Activities of OIE on Zoonoses and Food-borne Diseases in the Asia-Pacific Region

APHCA-OIE Regional Workshop on Zoonoses, Food-borne Diseases and Antimicrobial Resistance
Thimphu, Bhutan, 24–25 September 2013

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Contents

1. Regional GF-TADs initiative and Zoonoses

2. Regional WHO/FAO/OIE tripartite initiative on One Health

3. OIE National Focal Points for
   • Veterinary Products
   • Animal Production Food Safety

4. Rabies vaccine bank & new project

5. OIE Reference Centres

Summary of country reports from 2012 Seminar
Aims and Mechanism of GF-TADs

- A joint FAO/OIE initiative, which combine the strengths of both organisations to achieve the prevention and control of animal diseases.
- GF-TAD intend to be a facilitating mechanism to provide capacity building and establishing programme for control of diseases.

GF-TADs

- RSO
- ASEAN, SAARC, SPC
- RSU
- Epidemiological network
- Laboratory network
- 7 Regional Steering Committee meetings since 2005
- Sub-regional meetings held in 2009 and 2013

4 priority diseases
(HPAI FMD PPR CSF)
Regional 5-year Action Plan

FMD activities
HPAI activities
CSF activities
PPR activities
Rabies activities

VS reinforcement activities

Advocacy improvement activities

GF TAD’s Regional SC meeting
(participation in) GF TAD’s Global SC meetings
Support to the Secretariat
Support to RSUs

Core institutional activities (= ‘metabolisme de base’)

Mapping exercise
A stronger collaboration between WHO, FAO and OIE

The FAO-OIE-WHO Collaboration
Sharing responsibilities and coordinating global activities to address health risks at the animal-human-ecosystems interfaces

A Tripartite Concept Note
April 2010
One Health meetings held by OIE, FAO & WHO

- FAO/OIE/WHO High Level Technical Meeting on Health Risks at the Human-Animal-Ecosystem Interfaces (Mexico City, Mexico) → IDENTIFICATION OF KEY ELEMENTS
- OIE Global Conference on Wildlife Animal Health and Biodiversity (Paris, France)
- OIE Global Conference on Rabies Control (Incheon–Seoul)

2010

2011

2012

- One World One Health: from ideas to action (Winnipeg, Canada)
- 2nd Joint Scientific Consultation: Influenza and other Emerging Zoonotic Diseases (Verona, Italy)
- Operationalizing ‘One Health’: Assessing progress and defining implementation (May, Georgia, USA)
- International Ministerial Conference on Animal and Pandemic Influenza (Hanoi, Vietnam) → TRIPARTITE CONCEPT NOTE
- 1st Regional Meeting on Zoonotic Diseases (Sapporo, Japan)

3rd Regional Meeting on Multi-Sectoral Collaboration on Zoonoses Prevention and Control (Bali, Indonesia)

- 2nd Regional Meeting on Zoonotic Diseases (Chiang Mai, Thailand)
The 3rd Regional Workshop on Multi-Sectoral Collaboration on Zoonoses Prevention and Control (Bali, Indonesia, 26-28 November 2012)

- 19 regional Member countries participated (many sent representatives both from animal health and human health, also from environmental sector)

- In addition to regional offices of WHO, FAO and OIE, partners such as universities and development agencies joined.

Total 110 participants!
Issues covered:
Updates on initiatives in the region (both members and partners)

Updates on zoonotic situation in the region (both from human health side and animal health side)

Why multi-sectoral approach needed?
- Disease surveillance in Wildlife
- Socio-economic aspect of zoonoses
- Communication and advocacy

Key elements of a one health strategy
- Group discussions on key elements identified in HLTM how to implement?

Emerging issues
- Step-wise approach to Rabies
- Nipah virus infection
- Antimicrobial resistance
- Hendra virus infection

Each entity prepared a poster
Recommendations from the 3rd Regional Workshop

Tripartite and other partners:
• to support regional Members in their national coordination mechanisms to address important zoonotic and other emerging diseases:
• to support regional Members to implement existing strategies…

Member countries:
• animal, human and environmental health sectors to continue to collaborate on zoonoses prevention and control ,taking into consideration key elements and priority issues agreed at global level (HLTM)
• to continue improving coordination mechanisms at the national and sub-national levels, and to document activities and progress
• to explore mechanism to determine the benefit of OH approach. Identification of country’s priority is desirable to formulate concrete actions.

Next Regional Workshop will be in Kathmandu 27-29 November
OIE National Focal Point System

- Provide information about the OIE’s work and how to help their Delegates
- Strengthen interaction between Members and the OIE
- Develop a network among Focal Points

1. sanitary information systems;
2. animal production food safety;
3. veterinary medicinal and biological products;
4. aquatic animal diseases;
5. animal welfare;
6. wildlife;
7. veterinary service communication; and
8. veterinary laboratory (pilot stage)
OIE National Focal Point System

Focal point trainings for Veterinary Products

✔ First cycle completed (Asia: June 2011)

✔ Second cycle (Asia: July 2012)

Programme allocated substantial times to the issues of antimicrobials

1. Chapter 6.7 and 6.8 of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code on Antimicrobial resistance: detailed presentation, implementation

2. Strategy of the OIE regarding Veterinary Products

3. Workshop: Monitoring of antimicrobial resistance and quantities used in animals

The next Focal Point seminar will be in December 2014.
OIE National Focal Point System

Focal point trainings for Animal Production Food Safety

- First cycle completed (Asia: Oct 2010)
- Second cycle (Asia: Oct 2012)

Programme covered a variety of important food safety issues of animal origin

1. Salmonella and campylobacter in poultry, brucellosis and tuberculosis in cattle, trichinellosis in swine, and echinococcus, case-study of escherichia coli infection
2. Food safety risks caused by contamination from radioactive substances and related consumer concerns
3. Special session inviting Codex Secretariat
1. Priority Issues

1) List of three highest priority animal production food safety diseases in the country
2) Legal framework, including that applied at the farm level
3) Role of VS in the control programme at the farm level for selected disease

2. Statistics/Records

1) Number of incidents of major food borne illness
2) Recent example of management of animal production food safety risks
25 out of 26 participating countries submitted the country report.

23 diseases are listed as priority animal production food safety diseases in the country, FMD, HPAI and rabies were excluded from the analysis.
Summary of Responses (2/8)

Priority Animal Production Food Safety Disease

Number of reported country

- Salmonella
- Brucellosis
- Tuberculosis
- Escherichia coli
- Campylobacter
- Trichinellosis
- Cysticercosis
- Anthrax
- Echinococcosis
- Leptospirosis
- Staphylococcus
- Listeria monocytogenes
- Toxoplasmosis
- Cholera
- Shigellosis
- E-Hepatitis
- Fascioliasis
- Norovirus
- Opisthorchiasis viverini (Ov)
- Bivalve molluscan shellfish
Summary of Responses (3/8)

Pathogenic Classification

- Bacteria: 55%
- Parasite: 30%
- Virus: 10%
- Aquatic: 5%
Almost but a few countries stated that they have a legal framework for controlling animal production food safety.

Role of veterinary services was reported as prominent in APFS issues.

Level of implementation (?)
Summary of Responses (5/8)

“On farm control programme”

Selected disease under control programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>No. of reported country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salmonellosis</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brucellosis</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuberculosis</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthrax</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPAI</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cysticercosis</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FMD</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leptospirosis</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary of Responses (6/8)

“Statistics of human cases”

- Only 12 members could provide some statistics about human cases either for one or more food borne diseases or for a group of food-borne diseases in aggregate.

- Is there a reporting system in HH authority?

- Is there communication between AH and HH?
10 out of 25 countries identified incidents of serious animal production food safety risks during the preceding 5 years:

- Salmonella in poultry in 3 countries
Summary of Responses (8/8)

“Experience of serious APFS risk management”

- Need for proper treatment of carcasses of sick or disease-suspect animals so as to prevent the possibility of human consumption (from Anthrax panic);
- Pork meat should be properly cooked (from fatal cases of Trichinella and increasing numbers of cases of Streptococcus suis);
- Eating raw fish should be avoided unless the level of sanitation during the production and preparation is satisfactory; and
- Maximum residue limits for meat, milk and eggs should be established scientifically and implemented with well-grounded monitoring schemes (from cases of antimicrobials and radioactive substances).

One of the overall conclusions was the importance of raising public awareness both of the risk itself and of the measures to take against the risks.
### Rabies support

### Regional Vaccine Banks for Asia Rabies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number of doses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26/9/2012</td>
<td>Lao PDR</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/12/2012</td>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20/02/2013</td>
<td>The Philippines</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14&amp;17/6/2013</td>
<td>Lao PDR</td>
<td>120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20&amp;24/7/2013</td>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>300,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19/7/2013</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/9/2013</td>
<td>Bhutan</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total number of doses delivered**: 1,390,400

**Scheduled deliveries**

- Cambodia: 50,000
- Indonesia: 200,000
- Afghanistan
- Myanmar

Possible activities:

1. Control of zoonotic diseases in the region
   - **Animal Influenza**
     - Surveillance of avian influenza in domestic and wild birds,
     - Surveillance of swine influenza
     - Maintenance of influenza virus bank at OIE RL
     - Assessment of effect of vaccination
   - **Rabies**
     - Review of control measures in regional members
     - Development of vaccination guidelines for field use
   
2. Improvement of diagnostic capability of national laboratory

Activity plan will be prepared for the inception meeting later this year.
1. **CCs in the region**
   (in the field of zoonoses, food-borne diseases and veterinary products, including antimicrobials)
   - Animal Feed Safety and Analysis:
   - Diagnosis and Control of Animal Diseases and Related Veterinary Product Assessment in Asia:
   - Food Safety:
   - Surveillance and Control of Animal Protozoan Diseases:
   - Veterinary Epidemiology and Public Health:
   - Zoonoses of Asia Pacific

2. **RLs in the region**
   - Rabies, Brucellosis, Echinococcosis, Japanese encephalitis, Leptospirosis...

All are listed at: [http://www.oie.int/our-scientific-expertise/overview/](http://www.oie.int/our-scientific-expertise/overview/)
Thank you for your attention