NOTIFICATION **PROCEDURE**

Terrestrial Animals 2015



World Animal Health Information and Analysis Department

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WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH (OIE)

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INTRODUCTION

This procedure is aimed at helping Member Countries better fulfil their obligations arising from the revised terms of Article 1.1.3. of <u>Chapter 1.1</u>. entitled "Notification of diseases, infections and infestations and provision of epidemiological information", of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* adopted in May 2014, relating to regular reporting on the absence or presence of OIE-listed diseases, infections or infestations and in particular point 3 of the said article stating what the Veterinary Authority shall, under the responsibility of the Delegate, send to the Headquarters: "six-monthly reports on the absence or presence, and evolution of listed diseases, infections or infestations and information of epidemiological significance to other Member Countries".

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

The six-monthly report is in two parts:

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

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

PART 1

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

*** ***

QUALITATIVE INFORMATION

Disease occurrence codes and preventive and control measures

- 1. Report date: enter the date when you will submit the report to the OIE.
- 2-8. Complete details of the reporting Authority.

9. Occurrence Codes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other codes in domestic species and/or in wildlife

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

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

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

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

11. Preventive and control measures.

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

Important:

- Shaded boxes should not be ticked as the preventive and control measures are not applicable for the specific disease, infection or infestation.
- In the WAHIS online notification application, preventive and control measures cannot be selected by users if not relevant for the disease.

Official vaccination: vaccination programme, excluding vaccination in response to the outbreak(s), which is approved and supervised by the Veterinary Authority.

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

Important:

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

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

Important:

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

SIX-MONTHLY REPORT ON THE NOTIFICATION OF THE ABSENCE OR PRESENCE OF DIE-LISTED TERRESTRIAL ANIMAL DISEASES, INFECTIONS AND INFESTATIONS

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Report date (dd/mm/yyyy)									Co	untry								
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Year 2015																		
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Paratuberculosis	Dome	estic																
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New World screwworm	Dome						l			1)						
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Brucellosis (Brucella abortus)	Dome	estic											•					
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Brucellosis (Brucella melitensis)	Dome					ı	4			ı	ı				•			
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Brucellosis (Brucella suis)	Dome			1	1	1	1	1		1	ı							
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Crimean Congo haemorrhagic fever	Dome		*	Qf	M	Te	GSu	TSu	Qi	S	Sp	Z	Vp	V		1	Cr	Cn
Crimean Congo naemorrnagic iever	Dome	avi																
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Rinderpest virus (Infection with) *	Dome				l	l	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	l	<u>I</u>							
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Japanese encephalitis	Dome					1	l	l	l	1								
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	Occu	Species) v	A T	I		
Epizootic haemorrhagic disease	Dome		•	Qf	M	Te	GSu	TSu	Qi	S	Sp	Z	Vp	V			Cr	Cn
Epizootic naemorrnagic disease	Dome	bov													1			
		cer																
	Wil	d fau				l												
Equine encephalomyelitis (Eastern)	Dome					ļ												
Equine encephatomyenus (Eustern)		equ																
	Wil				1	ı												
Surra (Trypanosoma evansi)	Dome	fau								1								
Surra (11 ypanosoma evansi)	Dome	bov																
		buf																
		cml																
		equ																
	Wil	d fau) _										
		Tau																
CATTLE																		
Mycoplasma mycoides subsp. mycoides	Dome																	
SC (Infection with) [Contagious bovine		bov		-														
pleuropneumonia]*		cap																
	(o/c																
		ovi																
A	Wil	<i>d</i> fau	7		1	l												
Lumpy skin disease	Dome					l												
		bov																
	Wil	buf																
	VVII	<i>a</i> fau																
Bovine anaplasmosis	Dome																	
		bov																
	Wil	buf																
X Y	vv ii	fau																
Bovine babesiosis	Dome																	
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Bovine genital campylobacteriosis	Dome													!				
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Bovine tuberculosis	Dome	estic		<u> </u>			000	100	٠		Op	_	16			•	Ų.	O.I.
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		buf cap																
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		cml																
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		fau																
Enzootic bovine leukosis	Dome	bov						1										
	Wi						4							l			l	
TT 1	D	fau																
Haemorrhagic septicaemia	Dome	bov																
		buf																
	Wi							1							ı	1		
	D	fau																
Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis / infectious pustular vulvovaginitis	Dome	bov		N		,												
Famous Famous Control (1981)	Wi	ld	V.												ı			
TOUR AND	Down	fau																
Theileriosis	Dome	bov																
		buf																
	Wi			ı	1	ı	ı	ı							ı			
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Trichomonosis	Dome	bov																
	Wi	ld		1	1	1	1	1		1	1			1	1	1		
The second of th	Dome	fau																
Trypanosomosis (tsetse-transmitted)	Dome	bov																
		buf																
		cap																
Y		cml o/c																
		ovi																
	Wi	<i>ld</i> fau		1					<u> </u>									
Bovine spongiform encephalopathy *	Dome			<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>					<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
1 5		bov																
	Wi	<i>ld</i> fau																
Bovine viral diarrhoea	Dome			<u>I</u>		J	J	J.	<u> </u>	l	l							
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TERRESTRIAL ANIMAL DISEASES, INFECTIONS AND INFESTATIONS	Occurrence code	Species	Disease notification	Precautions at the borders	Monitoring	Screening	General surveillance	Targeted surveillance	Movement control inside the country	Stamping out	Modified stamping out	Zoning	Vaccination prohibited	Official vaccination	Number of vaccinated animals	Treatment	Control of wildlife reservoirs	Control of vectors
SHEEP AND GOATS		S	*	Qf	M	Te	GSu	TSu	Qi	S	Sp	Z	Vp	V	Z	T	Cr	Cn
	Dome	natio											A					
Peste des petits ruminants virus (Infection with) *	Dome	bov																
(11111)		cap																
		ovi																
	****	o/c																
	Wil	fau																
Sheep pox and goat pox	Dome			l	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	l	1			P"		l	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
Sheep pox and godt pox		cap																
		ovi																
	117	o/c																
	Wil	fau		1					/			l		l	I			
Ovine epididymitis (Brucella ovis)	Dome) (
Ovinc epididymins (Druceua ovis)	201110	ovi																
	Wil	ld		1											•			
		fau																
Caprine arthritis/encephalitis	Dome						1	ı	1		1	ı						1
	Wil	cap																
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Contagious agalactia	Dome							l .				J.						
Contragious againetia		cap																
		ovi																
		o/c																
	Wil	fau		l			I	l	I		I	l		l	1	ı		
Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia	Dome			J.				J.]]		I .		
contagious caprine picuropheumoma	20	cap																
	Wil			•												1		
		fau																
Chlamydophila abortus (Infection with)	Dome			1				1		1		1		1	1	1		
[Enzootic abortion of ewes, ovine chlamydiosis]		cap o/c				-												
Cinality (110313)		ovi																
Nairobi sheep disease	Dome														1			
• 7		cap																
		o/c																
	117*1	ovi																
	Wil	fau							1									
Salmonellosis (S. abortusovis)	Dome		-	l		<u> </u>	<u>I</u>	l	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>I</u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>			<u> </u>
Samonenosis (S. avortasoras)		ovi																
	Wil																	
		fau																

	9.	10.	11. P	reven	tive a	nd cor	ntrol n	neasu	res									
Thomas				ders					ide the country		ıt		p		imals		ervoirs	
TERRESTRIAL ANIMAL DISEASES, INFECTIONS AND INFESTATIONS	Occurrence code	Species	* Disease notification	Precautions at the borders	Monitoring	a Screening	General surveillance	تِع Targeted surveillance	Movement control inside the country	ο Stamping out	S Modified stamping out	Zoning	S Vaccination prohibited	Official vaccination	Number of vaccinated animals	Treatment	♀ Control of wildlife reservoirs	S Control of vectors
Scrapie	Dome	estic		٠.					<u> </u>		- OP		- 14			-	Ų.	<u> </u>
		cap																
		o/c ovi																
	Wil													7				
7	D	fau																
Maedi-visna	Dome	ovi																
	Wil					l	I	I										
		fau																
SWINE								4										
African swine fever	Dome	estic																
	****	sui																
	Wil	fau																
Classical swine fever virus (Infection	Dome																	
with) *	****	sui																
	Wil	fau																
Porcine cysticercosis	Dome			Y	7													
	Wil	sui	7															
	WII	fau																
Transmissible gastroenteritis	Dome	estic																
A	Wil	sui																
	Wil	fau																
Porcine reproductive and respiratory	Dome						ı	ı	ı									
syndrome	Wil	sui																
	VVII	fau																
Nipah virus encephalitis	Dome																	
	Wil	sui																
	VVII	fau																
EQUIDAE																		
African horse sickness virus (Infection	Dome																	
with) *	TT7*1	equ																
	Wil	fau																
Contagious equine metritis	Dome	estic																
	Wil	equ																
	Wil	fau																
Dourine	Dome	estic																
	117*1	equ																
	Wil	fau																
	J	rau	<u> </u>		1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>						l		

	9.	10.	11. P	reven	tive a	nd cor	ntrol n	neasui	res									
																		\Box
TERRESTRIAL ANIMAL DISEASES, INFECTIONS AND INFESTATIONS	Occurrence code	Species	Disease notification	Precautions at the borders	Monitoring	Screening	General surveillance	Targeted surveillance	Movement control inside the country	Stamping out	Modified stamping out	Zoning	Vaccination prohibited	Official vaccination	Number of vaccinated animals	Treatment	Control of wildlife reservoirs	Control of vectors
			*	Qf	M	Te	GSu	TSu	Qi	S	Sp	Z	Vp	٧	Z	1	Cr	Cn
Equine infectious anaemia	Dome						I	1	1	l		l			1/			
	Wil	equ																
	7722	fau																
Equine influenza	Dome						ı	ı	ı					7				
P	-	equ									4			7				
Equine piroplasmosis	Dome	estic equ																
	Wil						l	l	-									
		fau																
Equid herpesvirus-1 (EHV-1)	Dome																	
(Infection with)	Wil	equ																
	VVII	fau																
Glanders	Dome					. (/	Į.		Į.		Ţ				
		equ																
	Wil	d fau						1	1	1		1						
Equine arteritis virus (Infection with)	Dome																	
Equine arterius virus (infection with)	Bome	equ																
Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis	Dome	•																
	*****	equ	$\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{I}}$															
	Wil	fau					l	l		1		1						
Equine encephalomyelitis (Western)	Dome						J.	J.										
		equ																
	Wil					1			1		1							
		fau																
LAGOMORPHS	>																	
Myxomatosis	Dome						l	l	1					ı			ı	
	Wil	lep																-
A A A	*****	fau																
Rabbit haemorrhagic disease	Dome	estic																
4 1 Y		lep																
	Wil	d fau																
BIRDS		iau	<u> </u>				<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>									
			ı															
Highly pathogenic avian influenza	Dome																	
	Wil	avi d					<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>									
	,,,,,,	fau																
Low pathogenic avian influenza	Dome						1	1										
(poultry)		avi																
Newcastle disease virus (Infection	Dome						l							ı				
with)	<u> </u>	avi					<u> </u>											

	9.	10.	11. P	reven	tive a	nd cor	itrol n	neasu	res									
TERRESTRIAL ANIMAL DISEASES, INFECTIONS AND INFESTATIONS	Occurrence code	Species	* Disease notification	Precautions at the borders	Monitoring	Screening	General surveillance	Targeted surveillance	Movement control inside the country	Stamping out	Modified stamping out	Zoning	Vaccination prohibited	Official vaccination	Number of vaccinated animals	Treatment	Control of wildlife reservoirs	Control of vectors
Avian infectious bronchitis	Dome		•	Qf	М	Te	GSu	TSu	Qi	S	Sp	Z	Vp	V		T	Cr	Cn
Trium imeerious of onemas		avi													1			
	Wil	<i>ld</i> fau		l			l	l										
Avian infectious laryngotracheitis	Dome						ļ											
, g		avi																
	Wii	<i>ld</i> fau																
Duck virus hepatitis	Dome			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>) <u>Y</u>						
		avi																
Fowl typhoid	Dome	estic avi		l	1		l	4										
	Wil																	
		fau																
Infectious bursal disease (Gumboro	Dome			I	1													
disease)	Wil	avi ld																
		fau		-														
Avian mycoplasmosis (Mycoplasma	Dome				`			1								1		
gallisepticum)	Wii	avi ld																
		fau																
Avian chlamydiosis	Dome					1		1										
	Wil	avi																
	77.	fau																
Pullorum disease	Dome			ı	1	ı		ı	1							ı		
	Wil	avi Id																
	*****	fau	L		L				L	L								
Turkey rhinotracheitis	Dome																	
Avian mycoplasmosis (Mycoplasma	Dome	avi								<u> </u>								
synoviae)		avi		L	L		L_		L	L								
	Wil														-			
	<u> </u>	fau																
BEES																		
Infestation of honey bees with Acarapis woodi		api																
Infection of honey bees with Paenibacillus larvae (American foulbrood)		api																
Infection of honey bees with Melissococcus plutonius (European foulbrood)		api																
Infestation of honey bees with <i>Varroa</i> spp. (Varroosis)		api																
Infestation of honey bees with <i>Tropilaelaps</i> spp.		api																

	9.	10.	11. P	reven	tive aı	nd cor	ntrol n	neasui	es									
TERRESTRIAL ANIMAL DISEASES, INFECTIONS AND INFESTATIONS	Occurrence code	Species	* Disease notification	요 Precautions at the borders	Monitoring	a Screening	General surveillance	널 Targeted surveillance		ο Stamping out	ക Modified stamping out	Zoning	S Vaccination prohibited	< Official vaccination	Number of vaccinated animals	- Treatment	Q Control of wildlife reservoirs	S Control of vectors
Infestation with Aethina tumida (Small hive beetle)		api																
OTHERS																		
Leishmaniosis	Dome	estic																
		can																
	Wil																	
		fau										\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \						
Camelpox		cml							4									

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

PART 2

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

Instructions

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

- Template I: to process data by first administrative division and by month.

- Template II: to process data by first administrative division for the six-month period.

- Template III: to process data for the whole country by month.

- Template IV: to process data for the whole country for the six-month period.

Important:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Important:

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

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

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

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

Definitions

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

Important:

- Fig. If more than one susceptible species is present, indicate the number of animals for each species.
- If the exact number is not known or estimation is not possible, please indicate the species but leave the box empty on the WAHIS online notification application or indicate "..." on the paper form.
- "Usually for wildlife the field "susceptible animals" should be left empty on the WAHIS online notification application and completed with "..." on the paper form, since it is hard to evaluate the exact number of the wild population at risk unless the data are known.
- For active outbreaks overlapping several months, in order to avoid duplications, the field "susceptible animals" should be filled for a given month with the number of animals which became susceptible during that month. If there is no new susceptible animal during a certain month, please leave the box empty on the WAHIS online notification application but enter "..." on the paper form.
- ◆ Cases: animal(s) (measured in heads or hives) infected or infested, with or without clinical signs, including animals that died from the disease.

Important:

- If the exact number is not known, please leave the box empty on the WAHIS online notification application or indicate "..." on the paper form.
- For active outbreaks overlapping several months, in order to avoid duplications, the field "cases" should be filled for a given month with the number of cases which started during that month. If there is no new case during a certain month, please enter "0".
- Deaths: animal(s) (measured in heads or hives) that died from the disease, infection or infestation.

Important:

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

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

Important:

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

Important:

- This number should not include animals that died from the disease or animals killed for disease control purposes and subjected to disposal.
- For bee diseases, please enter "0" since bees are not subjected to slaughter.
- ◆ Vaccination in response to the outbreak(s): total number of animals (measured in heads) that were vaccinated as a preventive and control measure in response to the outbreak(s).

Important:

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

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TEMPLATE I: QUANTITATIVE INFORMATION BY FIRST ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION BY MONTH

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

		Number of new number of outbreaks outbreaks			Total number of								
Period	First administrative division	(by serotype		Domestic Wile		Wild						animals vaccinated	
		where		Species Code*	Family name	Latin name	Common name	susceptible animals	cases	deaths	animals destroyed	animals slaughtered	in response to the outbreak(s)
1 st month													
2 nd month													
						,							
3 rd month						<u> </u>							
					7								
4 th month				X —									
				-)								
5 th month													
5 month				7									
6 th month													
O IIIOIILII													
			I				I						

^{*}See Annex I

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TEMPLATE II: QUANTITATIVE INFORMATION BY FIRST ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIOD

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

	,											
	Number of new	new number of outbreaks (by (by erotype serotype	Category				Total number of					
First administrative division	(by		Domestic	Domestic Wild						animals vaccinated		
	where		Species Code*	Family name	Latin name	Common name	susceptible animals	cases	deaths	animals destroyed	animals slaughtered	in response to the outbreak(s)
					-							
						Y						
					, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,							
					Y							
				\ \								
		_										
			>									
			7									
				-								

^{*}See Annex I

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TEMPLATE III: QUANTITATIVE INFORMATION FOR THE WHOLE COUNTRY BY MONTH

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

	Number of new	Total number of	Category					57	Total r	umber of		
Period	outbreaks (by	outbreaks (by serotype	Domestic									animals vaccinated
	(by serotype where applicable)	where applicable)	Species Code*	Family name	Latin name	Common name	susceptible animals	cases	deaths	animals destroyed	animals slaughtered	in response to the outbreak(s
1 st month												
2 nd month												
						/						
3 rd month												
4 th month												
- 111011111												
5 th month												
			4									
6 th month												
) -								

*See Annex I

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TEMPLATE IV: QUANTITATIVE INFORMATION FOR THE WHOLE COUNTRY FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIOD

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

Number of	Total number of outbreaks (by serotype			Total number of							
new outbreaks (by serotype where applicable)		Domestic	omestic Wild								animals vaccinated
	where applicable)	Species Code*	Family name	Latin name	Common name	susceptible animals	cases	deaths	animals destroyed	animals slaughtered	in response to the outbreak(s
					Y						
*See Annex I											

^{*}See Annex I

TERRESTRIAL ANIMAL SPECIES CODES

All susceptible species		***
bees		арі
birds		avi
buffaloes		buf
camelidae		cml
cats		fel
cattle		bov
cervidae		cer
dogs		can
equidae		equ
goats		сар
hares/rabbits		lep
sheep		ovi
sheep/goats		o/c ¹
		sui
WILDLIFE: Indicate the family nam	e, the species referred to in Latin name	fau

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

DISEASE PREVENTIVE AND CONTROL MEASURES Definitions and Codes

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

MEASURES	DEFINITIONS
Control of vectors (Cn)	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.
Control of wildlife reservoirs (Cr)	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.).
Disease notification (*)	National legal obligation to report any suspected or confirmed case of the disease, infection or infestation to the relevant Authorities.
General surveillance (GSu)	Surveillance not targeted at a specific disease, infection or infestation. Also called passive surveillance.
Modified stamping out (Sp)	Application of only part of the measures described for "Stamping out" (e.g. slaughter of sick animals only).
Monitoring (M)	Intermittent performance and analysis of routine measurements and observations, aimed at detecting changes in the environment or health status of a population.
Movement control inside the country (Qi)	Measures aimed at avoiding the spread of the disease, infection or infestation within a country/zone/compartment due to the movement of animals or their products.
Official vaccination (V)	Vaccination programme, excluding vaccination in response to the outbreak(s), which is approved and supervised by the Veterinary Authority.
Precautions at the border (Qf)	Measures applied at airports, ports, railway stations or road check-points open to international movement of animal, animal products and other related commodities, where import inspections are performed to prevent introduction of the disease, infection or infestation into a country/territory or zone.
Screening (Te)	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.
Stamping out (S)	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.
Targeted Surveillance (TSu)	Surveillance targeted at a specific disease, infection or infestation. Also called active surveillance.
Treatment (T)	Use of veterinary drugs for affected animals for the purpose of controlling and curing the infection or infestation being notified. It should be noted that this measure does not include supportive treatment.
Vaccination in response to the outbreak(s)	See page 27
Vaccination prohibited (Vp)	As a general control policy, the use of a vaccine to control or prevent the disease or infection is prohibited.
Zoning (Z)	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.



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 and under the section "Help-Manuals-FAQ" of the WAHIS online notification application