Immediate notification and follow-up reports

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE

Aquatic Animal Diseases

2017

WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH
Protecting animals, preserving our future

World Animal Health Information and Analysis Department
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DEMONSTRATION VERSION

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CONTENTS

Introduction 5

Immediate notification or follow-up report 7

Form 9

How to complete the form 13

Aquatic animal species: codes 18

Disease control measures: terminology 19

Diagnostic tests: examples 21

Common and scientific (Latin) names of some aquatic animal species susceptible to OIE-Listed diseases 22

DEMONSTRATION VERSION

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 *Aquatic Animal Health Code (2016 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 or infection. 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 aquatic animal diseases adopted by the OIE World Assembly of Delegates in May 2016 came into effect in January 2017 (see Article 1.2.2. of Chapter 1.2. "Criteria for listing an aquatic animal disease").

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 aquatic animal health information as per the requirements for immediate notification and follow-up reports, which constitute the basis for 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 question 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.

Notification of animal health information by Member Countries occurs through their respective Veterinary Animal Health Services. However, in some Member Countries, a national Authority other than the National Veterinary Services is responsible for aquatic animal health matters. In your role as Delegate of your country to the OIE, it is important that a Delegate of a country to the OIE make sure that information on aquatic animal diseases is properly provided to the OIE, even if aquatic animal health is not dealt within the Veterinary Services and is not under your direct responsibility. In the latter case, a strong liaison with the relevant Competent Authority for aquatic animal health in your country is essential to ensure a smooth flow of information on aquatic diseases to the OIE and from the OIE to the rest of the world.

Delegates are requested to give access to WAHIS to National Focal points for aquatic animals, so that they can complete the information directly.

INFORMATION VERSION

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 17 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 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.

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AQUATIC 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 of *diseases listed by the OIE* (tick one):**

a. First occurrence of a listed disease in the country		☐
b. First occurrence of a listed disease		☐
c. Recurrence of a listed disease in the country, a zone or a compartment following the final report that declared the outbreak ended.	**Date of last occurrence**:	☐
d. First occurrence of a new strain of a pathogenic agent of a listed disease in the country		☐
e. First occurrence of a new strain of a pathogenic agent of a listed disease		☐
f. A sudden and unexpected change in the distribution or increase in incidence or virulence of, or morbidity or mortality caused by the pathogenic agent of a listed disease, present within the country, a zone or a compartment		☐
g. Occurrence of a listed disease in a new host species		☐

Reason for immediate notification of *diseases not listed by the OIE:*

h. An emerging disease in a country, a zone or a compartment	☐

10. **The event applies to:** A zone or compartment ☐ The whole country ☐

11. Disease name, name of pathogen

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

13. Host species – common and scientific (Latin) names

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

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

16. Clinical disease Yes ☐ No ☐

17. **Nature of diagnosis** Suspicion ☐ Clinical ☐ Necropsy ☐ Basic laboratory tests (e.g. parasitology, bacteriology, mycology, histopathology) ☐ Advanced laboratory tests (e.g. virology, electron microscopy, molecular biology, immunology) ☐

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

First administrative division	Host Species		**Change**							
			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	
	Latin Name	Common Name		Previous level	Current level	Previous level	Current level	Previous level	Current level

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

DEMONSTRATION VERSION

19. **If the reason for notification is 9h. =>** Morbidity rate (% or 1 to 5 scale) ☐ Mortality rate (% or 1 to 5 scale) ☐ Zoonotic potential (describe) ☐

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

First administrative division	Second administrative division	Third administrative divisions	Number of outbreaks (if outbreak cluster)	Type of epidemiological unit	Name of the location (e.g. lake, bay, village)	Latitude	Longitude	Date of start of the outbreak	Date of end of the outbreak	Species	If clinical disease: morbidity rate	If clinical disease: mortality rate	Number of animals* in the outbreak(s)				
													susceptible	cases	deaths	killed and disposed of	Slaughtered

* If number of animals cannot be given, estimate the biomass (in kilogrammes or tonnes). If several units (e.g. ponds, cages) are affected, provide details for each in a separate row.

21. **Description of affected population(s)**

Farmed ☐ Wild ☐ Brackish water ☐

Marine ☐ Fresh water ☐

Farming system (Tick one)* : Open ☐ Semi-open ☐ Semi-closed ☐ Closed ☐

* open: for example, wild fishery; semi-open: for example, marine net cages; semi-closed: for example, ponds or raceways; closed: for example: recirculation units

Other relevant information

22.

Source of outbreak(s) or origin of infection (tick as appropriate)	
Unknown or inconclusive	
Introduction of new live aquatic animals	
Introduction of new non-viable aquatic animal products	
Legal movement of animals	
Illegal movement of animals	
Aquatic animals in transit	
Contact with infected neighbouring establishment	
Feeding raw aquatic animal product	
Fomites (humans, vehicles, feed, etc.)	
Horizontal spread through water	
True vertical spread (through infected eggs or gametes)	
False vertical spread (through contaminated eggs or gametes)	
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 for control of vectors or parasites		
Disinfection		
Emergency harvest		
Killing for commercial use or own use		
Movement control inside the country		
Official destruction of animal products		
Official disposal of carcasses, by-products and waste		
Process to inactivate the pathogenic agent in products or by-products		
Quarantine		
Screening		
Selective killing and disposal		
Stamping out		
Surveillance outside containment and/or protection zone		
Surveillance within containment and/or protection zone		
Traceability		
Vaccination in response to the outbreak(s)		
Zoning		

DEMONSTRATION VERSION

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

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

25. **Treatment of infected 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 ☐ => Continuing notification using the six-monthly report ☐
(the situation has become sufficiently stable)
Yes ☐ => Give a date of end of the event if the notified outbreaks have not been closed one by one ☐

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HOW TO COMPLETE THE FORM

(Please follow these instructions carefully and read the terminology 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 it is the first historical occurrence of the disease or of the strain in your country but the reported event is limited to a single zone, you can choose as reason for the immediate notification the **first occurrence of the disease or of the strain** (9a or 9c) **in the country** and indicate on point 10 below that the event applies to a zone.

If it is the first historical occurrence of the disease or of the strain in a zone of your country, but the disease has already been present in the past in another zone, you can choose as reason for the immediate notification the **first occurrence of the disease or of the strain** (9b or 9e) and indicate on point 10 below that the event applies to the zone or to the whole country.

If the reason for immediate notification is "**9b**" (**re-occurrence of a listed disease in a country, a zone or a compartment following the final report that declared the outbreak ended**), you should indicate the date of last occurrence of the disease or infection**.** The **date of last occurrence** is the date when the last event for the reported disease 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 of the disease, regardless the strain and the species (domestic species and wildlife).

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

11. Indicate the **disease name** or, in the case of an infection, the name of the pathogen. Names of OIE-listed aquatic animal diseases are given in Chapter 1.3. of the *Aquatic Animal Health Code* (2016 version).

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

12. Where possible, identify precisely the agent (strain, genotype, etc.).

13. **Host species**: indicate the host species name (common and Latin name), e.g. Pacific oyster (*Crassostrea gigas*) or Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*). Some examples are given in pages 22 and 23.

14. **Date (dd/mm/yyyy) of confirmation of the event:** the date when the event was confirmed by the Competent 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.

DEMONSTRATION VERSION

15. **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 as observed by the breeder 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.

16. 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**.

17. **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.

18. Fill in this part if the reason for immediate notification is described in **9f (a sudden and unexpected change in the distribution or increase in incidence or virulence of, or morbidity or mortality caused by the pathogenic agent of a listed disease, 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) 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.

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

Indicate the morbidity rate (% or 1 to 5 scale) and mortality rate (% or 1 to 5 scale) and describe, when appropriate, the zoonotic potential. 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 9f.

In all cases, indicate the name of the first administrative division where the event is occurring (Province, State, Governorate, County, Mouhafadhat). 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.

> **Important message for follow-up reports:** please note that due to the technical design of WAHIS, the editing of outbreak information submitted through previous reports will be displayed on WAHIS interface prior to the submission of the given follow-up report to the OIE.

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.).

DEMONSTRATION VERSION

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 for more details on this.

Indicate the type of **epidemiological unit** (cage, coastal area, estuary, farm, lake/reservoir, pond, river system, shellfish bed, other, not applicable) and the name of the location where the event is occurring (lake, bay, river, farm, etc.).

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 decimal format: e.g. Achill Sound, county of Mayo, Ireland: latitude = 53,929 – longitude = 9,932.

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 breeder, 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.

The date of start should be registered for each outbreak. If clinical disease occurs, please indicate for each category the requested information on animals in each 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 Competent Authority.

Important: It could refer to the date when the last case was eliminated, or the date on which the last animal was killed and disposed of, commercialised or intended for own use, 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 species using the species codes listed on page 18 and enter the number(s) of animals by species.

- **Species**: use the aquatic animal species **codes** given on page 18.

- **Susceptible animals**: animal(s) (measured in animals, tonnes or kilograms) in on-going active outbreak(s) during the reporting period.

Important:
- ☞ If the exact number or mass (kilograms or tonnes) is not known or estimation is not possible, please leave the box empty on the online notification application WAHIS 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 is known.

DEMONSTRATION VERSION

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

> **Important**:
> ☞ If the exact number or mass (kilograms or tonnes) 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 animal or the number of positive samples.

- **Deaths**: animal(s) (measured in animals, tonnes or kilograms) that died from the disease and not by human intervention.

> **Important**: if the exact number or mass (kilograms or tonnes) is not known, please leave the box empty on the WAHIS online notification application or indicate "…" on the paper form.

- **Killed and disposed of**: animal(s) (measured in animals, tonnes or kilograms) 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 killed animals or mass (kilograms or tonnes) is not known, please leave the box empty on the WAHIS online notification application or indicate "…" on the paper form.
> ☞ Refer to Chapter 4.6 of the *Aquatic Animal Health Code* for disposal methods.

- **Slaughtered:** animal(s) (measured in animals, tonnes or kilograms) that were killed for disease control purposes and intended for commercial use or own use.

> **Important**: this number should not include animals that died from the disease or animals killed for disease control purposes and subjected to disposal.

> **Important**: a given animal should not be counted in more than one category within "deaths" "killed and disposed of" and "slaughtered".

21. **Description of the affected population(s) in the outbreak:** give a description of the various categories of animals present (farmed or marine; salt, brackish or fresh water, open or semi-open farming system, etc.). This should be specific information for the outbreak.

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

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

> **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**: control measures that are not relevant for the disease you are reporting are not displayed in the WAHIS online notification application.

Terminology of control measures are given on pages 19 and 20.

DEMONSTRATION VERSION

24. **Vaccination in response to the outbreak(s)**: total number of animals (measured in animals, tonnes or kilograms) 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 have 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 infected animals**: means that the animals involved in the outbreak(s) are curatively treated of 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. This should be epidemiological comments for the whole event.

Information shall include the biosecurity measures taken to control the spread of disease, infection or infestation that were not listed in the section "Control measures".

> **Important**: do not include here the "description of the affected population" of 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, Foreign laboratory or Regional laboratory).

29. **Species examined:** please, indicate the aquatic animal species examined.

30. **Diagnostic test used**: wherever possible, use the terms listed on page 21 or refer to the *Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals* (http://www.oie.int/en/international-standard-setting/aquatic-manual/access-online/). 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 one 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.

> **Important**: the date of end of the whole event is the date of end of the last resolved outbreak.

DEMONSTRATION VERSION

AQUATIC ANIMAL SPECIES

Codes

Fish	pis
Wild fish	pis (wild)
Molluscs	mol (wild)
Wild molluscs	mol (wild)
Crustaceans	cru
Wild crustaceans	cru (wild)
Amphibians	amp
Wild amphibians	amp (wild)

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DISEASE CONTROL MEASURES
Terminology

MEASURES	TERMINOLOGY
Control of vectors	*Implementing measures to control aquatic insect or any living organism that transports a pathogenic agent to a susceptible aquatic animal or its food or immediate surroundings.*
Control of wildlife reservoirs	*Measures to reduce the potential for wildlife reservoirs to transmit the disease to farmed aquatic animals.*
Dipping / Spraying for control of vectors or parasites	*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). Usually used to control parasites and potential vectors.*
Disinfection	*Process of cleaning and applying disinfectants to inactivate pathogenic agents on potentially contaminated items*
Emergency harvest	*Early harvest of aquatic animals at risk of infection.*
Killing for commercial use or own use	*Killing of animals for disease control purposes and intended for commercial use or own use.*
Selective killing and disposal	*Application of the measures described for "stamping out" only on a group of animals within the susceptible population (e.g. killing and disposal of cases only).*
Movement control inside the country	*Measures aimed at avoiding the spread of the disease or infection within a country/zone/compartment due to the movement of animals or their products.*
Official destruction of animal products	*Disposal of animal products under the supervision of the Competent Authority, to prevent spread of the disease or infection.*
Official disposal of carcasses, by-products and waste	*Disposal of carcasses, by-products and waste under the supervision of the Competent Authority to prevent spread of the disease or infection.*
Process to inactivate the pathogenic agent in products or by-products	*A set of management and physical measures designed to reduce the biochemical or biological activity of a substance or organism*
Quarantine	*Infected animals and when appropriate, epidemiologically linked susceptible animals are kept isolated under the supervision of the Competent Authority until all sanitary measures considered necessary to control or eradicate the disease have been completed.*
Screening	*Survey carried out within the framework of a control programme for the disease or infection for health qualification of aquaculture farms in all or part of the national territory*
Stamping out	*Killing of the aquatic animals that are affected, those suspected of being affected in the population and those in other populations that have been exposed to infection by direct or indirect contact of a kind likely to cause the transmission of the pathogenic agent. All these aquatic animals, vaccinated or unvaccinated, on an infected site should be killed and the carcasses disposed of by burning or burial, or by any other method that will eliminate the spread of infection through the carcasses or products of the aquatic animals disposed of. This policy should include cleansing and disinfection procedures as defined in the Aquatic Code. Fallowing should be for an appropriate period determined by risk assessment.*
Surveillance outside containment and or the protection zone	*Undertaking surveillance activities in parts of the country other than those defined as the containment or protection zone for the disease or infection being notified.*

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MEASURES	TERMINOLOGY
Surveillance within containment and or the protection zone	*Undertaking surveillance activities within the containment or protection zone for the disease or infection being notified.*
Traceability	*Investigation of any epidemiological link of animals / animal products, in order to determine origin and spread of the disease or infection.*
Vaccination in response to the outbreak(s)	*See page 17 – Point 24*
Vaccination prohibited	*See page 17 – Point 26*
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 or infection for which required surveillance, control and biosecurity measures have been applied for the purpose of international trade.*

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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
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

DEMONSTRATION VERSION

COMMON AND SCIENTIFIC (LATIN) NAMES OF SOME AQUATIC ANIMAL SPECIES SUSCEPTIBLE TO OIE-LISTED DISEASES

FISH

Ameiurus nebulosus	Brown bullhead
Anabas testudineus	Climbing perch
Aplodinotus grunniens	Freshwater drum
Aristichthys nobilis	Bighead carp
Bidyanus bidyanus	Silver perch
Brevoortia tyrannus	Atlantic menhaden
Carassius auratus auratus	Goldfish
Carassius carassius	Crucian carp
Channa striatus	Striped snakehead
Ctenopharyngodon idellus	Grass carp
Cyprinus carpio	Common carp
Cyprinus carpio goi	Ghost carp
Cyprinus carpio koi	Koi carp
Esox lucius	Northern pike
Gadus aeglefinus	Haddock
Gadus macrocephalus	Pacific cod
Gadus morhua	Atlantic cod
Hepsetus odoe	African pike
Hypophthalmichthys molitrix	Silver carp
Leuciscus idus	Orfe
Moxostoma anisurum	Silver redhorse
Mugil cephalus	Striped mullet
Oncorhynchus keta	Chum salmon
Oncorhynchus kisutch	Coho salmon
Oncorhynchus mykiss	Rainbow trout
Oncorhynchus nerka	Sockeye salmon
Oncorhynchus rhodurus	Amago salmon
Oncorhynchus tshawytscha	Chinook salmon
Onos mustelus	Rockling
Osphronemus goramy	Giant gourami
Pagrus major	Red sea bream
Perca flavescens	Yellow perch
Perca fluviatilis	Redfin perch
Puntius gonionotus	Silver barb
Salmo salar	Atlantic salmon
Salmo trutta	Brown trout
Salvelinus alpinus	Arctic char
Salvelinus fontinalis	North American brook trout
Salvelinus namaycush	North American lake trout
Scaridinius erythrophthalmus	Rudd
Scatophagus argus	Spotted scat
Sciaenops ocellatus	Red drum
Seriola dumerili	Amberjack
Seriola quinqueradiata	Yellowtail
Silurus glanis	Sheatfish
Sinipercachuatsi	Mandarin fish
Stizostedion vitreum	Walleye
Thymallus thymallus	Grayling
Tinca tinca	Tench
Toxotes chatareus	Common archer fish
Trichogaster trichopterus	Three-spot gouramy

DEMONSTRATION VERSION

MOLLUSCS

Crassostrea angulata	Portuguese oyster
Crassostrea ariakensis	Suminoe oyster
Crassostrea gigas	Pacific cupped oyster
Crassostrea virginica	American cupped oyster
Haliotis corrugata	Pink abalone
Haliotis cracherodii	Black abalone
Haliotis discus-hannai	Japanese abalone
Haliotis sorenseni	White abalone
Haliotis fulgens	Green abalone
Haliotis rufescens	Red abalone
Mercenaria mercenaria	Hard shell clam
Meretrix lyrata	White clam
Mya arenaria	Soft shell clam
Mytilus edulis	Blue or edible mussel
Mytilus galloprovincialis	Mediterranean mussel
Ostrea angasi	Australian mud oyster
Ostrea chilensis	Chilean flat oyster
Ostrea edulis	European flat oyster
Ostrea puelchana	Argentinean flat oyster
Ostrea denselammellosa	Asiatic oyster
Saccostrea glomerata	Sydney rock oyster
Tridacna maxima	Maxima clam

CRUSTACEANS

Austropotamobius pallipes	White clawed crayfish
Euphasia superba	Antarctic krill
Macrobrachium rosenbergii	Giant fresh water prawn
Metapenaeus ensis	Greasyback prawn
Penaeus aztecus	Northern brown shrimp
Penaeus duorarum	Northern pink shrimp
Penaeus esculentus	Brown tiger prawn
Penaeus japonicus	Kuruma prawn
Penaeus merguiensis	White banana prawn
Penaeus monodon	Giant tiger prawn or black tiger shrimp
Penaeus schmitti	Southern white shrimp
Penaeus setiferus	Northern white shrimp
Penaeus stylirostris	Blue shrimp
Penaeus vannamei	Whiteleg shrimp
Procambarus clarkii	Red swamp crawfish

AMPHIBIANS

Bufo bufo	Common toad
Bufo viridis	European green toad
Leiopelma archeyi	Archey's frog
Rana catesbeiana	American bullfrog
Rana esculenta	Edible frog
Rana pipiens	Northern leopard frog
Rana ridibunda	Marsh frog
Rana sylvatica	Wood frog

DEMONSTRATION VERSION

DEMONSTRATION VERSION

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