

OIE TERRESTRIAL ANIMAL HEALTH CODE - 2003

CHAPTER 2.1.14.

HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA

Article 2.1.14.1.

For the purposes of the *Terrestrial Code*, the *incubation period* for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) shall be 21 days.

Standards for diagnostic tests are described in the *Terrestrial Manual*.

Article 2.1.14.2.

HPAI free country

A country may be considered free from HPAI when it has been shown that HPAI has not been present for at least the past 3 years.

This period shall be 6 months after the slaughter of the last affected animal for countries in which a *stamping-out policy* is practised with or without vaccination against HPAI.

Article 2.1.14.3.

HPAI infected zone

A zone shall be considered as infected with HPAI until:

- 1) at least 21 days have elapsed after the confirmation of the last *case* and the completion of a *stamping-out policy* and *disinfection* procedures, or
- 2) 6 months have elapsed after the clinical recovery or death of the last affected animal if a *stamping-out policy* was not practised.

Article 2.1.14.4.

Veterinary Administrations of *importing countries* should require similar arrangements to those provided in Chapter 2.1.15. (Newcastle disease) of the *Terrestrial Code* for the following *commodities*:

- 1) domestic and wild birds;
 - 2) *day-old birds*;
 - 3) *hatching eggs*;
 - 4) semen of domestic and wild birds;
 - 5) *fresh meat* of domestic and wild birds;
 - 6) *products of animal origin* (from birds) *intended for use in animal feeding or for agricultural or industrial use*;
 - 7) *pathological material* and biological products (from birds) which have not been processed to ensure the destruction of the HPAI virus.
-