

CHAPTER 1.2.

CRITERIA FOR LISTING AQUATIC ANIMAL
THE INCLUSION OF DISEASES IN THE OIE
LIST

Article 1.2.1.

Introduction

This chapter describes the criteria for listing *diseases* in Chapter 1.3.

The objective of listing is to support Member Countries' by providing information needed to take appropriate action efforts to prevent the transboundary spread of important *diseases of aquatic animals*. This is achieved by through transparent, timely and consistent reporting notification.

For the *diseases* listed in accordance with Article 1.2.2., the corresponding *disease-specific chapters in the Aquatic Code* assist Member Countries in the harmonisation of *disease detection, prevention and control* and provide standards for safe *international trade in aquatic animals and aquatic animal their products*.

The requirements for *notification of listed diseases* are detailed in Chapter 1.1.

Principles and methods of validation selection of diagnostic tests are provided described in Chapter 1.1.2. of the *Aquatic Manual*.

Article 1.2.2.

The cCriteria for the inclusion of a listing an aquatic animal disease in the OIE list are as follows:

Diseases proposed for listing should meet the relevant criteria as set out in A. Consequences, B. Spread and C. Diagnosis. Therefore, to be listed, a *disease* should have the following characteristics: 1 or 2 or 3; and 4 or 5; and 6; and 7; and 8. Such proposals should be accompanied by a *case definition* for the *disease* under consideration.

No.		Criteria for listing	Explanatory notes
A. Consequences			
4-OR	b.	The <i>disease</i> has been shown to <u>affect cause a significant production losses at a national or multinational (zonal or regional) level impact on the health of cultured aquatic animals at the level of a country or a zone taking into account the occurrence and severity of the clinical signs, resulting in significant consequences impacts, e.g. production losses, morbidity and mortality at a zone or country level. including direct production losses and mortality.</u>	There is a general pattern that the <i>disease</i> will lead to losses in susceptible species, and that morbidity or mortality are related primarily to the infectious agent and not management or environmental factors. (Morbidity includes, for example, loss of production due to spawning failure.) The direct economic impact of the <i>disease</i> is linked to its morbidity, mortality and effect on product quality.

<u>2-OR</u>	<u>c-Or</u>	The <i>disease</i> has been shown to, or scientific evidence indicates that it is likely to would, <u>affect cause a significant impact on the health of morbidity or mortality in wild aquatic animals resulting in significant consequences, e.g. morbidity and mortality at a population level, and ecological impacts. populations taking into account the occurrence and severity of the clinical signs, including direct production losses and mortality, and ecological threats.</u>	Wild aquatic animal populations can be populations that are commercially harvested (wild fisheries) and hence are an economic asset. However, the asset could be ecological or environmental in nature, for example, if the population consists of an endangered species of aquatic animal or an aquatic animal potentially endangered by the disease.
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<u>AND</u>			
<u>3-4.</u>	<u>a-Or</u>	The agent is of public health concern. <u>Natural transmission to humans has been proven, and human infection is associated with severe consequences.</u>	

And B. Spread

4.	-	Infectious aetiology of the disease is proven.	-
5.	Or	An infectious agent is strongly associated with the disease, but the aetiology is not yet known.	Infectious diseases of unknown aetiology can have equally high-risk implications as those diseases where the infectious aetiology is proven. Whilst disease occurrence data are gathered, research should be conducted to elucidate the aetiology of the disease and the results be made available within a reasonable period of time.

No.		Criteria for listing	Explanatory notes
And B. Spread			
<u>6-1.</u>	<u>And</u>	<u>Likelihood of international spread, of the agent including (via <u>live aquatic animals, their aquatic animal products</u> or fomites) <u>is likely has been proven.</u></u>	International trade in aquatic animal species susceptible to the disease exists or is likely to develop and, under international trading practices, the entry and establishment of the disease is likely.
<u>AND</u>			

7.2.	And	<p>At least one Several countries or a country with a zone may or countries with zones has demonstrated freedom or impending freedom from the disease in populations of susceptible aquatic animals, may be declared free of the disease based on the general surveillance provisions principles outlined in of Chapters 1.4. and 1.5.</p>	<p>Free countries/zones could still be protected. Listing of diseases that are ubiquitous or extremely widespread would render notification unfeasible. However, individual countries that run a control programme on such a disease can propose its listing provided they have undertaken a scientific evaluation to support their request. Examples may be the protection of broodstock from widespread diseases, or the protection of the last remaining free zones from a widespread disease.</p>
And — C. Diagnosis			
AND			
8.3.		<p>A repeatable and robust A precise case definition is available and a rReliable means of detection/ and diagnosis exists and a precise case definition is available to clearly identify cases and allow them to be distinguished from other diseases.</p>	<p>A diagnostic test should be widely available and preferably has undergone a formal standardisation and validation process using routine field samples (See <i>Aquatic Manual</i>.) or a robust case definition is available to clearly identify cases and allow them to be distinguished from other pathologies.</p>

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For the *diseases* listed in accordance with Article 1.2.2., the corresponding *disease-specific* chapters assist Member Countries in the harmonisation of *disease* detection, prevention and control, and provide standards for safe *international trade* in *aquatic animals* and *aquatic animal products*.

The requirements for *notification of listed diseases* are detailed in Chapter 1.1.

Principles and methods of validation of diagnostic tests are provided in Chapter 1.1.2 of the *Aquatic Manual*.

Article 1.2.2.

The criteria for the inclusion of a *disease* in the OIE list are as follows:

1) International spread of the agent (via *aquatic animals*, *aquatic animal products* or fomites) is likely.

AND

2) At least one country or a country with a *zone* may demonstrate freedom from the *disease* in susceptible *aquatic animals*, based on provisions of Chapter 1.4.

AND

3) A precise *case definition* is available and a reliable means of detection and *diagnosis* exist.

AND

4)

a) Natural transmission to humans has been proven, and human infection is associated with severe consequences.

OR

b) The *disease* has been shown to affect the health of cultured *aquatic animals* at the level of a country or a *zone* resulting in significant consequences e.g. production losses, morbidity and mortality at a zone or country level.

OR

c) The *disease* has been shown to, or scientific evidence indicates that it would, affect the health of wild *aquatic animals* resulting in significant consequences e.g. morbidity and mortality at a population level, and ecological impacts.
