

## TERRESTRIAL ANIMAL HEALTH STANDARDS COMMISSION

## SEPTEMBER 2010 REPORT

## CHAPTER 1.6.

**STATUS FOR OIE LISTED DISEASES:  
PROCEDURES FOR SELF DECLARATION AND  
FOR OFFICIAL RECOGNITION BY THE OIE**

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Article 1.6.5.

**Questionnaire on contagious bovine pleuropneumonia****CBPP FREE COUNTRY**Report of a Member which applies for recognition of status, under Chapter 11.8. of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (2010), as a CBPP free country

Please address concisely the following topics. National regulations laws and Veterinary Administration directives may be referred to and annexed as appropriate in one of the OIE official languages.

1. Introduction

- a) Geographical factors. Provide a general description of the country including physical, geographical and other factors that are relevant to CBPP dissemination, countries sharing common borders and other countries that although may not be adjacent share a link for the potential introduction of *disease*. Provide a map identifying the factors above.
- b) Livestock industry. Provide a general description of the livestock industry in the country.

2. Veterinary system

- a) Legislation. Provide a list and summary of all relevant veterinary legislation in relation to CBPP.
- b) Veterinary Services. Provide documentation on the compliance of the *Veterinary Service* of the country with the provisions of Chapters 3.1. and 3.2. of the *Terrestrial Code* and 1.1.3. of the *Terrestrial Manual* and describe how the *Veterinary Services* supervise and control all CBPP related activities. Provide maps and tables wherever possible.
- c) Role of farmers, industry and other relevant groups in CBPP *surveillance* and control (include a description of training and awareness programmes on CBPP).
- d) Role of private veterinary profession in CBPP *surveillance* and control.

3. CBPP eradication

- a) History. Provide a description of the CBPP history in the country, date of first detection, origin of *infection*, date of eradication (date of last *case*).
- b) Strategy. Describe how CBPP was controlled and eradicated (e.g. stamping-out, modified stamping-out, zoning), and provide timeframe for eradication.

- c) Vaccines and vaccination. Was CBPP vaccine ever used? If so, when was the last vaccination carried out?
- d) Legislation, organisation and implementation of the CBPP eradication campaign. Provide a description of the organizational structure at the different levels. Indicate if detailed operational guidelines exist and give a brief summary.
- e) Animal identification and movement control. Are susceptible *animals* identified (individually or at a group level)? Provide a description of the methods of animal identification, *herd* registration and traceability. How are animal movements controlled in the country? Provide evidence on the effectiveness of animal identification and movement controls. Please provide information on pastoralism, transhumance and the related paths of movement.

#### 4. CBPP diagnosis

Provide documentary evidence that the provisions in Chapters 1.1.2., 1.1.3. and 2.4.9. of the *Terrestrial Manual* are applied. In particular, the following points should be addressed:

- a) Is CBPP laboratory diagnosis carried out in the country? If so, provide a list of approved laboratories. If not, provide the name(s) of and the arrangements with the laboratory(ies) samples are sent to, the follow-up procedures and the time frame for obtaining results.
- b) Provide an overview of the CBPP approved laboratories, in particular to address the following points:
  - i) Procedures for the official accreditation of laboratories. Give details of internal quality management systems, e.g. Good Laboratory Practice, ISO, etc. that exist in, or planned for, the laboratory system.
  - ii) Give details of participation in inter-laboratory validation tests (ring tests).
  - iii) Biosecurity measures applied.
  - iv) Details of the type of tests undertaken including procedures to isolate and identify *M. mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* SC as opposed to *M. mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* LC.

#### 5. CBPP surveillance

Provide documentary evidence that *surveillance* for CBPP in the country complies with the provisions of Articles 11.8.12. to 11.8.17. of the *Terrestrial Code* and Chapter 2.4.9. of the *Terrestrial Manual*. In particular, the following points should be addressed:

- a) Clinical surveillance. What are the criteria for raising a suspicion of CBPP? What is the procedure to notify (by whom and to whom) and what penalties are involved for failure to report? Provide a summary table indicating, for the past 2 years, the number of suspect *cases*, the number of samples tested for CBPP agent, species, type of sample, testing method(s) and results (including differential diagnosis).
- b) Slaughterhouses, *slaughter* slabs, abattoirs. What are the criteria for raising a suspicion of CBPP lesion? What is the procedure to notify (by whom and to whom)? Provide a summary table indicating, for the past 2 years, the number of suspect *cases*, the number of samples tested for CBPP agent, species, type of sample, testing method(s) and results (including differential diagnosis).
- c) Provide details on training programmes for personnel involved in clinical and *slaughter* facilities *surveillance*, and the approaches used to increase community involvement in CBPP *surveillance* programmes.

- d) For countries where a significant proportion of *animals* are not slaughtered in controlled *abattoirs*, what are the alternative *surveillance* measures applied to detect CBPP (e.g. active clinical *surveillance* programmes, laboratory follow-up).
- e) Livestock [demographics](#) and economics. What is the susceptible animal population by species and production systems? How many *herds* of each susceptible species are in the country? How are they distributed (e.g. *herd* density, etc.)? Provide tables and maps as appropriate.
- f) Slaughterhouses and markets. Where are the major livestock marketing or collection centres? What are the patterns of livestock movement within the country? How are the *animals* transported and handled during these transactions?
- g) Provide a description of the means employed during the 2 years preceding this application to rule out the presence of any *MmmSC* strain in the susceptible population. Provide criteria for selection of populations for targeted *surveillance* and numbers of *animals* examined and samples tested. Provide details on the methods applied for monitoring the performance of the *surveillance* system including indicators.

## 6. CBPP prevention

- a) Coordination with neighbouring countries. Are there any relevant factors about the adjacent countries that should be taken into account (e.g. size, distance from adjacent border to affected *herds* or *animals*)? Describe coordination, collaboration and information sharing activities with neighbouring countries.

- b) Import control procedures

From what countries or *zones* does the country authorize the import of susceptible *animals*? What criteria are applied to approve such countries or *zones*? What controls are applied on entry of such *animals*, and subsequent internal movement? What import conditions and test procedures are required? Are imported *animals* of susceptible species required to undergo a quarantine or isolation period? If so, for how long and where? Are import permits and health certificates required? What other procedures are used? Provide summary statistics of imports of susceptible *animals* for the past 2 years, specifying country or *zone* of origin, species and volume.

- i) Provide a map with the number and location of ports, airports and land crossings. Is the official service responsible for import controls part of the official services, or is it an independent body? If it is an independent body, describe its management structure, staffing levels and resources, and its accountability to the central *Veterinary Services*. Describe the communication systems between the central authorities and the border inspection posts, and between border inspection posts.
- ii) Describe the regulations, procedures, type and frequency of checks at the point of entry into the country and/or their final destination, concerning the import and follow-up of the following:
  - *animals*,
  - semen, embryos and oocytes,
  - veterinary medicinal products (i.e. biologics).
- iii) Describe the action available under legislation, and actually taken, when an illegal import is detected. Provide information on detected illegal imports.

7. Control measures and contingency planning

- a) Give details of any written guidelines, including contingency plans, available to the official services for dealing with suspected or confirmed *outbreaks* of CBPP.
- b) Is quarantine imposed on premises with suspicious *cases*, pending final diagnosis? What other procedures are followed regarding suspicious *cases*?
- c) In the event of a CBPP *outbreak*:
  - i) indicate the sampling and testing procedures used to identify and confirm presence of the causative agent;
  - ii) describe the actions taken to control the disease situation in and around any holdings found to be infected with CBPP;
  - iii) indicate the control and/or eradication procedures (e.g. vaccination, stamping-out, partial *slaughter*/vaccination, etc.) that would be taken;
  - iv) describe the procedures used to confirm that an *outbreak* has been successfully controlled/eradicated, including any restrictions on restocking;
  - v) give details of any compensation payments made available to farmers, etc. when *animals* are slaughtered for *disease* control/eradication purposes and their prescribed timetable.

8. Compliance with the *Terrestrial Code*

In addition to the documentary evidence that the provisions of Article 11.8.3. are properly implemented and supervised, the Delegate of the country must submit a declaration indicating:

- a) no clinical CBPP has been detected for at least 2 years;
- b) no CBPP vaccines have been used for at least 2 years in any susceptible species;
- c) the country operates both clinical *surveillance* and *disease* reporting systems for CBPP adequate to detect clinical *disease* if it were present;
- d) all clinical and pathological evidence suggestive of CBPP is investigated by field and laboratory methods (including serological assessment) to refute a possible diagnosis of CBPP;
- e) there are effective measures in force to prevent the re-introduction of the *disease*.

9. Recovery of status

Countries applying for recovery of status should comply with the provisions of Article 11.8.4. of the *Terrestrial Code* and provide detailed information as specified in sections 3.a), 3.b), 3.c), 5.b), 5.c) and 5.d) of this questionnaire. Information in relation to other sections need only be supplied if relevant.

## CBPP FREE ZONE

Report of a Member which applies for recognition of status, under Chapter 11.8. of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (2010), as a CBPP free zone

Please address concisely the following topics. National regulations laws and Veterinary Administration directives may be referred to and annexed as appropriate in one of the OIE official languages.

### 1. Introduction

- a) Geographical factors. Provide a general description of the country including physical, geographical and other factors that are relevant to CBPP dissemination, countries sharing common borders and other countries that although may not be adjacent share a link for the potential introduction of *disease*. Provide a map identifying the factors above. The boundaries of the *zone* must be clearly defined. Provide a digitalised, geo-referenced map with a precise text description of the geographical boundaries of the *zone*.
- b) Livestock industry. Provide a general description of the livestock industry in the country.

### 2. Veterinary system

- a) Legislation. Provide a list and summary of all relevant veterinary legislation in relation to CBPP.
- b) Veterinary Services. Provide documentation on the compliance of the *Veterinary Service* of the country with the provisions of Chapters 3.1. and 3.2. of the *Terrestrial Code* and 1.1.3. of the *Terrestrial Manual* and describe how the *Veterinary Services* supervise and control all CBPP related activities. Provide maps and tables wherever possible.
- c) Role of farmers, industry and other relevant groups in CBPP *surveillance* and control (include a description of training and awareness programmes on CBPP).
- d) Role of private veterinary profession in CBPP *surveillance* and control.

### 3. CBPP eradication

- a) History. Provide a description of the CBPP history in the *zone*, date of first detection, origin of *infection*, date of eradication (date of last *case*).
- b) Strategy. Describe how CBPP was controlled and eradicated in the *zone* (e.g. stamping-out, modified stamping-out, zoning) and provide timeframe for eradication.
- c) Vaccines and vaccination. Was CBPP vaccine ever used? In the entire country? If vaccination was used, when was the last vaccination carried out? Where in the country?
- d) Legislation, organisation and implementation of the CBPP eradication campaign. Provide a description of the organizational structure at the different levels. Indicate if detailed operational guidelines exist and give a brief summary.
- e) Animal identification and movement control. Are susceptible *animals* identified (individually or at a group level)? Provide a description of the methods of animal identification, *herd* registration and traceability. How are animal movements controlled in the *zone*? Provide evidence on the effectiveness of animal identification and movement controls. Please provide information on pastoralism, transhumance and the related paths of movement.

#### 4. CBPP diagnosis

Provide documentary evidence that the provisions in Chapters 1.1.2., 1.1.3. and 2.4.9. of the *Terrestrial Manual* are applied. In particular, the following points should be addressed:

- a) Is CBPP laboratory diagnosis carried out in the country? If so, provide a list of approved laboratories. If not, provide the name(s) of and the arrangements with the laboratory(ies) samples are sent to, the follow-up procedures and the time frame for obtaining results.
- b) Provide an overview of the CBPP approved laboratories, in particular to address the following points:
  - i) Procedures for the official accreditation of laboratories. Give details of internal quality management systems, e.g. Good Laboratory Practice, ISO, etc. that exist in, or planned for, the laboratory system.
  - ii) Give details of participation in inter-laboratory validation tests (ring tests).
  - iii) Biosecurity measures applied.
  - iv) Details of the type of tests undertaken including procedures to isolate and identify *M. mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* SC as opposed to *M. mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* LC.

#### 5. CBPP surveillance

Provide documentary evidence that *surveillance* for CBPP in the country complies with the provisions of Articles 11.8.12. to 11.8.17. of the *Terrestrial Code* and Chapter 2.4.9. of the *Terrestrial Manual*. In particular, the following points should be addressed:

- a) Clinical surveillance. What are the criteria for raising a suspicion of CBPP? What is the procedure to notify (by whom and to whom) and what penalties are involved for failure to report? Provide a summary table indicating, for the past 2 years, the number of suspect *cases*, the number of samples tested for CBPP agent, species, type of sample, testing method(s) and results (including differential diagnosis).
- b) Slaughterhouses, *slaughter* slabs, abattoirs. What are the criteria for raising a suspicion of CBPP lesion? What is the procedure to notify (by whom and to whom)? Provide a summary table indicating, for the past 2 years, the number of suspect *cases*, the number of samples tested for CBPP agent, species, type of sample, testing method(s) and results (including differential diagnosis).
- c) Provide details on training programmes for personnel involved in clinical and *slaughter* facilities *surveillance*, and the approaches used to increase community involvement in CBPP *surveillance* programmes.
- d) For countries where a significant proportion of *animals* in the *zone* are not slaughtered in controlled abattoirs, what are the alternative *surveillance* measures applied to detect CBPP (e.g. active clinical *surveillance* programme, laboratory follow-up).
- e) Livestock demographics and economics. What is the susceptible animal population by species and production systems? How many *herds* of each susceptible species are in the *zone*? How are they distributed (e.g. *herd* density, etc.)? Provide tables and maps as appropriate.
- f) Slaughterhouses and markets. Where are the major livestock marketing or collection centres? What are the patterns of livestock movement within the country and the *zone*? How are the *animals* transported and handled during these transactions?

- g) Provide a description of the means employed during the 2 years preceding this application to rule out the presence of any *Mmm*SC strain in the susceptible population of the *zone*. Provide criteria for selection of populations for targeted *surveillance* and numbers of *animals examined* and samples tested. Provide details on the methods applied for monitoring the performance of the *surveillance* system including indicators.

#### 6. CBPP prevention

- a) Coordination with neighbouring countries and *zones*. Are there any relevant factors about the adjacent countries and *zones* that should be taken into account (e.g. size, distance from adjacent border to affected *herds* or *animals*)? Describe coordination, collaboration and information sharing activities with neighbouring countries and *zones*. If the CBPP free *zone* is situated in a CBPP infected country or borders an infected country or *zone*, describe the animal health measures implemented to effectively prevent the introduction of the agent, taking into consideration physical or geographical barriers.

- b) Import control procedures

From what countries or *zones* does the country authorize the import of susceptible *animals*? What criteria are applied to approve such countries or *zones*? What controls are applied on entry of such *animals*, and subsequent internal movement? What import conditions and test procedures are required? Are imported *animals* of susceptible species required to undergo a quarantine or isolation period? If so, for how long and where? Are import permits and health certificates required? What other procedures are used? Provide summary statistics of imports of susceptible *animals* for the past 2 years, specifying country or *zone* of origin, species and volume.

- i) Provide a map with the number and location of ports, airports and land crossings. Is the official service responsible for import controls part of the official services, or is it an independent body? If it is an independent body, describe its management structure, staffing levels and resources, and its accountability to the central *Veterinary Services*. Describe the communication systems between the central authorities and the border inspection posts, and between border inspection posts.
- ii) Describe the regulations, procedures, type and frequency of checks at the point of entry into the *zone* and/or their final destination, concerning the import and follow-up of the following:
- *animals*,
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- iii) Describe the action available under legislation, and actually taken, when an illegal import is detected. Provide information on detected illegal imports.

#### 7. Control measures and contingency planning

- a) Give details of any written guidelines, including contingency plans, available to the official services for dealing with suspected or confirmed *outbreaks* of CBPP.
- b) Is quarantine imposed on premises with suspicious *cases*, pending final diagnosis? What other procedures are followed regarding suspicious *cases*?
- c) In the event of a CBPP *outbreak*:
- i) indicate the sampling and testing procedures used to identify and confirm presence of the causative agent;

- ii) describe the actions taken to control the disease situation in and around any holdings found to be infected with CBPP;
- iii) indicate the control and/or eradication procedures (e.g. vaccination, stamping-out, partial *slaughter*/vaccination, etc.) that would be taken;
- iv) describe the procedures used to confirm that an *outbreak* has been successfully controlled/eradicated, including any restrictions on restocking;
- v) give details of any compensation payments made available to farmers, etc. when *animals* are slaughtered for *disease* control/eradication purposes.

#### 8. Compliance with the *Terrestrial Code*

In addition to the documentary evidence that the provisions of Article 11.8.3. are properly implemented and supervised, the Delegate of the country must submit a declaration indicating that in the *zone*:

- a) no clinical CBPP has been detected for at least 2 years;
- b) no CBPP vaccines have been used for at least 2 years in any susceptible species;
- c) the country operates both clinical *surveillance* and *disease* reporting systems for CBPP adequate to detect clinical *disease* if it were present in the *zone*;
- d) all clinical and pathological suggestive of CBPP is investigated by field and laboratory methods (including serological assessment) to refute a possible diagnosis of CBPP;
- e) there are effective measures in force to prevent the re-introduction of the *disease*.

#### 9. Recovery of status

Countries applying for recovery of status should comply with the provisions of Article 11.8.4. of the *Terrestrial Code* and provide detailed information as specified in sections 3.a), 3.b), 3.c), 5.b), 5.c) and 5.d) of this questionnaire. Information in relation to other sections need only be supplied if relevant.

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- 1. Accounts of the ages for eruption of the incisor teeth vary markedly and are clearly dependent on species, breed, nutritional status and nature of the feed. Therefore, for the purposes of serosurveillance, it should be noted that a) cattle having only one pair of erupted permanent central incisor teeth are aged between 21 and 36 months (Asian buffalos 24-48 months) and b) cattle having only two pairs of erupted permanent central incisor teeth are aged between 30 and 48 months (Asian buffalos 48-60 months).