



Immediate notification and follow-up reports

# NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE

**Terrestrial Animals**

**2015**



**WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH**  
*Protecting animals, preserving our future*

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DEMONSTRATION VERSION

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## INTRODUCTION

This procedure is aimed at helping OIE Member Countries to better fulfil their obligations arising from Articles 1.1.3. and 1.1.4. of Chapter 1.1. of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (2014 Edition) and related to the immediate notification and follow-up reports to be submitted following any **exceptional epidemiological event** occurring in their countries.

An **event** is a single or group of epidemiologically related outbreaks for a given disease, infection or infestation. The event includes all related outbreaks reported from the time of the immediate notification through to the final report. In a situation where there is no further spread, an event can be limited to a single outbreak. An event should be serotype/strain specific when appropriate.

The list of notifiable diseases adopted by the OIE World Assembly of Delegates in May 2014 came into effect in January 2015 (see Article 1.2.3. of Chapter 1.2. “Criteria for the inclusion of diseases, infections and infestations in the OIE list”). For your perusal, see OIE-listed diseases on pages 23-25 with their susceptible related species.

This procedure is mainly intended for OIE Focal Points for disease notification appointed by Member Countries’ Delegates to get used to the notification process - either using the paper form or the WAHIS online notification application - in order to provide the OIE Headquarters with animal health information as per the requirements for immediate notification and follow-up reports, which constitute the basis of the OIE Early Warning System.

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 form only if they have real difficulties in accessing WAHIS due to recurrent internet connection problems.

This procedure was originally created as a tool for the notification using the paper form (please see pages 9 to 11) but it can now serve also as a guide for the right use of the online application. If you have any questions or proposal concerning this procedure or the notification process itself, please contact the World Animal Health Information and Analysis Department at [information.dept@oie.int](mailto:information.dept@oie.int).



**IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION OR FOLLOW-UP REPORT**

**To print out this 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*.**

A single paper form can be used in different epidemiological situations. Determining which parts of the form need to be filled in will depend on the reason for immediate notification. Special attention should be taken to fill the form only in the required parts, since, unlike the WAHIS online notification application, no controls exist to avoid mistakes in the paper form.

The printed form consists of three 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 13 to 18 of this procedure and beforehand determine what information is required. This is essential in order to achieve consistency and harmonisation of the information provided by all Member Countries.

As mentioned before, explanations can also be very useful when using the WAHIS online notification application. It is important to read and take into account 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 WAHIS Interface end users. The information provided should therefore be as precise and concise as possible.





**TERRESTRIAL ANIMALS**  
IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION OR FOLLOW-UP REPORT

Type of report

Immediate notification

Follow-up report  Number:.....

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

2.   
Country

3.   
Name of reporting Authority

4.   
Address

5.   
Position of reporting Authority

Address (contd)

6.   
Telephone

7.   
Fax

8.   
E-mail

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

a. First occurrence of a listed disease, infection or infestation in a country, a zone or a compartment	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Re-occurrence of a listed disease, infection or infestation in a country, a zone or a compartment following the final report that declared the outbreak(s) ended. <b>Date of last occurrence:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. First occurrence of a new strain of a pathogen of a listed disease, infection or infestation in a country, a zone or a compartment	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. A sudden and unexpected change in the distribution or increase in incidence or virulence of, or morbidity or mortality caused by, the aetiological agent of a listed disease, infection or infestation present within a country, a zone or a compartment	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Occurrence of a listed disease, infection or infestation in an unusual host species	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Reason for immediate notification of diseases, infections or infestations not listed by the OIE**

f. An emerging disease detected in a country, a zone or a compartment	<input type="checkbox"/>
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10. **The notification applies to:** A zone or compartment  The whole country

11.   
Disease name, name of pathogen or, for an unknown emerging disease, name of event

12.   
Precise identification of agent (strain, serotype, etc.) where applicable

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

14. / /   
Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of start of the event

15. Clinical disease Yes  No

16. **Nature of diagnosis** Suspicion  Clinical  Post-mortem  Basic laboratory tests (e.g. parasitology, bacteriology, mycology, histopathology)  Advanced laboratory tests (e.g. virology, electron microscopy, molecular biology, immunology)

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

First administrative division	Category				Change						
	Domestic	Wild			in disease distribution	in disease incidence* % or 1 to 5 scale		in morbidity* % or 1 to 5 scale		in mortality* % or 1 to 5 scale	
	Species	Family Name	Latin Name	Common Name		Previous level	Current level	Previous level	Current level	Previous level	Current level

\* Choose quantitative (%) or qualitative (1 to 5) scale

18. If the reason for notification is 9e. => Indicate the unusual host species

19. If the reason for notification is 9f. => Morbidity rate (%)  Mortality rate (%)  Zoonotic potential (describe)

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

First administrative division	Lower administrative divisions	Number of outbreaks (if outbreak cluster)	Type of epidemiological 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	Category				Number of animals in the outbreak(s)						
									Domestic	Wild animals			susceptible	cases	deaths	destroyed	slaughtered		
										Species	Family Name	Latin name						Common name	

21. Description of affected animal population(s)

22.

Source of outbreak(s) or origin of infection/infestation (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: .....	

23.

Control measures (tick as appropriate)	Applied	To be applied
Control of vectors		
Control of wildlife reservoirs		
Dipping/spraying		
Disinfection/Disinfestation		
Modified stamping out		
Movement control inside the country		
Official destruction of animal products		
Official disposal of carcasses, by-products and waste		
Quarantine		
Screening		
Stamping out		
Surveillance within containment and or the protection zone		
Surveillance outside containment and or the protection zone		
Traceability		
Vaccination in response to the outbreak(s)		
Zoning		

24. 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.)

25. Treatment of affected animals

Yes  No

If "yes", describe nature of treatment

26. Vaccination prohibited

Yes  No

27. Other epidemiological information / comments

28. Laboratory(-ies) where diagnosis was made

Name of laboratory	Type of laboratory

29. Species examined


30.

Diagnostic tests used	Date results provided	Result

31. Final report

No

Yes

If "Yes" => Event ended? No

Yes

=> Continuing notification using the six-monthly report (the situation has become sufficiently stable)

=> 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 and read the definitions before processing the information.

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. **Report date:** the date when the report is created.

**Important:** the submission date should be as close as possible to the date when the report was created.

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

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

If the reason for immediate notification is “9b.” (**Re-occurrence of a listed disease, infection or infestation in a country, a zone or a compartment following the final report that declared the outbreak(s) ended**), you should indicate the **date of last occurrence** of the disease, infection or infestation. The date of last occurrence is the date when the last event for the reported disease, infection or infestation was declared resolved.

**Important:**

- ☞ This date should not be changed in the subsequent follow-up reports pertaining to the same event.
- ☞ This date refers to the last event resolved of the disease, infection or infestation, regardless the strain, the serotype, the zone and the species (domestic species and wildlife).

10. Indicate if the event applies to a **zone / compartment** or the **whole country**.

**Important:**

- ☞ The option “whole country” should be chosen when it is the first historical occurrence of the disease in your country, even if the reported event is limited to a single zone.
- ☞ First occurrence in a zone would mean that the disease was previously present in your country in another zone.

11. Indicate the **disease name** or, in the case of an infection or infestation, the name of the pathogen. Names of OIE-listed diseases are given in Article 1.2.3. of Chapter 1.2. of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*.

In the case of an **emerging disease**, insert the name of the disease and the causal agent. When the causal agent is unknown, use the clinical signs that best describe the event (e.g. acute equine respiratory syndrome) to name the disease.

12. 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).

13. **Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of confirmation of the event:** the date when the event was confirmed by the Veterinary Authority.

**Important:** in follow-up reports, this date should not be changed unless new information shows that the event was confirmed prior to the date given in the immediate notification.

14. **Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of start of the event:** the date when the first case of the first outbreak was observed as a first manifestation of a disease or infestation as observed by the livestock holder or the date estimated according to the epidemiological investigation.

**Important:**

- ☞ If the exact date is not known, please provide an estimated date.
- ☞ In the immediate notification, this date will be the same as the date of start of the first reported outbreak.
- ☞ In follow-up reports, this date should not be changed unless evidence clearly shows that the event started before the date given in the immediate notification. Any changes should be communicated to the OIE in order to rectify previous report(s).
  - ☞ For a subclinical infection, the date of the first collection of samples which resulted in positive results can be an estimate of the date of start of the event.

15. 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**.

16. **Nature of diagnosis:** tick one or more boxes, as appropriate.

**Important:**

- ☞ When the event concerns an infection without clinical signs, only tick the laboratory boxes.
- ☞ If the pathogen has already been confirmed, do not tick the “Suspicion” box.

17. Fill in this part if the reason for immediate notification is described in **9d (a sudden and unexpected change in the distribution or increase in incidence or virulence of, or morbidity or mortality caused by, the aetiological agent of a listed disease, infection or infestation present within a country, a zone or a compartment)**.

- Please indicate the name of the first administrative division only (e.g. Province, State, Governorate, County, Mouhafadhat, etc.) and fill in the rest of the table for each affected first administrative division. Then go to section 21.
- Choose quantitative (%) or qualitative (1 to 5) scale to indicate the change in the incidence or morbidity.

18. Fill in this part only if the reason for immediate notification is **9e (occurrence of a listed disease, infection or infestation in an unusual host species)**.

Please indicate the unusual host species. Then go to section 20.

19. Fill in this part only if the reason for immediate notification is **9f (an emerging disease detected in a country, a zone or a compartment)**.

Indicate the morbidity rate (%) and mortality rate (%) and describe, when appropriate, the zoonotic impact. Then go to section 20.

20. **Details of outbreak(s) by first administrative division**

This section must be completed for all reasons for 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.**

**Cluster:** group of 30 outbreaks or more epidemiologically related and closely grouped in time and place within the same first administrative division (Province, State, Governorate, County, Mouhafadhat, etc.).

**Upload function using a CSV file:** an upload function is available in the WAHIS online notification application that enables to download outbreak data in the follow-up reports from a « CSV » file format to be extracted from Members national database, if their contents are compatible. Please contact the World Animal Health Information and Analysis Department at [information.dept@oie.int](mailto:information.dept@oie.int) for more details on this.

Indicate the type of **epidemiological unit** (backyard, farm, village, zoo, forest, natural park) and the name of the location where the event is occurring (village, town, city, etc.).

For **bee diseases**, the epidemiological unit should be the apiary. For the part dedicated to the “number of animals in the outbreak(s)”, the requested number should be the number of hives.

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 first case of this outbreak was observed as a first manifestation of a disease as observed by the livestock holder, or the date estimated according to the epidemiological investigation.

**Important:**

- ☞ If the exact date is not known, please provide an estimated date.
- ☞ For a subclinical infection, the date of the first collection of samples which resulted in positive results can be an estimate of the date of start of the outbreak.

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

The **date of end of the outbreak** is the date when the outbreak is considered resolved by the Veterinary Authority.

**Important:** It could refer to the date when the last case was eliminated, or the date on which the last animal was destroyed or slaughtered or the last date of cleaning and disinfection or the date when all the measures to eradicate the disease have proven to be effective for the concerned outbreak.

**Date of end of event:** the date of the end of the last resolved outbreak for this event.

For each outbreak, enter the concerned **category** (domestic or wild) and **species** using the species codes listed on page 19 and enter the number(s) of animals by species.

- ◆ **Species:** use the species codes given on page 19.

Only for wildlife, indicate the family, Latin and common names of the species. For the WAHIS online notification application users, a drop-down list of susceptible species is available for wild animals.

- ◆ **Susceptible animals:** number of animals from susceptible species (measured in heads or hives) in on-going 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 wild species, the field “susceptible animals” should be left empty on the WAHIS online notification application and indicated 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.

- ◆ **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.
- ☞ When a notification concerns an infection (without clinical signs): this number cannot be 0. The number of cases of infection is the number of positive animals or the number of positive samples.

- ◆ **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.

- ◆ **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 destroyed 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.

- ◆ **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 do not go to slaughter.

21. **Description of the affected population(s):** give a description of the various categories of population of animals present in the outbreak (type, breed, age, sex, animal husbandry method, etc.).

**Important:** for epidemiological comments on the event as a whole, please go to section 27.



22. **Source of outbreak(s) or origin of infection/infestation:** tick the appropriate boxes to indicate the source of the outbreak(s) or the origin of the infection/infestation.

**Important:**

- ☞ If the source of infection is not in the proposed list, enter the source in the “Other” box.
- ☞ If the source is unidentified, tick the “Unknown or inconclusive” box.

23. **Control measures:** 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.

**Important:** in the WAHIS online notification application, control measures that are not relevant for the disease you are reporting cannot be selected.

Definitions of control measures are given on pages 20 and 21.

24. **Vaccination [in response to the outbreak(s)]:** total number of animals (measured in heads) that were vaccinated as a control measure in response to the outbreak(s).

**Important:**

- ☞ This number includes emergency, targeted and ring vaccination during the reporting period and excludes 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.

25. **Treatment of affected animals:** means that the animals involved in the outbreak(s) are treated for the disease (antibiotics, antiparasitics, etc.). Supportive treatment is not applicable in this case.

**Important:**

- ☞ 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.

26. **Vaccination prohibited:** as a general control policy, the use of a vaccine to control or prevent the disease is prohibited.

**Important:** tick the “No” box when no vaccine exists for the disease you are reporting.

27. **Other epidemiological information/comments**

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.

**Important:** do not include here the “description of the affected population” in each outbreak.

28. **Laboratory(ies) where diagnosis was made**

For each laboratory where the diagnosis was made, state the full name (not only the acronym), the city and the country, and indicate the type of laboratory (OIE Reference laboratory, Regional reference laboratory, National laboratory, Local laboratory, Private laboratory or Foreign laboratory).

29. **Species examined:** please indicate the terrestrial animal species examined.

**30. Diagnostic test used:** wherever possible, use the terms listed on page 22 or refer to the *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals* ([http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Health\\_standards/tahm/0.02\\_PRESCRIBED\\_TESTS\\_2014.pdf](http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Health_standards/tahm/0.02_PRESCRIBED_TESTS_2014.pdf)). Laboratory results and their date(s) must be given.

**31. Final report:** for all events notified through an immediate notification and subsequent follow-up reports, 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 when making a final report.

<p><b>Important:</b> the date of end of the whole event is the date of end of the last resolved outbreak.</p>
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DEMONSTRATION VERSION

## TERRESTRIAL ANIMAL SPECIES

### Codes

#### DOMESTIC 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 <sup>1</sup>
swine .....	sui

WILDLIFE: indicate the family name, the Latin name and the common name.

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

## DISEASE CONTROL MEASURES

### Definitions

CONTROL MEASURES	DEFINITIONS
Control of vectors	<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	<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>
Dipping / Spraying	<i>Application of chemicals to animals through the use of a dip (full or partial immersion of the animal in the chemical) or spray (the chemical is sprayed on the animal) or any other method. Usually used to control parasites and potential vectors</i>
Disinfection/Disinfestation	<i>Application, after thorough cleansing, of procedures intended to destroy the infectious or parasitic agents of animal diseases; this applies to premises, vehicles and different objects which may have been directly or indirectly contaminated.</i>
Modified stamping out	<i>Application of only part of the measures described for "Stamping out" (e.g. slaughter of sick animals only).</i>
Movement control inside the country	<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>
Official destruction of animal products	<i>Disposal of animal products under the supervision of the Competent Authority, to prevent spread of the disease, infection or infestation.</i>
Official disposal of carcasses, by-products and waste	<i>Disposal of carcasses, by-products and waste under the supervision of the Competent Authority to prevent spread of the disease, infection or infestation.</i>
Quarantine	<i>Infected animals and when appropriate, epidemiologically linked susceptible animals are kept isolated under the supervision of the Veterinary Authority until all sanitary measures considered necessary to control or eradicate the disease have been completed.</i>
Screening	<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	<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 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.</i>

CONTROL MEASURES	DEFINITIONS
Surveillance outside containment and or the protection zone	<i>Undertaking surveillance activities in parts of the country other than those defined as the containment or protection zone for the disease, infection or infestation being notified.</i>
Surveillance within containment and or the protection zone	<i>Undertaking surveillance activities within the containment or protection zone for the disease, infection or infestation being notified.</i>
Traceability	<i>Investigation of any epidemiological link of animals / animal products, in order to determine origin and spread of the disease, infection or infestation.</i>
Vaccination in response to the outbreak(s)	See page 17 – Point 24
Vaccination prohibited	See page 17 – Point 26
Zoning	<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>

## DIAGNOSTIC TESTS

### Examples

agar-gel immunodiffusion (AGID)
agar-gel precipitation (AGP) test
anatomy-pathological examination
antibody detection ELISA
antigen (Ag) detection ELISA
artificial digestion method
Ascoli test
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)
gamma interferon test
gene sequencing
haemagglutination (HA) test
haemagglutination inhibition test (HIT)
high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC)
histological test
histopathological examination
identification by bacteriophage susceptibility
IgG-capture ELISA
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
pathogenic agent isolation on 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 blocking ELISA
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

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

OIE-listed disease	Susceptible species
<i>Aethina tumida</i> (Infestation with) [Small hive beetle]	api
African horse sickness virus (Infection with)	equ, fau
African swine fever	sui, fau
Anthrax	bov, buf, cap, cml, equ, o/c, ovi, sui, fau
Aujeszky's disease virus (Infection with)	sui, fau
Avian chlamydiosis	avi, fau
Avian infectious bronchitis	avi, fau
Avian infectious laryngotracheitis	avi, fau
Avian mycoplasmosis ( <i>Mycoplasma synoviae</i> )	avi, fau
Avian mycoplasmosis ( <i>Mycoplasma gallisepticum</i> )	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 ( <i>Brucella abortus</i> )	bov, buf, cap, cer, cml, lep, o/c, ovi, sui, fau
Brucellosis ( <i>Brucella melitensis</i> )	bov, buf, cap, cer, cml, lep, o/c, ovi, sui, fau
Brucellosis ( <i>Brucella suis</i> )	bov, buf, cap, cer, cml, lep, o/c, ovi, sui, fau
Camelpox	cml
Caprine arthritis/encephalitis	cap, fau
<i>Chlamydophila abortus</i> (Infection with) [Enzootic abortion of ewes, ovine chlamydiosis]	cap, o/c, ovi
Classical swine fever virus (Infection with)	sui, fau
Contagious agalactia	ovi, cap, o/c, 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
<i>Echinococcus granulosus</i> (Infection with)	bov, buf, can, cap, cer, cml, equ, o/c, ovi, sui, fau
<i>Echinococcus multilocularis</i> (Infection with)	bov, buf, can, cap, cer, cml, equ, o/c, ovi, sui, fau

OIE-listed disease	Susceptible species
Enzootic bovine leukosis	bov, fau
Epizootic haemorrhagic disease	bov, cer, fau
Equid herpesvirus-1 [EHV-1] (Infection with)	equ, fau
Equine arteritis virus (Infection with)	equ
Equine encephalomyelitis (Eastern)	equ, fau
Equine encephalomyelitis (Western)	equ, fau
Equine infectious anaemia	equ, fau
Equine influenza	equ
Equine piroplasmosis	equ, fau
Foot and mouth disease	bov, buf, cap, cml, o/c, ovi, sui, fau
Fowl typhoid	avi, fau
Glanders	equ, fau
Haemorrhagic septicaemia	bov, buf, fau
Heartwater	bov, buf, cap, o/c, ovi, fau
Infection of honey bees with <i>Melissococcus plutonius</i> (European foulbrood)	api
Infection of honey bees with <i>Paenibacillus larvae</i> (American foulbrood)	api
Highly pathogenic avian influenza virus (Infection with)	avi, fau
Low pathogenic avian influenza virus (Infection with)	avi
Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis	bov, fau
Infectious bursal disease (Gumboro disease)	avi, fau
Infestation of honey bees with <i>Acarapis woodi</i>	api
Infestation of honey bees with <i>Tropilaelaps</i> spp	api
Infestation of honey bees with <i>Varroa</i> spp. (Varroosis)	api
Japanese encephalitis	equ, sui, fau
Leishmaniosis	can, fau
Lumpy skin disease	bov, buf, fau
Maedi-visna	ovi, fau
<i>Mycoplasma mycoides</i> subsp. <i>mycoides</i> SC (Infection with) [Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia]	bov, buf, cap, o/c, ovi, fau
Myxomatosis	lep, fau
Nairobi sheep disease	cap, o/c, ovi, fau
New world screwworm ( <i>Cochliomyia hominivorax</i> )	avi, bov, buf, can, cap, cml, equ, fel, lep, o/c, ovi, sui, fau
Newcastle disease virus (Infection with)	avi
Nipah virus encephalitis	sui, fau
Old world screwworm ( <i>Chrysomya bezziana</i> )	avi, bov, buf, can, cap, cml, equ, fel, lep, o/c, ovi, sui, fau
Ovine epididymitis ( <i>Brucella ovis</i> )	ovi, fau
Paratuberculosis	bov, buf, cap, o/c, ovi, fau



OIE-listed disease	Susceptible species
Peste des petits ruminants virus (Infection with)	cap, o/c, ovi
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
Rabies virus (Infection with)	bov, buf, can, cap, cer, cml, equ, fel, lep, o/c, ovi, sui, fau
Rift Valley fever virus (Infection with)	bov, buf, cap, cml, o/c, ovi, fau
Rinderpest virus (Infection with)	bov, buf, cap, o/c, ovi, fau
Salmonellosis ( <i>S. abortusovis</i> )	ovi, fau
Scrapie	cap, o/c, ovi, fau
Sheep pox and goat pox	cap, o/c, ovi, fau
Surra ( <i>Trypanosoma evansi</i> )	bov, buf, cml, equ, fau
Theileriosis	bov, buf, fau
Transmissible gastroenteritis	sui, fau
<i>Trichinella</i> spp. (Infection with)	equ, sui, fau
Trichomonosis	bov, fau
Trypanosomosis (tsetse-transmitted)	bov, buf, cap, cml, o/c, ovi, fau
Tularemia	lep, fau
Turkey rhinotracheitis	avi
Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis	equ, fau
West Nile fever	avi, bov, buf, can, cap, cer, cml, equ, fel, lep, o/c, ovi, sui, fau

DEMONSTRATION VERSION

This notification procedure is also available  
under the section “Disease notification documents”  
of the dedicated OIE Delegates web site  
[https://web.oie.int/delegatesite/eng/manuels/en\\_manuels.php](https://web.oie.int/delegatesite/eng/manuels/en_manuels.php)  
and under the section “Help-Manuals-FAQ”  
of the WAHIS online notification application