

WOAH standards on LSD

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WOAH Headquarters



World
Organisation
for Animal
Health

Organisation
mondiale
de la santé
animale

Organización
Mundial
de Sanidad
Animal





- Framework to facilitate discussions between exporting and importing countries
- The role of WOHAT:
 - Animal health, welfare and zoonosis
 - Standards for trade
 - live animals
 - animal products



WORLD TRADE
ORGANIZATION



World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded as OIE



The WOAH develops and publishes standards related to its mandate:

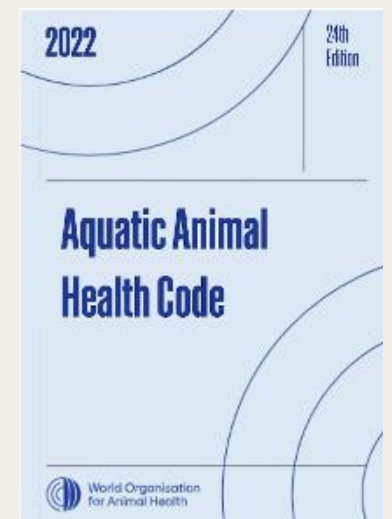
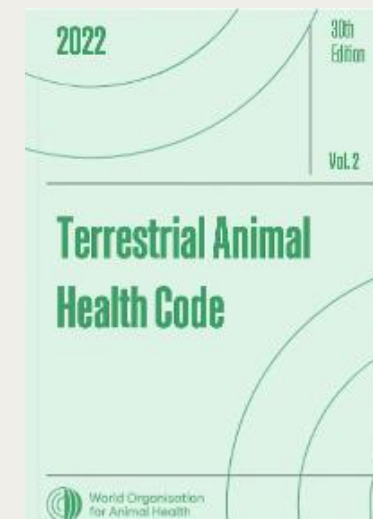
Codes – standards for improvement of animal health and welfare and veterinary public health, ensure safe trade

Manuals – standards for diagnostic tests and vaccines

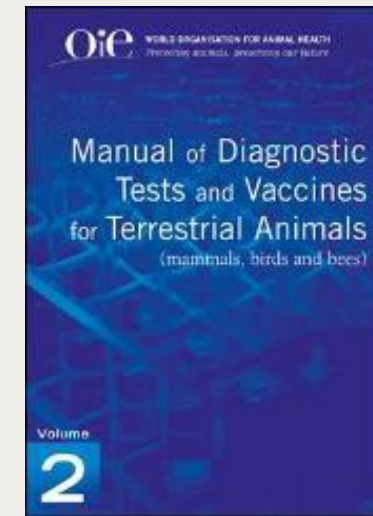
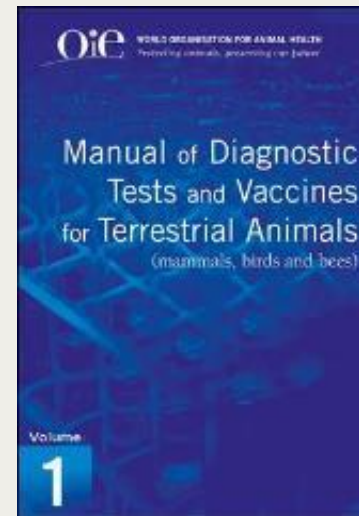
May be found on the WOAH website:

<https://www.woah.org/en/what-we-do/standards/codes-and-manuals/>

Codes



Manuals





Science-based



**Specialist Commissions
Working & *Ad-hoc* Groups**

Consensus-based



**2 Cycles of
comments by Delegates**

Inclusiveness

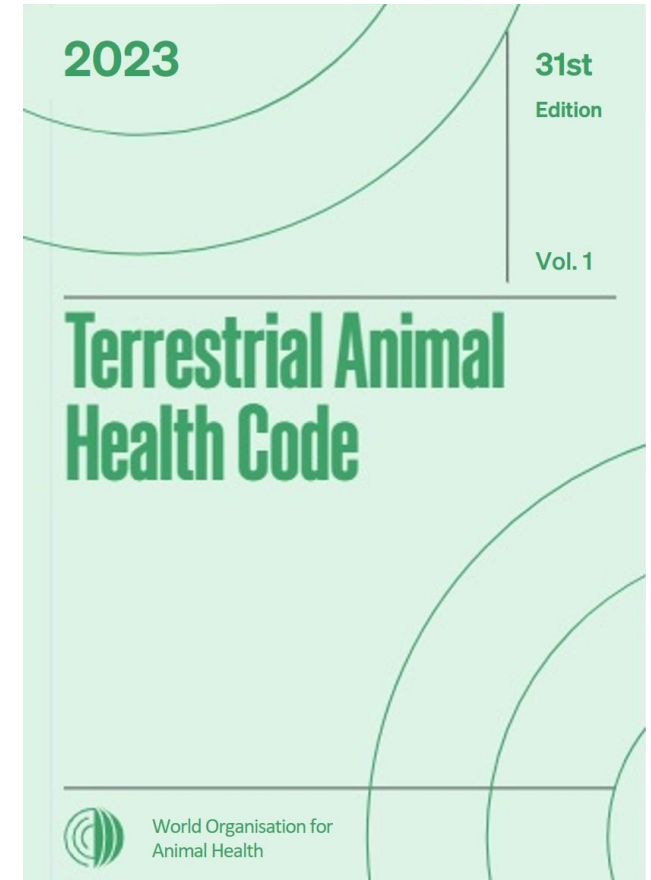


**Key role of Delegates to
consult national
stakeholders**

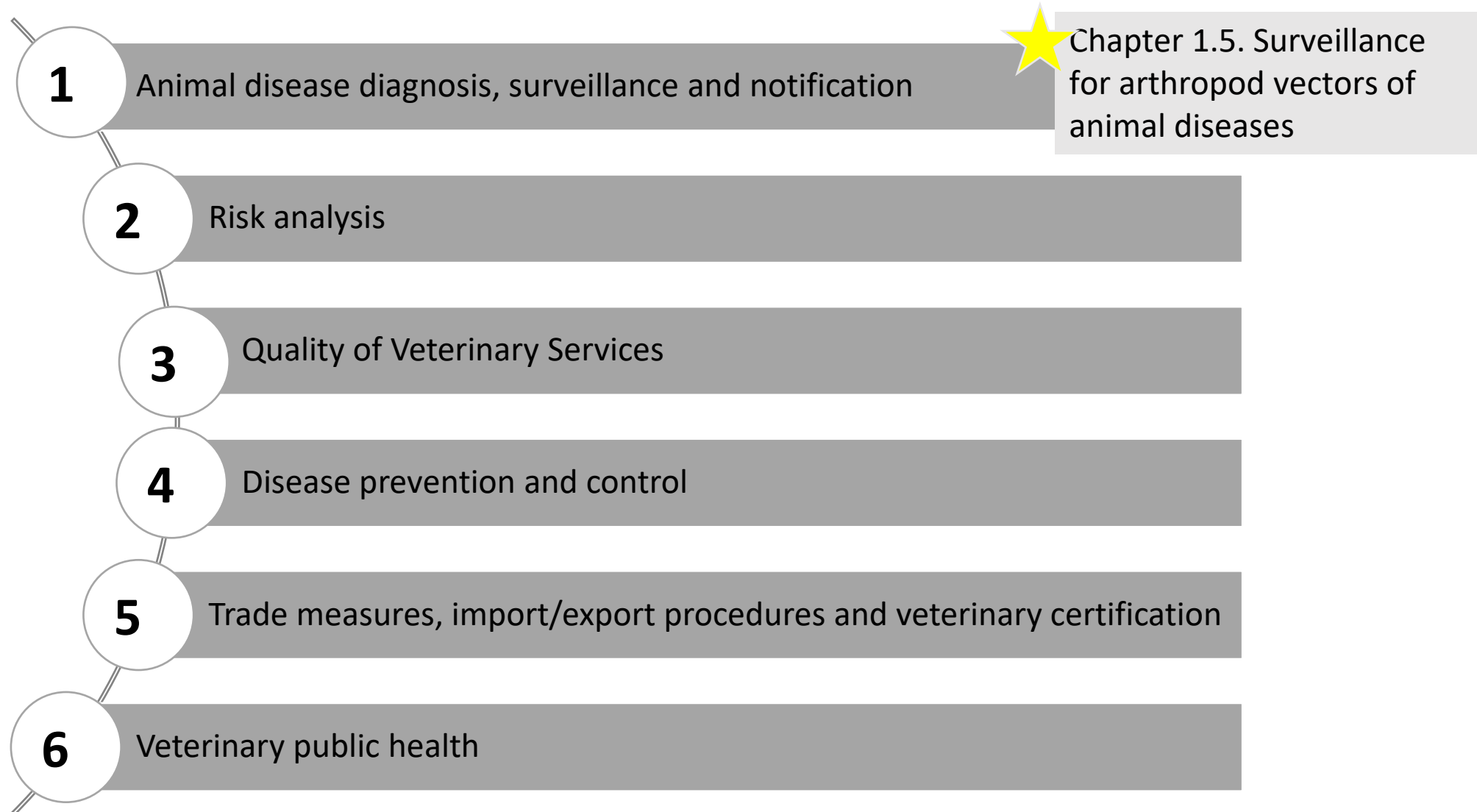
Adoption by resolution of the World Assembly (183 Members)



- Establishes standards to improve terrestrial animal health and welfare, and veterinary public health
- Support Members in setting up measures for
 - Early detection
 - Internal reporting
 - Notification
 - Control or eradication of pathogenic agents
 - Prevent spread of pathogenic agents via international trade, while avoiding unjustified sanitary barriers to trade
- Based on most recent scientific and technical information
- 2 Volumes – horizontal (Vol I), disease-specific (Vol II)



Sections





Terrestrial Code Chapter 11.9. Infection with LSDv

***The following texts are simplification
of the Terrestrial Code chapter***

Adopted 2018





Definition of infection/
infestation, its
occurrence and
specific
epidemiological
considerations

**Notifiable disease
for WOAH Members**

**Caution with
recombinant strains**

**Diagnostic capacity
Vaccine quality requirements**

- Lumpy skin disease (LSD) susceptible animals are **bovines** (*Bos indicus* and *B. taurus*) and **water buffaloes** (*Bubalus bubalis*) and certain wild ruminants.
- Definition of the occurrence of infection with LSDV:
 - Isolation LSDV
 - antigen or nucleic acid specific to LSDV, excluding vaccine strains + **context**
 - antibodies specific to LSDV + **context**
- For the purposes of the Terrestrial Code, the incubation period for LSD shall be 28 days.
- Standards for diagnostic tests and vaccines are described in the Terrestrial Manual.



Determination of the animal health status of a country or zone

Vaccination is not compatible with free status

- infection with LSDV is notifiable + importation requirements
- the country or zone is historically free as described in Article 1.4.6.; or
- for at least **three years**, vaccination has been prohibited and a **clinical** surveillance programme has demonstrated no occurrence of infection with LSDV; or
- for at least **two years**, vaccination has been prohibited in the country or zone and a **clinical, virological and serological** surveillance programme has demonstrated no occurrence of infection with LSDV.
- A country or zone free from LSD that is **adjacent** to an infected country or zone should include a zone with surveillance
- A country or zone free from LSD will not lose its status as a result of introduction of seropositive or vaccinated animals/their commodities if importation requirements are met

Importation of vaccinated animals possible in certain conditions



Concept of protection zone (Article 4.4.6.)

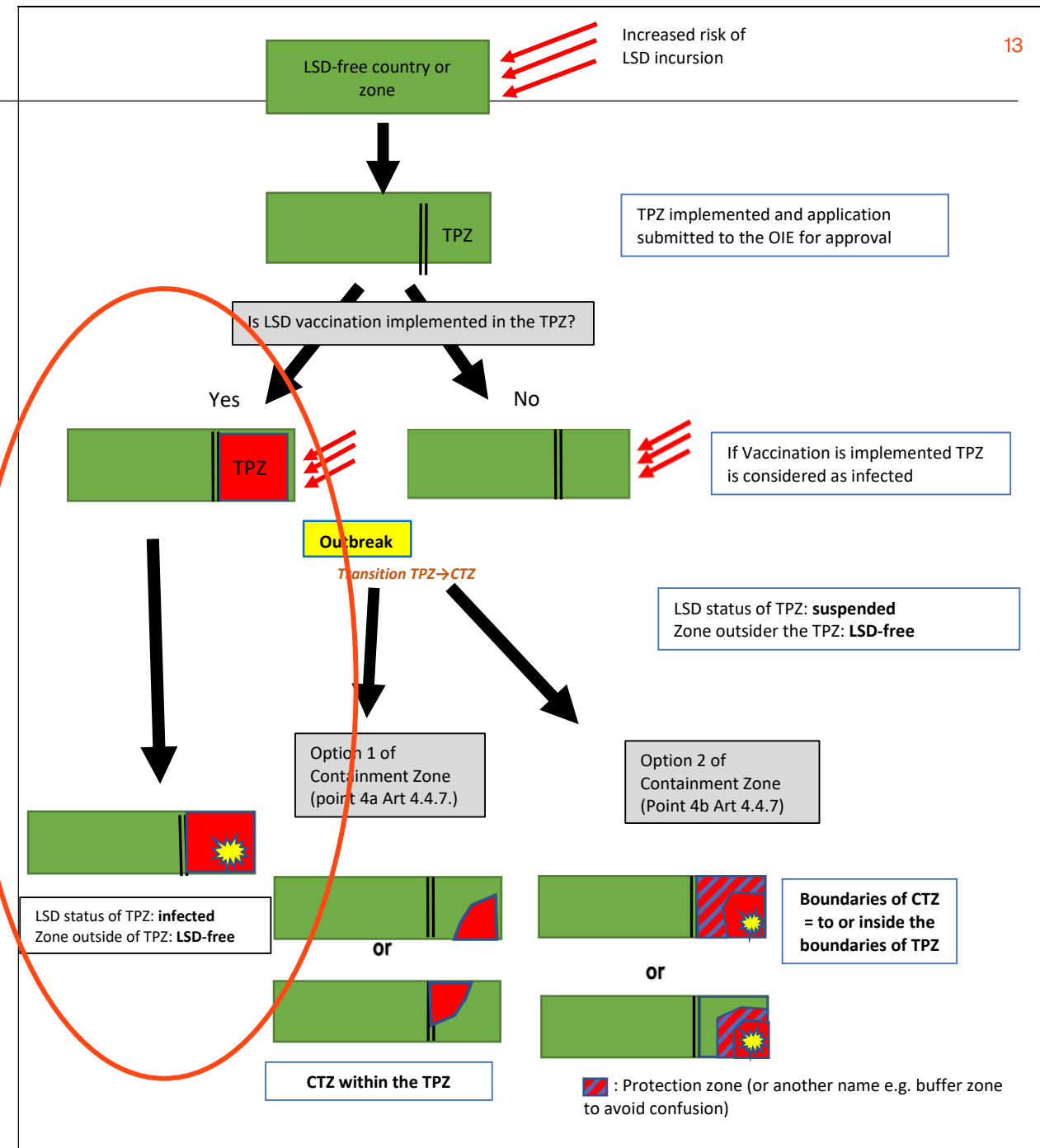
-> Implications for vaccination

- may be established to preserve the animal health status of an animal population in a free country or a free zone
- by preventing the introduction of a pathogenic agent of a specific infection or infestation from neighbouring countries or zones of different animal health status.
- may be established as a temporary measure in response to an increased risk of disease. In such case, it may be maintained up to 24 months.
- can be established within or outside a free zone or within a free country.



Scenario

- Country self-declared freedom from LSD but has a border adjacent to an infected area where the risk of LSD incursion is assessed to be high
 - A temporary protection zone may be established where vaccination may be implemented without affecting the status outside the zone
 - Infected within the protection zone
 - Free outside the protection zone
- *Naturally, if no case within protection zone and vaccination not used, considered free still*
- Protection zone should transit to containment zone after 24 months





Recovery of the animal health status of a country or zone

Choice of measures to be considered as well within countries in different zones

Specific measure to recover status if preventive vaccination applies

- When a case of LSD occurs in a country or zone previously free from LSD, one of the following waiting periods is applicable to regain free status:
 - when a stamping-out policy has been applied
 - **14 months** of clinical, virological and serological surveillance after the slaughter or killing of the last case, or after the last emergency vaccination
 - **26 months** of clinical surveillance after the slaughter or killing of the last case, or after the last emergency vaccination
 - when a stamping-out policy is not applied
 - **24 months** and **36 months** with/without serological and virological surveillance and after vaccination stopped
- When no case occurred and preventive vaccination is conducted in a country or zone free in response to a threat after **8 months** of clinical, virological and serological surveillance after the last vaccination



Recommendations on surveillance

Involvement of private sector

- General principles of surveillance

The Veterinary Services should implement programmes to raise awareness among farmers and workers,

description of structured system to support surveillance (investigation, sampling, data management...)

- Clinical surveillance: physical examination - provides a high level of confidence of detection of disease - sufficient number - regularly - recorded and quantified.
- Virological and serological surveillance: active programme in representative population of susceptible unvaccinated animals.

International coordination + use of zoning

- Surveillance in high-risk areas: in free country/z bordering infected country/z : at least 20km from the border of infected zone unless barriers. A country or zone free from LSD may be protected from an adjacent infected country or zone by a protection zone.



Recommendations on
safe trade for live
animals, genetic
material, other
products of animal
origin

Risk analysis

→ **Chapters 2.1 and 2.2**

- **Safe commodities**

Skeletal muscle meat; casings; gelatine and collagen; tallow; hooves and horns.

- **Trade articles**

Live animals, germinal products, milk, B&B meal other than muscle meat and hides are not safe commodities → risk mitigations measures in chapter 11.9

Thank you

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