



Better Training for Safer Food *Initiative*

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BTSEF

Better Training for Safer Food is an initiative of the European Commission aimed at organising an EU training strategy in the areas of food law, feed law, animal health and animal welfare rules, as well as plant health rules.



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Group Work

BTB

Module 5.2
Group Work on
bTB, FMD, Brucellosis melitensis
and BTV



Working Groups – group attribution

➤ **bTB**

...

➤ **FMD**

...

➤ ***B. Melitensis***

...

➤ **BTv**

...

B T S F

Purpose of the working group session

- The purpose is
 - to combine the knowledge about the diseases and their control strategies (from previous presentations) with the knowledge obtained from the rest of the course
 - to identify the relevant animal IRT information needed to support control or eradication, under the EU regulations for the different diseases

Deliverables

- The deliverables of the group work are a 10 minute presentation, intended to provide an hypothetical “**animal IRT/Information System manager**”, with the information specifications which are relevant/necessary to support the control of a specific disease.
- The group work requires steps to be completed to determine the content of the presentation.
- Time to group work: 90 min so it is suggested:

Step 1 – 10 minutes

Describe the problem, “drivers”:

1. the essential features of the disease
 2. the eradication/control principles and strategy
 3. the stakeholder and business type associated
- (See presentation 5.3)

Step 2 – 60 minutes

List the IRT information needed at each stage of the flowchart of disease control/eradication.

Consider for each stage each of the three 'drivers' in the matrix (See presentation 5.1):

- What are the objectives of the **organisation** (CA, veterinary service)? Policy, law, resources....
- How do the features of the **disease** affect this? Biology, epidemiology, tests, vaccines.....
- How does the **business** (value chain) affect this? Production, transformation, marketing, duties, compliance

Use the questions here in the Annexes to help the progress in the different steps:

- Annex 1&2 help in being exhaustive
- Annex 3&4 help in the clarification of the concepts CA/Business/Disease used in the matrix

Concerning step 2 : Information Systems

- One or several objectives at the animal health level can be assigned to Information Systems. Most of these tasks need complex systems and system management to be retrieved.
- Examples of some of these are described next without concern of a particular order or ranking:
 1. Census of all relevant elements. The ability to perform inventory of animals in herds and herds in regions
 2. Assign health status to herds or regions
 3. Risk assessment and profiling
 4. Veterinary activities.
 - Establish restricted areas, protection zones and surveillance zones
 5. Reporting.
 - Provide information about incidence and of prevalence in herds, areas, countries or regions
 6. Outbreak investigation and conduct epidemiologic inquiries
 7. Compensation
 8. Animal certification
 9. Animal movements and traceability
 - The origin and the way followed by a particular animal or of a “batch” of animals

Considering Step 2 - opportunities for improvement and reason for failure

Some questions for consideration after the objectives have been stated are:

- Do we have the tools to control this disease why do/did we not prevent / controlled it already or before?
- Why did it re-emerge?
- Is there room for improvement from Animal IRT beyond what is currently available? Is there information lacking?
- Is there a need for improvement in the domain of monitoring, controlling or information interchange, between systems?



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Step 3 – 20 minutes

Prepare the presentation

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Group Brucellosis (.....) and bTB (.....)

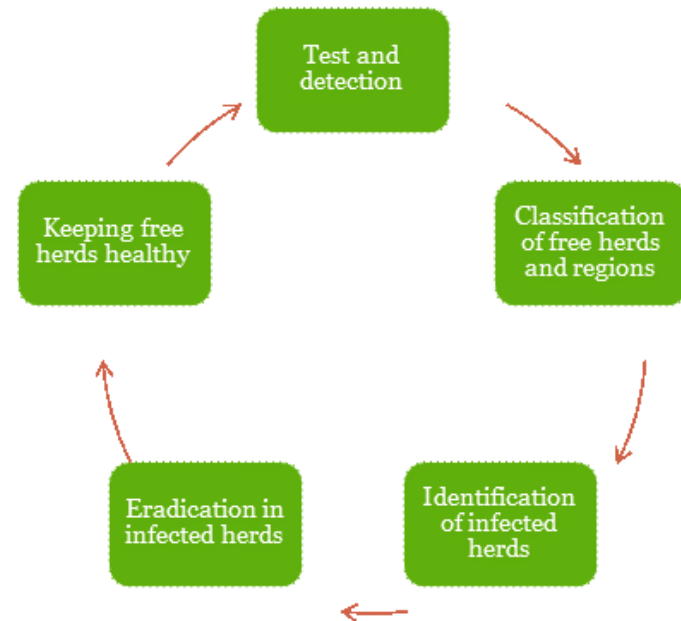


Step 1 - Flow chart for the control and eradication of Brucellosis and bTB

Instructions for use:

Use this flowchart to describe the main key activities taking place in the particular disease attributed to the group as case study.

Ex: In the step „test and detection“ for Brucellosis, two different regimes of testing are used depending on the herd status towards this disease and interpretation shall take account of the existence of vaccinated animals or not. Testing allows the maintenance of “free herd status” or the identification and slaughtering of infected herds (test and cull).



Step 2 - Matrix table for the control and eradication of Brucellosis and bTB

	Business	Organisation (CA)	Disease
Testing			
Classification			
Biosecurity			
Identification of infected herds			
Eradication			

Instructions for use

At this step the group is looking after:

1. Identify the main pieces of information needed at each step
2. Assign the responsibility of generate, facilitate or manage that information to the stakeholders or the competent authority (CA) or into the category "disease".



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Group FMD (.....) and BTV (.....)

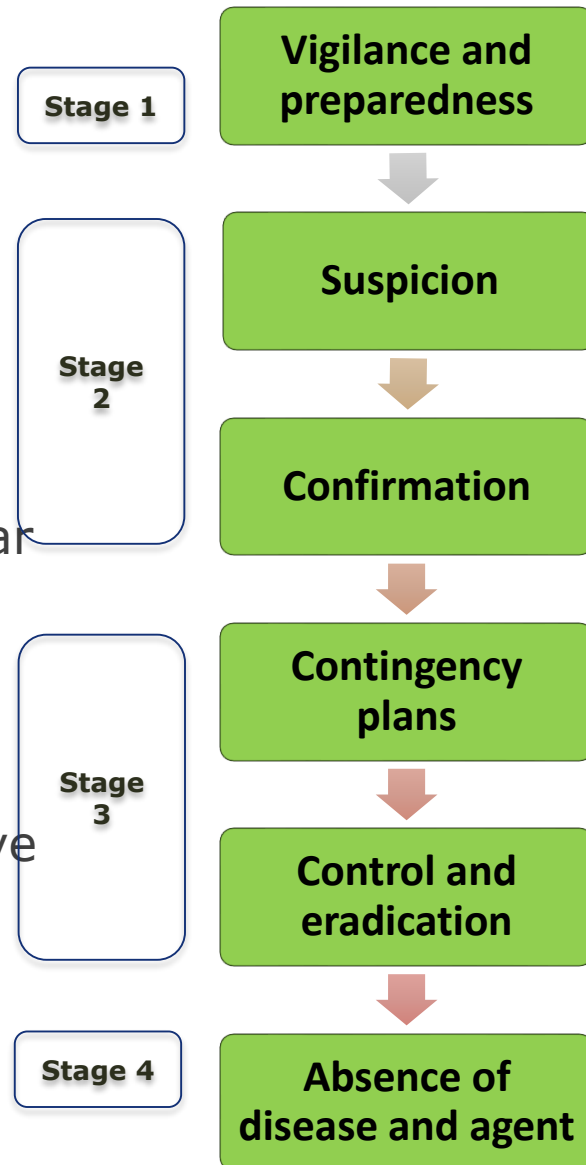


Step 1 - Flow chart for the control and eradication of FMD and BTV

Instructions for use:

Use this flowchart to describe the main key activities taking place in the particular disease attributed to the group as case study.

Ex: In the step „vigilance and preparedness“ for FMD, passive and active surveillance are carried by the stakeholders and CA, respectively at the holdings and at the slaughterhouses.



Step 2 - Matrix table for the control and eradication of FMD and BTV – this table helps

	Business	Organisation (CA)	Disease
Absence			
Vigilance			
Suspicion			
Confirmation			
Contingency			
Control/Eradication			
Absence			

Instructions for use

At this step the group is looking after:

1. Identify the main pieces of information needed at each step
2. Assign the responsibility of generate, facilitate or manage that information to the stakeholders or the competent authority (CA) or into the category "disease".

Annexes

Questions which can be used during the brain storming (these are topics about typical questions that competent authority tends to ask when carrying out disease management activities)

See also presentation 5.1



The questions to be considered– Part 1

- **What** disease agent is involved?
 - Epidemiology: sources, transmission (close, long distance)?
 - Vectors, reservoirs, survival in environment
 - Is health status a factor? - infected or not infected (sampling); vaccinated or not vaccinated (interferes with tests, confers immunity).
- **When?**
 - Time dimension: dates, incubation periods
- **Who** is involved - Susceptible species: What is each species identification system.
 - What is the identification system for each?
 - Is it relevant to have a stand-still period before the next movement is permitted? Different countries may have different provisions for specific involved species. Relates with incubation and infectiousness periods; varies with disease agents.

The questions to be considered– Part 2

➤ Where are they?

- Location
- Type of holding – classification, size, intensive/extensive

➤ How many cases?

- Individual or batch relation between positive laboratory results is required
- Calculation of resources needed to control, size and magnitude of the problem

➤ What are the wider relationships?

- Movement of animals
- Types of relationship among holdings:
 - Proximity
 - ‘Business’ involvement: ownership, marketing, transporters, collection centers, toward final consumer

The questions to be answered – Part 3

➤ **Business**

- Chain/stakeholders from the farm to final consumer, model of business. Specificities of some countries: markets, size of operators, intensive or extensive.

➤ **Administration / Organization** efficiency and operationally?

- Relevant European acts, organization from central to field level, information systems available. Role of the laboratory in the disease control.

The questions to be considered – Part 4

➤ Disease

- Epidemiology:
 - Sources, transmission (close, long distance)? Efficiency of tests...
- Species:
 - Susceptible species, clinical onset, hosts, reservoirs
- Agent:
 - Exotic, endemic, survival in environment, vectors involved. Tests available.
- Tests, vaccines, parasiticides



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**Thank you
for your attention!**



Food safety



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