OIE STANDARDS ON BRUCELLOSIS

FAO Sub-regional meeting on Brucellosis
12-13 November 2014 (Skopje)

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OIE Sub-Regional Representation in Brussels

World Organisation for Animal Health
An intergovernmental organisation preceding the United Nations

- 1924: Creation of the Office International des Epizooties (OIE)
- 1945: Creation of the United Nations
- 2010: To prevent the spread of animal diseases throughout the world
- 2010: The improvement of animal health, veterinary public health and animal welfare world-wide
180 Member Countries in 2014

Regional (RR) and Sub-Regional (SRR) Representations

Under the direct authority of the Director General
Collaborate closely with Regional Commissions
The mandate of the OIE has evolved

"Improvement of animal health and welfare worldwide"

- **Transparency** of the world animal disease situation (including zoonoses)
- **Collection and dissemination** of veterinary scientific information (animal disease prevention and control methods)
- **Sanitary safety** of international trade of animals and animal products (under the mandate given by the WTO)

- **Improve** Veterinary Public Health and consolidate the role of animals worldwide
- **Promote** solidarity among Member Countries, in particular between the richest and poorest

**Standard setting organisations**

The three sisters

- **Food safety**  
  CODEX
- **Animal health and zoonosis**  
  OIE
- **Plant health**  
  IPPC

**Codex** = Codex Alimentarius Commission (FAO/OMS)  
**OIE** = World Organisation for Animal Health  
**IPPC** = International Plant Protection Convention (FAO)
OIE International Standards

Standard setting procedure

- Transparent
- Democratic
- Science based
- Well-established
- Rapid & flexible
- Member participation
- International collaboration

• **Terrestrial Code:** include the standards for disease control, recognising, obtaining and maintaining disease freedom and safe trade

• **Terrestrial Manual:** provide internationally agreed diagnostic laboratory methods and requirements for the production and control of vaccines and other biological products
Brucellosis is an OIE listed disease

Member Countries may wish to make a self declaration as to the freedom of a country, zone or compartment from an OIE listed disease.

The OIE does not grant official recognition for Brucellosis.
Chapter 8.4 Infection with Brucella abortus, B. melitensis and B. suis

Adopted in May 2014

General Principle: gradually convert the disease-specific chapters into pathogen-specific chapters

Previous Chapters on Brucellosis (excluding B. ovis) are being combined in one single multispecies Chapter 8.4

Chapter 8.4 Infection with Brucella

• Article on general provisions: revision of the list of epidemiologically significant animal species. Animals means domestic and captive wild animal populations of the following categories:
  o bovids;
  o sheep;
  o pigs;
  o camelids;
  o cervids;
  o European hare;

• The following defines infection with Brucella:
  o Brucella has been identified in a sample from animal; or
  o Positive results to a diagnostic test have been obtained, and there is an epidemiological link to case
Chapter 8.4 Infection with Brucella

Recommendations to qualify a country, zone, herd or flock free from infection with Brucella (10 articles which differs by animal species) **Self declaration**

**Bovines:**
- Country or zone free without and with vaccination
- Herd free without and with vaccination

**Sheep and goats:**
- Country or zone free without and with vaccination
- Flock free without and with vaccination

**Camelids:**
- Country or zone free without vaccination (no vaccine available)
- Herd free without vaccination

**Cervids:**
- Country or zone free without vaccination (no vaccine available)
- Herd free without vaccination

**Pigs:**
- Herd free without vaccination

Requirements for freedom of country or zone

- Notification to the OIE
- Regular testing of all herds or flocks
- Early detection (i.e. abortion material regularly sent to labs for investigation of suspicion)
- No cases in the last 3 years
- Without vaccination: no vaccination or introduction of vaccinated animals in the last 3 years (none at all for free pig herds);
- With vaccination: vaccinated animals have a permanent mark
Requirements for freedom of herd or flock

- Notification to the OIE
- No animals with clinical signs (i.e. abortion material regularly sent to labs with negative results)
- No cases detected last 12 months (no evidence of infection or measures have been implemented to prevent any transmission from other herd or flock)
- Two tests with negative results on all sexual mature animals in the herd or flock (3 months after slaughter and 6-12 months after the first test)
- Without vaccination: no vaccination or introduction of vaccinated animals in the last 3 years (none at all for free pig herds);
- With vaccination: vaccinated animals have a permanent mark

Chapter 8.4 Infection with Brucella

- Recommendation for importation of live animals
  - for breading or rearing
  - for slaughter
- Recommendation for importation of
  - semen
  - embryos and oocytes
  - fresh meat and meat products
  - milk and milk products
  - wool and hair
Chapter 14.6. Ovine epididimitis

• B. ovis is considered to be non-zoonotic!

• Sheep flock free from ovine epididymitis:
  • Under official veterinary control;
  • No clinical evidence during the past year;
  • Permanent identification of all sheep in the flock;

• Recommendations for importation of sheep for breeding
  or rearing (except castrated males)

• Recommendations for importation of semen of sheep

Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals

Chapter 2.4.3. Bovine brucellosis (adopted in 2009)
A. Introduction
B. Diagnostic techniques (RBT and Buffered plate agglutination test, CFT, ELISA or fluorescence polarization assay) for screening herds and animals. No single test is appropriate in each situation.
C. Vaccines and diagnostic biologicals B. abortus S19 remains reference vaccine; RB 51 vaccine – official vaccine

Chapter 2.7.2. Caprine and ovine brucellosis (adopted in 2009)
Same paragraphs
Diagnostic techniques (buffered Brucella antigen tests (BBAT) and CFT are recommended for screening. Serum agglutination is not considered reliable for small ruminants. Indirect ELISA and fluorescence polarization assay are also appropriate for screening.
Vaccines Rev. 1 remains reference vaccine
Chapter 2.7.9. Ovine epididymitis (*B. ovis*)

same paragraphs

Chapter 2.8.5. Porcine brucellosis:

same paragraphs

WORLD ANIMAL HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEM

**WAHIS**

Early warning system

Monitoring system
Disease distribution map of Brucella melitensis in Europe
The OIE collaborates with governments, donors and other stakeholders.

The OIE Reference Laboratories in Europe on Brucellosis

Country name | PVS | PVS Gap
--- | --- | ---
Albania | yes | no
Armenia | yes | yes
Azerbaijan | yes | yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina | yes | pending
Georgia | yes | no
FYROM | no | no
Tajikistan | yes | yes

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OIE Laboratory Twinning

Brucellosis completed projects:
- Italy with Eritrea
- UK with Turkey
- France with Thailand

Brucellosis: underway projects:
- Germany with United Arab Emirates
- UK with Sudan
- UK with Afghanistan
- Italy with Zimbabwe
- Italy - USA with Kazakhstan

- Joint initiative of OIE and FAO (2004)
- Regional Steering Committee Secretariat (OIE SRR Brussels)
- Action Plan for 2012-2016
- Brucellosis one the 7 priority diseases (2012)
- Labelling current Sub-regional meeting as GF-TADs activity (proposal)
Action Plan
(Brucellosis)

Expected results
- Reduced risk for humans
- Sustainable brucellosis control programmes
- Enhanced national capacity for effective surveillance and control of
  - Brucellosis control activities are coordinated and harmonised at regional level
  - Brucellosis prevalence at an acceptable low level

Eligible activities
- Surveys to determine the prevalence of brucellosis
- Assistance to the national veterinary authorities
- Collaboration and public awareness for brucellosis.
- Regional coordination and harmonisation of brucellosis control and surveillance activities

Indicators
- Number of countries with a proper understanding of the disease situation
- Number of countries adopting a national strategic plans
- Number of regional meetings for coordination of brucellosis control and surveillance
- Number of countries affected with brucellosis in animals in Europe
- Number of brucellosis cases in humans in Europe
- Number of countries with sustainable (long-term) brucellosis vaccination program

Thank you for your attention!