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SELF-DECLARATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF PARAGUAY AS A COUNTRY FREE FROM INFECTION NEWCASTLE DISEASE VIRUS IN POULTRY

Declaration sent to the OIE on 18 January 2022 by Dr Hugo Federico Idoyaga Benítez, OIE Delegate for Paraguay, National Animal Health and Quality Service (SENACSA),

1. INTRODUCTION

Through its delegate before the OIE, Dr. Hugo Idoyaga, and within the framework of the provisions of [Chapter 10.9](#) of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* of the OIE (*Terrestrial Code*), the country of Paraguay wishes to present the evidence that has allowed it to declare itself free of Newcastle disease, taking into account that vaccination of poultry is undertaken at the countrywide level. The OIE is thus respectfully requested to publish this self-declaration document.

In accordance with Law 2426/04, the National Animal Quality and Health Service, hereinafter SENACSA, is the State body responsible for the preparation, regulation, coordination, implementation and supervision of the national policy and management of animal quality and health. The body has a sanitary structure that covers the whole country, and as a result of its interventions, the country has obtained recognition by the OIE of all diseases for which the OIE has put in place a specific procedure for official recognition of animal health status.

Within the framework of the country's health policy for poultry, SENACSA has implemented interventions established in the National Programme for the Control and Eradication of Newcastle Disease since 1998, in accordance with the provisions of Decree 21945/98. Said health interventions include prevention, active and passive surveillance mechanisms, early detection, early response and systematic vaccination.

Newcastle is a notifiable disease according to Resolution 2400/15 “*By which the list of notifiable diseases is established.*” However, no outbreaks of the disease have been detected in the country since November 1997.

In the following, SENACSA presents the background information that supports the country's self-declaration, as based on the requirements of [Chapter 10.9](#) of the *Terrestrial Code*.

Situation of the disease in the country

a) Proof that this is a disease subject to mandatory notification:

Newcastle is a disease subject to mandatory notification that is listed in the *Terrestrial Code* under Chapters 1.1 and 1.3. Furthermore, the disease has been included in the mandatory declaration list by SENACSA through resolution 2400/15 "By which is established the list of diseases of mandatory notification."

Since 1998, SENACSA has developed and implemented interventions as part of the National Programme for the Control and Eradication of Newcastle Disease, in accordance with the provisions of the aforementioned Decree. These sanitary interventions have included prevention, surveillance through active and passive mechanisms, early detection, early emergency response, and systematic vaccination.

As a result of the favourable evolution and results of the activities that make up the Programme, SENACSA has taken the decision to initiate the self-declaration as a Country free of this Disease since the year 2000, in accordance with Decree 11469/00.

It is important to mention that the Programme has been periodically reviewed and updated, the latest being through Resolution 3569/14 "By which the Sanitary Programme for Poultry is updated..."

b) Background to the absence of the disease in the country:

The country has not recorded any cases since 1998, as registered in the historical background of reports to the OIE.

2. THE COUNTRY'S SURVEILLANCE AND EARLY DETECTION SYSTEM

a) Poultry population: According to the official SENACSA database, there are a total of 268 industrial farms containing approximately 25.5 million poultry (an average according to the production cycle), along with 50,000 owners with approximately 3.2 million backyard birds (see quantity of poultry by category and distribution in Table 1 and Maps 1 and 2, respectively, in Annex II).

b) Vaccination: SENACSA implements vaccination rollouts using specific pathogen-free lyophilized lentogenic vaccines. The use of vaccines manufactured with mesogenic and velogenic strains is prohibited. Resolution 8/98. (see number of vaccinated poultry in Table 2, Annex II). A single vaccination is practiced at 8-10 days of age in broilers while three vaccinations are at 9-10 days, seventh week, and fifteenth week are practiced in laying hens. Backyard poultry are not vaccinated and they are used as sentinels for passive and active surveillance.

c) Active surveillance:

Surveillance of priority establishments based on risk:

SENACSA undertakes periodic and systematic inspections in poultry farms based on a risk assessment system that takes into account farm size, population density, the dynamics of movements between farms and the proximity to places of risk (rubbish dumps and wetlands, etc.).

Table 3: Surveillance in priority establishments

Production system	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Commercial	45	56	68	21	72
Backyard	28	36	45	15	30

Within the framework of the National Poultry Health Programme, SENACSA undertakes an annual study to demonstrate the absence of the Newcastle Disease virus, through seroepidemiological and virological sampling, in accordance with the provisions of the *Terrestrial Code*, Chapter 10.9, Article 10.9.23.

Backyard poultry are the target population of serological studies, and the objective of these studies is to detect antibodies resulting from infection and subsequent confirmation in case of positive reactors. Industrial (broilers and laying hens) are the target population of virological studies, and the objective of these studies is the detection of presence of the virus using PCR. The sample size required to detect whether an event is present is determined on the basis of a two-stage probabilistic representative sampling process, in which the number of establishments is calculated first and the number of poultry to be sampled second.

The statistical parameters of the sampling design (Table 4, Annex II) were established on the basis of data used in the national programmes of the region's countries, along with the local experience in handling surveillance data. Furthermore, productive characterisation and risk factors (density, movement) have also been taken into account.

Please see the table below with the laboratory results of SENACSA, which provides evidence of compliance with the requirements established in Article 10.9.25 of the *Terrestrial Code*.

Table 5: Sampling Result 2021 (see Map 3, Annex II)

No. of farms sampled	No. of poultry sampled	Type of farm	Material collected	Diagnostic test	Official results
179	1969	Backyard	Serum	ELISA	Negative
30	900	Egg production	Cloacal and tracheal swab	PCR	Negative
4	1883	Meat	Cloacal and tracheal swab	PCR	Negative

Table 6: Sampling result 2020.

No. of farms sampled	No. of poultry sampled	Type of farm	Material collected	Diagnostic test	Official results
166	1820	Backyard	Serum	ELISA	Negative
74	2250	Egg production	Cloacal and tracheal swab	PCR	Negative
4	2464	Meat	Cloacal and tracheal swab	PCR	Negative

Imports of avian animals and products are carried out through the border posts (Map 4, Annex II), after an official import authorisation permit has been issued by SENACSA.

d) Passive surveillance:

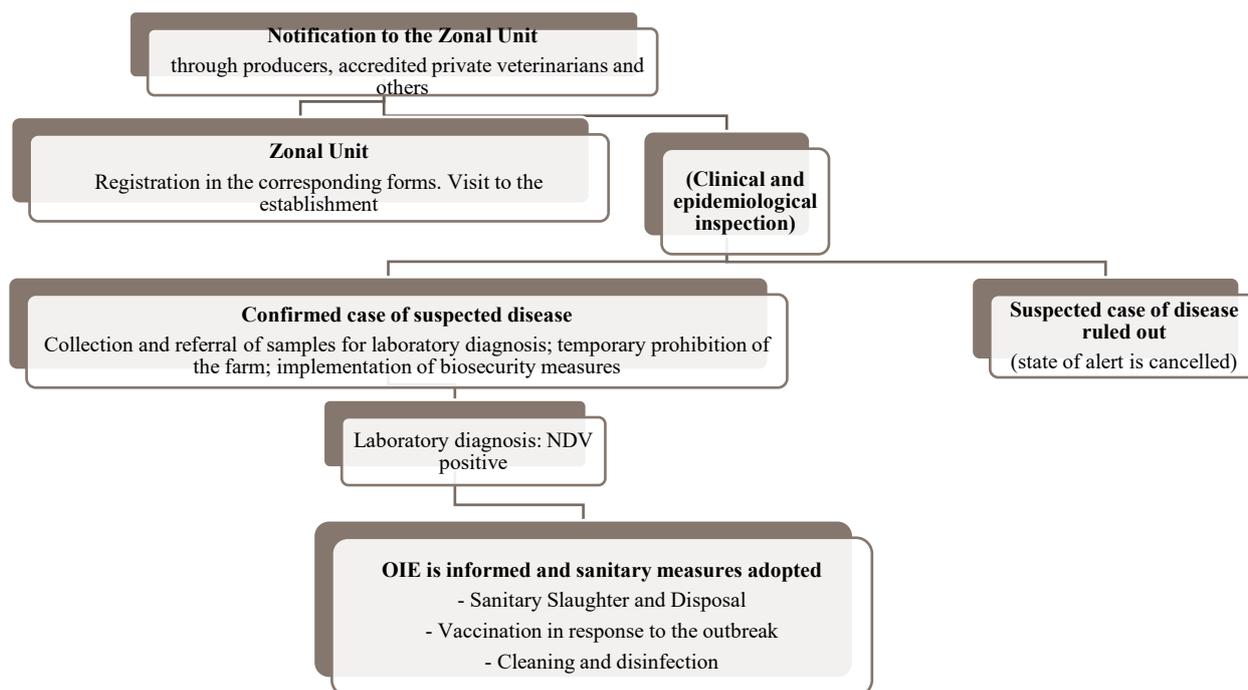
Notifications of outbreaks of poultry diseases are responded to by the veterinary professionals of the Zonal Units (86) and the veterinary inspections of the slaughterhouse/abattoir and cold storage establishments (see Human Resources in Table 7, Annex II).

Control of animal movements is carried out at strategically distributed internal control posts through the Official Poultry Transit Permits (COTA), which are issued by the SENACSA Zonal Units (Map 5, Annex II).

SYSTEM OF RESPONSE TO NOTIFICATIONS OF SUSPECTED DISEASE OUTBREAKS

Within the framework of the SENACSA Surveillance System, a Disease Notification Service System exists that includes Newcastle Disease in the context of passive surveillance mechanisms.

The notification response process is described in the following diagram.



Notifications are registered in the computer platform referred to as the Animal Health Information System (SISA). This is an online system that consolidates health information in a single database. It manages the systematised identification, capture and registration of all relevant sanitary information, as well as its analysis and dissemination, and enables all notifications received to be registered online, which allows the early warning system to be kept active at all times. During the years 2020 and 2021, 170 notifications of diseases of the poultry species were received (see Map 6, Annex II).

Response to notifications of suspected cases

In 2021, there were 9 notifications of suspected outbreaks of Newcastle disease that were responded to, the data for which is set down in the following table.

Table 8: Notifications of suspected cases, up to 30 November 2021 (Map 7, Annex II)

Department	Poultry category	Susceptible poultry	Number of samples collected	Diagnostic technique	Differential diagnosis
San Pedro	Backyard	35	6	ELISA/PCR	Mycoplasmosis
San Pedro	Backyard	22	3	ELISA/PCR	Infectious bursal disease
Alto Paraguay	Backyard	20	2	ELISA/PCR	Infectious Bronchitis Infectious bursal disease
Concepción	Backyard	20	2	ELISA/PCR	Mycoplasmosis Infectious bursal disease
Ñeembucú	Backyard	10	2	ELISA/PCR	Heterakis Gallinarum
Itapúa	Backyard	45	2	ELISA/PCR	Mycoplasmosis
Ñeembucú	Backyard	15	2	ELISA/PCR	Infectious bursal disease
Misiones	Backyard	25	3	ELISA/PCR	Mycoplasmosis
Boquerón	Egg production	4000	8	ELISA/PCR	Infectious Bronchitis Eimeriosis

Table 9: Notifications of suspected cases, 2020 (Map 8, Annex II).

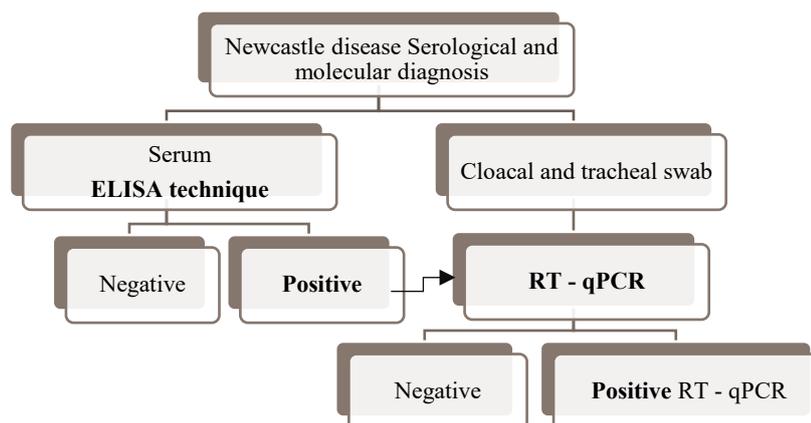
Department	Poultry category	Susceptible poultry	Number of samples collected	Diagnostic technique	Differential diagnosis
Cordillera	Egg production	40	6	ELISA/PCR	Mycoplasmosis Infectious bursal disease
Misiones	Backyard	45	8	ELISA /PCR	Infectious bursal disease
Misiones	Backyard	40	7	ELISA/PCR	Infectious bursal disease
San Pedro	Backyard	20	3	ELISA/PCR	Mycoplasmosis
San Pedro	Backyard	15	4	ELISA/PCR	Mycoplasmosis Infectious bursal disease
Cordillera	Backyard	50	3	ELISA/PCR	Mycoplasmosis Infectious bursal disease
Ñeembucú	Backyard	352	3	ELISA /PCR	Heterakis Gallinarum

e) Laboratory diagnosis

The diagnostic techniques used are in accordance with those established by the OIE according to [chapter 3.3.14](#) of the *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (Terrestrial Manual)*.

- Real-time PCR
- ELISA

Diagnostic scheme to determine the presence or absence of the disease



3. MEASURES IMPLEMENTED WITH RESPECT TO THE ABSENCE OF THE DISEASE IN THE COUNTRY

a) Biosecurity and infrastructure of commercial poultry plants:

Resolution 1486/07 established standards for the registration and authorisation of poultry production establishments and for the hygienic management of the ensuing waste. This resolution has been subject to various updates in order to comply with current health requirements and/or recommendations.

The amended resolutions are as follows:

- Resolution 4009/14 "By which new requirements are established for facilities, biosafety, hygiene and sanitary management, with regard to the registration and sanitary authorisation of poultry production establishments at the countrywide level."
- Resolution 1250/19 "By which new requirements are established for facilities, biosafety, hygiene and sanitary management, with regard to the registration and sanitary authorisation of poultry production establishments at the countrywide level that repeals Resolution 4009/14."

b) Surveillance and imports control:

SENACSA undertakes import surveillance and control actions through the following strategies:

- **Import authorisations:** which establish the health requirements for the entry or introduction into the country of poultry and their products
- **Risk analysis:** according to the health situation of the country of origin of the poultry and/or their respective products
- **Surveillance at border posts.**

According to Article 38 of Law 2426/04, SENACSA has the authority to order the sanitary slaughter of animals, confiscation, denaturation and destruction of genetic material of products and by-products of animal origin, as well as active ingredients and chemical products and/or vaccines intended to improve animal productivity, and which have been introduced into the country without import authorisation, as well as those that do not meet the hygienic-sanitary standards.

c) Contingency plan for the disease:

SENACSA has a Procedures Manual for the control of Newcastle disease outbreaks approved by Resolution 501/00. This manual details the processes to be followed in response to an outbreak of the disease, such as the following:

- **Notification to the Zonal Unit:** from producers, accredited private-sector veterinarians and others.
- **Case definition:**
 - Suspected case:** One or more birds with gasping, coughing, sneezing, wheezing, nasal discharge, dyspnoea, paralysis of wings and legs, petechiae and subcutaneous bruising, discharge with oral and nasal effusions, twisted neck, circling, twitching, diarrhoea, swollen eyes and neck, partial or complete interruption of egg production, etc.
 - Confirmed case:** One or more poultry with a positive laboratory result.
- **Measures adopted in the infected zone:**
 - Prohibition:** legal intervention that deprives the owner of the poultry of their rights of free administration of the commodities located in the affected zone.
 - Sanitary slaughter:** The method of slaughter must guarantee the safety of the operators, as well as that of other animal species located on the farm, and must not lead to adverse consequences for the environment.
 - Cleaning and disinfection:** All staff that form part of the cleaning and disinfection team must be provided with adequate protective clothing, if possible disposable, and all clothing and footwear must be cleaned and disinfected at the conclusion of the operation, as well as being provided with clean clothing and footwear to leave the premises.
 - Repopulation:** The introduction of poultry into farms that have been depopulated as a result of the control and eradication measures implemented may only be carried out once the restriction measures on movements in the outbreak and surveillance zone have been lifted, and the absence of viral activity in previously infected herds has been confirmed.

d) Training:

Like other countries affected by the COVID 19 pandemic, Paraguay has established the virtual means by which to comply with all commitments regarding training. Official and private veterinarians and producers have participated in a total of 8 training sessions (see details in Table 10, Annex II).

e) Public/private partnership:

The Programme has an accredited veterinary care system in accordance with the needs of the country's poultry producers. The agreement contemplates the participation of accredited veterinarians to undertake surveillance, prevention, biosecurity, early detection, notification and other sanitary interventions in the area of poultry health. Said professionals are accredited by SENACSA within the framework of Resolution 1521/12 "By which Private Veterinary

Doctors are accredited for the avian species." At present, SENACSA has 35 accredited veterinary professionals to carry out activities in the area of Poultry Health, in order to protect the health status of birds and implement the provisions of Resolution 778/19 that updates the functions manual of veterinary doctors for the poultry species (MVA) as well as the filling guide for the SIGOR system – Aves Rev. N° 3.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Taking into consideration that:

- Since 1998 Newcastle disease has not been detected in the country.
- Systematic vaccination of poultry is carried out at the countrywide level.
- An active and passive surveillance system has been implemented.
- The public-private partnership has been strengthened (producers and accredited private-sector veterinarians).
- Systematic and continuous training is carried out for official and private veterinarians and informative talks for producers.

In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 10.9.3. of the *Terrestrial Code* and Chapter 3.3.14. of the *Terrestrial Manual (2021)*, the Delegate of Paraguay for the OIE declares that the country complies with the requirements for self-declaration as being free from Newcastle disease in poultry as of 1 January 2020.

Anexo I

SERVICIO NACIONAL DE CALIDAD Y SALUD ANIMAL (SENACSA)

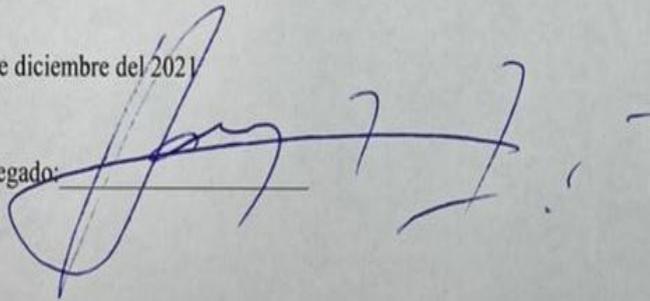
Yo, el abajo firmante, **Hugo Federico IDOYAGA BENÍTEZ**

Delegado de **PARAGUAY** ante la Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal (OIE), asumo la responsabilidad de la autodeclaración de ausencia de la **INFECCIÓN POR EL VIRUS DE LA ENFERMEDAD DE NEWCASTLE EN AVES DE CORRAL**

ADVERTENCIA La OIE, tras realizar un examen administrativo y técnico de una autodeclaración de estatus zoonosario de un país, zona o compartimento ("autodeclaración"), según lo descrito en los procedimientos operativos estándar para las autodeclaraciones, se reserva el derecho de publicar o no la autodeclaración en su sitio web. Esta decisión es inapelable y no existe ninguna posibilidad de recurso. La publicación de una autodeclaración en el sitio web de la OIE no refleja la opinión oficial de la OIE. La responsabilidad por la información contenida en una declaración recae por completo en el Delegado de la OIE del Miembro concernido. Ni la OIE ni persona alguna que actúe en su nombre podrán ser consideradas responsables de: (i) cualquier error, inexactitud u omisión en el contenido de una autodeclaración; (ii) el uso que se haga de la información que figura en una autodeclaración; (iii) cualquier consecuencia directa o indirecta de toda índole que se derive o se relacione con el uso de la información contenida en una autodeclaración.

Hecho el 29 de diciembre del 2021

Firma del Delegado:



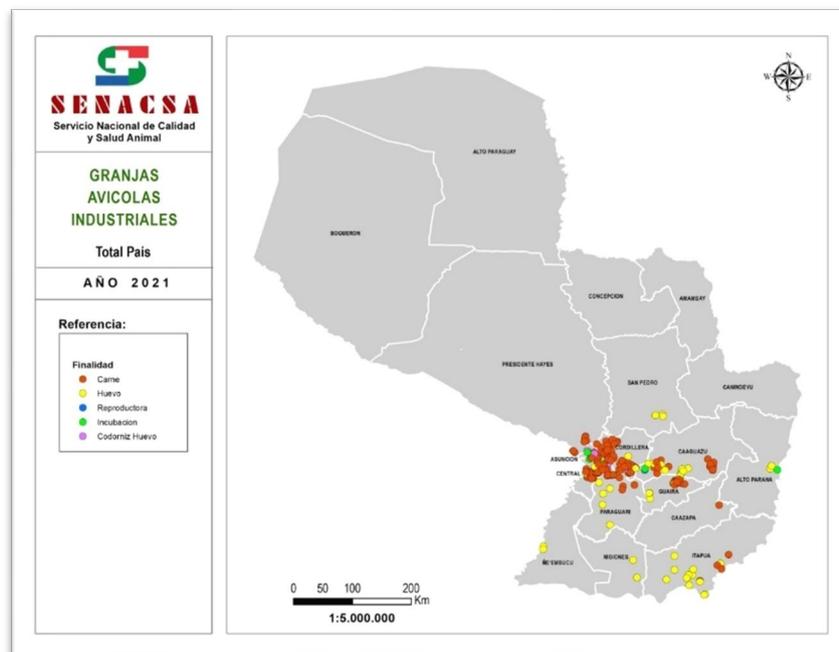
Annex II

Table 1: Number of birds in commercial farms according to production system

Category	Number of establishments	Number of birds
Meat	170	14.440.185
Eggs	85	3.367.255
Breeders	2	420.000
Incubation	5	7.243.320
Quail egg	5	15.280
Total	267	25.486.040

Source: SENACSA, 2020

Map 1: Distribution of commercial poultry farms. 2021



Map 2: Distribution of backyard poultry. 2021

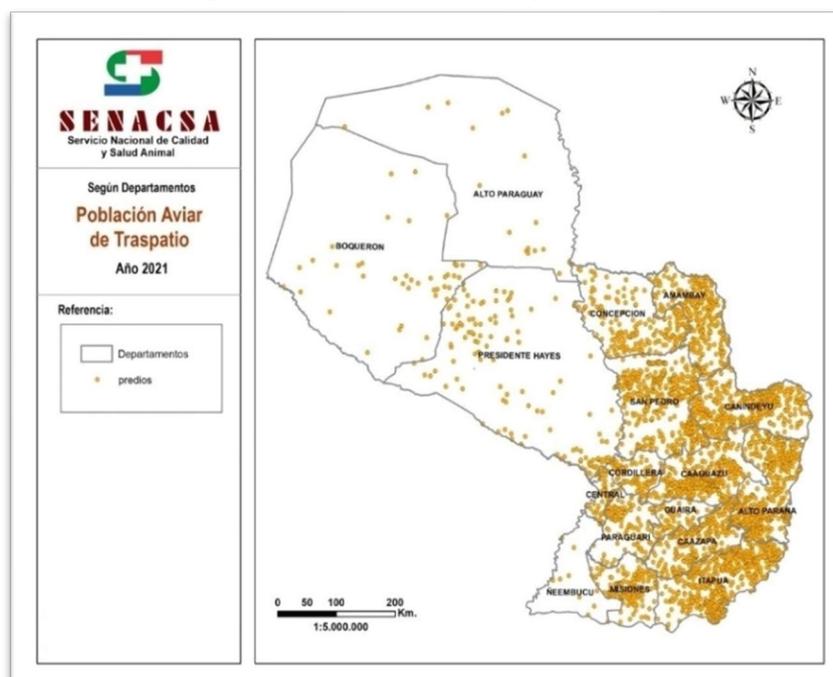


Table 2: Number of poultry vaccinated in the last 5 years (per year)

Year	Total poultry vaccinated
2017	64,578,000
2018	74,264,000
2019	80,770,000
2020	83,762,000
2021 (up to 30 November)	66,201,000

Table 4: Sampling: Details of the parameters used:

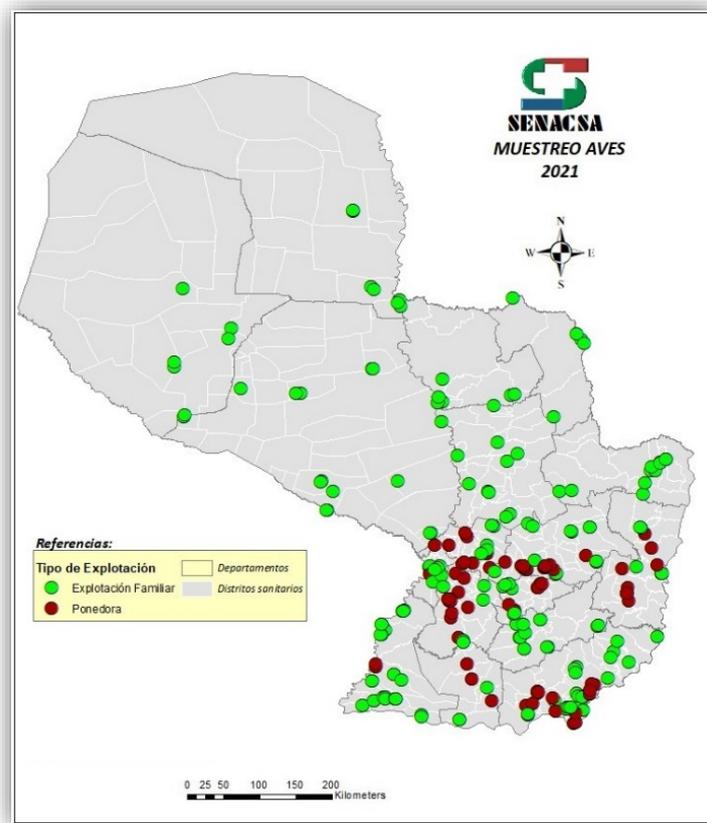
Poultry category	Intra-farm prevalence	Confidence level	Test	Sensibility	Specificity
Egg production	10%	95%	PCR	99%	99.5%

Poultry category	Prevalence between farms	Intra-farm prevalence	Confidence level	Test	Sensibility	Specificity
Backyard	1%	20%	95%	ELISA	97%	99%

Poultry category	Intra-farm prevalence	Confidence level	Test	Sensibility	Specificity
Meat (*)	10%	95%	PCR	99%	99.5%

(*) Sampling place: Slaughterhouses/Cold-storage facilities, (10 weekly samples) per year

Map 3: Distribution of farms sampled during active epidemiological surveillance for Newcastle disease in Paraguay, 2021.



Map 4: Location of border posts

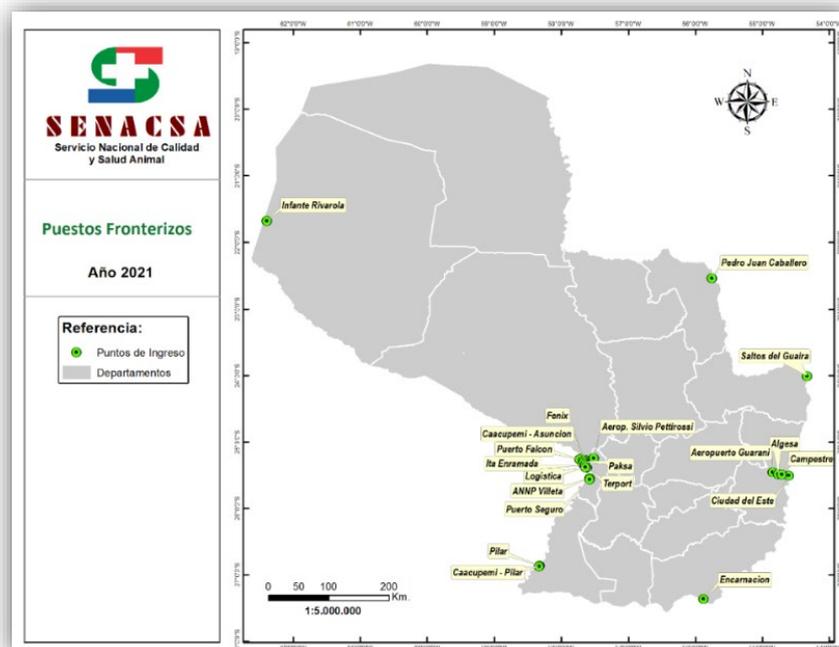
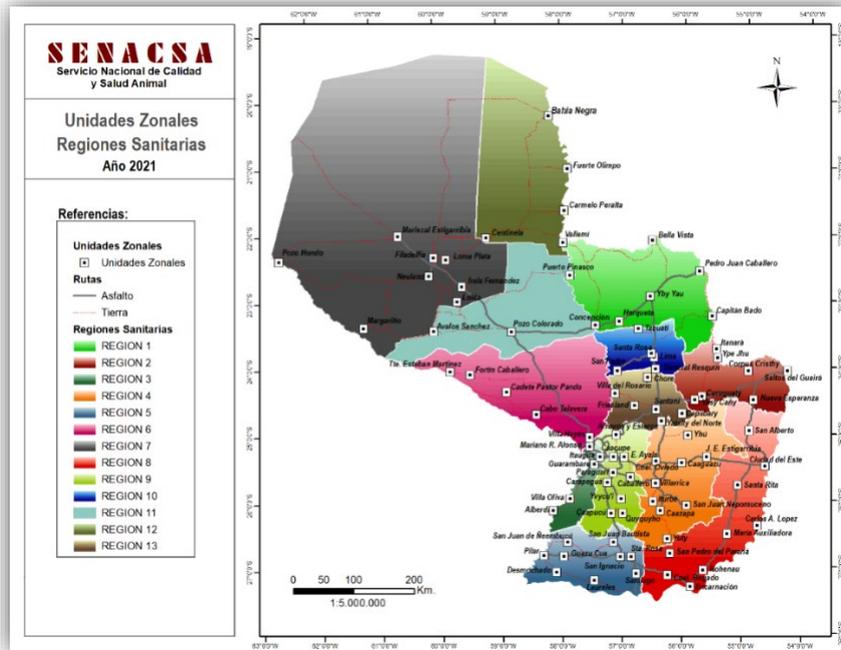


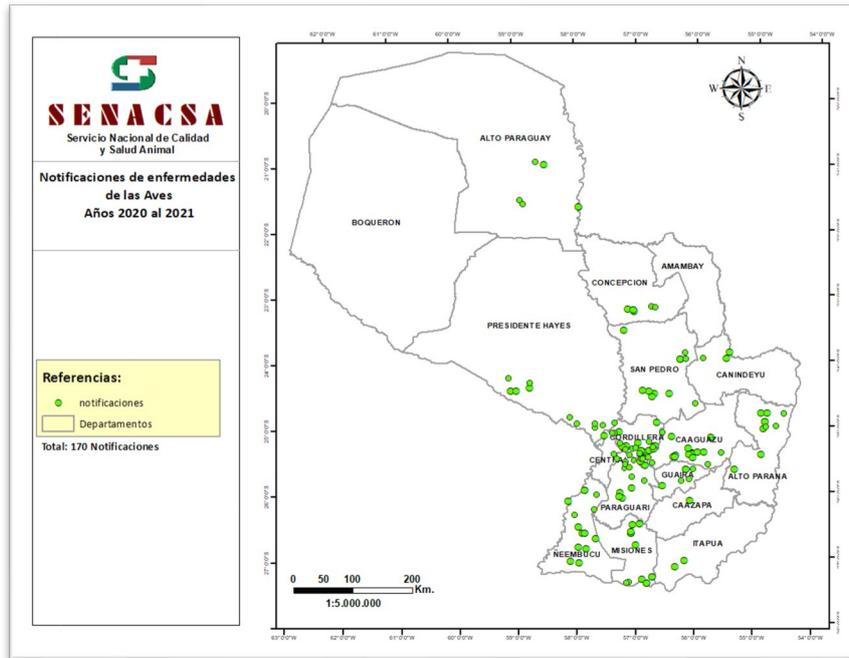
Table 7: Human resources

Technicians	Professional veterinarians	Para-professionals	Administrative	Total
Zonal Unit	127	130	200	457
Slaughterhouses/Cold-storage facilities	16	40	8	64
Laboratory	5	7	4	16

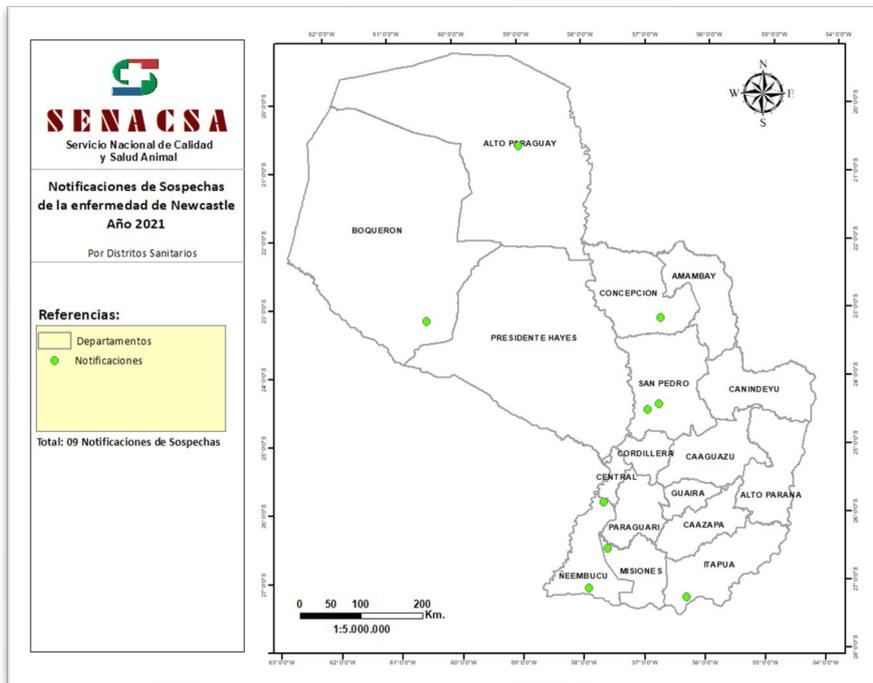
Map 5: Location of the Zonal Units of the health regions



Map 6: *Notifications of diseases in the poultry species from 2020 to 30 November 2021.*



Map 7: *Notifications of suspected outbreaks of Newcastle Disease, 2021*



Map 8: Notifications of suspected outbreaks of Newcastle Disease, 2020

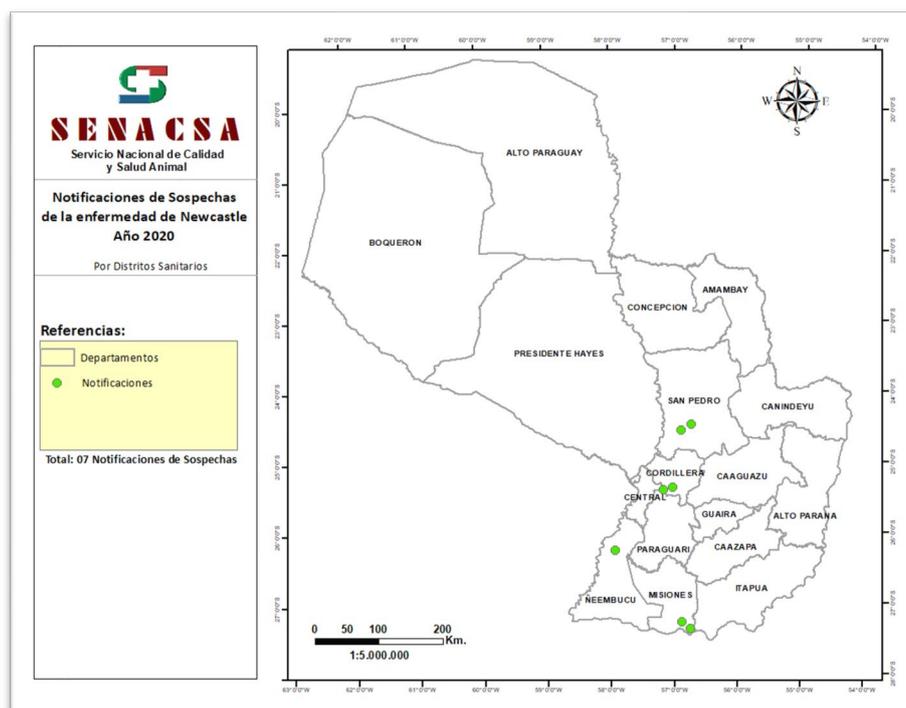


Table 10: Training workshops during the years 2020 and 2021 (up until 30 November)

Date	Theme	Type	Number of participants		
			Official Veterinarians (SENACSA)	Private Veterinarians	Producers
20 to 22/10/2020	Workshop on Diagnosis of Avian Influenza and Newcastle Disease	Virtual	120	27	-----
17/12/2020	Accreditation course aimed at private veterinarians of poultry establishments	Virtual	50	110 (*)	-----
15/02/2021	Requirements for facilities, biosafety, hygiene and sanitary management, for the registration of poultry production establishments at the countrywide level.	Virtual	80	27	10
15/03/2021	Procedure for the response to notifications, laboratory results, and data uploaded to the SISA platform.	Virtual	120	10	20
17/05/2021	Taking and sending poultry samples	Virtual	55	25	-----
30/08/2021	Newcastle disease contingency plan	Virtual	120	35	-----
09/09/2021	Epidemiology of Newcastle Disease and its differentials	Virtual	20	10	10
06/12/2021	Accreditation course aimed at the private veterinarians of poultry establishments	Virtual	20	90	-----

(*) Includes non-accredited private-sector veterinarians

Annex III

Resolution N° 2400/15. *“List of notifiable diseases”*



RESOLUCIÓN N° 2400.-

POR LA CUAL SE ACTUALIZA LA LISTA DE ENFERMEDADES DE DECLARACION OBLIGATORIA, AL SERVICIO NACIONAL DE CALIDAD Y SALUD ANIMAL (SENACSA).

San Lorenzo, 27 de julio de 2015.

VISTO:

La Nota DIGESIT N° 0259 de fecha 17 de julio de 2015, individualizada con Mesa de Entrada Única N° 33.011, presentada por la Dirección General de Sanidad Animal, de Identidad y Trazabilidad del Servicio Nacional de Calidad y Salud Animal (SENACSA)

CONSIDERANDO:

La necesidad de actualizar la lista de enfermedades de declaración obligatoria para el Servicio Nacional de Calidad y Salud Animal (SENACSA), con vistas a mejorar la red de vigilancia epidemiológica de los diversos censores ya sea oficiales o privados distribuidos a nivel nacional

La implementación del Sistema de Información Sanitaria Animal (SISA), que requiere de un marco normativo para coleccionar toda la información disponible relativa a todas las enfermedades presentes en el país, así como aquellas erradicadas, en proceso de erradicación o nunca presentadas en el país, de tal manera a notificar en forma mensual/semestral para las enfermedades presentes y eventualmente una notificación inmediata a la Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal (OIE), para aquellas enfermedades en proceso de erradicación o nunca presentadas en el país. La Ley N° 2426 del 28 de julio del 2004, que crea el Servicio Nacional de Calidad y Salud Animal (SENACSA).

El Decreto del Poder Ejecutivo de la Republica de Paraguay N° 83 del 22 de agosto del 2013, "POR LA CUAL SE CONFIRMA AL SEÑOR HUGO FEDERICO IDOYAGA BENITEZ COMO PRESIDENTE DEL SERVICIO NACIONAL DE CALIDAD Y SALUD ANIMAL (SENACSA)".

La Resolución del SENACSA N° 2335 de fecha 21 de julio de 2015, "POR LA CUAL SE DESIGNA AL DR. PRIMO RICARDO FELTÉS BAGNOLI, COMO PRESIDENTE INTERINO DEL SERVICIO NACIONAL DE CALIDAD Y SALUD ANIMAL (SENACSA), MIENTRAS DURE LA AUSENCIA DEL TITULAR, DEL 26 AL 29 DE JULIO DE 2015".

Por tanto,
EL PRESIDENTE DEL SERVICIO NACIONAL DE CALIDAD Y SALUD ANIMAL (SENACSA)
RESUELVE:



1° Actualizar la lista de Enfermedades de declaración obligatoria, al Servicio Nacional de Calidad y Salud Animal (SENACSA), a partir de la fecha de la presente Resolución, conforme al siguiente detalle:-----

1

SERVICIO NACIONAL DE CALIDAD Y SALUD ANIMAL

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RESOLUCIÓN N° 2400.-

1. Enfermedades Comunes a Varias Especies

- Fiebre Aftosa
- Lengua Azul
- Infección por el virus de la enfermedad de Aujeszky
- Carbunco bacteriano
- Infección por *Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* y *B. suis*
- Cowdriosis
- Encefalitis japonesa
- Miasis por *Cochliomyia hominivorax* y Miasis por *Chrysomya bezziana*
- Fiebre del Nilo Occidental
- Paratuberculosis
- Infección por el virus de la rabia
- Infección por el virus de la fiebre del valle del Rift
- Infección por el virus de la peste bovina
- Infección por *Trichinella* spp
- Tularemia
- Infección por *Echinococcus granulosus*
- Infección por *Echinococcus multilocularis*
- Fiebre Q
- Actinomicosis
- Botulismo (*Clostridium botulinum*)
- Carbúnculo sintomático (*Clostridium chauvoei*)
- Disenteria vibriónica (*Campilobacter jejuni*)
- *Fasciola hepática*
- Fiebre Catarral Maligna
- Filariosis
- Pododermatitis Infecciosa (*fusobacterium necrophorum*)
- Lectospirosis
- Listeriosis
- Tétano (*Clostridium tetani*)
- Toxoplasmosis
- Surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*)
- Estomatitis Vesicular

2. Bovidae

- Encefalopatía esponjiforme bovina
- Tuberculosis bovina
- Leucosis bovina enzoótica
- Septicemia hemorrágica (*Pasteurella multocida* serotipos 6:B y 6:E)
- Rinotraqueitis infecciosa bovina/ Vulvovaginitis pustular infecciosa

2



SERVICIO NACIONAL DE CALIDAD Y SALUD ANIMAL

RESOLUCIÓN N° 2400.-

- Anaplasmosis bovina
- Babesiosis bovina
- Campilobacteriosis genital bovina
- Infección por *Mycoplasma mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* SC (Perineumonía contagiosa bovina)
- Dermatitis nodular contagiosa (causada por el virus del grupo III, tipo Neethling)
- Tricomonosis
- Teileriosis

3. Equidae

- Infección por el virus de la peste equina
- Encefalopatía equina (Del Este o Del Oeste)
- Anemia infecciosa equina
- Infección por el virus de la gripe equina
- Piroplasmosis equina
- Infección por herpesvirus 1 de los équidos (Rinoneumonía equina)
- Infección por el virus de la arteritis equina
- Muermo
- Encefalomiелitis equina venezolana
- Metritis contagiosa equina
- Durina
- Adenitis Equina

4. Caprinae

- Prurigo lumbar
- Pleuroneumonía contagiosa caprina
- Artritis/Encefalitis caprina
- Agalaxia contagiosa
- Infección por *Chlamydomphila abortus* (Aborto enzoótico de las ovejas, Clamidiosis ovina)
- Maedi-visna
- Epididimitis ovina (*Brucella ovis*)
- Infección por virus de la peste de pequeños rumiantes
- Viruela ovina y viruela caprina
- Sarna Ovina

5. Suidae

- Peste porcina africana
- Infección por virus de la peste porcina clásica
- Gastroenteritis transmisible
- Infección por Circovirus
- Infección por Cisticercosis Porcina
- Enfermedad Vesicular Porcina



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- Síndrome Disgéneseo y Respiratorio Porcino(PRRS)
- Circovirus
- Erisipela Suina
- Parvovirus Suina
- Neumonía Enzootica
- Rinitis Atrofica Porcina
- Encefalomiелitis por virus Nipah
- Diarrea epidémica porcina

6. Aves

- Bronquitis infecciosa aviar
- Laringotraqueítis infecciosa aviar
- Infección por virus de la influenza aviar
- Clamidiosis aviar
- Micoplasmosis aviar (*Mycoplasma gallisepticum*)
- Hepatitis viral del pato
- Pulorosis/Tifosis aviar
- Bursitis infecciosa (Enfermedad de Gumboro)
- Infección por virus de la enfermedad de Newcastle
- Enfermedades causadas por serovariantes de la Salmonella Enteritidis y Typhimurium
- Anemia Infecciosa Aviar
- Adenovirosis
- Coccidiosis Aviar
- Coriza Infecciosa
- Enfermedad de Marek
- Síndrome de Baja Postura
- Encefalomiелitis Aviar
- Viruela Aviar
- Espiroquetosis Aviar
- Leucosis Aviar
- Colera Aviar
- Reovirus Aviar
- Reticuloendoteliosis Aviar
- Tuberculosis Aviar

7. Apidae

- Infestación de las abejas melíferas por *Acarapis woodi*
- Infección de las abejas melíferas por *Paenibacillus larvae* (Loque americana)
- Infección de las abejas melíferas por *Melissococcus plutonius* (Loque europea)
- Infestación por *Aethina tumida* (Escarabajo de las colmenas)
- Infestación de las abejas melíferas por *Tropilaelaps* spp.



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- Infestación de las abejas melíferas por *Varroa* spp. (Varroosis)

8. Leporidae

- Mixomatosis
- Enfermedad Hemorrágica del Conejo

9. Otras Enfermedades e infecciones

- Leishmaniosis
- Schmallenberg

- 2° Disponer que la notificación de la sospecha o la ocurrencia de las enfermedades que se encuentran listadas en la presente resolución es obligatoria para todos los productores, profesionales veterinarios del sector privado que se encuentran trabajando en el área de salud animal o diagnóstico así como cualquier ciudadano de la República.
- 3° Determinar que la sospecha u ocurrencia de cualquier enfermedad que se encuentre listada debe ser notificada inmediatamente en el plazo máximo de 24 (VEINTICUATRO) horas de su conocimiento de acuerdo a los siguientes aspectos:-----
- a) La aparición por primera vez de una enfermedad, infección o infestación de la lista de la OIE en una zona o un compartimento que estaba declarada como libre en el país.-
 - b) La reaparición de una enfermedad, infección o infestación en el país, una zona o un compartimento después de haberse declarado en el informe final que se había extinguido el brote.-
 - c) La aparición por primera vez de cualquier cepa nueva de un agente patógeno de una enfermedad, infección o infestación de la lista de la OIE, en el país en una zona o un compartimento.-
 - d) El cambio repentino e inesperado de la distribución o el aumento de la incidencia, la virulencia, la morbilidad o la mortalidad causadas por el agente etiológico de una enfermedad, infección o infestación de la lista de la OIE presente en el país, una zona o un compartimento.-
 - e) La aparición de una enfermedad, infección o infestación de la lista de la OIE en una especie hospedadora inusual.-
 - f) En caso de enfermedades exóticas o emergentes que no están en la lista de enfermedades de notificación obligatoria, la misma debe ser notificada en forma inmediata al SENACSA.-





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- g) Los procedimientos para el registro de las notificaciones y el flujo de la información se harán de acuerdo a lo establecido en el Sistema de Información Sanitaria Animal (SISA).-
 - h) Enviar una notificación inmediata a través de WAHIS o por fax o correo electrónico a la OIE cuando se haya detectado una enfermedad emergente en el país, una zona o un compartimento.-
- 4° Comunicar, dar cumplimiento y archivar



[Handwritten Signature]
DR. PRIMO R. FELTES BAGNOLI
Presidente (a.i.)