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“ Re-emergence of Rift Valley Fever in Southern Africa : how can we better predict and respond ? ”

Bloemfontein, South Africa, February 16 - 18th, 2009

OIE standards with respect to RVF
and trade



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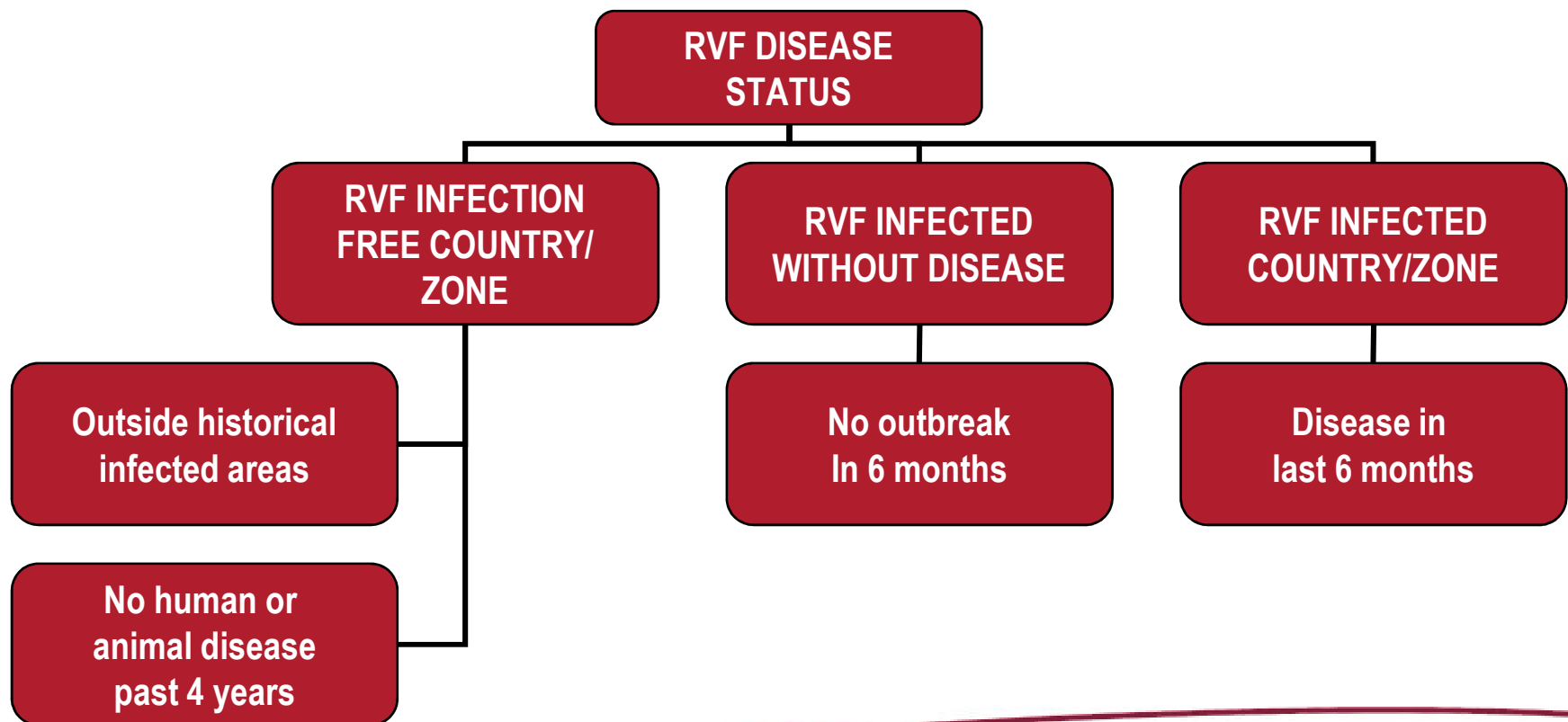
Terrestrial Code provisions on RVF

Chapter 8.12.

- Chapter considers **ruminants** (domestic and wild) **including camels** as susceptible species
- Incubation period for trade purposes 30 days
- Distinction and **definition** of „RVF infection free“ and „RVF infected with or without clinical disease“ countries or zones
- Provisions for **safe trade** in live ruminants and meat/meat products for all categories, veterinary certificates
- In the absence of clinical disease, the RVF status of a country or zone within the historically infected regions should be determined by a **surveillance programme** (Chapter 1.4.) focusing on mosquitoes and serology of susceptible mammals.

Definitions for the pupose of trade

RVF disease classification in the *Terrestrial Code*



Provisions for RVF free country or zone

A country or zone may be considered free from RVF when:

- the disease is **notifiable**;
 - the country or zone lies **outside** the **historically infected regions**, and not adjacent to historically infections;
- OR**
- a **surveillance programme** as described in Article 8.12.1. has demonstrated no evidence of RVF infection in humans, animals or mosquitoes in the country or zone during the **past 4 years following a RVF epidemic**
 - A RVF infection free country or zone in which surveillance and monitoring has found no evidence that RVF infection is present will not lose its free status through the **importation of permanently marked seropositive animals** or those destined for **direct slaughter**

Commodities considerations for RVF

Only:

- Live ruminants (wild and domestic)
- Meat and meat products of domestic and wild ruminants
- *in vivo* derived embryos of ruminants (infected countries)

Outlook:



**NOT yet included
in risk commodities
(under study)**

Provisions for trade with a RVF free country or zone

Live
ruminants



- Since birth / >30 days in a free country
- If exported from a free zone, no transit through infected zone or protection from mosquito attack at all times.

Meat / meat
products



Product derived from animals that remained in the RVF infection free country/free zone since birth or > 30 days

Provisions for trade with a RVF infected country **no disease**

Live
ruminants

No clinical signs
No transit through an
infected zone with disease

- Since birth / >6month in a *disease free zone/country*
- No climatic events predisposing to outbreaks of RVF occurred > 6 month;

- Vaccinated against RVF at least 21 days prior to shipment with a modified live virus vaccine

- Mosquito-proof quarantine station > 30 days prior to shipment
- Protection from mosquitoes between quarantine and the place of shipment

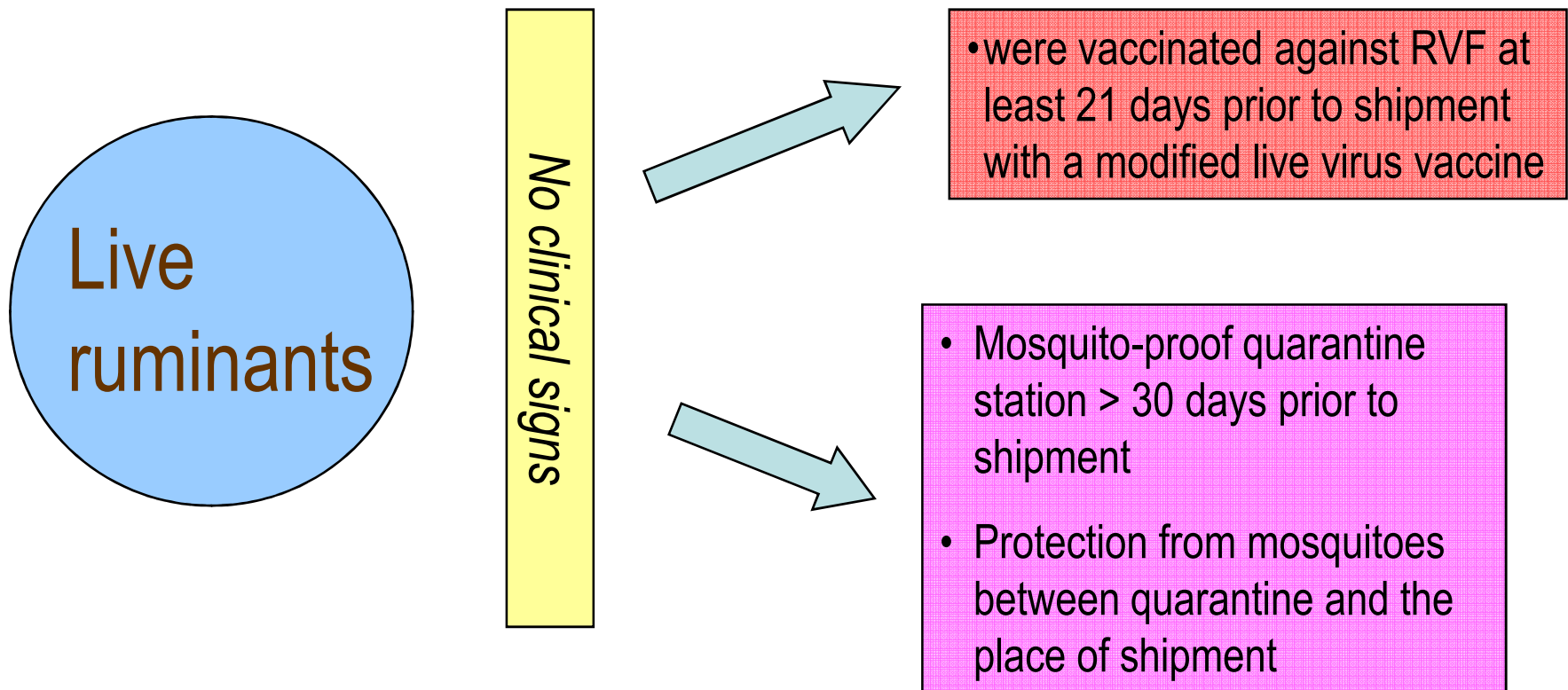
Provisions for trade with a RVF infected country no disease

Meat/meat
products



- Animals since birth or > 30 days in the RVF disease free country/zone
- Slaughtered in an approved abattoir
- Ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections for RVF with favourable results;
- Carcasses were submitted to maturation at a temperature above +2 °C for > 24 h following slaughter.

Provisions for trade with a RVF infected country **with disease**



Provisions for trade with a RVF infected country **with disease**

Meat/meat
products



- slaughtered in an approved abattoir
- ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections for RVF with favorable results;
- have been fully **eviscerated**
- submitted to maturation at a temperature above +2 °C > 24 h following slaughter

Surveillance standards (Chapter 1.4.)

General conditions and considerations for RVF

A surveillance system should be in place under the responsibility of the veterinary administration

- Detecting and investigating an outbreak
- Procedure for rapid collection and transfer of samples from suspect cases
- Recording, managing and analyzing the diagnostic and surveillance data (also across sectors)
- An early warning system throughout the whole production, marketing and processing chain.
- Immediate clinical **and** laboratory investigation of all suspected cases
- Regular and frequent inspections and testing of risk groups

Outlook



Forthcoming improvements *Terrestrial Code*

- draft guidelines **vector surveillance** available
- inclusion of risk mitigating measures related to trade with **milk and milk products** (under study)
- **Handbook** on Animal Health **Surveillance**, including surveillance for vector-borne diseases
- Generic discussions on role of disease status of **wildlife** in international animal health standards

In summary...

application of the International Standards in general, also in the case of RVF as specified before, significantly contributes to:

An effective animal disease control policy which is directly related to the ability and capacity of a country to apply the policy

= good veterinary governance

Thank you for your attention!

