THE OIE INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS ON SWINE DISEASES

THE CASE OF AFRICAN SWINE FEVER

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Outline

1. The standards setting procedure
2. African swine fever standards
   • Terrestrial Code
   • Terrestrial Manual
3. Other swine disease
   • CSF, PRRS, PED

http://www.oie.int
The OIE

Founded in 1924
180 countries - 5 regions
Improve animal health and welfare worldwide

• Transparency (WAHIS)

• Veterinary scientific information (disease control)

• Safe Trade (WTO)
WTO's SPS Agreement

- Safe product without disturbing trade
- International standards
- The Three Sisters
- The OIE:
  - Animal health
  - Standards for trade
    - live animals
    - animal products
OIE Terrestrial Animals Standards

- **Terrestrial Code**: Standards for disease control and safe international trade

- **Terrestrial Manual**: Standards for laboratory diagnostic methods and requirements for the production and control of vaccines

http://www.oie.int/en/international-standard-setting/overview/
OIE standard setting procedure

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

Member participation
 Development
International
standards

Commissions, OIE delegates, stakeholders

Request

Specialist Commissions (Scientific & Code)

Support

(Expert Advice: Ad hoc Groups)

Specialist Commissions (Scientific & Code)

Draft text

ASSEMBLY

Adoption

Member Countries Comments

OIE INTERNATIONAL STANDARD
Suidae:
- Ch 15.1. African swine fever
- Ch 15.2. Infection with classical swine fever virus
- Ch 15.3. Transmissible Gastroenteritis (TGE)
- CH X.X. PRRS (in progress)

Various Species
- Ch 8.2. Infection with Aujeszky virus
- Ch 8.4. Infection with Brucella abortus, B. melitensis and B. suis
- Ch. 8.5. Inf with Echinococcus Granulous
- Ch 8.7. Foot and mouth disease
- Ch 8.15. Infection with Trichinella spp.

Horizontal Chapters
- Ch 1.1. Notification of diseases,
- Ch 1.4. Animal health surveillance

Other sections:
Risk Analysis
Quality Veterinary Services
Welfare,
(...)

International Standards for Swine Terrestrial Code
International Standards for Swine Terrestrial Manual

**Suidae (11)**
- Ch 2.8.1. African swine fever
- Ch 2.8.3. Classical swine fever
- Ch 2.8.5 Porcine Brucellosis
- Ch 2.8.8 Swine Influenza

**Various Species**
- Ch 2.1.2 Aujeszky’s disease
- Ch 2.1.5 Foot and mouth disease
- Ch 2.1.16 Infection with Trichinella spp

**Horizontal Chapters**
- Ch 1.1.1. Collection and shipment of diagnostic specimens
- Ch 1.1.3. Biosafety and biosecurity in laboratory
- Ch 1.1.4. Quality management in laboratories
- Ch 1.1.10 International standards for vaccine banks

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Terrestrial Animal Health Code

Chapter 15.1 African Swine Fever
Chapter 15.1 African swine fever

- General provisions
- ASF status of country zone or compartment
- ASF free country, zone or compartment
- Establishment of a containment zone
- Recovery of free status
- Provisions for importation
  - Domestic and wild pigs and captive wild pigs
  - Semen, embryos
  - Fresh meat and meat products
  - Other products (bristles, litter, manure)
- Procedures for inactivation of ASFv
- Surveillance
General Provision (Art. 15.1.1)

• ASF hosts:
  • Domestic and captive wild pigs
  • Wild and feral pigs
  • African wild suid species
  • Ticks (biological vectors)

• Case definition (virus isolation, Ag, DNA, Ab with epi link)

• Incubation period 15 days

• Diagnostics -> Terrestrial manual
Determination of ASF status (Art. 15.1.2)

- Referred to country, zone or compartment
- ASF notifiable in the whole country
- Awareness programme
- Understanding of domestic and wild swine population
- Surveillance programme
- Separation between domestic and wild swine
ASF freedom (Art. 15.1.3)

SELF-DECLARATION (non official status)

- Historically free (Art. 1.4.6) or
- No outbreaks in 3 years or 12 months if no ticks
- No infections for 12 months (wild and domestic)
- Surveillance and importation control

Recovery free status (Art. 15.1.4)

- 3 months after last case when:
  - Stamping out
  - Ticks control (X)
  - Sentinel pigs
- Surveillance to demonstrated absence ASFv infection in wild and feral pigs (X)
Recommendation for trade (Art. 15.1.5 to 15.1.17)

- Importation from free or from infected areas
  - Domestic pigs
  - Wild pigs
  - Semen and embryos
  - Fresh meat
  - Meat products or products from animal origin not intended for human consumption
  - Bristles, litter, manure
  - Skins and trophies

If other products, the importation must be based on bilateral agreement
Draft Chapter (proposal as per CSF)

- ASFv inactivation (swill, meat, casings, skins and trophies)
- Surveillance:
  - Introduction
  - General conditions and methods
  - Strategies (clinical, virus, serological)
  - For recovery the free status
  - Wild and feral pigs
  - Vectors
CHAPTER 2.8.1. African swine fever
Chapter 2.8.1. Outline

- **Summary**

- **Section A.** Introduction (aetiology)

- **Section B.** Diagnostic techniques
  - Identification of the agent:
    - Virus Isolation (Haemadsorption)
    - Antigen detection (Fluorescent Ab test)
    - DNA detection (PCR)
  - Serological test: Antibodies (7-10 dpi)
    - Indirect fluorescent antibody (IFA)
    - ELISA
    - Immunoblotting

- **Section C.** Requirement for vaccines
  Not applicable for ASF

- **References**
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Terrestrial Animal Health Code

Chapter 15.2 Infection with CSFv
Chapter 15.2 Infection with CSFv

- General provisions
- CSF status of country zone or compartment
- CSF free country, zone or compartment
- Establishment of a containment zone
- Recovery of free status
- Provisions for importation
  - Domestic and captive wild pigs
  - Wild and feral pigs
  - Semen, embryos
  - Fresh meat and meat products
  - Other products (bristles, litter, manure)
- Procedures for inactivation of CSFv
- Surveillance
Chapter 1.6 Procedures official recognition

- Questionnaire-Dossier (Art 1.6.10 CSF & Ch. 15.2)
  - Introduction
  - Veterinary System
  - Eradication
  - Diagnosis
  - Surveillance
  - Prevention
  - Contingency plan
  - Compliance with the Terrestrial Code
  - Recovery free status

OIE HQ -> Ad hoc Group -> Scientific Commission

Member Countries (60 days) -> OIE General Assembly
Terrestrial Animal Health Code

Chapter X.X Infection with PRRSv
Chapter X.X Infection with PRRSv

- General provisions (case definition, incubation period, etc)
- Safe Commodities
- PRRS free country, zone or compartment
- Recovery of free status
- Provisions for importation
  - Domestic and captive wild pigs
  - Wild and feral pigs
  - Semen, embryos
  - Fresh meat and meat products
  - Offal
- Surveillance
Swine emerging diseases

The case of Porcine Epidemic Diarrhoea (PED)
Emerging Porcine Epidemic Diarrhoea

Emerging PED 2013-2014

- May 2014 GS discussion
- June 2014 Expert Group at OIE HQ
- Sep 2014 SCAD, PED non-listed disease
- The infection remains notifiable as emerging disease (Article 1.1.4 of the OIE Terrestrial Code)
- OIE Factsheet on PED outline:
  - Aetiology
  - Epidemiology
  - Diagnosis
  - Prevention and control
  - References
- Trade restrictions were not recommended

Conclusions

1. International Standards agreed by Member Countries
2. Technical texts for international trade (WTO)
3. Provide guidance and support on disease control measures and surveillance
4. Dynamic and adjusting to new circumstances

Improve animal health and welfare worldwide
Thank you for your attention!