

WOAH Standards and vector borne diseases



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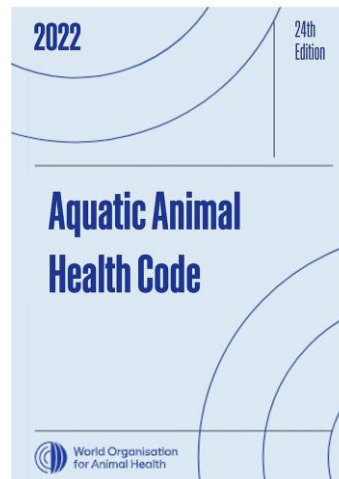
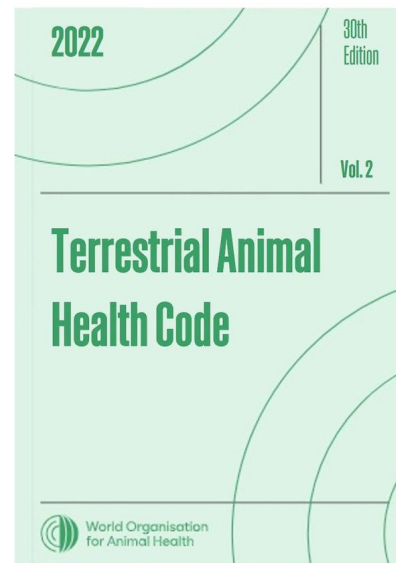
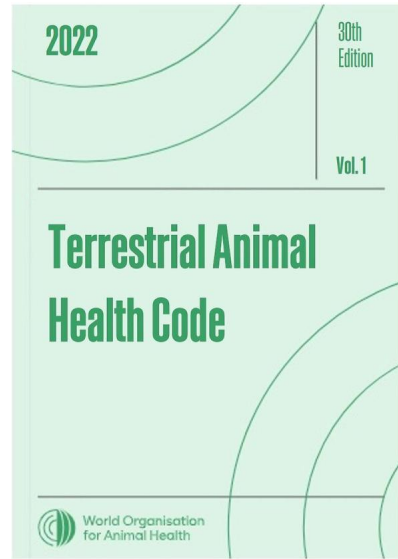
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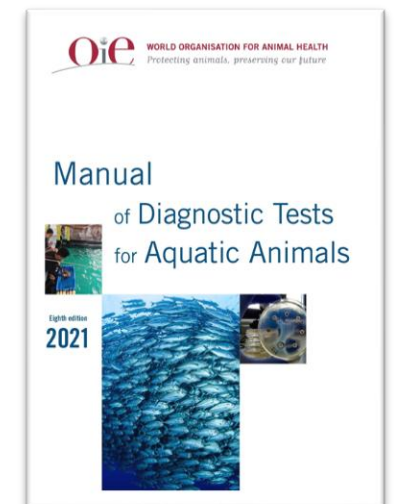
Dr Francisco D'Alessio
WOAH Regional Representative for the
Americas

WOAH international standards

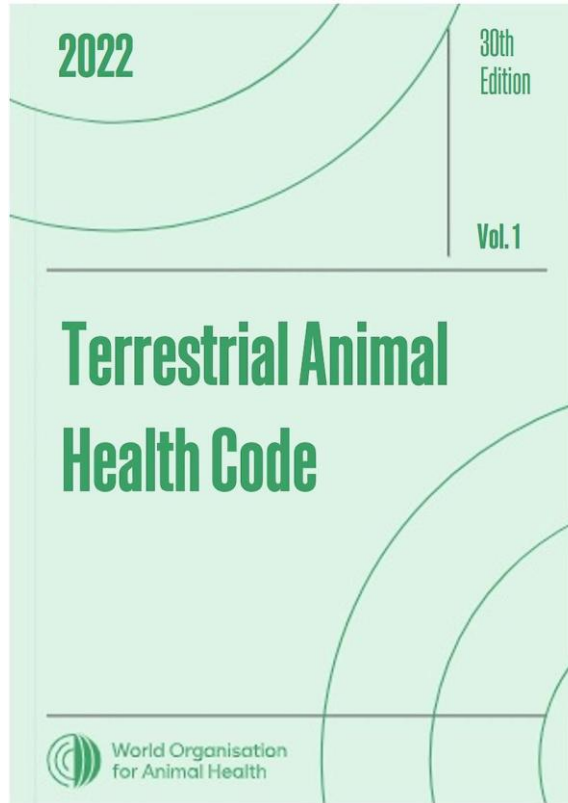
Codes



Manuals

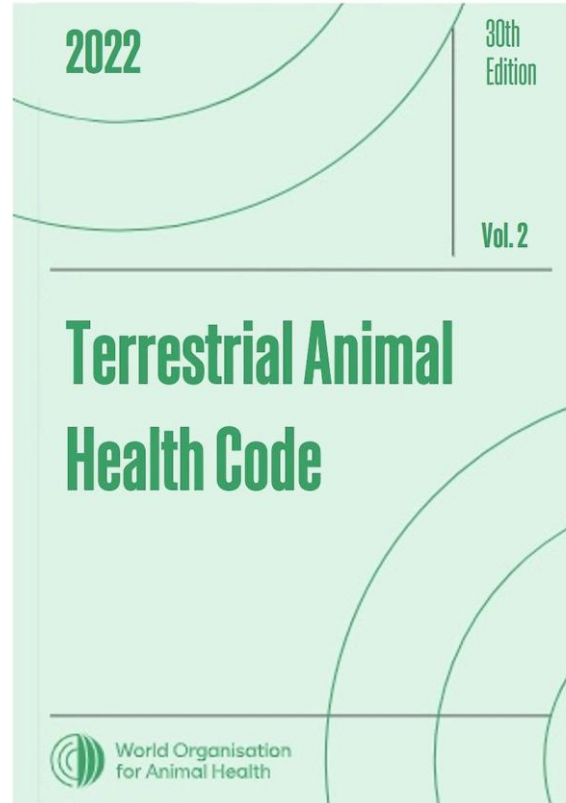


Terrestrial Code



Volume I

User's guide and
Horizontal chapters



Volume II

Disease-specific
chapters

- New version every year
- Latest version publicly available on the WOAH website
- Previous editions are also available



Glossary

- **Vector**

means an insect or any living carrier that transports an infectious agent from an infected individual to a susceptible individual or its food or immediate surroundings. The organism may or may not pass through a development cycle within the vector.

- **Infestation**

means the external invasion or colonisation of animals or their immediate surroundings by arthropods, which may cause clinical signs or are potential vectors of pathogenic agents.

- **Official control programme**

means a programme which is approved, and managed or supervised by the Veterinary Authority of a Member Country for the purposes of controlling a vector, pathogenic agent or disease by specific measures applied throughout that Member Country, or within a zone or compartment of that Member Country.



SECTION 1. ANIMAL DISEASE DIAGNOSIS, SURVEILLANCE AND NOTIFICATION

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| Chapter 1.1. | Notification of diseases and provision of epidemiological information |
| Chapter 1.2. | Criteria for the inclusion in the OIE list |
| Chapter 1.3. | Diseases, infections and infestations listed by the OIE |
| Chapter 1.4. | Animal health surveillance |
| Chapter 1.5. | Surveillance for arthropod vectors of animal diseases |

SECTION 4. DISEASE PREVENTION AND CONTROL

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| Chapter 4.4. | Zoning and compartmentalisation |
| Chapter 4.5. | Application of compartmentalisation |
| Chapter 4.18. | Official control programmes for listed and emerging diseases |



Multiple species (11/26)	Bovine (5/12)	Sheep & Goats (2/12)	Equine (5/11)	Swine (2/6)	None
Crimean Congo hemorrhagic fever	Bovine anaplasmosis	Infection with Theileria estoquardi, Theileria luwenshuni and Theileria uilenbergi	Infection with eastern equine encephalitis virus (Eastern equine encephalomyelitis)	Infection with African swine fever virus	Avian
Heartwater	Bovine babesiosis		Infection with western equine encephalitis virus (Western equine encephalomyelitis)		Leporids
Infection with <i>T. brucei</i> , <i>T. congolense</i> , <i>T. simiae</i> and <i>T. vivax</i>	Enzootic bovine leukosis	Nairobi sheep disease (proposed to be delisted)	Equine infectious anaemia	Nipah virus encephalitis	Bees (but <i>tropilaelaps</i> spp.; <i>varroa</i> spp. mites can act as vectors)
Infection with bluetongue virus	Infection with lumpy skin disease virus		Equine piroplasmiasis		Camels
Infection with epizootic hemorrhagic disease virus	Infection with <i>Theileria annulata</i> , <i>Theileria orientalis</i> and <i>Theileria parva</i>		Infection with African horse sickness virus		
Infection with Leishmania spp. (Leishmaniasis)			Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis.		
Infection with Rift Valley fever virus					
Japanese encephalitis					
Surra (<i>Trypanosoma evansi</i>)					
West Nile fever					

Terrestrial Code Chapter exists

Chapter under revision

In preparation



Volume II: Disease-specific chapters

1. Definition of infection/ infestation, its occurrence and specific epidemiological considerations (including relevant vectors)
2. Determination of the animal health status of a country, zone or compartment
3. Recommendations on safe trade for live animals, genetic material, other products of animal origin (meat, milk, eggs, skins, etc.)
4. Recommendations on surveillance



Specific considerations for VBD

1. Definition of disease occurrence

- Detection of the pathogenic agent in an animal (not vector)

2. Animal health Status

- Vector Surveillance – presence/absence of vector
- Seasonal Freedom
- High surveillance area bordering infected country or zone

3. Protection of animals from vectors

- vector-protected establishment or facility
- During transport

4. Vector related sanitary measures for trade

- Free of ticks - treatment
- Protection from vector attacks during transport/transit

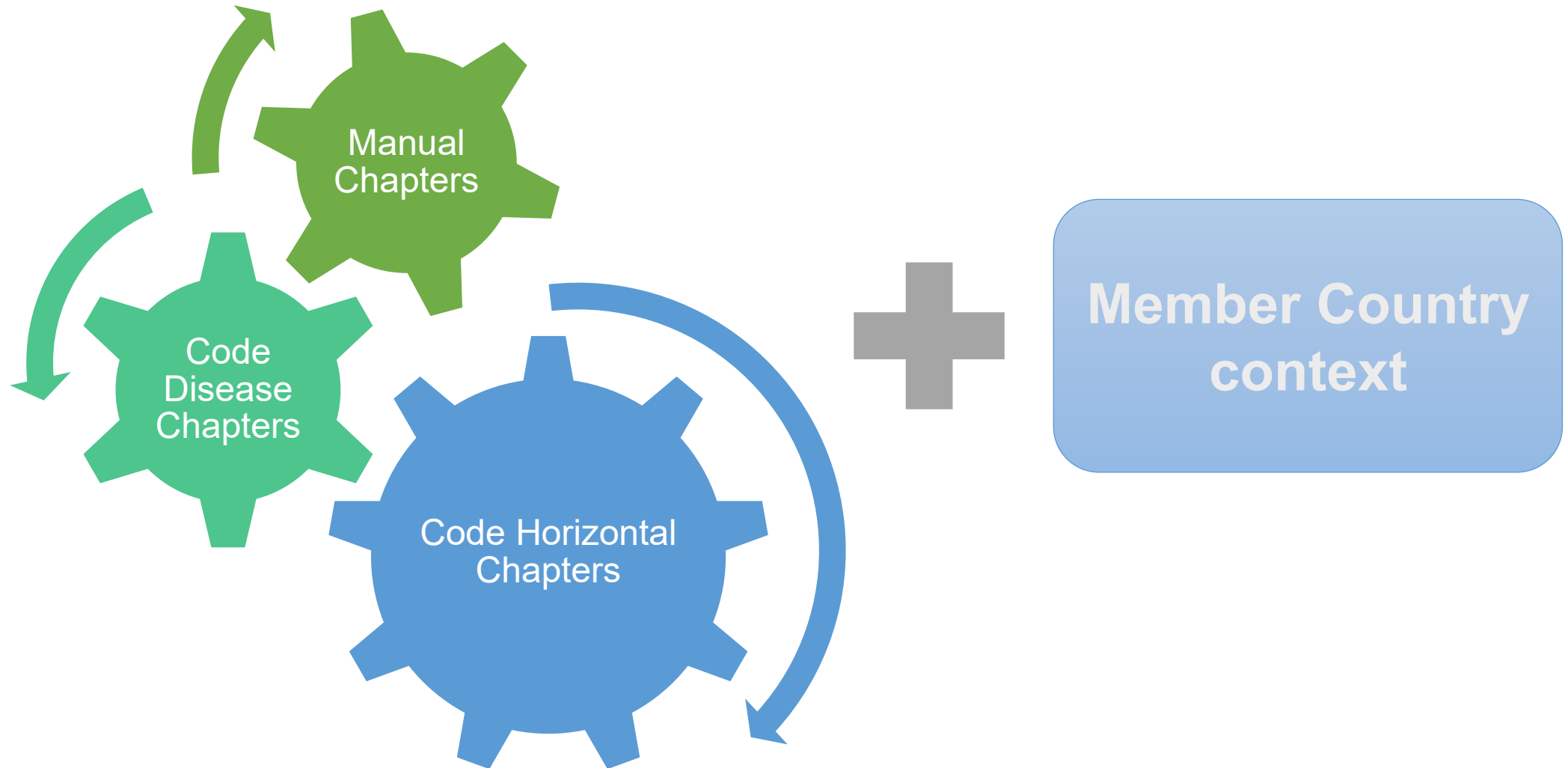


Terrestrial Manual

Complementary Chapters – Regularly updated

1. Standards for diagnosis and vaccines
2. Epidemiological information
3. Detailed information on vectors, vector species, etc

Using the WOAAH international standards



Thank you

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Chapter 1.5. **Article 1.5.1. Introduction**

(...)

- The Terrestrial Code contains recommendations for the surveillance of several vector-borne diseases and general recommendations for animal health surveillance.
- The need has arisen to complement these general recommendations on surveillance with advice on the surveillance for vectors themselves. This chapter only addresses surveillance for arthropod vectors.
- For the purpose of trade, it should be noted that there is no conclusive relationship between the presence of vectors and the disease status of a country/zone, and also that the apparent absence of vectors does not by itself confirm vector-free status.



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Chapter 1.5. Article 1.5.2. Objectives

(...)

- 1) **gathering up-to-date information** on the spatial and temporal distribution and abundance of vectors of the arthropod-borne listed diseases and emerging diseases;
- 2) **monitoring changes** in the spatial and temporal distribution and abundance of these vectors;
- 3) collecting relevant data to **inform risk assessment** (including vector competency) and risk management of these vector-borne diseases;
- 4) **detecting the presence of specific vectors or confirming their absence**;
- 5) understanding **pathways of entry** for vectors and vector-borne pathogenic agents.



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