USA Comments – Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission

February 2017 Report

CHAPTER 8.15.

INFECTION WITH RINDERPEST VIRUS

Article 8.15.1.

[...]

Article 8.15.2.

Definitions and general provisions

For the purpose of the Terrestrial Code:

1) RPV-containing material means field and laboratory strains of RPV; vaccine strains of RPV including valid and expired vaccine stocks; tissues, sera and other clinical pathological material from animals known or suspected to be infected; diagnostic material containing or encoding live virus, recombinant morbilliviruses (fragmented or non-fragmented segmented or nonsegmented) containing unique RPV nucleic acid, viral proteins or constructs containing amino acid sequences, and full length genomic material including virus ribonucleic acid (RNA) and its cDNA copy copies of virus RNA;

2) subgenomic fragments of RPV genome (either as plasmid or incorporated into other recombinant viruses) morbillivirus nucleic acid that are not capable of being cannot be incorporated in a replicating morbillivirus or morbillivirus-like virus, and cannot directly generate infectious viral RNA or live virus in vitro or in vivo, are not considered as to be RPV-containing material, neither are sera that have been either heat treated at 56°C for at least 2 hours, or shown to be free from RPV genome sequences by a validated RT-PCR assay;

3) ban on vaccination against rinderpest means a ban on administering any vaccine containing RPV or RPV components to any animal;

4) the incubation period for rinderpest shall be 21 days;

5) a case is defined as an animal infected with RPV whether or not showing clinical signs; and

6) for the purpose of this chapter, ‘susceptible animals’ means domestic, feral and wild artiodactyls.

Rationale: above changes are consistent with current terminology and to improve readability.

[...]

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