

V Encontro Nacional de Defesa Sanitária Animal - ENDESA 2017

# Strategies for preparedness in animal health emergencies

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Cristóbal Zepeda – USDA-APHIS Attaché, Brazil

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- Impact on international trade
- Dealing with the emergency
- Recovery of trade
- Decision making

# Challenges during an animal health emergency

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Dealing with the emergency



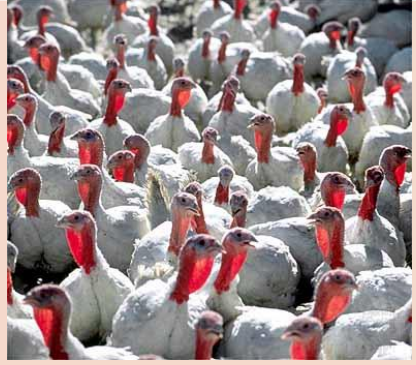

Dealing with the economic and trade consequences



Impact on international trade

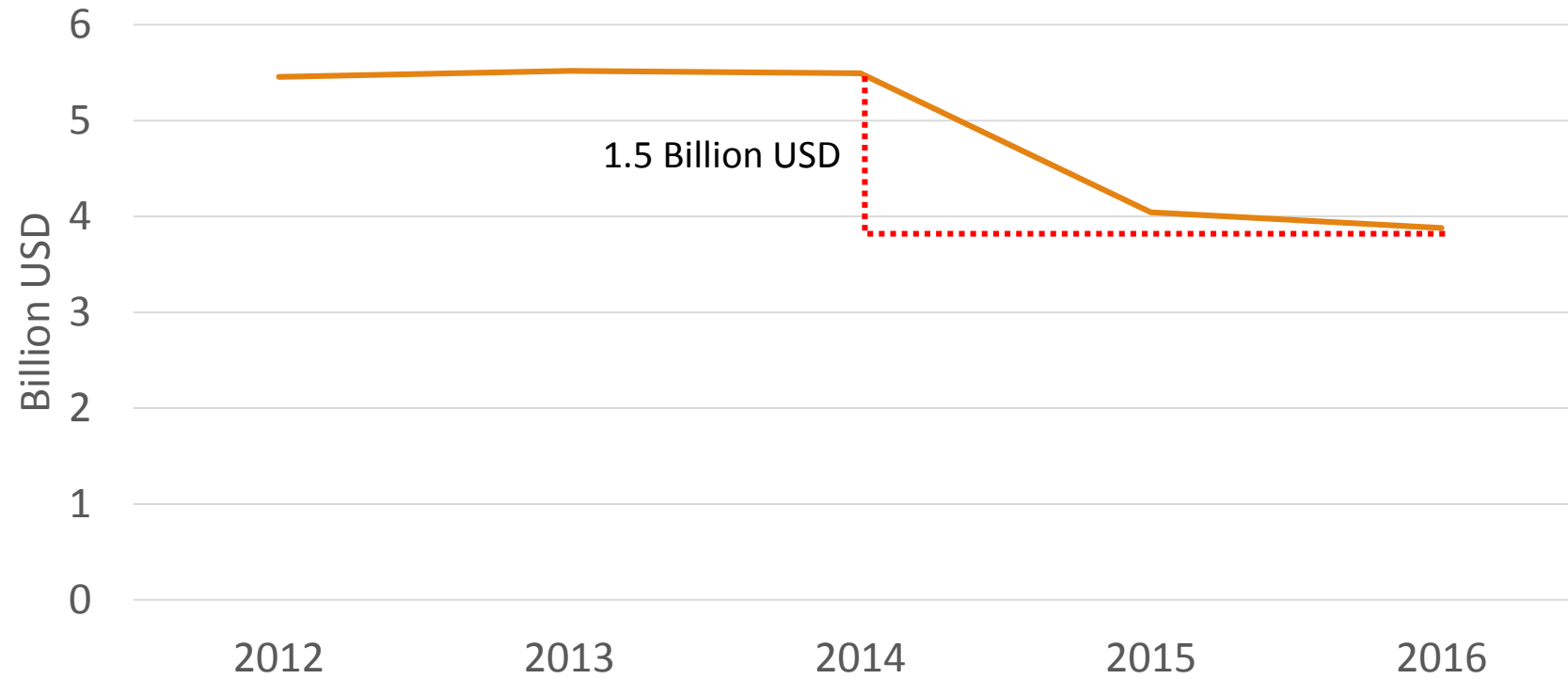
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# Avian influenza in the United States

	Outbreaks	Birds
	68%	7.5 million
	32%	42.1 million

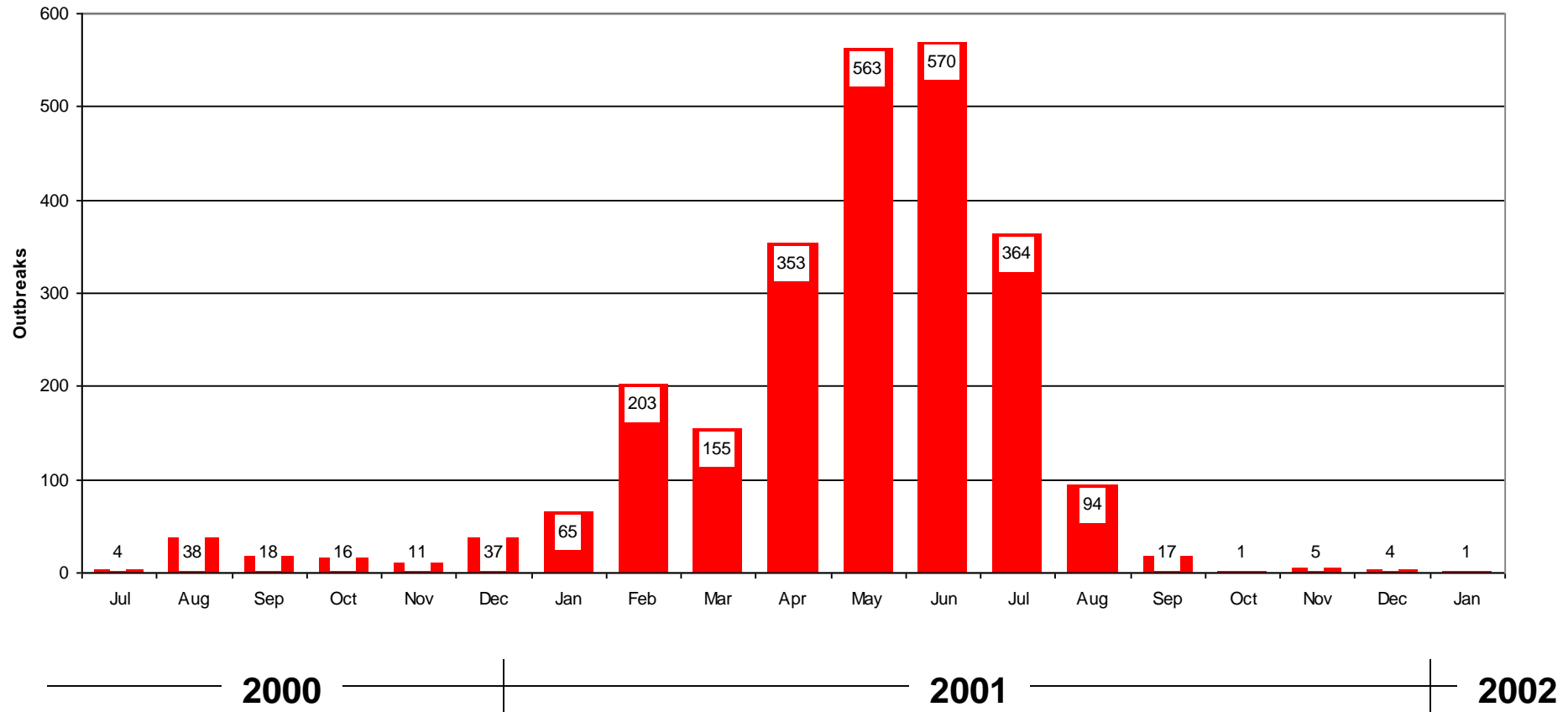
Direct cost of the outbreak ~ 1 billion dollars

## Poultry meat exports from the United States

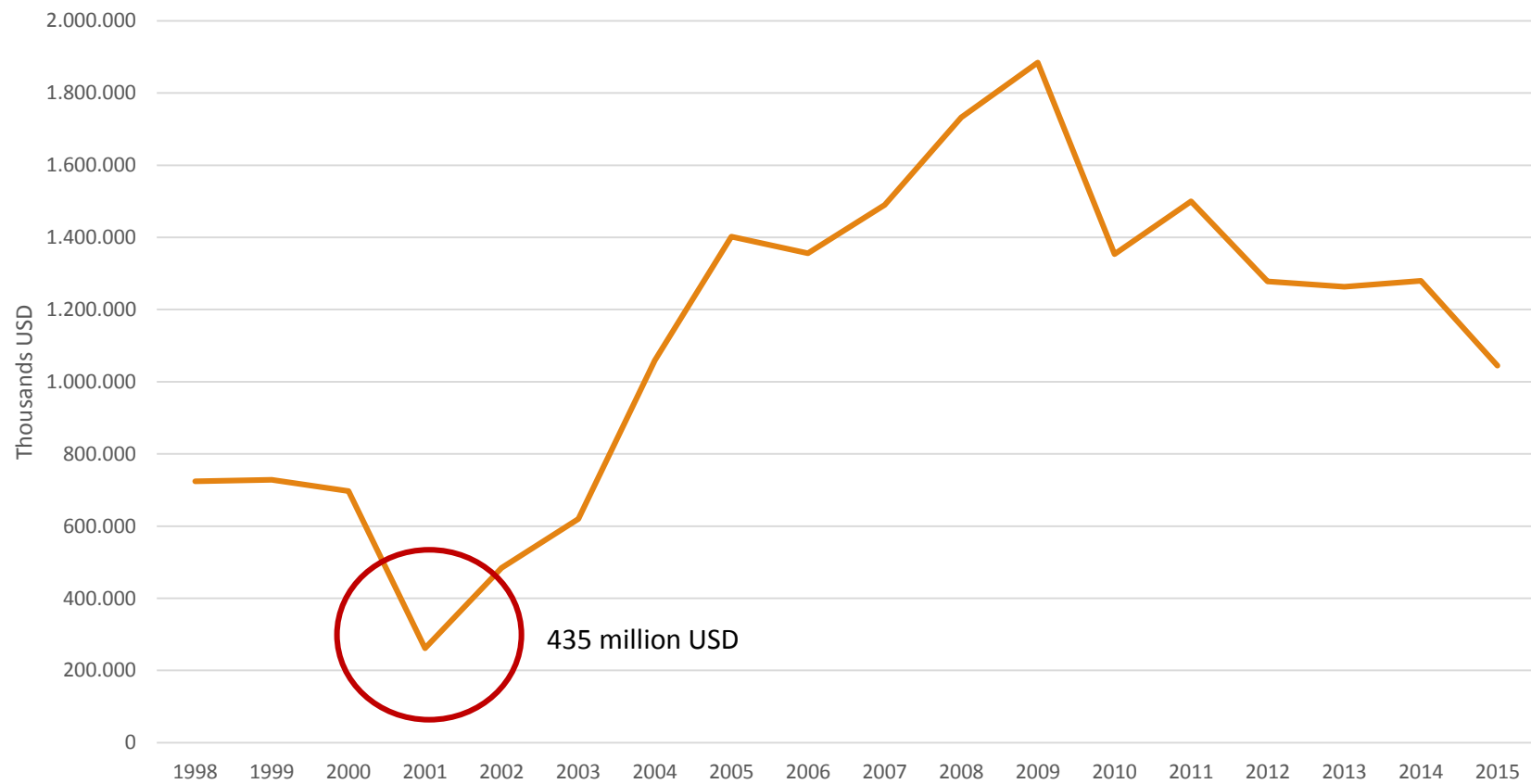


## FMD in Argentina 2000-2002

Total 2519 outbreaks



### Beef exports from Argentina

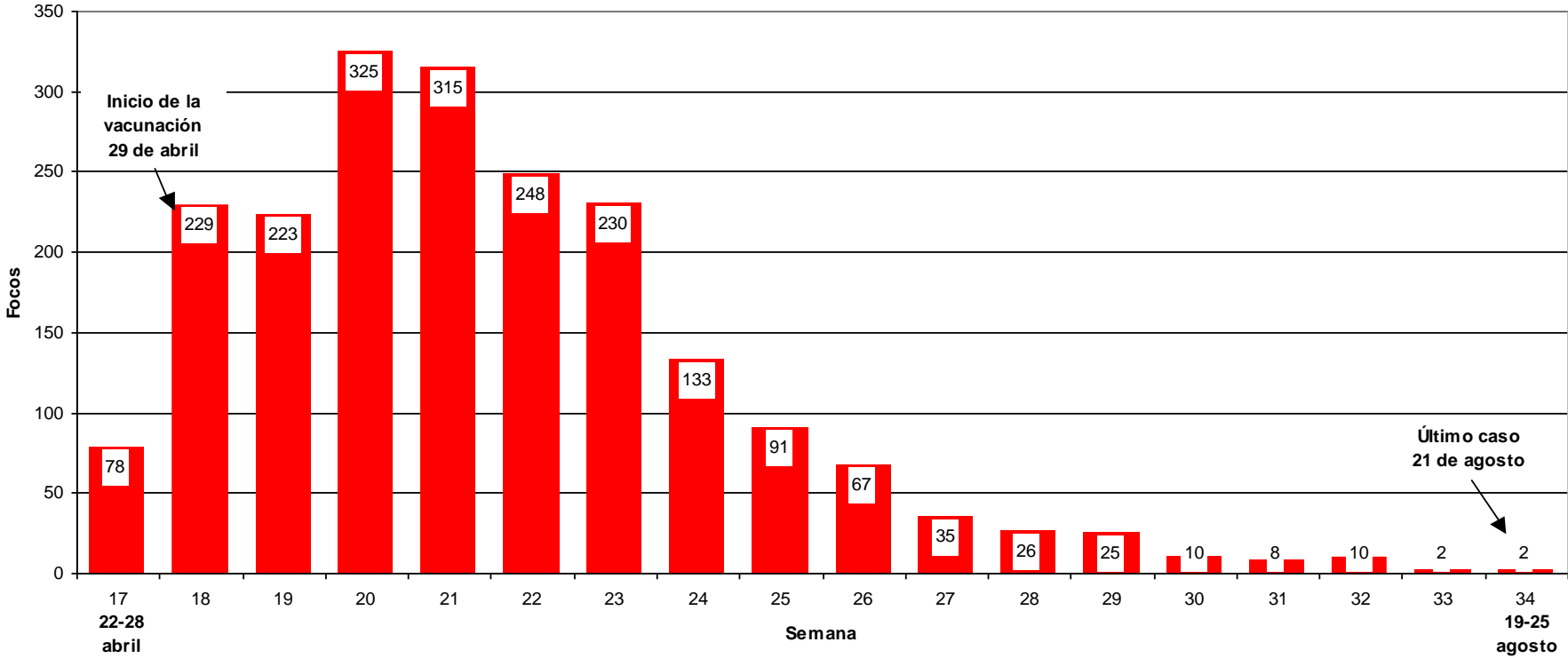


Source: United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics, United Nations Statistics Division

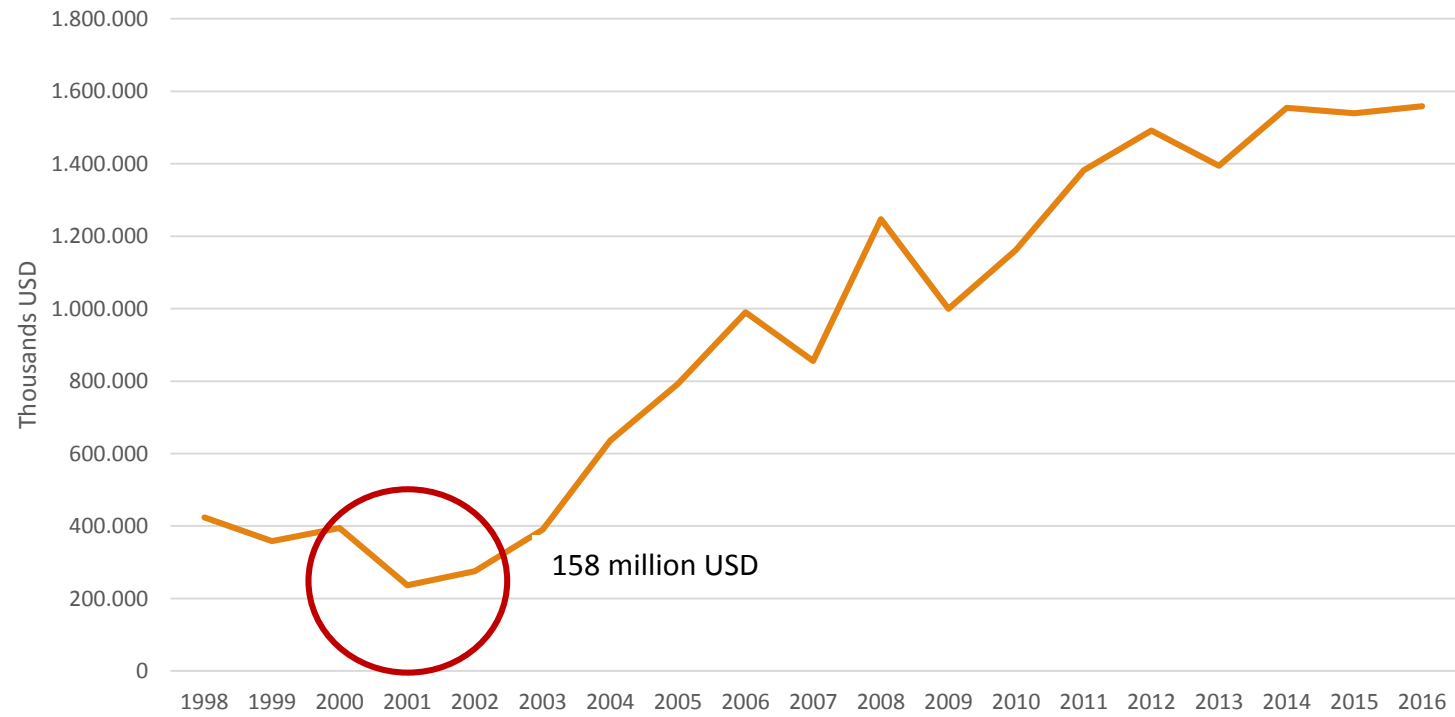


# Aftosa en Uruguay 2001

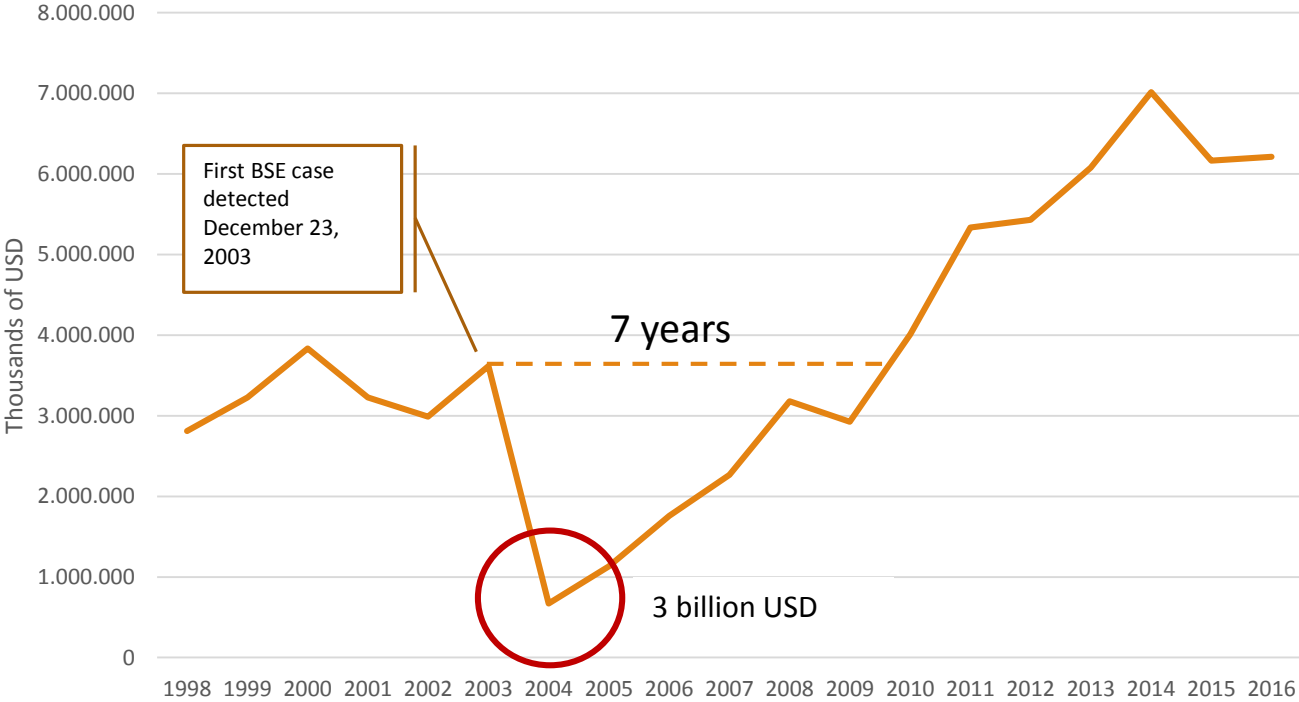
## Total 2057 focos



### Beef exports from Uruguay



### Beef exports from the United States





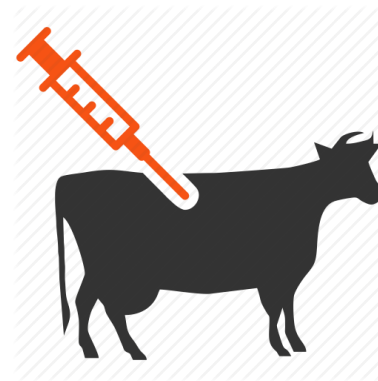
# Dealing with the emergency

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# Alternatives for disease control during an animal health emergency

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- Stamping out without vaccination
- Emergency vaccination
  - Suppressive vaccination
  - Protective vaccination
- Mass vaccination
- Do nothing



Do  
Nothing

# Stamping out without vaccination

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- Historically used
- Massive slaughter of animals is less socially acceptable and expensive
- Logistics of carcass disposal are complex and environmentally challenging



# Emergency vaccination

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- A vaccination program applied in immediate response to an outbreak or increased risk of introduction or emergence of a disease

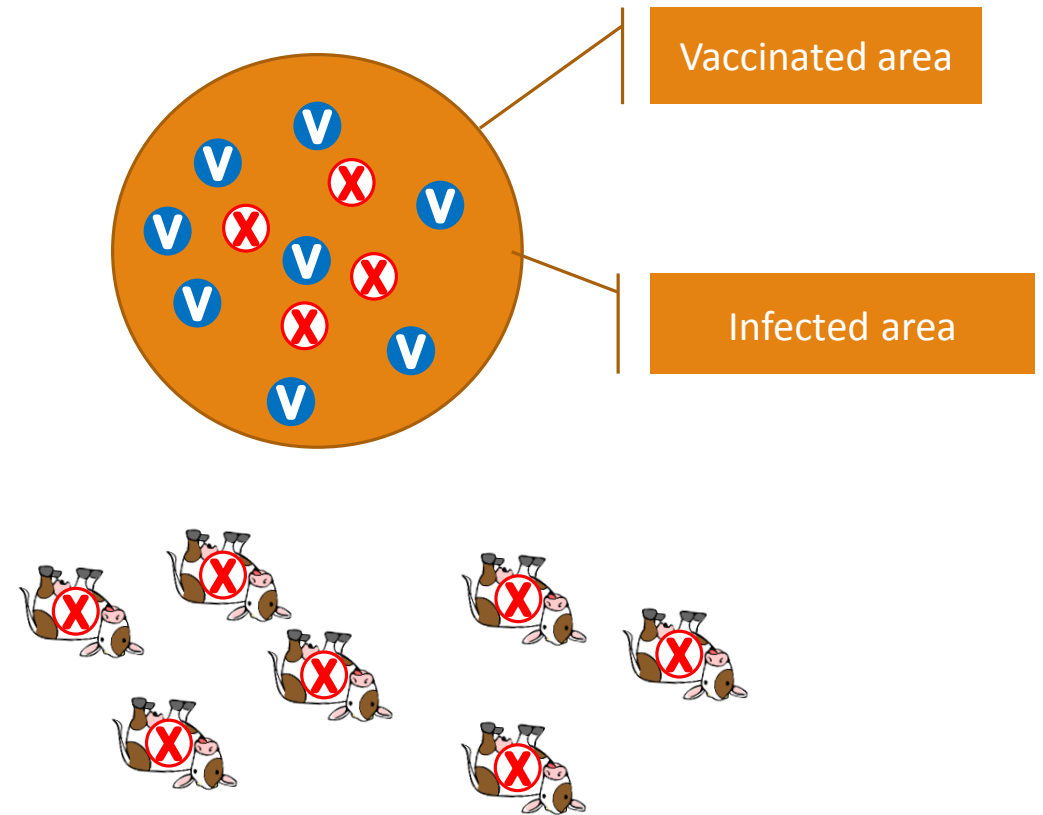
## Terminology:

- Protective vaccination
- Suppressive vaccination
- Vaccinate to live
- Vaccinate to die



# Suppressive vaccination

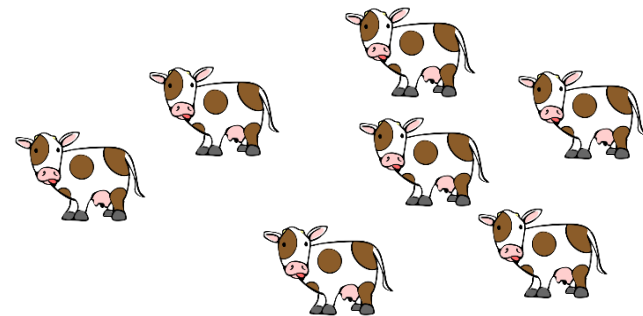
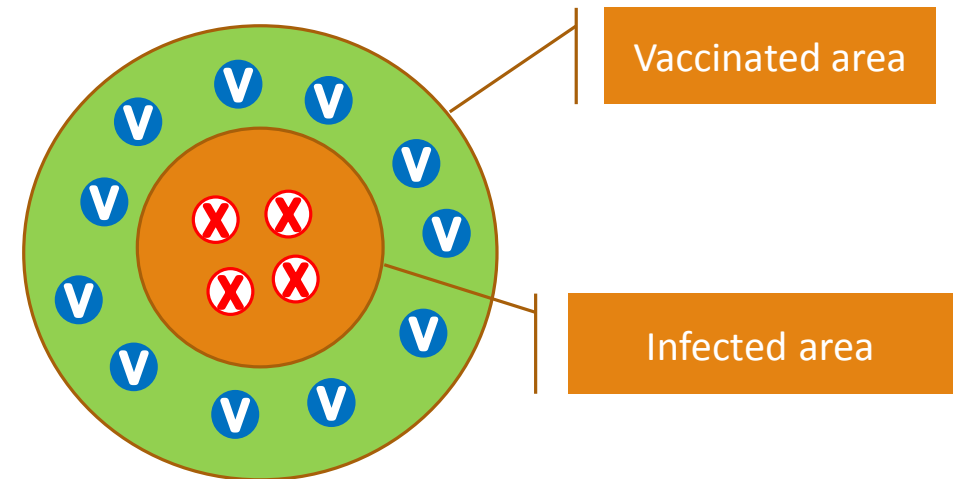
- Emergency vaccination carried out within an infected area with the objective to reduce shedding
- Carried out in conjunction with a stamping-out policy
- ***Vaccinate to die***





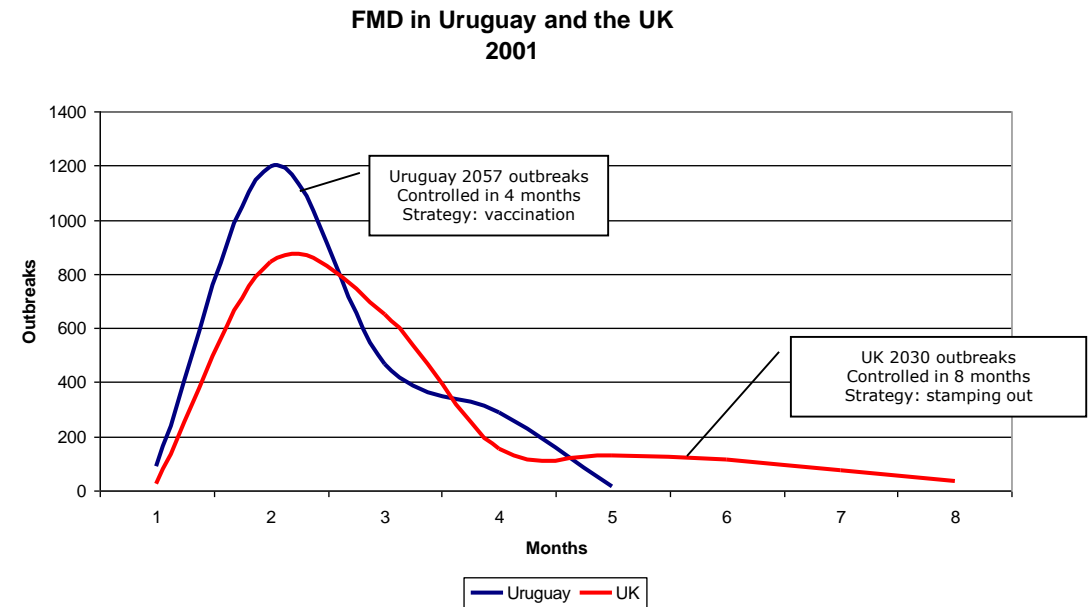
# Protective vaccination

- Emergency vaccination carried out on holdings in a designated area in order to protect animals of susceptible species
- Stamping-out of affected premises
- Vaccinated animals are intended to be kept alive following vaccination
- Can be applied as ring vaccination
- ***Vaccinate to live***



# Mass vaccination

- Mass immunization of the susceptible population
- No stamping-out
- Animals are intended to be kept alive following vaccination
- ***Vaccinate to live***



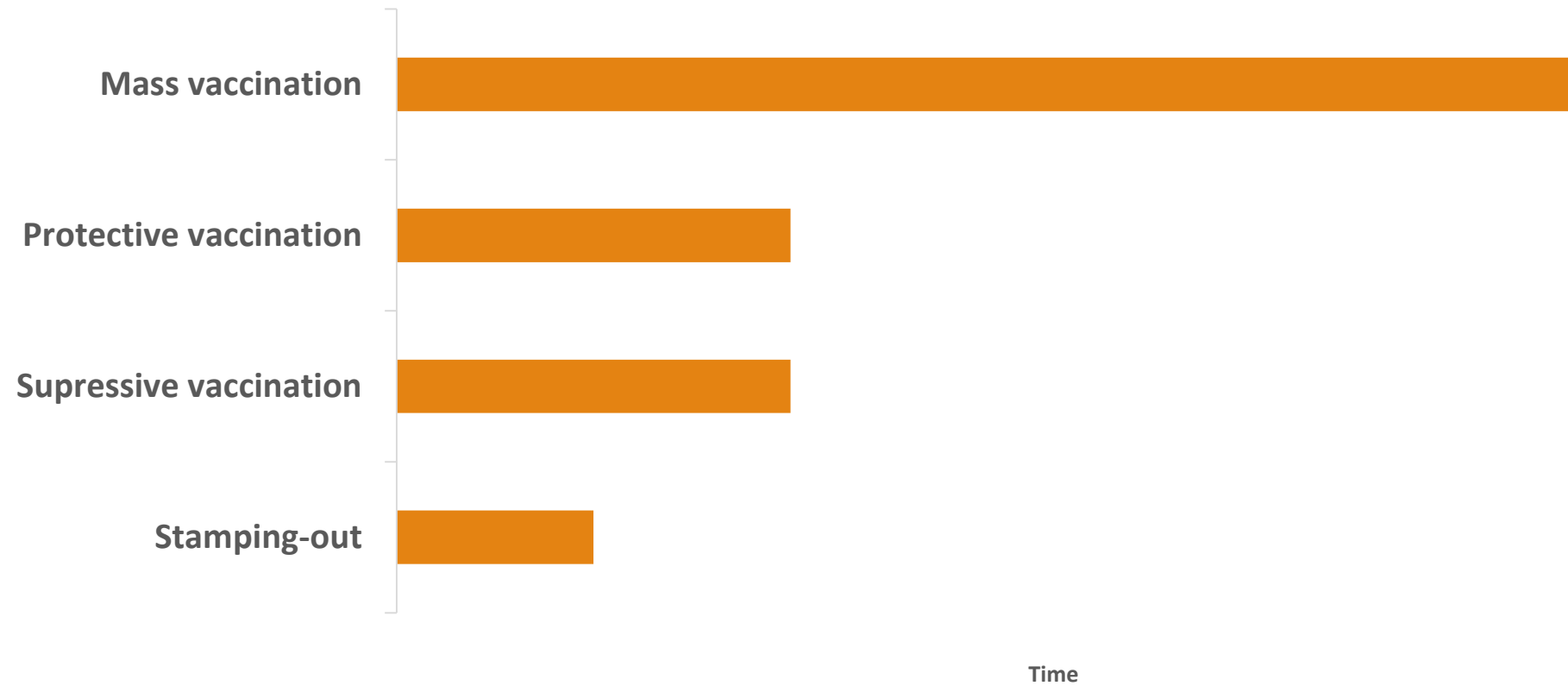


# Recovery of trade

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# Time for recovery of status

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# Disease freedom

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Is disease freedom the only answer?

- Traditionally has been the goal
- May not be achievable in a reasonable time frame
- For some diseases may not be achievable at all

Are there other options?

# Alternatives

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Country freedom

**All depend on**

Regionalization

Effective veterinary services

- Veterinary accreditation
- Para-vets, CAHWs

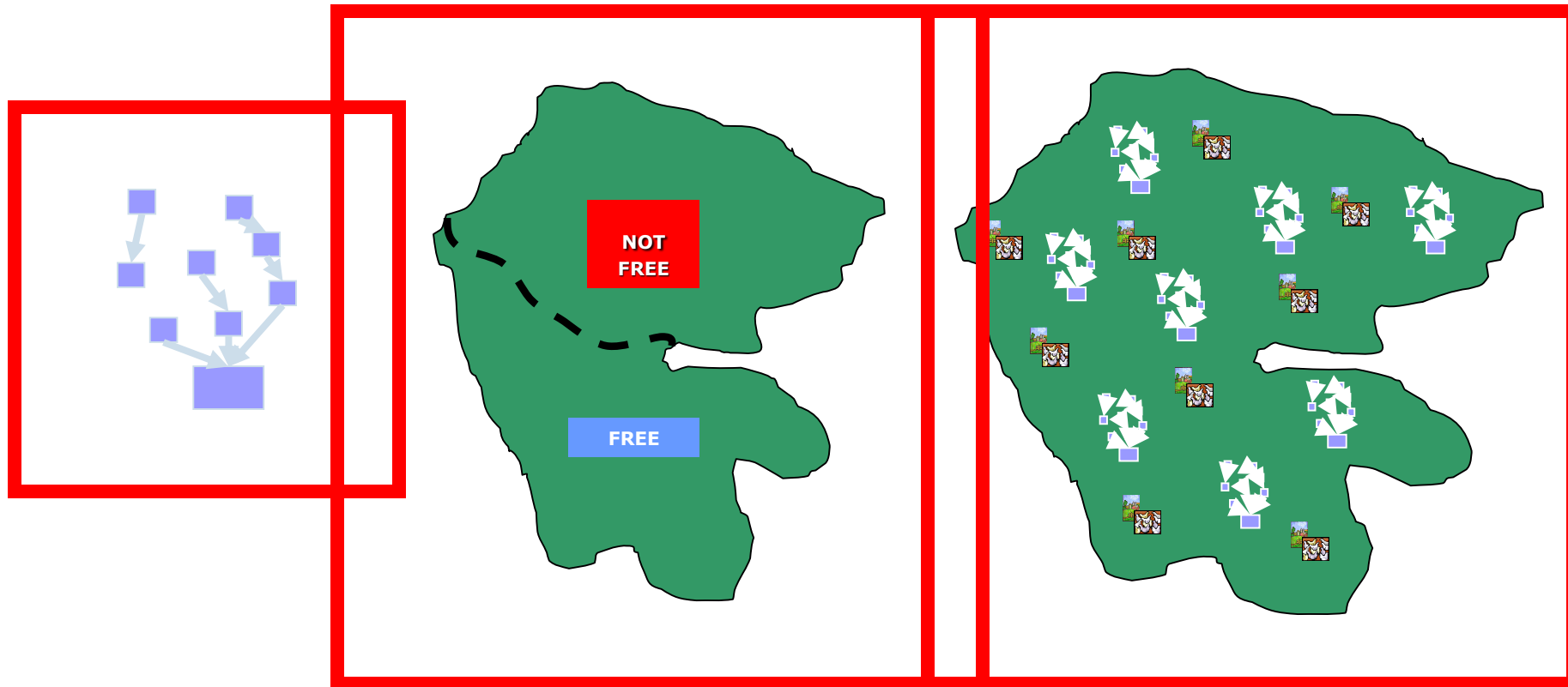
Compartmentalization

Producer participation

Commodity-based trade

# A shift in approach

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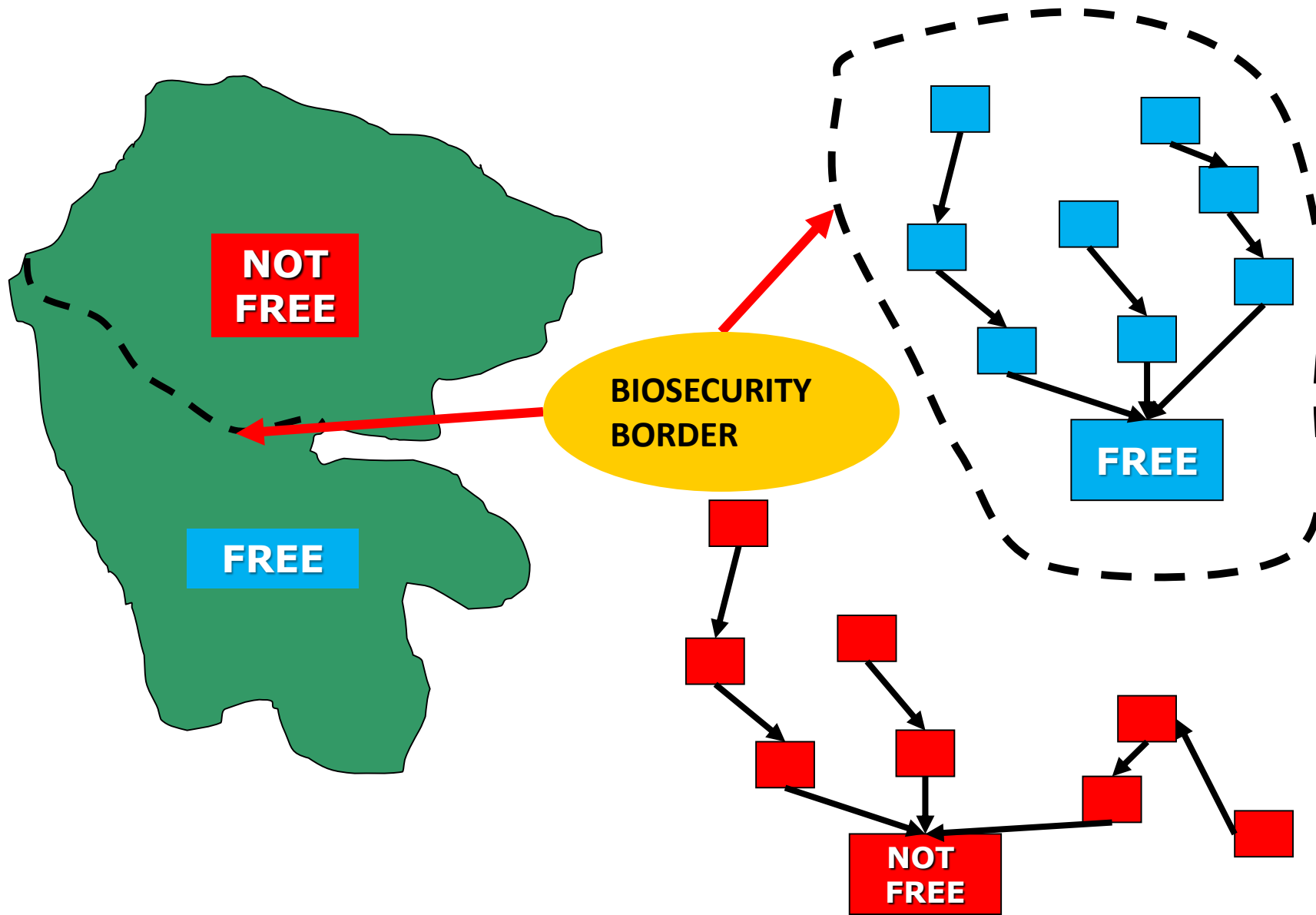
# Zones and compartments

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Recognition of animal populations of different health status

- Zoning
  - Geographical basis
- Compartmentalization
  - Management and biosecurity





# Commodity-based trade

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The OIE Code explicitly mentions for each listed disease:

- Commodities for which no measures are required
  - e.g. milk and BSE
- Commodities for which specific requirements have been established
  - e.g. beef and Foot-and-Mouth disease

# Commodity-based trade

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- Different approaches depending on the presence or absence of the agent in the commodity
- CBT allows to trade from countries or zones where disease is still present
- CBT is **NOT** a substitute for efficient official veterinary services
  - Certification processes still required

# Layered mitigations

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- Country or zone level
  - FMD control program
  - Surveillance
    - Herd-level
      - Vaccination
        - Animal level
          - Ante and post-mortem inspection
            - Commodity level
              - Maturation
              - Deboning

# Proactive risk assessments

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USDA-APHIS Center for Epidemiology and Animal Health conducted risk assessments for several products to ensure business continuity

- Secure egg supply
- Secure broiler supply
- Secure milk supply
- Secure pork supply
- Secure turkey supply



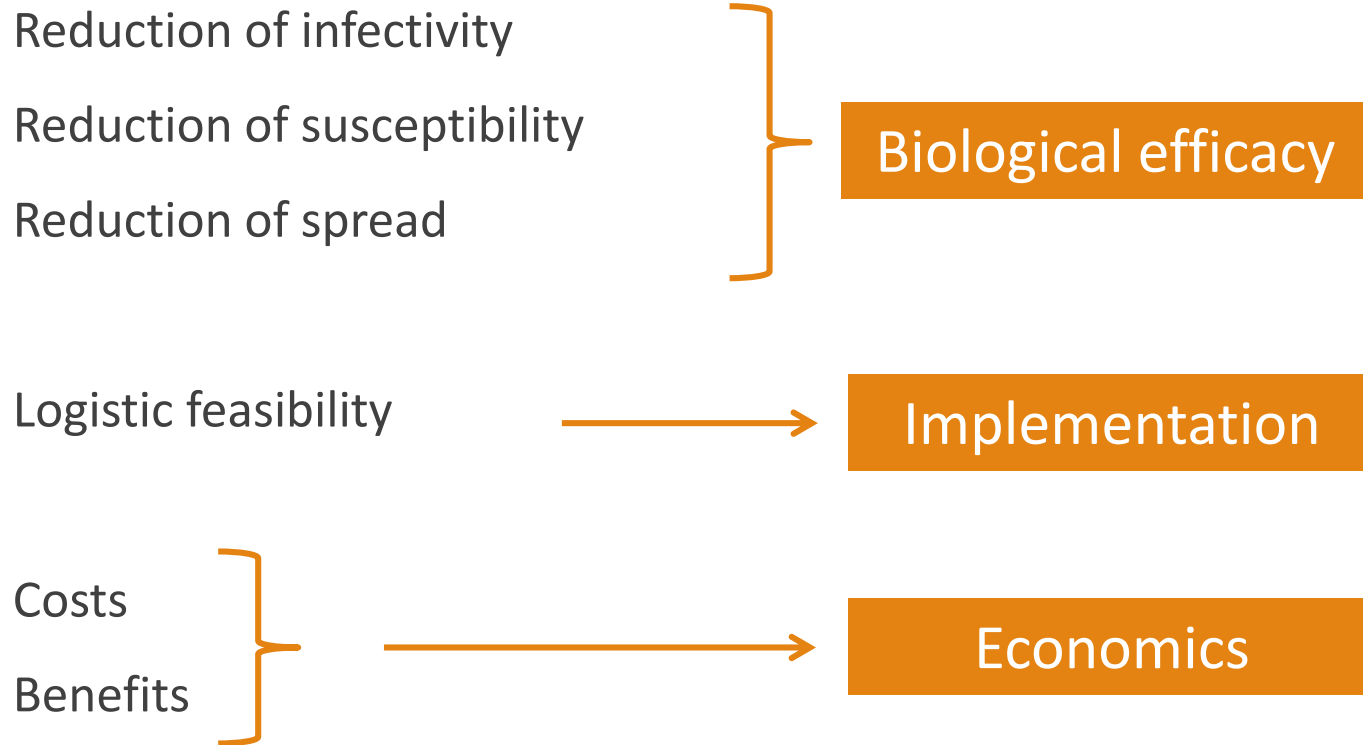


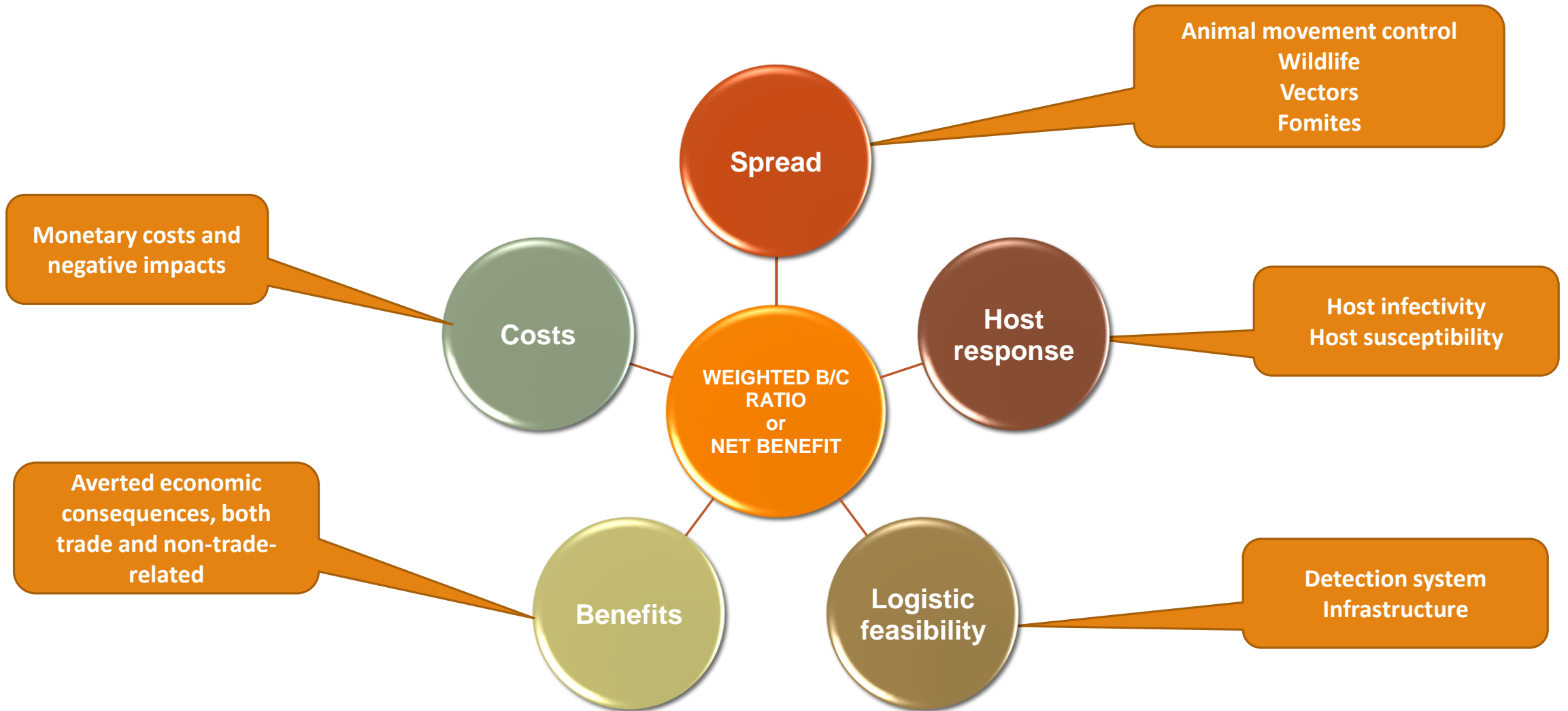
# Decision-making

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# Elements in disease control

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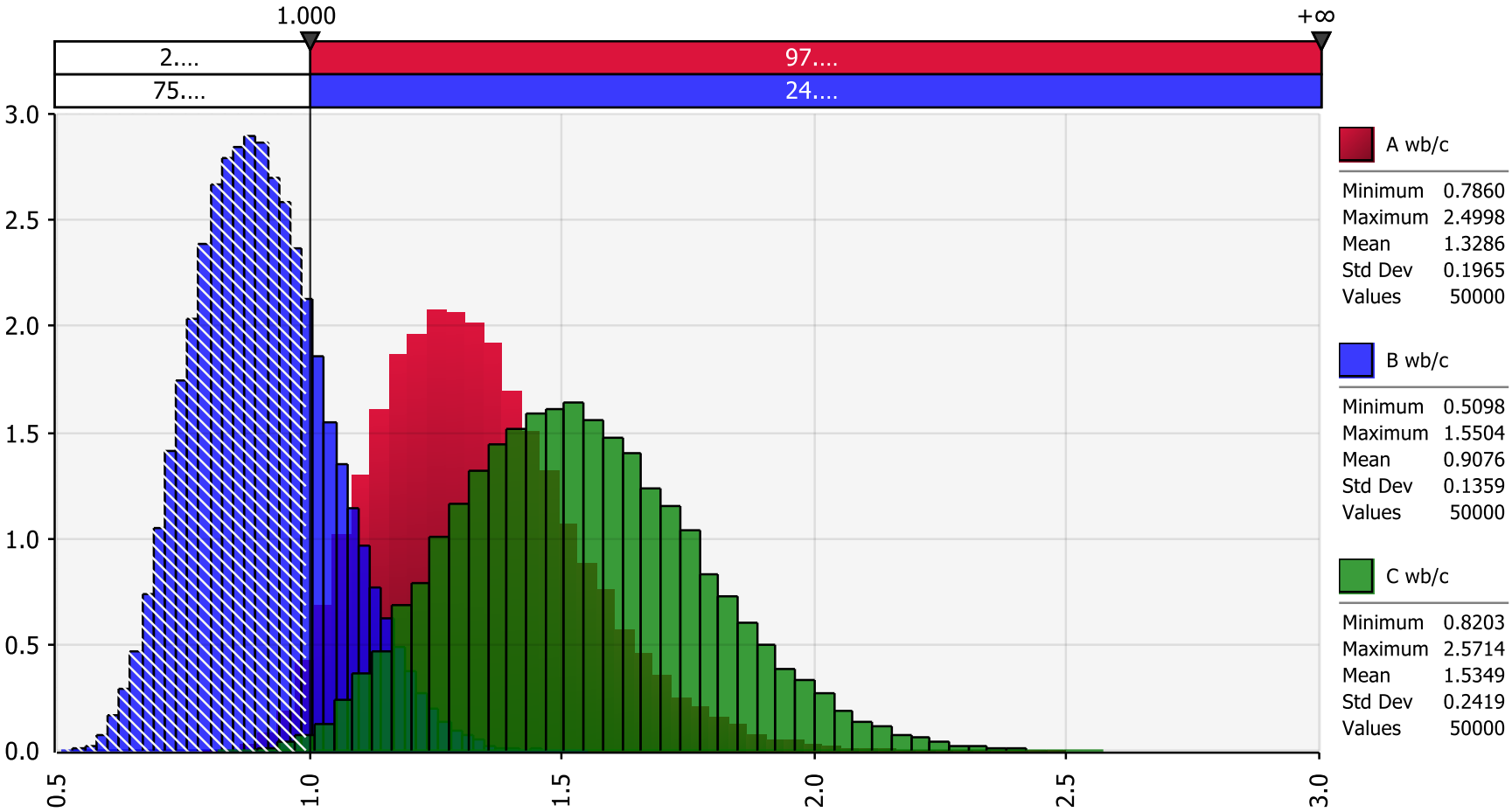






$$WBC = \frac{P(\text{success}) \times \text{Benefits}}{\text{Cost}}$$

# Comparing options (W...

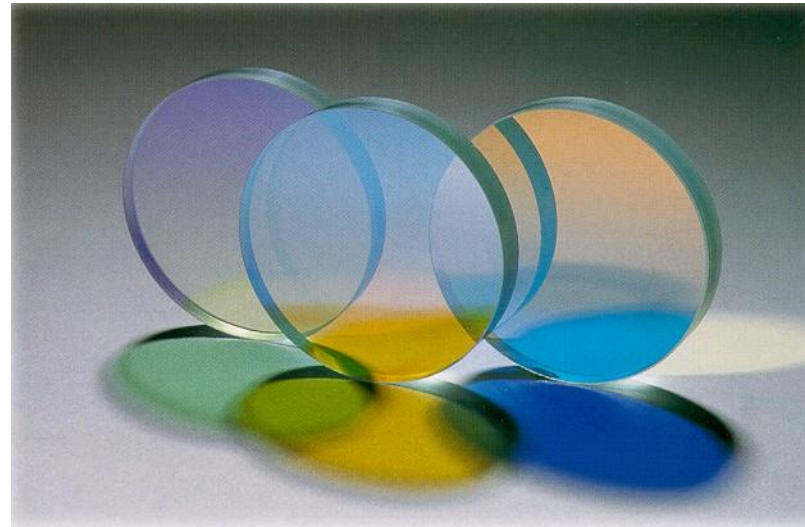


# Trade is based on trust

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Trust is based on transparency

- Efficiency of veterinary services
- Surveillance systems
- Disease reporting



# Conclusions

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All countries have the right to protect their human, animal and plant health



Science-based approaches should be the basis to establish and maintain trade