

Disease surveillance key for OIE official 'disease status'

The OIE, under its mandate of improving animal health and welfare worldwide, officially recognises disease-free areas of countries for disease control and trade purposes. The procedure for the OIE recognition of disease status is voluntary and applies currently to six diseases. This procedure is acknowledged by the World Trade Organization.

1. An effective surveillance programme: Key to achieve and maintain an OIE status



Under the responsibility of
the Veterinary Authority in
compliance with OIE standards



2. Which diseases?

6 diseases:

- African horse sickness
- Classical swine fever
- Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia
- Foot and mouth disease
- Peste des petits ruminants
- Risk status for bovine spongiform encephalopathy



Including an early
warning system to:

- I- Identify
 - II- Report suspect cases
 - III- Follow-up & investigate immediately
- Supported by documented evidence on
suspected cases

Based on tailored
surveillance
strategies:

- Appropriate combination of:
- randomised and targeted surveillance
 - clinical, pathological, serological and agent surveillance



Thanks to strong technical
abilities

- for appropriate diagnosis and follow up
- based on laboratory methods in compliance with the OIE Standards

3. How?

Based on documented evidence
of continuous compliance
with OIE standards



4. When?

- Application: on a voluntary basis, following the OIE annual cycle
- Reconfirmation: mandatory, every year to demonstrate the maintenance of the official status



By facilitating access to regional and international markets, OIE official disease status recognition is a leverage for international trade, a way to increase economic potentialities of the livestock sector



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