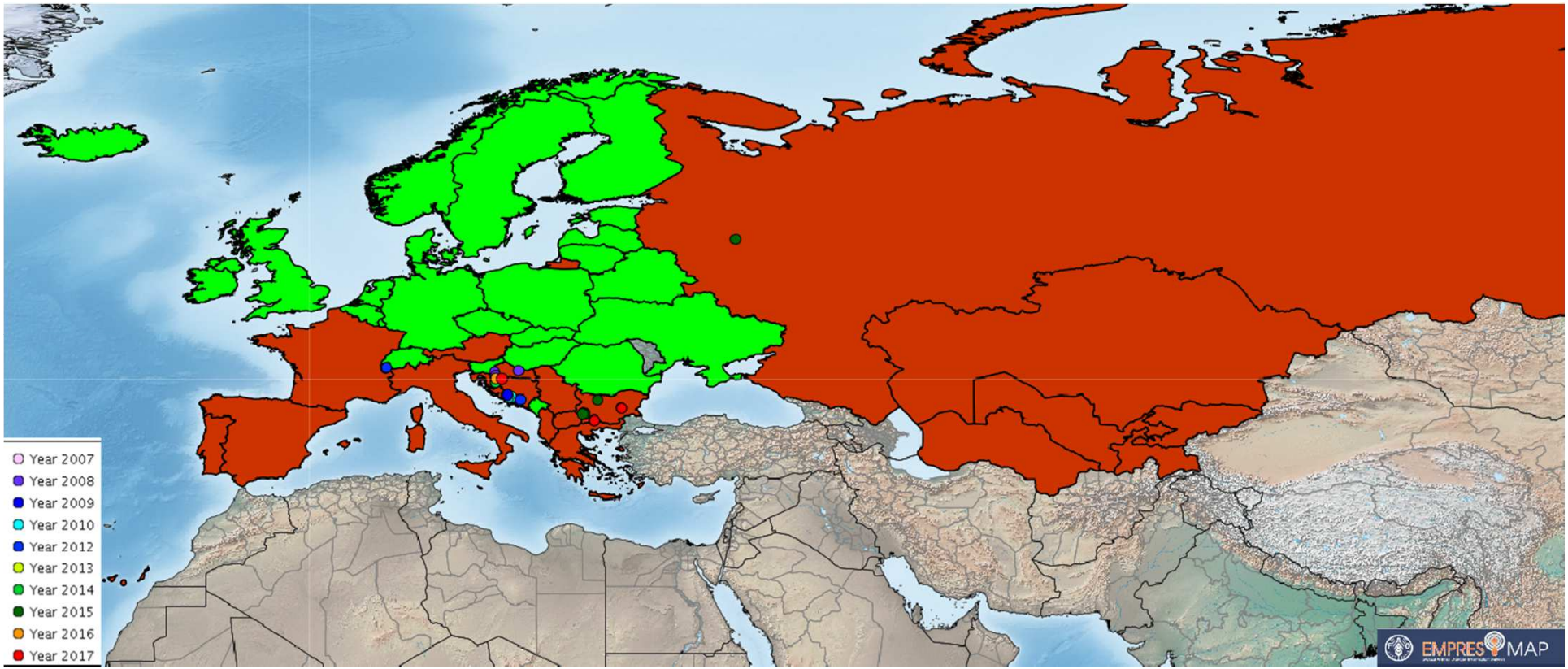
Seventh GF-TADs for Europe Steering Committee meeting (RSC7)

Prevention and control of brucellosis, Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI), Classical Swine Fever (CSF) in Europe

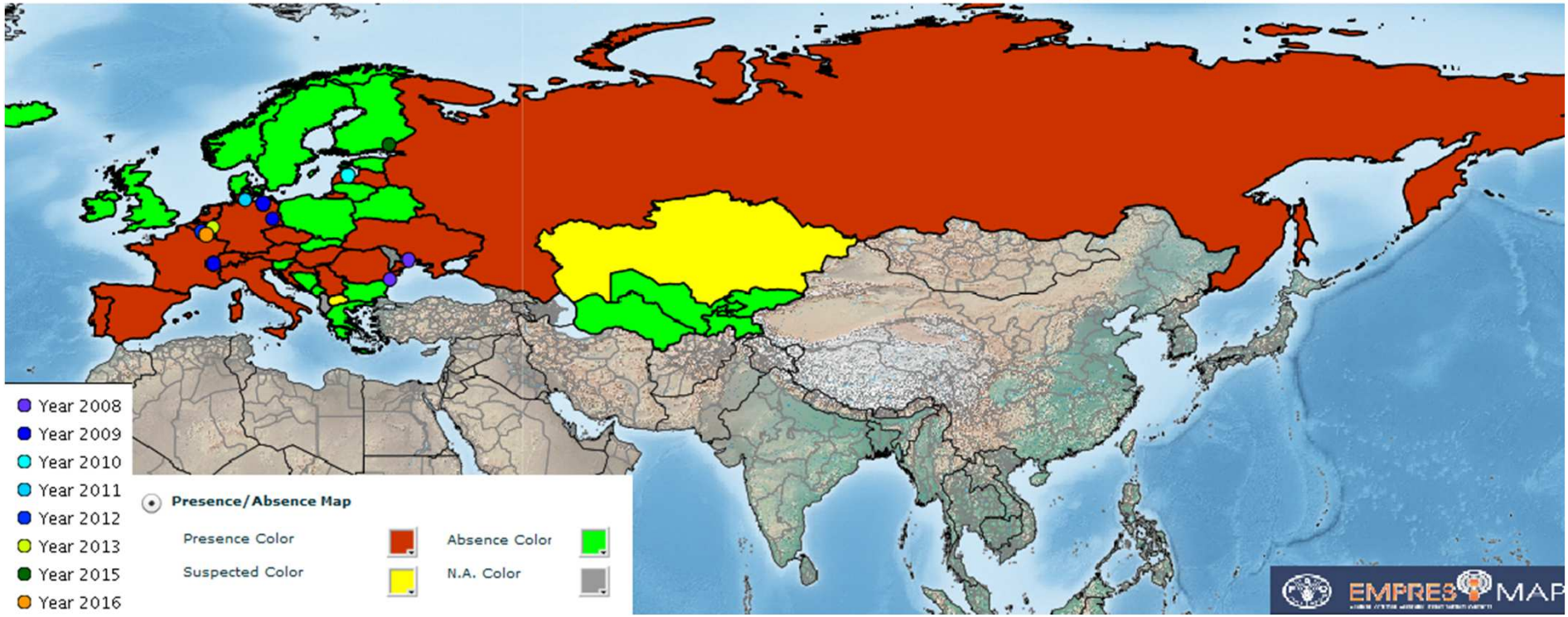
Dr Andriy Rozstalnyy
Animal Production and Health Officer
Food and Agriculture Organization
Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia

Brucella melitensis in Europe and Central Asia 2007-2017



Brucella suis 2007-2017

Brucellosis (Brucella suis) outbreaks officially reported in Europe and Central Asia, January 2007 - 13 October 2017 (by year of onset)



FAO assistance on brucellosis control

UTF/GEO/006/GEO Technical support to the brucellosis prevention and control programme in Georgia

- National Strategy and Action Plan (NSAP) for the Prevention and Control of Brucellosis in Georgia developed, presented and adopted by National Food Agency (NFA) of Georgia.

- Capacity development workshops on surveillance and control of brucellosis for implementation of the multiannual brucellosis prevention and control programme. trainings were conducted at NFA headquarters and in 16 districts and in total 34 NFA and 128 private veterinarians were trained.

FAO assistance on brucellosis control

UTF/GEO/006/GEO Technical support to the brucellosis prevention and control programme in Georgia

- Public and farmers awareness on brucellosis prevention and control is enhanced leaflet, posters in Georgian and languages of minorities Armenian and Azeri languages. Awareness raising animation video is developed on benefits of brucellosis vaccination and safety behaviour.

- Strengthened inter-sectorial and multi-sectorial cooperation between public and animal health sectors,. public and private sectors.

FAO assistance on brucellosis control

GCP/ARM/005/SWI Technical and institutional support to veterinary services in Armenia: Project Overview, Lessons learned, Implication for future

- National Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Brucellosis in Armenia development
- Cost-benefit analysis of different options of brucellosis control in Armenia.
- Support to the implementation of the National Action Plan in one province – Siuniq -vaccination programme heifers (aged 4-12 months) and sheep and goats (aged 3-8 months) in Siuniq and once in outbreak area in Kotayk with vaccination coverage survey
- Epidemiological investigations of outbreaks in livestock and incidence in humans:
  - ✓ Geghashen community of Kotayk marz in 2014
  - ✓ Abbatoir workers in Kapan, Siuniq marz in 2014

FAO assistance on brucellosis control

GCP/ARM/005/SWI Technical and institutional support to veterinary services in Armenia: Project Overview, Lessons learned, Implication for future

- Laboratory training on Brucella ssp. Typing
- Provision of lab diagnostic kits

- Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) studies and public awareness campaign and awareness campaign

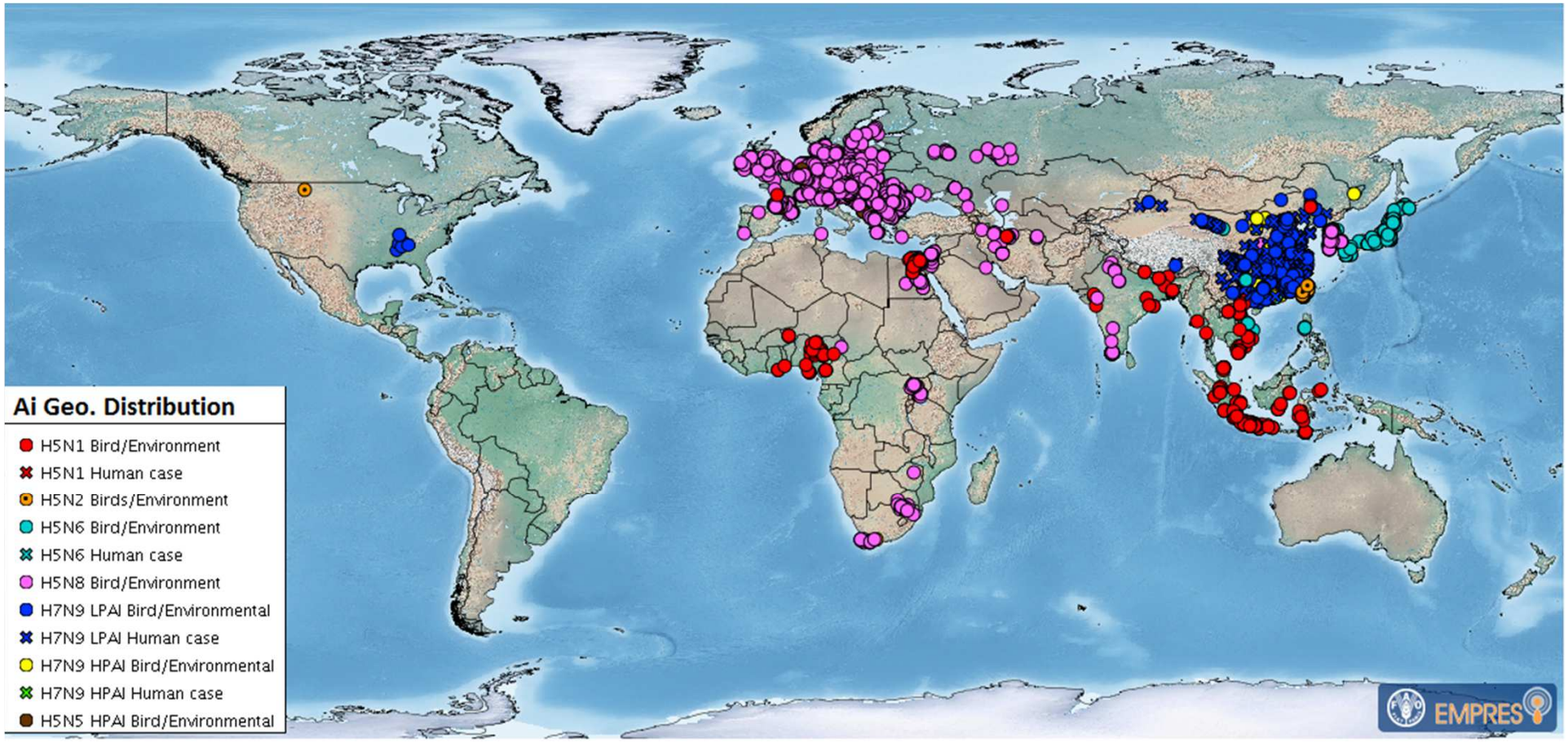
FAO assistance on brucellosis control

GCP/ARM/005/SWI Technical and institutional support to veterinary services in Armenia: Project Overview, Lessons learned, Implication for future

The project major results:

- Capacity of veterinary specialists from Ministry of Agriculture and State Service for Food Safety at central level and its branch in Syunik as well private veterinary practitioners in Siunik on brucellosis surveillance, vaccination and control enhanced
- Capacity of Reference Laboratory for Especially Dangerous Pathogens on Brucellosis diagnostics and *Brucella* species detection strengthened
- Strategic partnerships between governmental structures, veterinarians (public and private) and private sector (farmers, processors, etc.) via field visits, workshops, vaccinations, KAP studies, cooperation with Civil Society Organizations is established
- Improved cooperation in joint inter-sectorial epidemiological investigations of outbreaks in livestock and incidence in humans

Main AI subtypes – Since October 2016



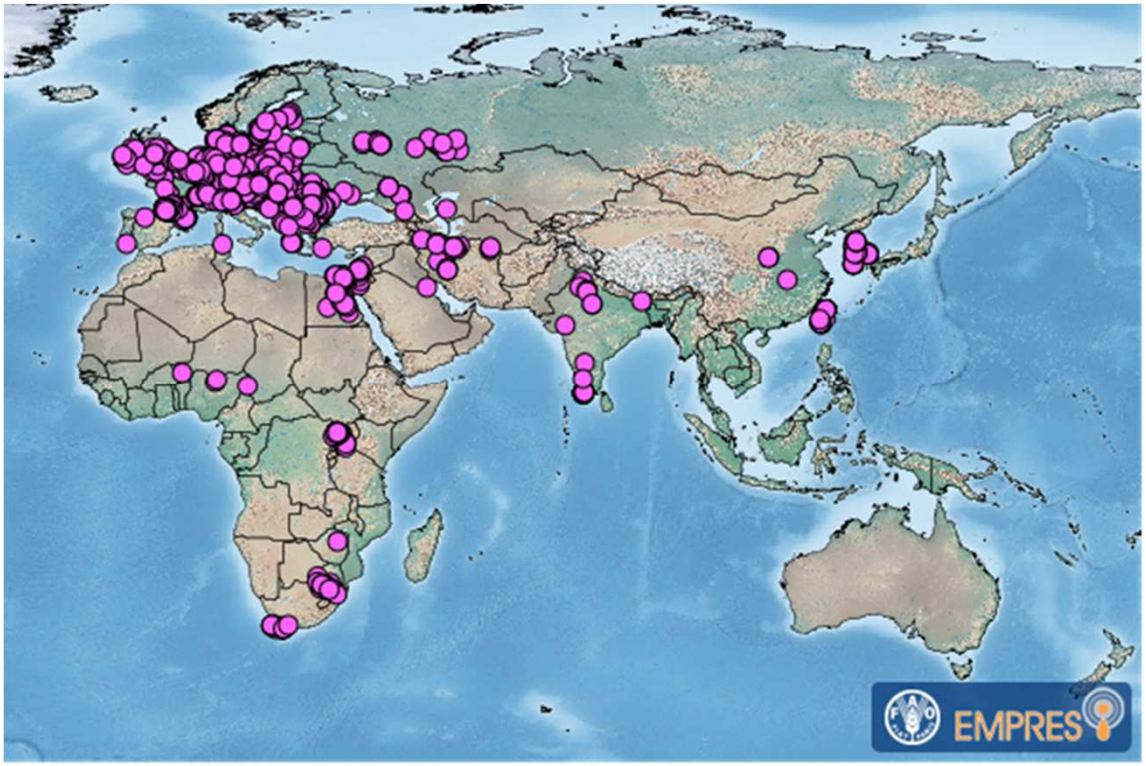
Geographical distribution of main AI viruses
October 2016 – September2017

Only the tip of the iceberg…

Geographical Distribution of H5N8 HPAI

1 October 2016 – 7 September 2017

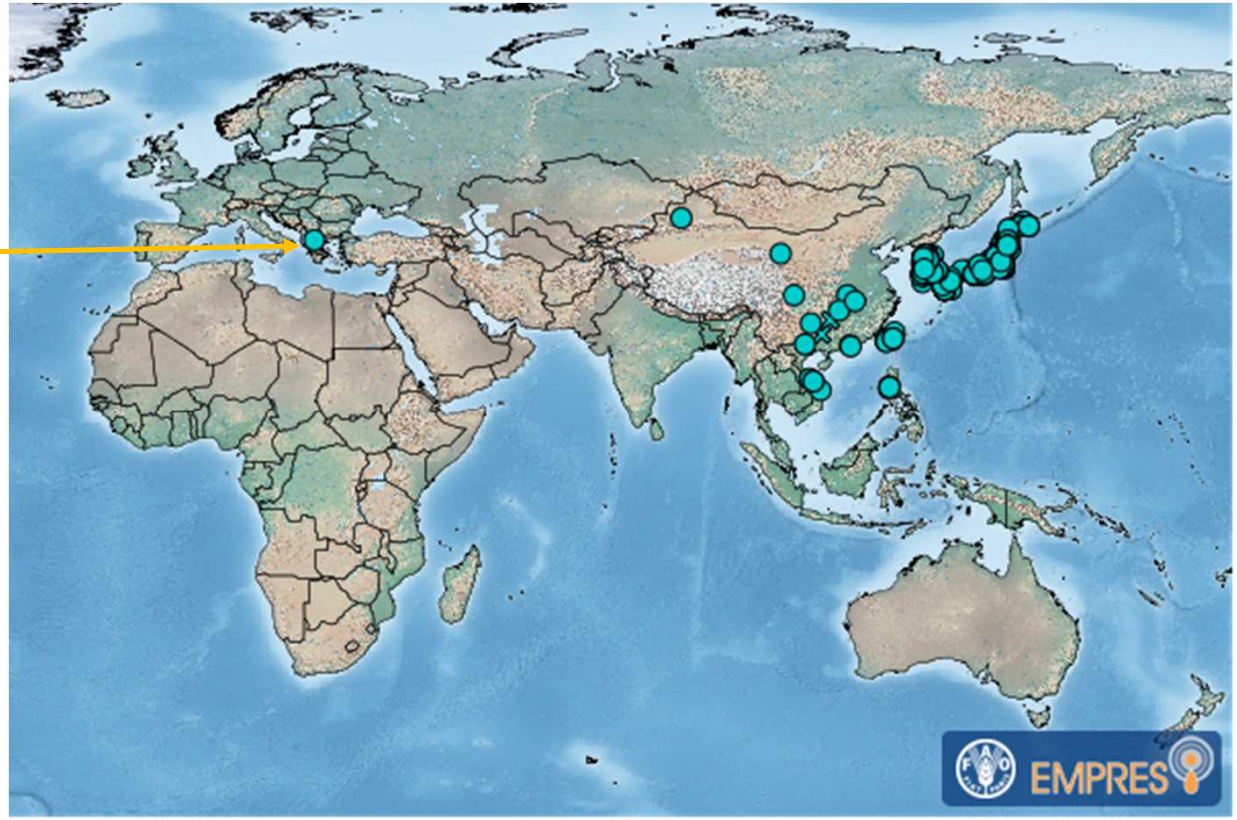
- New strain spread from Far East to Middle East, Europe and Africa late 2016 (ongoing spread)
- H5 Clade 2.3.4.4
- No human cases reported so far



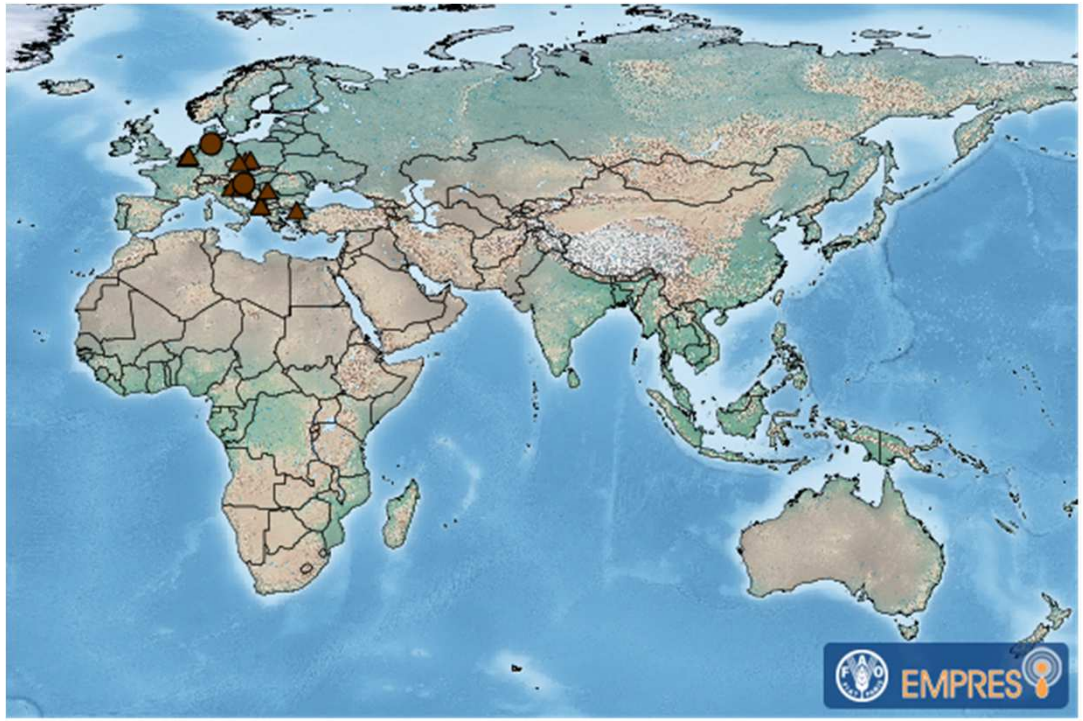
Geographical Distribution of H5N6 HPAI

1 October 2016 – 7 September 2017

The virus in Greece is not related to Asian viruses but a local reassortment



H5N5 HPAI since 2016



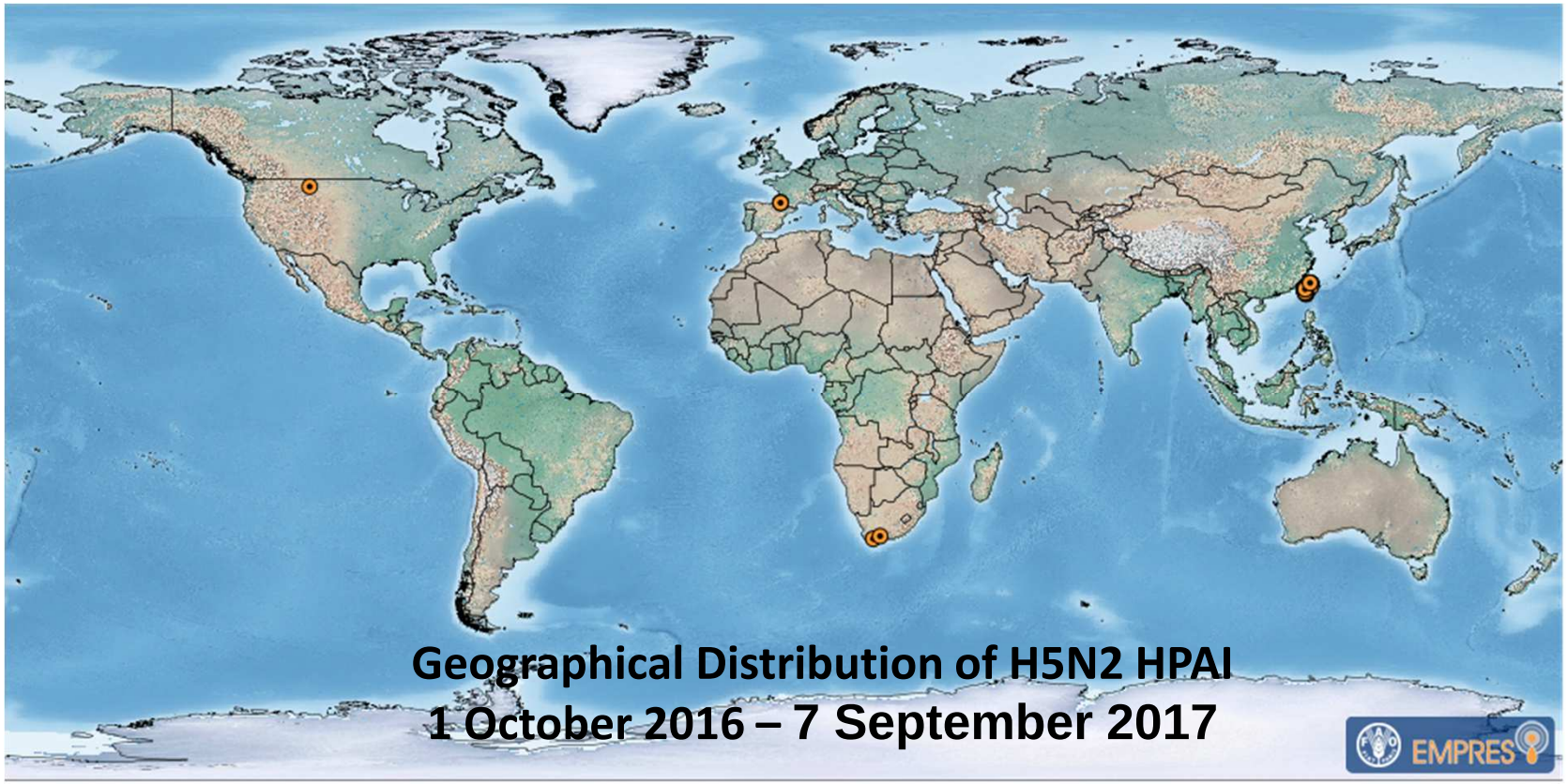
- H5 clade 2.3.4.4
- local reassortment

Geographical Distribution of H5N5 HPAI

1 October 2016 – 7 September 2017

H5N2 HPAI since 2016

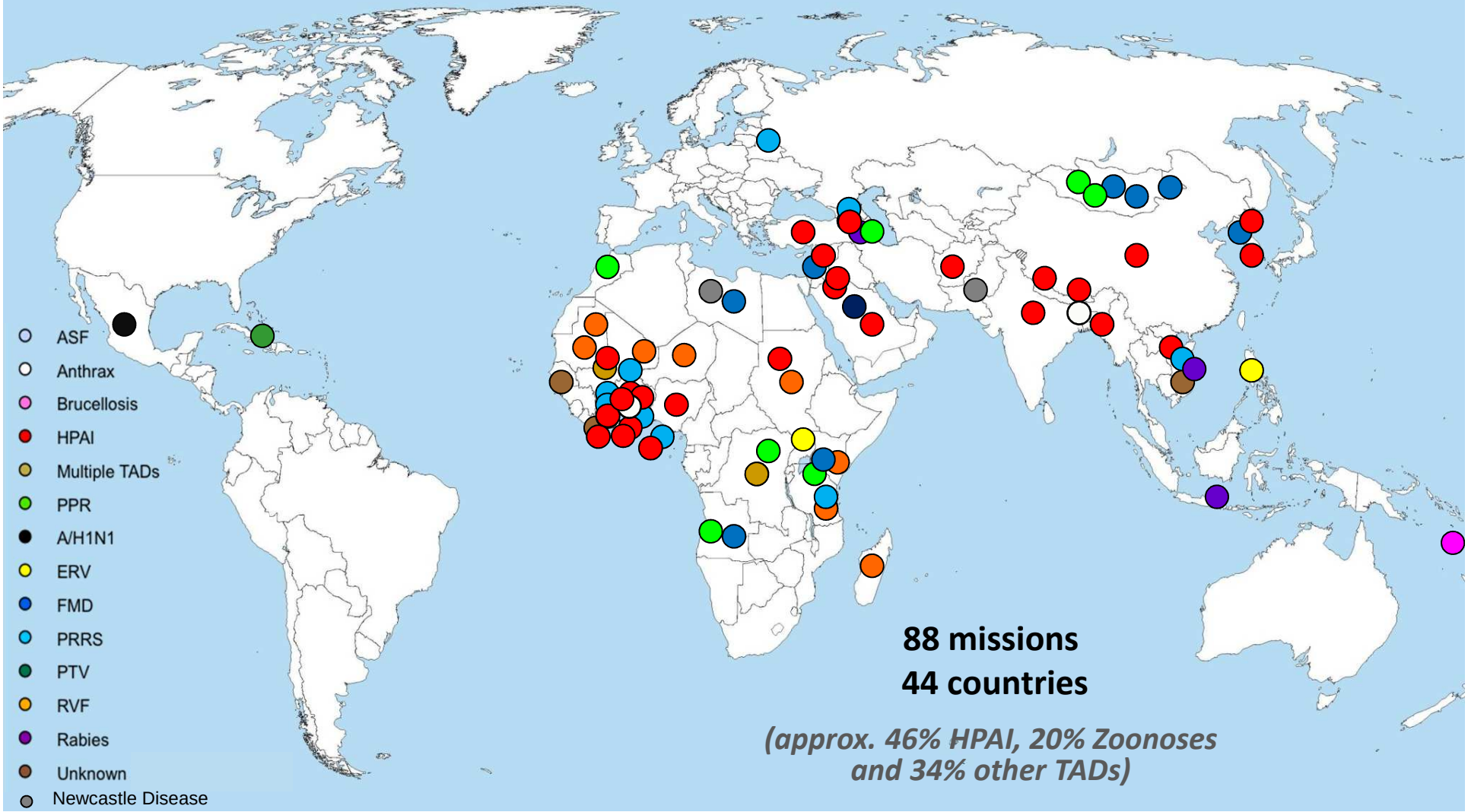
- Epizootic in France from a LPAI mutation (late 2015)
- Still present in the USA after major epizootic in 2015
- Taiwan/China: endemic?



Assistance to member states to prevent/response to HPAI

- Crisis Management Center-Animal Health (CMC-AH) Emergency Missions
- OFFLU
- GLEWS/EMPRES
- Regional workshop

CMC-AH Emergency Missions



October 2006 – February 2017

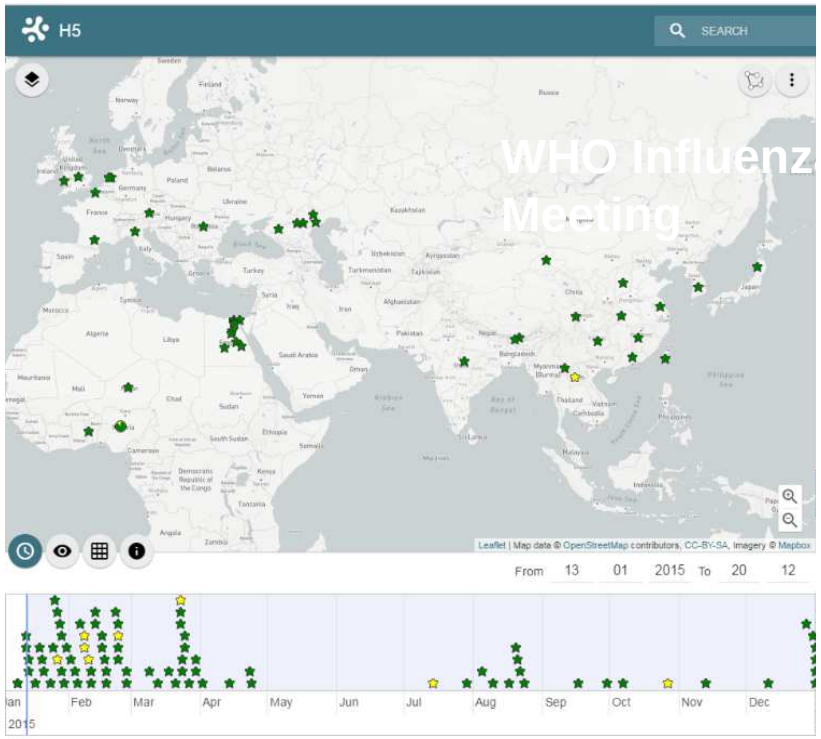
OFFLU: the OIE and FAO Network of expertise on animal expertise

OFFLU website: www.offlu.net

WHO Influenza Vaccine Composition Meeting

Reports from the WHO vaccine composition meeting (VCM):

www.who.int/influenza/vaccines/virus/201703_zoonotic_vaccinevirusupdate.pdf?ua=1



WHO Influenz
Meeting

18 May 2015

World Health Organization

Antigenic and genetic characteristics of zoonotic influenza viruses and development of candidate vaccine viruses for pandemic preparedness

March 2017

The development of candidate influenza vaccine viruses (CVVs), coordinated by the World Health Organization (WHO), remains an essential component of the overall global strategy for influenza pandemic preparedness.

Selection and development of CVVs are the first steps towards timely vaccine production and do not imply a recommendation for initiating manufacture. National authorities may consider the use of one or more of these CVVs for pilot lot vaccine production, clinical trials and other pandemic preparedness purposes based on their assessment of public health risk and need.

Zoonotic influenza viruses continue to be identified and evolve both genetically and antigenically, leading to the need for additional CVVs for pandemic preparedness purposes. Changes in the genetic and antigenic characteristics of these viruses relative to existing CVVs, and their potential risks to public health, justify the need to select and develop new CVVs.

This document summarizes the genetic and antigenic characteristics of recent zoonotic influenza viruses and related viruses circulating in animals[1] that are relevant to CVV updates. Institutions interested in receiving these CVVs should contact WHO at gisrs-whohq@who.int or the institutions listed in announcements published on the WHO website[2].

OFFLU activities

- OFFLU yearly meetings
  - SIV meeting 27, 28th March 2017
  - Virus Characterization Meeting 29, 30th
  - EC/SC Meeting 31st

- Regular teleconferences (on e.g. H7N9, different working groups)

- WGs on avian, swine, wildlife,
- equine influenzas + New Applied Epidemiology group

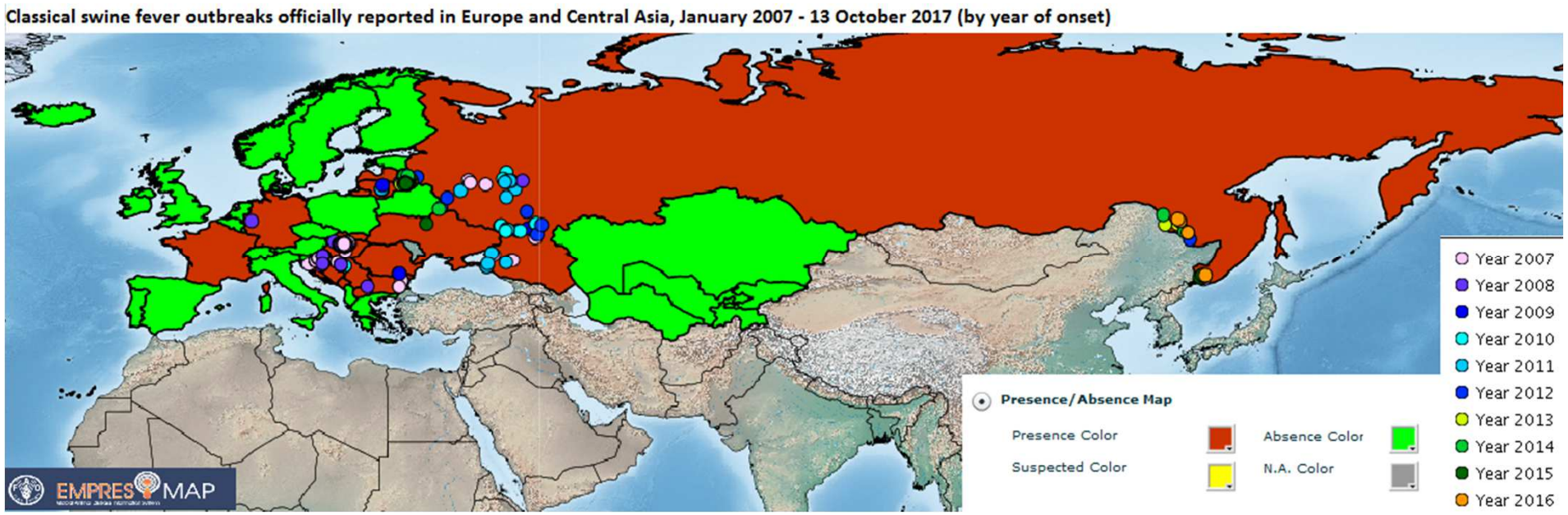
Capacity development training on avian influenza diagnostic, surveillance and control

The FAO/IAEA Joint office organized a “Training on advanced detection and differentiation of avian influenza viruses in light of the current outbreaks in the Europe region” at the IAEA Laboratory in Seibersdorf, Austria on 11-22 September 2017

The course focused mainly (but not exclusively) on laboratory aspects (i.e. state of art, advanced methods, novel diagnostic approaches) with links to disease surveillance and control.

The meeting was attended by 23 participants from a wide range of countries (Albania, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovenia, Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine.

Classical swine fever outbreaks 2007-2013



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION