

**TERRESTRIAL ANIMAL HEALTH STANDARDS COMMISSION
FEBRUARY 2010 REPORT**

CHAPTER 12.7.

EQUINE INFLUENZA

Article 12.7.1.

General provisions

For the purposes of the *Terrestrial Code*, equine influenza (EI) is defined as an *infection* of domestic horses, donkeys and mules.

For the purposes of *international trade*, this chapter deals not only with the occurrence of clinical signs caused by equine influenza virus (EIV), but also with the presence of *infection* with EIV in the absence of clinical signs.

For the purposes of this chapter, isolation is defined as ‘the separation of horses domestic equids from horses domestic equids of a different equine influenza health status, utilising appropriate biosecurity measures, with the purpose of preventing the transmission of *infection*’.

For the purposes of the *Terrestrial Code*, the *infective period* for equine influenza EI is 21 days.

Standards for diagnostic tests and vaccines are described in the *Terrestrial Manual*.

When authorising import or transit of other commodities listed in this chapter, with the exception of those listed in Article 12.7.2., Veterinary Authorities should require the conditions prescribed in this chapter relevant to the EI status of the equine population of the exporting country, zone or compartment.

Article 12.7.2.

Trade in Safe commodities

When authorising import or transit of the following *commodities*, *Veterinary Authorities* should not require any EIV related conditions, regardless of the EI status of the equine population of the *exporting country, zone or compartment*:

1. semen;
2. *in vivo* derived equine embryos collected, processed and stored in conformity with the provisions of Chapter 4.7. or Chapter 4.9. (under study).

~~When authorising import or transit of other commodities listed in this chapter, Veterinary Authorities should require the conditions prescribed in this chapter relevant to the EI status of the equine population of the exporting country, zone or compartment.~~

Article 12.7.3.

Determination of the EI status of a country, a zone or a compartment

The EI status of a country, a *zone* or a *compartment* can be determined on the basis of the following criteria:

1. the outcome of a *risk assessment* identifying all potential factors for EI occurrence and their historic perspective;
2. whether EI is notifiable in the whole country, an on-going EI awareness programme is in place, and all notified suspect occurrences of EI are subjected to field and, where applicable, laboratory investigations;
3. appropriate *surveillance* is in place to demonstrate the presence of *infection* in the absence of clinical signs in horses domestic equids.

Article 12.7.4.

Equine influenza EI free country, zone or compartment

A country ~~or, a~~ *zone* or ~~a~~ *compartment* may be considered free from EI provided the *disease* is notifiable in the whole country and it shows evidence, through ~~of~~ an effective *surveillance* programme, planned and implemented according to the general principles in Chapter 1.4, that no case of EI occurred in the past two years. The *surveillance* may need to be adapted to parts of the country, *zone* or *compartment* depending on historical or geographical factors, industry structure, population data, movements of equids into the country, *zone* or *compartment*, wild equid populations or proximity to recent *outbreaks*.

A country ~~or, a~~ *zone* or ~~a~~ *compartment* seeking freedom from EI, in which vaccination is practised, should also demonstrate that EIV has not been circulating in the population of domestic and wild equidae during the past 12 months, through *surveillance*, in accordance with Chapter 1.4. In a country in which vaccination is not practised, *surveillance* ~~could~~ may be conducted using serological testing alone. In countries where vaccination is practised, the *surveillance* should include agent identification methods ~~of virus detection~~ described in the Terrestrial Manual for evidence of infection.

If an *outbreak* of clinical equine influenza EI occurs in a previously free country, *zone* or *compartment*, free status can be regained 12 months after the last clinical *case*, providing that *surveillance* for evidence of *infection* has been carried out during that 12-month period in accordance with Chapter 1.4.

Article 12.7.5.

Recommendations for the importation of horses domestic equids for immediate slaughter

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the horses domestic equids showed no clinical sign of EI on the day of shipment.

Article 12.7.6.

Recommendations for the importation of horses domestic equids for unrestricted movement

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the horses domestic equids:

1. came from an EI free country, *zone* or *compartment* in which they had been resident for at least 21 days; in the case of a vaccinated horse domestic equid, information on its vaccination status should be included in the veterinary certificate;

OR

2. came from a country, *zone* or *compartment* not known to be free from EI, were subjected to pre-export isolation for 21 days and showed no clinical sign of EI during isolation nor on the day of shipment; and
3. were immunised according to the manufacturer's instructions with a vaccine complying with the standards described in the *Terrestrial Manual* between 21 and 90 days before shipment either with a primary course or a booster; information on their vaccination status should be included in the veterinary certificate.

For additional security, countries that are free of EI or undertaking an eradication programme may also request that the horses domestic equids were tested negative for EIV by PCR an agent identification test for EI described in the Terrestrial Manual conducted on nasopharyngeal swabs samples collected on two occasions at 7 to 14 days and 3 less than 5 days before shipment.

Article 12.7.7.

Recommendations for the importation of horses domestic equids which will be kept in isolation (see Article 12.7.1.)

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the horses domestic equids:

1. came from an EI free country, *zone* or *compartment* in which they had been resident for at least 21 days; in the case of a vaccinated horse domestic equid, information on its vaccination status should be included in the veterinary certificate;

OR

2. showed no clinical sign of EI in any premises in which the horses domestic equids had been resident for the 21 days prior to shipment nor on the day of shipment; and
3. were immunised according to the manufacturer's instructions with a vaccine complying with the standards described in the *Terrestrial Manual*; information on their vaccination status should be included in the veterinary certificate.

Article 12.7.8.

Recommendations for the importation of fresh meat of horses equids, mules or donkeys

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the *fresh meat* came from horses, mules or donkeys equids which had been subjected to ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections as described in Chapter 6.2.