date.

14. Tick "Yes" for the presence or "No" for the absence of clinical disease, in which case the notification is for an infection without clinical signs.

15. Tick one or more boxes, as appropriate.

16. Fill in this part if the reason for urgent notification is described in **9d (a sudden and unexpected increase in the distribution, incidence, morbidity or mortality of a listed disease prevalent within a country or zone /compartment)**. Please indicate the name of the first administrative division only (e.g. Canada: provinces; Egypt: Mouhafadhats; United States of

America: States) and fill in the rest of the table for each affected first administrative division. Then go to section 21.

The OIE defines the incidence as: the number of new *cases* or *outbreaks* of a *disease* that occur in a population at risk in a particular geographical area within a defined time interval (Glossary of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* [2010 Edition]).

17. Fill in this part only if the reason for immediate notification is **9e (an emerging disease with significant morbidity or mortality, or zoonotic potential)**. Indicate the morbidity rate (%) and mortality rate (%) and tick the third box if the disease has zoonotic potential. Then go to section 20.

18. Fill in this part only if the reason for immediate notification is **9f (evidence of a change in the epidemiology of a listed disease, [including host range, pathogenicity, strain, etc] in particular if there is a zoonotic impact)**. For a new host, a new agent, please indicate the species and/or the name of the pathogenic agent. If there is a zoonotic impact, please provide a brief description in the appropriate box. After completing this part go to section 21.

19. This section must be completed for all reasons for immediate notification, except reason 9d.

In all cases, indicate the name of the first administrative division where the event is occurring (Province, State, Governorate, County, Mouhafadhat, etc.). The name of lower administrative divisions where the event is occurring should also be given. At least the subunit of the first administrative division (e.g. district) should be mentioned.

The OIE Headquarters strongly recommends countries to provide information outbreak-by-outbreak within each affected first administrative division.

Indicate the type of epidemiological unit (farm or village) and the name of the location where the event is occurring (village, town, city, etc.). For the notification in wild animals, enter "Not applicable" (NA) as epidemiological unit.

For bee diseases, the epidemiological unit should be the apiary (whose definition in the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* [2010 Edition] is as follows: "a *beehive* or group of *beehives* whose management allows them to be considered as a single *epidemiological unit*"). For the part dedicated to the "number of animals in the outbreak(s)", the requested number should be the number of hives.

In exceptional circumstances, such as if the country is experiencing a very large number of outbreaks and it is not possible to provide information outbreak-by-outbreak, aggregated information on the outbreaks by first administrative division is acceptable.

Each outbreak should be georeferenced with coordinates enabling it to be located on a map. The latitude (North and South) and longitude (East and West) must be expressed in either:

a) Decimal format: e.g. Jimena de la Frontera, Andalusia, Spain 36.43 N 5.45 W

b) DMS (degrees, minutes and seconds: *dd° mm' ss"*): e.g. municipality of Tibu, Department Norte de Santander, Colombia 08° 37' 33"N, 72° 42' 08"W

If the exact coordinates are not known, please provide an estimate.

The date of start of the outbreak is the date when the outbreak was first observed (for example, first manifestation of a disease as observed by the livestock holder, etc.) or for subclinical infection, the date of collection of samples. If the exact date is not known, please provide an estimate date.

For outbreaks that have been controlled, indicate the closing date of the outbreaks.

For each outbreak, describe the concerned species using the species codes listed on page 15 and enter the number(s) of animals by species. If there are no deaths, destroyed or slaughtered animals, enter "0". Where the number of animals relating to any column is not known, enter "...".

* **species**: use the species codes given on page 15.
* **susceptible**: animals present in the outbreak at the beginning of the period covered by the report.
* **cases**: infected or sick animals + animals that died from the disease.
* **deaths**: animals that died from the disease.
* **destroyed**: animals killed and destroyed for disease control purposes.
  Important: This number should not include animals that died from the disease and were buried or burnt.
* **slaughtered**: animals killed for disease control purposes with no restrictions on the use of the slaughter products.
  Important: This number should not include animals that were destroyed.

during the period covered by the report

20. Give a description of the various categories of animals present in the outbreak (type, breed, age, sex, animal husbandry method, etc.). For wild animals, more specifically for wild birds, it is important to mention for each outbreak the affected species by indicating the common name(s) and Latin name(s) of involved wild species. A list of wild family names is annexed in page 16. This would assist in improving the understanding of the epidemiology of exceptional events occurring in wild birds.

21. For each laboratory where the diagnosis was made, state the full name, the city and the country.

23. Wherever possible, use the terms listed on page 18 or refer to the *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals* (http://www.oie.int/eng/normes/mmanual/2008/pdf/0.02_PRESCRIBED_TESTS_2008.pdf). Laboratory results and their date(s) must be given.

25. Tick the appropriate boxes to indicate the control measures that have started or have already been undertaken and those that are going to be undertaken.

26. This includes the total number of animals vaccinated in response to the outbreak(s) and not vaccination undertaken as part of a routine vaccination programme. If more than one species has been vaccinated, indicate the number of animals vaccinated for each species. Details of the vaccine should be given, such as: live (attenuated) or inactivated (killed) vaccine; monovalent or polyvalent vaccine; antigenic type (e.g. FMD vaccine, inactivated vaccine against A, O and Asia 1).

27. "Treatment of affected animals" means that the animals involved in the outbreak(s) are curatively treated (using medicinal drugs, etc.). If animals are treated, the nature of the treatment should be specified. For veterinary medicinal products, please indicate only the name of the active principle and not the names of commercial drugs.

28. "Vaccination prohibited" means that the use of a vaccine to control the outbreak(s) is prohibited under any circumstances.

29. In this section, please provide any other relevant information in relation with additional epidemiological details or control measures (e.g. composition and size of the surveillance zone, the buffer zone, etc.) or any other useful information in relation with the event.

30. For all events notified using the immediate notification or follow-up report form, a final report should be submitted. It should indicate whether the event has ended or, if not, that notification will continue by means of the six-monthly report.

The outbreaks can be closed one by one giving a date of end for each outbreak at every moment during the reporting period or you can close the event (close all the outbreaks) at a single date.

ANIMAL SPECIES

Codes

ALL SUSCEPTIBLE SPECIES	***
TERRESTRIAL ANIMALS	
DOMESTIC SPECIES	
bees	api
birds	avi
buffaloes	buf
camelidae	cml
cats	fel
cattle	bov
cervidae	cer
dogs	can
equidae	equ
goats	cap
goats/sheep	o/c[1]
hares/rabbits	lep
sheep	ovi
sheep/goats	o/c[1]
swine	sui
WILD SPECIES	fau[2]
AQUATIC ANIMALS	
fish	pis
wild (fish)	pis (wild)
crustaceans	cru
wild (crustaceans)	cru (wild)
molluscs	mol
wild (molluscs)	mol (wild)
amphibians	amp
wild (amphibians)	amp (wild)

1. Code to be used e.g. when separate quantitative data cannot be provided for sheep and goats.
2. Indicate the family name and species referred to in Latin name.

FAMILY NAMES

Accipitridae	Fringillidae	Phalangeridae
Aegithalidae	Gaviidae	Phasianidae
Alcidae	Giraffidae	Phocidae
Anatidae	Gruidae	Phoenicopteridae
Anseranatidae	Haematopodidae	Phyllostomidae
Antilocapridae	Herpestidae	Picidae
Apodidae	Heteromyidae	Ploceidae
Ardeidae	Hippopotamidae	Podicipedidae
Bombycillidae	Hirundinidae	Procellariidae
Bovidae	Hominidae	Procyonidae
Bucorvidae	Hyaenidae	Psittacidae
Burhinidae	Hydrochaeridae	Pteropodidae
Callitrichidae	Hydroptilidae	Pycnonotidae
Camelidae	Hylobatidae	Rallidae
Canidae	Icteridae	Recurvirostridae
Caprimulgidae	Labridae	Rhinocerotidae
Castoridae	Laniidae	Sciuridae
Cathartidae	Laridae	Scolopacidae
Caviidae	Lemuridae	Sittidae
Cebidae	Leporidae	Soricidae
Cercopithecidae	Macropodidae	Spheniscidae
Cervidae	Menuridae	Stercorariidae
Charadriidae	Mephitidae	Strigidae
Chelydridae	Mimidae	Struthionidae
Ciconiidae	Molossidae	Sturnidae
Coliidae	Moschidae	Suidae
Colubridae	Motacillidae	Sulidae
Columbidae	Muridae	Sylviidae
Corvidae	Muscicapidae	Tayassuidae
Crocodylidae	Musophagidae	Testudinidae
Dasyuridae	Mustelidae	Threskiornithidae
Dicruridae	Numididae	Timaliidae
Didelphidae	Nycteridae	Trochilidae
Diomedeidae	Odobenidae	Turdidae
Dromaiidae	Odontophoridae	Tyrannidae
Echimyidae	Oriolidae	Tytonidae
Elephantidae	Ornithorhynchidae	Ursidae
Emberizidae	Otariidae	Varanidae
Equidae	Paridae	Vespertilionidae
Erinaceidae	Parulidae	Viverridae
Estrildidae	Passeridae	Vombatidae
Eupleridae	Pelecanidae	Zosteropidae
Falconidae	Petauridae	
Felidae	Phalacrocoracidae	

DISEASE CONTROL MEASURES

Definitions

Movement control inside the country
Measures aimed at avoiding the spread of the disease within a country: diagnostic tests in the herd of origin before loading, certificates accompanying animals in transit specifying the health status of the herd of origin, controls on entry into a new herd or an abattoir, etc.

Screening
Diagnostic tests carried out systematically either within the framework of a control programme for the disease, or for qualifying herds/flocks as free from the disease in all or part of the national territory.

Vaccination in response to the outbreak(s)
Vaccination as a measure to control the outbreak(s) (e.g. ring vaccination).

Disinfection of infected premises/establishment(s)
Application, after thorough cleansing, of procedures intended to destroy the infectious or parasitic agents of animal diseases, including zoonoses; this applies to premises, vehicles and different objects which may have been directly or indirectly contaminated.

Dipping / Spraying

Application of chemicals to animals through the use of a dip (full immersion of the animal in a tank of the chemical) or spray (the chemical is sprayed on to the skin). Usually used to control parasites and potential vectors.

Quarantine
Infected establishments are placed under quarantine with a standstill on the animals therein until all sanitary measures considered necessary to eradicate the disease have been completed.

Stamping out
Slaughter of all sick and contaminated animals, with destruction of their carcases (by burying, incineration, etc.), followed by cleansing and disinfection of the premises.

Modified stamping out
Application of only part of the measures described for "Stamping out" (e.g. slaughter of sick animals only) [Please specify measures adopted].

Control of wildlife reservoirs
Programmes to reduce the potential for wild species to transmit the disease to domestic animals and/or human beings (control of wildlife populations, vaccination of target wild species, etc.).

Zoning
Delineation (by regulatory means) of free, surveillance and/or buffer, and infected zones within the country for disease control purposes.

Control of vectors
Control of vectors, such as arthropods, capable of carrying the pathogen causing the disease, using chemical (spraying, dipping, etc.) or biological methods (for example for arthropods, traps, release of sterilised males, etc.).

DIAGNOSTIC TESTS

Examples

agar-gel immunodiffusion (AGID)
agar-gel precipitation (AGP) test
anatomo-pathological examination
antibody detection ELISA
antigen (Ag) detection ELISA
artificial digestion method
bacteriological examination
Coggin's test
competitive ELISA (c-ELISA)
complement fixation test (CFT)
direct fluorescent antibody (FAT) test
direct immunofluorescence (DIF) test
DNA microarray
electroimmunotransfer blot assay (EITB)
electron microscopy
ELISA 3ABC
entomological investigations
enzyme immunoassay (EIA) membrane test
enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA)
fluorescence polarisation assay (FPA)
fluorescent antibody virus neutralisation (FAVN)
gene sequencing
haemagglutination (HA) test
haemagglutination inhibition test (HIT)
histological test
histopathological examination
identification by bacteriophage susceptibility
IgM-capture ELISA
immune electron microscopy
immunocapture ELISA
immunoelectrophoresis test (IEPT)
immunohistochemical test
immunoperoxidase monolayer assay (IPMA)
immunoperoxidase procedure for differentiation of pestiviruses by monoclonal antibodies
in situ hybridisation (ISH)
indirect ELISA
indirect fluorescent antibody (IFA) test
indirect sandwich ELISA
inoculation test
intracerebral pathogenicity index (ICPI) test
intravenous pathogenicity index (IVPI) test
isoenzyme studies

liquid-phase (LP) blocking ELISA
luminescence immunoassay
mallein test
microagglutination test
microscopic agglutination test (MAT)
microscopic examination of larvae
monoclonal antibodies (Mab) test
nested RT-PCR
neuraminidase inhibition assay
Non-structural protein ELISA
NPLA (Neutralising peroxidase-linked assay)
nucleotide sequencing
optical microscopy
parasitological examination
pathogen isolation by egg inoculation
pathogen isolation on cell culture
phylogenetic analysis; phylogenetic characterisation of the virus
plaque reduction neutralisation test (PRN)
plate agglutination test
polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (PAGE)
polymerase chain reaction (PCR)
rapid serum agglutination (RSA)
rapid tests
real-time PCR
real-time reverse transcriptase/polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR)
reverse transcription – polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR)
rose bengal test (RBT)
Seller's test
seroneutralization test (SNT)
serotyping
solid-phase competitive ELISA
tissue imprints
tube agglutination test (TAT)
tuberculin test
typing ELISA
virus isolation
virus neutralisation test (VNT)
virus sequencing
virus-infection-associated antigen (VIAA)
western blotting

DATE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MODIFIED OIE LIST OF ANIMAL DISEASES

Resolution No. XXIX adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 25 May 2005

CONSIDERING

The adoption of Resolution No. XXIII relating to the OIE lists of diseases during the 69th General Session in May 2001,

That one of the principal objectives of the OIE is to inform Governments on the occurrence, evolution and distribution of animal diseases and zoonoses throughout the world and on the methods of control and prevention that are implemented,

The results of the work of the Ad hoc Group on diseases / pathogenic agent notification and their examination by the relevant OIE Specialist Commissions,

The adoption of Resolution No. XXVI on amendments to the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* during the 73rd General Session in May 2005,

THE COMMITTEE

DECIDES THAT

1. In case of modifications of the list of animal diseases resulting from amendments to the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* and /or the *Aquatic Animal Health Code* during each annual General Session the new list come into force on 1 January of the following year.

2. In case of modification the list of animal diseases adopted during each General Session remains in application and unchanged until 31 December of the same year.

NOTIFICATION OF DISEASES AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Chapter 1.1. of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (2010 Edition)

Article 1.1.1.

For the purposes of the *Terrestrial Code* and in terms of Articles 5, 9 and 10 of the OIE Organic Statutes, every OIE Member of the organisation shall recognise the right of the *Headquarters* to communicate directly with the *Veterinary Authority* of its territory or territories.

All *notifications* and all information sent by the OIE to the *Veterinary Authority* shall be regarded as having been sent to the country concerned and all *notifications* and all information sent to the OIE by the *Veterinary Authority* shall be regarded as having been sent by the country concerned.

Article 1.1.2.

1. Members shall make available to other Members, through the OIE, whatever information is necessary to minimise the spread of important animal *diseases* and to assist in achieving better worldwide control of these *diseases*.

2. To achieve this, Members shall comply with the *notification* requirements specified in Article *1.1.3.*

3. To assist in the clear and concise exchange of information, reports shall conform as closely as possible to the official OIE *disease* reporting format.

4. Recognising that scientific knowledge concerning the relationship between disease agents and *diseases* is constantly developing and that the presence of an infectious agent does not necessarily imply the presence of a *disease*, Members shall ensure through their reports that they comply with the spirit and intention of point 1 above.

5. In addition to notifying new findings in accordance with Article *1.1.3.*, Members shall also provide information on the measures taken to prevent the spread of *diseases*; including quarantine measures and restrictions on the movement of *animals*, animal products and biological products and other miscellaneous objects which could by their nature be responsible for transmission of *disease*. In the case of *diseases* transmitted by *vectors*, the measures taken against such *vectors* shall also be specified.

Article 1.1.3.

Veterinary Authorities shall send to the *Headquarters:*

1. *notification* from the national Delegate to the OIE by telegram, fax or e-mail, within 24 hours, of any of the following events:

   a) first occurrence of a *listed disease* and/or *infection* in a country, a *zone* or a *compartment*;

   b) re-occurrence of a *listed disease* and/or *infection* in a country, a *zone* or a *compartment* following a report declared the *outbreak* ended;

   c) first occurrence of a new strain of a pathogen of an OIE *listed disease* in a country, a *zone* or a *compartment*;

   d) a sudden and unexpected increase in the distribution, incidence, morbidity or mortality of a *listed disease* prevalent within a country, a *zone* or a *compartment*;

   e) an *emerging disease* with significant morbidity or mortality, or zoonotic potential;

   f) evidence of change in the epidemiology of a *listed disease* (including host range, pathogenicity, strain) in particular if there is a zoonotic impact;

2. weekly reports by telegram, fax or e-mail subsequent to a *notification* under point 1 above, to provide further information on the evolution of an incident which justified urgent *notification*; these reports should continue until the situation has been resolved through either the *disease* being eradicated or it becoming endemic so that six-monthly reporting under point 3 will satisfy the obligation of the Member to the OIE; in any case, a final report on the incident should be submitted;

3. a six-monthly report on the absence or presence, and evolution of *diseases listed by the OIE* and information of epidemiological significance to other Members;

4. an annual report concerning any other information of significance to other Members.

Article 1.1.4.

1. The *Headquarters* of a territory in which an *infected zone* was located shall inform the *Central Bureau* when this zone is free from the *disease*.

2. An *infected zone* for a particular *disease* shall be considered as such until a period exceeding the *infective period* specified in the *Terrestrial Code* has elapsed after the last reported *case*, and when full prophylactic and appropriate animal health measures have been applied to prevent possible reappearance or spread of the *disease*. These measures will be found in detail in the various chapters of Volume 2. of the *Terrestrial Code*.

3. A Member may be considered to regain freedom from a specific disease when all conditions given in the relevant chapters of the *Terrestrial Code* have been fulfilled.

4. The *Veterinary Authority* of a Member which sets up one or several *free zones* shall inform the OIE giving necessary details, including the criteria on which the free status is based, the requirements for maintaining the status and indicating clearly the location of the *zones* on a map of the territory of the Member.

Article 1.1.5.

1. The *Headquarters* shall send by telegram, fax, e-mail or *Disease Information* to the *Veterinary Authorities* concerned, all *notifications* received as provided in Articles *1.1.2.* to *1.1.4.*

2. The *Headquarters* shall dispatch to the Delegates information on new *outbreaks* of listed diseases.

3. The *Headquarters*, on the basis of information received and of any official communication, shall prepare an annual report concerning the application of the *Terrestrial Code* and its effects on *international trade*.

Article 1.1.6.

All telegrams or faxes sent by *Veterinary Authorities* in pursuance of Articles *1.1.3.* and *1.1.5.* shall receive priority in accordance with the circumstances. Communications by telephone, telegram or fax, sent in the case of exceptional urgency when there is danger of spread of a notifiable epizootic *disease*, shall be given the highest priority accorded to these communications by the International Arrangements of Telecommunications.

OIE-LISTED DISEASES OF MAMMALS, BIRDS AND BEES

Article 1.2.3. of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (2010 Edition)

The following *diseases* are included in the OIE List:

1. The following *diseases* are included within the category of multiple species *diseases*:

   - Anthrax
   - Aujeszky's disease
   - Bluetongue
   - Brucellosis (*Brucella abortus*)
   - Brucellosis (*Brucella melitensis*)
   - Brucellosis (*Brucella suis*)
   - Crimean Congo haemorrhagic fever
   - Echinococcosis/hydatidosis
   - Epizootic haemorrhagic disease
   - Equine encephalomyelitis (Eastern)
   - Foot and mouth disease
   - Heartwater
   - Japanese encephalitis
   - Leptospirosis
   - New world screwworm (*Cochliomyia hominivorax*)
   - Old world screwworm (*Chrysomya bezziana*)
   - Paratuberculosis
   - Q fever
   - Rabies
   - Rift Valley fever
   - Rinderpest
   - Surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*)
   - Trichinellosis
   - Tularemia
   - Vesicular stomatitis
   - West Nile fever.

2. The following *diseases* are included within the category of cattle *diseases*:

   - Bovine anaplasmosis
   - Bovine babesiosis
   - Bovine genital campylobacteriosis
   - Bovine spongiform encephalopathy
   - Bovine tuberculosis
   - Bovine viral diarrhoea
   - Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia
   - Enzootic bovine leukosis
   - Haemorrhagic septicaemia
   - Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis
   - Lumpy skin disease
   - Theileriosis
   - Trichomonosis
   - Trypanosomosis.

3. The following *diseases* are included within the category of sheep and goat *diseases*:

- Caprine arthritis/encephalitis
- Contagious agalactia
- Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia
- Enzootic abortion of ewes (ovine chlamydiosis)
- Maedi–visna
- Nairobi sheep disease
- Ovine epididymitis (*Brucella ovis*)
- Peste des petits ruminants
- Salmonellosis (*S. abortusovis*)
- Scrapie
- Sheep pox and goat pox.

4. The following *diseases* are included within the category of equine *diseases*:

- African horse sickness
- Contagious equine metritis
- Dourine
- Equine encephalomyelitis (Western)
- Equine infectious anaemia
- Equine influenza
- Equine piroplasmosis
- Equine rhinopneumonitis
- Equine viral arteritis
- Glanders
- Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis.

5. The following *diseases* are included within the category of swine *diseases*:

- African swine fever
- Classical swine fever
- Nipah virus encephalitis
- Porcine cysticercosis
- Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome
- Swine vesicular disease
- Transmissible gastroenteritis.

6. The following *diseases* are included within the category of avian *diseases*:

- Avian chlamydiosis
- Avian infectious bronchitis
- Avian infectious laryngotracheitis
- Avian mycoplasmosis (*Mycoplasma gallisepticum*)
- Avian mycoplasmosis (*Mycoplasma synoviae*)
- Duck virus hepatitis
- Fowl cholera
- Fowl typhoid
- Highly pathogenic avian influenza in birds and low pathogenicity notifiable avian influenza in poultry as defined in Chapter 10.4
- Infectious bursal disease (Gumboro disease)
- Marek's disease
- Newcastle disease
- Pullorum disease
- Turkey rhinotracheitis.

7. The following *diseases* are included within the category of lagomorph *diseases*:

- Myxomatosis
- Rabbit haemorrhagic disease.

8. The following *diseases* are included within the category of bee *diseases*:

- Acarapisosis of honey bees
- American foulbrood of honey bees
- European foulbrood of honey bees
- Small hive beetle infestation (*Aethina tumida*)
- *Tropilaelaps* infestation of honey bees
- Varroosis of honey bees.

9. The following *diseases* are included within the category of other *diseases*:

- Camelpox
- Leishmaniosis.

OIE-LISTED DISEASES OF MAMMALS, BIRDS AND BEES, WITH A SET OF SUSCEPTIBLE SPECIES, FOR INFORMATION ONLY

OIE-listed disease	Susceptible species
Acarapisosis of honey bees	api
African horse sickness	equ, fau
African swine fever	sui, fau
American foulbrood of honey bees	api
Anthrax	bov, buf, cap, cml, equ, o/c, ovi, sui, fau
Aujeszky's disease	bov, cap, can, o/c, ovi, sui, fau
Avian chlamydiosis	avi, fau
Avian infectious bronchitis	avi, fau
Avian infectious laryngotracheitis	avi, fau
Avian influenza*	avi, fau
Avian mycoplasmosis (*M. synoviae*)	avi, fau
Avian mycoplasmosis (*M. gallisepticum*)	avi, fau
Bluetongue	bov, buf, cap, cml, o/c, ovi, fau
Bovine anaplasmosis	bov, buf, fau
Bovine babesiosis	bov, buf, fau
Bovine genital campylobacteriosis	bov, buf, ovi, fau
Bovine spongiform encephalopathy	bov, fau
Bovine tuberculosis	bov, buf, cap, cer, cml, o/c, ovi, fau
Bovine viral diarrhoea	bov, fau
Brucellosis (*Brucella abortus*)	bov, buf, cml, fau
Brucellosis (*Brucella melitensis*)	bov, buf, cap, cer, cml, o/c, ovi, fau
Brucellosis (*Brucella suis*)	bov, lep, sui, fau
Camelpox	cml
Caprine arthritis/encephalitis	cap, fau
Classical swine fever	sui, fau
Contagious agalactia	ovi, cap, o/c, fau
Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia	bov, buf, cap, o/c, ovi, fau
Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia	cap, fau
Contagious equine metritis	equ, fau
Crimean Congo haemorrhagic fever	avi, bov, buf, can, cap, cer, cml, equ, fel, lep, o/c, ovi, sui, fau
Dourine	equ, fau
Duck virus hepatitis	avi
Echinococcosis/hydatidosis	bov, buf, cap, cer, cml, equ, o/c, ovi, sui, fau
Enzootic abortion of ewes (ovine chlamydiosis)	cap, o/c, ovi, fau
Enzootic bovine leukosis	bov, fau

* See Annex V

OIE-listed disease	Susceptible species
Epizootic haemorrhagic disease	bov, cer, fau
Equine encephalomyelitis (Eastern)	equ, fau
Equine encephalomyelitis (Western)	equ, fau
Equine infectious anaemia	equ, fau
Equine influenza	equ, fau
Equine piroplasmosis	equ, fau
Equine rhinopneumonitis	equ, fau
Equine viral arteritis	equ, fau
European foulbrood of honey bees	api
Foot and mouth disease	bov, buf, cap, cml, o/c, ovi, sui, fau
Fowl cholera	avi, fau
Fowl typhoid	avi, fau
Glanders	equ, fau
Haemorrhagic septicaemia	bov, buf, fau
Heartwater	bov, buf, cap, o/c, ovi, fau
Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis	bov, fau
Infectious bursal disease (Gumboro disease)	avi, fau
Japanese encephalitis	equ, sui, fau
Leishmaniosis	can, fau
Leptospirosis	bov, buf, can, cap, cer, equ, o/c, ovi, sui, fau
Lumpy skin disease	bov, buf, fau
Maedi-visna	ovi, fau
Marek's disease	avi, fau
Myxomatosis	lep, fau
Nairobi sheep disease	cap, o/c, ovi, fau
New world screwworm (*Cochliomyia hominivorax*)	avi, bov, buf, can, cap, cml, equ, fel, lep, o/c, ovi, sui, fau
Newcastle disease	avi, fau
Nipah virus encephalitis	sui, fau
Old world screwworm (*Chrysomya bezziana*)	avi, bov, buf, can, cap, cml, equ, fel, lep, o/c, ovi, sui, fau
Ovine epididymitis (*Brucella ovis*)	ovi, fau
Paratuberculosis	bov, buf, cap, o/c, ovi, fau
Peste des petits ruminants	bov, cap, o/c, ovi, sui, fau
Porcine cysticercosis	sui, fau
Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome	sui, fau
Pullorum disease	avi, fau
Q fever	bov, buf, cap, o/c, ovi, fau
Rabbit haemorrhagic disease	lep, fau

OIE-listed disease	Susceptible species
Rabies	bov, buf, can, cap, cer, cml, equ, fel, lep, o/c, ovi, sui, fau
Rift Valley fever	bov, buf, cap, cml, o/c, ovi, fau
Rinderpest	bov, buf, cap, o/c, ovi, fau
Salmonellosis (*S. abortusovis*)	ovi, fau
Scrapie	cap, o/c, ovi, fau
Sheep pox and goat pox	cap, o/c, ovi, fau
Small hive beetle infestation (*Aethina tumida*)	api
Surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*)	bov, buf, cml, equ, fau
Swine vesicular disease	sui, fau
Theileriosis	bov, buf, cap, o/c, ovi, fau
Transmissible gastroenteritis	sui, fau
Trichinellosis	equ, sui, fau
Trichomonosis	bov, fau
Tropilaelaps infestation of honey bees	api
Trypanosomosis	bov, buf, cap, cml, o/c, ovi, fau
Tularemia	lep, fau
Turkey rhinotracheitis	avi
Varroosis of honey bees	api
Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis	equ, fau
Vesicular stomatitis	bov, buf, cap, cml, equ, o/c, ovi, sui, fau
West Nile fever	avi, bov, buf, can, cap, cer, cml, equ, fel, lep, o/c, ovi, sui, fau

AVIAN INFLUENZA

Article 10.4.1. of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (2010 Edition) (Extract)

1. For the purposes of *international trade*, avian influenza in its notifiable form (NAI) is defined as an *infection* of *poultry* caused by any influenza A virus of the H5 or H7 subtypes or by any AI virus with an intravenous pathogenicity index (IVPI) greater than 1.2 (or as an alternative at least 75% mortality) as described below. NAI viruses can be divided into highly pathogenic notifiable avian influenza (HPNAI) and low pathogenicity notifiable avian influenza (LPNAI):

    a. HPNAI viruses have an IVPI in 6-week-old chickens greater than 1.2 or, as an alternative, cause at least 75% mortality in 4-to 8-week-old chickens infected intravenously. H5 and H7 viruses which do not have an IVPI of greater than 1.2 or cause less than 75% mortality in an intravenous lethality test should be sequenced to determine whether multiple basic amino acids are present at the cleavage site of the haemagglutinin molecule (HAO); if the amino acid motif is similar to that observed for other HPNAI isolates, the isolate being tested should be considered as HPNAI;

    b. LPNAI are all influenza A viruses of H5 and H7 subtype that are not HPNAI viruses.

2. *Poultry* is defined as "all domesticated birds, including backyard *poultry*, used for the production of *meat* or eggs for consumption, for the production of other commercial products, for restocking supplies of game, or for breeding these categories of birds, as well as fighting cocks used for any purpose".

    Birds that are kept in captivity for any reason other than those reasons referred to in the preceding paragraph, including those that are kept for shows, races, exhibitions, competitions or for breeding or selling these categories of birds as well as pet birds, are not considered to be *poultry*.

GENERAL DEFINITIONS

Extracts from the Glossary of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (2010 Edition)

For the purposes of the *Terrestrial Code*:

[...]

Animal

means a mammal, bird or bee.

[...]

Apiary

means a beehive or group of beehives whose management allows them to be considered as a single epidemiological unit.

[...]

Beehive

means a structure for the keeping of honey bee colonies that is being used for that purpose, including frameless hives, fixed frame hives and all designs of moveable frame hives (including nucleus hives), but not including packages or cages used to confine bees for the purpose of transport or isolation.

[...]

Border post

means any airport, or any port, railway station or road check-point open to international trade of commodities, where import veterinary inspections can be performed.

Case

means an individual animal infected by a pathogenic agent, with or without clinical signs.

[...]

Compartment

means an animal subpopulation contained in one or more establishments under a common biosecurity management system with a distinct health status with respect to a specific disease or specific diseases for which required surveillance, control and biosecurity measures have been applied for the purpose of international trade.

Competent Authority

means the Veterinary Authority or other Governmental Authority of a OIE Member having the responsibility and competence for ensuring or supervising the implementation of animal health and welfare measures, international veterinary certification and other standards and recommendations in the *Terrestrial Code* and in the OIE *Aquatic Animal Health Code* in the whole territory.

[...]

Containment zone

means a defined zone around and including suspected or infected establishments, taking into account the epidemiological factors and results of investigations, where control measures to prevent the spread of the infection are applied.

[...]

Death

means the irreversible loss of brain activity demonstrable by the loss of brain stem reflexes.

Disease

means the clinical and/or pathological manifestation of infection.

Disinfestation

means the application of procedures intended to eliminate arthropods which may cause diseases or are potential vectors of infectious agents of animal diseases, including zoonoses.

Early detection system

means a system for the timely detection and identification of an incursion or emergence of diseases/infections in a country, zone or compartment. An early detection system should be under the control of the Veterinary Services and should include the following characteristics:

a. representative coverage of target animal populations by field services;

b. ability to undertake effective disease investigation and reporting;

c. access to laboratories capable of diagnosing and differentiating relevant diseases;

d. a training programme for veterinarians, veterinary para-professionals, livestock owners/keepers and others involved in handling animals for detecting and reporting unusual animal health incidents;

e. the legal obligation of private veterinarians to report to the Veterinary Authority;

f. a national chain command.

Epidemiological unit

means a group of animals with a defined epidemiological relationship that share approximately the same likelihood of exposure to a pathogen. This may be because they share a common environment (e.g. animals in a pen), or because of common management practices. Usually, this is a herd or a flock. However, an epidemiological unit may also refer to groups such as animals belonging to residents of a village, or animals sharing a communal animal handling facitity. The epidemiological relationship may differ from disease to disease, or even strain to strain of the pathogen.

[...]

Eradication

means the elimination of a pathogenic agent from a country or zone.

Establishment

means the premises in which animals are kept.

[...]

Free zone

means a zone in which the absence of the disease under consideration has been demonstrated by the requirements specified in the *Terrestrial Code* for free status being met. Within the zone and at its borders, appropriate official veterinary control is effectively applied for animals and animal products, and their transportation.

[...]

Herd

means a number of animals of one kind kept together under human control or a congregation of gregarious wild animals. For the purposes of the *Terrestrial Code*, a herd is usually regarded as an epidemiological unit.

[...]

Incidence

means the number of new cases or outbreaks of a disease that occur in a population at risk in a particular geographical area within a defined time interval.

Infected zone

means a zone in which a disease has been diagnosed.

Infection

means the entry and development or multiplication of an infectious agent in the body of humans or animals.

[...]

Laboratory

means a properly equipped institution staffed by technically competent personnel under the control of a specialist in veterinary diagnostic methods, who is responsible for the validity of the results. The Veterinary Authority approves and monitors such laboratories with regard to the diagnostic tests required for international trade.

[...]

Listed diseases

means the list of transmissible diseases agreed by the World Assembly of OIE Delegates and set out in Chapter 1.2. of the *Terrestrial Code*.

[...]

Market

means a place where animals are assembled for the purpose of trade or sale.

[...]

Monitoring

means the intermittent performance and analysis of routine measurements and observations, aimed at detecting changes in the environment or health status of a population.

Notifiable disease

means a disease listed by the Veterinary Authority, and that, as soon as detected or suspected, should be brought to the attention of this Authority, in accordance with national regulations.

Notification

means the procedure by which:

a) the Veterinary Authority informs the Headquarters,

b) the Headquarters inform the Veterinary Authority,

of the occurrence of an outbreak of disease or infection, according to the provisions of Chapter 1.1. of the *Terrestrial Code*.

[...]

Outbreak

means the occurrence of one or more cases in an epidemiological unit.

[...]

Population

means a group of units sharing a common defined characteristic.

[...]

Prevalence

means the total number of cases or outbreaks of a disease that are present in a population at risk, in a particular geographical area, at one specified time or during a given period.

Protection zone

means a zone established to protect the health status of animals in a free country or free zone, from those in a country or zone of a different animal health status, using measures based on the epidemiology of the disease under consideration to prevent spread of the causative pathogenic agent into a free country or free zone. These measures may include, but are not limited to, vaccination, movement control and an intensified degree of surveillance.

[...]

Quarantine station

means an establishment under the control of the Veterinary Authority where animals are maintained in isolation with no direct or indirect contact with other animals, to ensure that there is no transmission of specified pathogen(s) outside the establishment while the animals are undergoing observation for a specified length of time and, if appropriate, testing and treatment.

[...]

Sanitary measure

means a measure, such as those described in various chapters of the *Terrestrial Code*, destined to protect animal or human health or life within the territory of the OIE Member from risks arising from the entry, establishment and/or spread of a hazard.

Slaughter

means any procedure which causes the death of an animal by bleeding.

Slaughterhouse/abattoir

means premises, including facilities for moving or lairaging animals, used for the slaughter of animals to produce animal products and approved by the Veterinary Services or other Competent Authority.

[...]

Specific surveillance

means the surveillance targeted to a specific disease or infection.

Stamping-out policy

means carrying out under the authority of the Veterinary Authority, on confirmation of a disease, the 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 of a kind likely to cause the transmission of the causal pathogen. All susceptible animals, vaccinated or unvaccinated, on an infected premises should be killed and their carcasses destroyed by burning or burial, or by any other method which will eliminate the spread of infection through the carcasses or products of the animals killed.

This policy should be accompanied by the cleansing and disinfection procedures defined in the *Terrestrial Code*.

The terms *modified stamping-out* policy should be used in communications to the OIE whenever the above animal health measures are not implemented in full and details of the modifications should be given.

[...]

Surveillance

means the systematic ongoing collection, collation, and analysis of information related to animal health and the timely dissemination of information to those who need to know so that action can be taken.

[...]

Transparency

means the comprehensive documentation of all data, information, assumptions, methods, results, discussion and conclusions used in the risk analysis. Conclusions should be supported by an objective and logical discussion and the document should be fully referenced.

[...]

Unit

means an individually identifiable element used to describe, for example, the members of a population or the elements selected when sampling; examples of units include individual animals, herds, flocks and apiaries.

Vaccination

means the successful immunisation of susceptible animals through the administration, according to the manufacturer's instructions and the Terrestrial Manual, where relevant, of a vaccine comprising antigens appropriate to the disease to be controlled.

[...]

Vector

means an insect or any living carrier that transports an infectious agent from an infected individual to a susceptible individual or its food or immediate surroundings. The organism may or may not pass through a development cycle within the vector.

[...]

Veterinary Authority

means the Governmental Authority of an OIE Member, comprising veterinarians, other professionals and para-professionals, having the responsibility and competence for ensuring or supervising the implementation of animal health and welfare measures, international veterinary certification and other standards and recommendations in the *Terrestrial Code* in the whole territory.

Veterinary para-professional

means a person who, for the purposes of the *Terrestrial Code*, is authorised by the veterinary statutory body to carry out certain designated tasks (dependent upon the category of veterinary para-professional) in a territory, and delegated to them under the responsibility and direction of a veterinarian. The tasks for each category of veterinary para-professional should be defined by the veterinary statutory body depending on qualifications and training, and according to need.

Veterinary Services

means the governmental and non-governmental organisations that implement animal health and welfare measures and other standards and recommendations in the *Terrestrial Code* and in the OIE *Aquatic Animal Health Code* in the territory. The Veterinary Services are under the overall control and direction of the Veterinary Authority. Private sector organisations, veterinarians, veterinary paraprofessionals or aquatic animal health professionals are normally accredited or approved by the Veterinary Authority to deliver functions.

Veterinary statutory body

means an autonomous authority regulating veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals.

Zone/region

means a clearly defined part of a territory containing an animal subpopulation with a distinct health status with respect to a specific disease for which required surveillance, control and biosecurity measures have been applied for the purpose of international trade.

Zoonosis

means any disease or infection which is naturally transmissible from animals to humans.

These guidelines are also available
under the section “Disease notification documents”
of the dedicated OIE Delegates web site
https://www.oie.int/delegatesite/eng/en_index.php