

## TERRESTRIAL ANIMAL HEALTH STANDARDS COMMISSION

## SEPTEMBER 2011 REPORT

## CHAPTER 14.8.

**INFECTION WITH PESTE  
DES PETITS RUMINANTS VIRUS**

## Article 14.8.1.

**General provisions**

For the purposes of the *Terrestrial Code*, the *incubation period* for the peste des petits ruminants (PPR) shall be 21 days.

For the purpose of this chapter, susceptible *animals* are primarily domestic sheep and goats but also include cattle, camels, buffaloes and wild ruminant species.

A *case* is an *animal* infected with peste des petits ruminants virus (PPRV).

This chapter deals not only with the occurrence of clinical signs caused by PPRV, but also with the presence of *infection* with PPRV in the absence of clinical signs.

The following defines the occurrence of PPRV *infection*:

- a) PPRV has been isolated and identified as such from an *animal* or a product derived from that *animal*; or
- b) viral antigen or viral ribonucleic acid (RNA) specific to PPRV has been identified in samples from one or more *animals* showing one or more clinical signs consistent with PPR, or epidemiologically linked to an *outbreak* of PPR, or giving cause for suspicion of association or contact with PPR; or
- c) antibodies to PPRV antigens which are not the consequence of vaccination, have been identified in one or more *animals* with either epidemiological links to a confirmed or suspected *outbreak* of PPR in susceptible *animals*, or showing clinical signs consistent with recent *infection* of PPRV.

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

## Article 14.8.2.

**Safe commodities**

When authorising import or transit through their territory of the following *commodities*, *Veterinary Authorities* should not require any PPR related conditions regardless of PPR status of the *exporting country* or *zone*: semi-processed hides and skins (limed hides, pickled pelts, and semi-processed leather, e.g. wet blue and crust leather), which have been submitted to the usual chemical and mechanical processes in use in the tanning industry.

## Article 14.8.3.

**PPR free country or zone**

The PPR status of a country or *zone* can only be determined after considering the following criteria in domestic ruminants, as applicable.

Annex XXVI (contd)

1. PPR should be notifiable in the whole territory, and all clinical signs suggestive of PPR should be subjected to appropriate field and/or *laboratory* investigations;
2. an on-going awareness programme should be in place to encourage reporting of all *cases* suggestive of PPR;
3. the *Veterinary Authority* should have current knowledge of, and authority over, all domestic ruminants in the country or *zone*;
4. for domestic ruminants, appropriate *surveillance*, capable of detecting the presence of *infection* even in the absence of clinical signs, is in place; this may be achieved through a *surveillance* programme in accordance with Chapter 1.4.

A country or *zone* may be considered free from PPR when it has been shown that PPR has not been present for at least the past three years.

## Article 14.8.4.

**Recovery of status**

In a newly infected country or *zone*, the recovery period shall be six months after the *slaughter* of the last affected *animal* for countries in which a *stamping-out policy* is practised with or without vaccination against PPR.

## Article 14.8.5.

**Recommendations for importation from PPR free countries or zones**For domestic small ruminants, cattle, camels and buffaloes

*Veterinary Authorities* should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the *animals*:

1. showed no clinical sign of PPR on the day of shipment;
2. were kept in a PPR free country or *zone* since birth or for at least the past 21 days.

## Article 14.8.6.

**Recommendations for importation from PPR free countries or zones**For wild ruminants

*Veterinary Authorities* should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the *animals*:

1. showed no clinical sign suggestive of PPR *infection* on the day of shipment;
2. come from a PPR free country or *zone*;
3. if the country or *zone* of origin has a common border with a country considered infected with PPR:

have been captured at a distance that precludes any contact with *animals* in an infected country, the distance should be defined according to the biology of the species exported, including home range and long distance movements;

OR

were kept in a *quarantine station* for the 21 days prior to shipment.

## Article 14.8.7.

**Recommendations for importation from countries or zones considered infected with PPR**For domestic small ruminants

*Veterinary Authorities* should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the *animals*:

1. showed no clinical sign suggestive of PPR *infection* at least 21 days prior to shipment;
2. were kept since birth, or for the past 21 days, in an *establishment* where no *case* of PPR was reported during that period, and that the *establishment* was not situated in a PPR *infected zone*; and/or
3. were kept in a *quarantine station* for the 21 days prior to shipment;
4. have not been vaccinated against PPR and were submitted to a diagnostic test for PPR *infection* with negative result at least 21 days prior to shipment;

OR

were vaccinated against PPR with live attenuated PPRV vaccine not less than 21 days prior to shipment and attested by the presence of antibodies anti PPRV.

## Article 14.8.8.

**Recommendations for importation from countries or zones considered infected with PPR**For cattle, camels and buffaloes

*Veterinary Authorities* should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the *animals*:

1. showed no clinical sign suggestive of PPR *infection* at least 21 days prior to shipment;
2. were kept in a *quarantine station* for the 21 days prior to shipment.

Article 14.8.9.

### **Recommendations for importation from countries or zones considered infected with PPR**

#### For wild ruminants

*Veterinary Authorities* should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the *animals*:

1. showed no clinical sign suggestive of PPR *infection* 21 days prior to shipment;
2. were submitted to a diagnostic test for PPR *infection* with negative results at least 21 days prior to shipment;
3. were kept in a *quarantine station* for the 21 days prior to shipment.

Article 14.8.10.

### **Recommendations for importation from PPR free countries or zones**

#### For semen of domestic small ruminants, cattle, camels and buffaloes

*Veterinary Authorities* should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the donor *animals*:

1. showed no clinical sign of PPR on the day of collection of the semen and during the following 21 days;
2. were kept in a PPR free country or *zone* for not less than 21 days prior to collection.

Article 14.8.11.

### **Recommendations for importation from countries considered infected with PPR**

#### For semen of domestic small ruminants

*Veterinary Authorities* should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the donor *animals*:

1. showed no clinical sign suggestive of PPR *infection* 21 days prior collection of the semen and during the following 21 days;
2. were kept, for the 21 days prior to collection, in an *establishment* or *artificial insemination centre* where no *case* of PPR was reported during that period, which was not situated in a PPR *infected zone* and to which no *animals* had been added for the 21 days prior to collection;

3. in the absence of vaccination against PPR with the live attenuated PPRV, were submitted to a diagnostic test for PPR with negative results at least 21 days prior to collection of the semen;

OR

4. were vaccinated against PPR with the live attenuated PPRV vaccine at least 21 days prior the semen collection and attested by the presence of antibodies anti PPRV.

Article 14.8.12.

### **Recommendations for importation from countries considered infected with PPR**

#### For semen of cattle, camels and buffaloes

*Veterinary Authorities* should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the donor *animals*:

1. showed no clinical sign suggestive of PPR *infection* at least 21 days prior semen collection;
2. were submitted to a diagnostic test for PPR with negative results at least 21 days prior to collection of the semen;
3. were kept for the 21 days prior to collection, in an *establishment* or *artificial insemination centre* where no *case* of PPR was reported during that period, which was not situated in a PPR *infected zone* and to which no *animals* had been added for the 21 days prior to collection.

Article 14.8.13.

### **Recommendations for importation from PPR free countries or zones**

#### For embryos of domestic small ruminants and captive wild ruminants

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

1. the donor females were kept in an *establishment* located in a PPR free country or *zone* at least 21 days prior to the time of collection of the embryos;
2. the embryos were collected, processed and stored in conformity with the provisions of Chapters 4.7., 4.8. and 4.9., as relevant.

Article 14.8.14.

### **Recommendations for importation from countries or zones considered infected with PPR**

#### For embryos of domestic small ruminants

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

1. the donor females:

- a) and all other *animals* in the *establishment* showed no clinical sign suggestive of PPR *infection* at the time of collection and during the following 21 days;
- b) were kept in an *establishment* for the 21 days prior to collection, where no *case* of PPR was reported during that period, and to which no susceptible *animals* had been added for the 21 days prior to collection;
- c) have not been vaccinated against PPR and were subjected to a diagnostic test for PPR with negative results at least 21 days prior to collection;

OR

- d) have been vaccinated against PPR with the live attenuated PPRV vaccine not less than 21 days prior to the embryo collection and attested by the presence of antibodies anti PPRV;
2. the embryos were collected, processed and stored in conformity with the provisions of Chapters 4.7., 4.8. and 4.9., as relevant.

Article 14.8.15.

### **Recommendations for importation from countries or zones considered infected with PPR**

#### For embryos of cattle, camels, buffaloes and captive wild ruminants

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

1. the donor animals:
  - a) showed no clinical signs suggestive of PPR *infection* 21 days prior to the embryo collection;
  - b) have not been vaccinated against PPR and were subjected to a diagnostic test for PPR with negative results at least 21 days prior to collection;
  - c) were kept in an *establishment* for the 21 days prior to collection, where no *case* of PPR was reported during that period, and to which no susceptible *animals* had been added for the 21 days prior to collection;
2. the embryos were collected, processed and stored in conformity with the provisions of Chapters 4.7., 4.8. and 4.9., as relevant.

Article 14.8.16.

### **Recommendations for importation from PPR free countries or zones**

#### For fresh meat or meat products of susceptible animals

*Veterinary Authorities* should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the entire consignment of *meat* comes from *animals*:

1. which have been kept in a PPR free country or *zone* since birth, or for at least 21 days;

2. which have been slaughtered in an approved *abattoir* and have been subjected to ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections with favourable results.

Article 14.8.17.

### **Recommendations for importation from countries or zones considered infected with PPR**

#### For fresh meat of susceptible animals

*Veterinary Authorities* should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the entire consignment of *meat* comes from *animals* which:

1. showed no clinical signs of PPR within 24 hours before *slaughter*;
2. were kept in the *establishment* of origin since birth or for at least 21 days prior to shipment to the approved *abattoir*, and did not show clinical signs suggestive of PPR *infection* in the *establishment* during that period;
3. had been transported, in a *vehicle* which was cleansed and disinfected before the *animals* were loaded, directly from the *establishment* of origin to the approved *abattoir* without coming into contact with other *animals* which do not fulfil the required conditions for export;
4. were slaughtered in an approved *abattoir* in which no PPR has been detected during the period between the last *disinfection* carried out before *slaughter* and the date on which the shipment has been dispatched and have been subjected to ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections for PPR with favourable results.

Article 14.8.18.

### **Recommendations for importation from countries or zones considered infected with PPR**

#### For meat products of susceptible animals

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

1. only *fresh meat* complying with the requirements in Article 14.8.17. has been used in the preparation of the *meat products*;

OR

the *meat products* have been processed to ensure the destruction of the PPRV in conformity with one of the procedures referred to in Article 8.5.34.;

2. the necessary precautions were taken after processing to avoid contact of the *meat products* with any possible source of PPRV.

## Article 14.8.19.

**Recommendations for importation from PPR free countries or zones**For milk and milk products

*Veterinary Authorities* should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that these products come from *animals* which have been kept in a PPR free country or *zone* since birth or for at least 21 days.

## Article 14.8.20.

**Recommendations for importation from countries or zones considered infected with PPR**For milk from susceptible animals

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

1. the milk:
  - a) originates from *herds* or *flocks* which were not subjected to any restrictions due to PPR at the time of *milk* collection;

OR

  - b) has been processed to ensure the destruction of the PPRV in conformity with one of the procedures referred to in Articles 8.5.38. and 8.5.39.;
2. the necessary precautions were taken to avoid contact of the products with any potential source of PPRV.

## Article 14.8.21.

**Recommendations for importation from countries or zones considered infected with PPR**For milk products from susceptible animals

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

1. these products are derived from *milk* complying with the requirements of Article 14.8.20.;
2. the necessary precautions were taken after processing to avoid contact of the *milk products* with a potential source of PPRV.

## Article 14.8.22.

**Recommendations for importation from PPR free countries or zones**For products of animal origin, other than milk and fresh meat and their products from susceptible animals

*Veterinary Authorities* should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that these products come from *animals*:

1. which have been kept in a PPR free country or *zone* since birth or for at least the past 21 days;
2. which have been slaughtered in an approved *abattoir* and have been subjected to ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections with favourable results.

Article 14.8.23.

### **Recommendations for importation from countries or zones considered infected with PPR**

#### For meal and flour from blood, meat, defatted bones, hooves, claws and horns from susceptible animals

*Veterinary Authorities* should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that these products have been processed using heat treatment to a minimum internal temperature of 70°C for at least 30 minutes. The necessary precautions were taken after processing to avoid contact of the *commodities* with a potential source of PPRV.

Article 14.8.24.

### **Recommendations for importation from countries or zones considered infected with PPR**

#### For hooves, claws, bones and horns, hunting trophies and preparations destined for museums from susceptible animals

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

1. these products were completely dried and had no trace on them of skin, flesh or tendon; and/or
2. these products have been adequately disinfected;
3. the necessary precautions were taken after processing to avoid contact of the *commodities* with a potential source of PPRV.

Article 14.8.25.

### **Recommendations for importation from countries or zones considered infected with PPR**

#### For wool and hair from susceptible animals

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

1. these products have been processed to ensure the destruction of the PPR virus in conformity with one of the procedures referred to in Articles 8.5.35. and 8.5.36. in premises controlled and approved by the *Veterinary Authority* of the *exporting country*;
2. the necessary precautions were taken after processing to avoid contact of the *commodities* with any potential source of PPRV.

Article 14.8.26.

### **Recommendations for importation from countries or zones considered infected with PPR**

For raw hides and skins from susceptible animals

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

1. the products have been adequately processed in conformity with one of the procedures referred to in Article 8.5.37. in premises controlled and approved by the *Veterinary Authority* of the *exporting country*;
2. the necessary precautions were taken after processing to avoid contact of the *commodities* with any potential source of PPRV.

Article 14.8.27.

**Recommendations for importation from countries or zones considered infected with PPR**

For products of animal origin from susceptible animals intended for pharmaceutical or surgical use

Annex XXVI (contd)

*Veterinary Authorities* should require the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that these products:

1. come from *animals* which have been slaughtered in an approved *abattoir* and have been subjected to ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections with favourable results;
2. have been processed to ensure the destruction of the PPR virus in conformity with one of the procedures referred to in Article 8.5.29. or in Articles 8.5.34. to 8.5.37. as appropriate and in premises controlled and approved by the *Veterinary Authority* of the *exporting country*.