GLOBAL ANIMAL HEALTH SITUATION
2015 AND EARLY 2016
(Up to and including 10 February 2016)

Dr Botlhe Michael Modisane
President of the OIE World Assembly of Delegates
AFMA Forum 2016
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Objectives of the OIE

- Transparency
- Scientific information
- International solidarity
- Sanitary safety
- Promotion of veterinary services
- Food safety and animal welfare
Transparency

- **Member Countries** undertake to report the animal diseases detected on their territory.

- The **OIE then disseminates** the information to other countries.

- 118 OIE-listed diseases for **terrestrial and aquatic animals** & emerging diseases.

- World Animal Health Information System (**WAHIS**)
Examples of OIE cooperation agreements

World Farmers’ Organisation (WFO)

International Feed Industry Federation (IFIF)

World Renderers Organisation (WRO)
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## Most widespread OIE-listed diseases in 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OIE-listed disease</th>
<th>% reporting countries affected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brucellosis (<em>Brucella abortus</em>)</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine tuberculosis</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthrax</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine babesiosis</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine anaplasmosis</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inf.bov.rhinotracheit. (IBR/IPV)</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paratuberculosis</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foot and mouth disease</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brucellosis (<em>Brucella melitensis</em>)</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine viral diarrhoea</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peste des petits ruminants</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
35% (85/240) of exceptional events notified were for ruminants’ diseases.
Peste des petits ruminants in 2015 & early 2016
Peste des petits ruminants in 2015 & early 2016

**Israel:**
Reoccurrence in the Hazafon zone in March 2015

**Morocco:**
Reoccurrence in the country after six years of absence in June 2015

**Liberia:**
First occurrence in the country in April 2015

**China, People's Republic of:**
An event which started in 2013 spread and the disease became stable in August 2015

**Georgia:**
First occurrence in the country in January 2016

**Zambia:**
Reoccurrence in the country after five years of absence in May 2015
OIE Member Countries’ official PPR status map
(last update May 2015)
Peste des petits ruminants: recent situation

- **First occurrence in two countries** in 2015 & early 2016: Liberia and Georgia

- **Global Strategy for the control and eradication of PPR**: for the eradication of PPR by 2030, while at the same time, through reinforcing VS, improving animal health globally by reducing the impact of other major infectious diseases.

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<tr>
<td>Newcastle disease</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infec bursal disease (Gumboro)</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avian infectious bronchitis</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mycoplasmosis (<em>M. gallisepticum</em>)</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highly path. avian influenza</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avian mycoplasmosis (<em>M. synoviae</em>)</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avian chlamydiosis</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avian infect. laryngotracheitis</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fowl typhoid</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low path. avian influenza (poultry)</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pullorum disease</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
35% (83/240) of exceptional events notified were for bird diseases

- Highly path. avian influenza
- Low pathogenic avian influenza...
- Newcastle disease
- Avian mycoplasmosis (M. synoviae)
- Duck virus hepatitis
- Fowl typhoid
- Mycoplasmosis (M. gallisepticum)

Legend:
- Green: Reoccurrence
- Blue: First occurrence
- Red: New strain
- Purple: Unexpected change in epidemiology
Highly pathogenic avian influenza in 2015 & early 2016
Highly pathogenic avian influenza in 2015 & early 2016
Highly pathogenic avian influenza in 2015 & early 2016

H5N1:
Bhutan, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada, China (People’s Rep. of), Côte d’Ivoire, France, Ghana, India, Iran, Israel, Libya, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Palestinian Autonomous Territories, Romania, Russia, Turkey, United States of America and Vietnam
Highly pathogenic avian influenza in 2015 & early 2016

H5N2:
Canada, China (People’s Rep. of), Chinese Taipei, France and United States of America
Highly pathogenic avian influenza in 2015 & early 2016

H5N3: Chinese Taipei
Highly pathogenic avian influenza in 2015 & early 2016

H5N6:
China (People’s Rep. of), Hong Kong, Laos, and Vietnam
Highly pathogenic avian influenza in 2015 & early 2016

H5N8:
Canada, Chinese Taipei, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Korea (Rep. of), Sweden and United States of America
Highly pathogenic avian influenza in 2015 & early 2016

H5N9: France
Highly pathogenic avian influenza in 2015 & early 2016

H7N3: Mexico
Highly pathogenic avian influenza in 2015 & early 2016

H7N7: Germany and United Kingdom
Highly pathogenic avian influenza in 2015 & early 2016

H7N8: United States of America
Highly pathogenic avian influenza: recent situation

**Peak of notification** observed in 2015 (52 events notified)

![Graph showing the number of HPAI events notified to the OIE (up to 18 Feb 2016)]
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<tr>
<td>Trichinellosis</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porcine reproductive/respiratory syndr.</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African swine fever</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brucellosis (<em>Brucella suis</em>)</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porcine cysticercosis</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classical swine fever</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aujeszky's disease</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmissible gastroenteritis</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese encephalitis</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nipah virus encephalitis</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
20% (47/240) of exceptional events notified were for swine diseases
African swine fever in 2015 & early 2016
Estonia, Latvia, Poland, Russia, Ukraine:
Events which started in 2014 are still continuing; new zones affected in Ukraine in 2015 & 2016.

Cabo Verde:
Reoccurrence in the country after three months of absence in March 2015.

Zimbabwe:
Reoccurrence in the Mashonaland Central zone after 23 years of absence in July 2015.

Kenya:
Reoccurrence in the Central zone after three years of absence in July 2015.
African swine fever: recent situation

- **Endemic situation** in several **African countries**
- Several events **still continuing** in **Eastern Europe** since 2014
- **High impact** on pig industry
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Conclusion

- Scientific excellence
- Sanitary safety
- Information sharing
- Collaboration
Thank you for your attention!