NACA’s Perspective Regarding the Importance of Reporting (QAAD Reporting in AP)

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Asia-Pacific QAAD Reporting

- First published in 3rd quarter of 1998;
- Established in response to the need of developing a cohesive strategy for aquatic animal health management in the region;
- Collecting and collating of disease data;
- Provide insights on the presence or absence of important aquatic animal diseases in the region.
List of diseases is revised annually by the Asia Regional Advisory Group on Aquatic Animal Health (AG)
Asia-Pacific QAAD Reporting

- Includes all OIE listed diseases + important diseases of regional concern
- To encourage surveillance and stimulate reporting;
- For disease awareness and preparedness
Total of 76 QAAD reports published to date;

Originally participated by 22 member governments (19 NACA member countries + Japan, Rep. of Korea and Singapore)

As per recommendations and endorsement from AG 14, QAAD Reports are now merged with OIE-RRAP
Asia-Pacific QAAD Reporting

22
(up to 2015)

Australia
Bangladesh
Cambodia
China
Hong Kong SAR
India
Indonesia
IR Iran
Japan
Lao PDR
DPR Korea
Rep. of Korea
Malaysia
Maldives
Myanmar
Nepal
Pakistan
Philippines
Thailand
Singapore
Sri Lanka
Vietnam

Australia
Bangladesh
Cambodia
China
Hong Kong SAR
India
Indonesia
IR Iran
Japan
Lao PDR
DPR Korea
Rep. of Korea
Malaysia
Maldives
Myanmar
Nepal
Pakistan
Philippines
Thailand
Singapore
Sri Lanka
Vietnam

33
+ 1
(from 2016)

Bhutan
Brunei
Chinese Taipei
Fiji
Micronesia, Federal State of
Mongolia
New Caledonia
New Zealand
Papua New Guinea
Timor Leste
Vanuatu

French Polynesia
Asia-Pacific QAAD Reporting

- The last printed copy was the 3rd quarter of 2015;
- First web-based report (e-copy): 4th quarter of 2015;

Total downloads at NACA website:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QAAD Report</th>
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# Asia-Pacific QAAD Reporting

## AGM 9 Progress report on QAAD Reporting (11/2010)

Website downloads from 1998 to 2009.

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<td>629</td>
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Asia-Pacific QAAD Reporting

- Are we disseminating the information wide enough?

- Readers losing interest? Why?
History of QAAD Reporting in AP (3Q 1998 to 2Q 2017)

- NACA QAAD as stand alone report with 21 participating governments in the region
- Maldives joined NACA in 2014 (22)
- NACA and OIE-RRAP QAAD were merged (33+1)
## History of QAAD Reporting in AP
(3Q 1998 to 2Q 2017)

### Countries that regularly submit reports every quarter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Australia</td>
<td>• Australia</td>
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<td>• French Polynesia</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

7 13
## History of QAAD Reporting in AP (3Q 1998 to 2Q 2017)

### Countries that skipped 2-10 quarterly reports from 1998 to 2015

- India
- Lao PDR
- Malaysia
- Nepal
- Sri Lanka
- Thailand

### Countries that skipped 11-20 quarterly reports from 1998 to 2015

- Indonesia
- Iran
- R.O. Korea
History of QAAD Reporting in AP (3Q 1998 to 2Q 2017)

Countries that has stopped submitting reports (1998-2015)

- Bangladesh (3Q 2010; resumed on 1Q 2014; stopped again from 2Q 2015)
- Cambodia (1Q 2009)
- China (3Q 2004; resumed on 1Q 2013; stopped again from 3Q 2015)
- Korea DPR (4Q 1999)
- Pakistan (3Q 2008)

NOTE: Disease reporting is a part of the responsibilities of OIE National Focal Points for Aquatic Animals (NFP-AA)
History of QAAD Reporting in AP (3Q 1998 to 2Q 2017)

Countries that are not submitting any report (or stopped submitting report) since NACA and OIE-RRAP QAAD Reports were merged into one (2016 to present)

- Bhutan
- Fiji
- Micronesia, Federal Republic of
- Papua New Guinea
- Timor Leste
- Vanuatu
- Brunei Darussalam (3Q 2016)
The frequency and quality of reporting is really dropping off and it is a “shame” that reporting obligations by OIE Member Countries are not being fulfilled, more so that important diseases are not being reported on (AGM 16).
Possible reasons why countries are not submitting reports

• Lack of transition and proper transfer of responsibilities when a country NFP-AA is changed;

• Lack of capacity and resources (expertise) to undertake regular disease surveillance and monitoring;

• Reporting fatigue???
Possible reasons why countries are not submitting reports

AGM 16 discussion (August 2017):

• For some countries which are not submitting reports, it maybe that **aquaculture is not so important industry** in the state, thus this can be somehow ignored?

• In some countries, the OIE NFP-AA regularly prepares the report, but there are **bottlenecks in getting these signed off and submitted by the OIE Delegate**
Possible reasons why countries are not submitting reports

AGM 16

- Recommendation to the OIE NFP-AA is for them to have a more active role in the country.
- In the OIE focal point meetings, this (the importance of reporting) needs to be emphasised. There is a need to find out what the problems/challenges are in reporting.
QUESTIONS

- IMPORTANCE?

- WHAT CAN WE GET (BENEFITS) FROM PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF AQUATIC ANIMAL DISEASES?

- WHY DO WE NEED TO SUBMIT DISEASE REPORTS?
Asia-Pacific QAAD Reporting

Through its more than 18 years....

• Useful mechanism for recognizing emerging and important aquatic animal diseases in the region;

• Provides up-to-date information on important aquatic animal diseases;

• Serves as a guide to participating countries in revising their national list of reportable diseases.
Asia-Pacific QAAD Reporting

Through its more than 18 years....

- Serves as early warning system for emerging diseases/pathogens in the Asia-Pacific Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Year Listed</th>
<th>QAAD</th>
<th>OIE</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Koi Herpesvirus disease (KHV)</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td></td>
<td>2007</td>
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<tr>
<td>Infection with abalone herpesvirus</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td></td>
<td>2007</td>
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<tr>
<td>White tail disease (MrNV and XSV)</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td></td>
<td>2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>Necrotising hepatopancreatitis (NHP)</td>
<td>2005</td>
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<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease (AHPND)</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Disease status</td>
<td>Month</td>
<td>Level of diagnosis</td>
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<tr>
<td>DISEASES PREVALENT IN THE REGION</td>
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<tr>
<td>FINTISH DISEASES</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis</td>
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<td>2. Infectious haematopoietic necrosis</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Spring viremia of carp (SVC)</td>
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<td>4. Viral haemorrhage</td>
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<td>5. Infection with AgF</td>
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<td>6. Red seabream</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Koi herpesvirus disease (KHV)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non OIE-listed diseases</td>
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<td>8. Grouper iridoviral disease</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy</td>
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<td>10. Enteric septicaemia of catfish</td>
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<td>11. Carp Edema Virus Disease</td>
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<td>CRUSTACEAN DISEASES</td>
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<td>1. Taura syndrome (TS)</td>
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<td>2. White spot disease (WSD)</td>
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<td>3. Infection with yellow head virus (YHV)</td>
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<td>4. Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis (IHNN)</td>
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<td>5. Infectious mycosporus (IMN)</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. White tail disease (MtNV)</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Necrotising hepatopancreatitis (NHP)</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease (AHPND)</td>
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<td>9. Crayfish plague</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non OIE-listed diseases</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Hepatopancreatic Microsporidosis caused by Enterococcus hepatitis</td>
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<tr>
<td>11. Viral covert mortality disease (VCMD) of shrimps</td>
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<tr>
<td>12. <em>Spiroplasma eriocheiris</em> infection</td>
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<tr>
<td>13. Iridovirus in crayfish</td>
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Asia-Pacific QAAD Reporting

Through its more than 18 years....

- Instrumental in the implementation of regional action plans for important and emerging diseases;

Asia-Pacific QAAD Reporting

Through its more than 18 years....

- Instrumental in the implementation capacity building activities towards better AAH management in the region;

Regional PT Program for Aquatic Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratories in AP (2015)
Asia-Pacific QAAD Reporting

Through its more than 18 years....

- Valuable source of information to support risk analysis;

- Paved way in the establishment of excellent regional networking in support of disease surveillance and reporting
Asia-Pacific QAAD Reporting

Benefits

- Recognizing emerging diseases
- Information on important aquatic animal diseases
- National list of reportable disease
- Early warning system for emerging diseases
- Regional action plans
- Capacity building
- Risk analysis
- Regional networking

Increased aquaculture production
Thank You

For more information, visit us at www.enaca.org