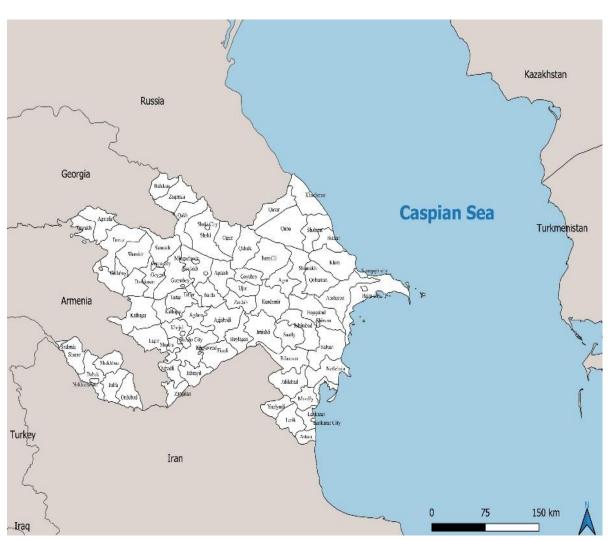




PPR control practice in the Republic of Azerbaijan

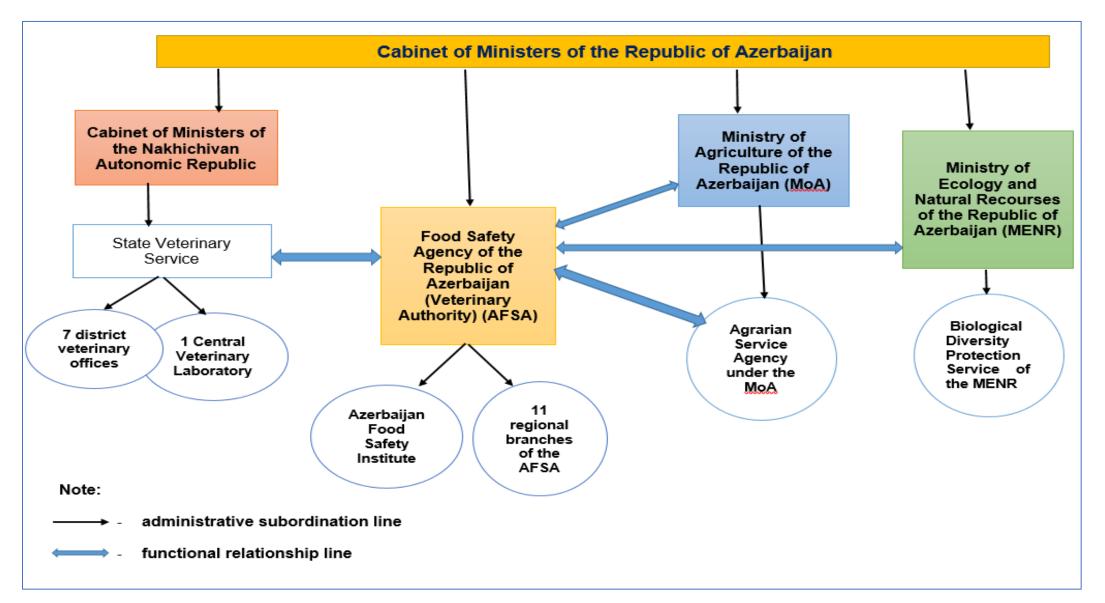
25 - 27 February 2025, Issyk Kul, Kyrgyzstan

Border map and nature of national border with neighboring countries

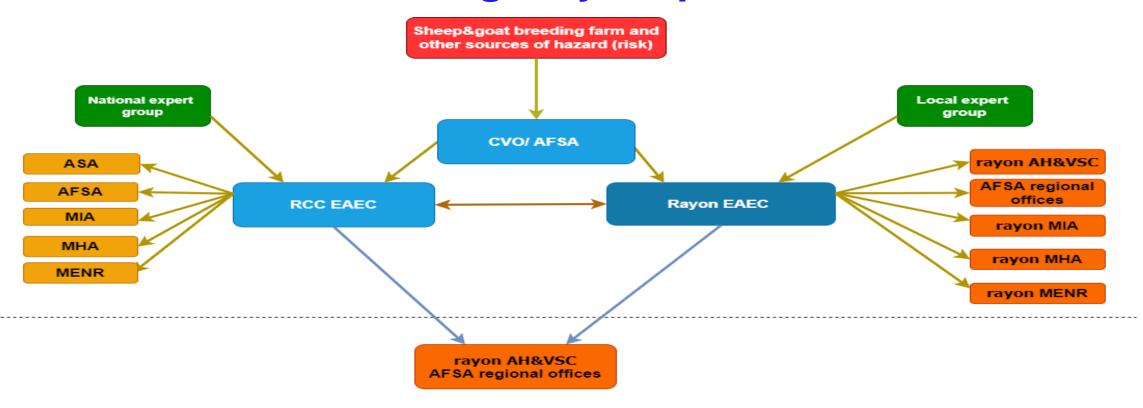


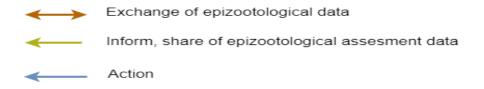
Neighboring countries	Length of border (in km)
Total length of the border	3.472
Russia	390
Georgia	470
Armenia	1.007
Iran	765
Turkiye	11
The length of sea coast of Caspian Sea	713

Structure of the animal health system in Azerbaijan



Control and coordination between actors in PPR emergency response





AH&VSC - Animal health and veterinary service center

MHA - Ministry of Health of the Republic of Azerbaijan

MENR - Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Azerbaijan

MIA - Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan

ASA - Agrarian Service Agency under the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Azerbaijan

AFSA - Food Safety Agency of the Republic of Azerbaijan

RCC - Republican Crisis Center

EAEC - Emergency Anti Epizootic Commissions

PPR SURVEILLANCE

• a) Criteria for raising a suspicion of PPR.

The case definition of PPR is given below:

- Susceptible Species: Sheep and goats, wild ruminants;
- <u>Suspect case</u>: A high morbidity and mortality in susceptible species in which animals demonstrate symptoms such as acute diarrhoea, coughing, purulent ocular and nasal discharge, and mouth lesions.
- <u>Probable case</u>: A susceptible species meeting the suspect case definition including high morbidity (up to 90%) and mortality rate of 50-80% and demonstrating engorgement and blackening of folds on the large intestine (zebra striping) at post mortem.
- <u>Confirmed case</u>: Demonstration of PPR virus antigen using PCR or antigen ELISA or demonstration of PPR virus antibody using a competitive ELISA

PPR SURVEILLANCE

• b) Surveillance objectives

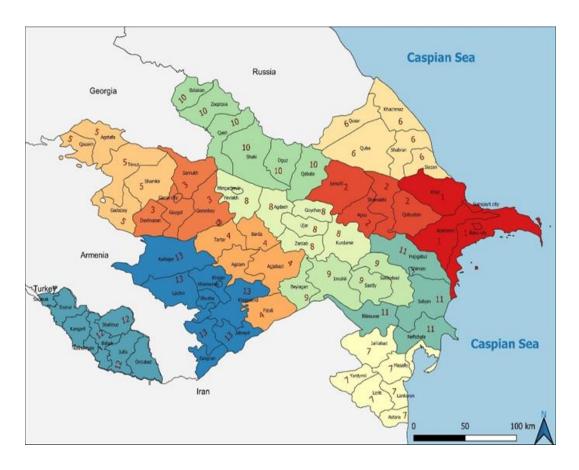
Taking into consideration the presumed absence of the disease and infection in Azerbaijan, the surveillance objectives of PPR in the country are the following:

- Early detection of introduction of disease
- Proof of absence of infection and disease in the population of susceptible animals

In order to meet the objectives of the surveillance, the following surveillance modalities have been implemented in the country:

- Passive surveillance proof of absence of disease and early detection
- Active surveillance proof of absence of infection

Active surveillance maps



Caspian Sea Risk level wth count Georgia of selected villages Low High Caspian Sea

Epidemiological pools (13 pools are devided

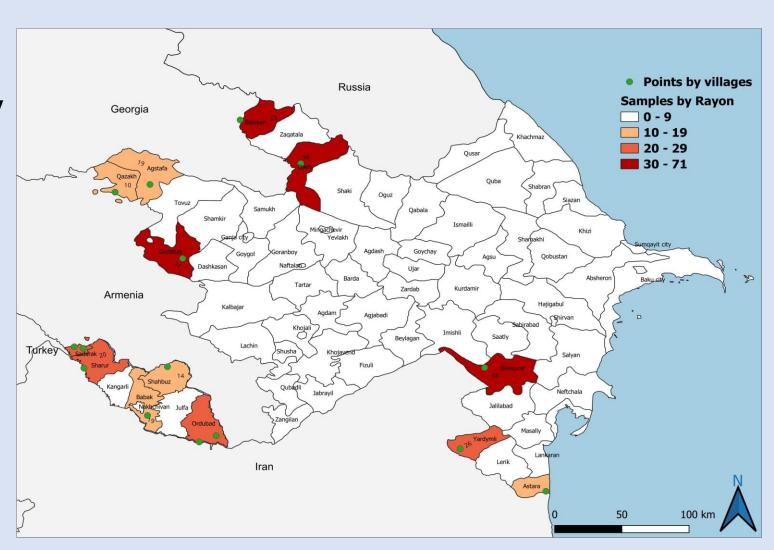
High risk and low risk zones

Sentinel surveillance

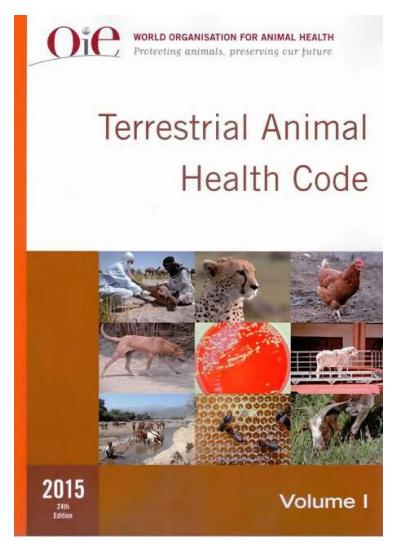
- ✓ In order to ensure the constant epizootiological observation in all seasons of the year, one herd was designated as a sentinel herd in each of 15 villages in 12 rayons belonging to high-risk areas.
- ✓ Village herds range from around 400 to more than 15.000 in these villages and sub-herds were selected as sentinels using a design prevalence of 1%, leading to sentinel sub-herds between 212 to 258 in the different villages.
- ✓ Keepers of these herds were trained in clinical observation of signs indicative of PPR, handling of animals for sampling and general principles of surveillance.
- ✓ Monthly serum sampling and clinical examinations were carried out in the herds, and blood samples were taken and analysed from 13 randomly selected 6 12 month old animals in each herd.
- ✓ Samples were taken by private veterinarians serving the herds and veterinary specialists of the district Animal Health and Veterinary Service Centres under the supervision of the veterinary inspectors of the relevant regional divisions of AFSA.

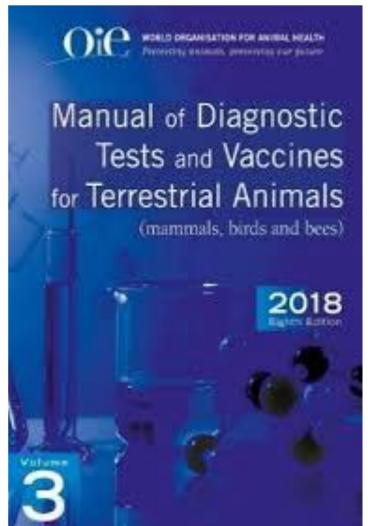
PPR sentinel surveillance in the border regions of the country

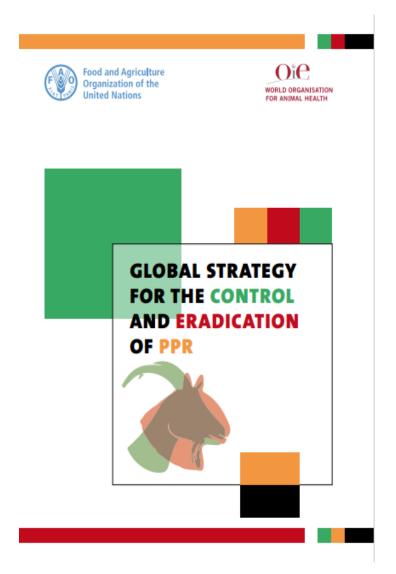
- 14 districts of the country
- 15 border villages
- 1 herd of animals per village
- two stage cluster sampling
- 378 total samples per month



References







Contents of the Dossier for recognition of freedom from PPR

of Azerbaijan

DOSSIER FOR RECOGNITION OF

FREEDOM FROM PESTE DES PETITIS

RUMINANTS

BACKGROUND AND RESULTS OF THE CONTROL AND SURVEILLANCE OF PESTE DES PETITS RUMINANTS IN THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN FOR SUBMITTION TO WOAH

COMPLIANCE WITH THE TERRESTRIAL CODE

Dr. Galib Abdulaliyev, the Chief Veterinary Officer and the WOAH Delegate of Azerbaijan declares that:

- 1. there has been no outbreak of PPR during the past 24 months;
- no evidence of infection with PPR virus has been found during the past 24 months;
- 3. no vaccination against PPR has been carried out during the past 24 months;
- 4. importation of domestic ruminants and their semen, oocytes or embryos is carried out in accordance with Articles 1.1.8. to 1.1.26.

The evidence that the provisions of Article 1.4.6. of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code has been properly implemented and supervised are documented in a Dossier for recognition of the freedom of the Republic of Azerbaijan from Peste des Petits Ruminants

Structure of the Dossier

Food Safety Agency of the Republic of Azerbaijan

DOSSIER FOR RECOGNITION OF FREEDOM FROM

PESTE DES PETITIS RUMINANTS

BACKGROUND AND RESULTS OF THE CONTROL AND

SURVEILLANCE OF PESTE DES PETITS RUMINANTS IN THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

FOR SUBMISSION TO WOAH

2023

Food Safety Agency of the Republic of Azerbaijan

Annexes

to the dossier for recognition of freedom from Peste des Petitis Ruminants

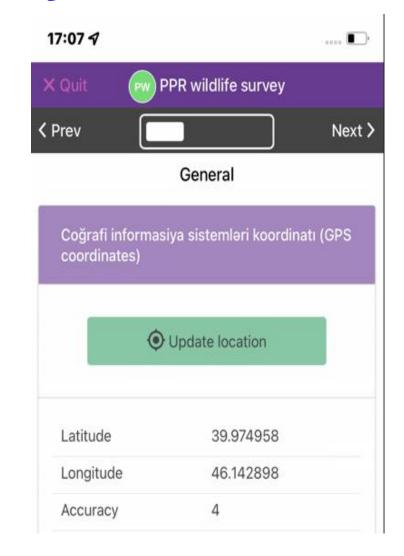
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS4 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY......6 2. VETERINARY SYSTEM 16 a) Legislation. f) National animal movement 22 5. PPR SURVEILLANCE 31 b1) Passive surveillance 33 c) Active surveillance (mainly serological surveillance) 33 6. PPR PREVENTION 37 7. CONTROL MEASURES AND CONTINGENCY PLANNING40 b) In the event of a suspected or confirmed PPR outbreak: 40

PPR ERADICATION

- PPR is a disease subject to immediate notification which is included in the list of especially dangerous animal diseases, the prevention, diagnosis and eradication of which are financed from the government budget
- Historically, there has been no clinical manifestation of the disease in the country and no PPR vaccination has ever been carried out and PPR vaccines are not registered in the country.
- Should the PPR virus be introduced into the territory of Azerbaijan, the Contingency Plan has been activated.

PPR in Wildlife survey

- A questionnaire was set up in EpiCollect 5. Officers of AFSA and rayon AH&VSC visited 80 stakeholders in wildlife and natural conservation areas all over the main territory and applied the questionnaire.
- Questions covered the sighting of susceptible wild ruminants, their numbers and species as well as findings of dead or sick animals (numbers, species, clinical signs) and whether samples of dead or sick wild ruminants had ever been taken for laboratory analysis.
- The survey revealed that dead animals were occasionally found, but no samples have been taken and no clinical signs that match PPR symptoms were observed.
- Since 2022 the wildlife PPR survey carry out together with HPAI survey between October-May.



Import veterinary requirements

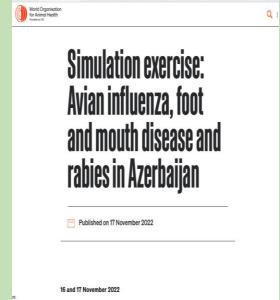
Extract from import veterinary certificate:

- The animals exported to the Republic of Azerbaijan are clinically healthy and originate from establishments or administrative territories of the exporting country officially free of contagious animal diseases:
- **pest des petits ruminants** during the last 36 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- Animals exported to the territory of Azerbaijan Republic are not vaccinated against PPR;
- Animals were quarantined for at least 21 days under the observation of the
 official of the State Veterinary Service of the exporting country and had no
 contact with other animals. During the quarantine, a daily external examination
 was carried out. Animals are clinically healthy and have been tested with negative
 results in an accredited laboratory using the methods recommended by the OIE
 (indicate the name of the laboratory, date and method of testing):
- pest des petits ruminants

Simulation exercise in Azerbaijan, 2021-2024









Simulation exercise: Multiple diseases in Azerbaijan

3 July 2024

Dr Galib Abdulaliyev, Delegate to WOAH, Chief Veterinary Officer and Head of the Animal Health and Biosecurity Department of Azerbaijan, informed WOAH that a joint real-scale associative simulation exercise on foot and mouth disease (FMD) and peste des petits ruminants (PPR) will take place in the Guba district of the Republic of Azerbaijan on 3 July 2024. The aim of this exercise is to maintain the response skills of the Veterinary Services and other related organisations, and the preparedness of the country in the case of occurrence of simultaneous FMD and PPR outbreaks. The simulation will include table-top and field exercises.

March 2, 2021, Baku

July 19, 2022, Shabran November 17, 2022, Baku July 3, 2024, Guba

To disseminate information about PPR were prepared and disseminated

KIRDABUYNUZLU HEYVANLARIN

XƏSTƏLİYİN MƏNBƏYİ VƏ XƏSTƏLİYƏ YOLUXMA YOLLARI

- Xəstəliyin əsas mənbəyi xəstələnmiş və xəstəliyin inkubasiya dövründə olan

s) və alimentar (yem, su və s.)



OOYUN VƏ KECİLƏRDƏ XƏSTƏLİYİN SIMPTOMLARI EYNIDIR:

- Yüksek həraret;
- İştahın itməsi;
- Ağız və burun bosluglarında selikli-serozlu və ya irinli axın
- Ağız və burun boşluqlarında nekrotik
- si, öskürək və
- pnevmoniya (ağciyərlərin iltihabı)
- Mada-bağırsaq pozğunluğu və ishal.



Xastaliyin Gedisati

təlik kəskin və varımkəskin formalarda vermakla, hevvanların 50-100% ûmü ilə nəticələnir. Xəstəlivin inkubasiya dövrü 4-6 və

bəzən 3-10 gün dayam edir.

 Xəstəlik keçirmis heyvanlarda davamlı immunitet yarandığı ücün takrar voluxma nadir hallarda bas





Qoyun və keçilər arasında taun xastalivina xas olan alamatlar askar etdikdə həmin heyvanı təcrid edin malumat verin!

XƏSTƏLİYİN İQTİSADİ ZƏRƏRİ

- Xəstəliyin mövcudluğu ölkələrarası bevnəlxalq ticarəti və hevvan mənsəli məhsul ixracını, həmçinin yeni heyvan cinslərinin ölkəyə idxalını məhdudlaşdırır.

- Xəstəlik intensiv heyvandarlıqda məhsuldarlığın kəskin səkildə azalmasına

Xastalik naticasinda hevvanlar arasında kütləvi tələfat baş verir.



İNSANLAR XIRDABUYNUZLU HEYVANLARIN TAUN XƏSTƏLİYİNƏ

XƏSTƏLİYƏ QARSI PROFILAKTIK TƏDBİRLƏR

O Təsərrüfatlarda kompleks baytarlıq-sanitariya tədbirləri həyata kecirilməlidir.

Təsərrüfata gətirilmiş yeni heyvanlar karantinda saxlanılmalıdır.

Otlaqlarda heyvan sürüləri izolyasiya olunmus səkildə saxlanmalı, onların otarılması və suvarılması avrı-avrı təskil olunmalıdır.

Virusun ölkə ərazisinə daxil olmasının garşısının alınması məgsədilə goyun və keçilərin idxal edildiyi ölkələrdə bu xəstəliklə bağlı son epizootik vəziyyət izlənilməlidir.

Xırdabuynuzlu heyvanların taun xəstəliyi aşkar olunan ölkələrdə heyyanlar arasında profilaktiki peyvandlama tadbirlari hayata keçirilir. Peyvəndləmə heyvanlarda bir ildən çox müddətə immunitet yaradır.





XIRDABUYNUZLU HEYVANLARIN TAUN Xastaliyi

AZƏRBAYCANDA XIRDABUYNUZLU HEYVANLARIN TAUN XƏSTƏLİYİ DEYDƏ ALINMAYIB. ODUR Kİ. BU XƏSTƏLİYƏ QARSI ÖLKƏMİZDƏ QOYUN VƏ KEÇİLƏR ARASINDA PEYVƏNDLƏMƏ TƏDBİRLƏRİ HƏYATA KEÇİRİLMİR!

XIRDABUYNUZLU HEYVANLARIN TAUN XƏSTƏLİYİ

(Peste des petits ruminants) - goyun və keçilər arasında yüksək tələfata səbəb olan yoluxucu virus xəstəliyidir.

Xastaliyin Manbayi va XƏSTƏLİYƏ YOLUXMA YOLLARI

- Xəstəlik törədicisi xarici mühit səraitinə davamsız olmaqla, otaq temperaturunda 3-4

saat müddətində tələf olur. - Xəstəliyin əsas mənbəyi xəstələnmiş və xəstəliyin inkubasiya dövründə olan heyvanlardir.

Xəstə heyvan orqanizmindən virus ifrazatlar vasitəsilə ətraf mühitə yayılır. -Xəstəlik törədicisi ilə yoluxma aerogen (hava-damcı), kontakt (təmas) və alimentar (yem, su və s.) yolla baş verir.



OOYUN VƏ KECİLƏRDƏ XƏSTƏLİYIN SİMPTOMLARI EYNIDIR:

- O Yüksak hararat:
- İstahın itməsi;
- Ağız və burun boşluqlarından selikli-serozlu və ya irinli axıntının müşahidə olunması;
- Ağız və burun boşluqlarında nekrotik yaralar.
- Tənəffüsün cətinləşməsi, öskürək və pnevmoniya (ağciyərlərin iltihabı) əlamətləri;
- Mədə-bağırsaq pozğunluğu və ishal.

- Xəstəlik kəskin və yarımkəskin formalarda baş verməklə, heyvanların 50-100% ölümü ile neticelenir.
- Xəstəliyin inkubasiya dövrü 4-6 və bəzən 3-10 gün davam edir.
- -Xəstəlik keçirmiş heyvanlarda davamlı immunitet yarandığı üçün təkrar yoluxma nadir hallarda baş verir.

Qoyun və keçilər arasında taun xəstəliyinə xas olan əlamətlər aşkar etdikdə həmin heyvanı təcrid edir və dərhal baytar həkiminə məlumat verin!

XƏSTƏLİYİN İQTİSADİ ZƏRƏR

- Xəstəliyin mövcudluğu ölkələrərəsi beynəlxalq ticarəti və heyvan mənşəli məhsul ixracını, həmçinin yeni heyvan cinslərinin ölkəyə idxalını məhdudlasdırır.

- Xəstəlik intensiv heyvandarlıqda məhsuldarlığın kəskin səkildə azalmasına

sabab olur. Xəstəlik nəticəsində heyvanlar arasında

kütlevi talafat bas verir.

Xastaliya Qarsi Profilaktik Tədbirlər

O Təsərrüfatlarda kompleks baytarlıqsanitariya tədbirləri həyata keçirilməlidir.

Təsərrüfata gətirilmiş yeni heyvanlar karantində saxlanılmalıdır.

Otlaglarda hevvan sürüləri izolvasiva olunmus səkildə saxlanmalı, onların otarılması və suvarılması ayrı-ayrı təşkil

İNSANLAR XIRDABUYNUZLU HEYVANLARIN TAUN XƏSTƏLİYİNƏ YOLUXMUR!

Contingency plan outlines:

The manager or the farmer or veterinarian are responsible for the following procedures in case of PPR suspicion in domestic small ruminants:

- Immediately notifying Competent Authority about suspicion;
- To prevent outsiders, transporters and vehicles from entering the facility;
- To stop sending animals for slaughter;
- Not visiting other farms where sheep/goat animals are kept;
- Preventing transportation of all kinds of animals, products, feed, manure, inventories and other things exposed to animals suspected of disease from farm

During the cases of suspicion of PPR manager (owner) of slaughterhouse or veterinarian should:

- Stop sending slaughtering products;
- To place slaughtering products of animals suspected of infection in separate warehouses and refrigerators;
- To provide accurate information about the origin of the animal brought to slaughter (the farm where it was raised, the owner, etc.), the geographical location and address of the farm;
- To ensure workers have hygienic shower and disinfect their shoes prior to leaving facility;
- To place disinfecting barriers at entrance and exit of facility;
- To arrange washing and disinfection of slaughter buildings and adjacent areas;
- To assign place for elimination of carcasses and slaughtering products through burying;

Planning and resources needed to compile a dossier

• Preparation and collection the required information at national level involving all relevant institutions, services and stakeholders for submission application to WOAH

The dossier includes information in two parts:

- ✓ on the country's veterinary system and
- ✓ on the surveillance and research conducted to monitor the disease
- Time taken for answering the questionnaire, including for collection and compilation of the information.
- The veterinary control authority of the country (in the case of Azerbaijan AFSA) plays a leading role in the preparation of the application. All materials are taken from the veterinary information system and compiled in accordance with the WOAH template.

We would like to thanks

- to the FAO European office, and the coordination office in Azerbaijan
- international experts and consultants (Dr. Eran Raizman, Dr. Susanne Munsterman and others) for their support.

Challenges faced during the preparation of the dossier and how you resolved them

- _- The biggest difficulty arises when the information in the country veterinary information system does not match the WOAH template.
- In our case, when we set the surveillance design, we faced a problem with the difference between surveillance for historical freedom and surveillance for eradication designing the surveillance for eraducation according to the PPR Global Strategy is about between 10% prevalence and for historically freedom is about 1-2% prevalence.

Communication with the WOAH HQ

- ❖ Typically, the application is sent to the WHO Disease Status
 Department by August 18. After that, the PPR ad hoc Group
 addresses questions to the country and sets a deadline. After that the
 all questions are answered, the Scientific Commission reviews the
 application and makes a decision in February of the following year.
- Decision of Scientific Commission are presenting during the General Session of the Assembly of Delegates

The professional support of WOAH HQ, including the colleagues mentioned above deserves great thanks!!!

