

**UTF/077/ZAM: Technical Assistance to the Zambia Aquaculture Enterprise Development Project (ZAEDP)**

# **Session 3**

## **Checklist 4**

### **Clustering of disease**

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**Training Course on Development of an Active Surveillance for Epizootic ulcerative syndrome (EUS) and Tilapia lake virus (TiLV) using the FAO 12-point surveillance checklist (for non –specialist) and its implementation**

**University of Zambia, Lusaka, 14-17 October 2019**

# Clustering

- Diseases usually cluster rather than being uniformly or randomly distributed through a population
- Clustering may occur in:
  - Space (tank, pond, farm, compartment)
  - Time (season)
  - Animal subgroups (age, physiological condition)

# Clustering of disease: criteria

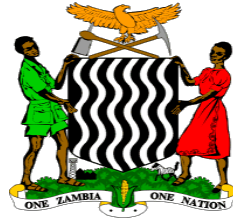
- Clustering effect of disease is considered and described
- Clustering effect of disease is accounted in sampling/survey design and data analysis

*Disease in a country, zone or compartment usually clusters rather than being uniformly or randomly distributed through a population. Clustering of disease may occur in space (e.g. tank, pond, farm, or compartment), time (e.g. season), or animal subgroups (e.g. age, physiological condition). Clustering should be taken into account in the design of surveillance activities and interpretation of surveillance data.*

# Clustering of disease

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Clustering effect of disease is considered and described</li><li>• Clustering effect of disease is accounted in sampling/survey design and data analysis</li></ul>	EUS occurs mostly at water temperatures ranging between 18-22 C and after periods of heavy rainfall. This environmental condition has to be considered during the sampling period.
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TiLV occurs mostly at water temperatures with a range of 24 - 25°C



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**Thank you for your attention**