

WAHIS
 World Animal Health Information System
 Système mondial d'information zoosanitaire
 Sistema Mundial de Información Zoonositaria

World animal health situation for animal movements



World animal health situation for animal movements ñ EAAP 2007 ñ 26/08/2007 ñ v1 - 1

➤ **World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)**


➔ **International intergovernmental organisation ñ 169 Member countries**

In 1920, rinderpest occurred unexpectedly in Belgium, as a result of zebus, originating from India and destined for Brazil, transiting via the port of Antwerp.
The need to fight animal diseases at global level led to the creation of the Office International des Epizooties through the international Agreement signed on January 25th 1924.

➔ **Recognized as reference Organisation by the World Trade Organisation**

➔ **Objectives :**

- * To ensure transparency in the global animal disease and zoonosis situation
- * To collect, analyse and disseminate veterinary scientific information
- * To encourage international solidarity in the control of animal diseases
- * Within its mandate under the WTO SPS Agreement, to safeguard world trade by publishing health standards for international trade in animals and animal products
- * To improve the legal framework and resources of national Veterinary Services
- * To provide a better guarantee of food of animal origin and to promote animal welfare through a science-based approach



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➤ Safety of animal movements

- ✓ National epidemiological system managed by veterinary services

=> host population characteristics

=> environmental assessment

=> animal health surveillance

=> monitoring system for controlling diseases

- ✓ Transparency in the world animal health situation

=> by early detection and immediate notification

=> by reporting the control of a disease which is appeared

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➤ To avoid the apparition of disease, infection and to stop the propogation of possible disease, infection or emerging disease

➔ Disease:

means the clinical and/or pathological manifestation of [infection](#)

➔ Infection:

means the presence of the pathogenic agent in the host

➔ Zoonosis:

means any [disease](#) or [infection](#) which is naturally transmissible from animals to humans

➔ Emerging disease:

means a new [infection](#) resulting from the evolution or change of an existing pathogenic agent, a known [infection](#) spreading to a new geographic area or [population](#), or a previously unrecognized pathogenic agent or disease diagnosed for the first time and which has a significant impact on animal or public health

(General definitions of OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code)

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➤ Animal health surveillance and monitoring system in order to have an appropriate level of protection

➔ Appropriate level of protection:

means the level of protection deemed appropriate by the country establishing a [sanitary measure](#) to protect human or animal life or health within its territory

➔ Surveillance:

means the investigation of a given [population](#) or [subpopulation](#) to detect the presence of a pathogenic agent or [disease](#); the frequency and type of [surveillance](#) will be determined by the epidemiology of the pathogenic agent or [disease](#), and the desired outputs

➔ Monitoring:

means the continuous investigation of a given [population](#) or [subpopulation](#), and its environment, to detect changes in the [prevalence](#) of a [disease](#) or characteristics of a pathogenic agent

(General definitions of OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code)

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➔ Prevalence of a disease:

means the total number of [cases](#) or [outbreaks of a disease](#) that are present in a population at risk, in a particular geographical area, at one specified time or during a given period

➔ Case:

means an individual [animal](#) infected by a pathogenic agent, with or without clinical signs

➔ Outbreak:

means the occurrence of one or more [cases](#) of a [disease](#) or an [infection](#) in an [epidemiological unit](#)

➔ Epidemiological unit:

means a group of animals with a defined epidemiological relationship that share approximately the same likelihood of exposure to a pathogen. This may be because they share a common environment (e.g. animals in a pen), or because of common management practices. Usually, this is a herd or a flock. However, an [epidemiological unit](#) may also refer to groups such as animals belonging to residents of a village, or animals sharing a communal animal handling facility

➔ Incidence:

means the number of new [cases](#) or [outbreaks](#) of a [disease](#) that occur in a population at risk in a particular geographical area within a defined time interval

(General definitions of OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code)

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➤ Early detection of disease, infection or emerging disease

➔ Early detection system:

☒ *As earlier the detection is done as quicker the response is activated*

A system for the timely detection and identification of an incursion or emergence of [disease/infection](#) in a country, [zone](#) or [compartment](#). An early detection system should be under the control of the [Veterinary Services](#) and should include the following characteristics: .

- a) representative coverage of target animal [populations](#) by field services;
- b) ability to undertake effective [disease](#) investigation and reporting;
- c) access to laboratories capable of diagnosing and differentiating relevant [diseases](#);
- d) a training programme for [veterinarians](#), [veterinary para-professionals](#) and others involved in handling animals for detecting and reporting unusual animal health incidents
- e) the legal obligation of private veterinarians in relation to the [Veterinary Authority](#)
- f) timely reporting system of the event to the [Veterinary Services](#)
- g) a national chain of command

(Definitions of OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code)

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➤ Early detection of disease, infection or emerging disease

☒ *Better reactivity hoped with notifiable disease*

➔ Notifiable disease:

means a [disease](#) listed by the [Veterinary Authority](#), and that, as soon as detected or suspected, must be brought to the attention of this [Authority](#), in accordance with national regulations

(General definitions of OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code)

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➤ Animal health surveillance is essential



- ✓ to detect disease or infection
- ✓ to monitor disease trends
- ✓ to control endemic and emerging diseases
- ✓ to support claims for freedom from [disease](#) or [infection](#)
- ✓ to provide data to support the risk analysis process,
for both animal health and/or public health purposes
- ✓ to substantiate the rationale for sanitary measures

➤ Surveillance data

- ✓ underpin the quality of disease status reports
- ✓ should satisfy information requirements for accurate risk analysis
both for [international trade](#) as well as for national decision-making

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➤ Quality of the surveillance system: critical items

(Appendix 3.8.1. of OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code)



✓ Organisation of the Veterinary services

The [Veterinary Services](#) must be able to demonstrate by means of appropriate legislation, sufficient financial resources and effective organisation that they are in a position to have control of the establishment and application of animal health measures, and of international veterinary certification activities

November 2005: National Veterinary Services are recognised as an International Public Good. Their improvement via internal or external evaluation, particularly in developing countries, is central to the management of the avian influenza world crisis or other zoonoses and emerging and re-emerging animal diseases.

✓ Population

Surveillance should be carried out in such a way as to take into account all animal species susceptible to the infection in a country, [zone](#) or [compartment](#). The surveillance activity may cover all individuals in the population or part of them. When surveillance is conducted only on a [subpopulation](#), care should be taken regarding the inferences made from the results

✓ Epidemiological unit

The relevant [epidemiological unit](#) for the surveillance system should be chosen taking into account factors such as carriers, reservoirs, vectors, immune status, genetic resistance and age, sex, and other host criteria

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➤ Quality of the surveillance system: critical items



✓ Clustering

Clustering may occur at a number of different levels (e.g. a cluster of infected animals within a herd, a cluster of pens in a building, or a cluster of farms in a [compartment](#)). Clustering should be taken into account in the design of surveillance activities and the statistical analysis of surveillance data, at least at what is judged to be the most significant level of clustering for the particular animal population and infection

✓ Case and outbreaks definitions

Clear and unambiguous case and outbreak definitions should be developed and documented for each pathogen under surveillance

➔ Case definition:

set of criteria used to classify an animal or [epidemiological unit](#) as a case

➔ Case:

means an individual [animal](#) infected by a pathogenic agent, with or without clinical signs

➔ Outbreak definition:

set of criteria used to classify the occurrence of one or more cases in a group of animals or units as an outbreak

➔ Outbreak of disease or infection:

means the occurrence of one or more [cases](#) of a [disease](#) or an [infection](#) in an [epidemiological unit](#)

(Definitions of OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code)

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➤ Quality of the surveillance system: critical items



✓ Analytical methodologies

Surveillance data should be analysed using appropriate methodologies, and at the appropriate organisational levels to facilitate effective decision making

✓ Testing

Surveillance involves the detection of [disease](#) or [infection](#) by the use of appropriate case definitions based on the results of one or more tests for evidence of infection or immune status. Imperfect sensitivity and/or specificity will have an impact on the conclusions from surveillance. The values of sensitivity and specificity for the tests used should be specified, and the method used to determine or estimate these values should be documented

✓ Quality assurance

Surveillance systems should incorporate the principles of quality assurance and be subjected to periodic auditing to ensure that all components of the system function and provide verifiable documentation of procedures and basic checks to detect significant deviations of procedures from those documented in the design.

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➤ Quality of the surveillance system: critical items



✓ Data collection and management

The success of a surveillance system is dependent on a reliable process for data collection and management.

Even where data are collected for non-survey purposes (e.g. during disease control interventions, inspections for movement control or during disease eradication schemes), the consistency and quality of data collection and event reporting in a format that facilitates analysis, is critical.

Factors influencing the quality of collected data include:

- the distribution of, and communication between, those involved in generating and transferring data from the field to a centralised location;
- the ability of the data processing system to detect missing, inconsistent or inaccurate data, and to address these problems;
- maintenance of disaggregated data rather than the compilation of summary data;
- minimisation of transcription errors during data processing and communication

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➤ Interests of a good surveillance system



✓ Better management and transparency at national and international level

- ➔ to respect the international obligations of notification:

Countries shall make available to other countries, through the OIE, whatever information is necessary to minimise the spread of important animal [diseases](#) and to assist in achieving better worldwide control of these [diseases](#)

To achieve this, countries shall comply with the [notification](#) requirements specified in Article [1.1.2.3](#), of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

=> Chapter 1.1.2 of OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code

- ➔ to assume the responsibilities for importation:

The importation of [animals](#) and animal products involves a degree of [disease risk](#) to the [importing country](#). This [risk](#) may be represented by one or several [diseases](#) or [infections](#).

The import requirements included in the [international veterinary certificate](#) should assure that [commodities](#) introduced into the [importing country](#) comply with the national level of protection that it has chosen for animal and human health.

[Importing countries](#) should restrict their requirements to those justified for such level of protection

=> Chapter 1.2.1 of OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code

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→ to assume the responsibilities for exportation:

An [exporting country](#) should be prepared to supply the following information to [importing countries](#) on request:

- a) information on the animal health situation and national animal health information systems to determine whether that country is free or has [free zones](#) of listed diseases, including the regulations and procedures in force to maintain its free status;
- b) regular and prompt information on the occurrence of transmissible [diseases](#);
- c) details of the country's ability to apply measures to control and prevent the relevant [listed diseases](#);
- d) information on the structure of the [Veterinary Services](#) and the authority which they exercise;
- e) technical information, particularly on biological tests and vaccines applied in all or part of the national territory

=> Chapter 1.2.1 of OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code

➤ Interests of a good surveillance system

✓ Facilitate the official recognition of the sanitary status of the country

→ For disease status managed by the OIE

- **1995:** Adoption of the first procedure of recognition of sanitary status
- **1996:** first list of Member countries and zones free of FMD without vaccination
- **To date:** Specific procedures for [Foot and mouth disease](#), [Rinderpest](#), [Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia](#), [Bovine spongiform encephalopathy](#)

→ For other diseases during bilateral negotiations

➤ Global animal health information system



✓ OIE Early warning system

- ➔ *Official reports sent by Member countries*
- ➔ *Reports sent by Reference laboratories*

✓ OIE Active search and verification of non official information

- ➔ *Scientific publications, ProMed, GPHIN, Copernic, news*
- ➔ *with Member country verification*

✓ OIE / FAO / WHO Joint Initiative: GLEWS

- ➔ *tracking: list of priority animal diseases, zoonoses and emerging diseases*
- ➔ *exchange of data to check with integration of OIE Member country verification*

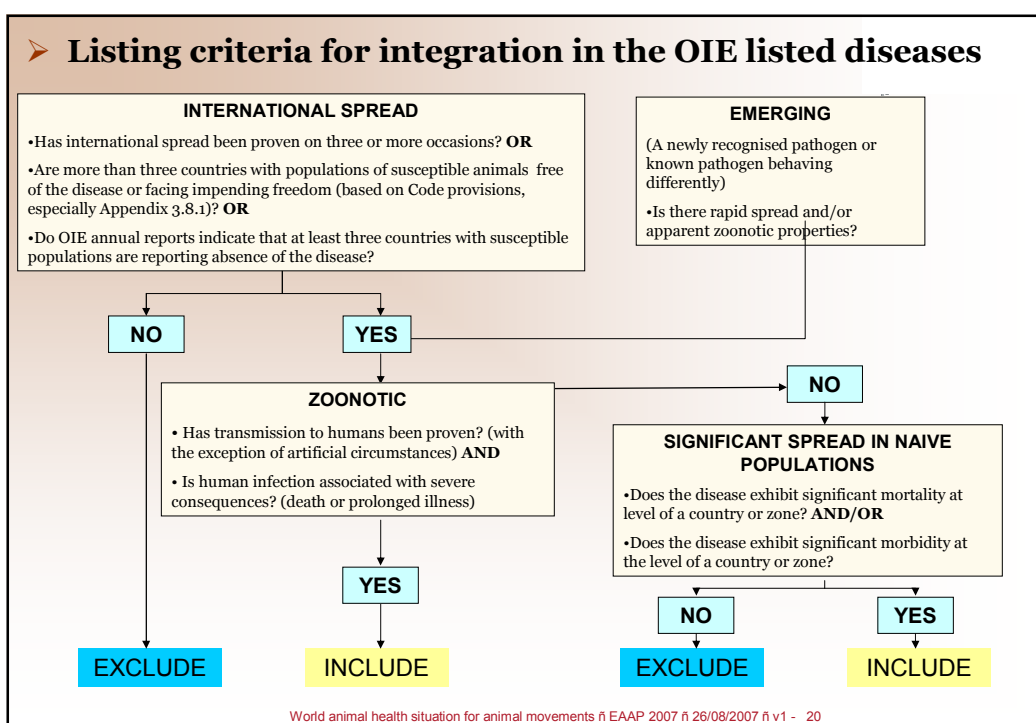
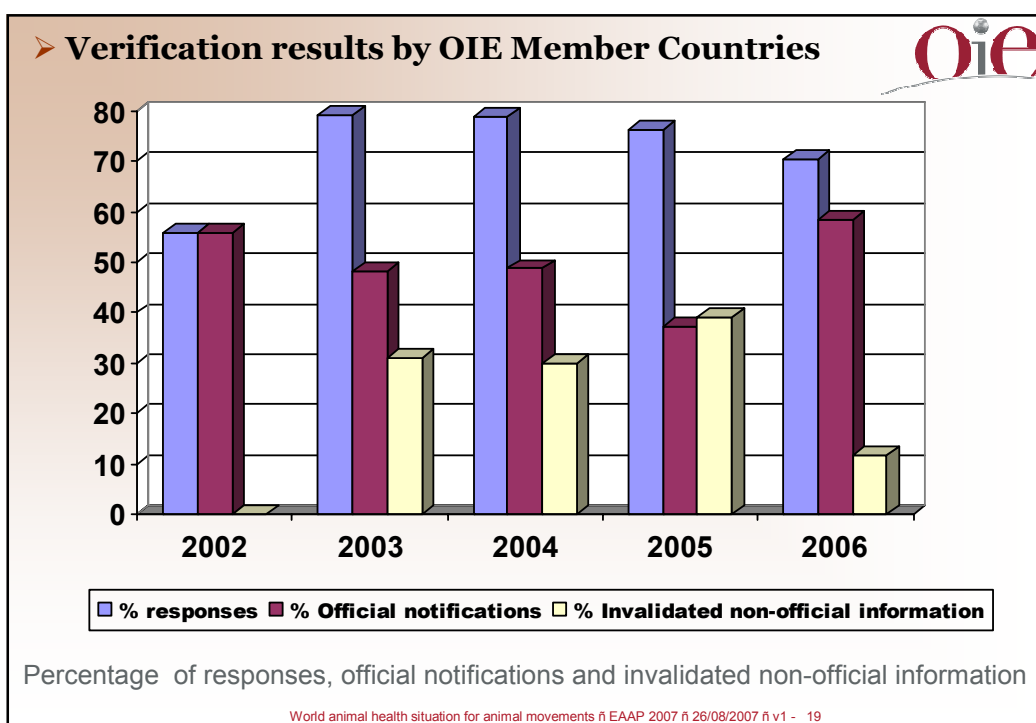
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➤ Results of the OIE active search and verification



<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of letters</i>	<i>Answers</i>	<i>No response</i>	<i>Official notifications</i>
2002	32	18	14	18
2003	29	24	5	14
2004	85	67	18	39
2005	97	74	23	36
2006	118	83	35	69

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New World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS)



- ✓ Immediate notification of disease, emerging disease
or pathogenic with an epidemiological significance to other countries
- ✓ Weekly reports: Follow-up to the immediate notification
to inform on progress of the epidemiological situation
- ✓ Final report :
 - if the occurrences are ended
 - if the situation becomes endemic => six-monthly report
- ✓ To report regularly on OIE-listed diseases at least once each six months
- ✓ Annual report

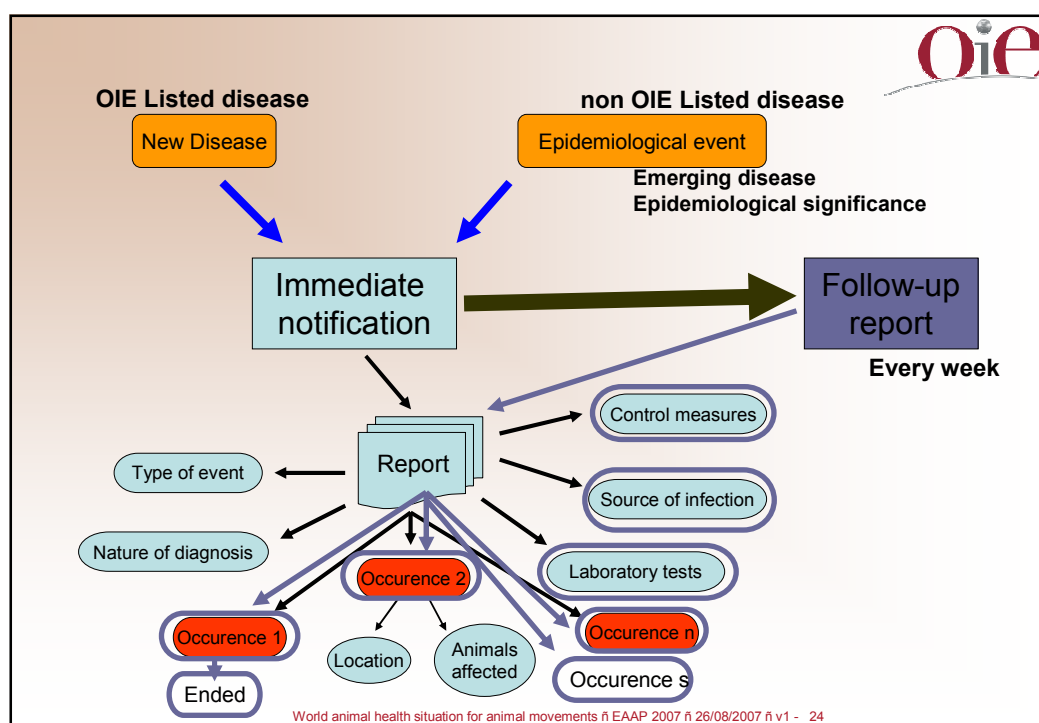
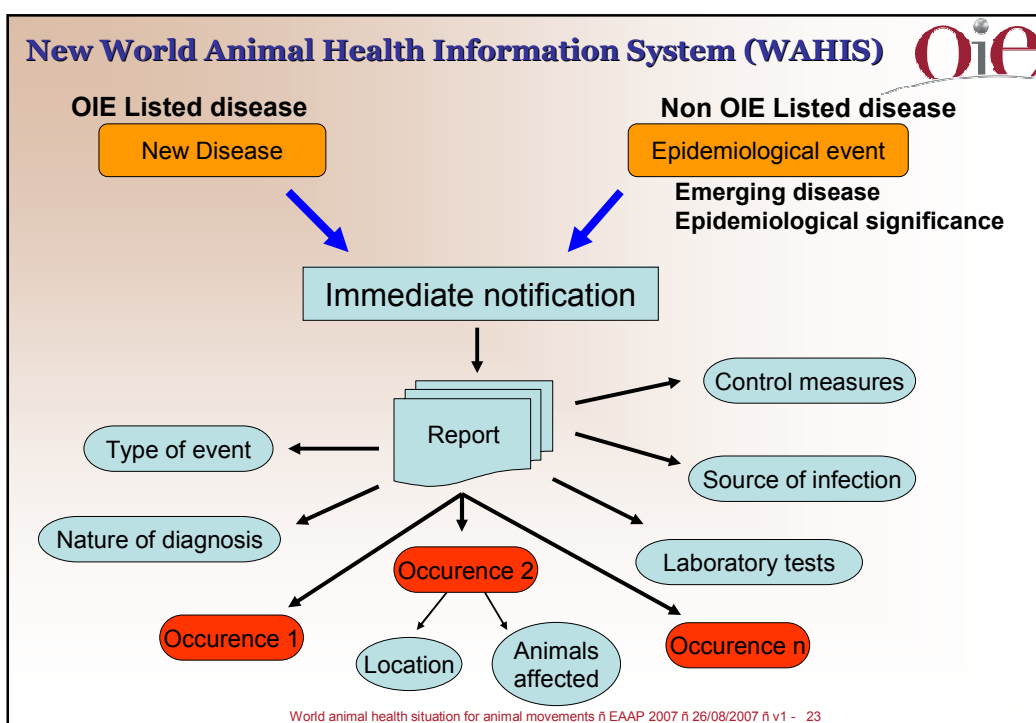
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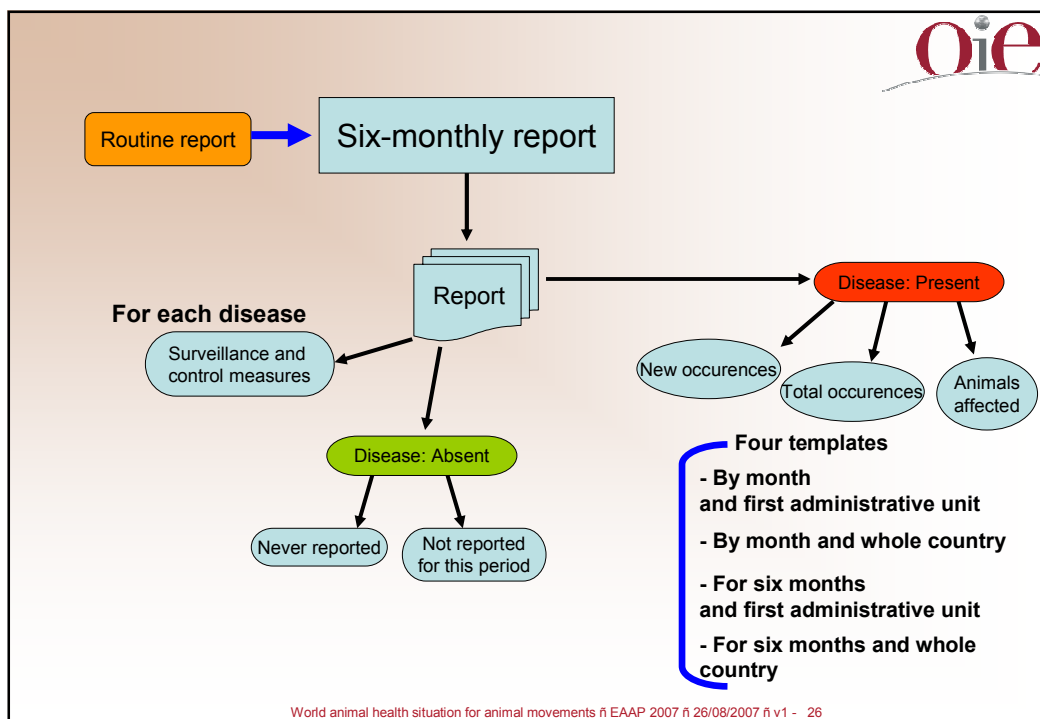
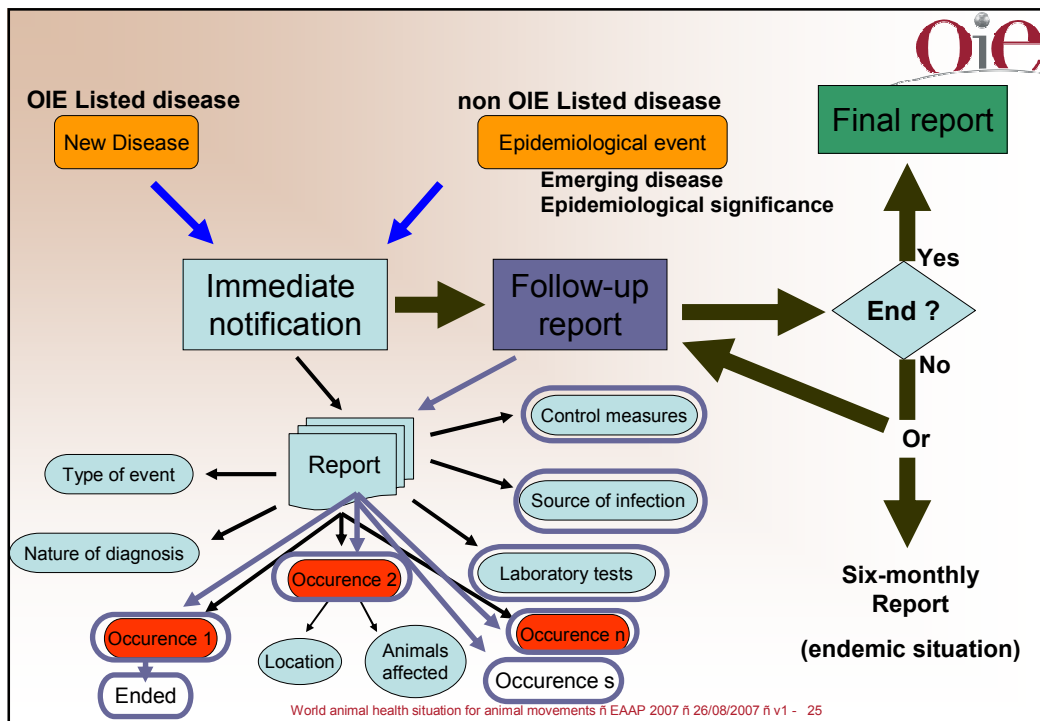
Member countries shall send to the OIE Central Bureau
within 24 hours, info on any of the following events:



- first occurrence of a listed disease and/or infection in a country or zone/compartment
- re-occurrence of a listed disease and/or infection in a country or zone/compartment, following a report declaring the outbreak ended
- first occurrence of a new strain of a pathogen in a country or zone/compartment
- a sudden and unexpected increase in the distribution, incidence, morbidity or mortality of a disease prevalent within a country or zone/compartment
- an emerging disease with significant morbidity or mortality, or zoonotic potential
- evidence of change in the epidemiology of a listed disease (including host range, pathogenicity, strain) in particular if there is a zoonotic impact

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FAO-WHO-OIE Annual report



- **New form in January 2006**
- **non OIE listed diseases for OIE member Countries**
- **OIE and non OIE listed diseases for other Countries**
 - ✓ Qualitative information (disease occurrence),
 - ✓ To notify diseases present in the country: template for the whole Country for the six months period
- **Livestock population** (by first administrative division)
- **Human cases and deaths for OIE listed zoonotic diseases**
- **Veterinarians and animal health technicians**
- **National reference laboratories**
- **Production of vaccines**

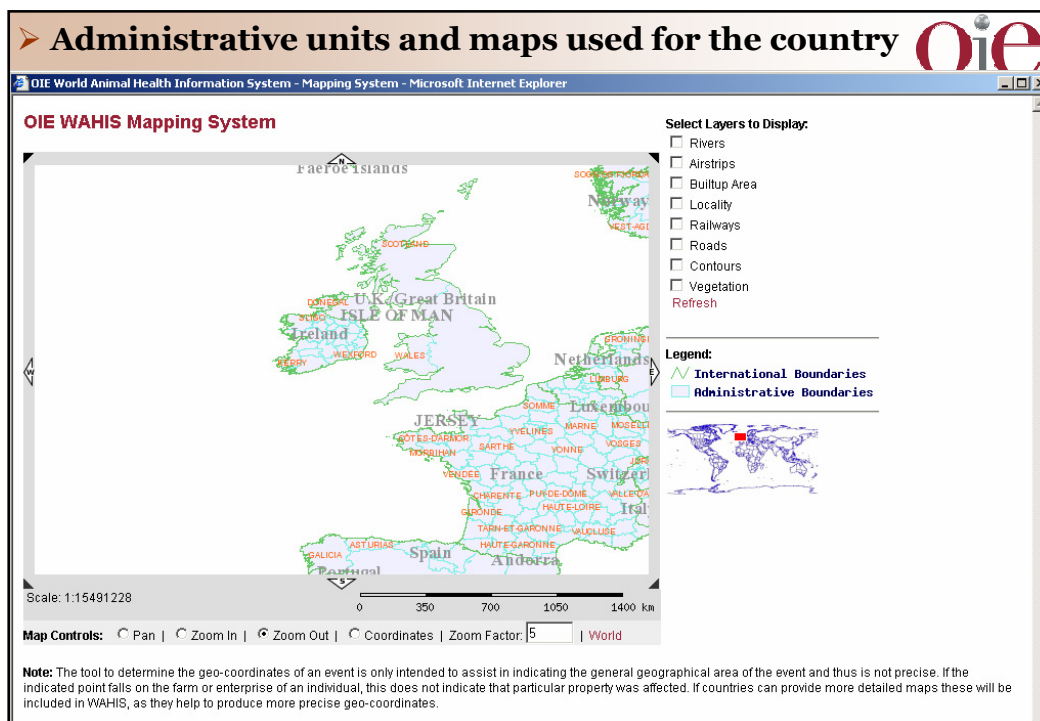
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New World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS)



- The new World Animal Health Information System allows to register all the different kinds of report
- The system uses maps and geographic coordinates for the outbreaks
- An access (login, password) will be available to each Delegate
- During the first access, the Delegate will check
 - * the choice of the administrative unit as the first administrative unit
 - * the list of the first administrative units
 - * the map used for the country with the first administrative unit

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New World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS)

- For each kind of report, the new World Animal Health Information System allows the Delegate or the nominee to save a draft, to print the report, to save the report on their computer and to transmit the report to the OIE
- The Delegate or the nominee can edit existing reports
- For the six-monthly report, the system will aggregate existing data for the referred period for the diseases which have been notified
- The six-monthly and annual reports can be made in several steps

Adresse <http://www.oie.int/wahid-prod/public.php?page=disease>

WAHID Interface

Animal Health Information
Information zoosanitaire
Información Zoonositaria

Language: English

OIE Home Page

Country information

Disease information

Immediate notifications and Follow-ups

Weekly Disease Information

Report archive

Disease outbreak maps

Disease distribution maps

Detailed country disease incidence

Lists of countries by sanitary situation

Disease timelines

General Disease Information

Disease control measures

Countries sanitary situation comparison

WAHID home page

Choose Disease: Foot and mouth disease

Disease information

This section provides information about specific diseases. Use the select box above to select the disease of interest, then click on any of the menu options on the left to view different types of information about that disease.

OIE keeps an archive of all immediate notifications and weekly reports in PDF format available for download. This section gives you access to: immediate notifications; weekly reports; and OIE special reports containing information not normally contained within the other types of reports.

Notice: Reports received in 2005 and early 2006 in paper forms before the launching of WAHS are being processed in the new World Animal Health Database and are for the time being not shown in WAHID when you run an inquiry. Complete reports for 2005 and early 2006 are accessible from the following link: http://www.oie.int/eng/info/hebdola_isum.htm

Immediate notifications and Follow-ups

Report This report provides a list of all reported disease events, and allows you to progressively find more detail about a particular event - lists of all outbreaks associated with the event, and detailed information about a particular outbreak. It also provides a link to the full immediate notification or follow-up reports for that event.

Weekly Disease Information


The weekly reports provide a summary of all immediate notifications and follow-up reports for any unusual disease events submitted by reporting Member Countries, by week. This is a good place to check what has been happening around the world.

Report archive

OIE keeps an archive of all immediate notifications and weekly reports in PDF format available for download. This section gives you access to: immediate notifications; weekly reports; and OIE special reports containing information not normally contained within the other types of reports.

Disease outbreak maps

These maps indicate the location of disease outbreaks reported in immediate notifications or follow-up reports. As with the previous maps, you can zoom in to examine an area of outbreaks in more detail. You can also all the available details about a given outbreak by clicking on the map.



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Adresse http://www.oie.int/wahid-prod/public.php?page=disease_status_map&disease_id=15

WAHID Interface

Animal Health Information
Information zoosanitaire
Información Zoonositaria

Language: English

OIE Home Page

Country information

Disease information

Immediate notifications and Follow-ups

Weekly Disease Information

Report archive

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WAHID home page

Choose Disease: Highly path. avian influenza

☐ By six-month period ☒ By Month Year: 2007 Month: Aug OK

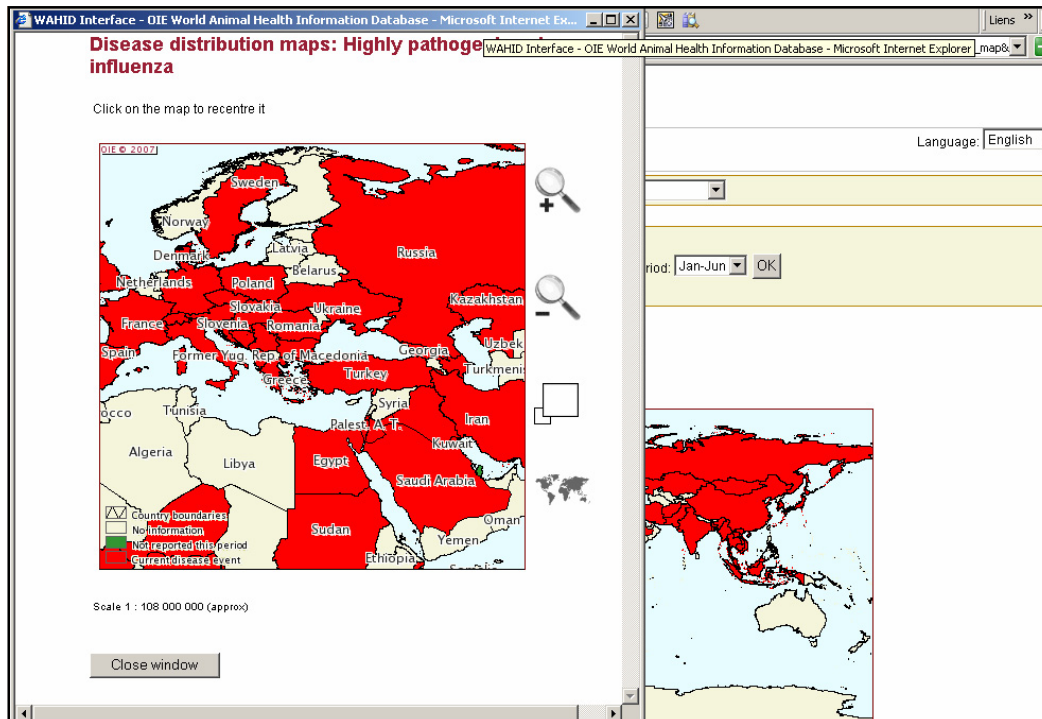
Disease distribution maps

OIE © 2007



Country boundaries
No information
Not reported this period
Current disease event





WAHID Interface

OIE Home Page

Country information

Disease information

Immediate notifications and Follow-ups

Weekly Disease Information

Report archive

Disease outbreak maps

Disease distribution maps

Detailed country disease incidence

Lists of countries by sanitary situation

Disease timelines

General Disease Information

Disease control measures

Countries sanitary situation comparison

WAHID home page

Choose Disease: Foot and mouth disease

Period: From: 1 Aug 2007 To: 31 Dec 2007 OK

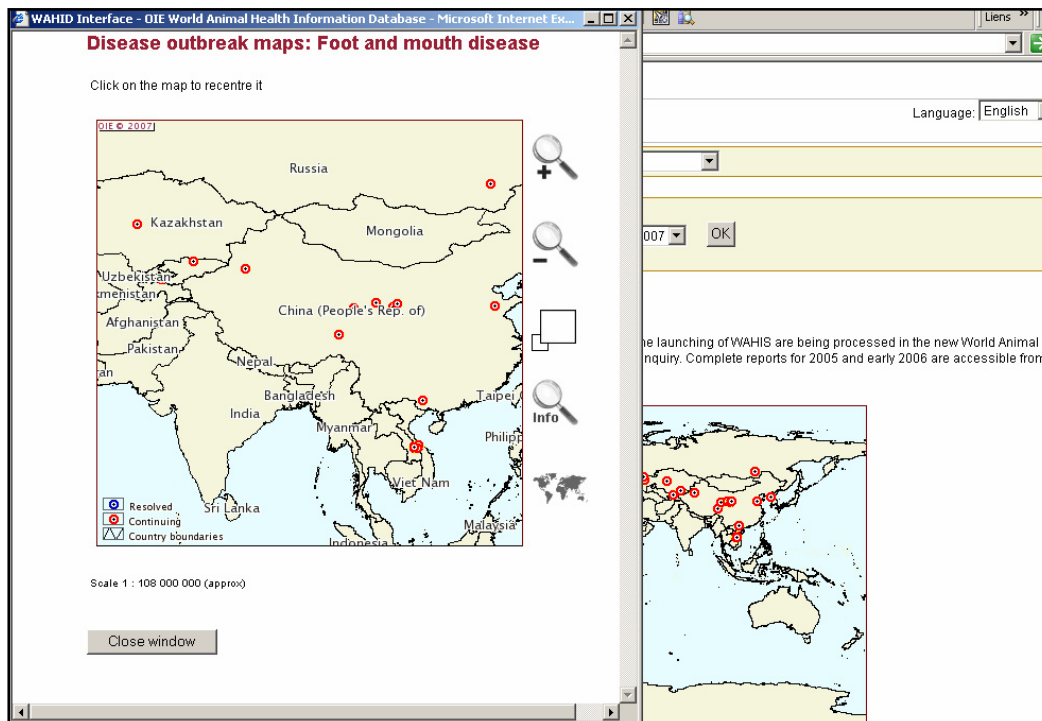
Disease outbreak maps

Notice: Reports received in 2005 and early 2006 in paper forms before the launching of WAHIS are being processed in the new World Animal Health Database and are for the time being not shown when you run an inquiry. Complete reports for 2005 and early 2006 are accessible from the following link: http://www.oie.int/eng/info/hebdofa_isum.htm

Resolved

Continuing

Country boundaries



WAHID Interface - Animal Health Information - Information zoosanitaire - Información Zoonositaria

Language: English

OIE Home Page

Country information

Choose by: Single region Region: Europe

Reporting for countries: Albania; Andorra; Armenia; Austria; Azerbaijan; Belarus; Belgium; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bulgaria; Croatia; Cyprus; Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; Faeroe Islands; Finland; Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia; France; Georgia; Germany; Gibraltar; Greece; Greenland; Hungary; Iceland; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Liechtenstein; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; Moldova; Monaco; Netherlands; Norway; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Russia; San Marino; Serbia; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Svalbard & Jan Mayen Islands; Sweden; Switzerland; Turkey; Ukraine; United Kingdom; Vatican City

Country information

This section provides access to all publicly available data for each country. Use the select box above to select the country of interest. Click on any of the menu options to the left to view specific data about the selected country. A short description of each of these sections is given below.

Notice: Reports received in 2005 and early 2006 in paper forms before the launching of WAHIS are being processed in the new World Animal Health Database and are not necessarily shown for the time being WAHID when you run an inquiry. Complete reports for 2005 and early 2006 are accessible from the following link: http://www.oie.int/eng/info/hebdo/a_isum.htm

Reported disease events

This page lists recent reports of any exceptional disease events that might be occurring in the selected country, region or group of selected countries.

Animal health situation

A full report on the animal health situation of the selected country or countries. This lists every OIE-listed disease and indicates whether it has been reported as present or absent from the country in the specified time period, based on six-monthly reports.

Veterinarians and paraveterinarians

This report lists the numbers of veterinary and animal health personnel for the specified country, with the option to break down the figures by the type of personnel. It also provides a global ranking in terms of land area and animal population.

Animal population

Animal population figures are regularly updated in the annual reports. This section lists those figures as well as providing density

Adresse http://www.oie.int/wahid-prod/public.php?page=country_reports

WAHID Interface

Animal Health Information
Information zoosanitaire
Información Zoonositaria

Language: English

OIE Home Page

Country information

Choose by: Single region Region: Europe

Reporting for countries: Albania; Andorra; Armenia; Austria; Azerbaijan; Belarus; Belgium; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bulgaria; Croatia; Cyprus; Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; Faeroe Islands; Finland; Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia; France; Georgia; Germany; Gibraltar; Greece; Greenland; Hungary; Iceland; Ireland; Italy; Liechtenstein; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; Moldova; Monaco; Netherlands; Norway; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Russia; San Marino; Serbia; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Svalbard & Jan Mayen Islands; Sweden; Switzerland; Turkey; Ukraine; United Kingdom; Vatican City

Exceptional epidemiological events

Year: 2007

These countries have submitted the following immediate notifications to OIE in response to epidemiologically significant events. Click on an event to find more information

Summary	Report	Country	Date of Notification	Disease	Reason for Notification	Disease manifestation	Outbreaks	Date resolved
		Belgium	17/07/2007	Bluetongue	Reoccurrence	Clinical	210	Continuing
		Belgium	13/08/2007	Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia	Reoccurrence	Clinical	3	Continuing
		Bulgaria	18/01/2007	Classical swine fever	Reoccurrence	Clinical	2	Continuing
		Bulgaria	27/02/2007	Classical swine fever	Reoccurrence	Clinical	1	Continuing
		Czech Republic	22/06/2007	Highly path. avian influenza	Reoccurrence	Clinical	5	✓ 16/08/2007
		Czech Republic	29/06/2007	Highly path. avian influenza	Reoccurrence	Sub-clinical infection	1	✓ 16/08/2007
		Czech Republic	30/01/2007	Newcastle disease	Reoccurrence	Clinical	1	✓ 16/08/2007
		Estonia	01/08/2007	Newcastle disease	Reoccurrence	Sub-clinical infection	1	Continuing
		France	30/07/2007	Bluetongue	Reoccurrence	Sub-clinical infection	30	Continuing

Adresse http://www.oie.int/wahid-prod/public.php?page=event_summary&reportid=5744

WAHID Interface

Animal Health Information
Information zoosanitaire
Información Zoonositaria

Language: English

OIE Home Page

Country information

Event summary: Bluetongue, Belgium

Start of event: 07/07/2007

Confirmation: 17/07/2007

Report date: 17/07/2007

Submission date: 17/07/2007

Reason: Reoccurrence

Report pertains to: Entire country

Number of outbreaks: 307

Date resolved: Continuing

Epidemiological comments:

Belgium has submitted the following immediate notification and follow-up report (s) to OIE.

View	Report Date	Date submitted to OIE	Report Type
	17/07/2007	17/07/2007	Immediate Notification
	30/07/2007	31/07/2007	Follow-up Report 1
	13/08/2007	14/08/2007	Follow-up Report 2
	20/08/2007	21/08/2007	Follow-up Report 3

Click on map to zoom in.

Back

WAHID Interface
Animal Health Information
Information zoosanitaire
Información Zoonosanitaria

Language: English

Country information
Information about a specified country, including exceptional disease event reports, animal health status, veterinary services, population, vaccination, etc.

Disease information
Information about a particular disease, including global disease distribution maps, outbreaks maps, lists of countries indicating their sanitary statuses, etc.

Disease control measures
Lists and maps of the prophylactic and control measures used by countries and by disease.

Countries sanitary situation comparison
Compare the animal health situation of two countries for trade purposes. This identifies which diseases may pose a hazard for countries importing animals or animal products from another country.

World Animal Health Information Database (WAHID) Interface

The WAHID Interface provides access to all data held within OIE's new World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS). It replaces and significantly extends the former web interface named Handistatus II System.

A comprehensive range of information is available from:

- Immediate notifications and follow-up reports submitted by Member Countries in response to exceptional disease events occurring in these countries as well as follow-up reports about these events,
- Six-monthly reports describing the OIE-listed disease situations in each country
- Annual reports providing further background information on animal health, on laboratory and vaccine production facilities, etc.

To start, select one of the headings on the left. You can then explore available information

- by country (or group of countries),
- by disease,
- focusing on control measures, or
- comparing the animal health situation between two countries.

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WAHID Interface
Animal Health Information
Information zoosanitaire
Información Zoonosanitaria

Language: English

Country information
Disease information
Disease control measures
Disease control measures
Control measures maps
Countries sanitary situation comparison
WAHID home page

Choose by: Single region Region: Europe

Reporting for countries: Albania; Andorra; Armenia; Austria; Azerbaijan; Belarus; Belgium; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bulgaria; Croatia; Cyprus; Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; Faeroe Islands; Finland; Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; France; Georgia; Germany; Gibraltar; Greece; Greenland; Hungary; Iceland; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Liechtenstein; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; Moldova; Monaco; Netherlands; Norway; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Russia; San Marino; Serbia; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Svalbard & Jan Mayen Islands; Sweden; Switzerland; Turkey; Ukraine; United Kingdom; Vatican City

Highly path. avian influenza Year: 2006 Report: Jul-Dec OK

Disease control measures

Place the mouse over control measure code in the table below to see the meaning of each code

Country	Species	*	Qf	M	Te	GSu	TSu	Qi	S	Sp	Z	Vp	V	T	Cr	Cn
Albania	Birds	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	
	Wild species	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	
Andorra		✗ There is no report for Andorra														
Armenia	Birds	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓									
	Wild species															
Austria	Birds	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓				
	Wild species	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓				
Azerbaijan	Birds	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	
	Wild species	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	
Belarus	Birds	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓								
	Wild species	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓				✓				

WAHID Interface
Animal Health Information
Information zoonitaire
Información Zoonitaria

OIE Home Page Language: English

Country information
Disease information
Disease control measures
Countries sanitary situation comparison
Identify potential trade hazards
Data between 1996 and 2004
WAHID home page

Exported from: France
Imported to: Romania Submit

Countries sanitary situation comparison

Reports compared

This comparison has been made based on the most recent six-monthly reports available:
France: Jul-Dec, 2006
Romania: Jul-Dec, 2006

Probable hazards

The following diseases occur in the exporting country but are absent from the importing country. They should therefore probably be considered as hazards in trade.

Disease:	France	Romania
Avian chlamydiosis	Clinical disease	Disease not currently present
Avian infect. laryngotracheitis	Clinical disease	Disease last reported 1999
Avian infectious bronchitis	Clinical disease	Disease not currently present
Bluetongue	Disease restricted to certain zone(s) / region(s) of the country	Disease never occurred
Bovine babesiosis	Clinical disease	Disease last reported 2004
Bovine spongiform encephalopathy	Demonstrated infection (no clinical disease)	Disease never occurred
Contagious agalactia	Disease restricted to certain zone(s) / region(s) of the country	Disease last reported 2004
Duck virus hepatitis	Clinical disease	Disease never occurred
Echinococcosis/hydatidosis	Clinical disease	Disease last reported 2004
Encephalomyelitis (leptospirosis)	Clinical disease	Disease not currently present



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