



Provisional Agenda

Disease reporting and aquatic animal health: Pre-training information session

Date: 13 of June 2023

Time: 1500 – 1700 hrs (JST)

Zoom registration link:

<https://oie.zoom.us/meeting/register/tJcrc-GtrTwqH9IZCwA3HmV8vCVCyG7dcmxH>

Time (Paris)	Title	Moderator
0800 – 0810 -	Housekeeping	RRAP
0810 - 0820	Opening remarks Address by Jenny Hutchison, Head of the World Animal Health Information and Analysis, WOA HQ	WAHIAD (J Hutchison)
0815 - 0830	E-survey (Mentimeter or/and Poll) A survey to gather participants' experiences, challenges, comments and suggestions towards disease reporting and application of WAHIS.	RRAP WAHIAD
0830 - 0840	1. Overview on WAHIS reporting 2. Terms of Reference for WOA national focal points for disease reporting and WOA national focal points for aquatic animals	WAHIAD (M Morini)
0840 - 0850	WAHIS early warning module	WAHIAD (M Alonso)
0850 - 0900	Q&A	WAHIAD
0900 - 0910	Break	
0910 - 0930	WAHIS public interface: demo and overview	WAHIAD
0930 - 0945	WAHIS project overview and roadmap Q&A	WAHIAD (N Lambergeon/ P Melens)
0945 - 1000	Wrap-up and conclusions	WAHIAD (M Morini)
1000 - 1005	<u>Closing remarks</u> Address by Hirofumi Kugita, WOA Regional Representative for Asia and the Pacific	RRAP (H Kugita)
1005 - 1030	<u>Breakout Rooms</u> Room 1: WOAH focal points for disease notification - check access to WAHIS platform; preparation for the physical meeting in Chiba. Room 2: WOAH national focal points for aquatic animals – preparation for the physical meeting in Busan.	WAHIAD RRAP



World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded as OIE



**The World Organisation for Animal Health disease notification training
(including the use of WAHIS) for WAOH National Focal Points for Animal Disease
Notification and the representatives from the Pacific countries**

21 – 23 June 2023, Cross Wave Makuhari, Chiba, Japan

AGENDA

Day 1 21 June 2023		
Time (JST)	Title	Speaker/Moderator
0830 – 0900	Registration of the participants	RRAP
0900 – 0915	<u>Opening remarks</u> J Hutchison, Head of WAHIAD, WAOH Headquarters H Kugita, Regional Representative for WAOH RRAP	
0915 – 0930	Housekeeping	RRAP (J Lusat/A Kitagawa)
0930 – 0940	Access to WAHIS training environment (https://wahis-training.woah.org/#/login)	WAHIAD (M Morini)
0940 -1020	Icebreaker - introduction of participants (i.e., name, country name, keep calm card)	RRAP (B Valdehuesa, J Lusat)
1020 -1050	Group photo and break <i>[optional] self-evaluation quiz before the training</i>	RRAP
1050 – 1105	Introduction – objectives of the training, summary expectations, legal basis and value of WAHIS data	WAHIAD (J Hutchison)
1105 – 1130	Public interface – brief overview and exercise introduction	WAHIAD (J Hutchison)
1130 -1210	Public interface - practical exercise in pairs	WAHIAD (J Hutchison)
1210 – 1345	Lunch	
1345 - 1400	Immediate notification - key elements	WAHIAD (M Alonso)
1400 – 1500	Immediate notification - case studies	WAHIAD (M Morini)
1500 - 1515	Break	
1515 - 1615	Immediate notification - practical individual exercise	WAHIAD (M Alonso)
1615 – 1630	Wrap-up day 1	WAHIAD (M Morini)
30 min	Debriefing – trainers only	

Day 2 22 June 2023		
Time	Title	Speaker/Moderator
0900 – 0915	Recap day 1	SRR SEA
0915 - 0930	Follow-up report- key elements	WAHIAD

		(M Alonso)
0930 - 1030	Follow-up report - case studies - group exercise and discussion	WAHIAD (M Morini)
1030 – 1100	Break	
1100 – 1200	Follow-up report - practical individual exercise	WAHIAD (M Alonso)
1200 – 1230	Early warning - best practices and exchange with the participants to answer their questions	WAHIAD (M Alonso)
1230 – 1330	Lunch	
1330 – 1400	Six-monthly report – Key elements	WAHIAD (A Lavarello)
1400-1500	Six-monthly report - case studies - group exercise and discussion	WAHIAD (M Morini)
1500 - 1530	Break	
1530 – 1630	Six-monthly report - practical individual exercise	WAHIAD (A Lavarello)
1630 - 1645	Wrap-up day 2	WAHIAD (M Morini)
1800 - 2000	Reception dinner	

Day 3 23 June 2023		
Time	Title	Speaker/Moderator
0900 – 0915	Recap day 2	SRR SEA
0915 – 1015	Six-monthly report - practical individual exercise and best practices and take-home messages	WAHIAD (A Lavarello)
1015 – 1045	Break	
1045 – 1130	Practical exercise and/or review with participants on their last reports submitted to WOAH	WAHIAD
1130 – 1145	Discussion and support – follow-up reports for ongoing events and/or six-monthly reports	WAHIAD
1145 – 1215	Post-training assessment	WAHIAD/RRAP
1215 - 1245	Training evaluation and feedback collection	WAHIAD
1245 - 1300	<u>Closing remarks</u> H Kugita, Regional Representative for WOAH RRAP J Hutchison, Head of WAHIAD, WOAH Headquarters	
1300 - 1400	Lunch	
1400 - 1500	Q&A, optional	
1500 – 1530	Debriefing – Only for trainers	

Abbreviations

WOAH	World Organisation for Animal Health
RRAP	Regional Representation for Asia and the Pacific
SRR SEA	Sub-regional Representation for Southeast Asia
WAHIAD	World Animal Health Information and Analysis Department
WAHIS	World Animal Health Information System
	Japan Standard Time (JST UTC+9 hours)

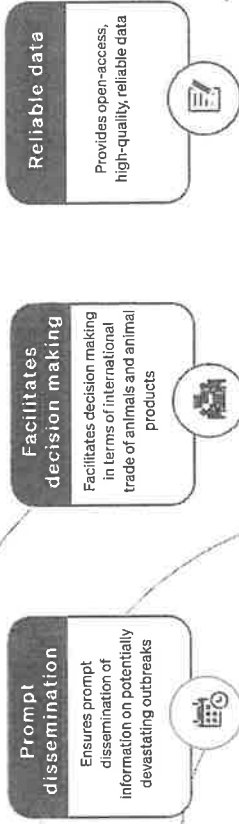
Disease Reporting and Aquatic Animal Health

Virtual pre-training information session
12 June 2023



Since its creation in 1924, the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH, founded as OIE) has been the mandated international body collecting data on, observing, and analysing animal diseases throughout the world.

WAHIS

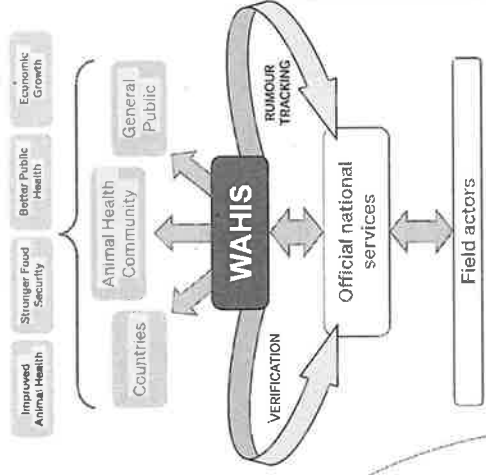


Dr Jenny Hutchison
Head of the World Animal Health Information and Analysis Department – WOAH HQ

Opening remarks

二、會議簡報

Information flow of global animal disease data



Objectives

To disseminate essential information on disease reporting

To collect your feedback in preparation of in-person event

To provide an overview of our notification supporting resources

0910 – 0920 1610 – 1620	Q&A
0920 – 0940 1620 – 1640	WAHIS public interface: demo and overview
0940 – 0955 1640 – 1655	WAHIS project overview and roadmap Q&A
0955 – 1010 1655 – 1710	Wrap-up
1010 – 1015 1710 – 1715	<u>Closing remarks</u> Address by Hirofumi Kugita, WOAH Regional Representative for Asia and the Pacific

Time (Paris, Japan)	Title
0800 – 0805 1500 - 1505	Housekeeping
0805 – 0810 1505 – 1510	Opening remarks Address by Jenny Hutchison, Head of the World Animal Health Information and Analysis, WOAH HQ
0810 – 0815 1510 – 1515	Group photo
0815 – 0845 1515 – 1545	Survey
0845 – 0900 1545 - 1600	WAHIS Reporting and WOAH National Focal Points
0900 – 0910 1600 – 1610	WAHIS early warning module

1015 – 1030
1715 – 1730

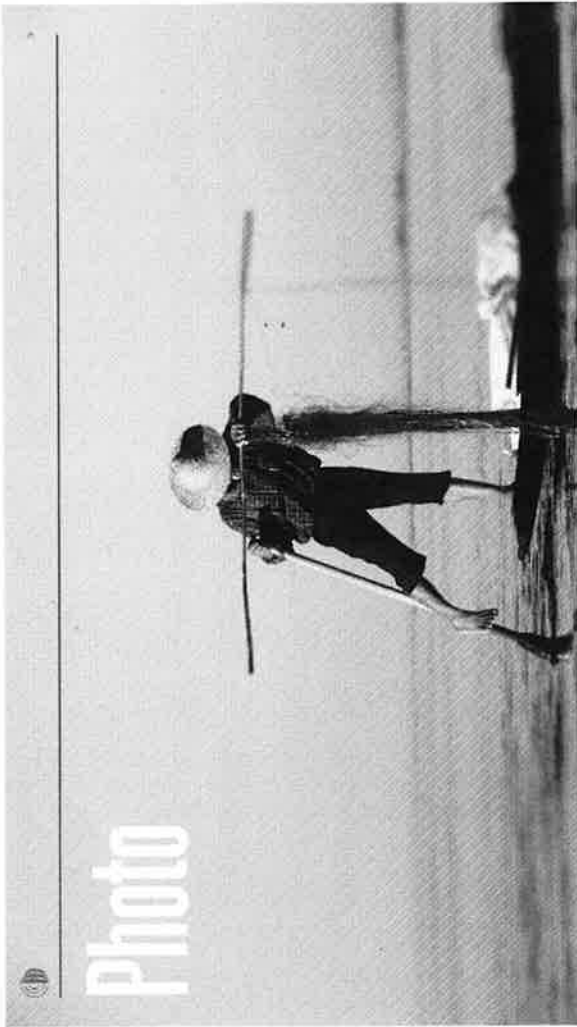
Breakout Rooms

Room 1:

WOAH focal points for disease notification -
check access to WAHIS platform; Self-
evaluation quiz (before the training),
preparation for the physical meeting in
Chiba.

Room 2:

WOAH national focal points for aquatic
animals –preparation for the physical
meeting in Busan.

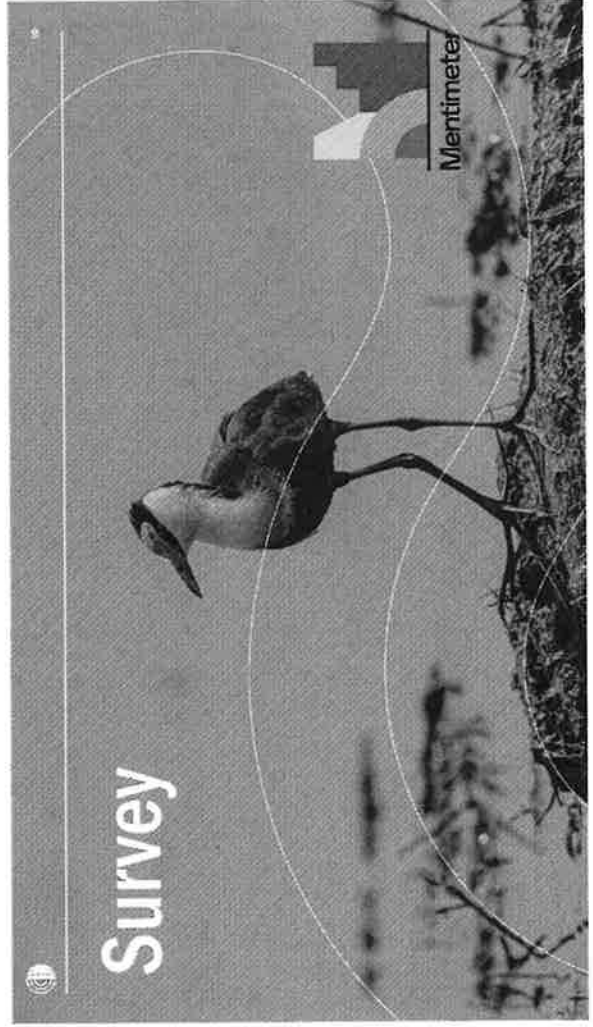


WAHIS Reporting and WOAH National Focal Points

Matteo MORINI
Animal Health Information Officer

Virtual pre-training session
June 2023

World Organisation for Animal Health
Organisation mondiale de Santé animale



Term of Reference: WOAH Focal Points for animal disease notification

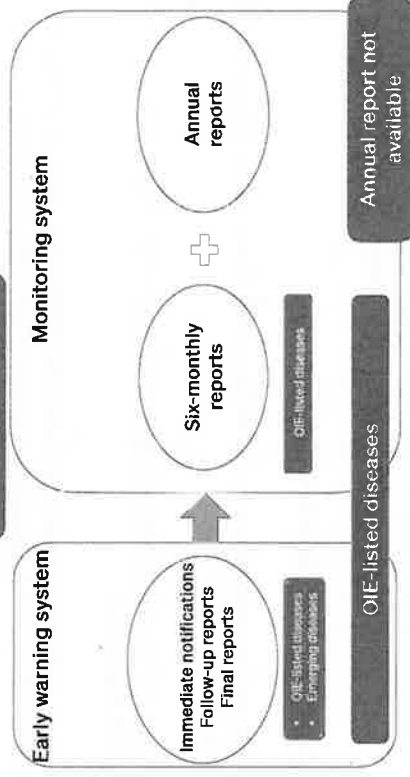
- ✓ Different FPs involved in **different areas**
- ✓ **information providers** to the WOAH and through the WOAH to the rest of the world
- ✓ **Ensure the submission of information on animal diseases (WAHIS listed diseases)**
- ✓ Act as a direct contact point with the WOAH World Animal Health Information and Analysis Department on matters related to information on animal diseases

Term of Reference: WOAHA Focal Points for Aquatic Animals

- ✓ To establish a network of aquatic animal health experts
- ✓ To establish and maintain a dialogue (...) to facilitate cooperation and communication (...)
- ✓ to support the optimal collection and submission of aquatic animal health data



WAHIS



<https://www.woah.org/en/what-we-do/animal-health-and-welfare/animal-diseases/>



Early Warning Module

Based on WOAHA Animal Health Codes:

- **Six-monthly reports:** known situation of all WOAHA-listed diseases in all countries over time (aggregated information)
- **Immediate notifications and weekly follow-up reports:** exceptional events, alert and response (detailed information)

Margareta ALÉN/NSC
Animal Health Information Officer

Virtual pre-training session
June 2023



World Organisation for Animal Health
Organisation mondiale de Santé Animale

Reporting obligations

Article 11.3. and Article 1.1.4. of the Terrestrial and Aquatic Codes

Why is important to keep your ongoing events updated

- Transparency – WOH's mandate
- Opening trade after a disease event
- (Re)gaining official disease status of freedom
- Making a self-declaration of freedom
- Data consistency with six-monthly reports



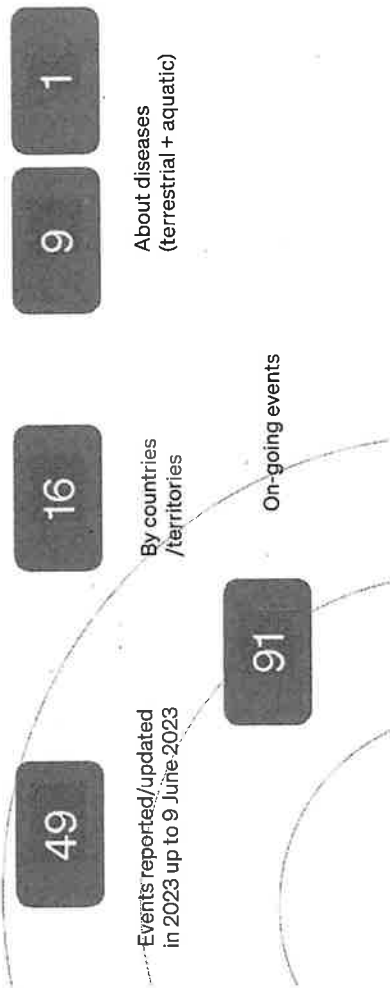
WOAH reporting specificity

<p>Event</p> <p>Single outbreak or group of epidemiologically related outbreaks of a given disease that is the object of a notification. An event includes all related outbreaks reported from the immediate notification through to the final report.</p>	<p>Outbreak</p> <p>Occurrence of one or more cases in an epidemiological unit.</p>
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WAHIS event management page
<https://wahis.woah.org/#/event-management>



Some figures for your Region



Practical exercise

Go to WAHIS event management table

Filter events by country (your country)

Filter events for a disease of your choice

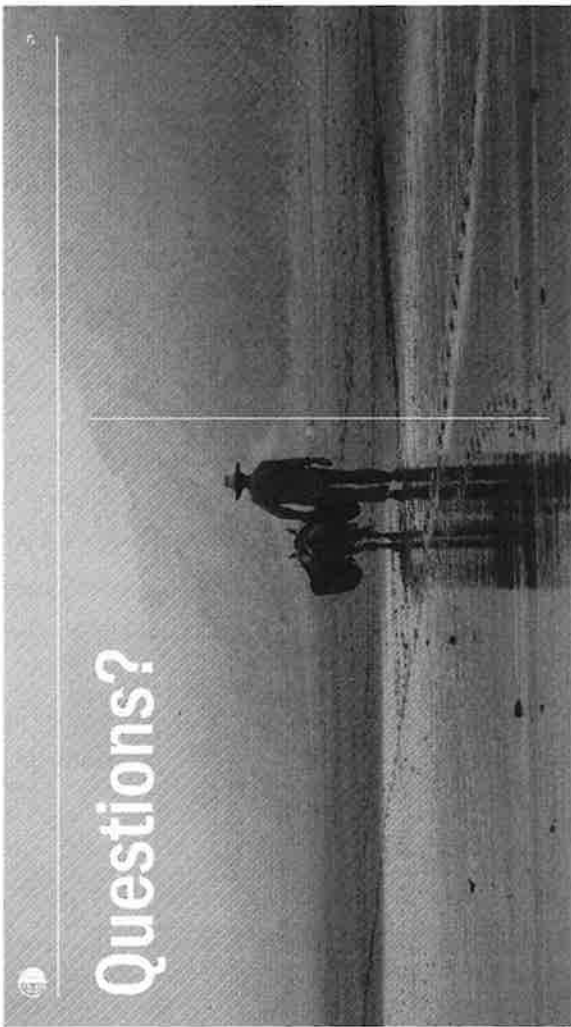
Can you find the events you were looking for?

How can we help you?

WAHIS Support
wahis-support.woah.org/support/home

E-mail
information.dept@woah.org





Questions?



WAHIS Analytics > interactive dashboards

- Insights from WAHIS data, customizable as per user needs
- Aggregated data from both early warning and six-monthly reports providing a complete overview of disease situation
- Continuously refreshed to provide most updated data
- Ongoing work to improve functionalities and performance



WAHIS Homepage and Dashboards

Gregoire BAZIMO
Animal Health Information Officer

Virtual pre-training session
June 2023



World
Organisation
for Animal
Health

Organisation
for Animal
Health

Organisation
for Animal
Health



Disease situation dashboard

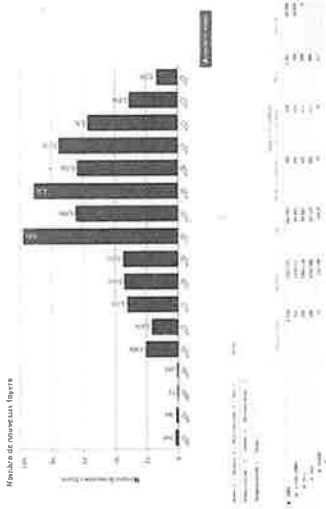
- Historical and current situation of each listed disease in both domestic and wild animals (2005-)
- Different filters allowing to customize the request
- Disease situation map and outbreaks map
- Data export to Excel





Quantitative data dashboard

- Outbreaks related figures provided by countries
- Both table and graph views
- Data export to Excel



Surveillance and control measures dashboard

- List of the official measures implemented by each country to fight diseases
- Official vaccination related figures
- Data export to Excel



WAHIS Project Overview and Roadmap

Virtual pre-training session
June 2023

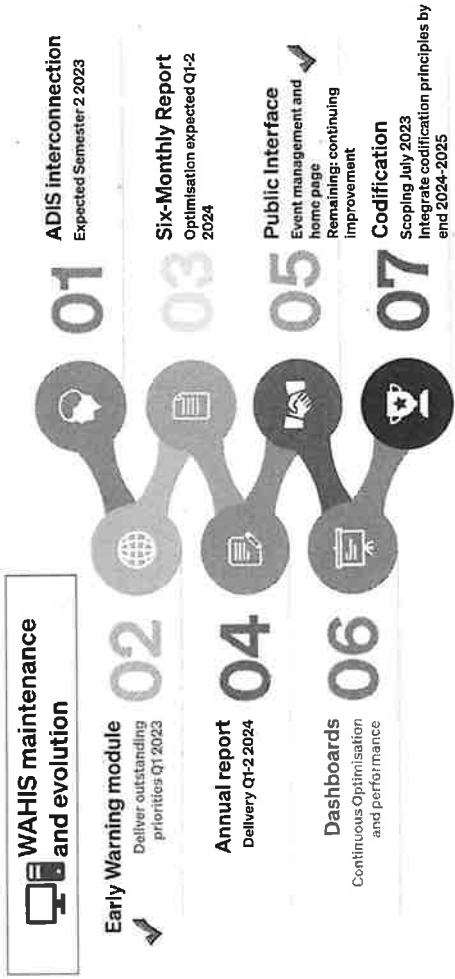
WAHIS Project Team

WHO
Regional Office for Africa
Health Emergency
Outbreak
Response
Unit

WHO Collaborating Centre for Outbreaks and Emergency Response
WHO Regional Office for Africa



What will happen in WAHIS in 2023?





How does WOAH support Members in notifying data?

Support desk

- <https://wahis-support.woah.org>

Support materials

- F.A.Q. [Click here](#)
- Video tutorials [Click here](#)

One-on-one training support

- Deepen understanding of new functionalities
- Highlight best practices between Focal Points
- Share difficulties with the trainers

TRAINING

Training activities after Go-Live

Additional support

- Assist in data extraction and analysis
- Production of disease distribution maps upon request
- Provide support at regional level with WAHIS RR/SRR champions



ARAHIS: ASEAN Regional Animal Health Information System

- Develop one portal reporting for ASEAN countries through WAHIS on important and impacting Terrestrial Listed Diseases
- Develop dedicated dashboards to be accessed by ASEAN countries for the purpose of sharing timely information on livestock diseases, to improve regional disease control.

NACA: Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia (QAAD report; Quarterly Aquatic Animal Disease Report)

- Develop a one portal reporting on important Aquatic listed and non-listed diseases for Asia-Pacific Region
- Listed diseases may be easy; non-listed under consideration



WAHIS Catalogue of services

- <https://wahis-support.woah.org>



Request one to one virtual session for: (i) Immediate notification and follow up report; (ii) Six monthly report;

Request the guiding tour on WAHIS Public interface and Analytics

Request to implement Annual map update or assist you to generate disease situation map

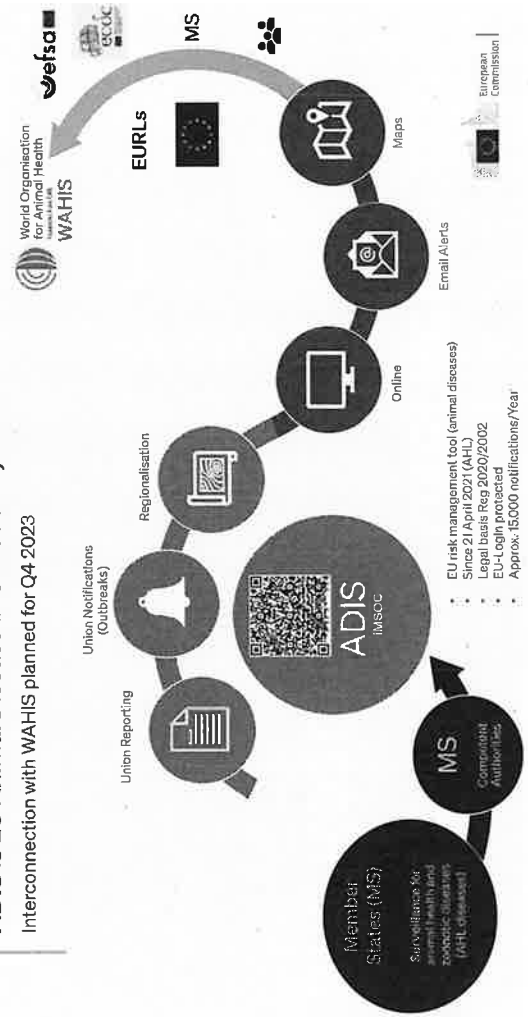
Request weekly data extraction from Immediate notification and follow-up reports

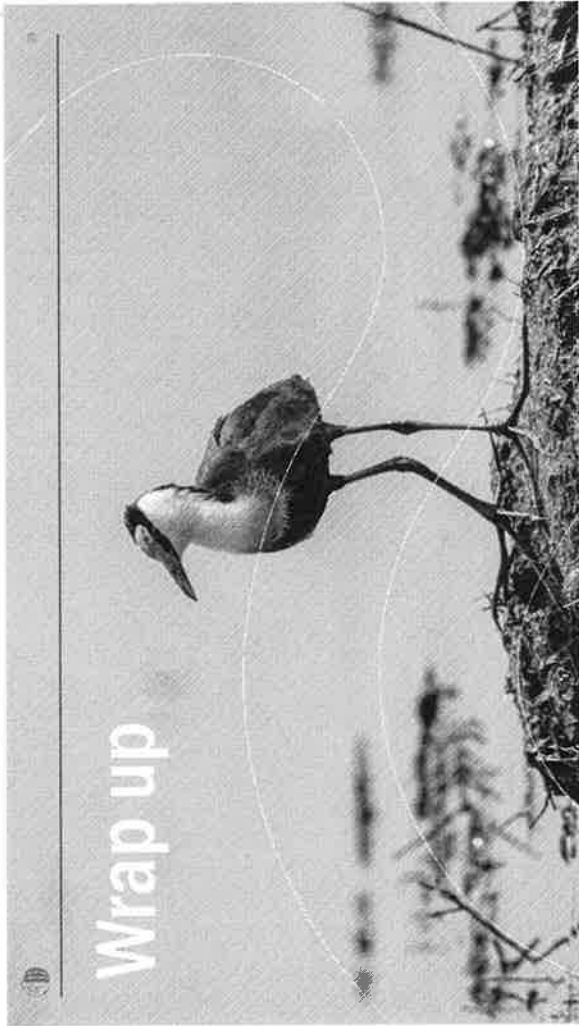
Request more information about WAHIS APIs

Are you interested to invite us to participate in your business event? Please let us know

ADIS is EU Animal Disease Information System

Interconnection with WAHIS planned for Q4 2023





Wrap up



Thank you

12, rue de Prony, 75017 Paris, France
T: +33 (0)1 44 15 19 49
F: +33 (0)1 42 67 08 87

woah@woah.int
www.woah.int

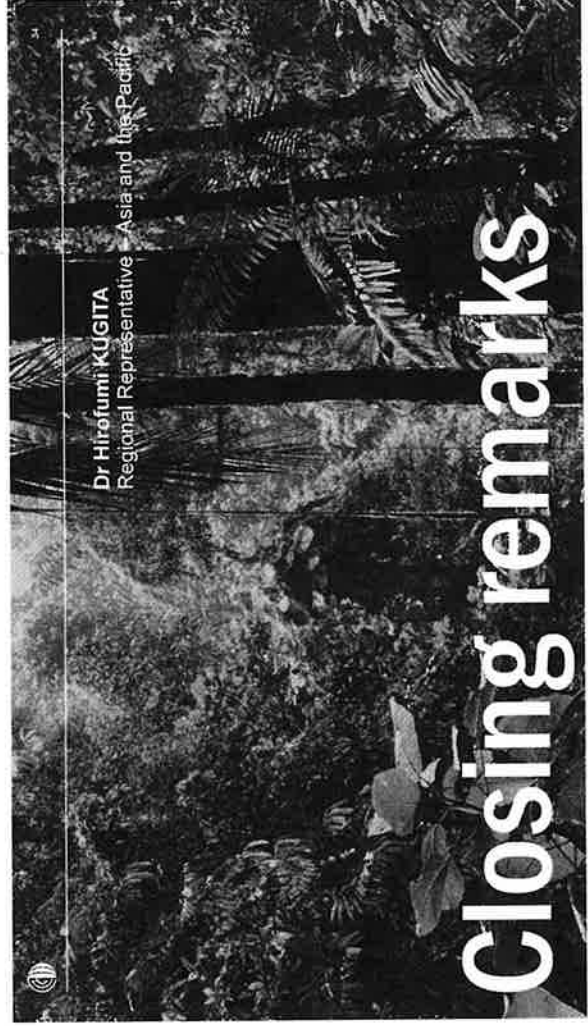
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Twitter
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YouTube
Blog



World
Organisation
for Animal
Health

Organisation
mondiale
de la santé
animale

Organización
Mundial
de Sanidad
Animal



Dr Hirofumi KUGITA
Regional Representative - Asia and the Pacific

Closing remarks

WOAH disease notification training
for WOAH National Focal Points for
disease notification & representatives
from Pacific countries

Chiba, Japan
21-23 June 2023

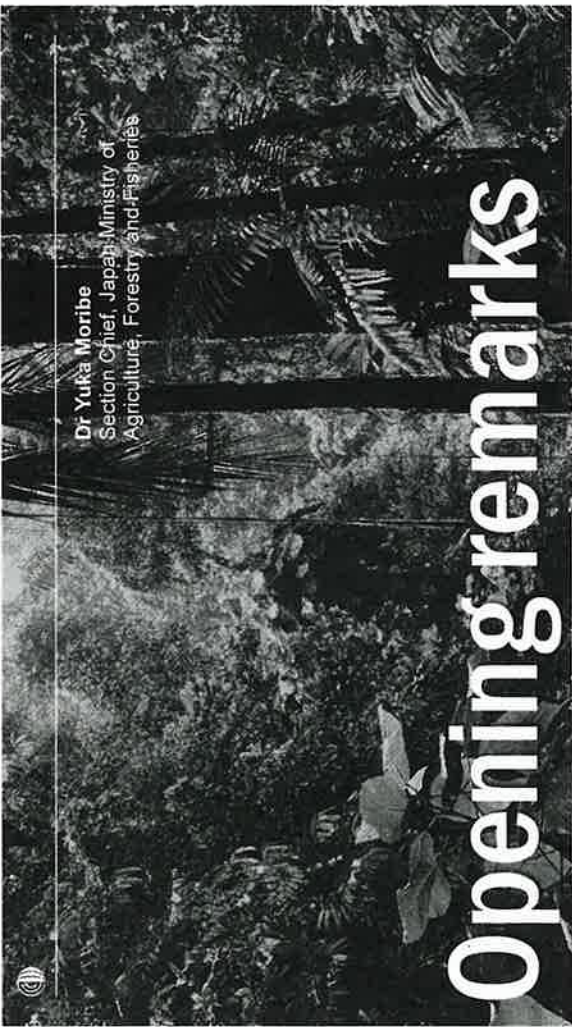


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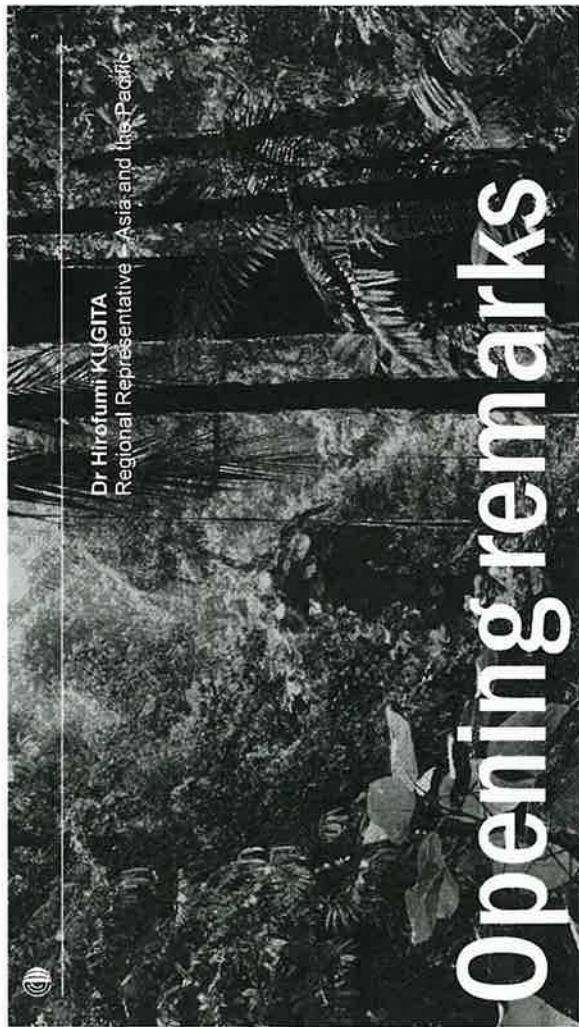
Dr Yuka Moribe
Section Chief, Japan Ministry of
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Opening remarks



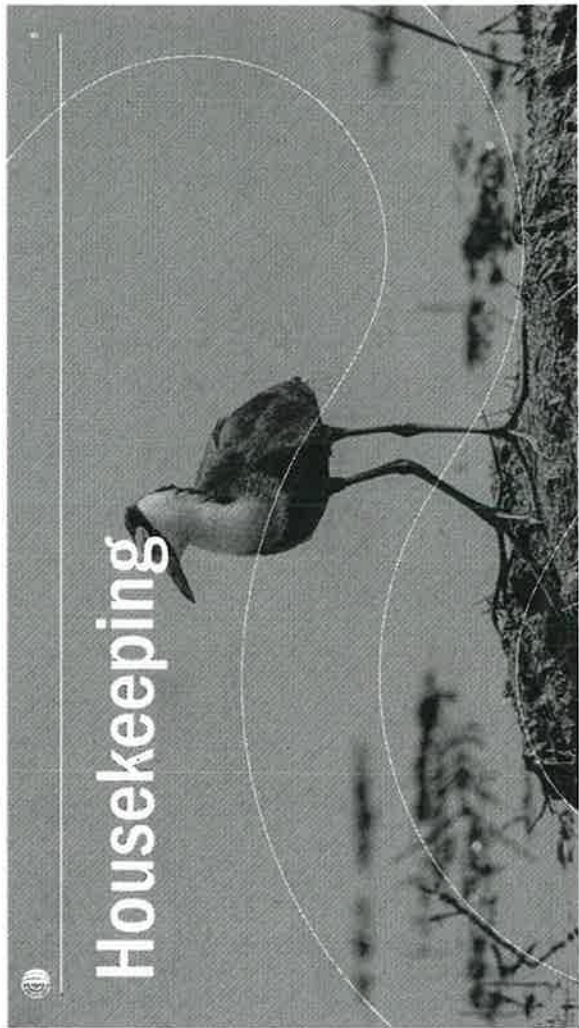
Dr Jenny Hutchison
Head of the World Animal Health Information
and Analysis Department – WOAH HQ

Opening remarks



Dr Hirofumi KUGITA
Regional Representative – Asia and the Pacific

Opening remarks



Housekeeping

No food and drinks allowed in (or along) the corridor



Thank you for your cooperation!

Photos

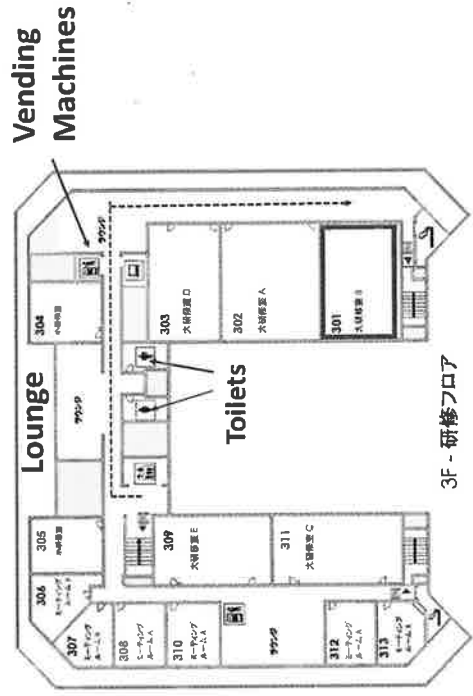


- Your presence in the training may be recorded for the purpose of publication, i.e., news on social media, our website, etc.
- If you do not consent to your picture being taken, you may step away when staff members circle the room to take pictures.

Note: Emergency Exit



- In an emergency (at the sound of a fire alarm or other alert), please exit the room and go to the right.
- At the end of the hall, turn right.
- The emergency exit is the door at the end.



WAHIS Training Environment and Self-evaluation quiz

Maittey Mornh

Chiba, Japan
June 2023

World Animal Health Information and Analysis Department – WOAH HQ



World
Animal
Health

Organisation
des
États
membres
de
l'Organisation
Mondiale
de
la
Santé
Animale

The screenshot shows the WAHIS website with a cookie consent popup. The popup has two sections: "Cookies management preferences" and "Preferences for all services". The "Cookies management preferences" section includes a "WAHIS" logo and text: "WAHIS uses cookies to enhance traffic, for an optimal and analytical performance. You can give the use of cookies by clicking 'Accept' or click on some cookies for 'necessary' items. The management of some of these cookies may have an effect on your browsing experience. To find out more, visit our privacy policy." Below this is a "More about cookies" link. The "Preferences for all services" section includes "Audience management" with a "More about" link and "Personalized content" with a "More about" link. At the bottom of the popup are "Accept" and "Decline" buttons. The background of the website shows a dark image of sheep and the text "WAHIS: World Animal Health Information System" and "Latest animal disease events".

The screenshot shows a Windows 7-style "Connect to" dialog box. The address bar contains "http://www.wahis.woah.org/". The "File sharing" section has "Share this folder" checked. The "Work folder" section has "Use my computer as a network drive" checked. The "Computer" section has "Use my computer" checked. The "Network" section has "Use my network place" checked. The "Location" section has "Use my location" checked. The "Connect" button is highlighted.

The screenshot shows the WAHIS website with the "World Animal Health Information System" section highlighted. The section title is "WAHIS: World Animal Health Information System". Below the title is a paragraph: "WAHIS is the global animal health information system of the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH). WAHIS also offers the related services such as: 2020 updated list of the Notifiable Animal Diseases and zoonoses, and the related information on the diseases, as well as the emergency diseases and zoonoses." Below the paragraph is a "More about" link. The background of the website shows a dark image of sheep and the text "WAHIS: World Animal Health Information System" and "Latest animal disease events".



World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded in 1967



Australian
Aid



TRAINING



Welcome to WAHIS

Check out WAHIS Public Interface

GROUP PHOTO AND COFFEE BREAK 10:20 - 10:50

WOAH Animal Disease Notification Training (including use of WAHIS) for NFPs for Animal Disease Notification and the representatives from the Pacific countries
Chiba, Japan, 21-23 June 2023



LET'S INTRODUCE YOURSELVES



ICE BREAKER WHO'S WHO?

- 1 Individually
Choose one "Keep Calm" card that represents yourself
- 2 Collectively
One by one, introduce yourself quickly to your group, using your card

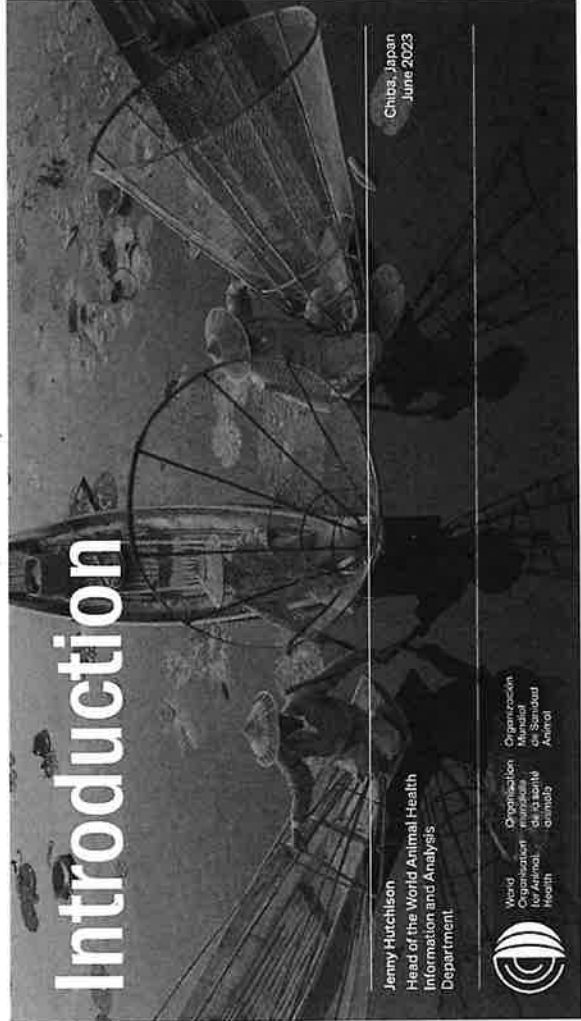
Introduction

Jenny Hutchison
Head of the World Animal Health
Information and Analysis
Department

Chiba, Japan
June 2023



World Organisation
for Animal Health
Organization
Municipal Government
of Chiba
Animal Health
Australia





18

Learning objectives

To learn WAOAH key disease reporting concepts and WAHIS use (consultation and data entry)

To be able to find supporting documents to guide you in reporting

To learn from each (forum of interaction)



21

Expectations

Limited time for face-to-face event ---> virtual one to one support, online documentation

Experienced participants VS beginners/new users

Training environment VS Real Platform



20

WAHIAD: Training Key Performance Indicators and session outcomes

Number of reports submitted during the session

Pre and Post evaluation quiz (x-% of correct answers and % of improvement)

Individual feedback collected during the whole session (with RR-SRR support)



22

How?

Group sessions (business concepts)

Individual exercises (business + data entry + sharing of experience)

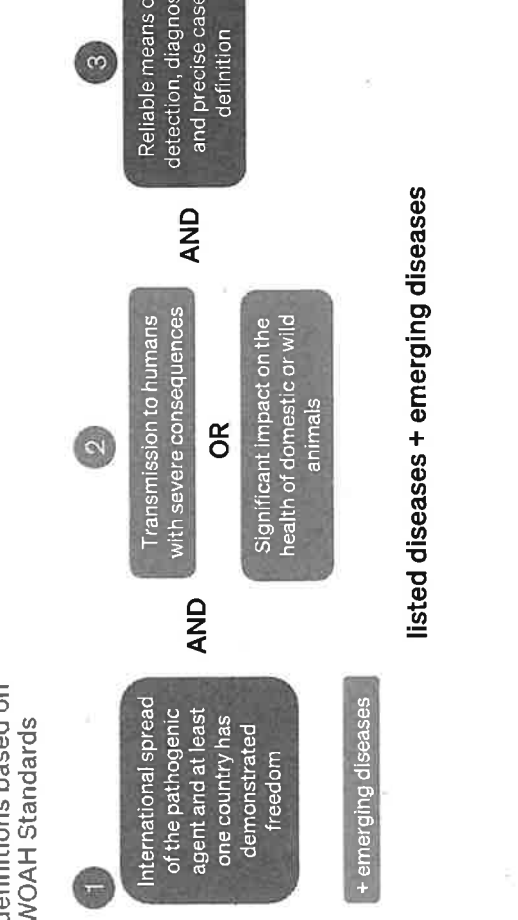
Feedback collection (-> future improvements)

OK not to know!

How?

Code	Title	21 June 2019	22 June 2019
0020	Registration of the participants	09:00 - 09:30	09:00 - 09:30
0030	Introduction of the participants	09:30 - 09:45	09:30 - 09:45
0040	Introduction of the participants	09:45 - 10:00	09:45 - 10:00
0050	Introduction of the participants	10:00 - 10:15	10:00 - 10:15
0060	Introduction of the participants	10:15 - 10:30	10:15 - 10:30
0070	Introduction of the participants	10:30 - 10:45	10:30 - 10:45
0080	Introduction of the participants	10:45 - 11:00	10:45 - 11:00
0090	Introduction of the participants	11:00 - 11:15	11:00 - 11:15
0100	Introduction of the participants	11:15 - 11:30	11:15 - 11:30
0110	Introduction of the participants	11:30 - 11:45	11:30 - 11:45
0120	Introduction of the participants	11:45 - 12:00	11:45 - 12:00
0130	Introduction of the participants	12:00 - 12:15	12:00 - 12:15
0140	Introduction of the participants	12:15 - 12:30	12:15 - 12:30
0150	Introduction of the participants	12:30 - 12:45	12:30 - 12:45
0160	Introduction of the participants	12:45 - 13:00	12:45 - 13:00
0170	Introduction of the participants	13:00 - 13:15	13:00 - 13:15
0180	Introduction of the participants	13:15 - 13:30	13:15 - 13:30
0190	Introduction of the participants	13:30 - 13:45	13:30 - 13:45
0200	Introduction of the participants	13:45 - 14:00	13:45 - 14:00
0210	Introduction of the participants	14:00 - 14:15	14:00 - 14:15
0220	Introduction of the participants	14:15 - 14:30	14:15 - 14:30
0230	Introduction of the participants	14:30 - 14:45	14:30 - 14:45
0240	Introduction of the participants	14:45 - 15:00	14:45 - 15:00
0250	Introduction of the participants	15:00 - 15:15	15:00 - 15:15
0260	Introduction of the participants	15:15 - 15:30	15:15 - 15:30
0270	Introduction of the participants	15:30 - 15:45	15:30 - 15:45
0280	Introduction of the participants	15:45 - 16:00	15:45 - 16:00
0290	Introduction of the participants	16:00 - 16:15	16:00 - 16:15
0300	Introduction of the participants	16:15 - 16:30	16:15 - 16:30
0310	Introduction of the participants	16:30 - 16:45	16:30 - 16:45
0320	Introduction of the participants	16:45 - 17:00	16:45 - 17:00
0330	Introduction of the participants	17:00 - 17:15	17:00 - 17:15
0340	Introduction of the participants	17:15 - 17:30	17:15 - 17:30
0350	Introduction of the participants	17:30 - 17:45	17:30 - 17:45
0360	Introduction of the participants	17:45 - 18:00	17:45 - 18:00
0370	Introduction of the participants	18:00 - 18:15	18:00 - 18:15
0380	Introduction of the participants	18:15 - 18:30	18:15 - 18:30
0390	Introduction of the participants	18:30 - 18:45	18:30 - 18:45
0400	Introduction of the participants	18:45 - 19:00	18:45 - 19:00
0410	Introduction of the participants	19:00 - 19:15	19:00 - 19:15
0420	Introduction of the participants	19:15 - 19:30	19:15 - 19:30
0430	Introduction of the participants	19:30 - 19:45	19:30 - 19:45
0440	Introduction of the participants	19:45 - 20:00	19:45 - 20:00
0450	Introduction of the participants	20:00 - 20:15	20:00 - 20:15
0460	Introduction of the participants	20:15 - 20:30	20:15 - 20:30
0470	Introduction of the participants	20:30 - 20:45	20:30 - 20:45
0480	Introduction of the participants	20:45 - 21:00	20:45 - 21:00
0490	Introduction of the participants	21:00 - 21:15	21:00 - 21:15
0500	Introduction of the participants	21:15 - 21:30	21:15 - 21:30
0510	Introduction of the participants	21:30 - 21:45	21:30 - 21:45
0520	Introduction of the participants	21:45 - 22:00	21:45 - 22:00
0530	Introduction of the participants	22:00 - 22:15	22:00 - 22:15
0540	Introduction of the participants	22:15 - 22:30	22:15 - 22:30
0550	Introduction of the participants	22:30 - 22:45	22:30 - 22:45
0560	Introduction of the participants	22:45 - 23:00	22:45 - 23:00
0570	Introduction of the participants	23:00 - 23:15	23:00 - 23:15
0580	Introduction of the participants	23:15 - 23:30	23:15 - 23:30
0590	Introduction of the participants	23:30 - 23:45	23:30 - 23:45
0600	Introduction of the participants	23:45 - 00:00	23:45 - 00:00

Criteria based on WOA Animal Health Codes:



Reporting through WAHIS

Based on WOA Animal Health Codes:

- ✓ Immediate notifications & weekly follow-up reports : exceptional events (mostly presence) – information submitted and validated within 24 hours of confirmation for listed diseases
- ✓ Six-monthly reports : diseases with stable situation (presence, infection, suspicion) – information submitted and validated several months after the end of a semester

in the country or a zone or a compartment

Roles

WOAH HQ staff deliver technical content and highlight important reporting concepts

WOAH RR/SRR feedback collection, support exercises, logistic support, link between FPs and trainers

Observers (feedback collection)

**WAHIS Public Interface
Role Play Exercise**

Jenny Hutchison
Matteo Morini
Margarita Alonso

World Animal Health Information and Analysis Department

Early warning reports

Margarita Alonso
Animal Health Information Officer
World Animal Health Information and Analysis Department

World Organisation for Animal Health
Organisation mondiale de Santé Animale

Chiba, Japan
June 2023

**Lunch break
12:10 - 13:45**

World Organisation for Animal Health
Founded in 1967

Australian Aid

WOAH Animal Disease Notification Training (including use of WAHIS)
for
NFPs for Animal Disease Notification and
the representatives from the Pacific countries
Chiba, Japan, 21-23 June 2023

Learning objectives

1. Understand the purpose and requirements for submitting an immediate notification, a follow-up report and a final report
2. Be able to create, fill in and submit each of these reports
3. Be able to choose appropriately the reason for submitting an immediate notification
4. Understand the concept of event
5. Know where to find useful information when reporting



Introduction

Purpose of the early warning reports

To report any exceptional event related to any WOH-Listed disease and emerging disease occurring in the country according to dispositions on WOH Codes from the start to the end of the occurrence as well as its evolution

See Article 11.3. and Article 11.4. of the Terrestrial and Aquatic Animal Health Codes

Requirements for submission time and reasons for notification

Immediate notification

24h after confirmation (listed disease)

Follow-up reports

Weekly

Final report

All measures Implemented

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ first occurrence in the country ✓ first occurrence in a zone ✓ recurrence of an eradicated disease ✓ recurrence of an eradicated strain ✓ new strain in the country ✓ new strain in a zone ✓ unusual host species | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ unexpected change or increase ✓ emerging disease |
|---|---|



Key concept

Event

Single outbreak or group of epidemiologically related outbreaks of a given disease that is the object of a notification. An event includes all related outbreaks reported from the immediate notification through to the final report.

Outbreak

Occurrence of one or more cases in an epidemiological unit.

Where do I find them in practice?

- Back-office/Public interface: event management screen
- Back-office: control measures and laboratory tests



Immediate notifications



Key concepts

- Differentiate "Reason for notification" vs "The event is occurring in" to avoid unjustified trade barriers
- Example



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Break
15:25 - 15:40

WOAH Animal Disease Notification Training (Including use of WAHIS)
for
NEPs for Animal Disease Notification and
the representatives from the Pacific countries
Chiba, Japan, 21-23 June 2023

Immediate notification:
Case studies

Immediate notification:
Individual exercise



Wrap-up day 1

- In case of doubts → WOH Standards (WOAH Animal Health Codes)
- Legal responsibility on WAHIS data
- Concept of event

Andrea Lavarello Schettini
 Animal Health Information Officer
 World Animal Health Information and Analysis Department

Thank you

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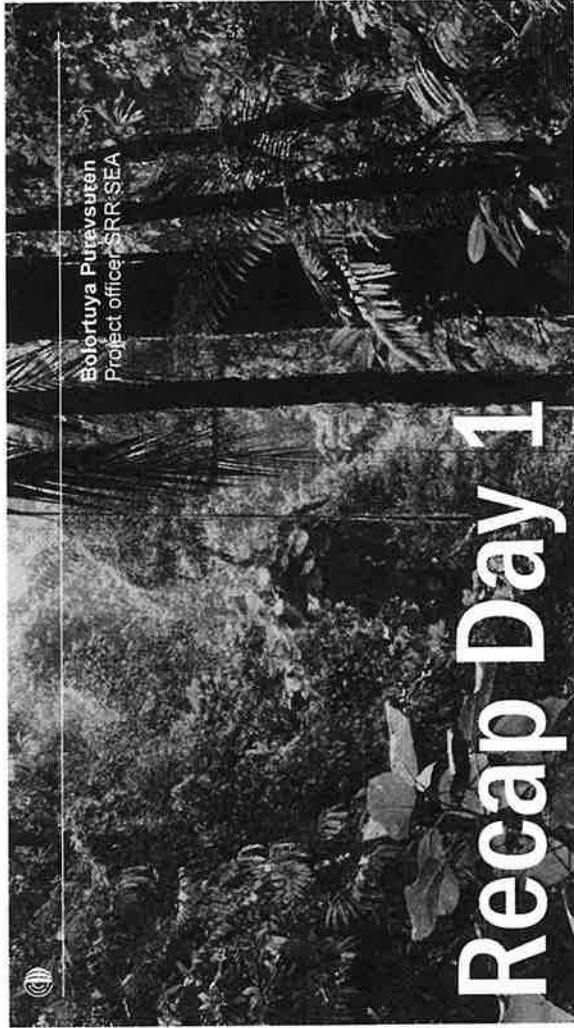
WOAH disease notification training for WOH National Focal Points for disease notification & representatives from Pacific countries

Chiba, Japan
 21-23 June 2023



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Bolortuya Purevsuren
 Project officer SRR-SEA

Recap Day 1



Day 1 Recap



Opening Remarks

30 WOAH Member
10 Non WOAH Member

- Emerging disease situation ASF, LSD required timely reporting /early warning
- Monitor performance of reporting of Member countries
- Sharing the knowledge and experience that you have learned
- WAHIS experts support



- Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and Fisheries
- Regional Representative for WOAH RRAP
- WAHIAD, HQ WOAH



Support desk

- Concepts WOAH disease reporting- WAHIS use
 - Share experience in reporting/Experienced participants VS beginners/new users
- Key performance indicators and session outcomes:
- Number of reported submitted during the session
 - Pre and post evaluation quiz (x correct answers and improvement)
 - Individual feedback



WAHIS



Public interface-Role play exercise



Finland Minister/Delegate/Focal point Latest information disease information page Event management

- Green, Yellow, Blue –colors
- Shape- wild and domestic animals
- Display maps
- Follow up reports
- Disease situation – Dashboard
- Six monthly report



Immediate notification



Key elements

- Event, outbreak and cases
- Which level and details of information
- Once IN-weekly follow-up reports-final report
- Terminology- first occurrence/reoccurrence/new strain/unusual host species/unexpected change/emerging disease



- Case study :
- IN -Complete each step
 - Definition -Poultry /non poultry
 - Re-visit Glossary and manuals how to report
 - Event /outbreak

Day 2 22 June 2023

Time	Title	Speaker/Moderator
0900 – 0915	Recap day 1	SRR SEA
0915 - 0930	Follow-up report- key elements	WAHIAD (M Alonso)
0930 - 1030	Follow-up report - case studies - group exercise and discussion	WAHIAD (M Morini)
1030 – 1100	Break	
1100 – 1200	Follow-up report - practical individual exercise	WAHIAD (M Alonso)
1200 – 1300	Early warning - best practices and exchange with the participants to answer their questions	WAHIAD (M Alonso)
1300 – 1400	Lunch	
1400 – 1430	Six-monthly report – Key elements	WAHIAD (A Lavarello)
1430-1530	Six-monthly report - case studies - group exercise and discussion (including break)	WAHIAD (M Morini)
1530 – 1630	Six-monthly report - practical individual exercise (including break)	WAHIAD (A Lavarello)
1630 - 1645	Wrap-up day 2	WAHIAD (M Morini)
1800 - 2000	Reception dinner	

Early warning reports

Margarita Alonso
Animal Health Information Officer

Chiba, Japan
June 2023

World Organisation for Animal Health
Organisation mondiale de Santé Animale



Congratulations!

On 21st of October 2022, a veterinarian is informed that, in the north of your country, 30 chickens and ducks in a backyard are showing a decrease in their feed and water intake as well as respiratory and neurological signs. There are in the backyard 100 birds, including the sick animals, and two dogs. **The birds are used by the owner for their consumption.** On the next day, 30 birds die and the veterinary services start an epidemiological investigation.

Though highly pathogenic avian influenza has been **absent in your country since December 2005** both in domestic and wild birds, the disease is known to be circulating in several neighbouring countries and wildlife movements have recently been observed.

On 23rd of October 2022, positive results for highly pathogenic avian influenza H5N1 obtained by RT-PCR were communicated by a National Reference Laboratory for influenza. On 25th of October, results from samples tested with virus isolation at a WDAH Reference Laboratory are still pending.

Quarantine, zoning, surveillance within the restricted zone and control of wildlife reservoirs are applied. Stamping out and disinfection are to be applied.



Follow-up reports



Congratulations!

A total of 5,000 whiteleg shrimps were kept on a farm under an open production system and half of them died on the 1st of June 2023. The owner reported the situation to the veterinary services, that came on site and took samples to send them to the National Reference Laboratory for diagnosis. PCR resulted positive for infection with infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis virus on the 19th of June.

The owner thoroughly cleaned and disinfected the premises on the **20th of June** and quarantine, stamping out and movement control inside the country were applied. **The event is restricted to one zone only in the country and the outbreak is considered to be resolved. The event is still on-going.**

Infection with infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis virus **has never been reported in your country.**



Purpose

- Update an on-going event
 - to add any new outbreak that may have occurred since the submission of the last report
 - to update previously reported outbreaks
- Should be sent in a weekly basis (even if no new information)



Final report

11



Follow-up report: case studies and discussion

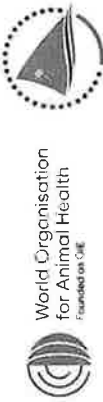


12



To keep in mind

- Difference between "a resolved event" and an event declared stable
- The date of end of an event should be carefully chosen to:
 - ✓ open trade after a disease event
 - ✓ (re)gain official disease status of freedom
 - ✓ making a self-declaration of freedom
 - ✓ keep data consistency with six-monthly reports



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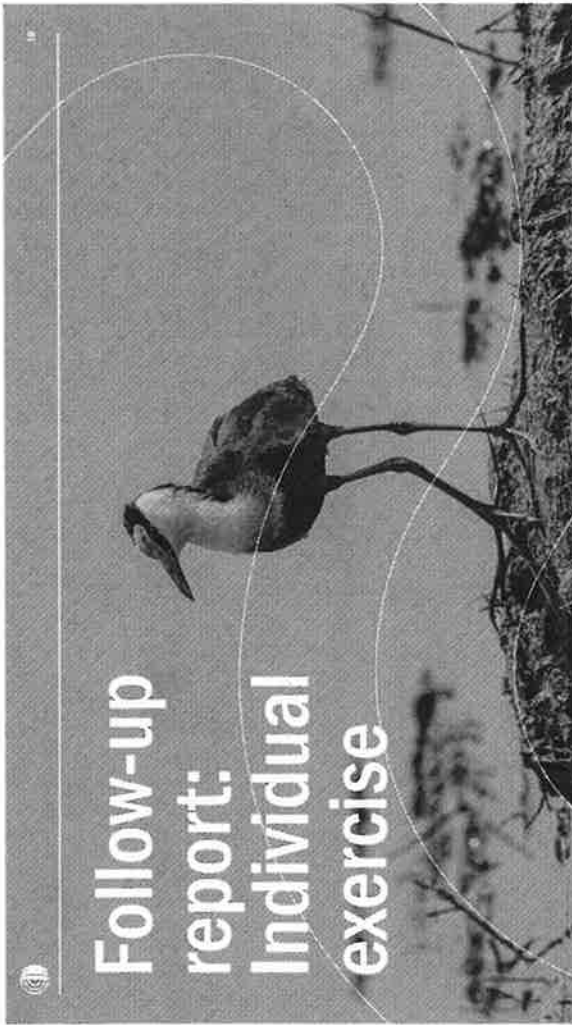


BREAK

10:30 - 11:00



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for
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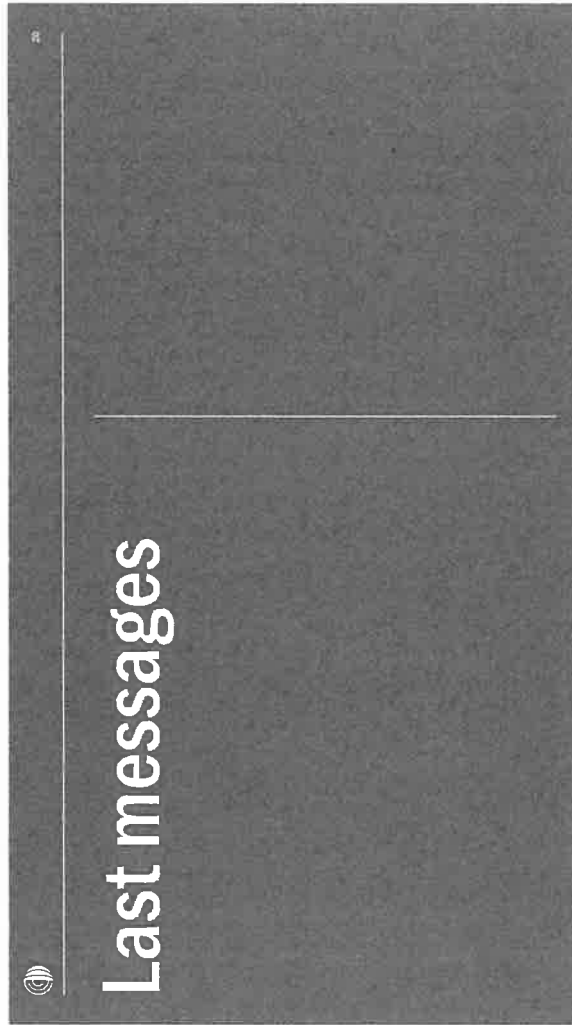


Early warning team verification procedure

- ✓ Consistency of the reported data with historical information in WAHIS Public Interface and/or Handistatus
- ✓ Consistency of the qualitative information within the report
- ✓ Consistency of the quantitative information within the report

Editing previously published information

<https://wahis-support.woah.org/support/solutions/articles/51000034781>



Support material

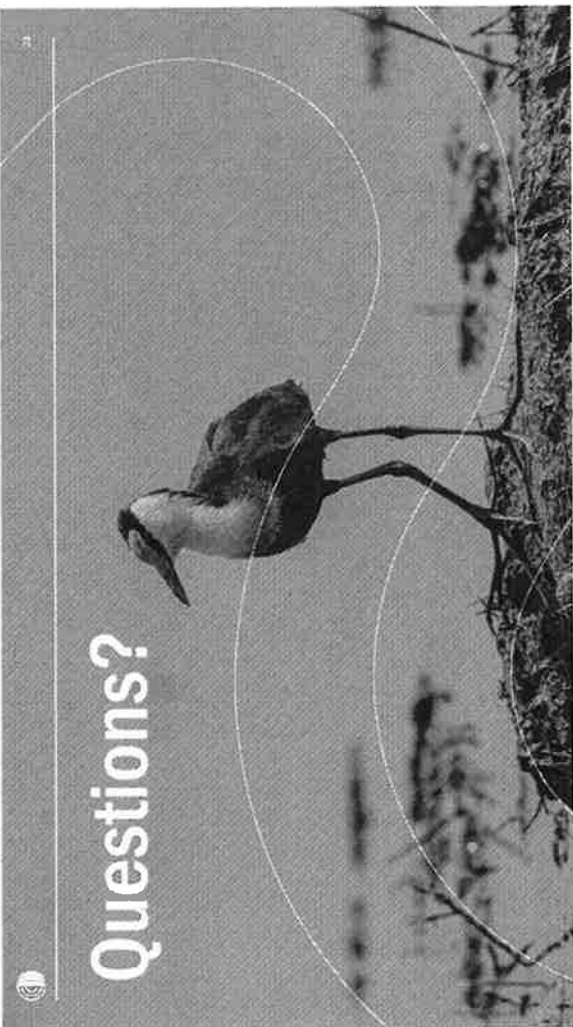
- Notification procedures (definitions, tips, etc): <https://wahis-support.woah.org/support/solutions/articles/51000021348>
- FAQ: <https://wahis-support.woah.org/support/solutions/51000029445>
- Video tutorials: <https://wahis-support.woah.org/support/solutions/folders/51000052456>
- WOAHS Codes and Manuals: <https://www.woah.org/en/what-we-do/standards/codes-and-manuals/>

Support team

- WAHIS-support tool: <https://wahis-support.woah.org/support/home>



Questions?



Six-Monthly Report

Andrea Lavarello Schabini
Animal Health Information Officer

Chiba, Japan
June 2023



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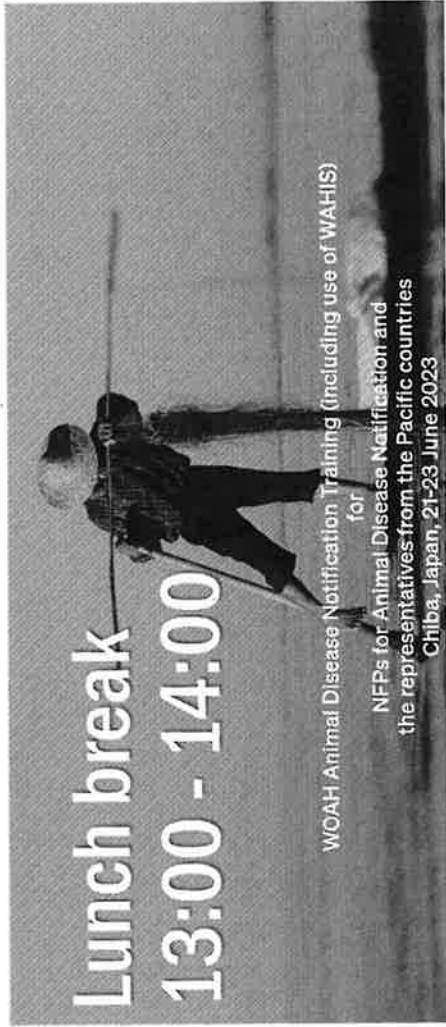


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Lunch break 13:00 - 14:00

WOAH Animal Disease Notification Training (including use of WAHIS)
for
NFPs for Animal Disease Notification and
the representatives from the Pacific countries
Chiba, Japan, 21-23 June 2023



Learning objectives

1. Understand the purpose and requirements for submitting a six-monthly report
2. Be able to create, complete, and submit a six-monthly report
3. Understand the link between six-monthly reports and the Early Warning System



Introduction

General objective of six-monthly reports:

To monitor the absence or presence, and evolution of all WOAHL-listed diseases, infections, or infestations over time.

See Article 11.3. of the *Terrestrial and Aquatic Animal Health Codes*



Introduction

Recommendations for submission time

1 month after the end of the semester

First Semester (1 Jan - 30 Jun)	Second Semester (1 Jul - 31 Dec)
1 calendar year (January - December)	

Focal points involved in the submission of SMRs:

- FP for Animal Disease Notification
- FP for Aquatic Animals
- FP for Wildlife

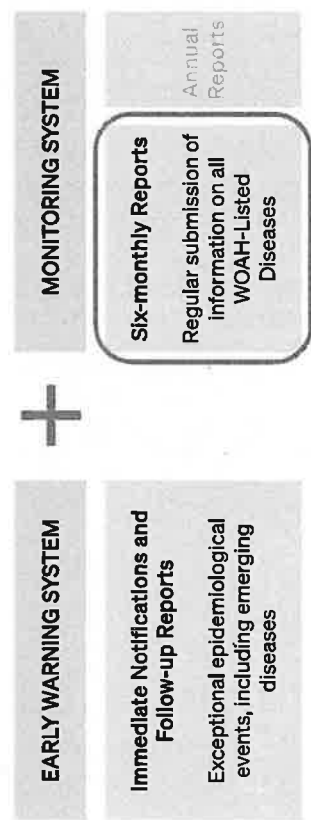


Contents

- Early warning system and six-monthly report
- Occurrence codes
- Preventive and control measures
- Quantitative data
- Conclusions



WAHIS data streams





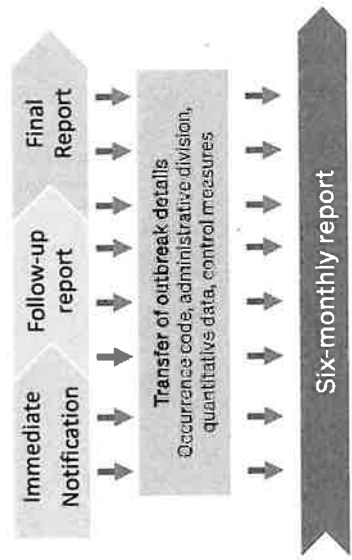
- **Early warning system and six-monthly report**
- Occurrence codes
- Preventive and control measures
- Quantitative data
- Conclusions



- **Early warning system and six-monthly report**
- Occurrence codes
- Preventive and control measures
- Quantitative data
- Conclusions



Information is transferred from Immediate Notifications and Follow Up Reports to the Six-monthly Report



Objectives of the occurrence codes

- Used to describe the **status of the disease during the reporting period** → semester of concern
- Independent occurrence code for **domestic and wild animals**
- Relevant from an **epidemiological and trade perspective**
- 9 occurrence codes



To indicate the PRESENCE of a disease

6 occurrence codes

- Disease **present** with clinical signs?
- **Infection/infestation** without clinical signs?
- Disease **suspected** but not confirmed?



Spread in the whole country Limited to one or more zone(s)



No information?

1 occurrence code



To indicate the ABSENCE of a disease

2 occurrence codes

- Disease has **never been reported** in any species and in the whole country
- Disease **absent** during the semester of concern



Contents

- Early warning system and six-monthly report
- Occurrence codes
- **Preventive and control measures**
- Quantitative data
- Conclusions

Preventive and control measures

- Standardised measures
- Definitions available in **Notification Procedures**
- Measures **applied during the semester** should be reported

Importance of reporting preventive and control measures:

To obtain or maintain the recognised disease **official free status** or **self-declaration** for disease freedom.

Contents

- Early warning system and six-monthly report
- Occurrence codes
- Preventive and control measures
- **Quantitative data**
- Conclusions

Preventive and control measures

- Measures reported by **species/category of animals**
- At the creation of the report, **data from the previous semester are proposed by default** (most of the measures usually maintained)
- Measures should be **consistent with occurrence codes and quantitative data**

Reporting quantitative data

Different spatial and temporal formats adapted to information available, epidemiological situation, and potential trade constraints

Geographical level*

- **Country level**
- **By administrative division**

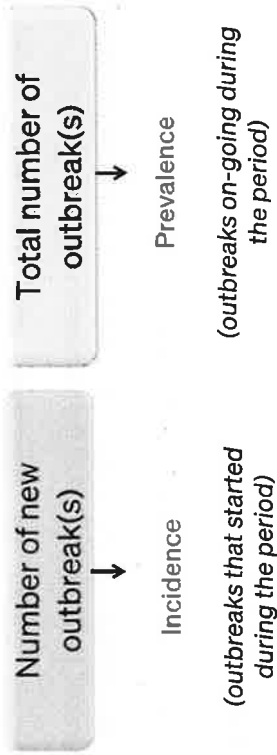
Temporality

- **Six-month period**
- **By month**

*Spatial details must be consistent with occurrence code (e.g. disease limited to one or more zones)



New and total number of outbreaks



Conclusions and take home messages

- Importance of providing high quality information using available resources
- Early warning reports (IN/FUR) and six-monthly reports are complementary
- WOAH encourages Focal Points to reduce gaps of information

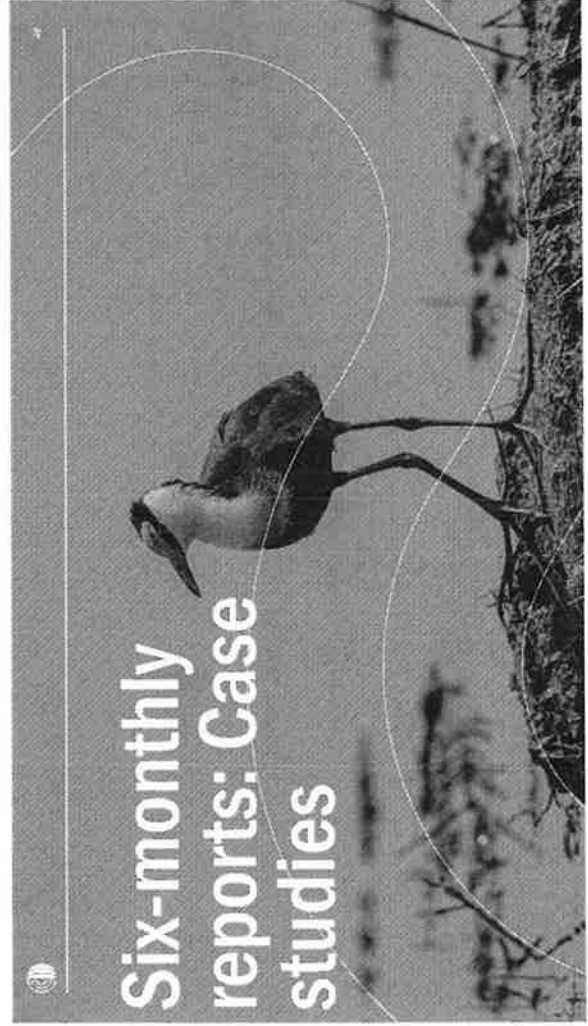


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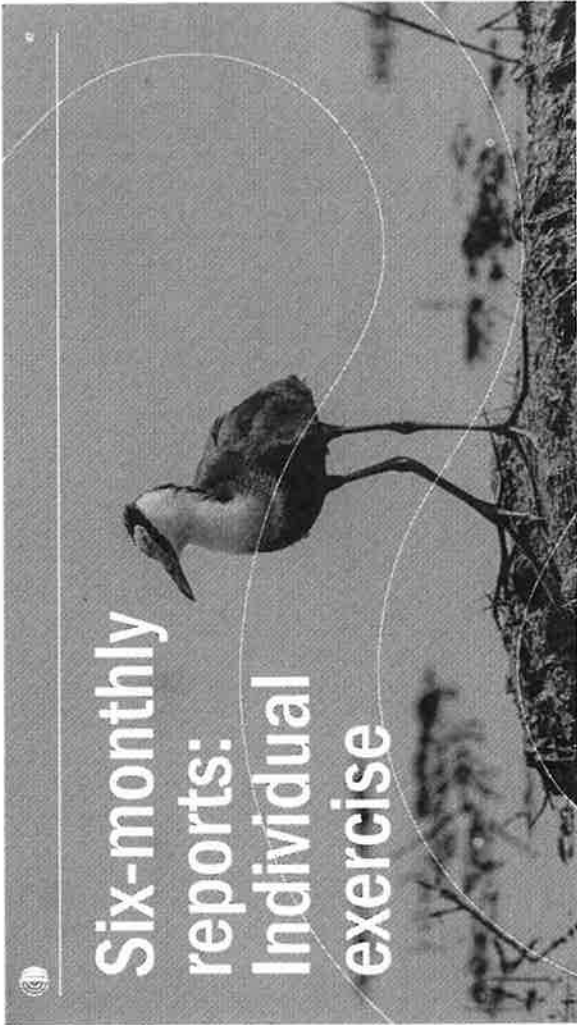


Contents

- Early warning system and six-monthly report
- Occurrence codes
- Preventive and control measures
- Quantitative data
- Conclusions



44

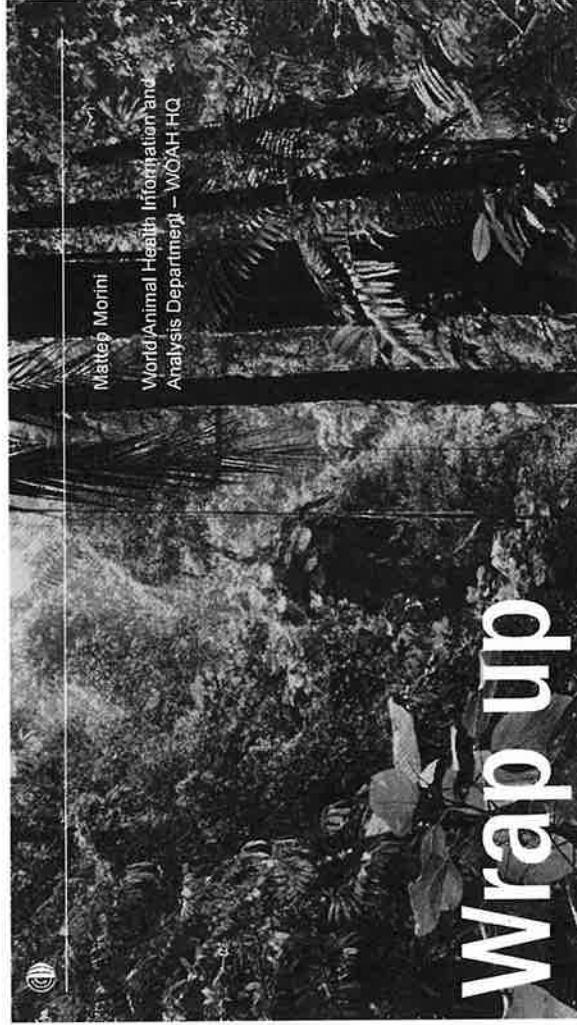


Six-monthly reports: Individual exercise

- If you need support: <https://wahis-support.woah.org/>

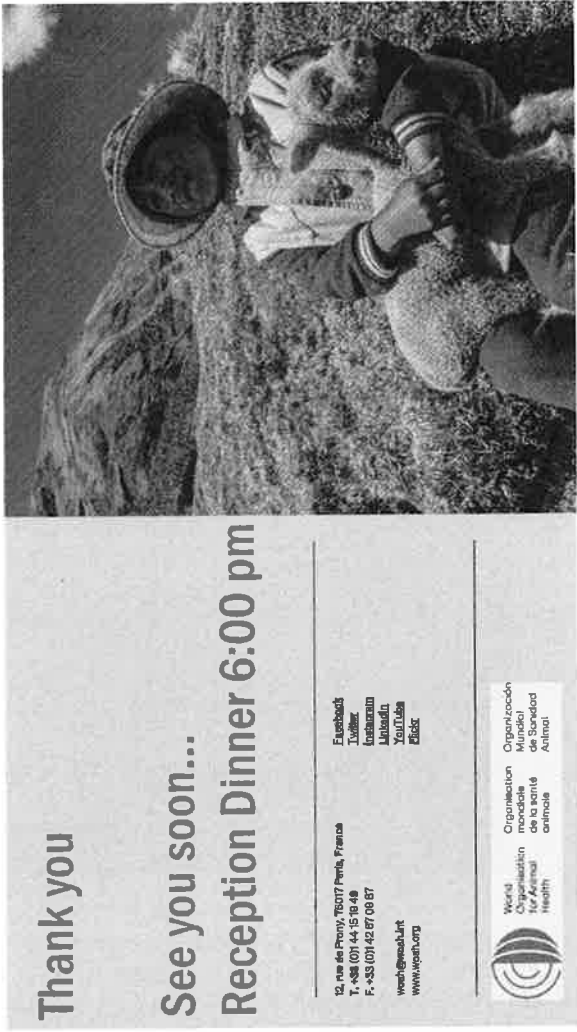
- Six-monthly reports gaps to be addressed (missing quantitative should not stop you)

- WAHIS Six-monthly report module to be updated



Wrap up

Mátteo Morini
World Animal Health Information and Analysis Department - WOAH HQ



Thank you

See you soon...
Reception Dinner 6:00 pm

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World Organisation for Animal Health
Organisation mondiale de la santé animale
Organización Mundial de la Salud Animal

WOAH disease notification training for WOA National Focal Points for disease notification & representatives from Pacific countries

Chiba, Japan

21-23 June 2023

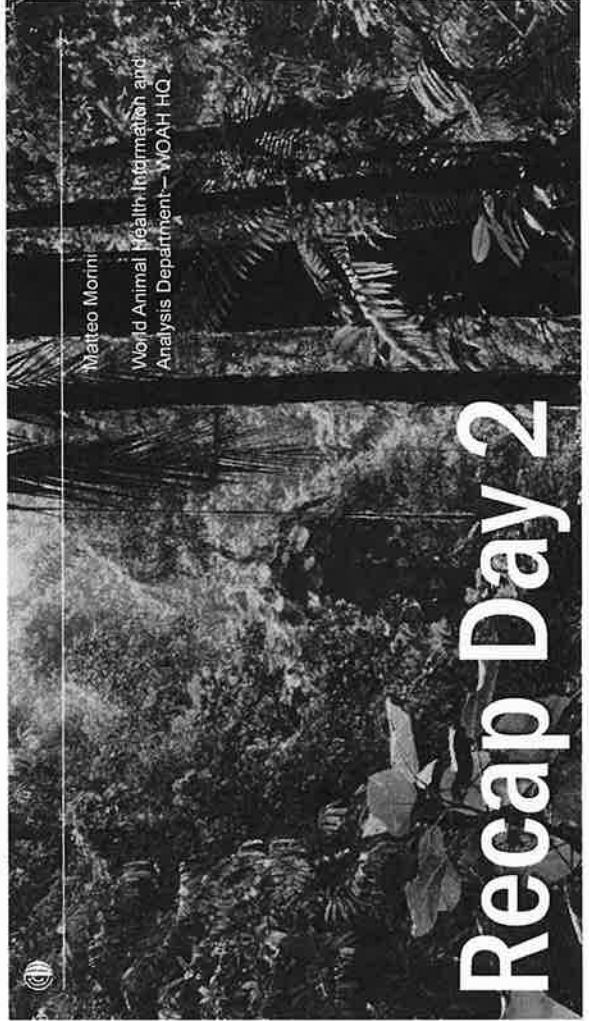


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Animale



Why we are here?



Follow-up report

Type: **ADPACT**
Reason: **First occurrence in the territory**
The event occurs in: **The country/territory**

Disease: **Infectious hyperaemia with haemorrhagic necrosis and edema**

Global agent: **Hypocyanine and haemorrhagic necrotic virus**

🔗 [Create a follow-up report with this event](#)

🔗 [Create a follow-up report with this event](#)

- “resolved event” VS “event declared stable”
- End date of an event
- Update an on-going event

Six monthly reports



- Work arounds (eg refresh, login log out, regularly save)
- Species first
- Fill gaps in reporting
- New module coming soon

Home > Solutions > Solutions

Service Catalogue / Catalogue de services

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

Alert App / Application d'alerte

Access to WHAIS / Accès à WHAIS

Alert App / Application d'alerte

Data and documentation / Données et documentation

ES-Learning and training / Apprentissage en ligne et formation

Immediate notifications / Follow-up reports

Improvements / Améliorations

Interoperability / Interopérabilité

Maps / Cartes

Notification procedures / Procédures de notification

<https://whais-support.woah.org/support/solutions/51000031422>

Individual credentials

Home > Solutions > Documents for Designated and Focal Points / Documents pour Délégués et Points Focaux / Documentos para Delegados y Puntos Focales

Nomination Form for Official and Substitute Focal Points / Formulaire de désignation pour points focaux officiels et substituts / Formulario de nominación de Puntos Focales oficiales y sustitutos

Modified on: Wed, 14 Jun 2023 13:08

Please download the Word document and follow the mentioned instructions. Veuillez télécharger le document Word et suivre les instructions mentionnées.

Descargue el documento de Word y siga las instrucciones mencionadas.

3 Attachments (Examined for viruses)

Nominacion-form-20230614.doc (76 Kb)

Formulaire-de-nominati... 20230614.docx (17,05 Kb)

Formulario-de-nominaci... 20230614.docx (17,05 Kb)

Home > Solutions > Solutions

Service Catalogue / Catalogue de services

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

Alert App / Application d'alerte

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Immediate notifications / Follow-up reports

Improvements / Améliorations

Interoperability / Interopérabilité

Maps / Cartes

Notification procedures / Procédures de notification

<https://whais-support.woah.org/support/solutions/51000031422>

Disease profile	The disease is present with clinical signs in the whole country (in domestic species or wildlife).	Disease suspected	The presence of the disease was suspected but not confirmed in domestic species or wildlife.
Disease limited to one or more zones	The disease is present with clinical signs, but limited to one or more sub-compartments (in domestic species or wildlife).	Disease suspected but not confirmed and limited to one or more zones	The presence of the disease was suspected but not confirmed in domestic species or wildlife.
Infection/Inhibition limited to one or more zones	Confirmed infection or infection using diagnostic tests, but no clinical signs observed (in domestic species or wildlife).	No information	No information is available regarding the presence or the absence of the disease during the reporting period (in domestic species or wildlife).
Disease absent	Confirmed infection or infection using diagnostic tests, but no clinical signs observed and limited to one or more sub-compartments (in domestic species or wildlife).	Disease never reported in both domestic species and wildlife	The disease has never been reported (historically absent) for the whole country in either domestic species or wildlife. Inappropriate since a disease has been reported in the country, the occurrence should never be reported, but no longer be reported to other domestic species or wildlife.

Document codes indicating the presence of the infection or inhibition in domestic species or in wildlife without clinical signs

Document codes indicating disease, infection or inhibition absence in domestic species or in wildlife

Document codes indicating the presence of the disease in either domestic species or wildlife

<https://whais-support.woah.org/support/solutions/articles/51000049809>



Day 3 23 June 2023		
Time	Title	Speaker/Moderator
0900 – 0915	Recap day 2	SRR SEA
0915 – 1015	Six-monthly report - practical individual exercise and best practices and take-home messages	WAHIAD (A Lavarello)
1015 – 1045	Break	
1045 – 1130	Practical exercise and/or review with participants on their last reports submitted to WOAH	WAHIAD
1130 – 1145	Discussion and support – follow-up reports for ongoing events and/or six-monthly reports	WAHIAD
1145 – 1215	Post-training assessment	WAHIAD/RRAP
1215 - 1245	Training evaluation and feedback collection	WAHIAD
1245 - 1300	Closing remarks	
	SPC	
	H Kugita, Regional Representative for WOAH RRAP	
	J Hutchison, Head of WAHIAD, WOAH Headquarters	
1300 – 1400	Lunch	
1400 - 1500	Q&A, optional	
1500 – 1530	Debriefing – Only for trainers	

Six-Monthly Reports

Andrea Lavarello Schiavini
Animal Health Information Officer

Chiba, Japan
June 2023

World Organisation for Animal Health
Organisation mondiale de la santé animale

Organization mondiale de la santé animale
Municipal de la Santé Animale

Gaps in reporting

Value of data



Best practices

13



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BREAK

10:15 - 10:45

WOAH Animal Disease Notification Training (including use of WAHIS)
for
NFPs for Animal Disease Notification and
the representatives from the Pacific countries
Chitba, Japan, 21-23 June 2023

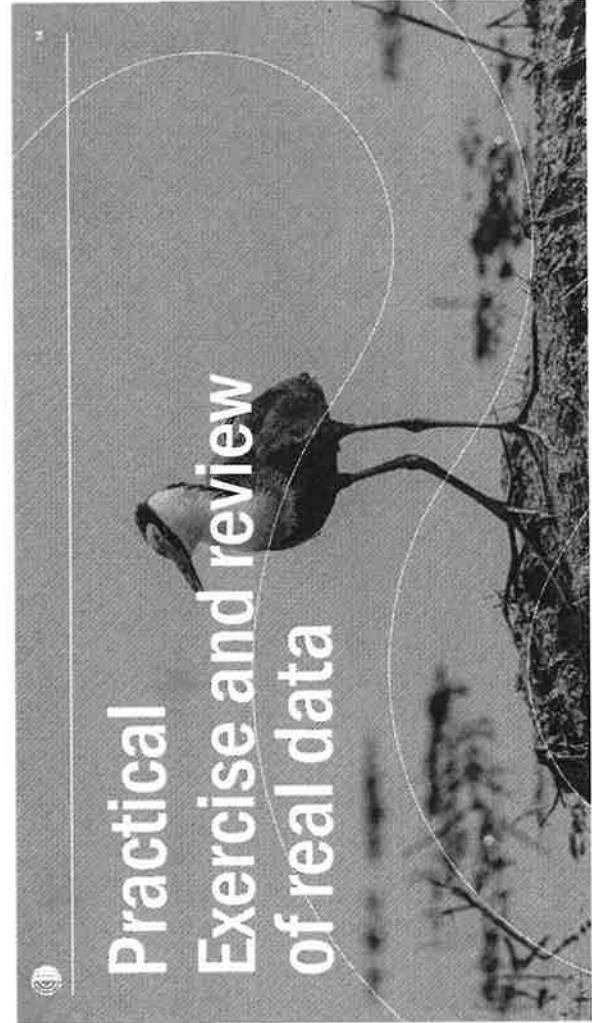
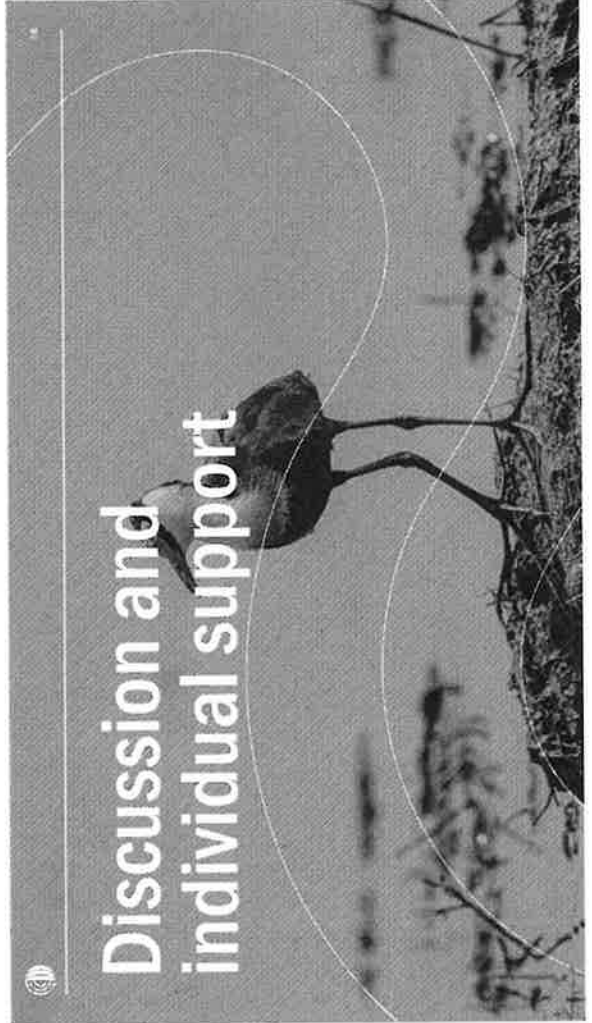


Practical Exercise and review of real data

14



Discussion and individual support





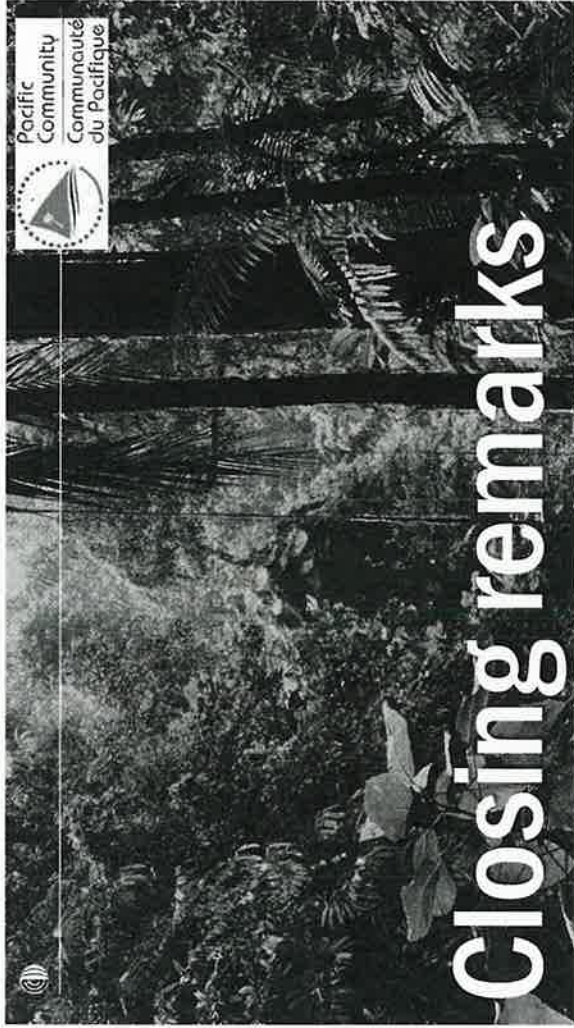
17



Post-assessment



<https://forms.office.com/e/Dt1J5Kt25D>



Closing remarks



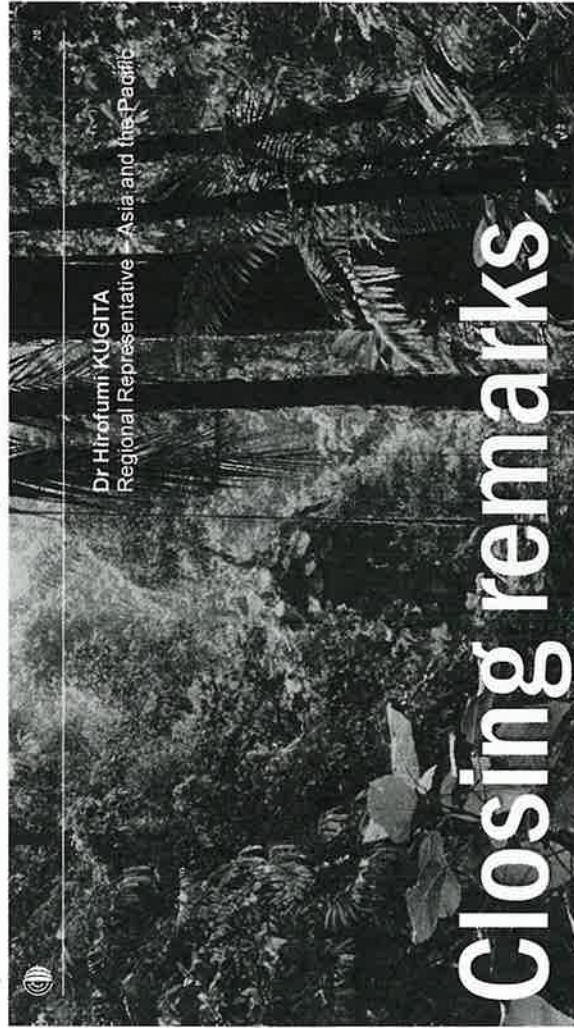
18



Evaluation - WOAH Disease
Notification Training




<https://forms.office.com/e/rrQx9ADCgQ>



Dr Hirofumi KUGITA
Regional Representative - Asia and the Pacific

Closing remarks


 Dr Jenny Hutcheon
 Head of the World Animal Health Information
 and Analysis Department – WOAH/HQ

Closing remarks


Thank you

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www.woah.org

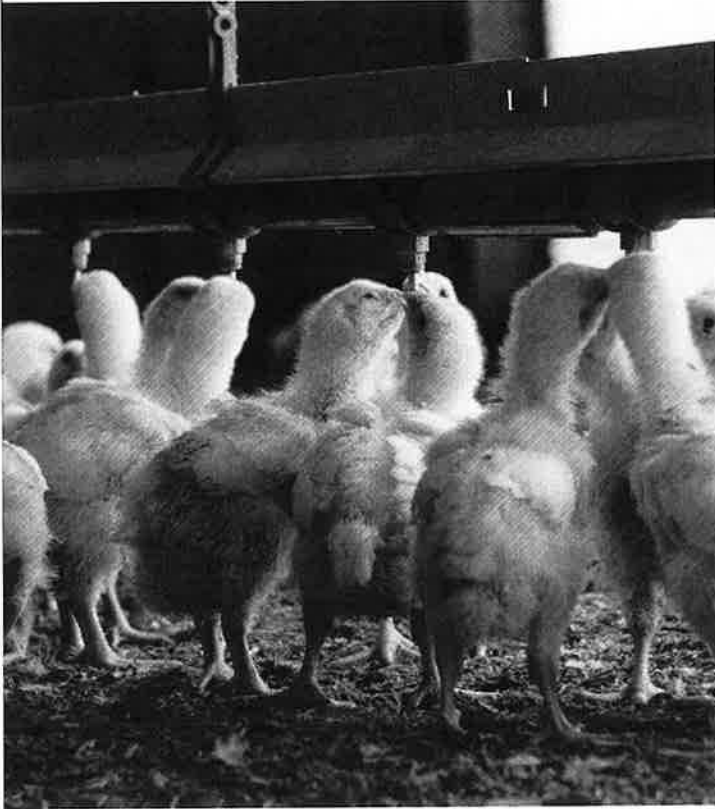
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Arabe
Chinois
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 Mundial
 de Sanidad
 Animal



三、演練題目



IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION

Group case studies Scenario #1

1 Individually

Please carefully **read the scenario** that you received

2 Collectively

Discuss with your team and then **answer the questions**

Scenario #1 - Immediate Notification



SCENARIO

Infection with white spot syndrome virus has never been reported in your country.

This week, you have been informed that the disease has been identified on Friday 6th January 2023 in a giant tiger prawn farm using real-time PCR after mass mortality was observed since Sunday 1st January 2023.

The day after, Saturday 7th January 2023, a similar mass mortality was observed in a neighboring farm, and samples were sent to the national reference laboratory for testing.

Information related to aquatic diseases is under the responsibility of the Ministry of aquaculture and fisheries. As Focal Point for Animal Disease Notification to the WOAHP you work for the Ministry of agriculture.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

1. Should an immediate notification be submitted to the WOAHP? If not, please explain why.

2. If yes,
- a) What should be the reason for notification (Article 1.1.3 of the *Aquatic Animal Health Code* is accessible from the WOAHP website)?

- b) Would you report this event as occurring in a zone/compartments or in the whole country?

Scenario #1 - Immediate Notification

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS 

a) Who is responsible for sending this report (see the Terms of reference of WOAHA Focal Points for Animal Disease Notification to the WOAHA)?

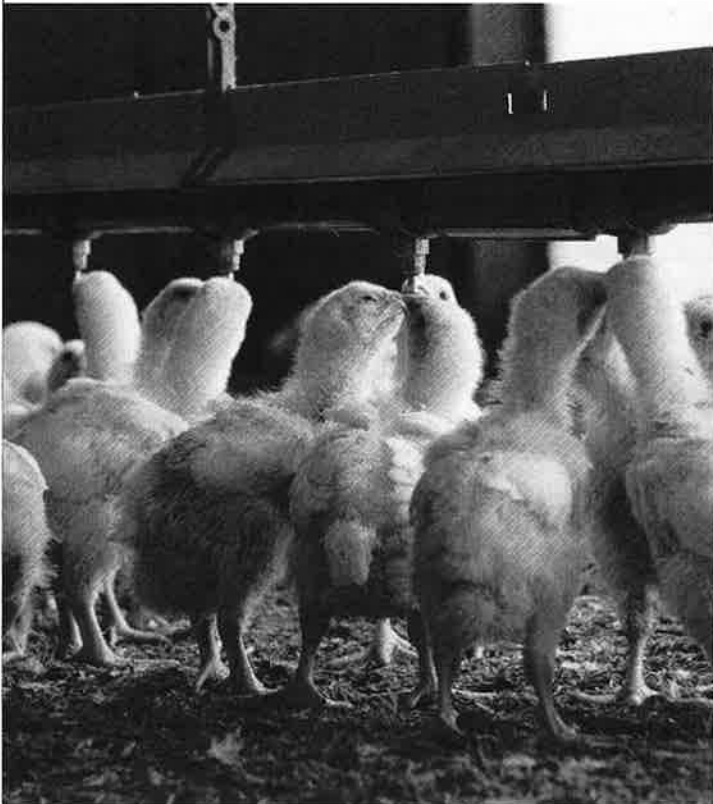
b) At this stage, do you have enough elements to send the notification to the WOAHA or should you wait for more information?

c) What is the minimal set of information needed to make an immediate notification?

d) What should be the date of the start of the first outbreak? Is it Sunday of the previous week or Friday of the current week?

e) Within what time frame should an immediate notification be sent (Article 1.1.3 of the *Aquatic Animal Health Code* is accessible from the WOAHA website)?

f) Should both outbreaks be reported through immediate notifications? If yes, should the two outbreaks be reported through the same immediate notification or through two different immediate notifications? If no, why not?



IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION

Group case studies
Scenario #2

1 Individually

Please carefully read the scenario that you received

2 Collectively

Discuss with your team and then answer the questions

Scenario #2 - Immediate Notification



Highly pathogenic avian influenza has been present in poultry for five years. Subtypes H5N1 and H5N6 were circulating, but two years ago, in January 2021, the disease was eradicated from the national poultry population.

This week, you have been informed that subtype H5N6 has been identified again in a poultry farm in one island within your country, using haemagglutination and neuraminidase inhibition tests. No clinical signs were observed.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS 

1. Should an immediate notification be submitted to the WOAHP?

If yes,

- a) What should be the reason for notification (Article 1.1.3 of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* is accessible from the WOAHP website)?

- b) Would you report this event as occurring in a zone/compartments or in the whole country?

- c) Which is the date of last occurrence?

Scenario #2 - Immediate Notification



A week after, in addition to subtype H5N6, subtype H5N8 was detected in the north of the country in poultry.

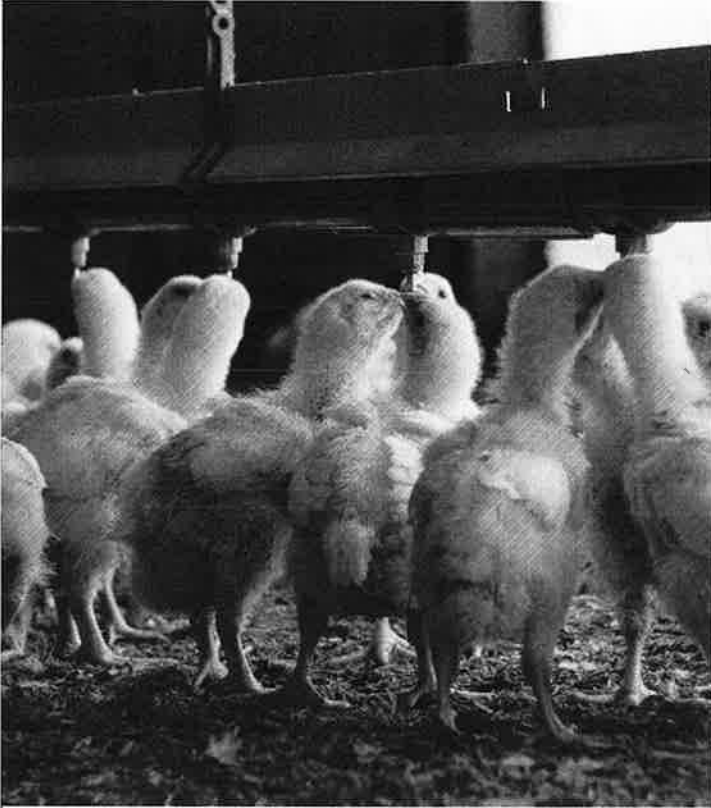
SCENARIO

A few days later, subtype H5N8 was also detected in wild birds in the same area.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS 

2. Should the H5N8 outbreaks be grouped with the H5N6 outbreaks within the same event? Through which report should they be reported to the WOAHP (follow-up report, immediate notification, six-monthly report)?

3. Should the H5N8 outbreaks in wild birds be grouped in the same event as the H5N8 outbreaks in poultry? Through which report should they be reported to the WOAHP?



IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION

Group case studies Scenario #3

1 Individually

Please carefully read the scenario that you received

2 Collectively

Discuss with your team and then answer the questions

Scenario #3 - Immediate Notification

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS



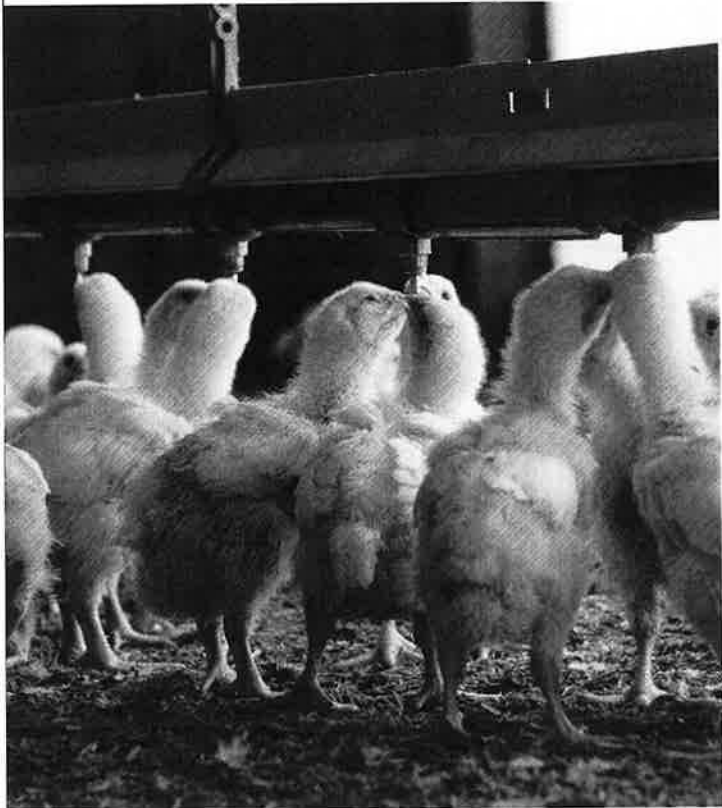
SCENARIO

An unknown disease is detected in your country and is causing an outstanding impact in swine farms. Its spread occurs simultaneously with the spread of a human virus of unknown origin.

1. Should this detection be notified to the WOA? If yes, through which kind of reports? Immediate notification? Six-monthly reports?

2. Can you report this disease as an emerging disease? Please specify

3. If no, by what other means WOAH could be informed?



IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION

Group case studies Scenario #4

1 Individually

Please **carefully read the scenario** that you received

2 Collectively

Discuss with your team and then **answer the questions**

Scenario #4 - Immediate Notification

SCENARIO



Infection with Perkinsus olseni is reported absent in your country. Specimens of Ostrea angasi were examined histologically as part of the annual surveillance programme. The samples taken were sent for histopathology. Diagnostic results provided evidence of infection with Perkinsus olseni. Subsequent testing by a Perkinsus olseni specific PCR produced one positive result. This amplicon was sequenced and shared a >99.3% similarity with Perkinsus olseni. The affected population was broodstock held in a hatchery. No further cases were found.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS



1. Is *Ostrea angasi* a known species susceptible to infection with *Perkinsus olseni* according to Article 11.6.2 of the Aquatic Animal Health Code (accessible from the WOAHP website) and to Chapter 2.4.6 of the Manual for Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals (accessible from the WOAHP website)?

2. Is this detection notifiable to the WOAHP through an immediate notification or through the six-monthly reports? If you think this is notifiable through an immediate notification, which would be the most appropriate reason (please see Article 1.1.3 of the Aquatic Animal Health Code accessible from the WOAHP website)?



PRACTICAL EXERCISE IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION – TERRESTRIAL DISEASE

Whenever an important epidemiological event occurs in a Member for a WOAHL-Listed disease, the Member must inform the WOAHL by sending IMMEDIATELY an immediate notification, according to Article 1.1.3 of the WOAHL *Terrestrial and Aquatic Animal Health Codes*.

For training purposes, this event is supposed to occur in the 2nd semester 2022, though you will be reporting it today.

Please find below a summary of the event.

On 21st of October 2022, a veterinarian is informed that, in the north of your country, 30 chickens and ducks in a backyard are showing a decrease in their feed and water intake as well as respiratory and neurological signs. There are in the backyard 100 birds, including the sick animals, and two dogs. The birds are used by the owner for own consumption. On the next day, 30 birds die and the veterinary services start an epidemiological investigation.

Though highly pathogenic avian influenza has been absent in your country since December 2005 both in domestic and wild birds, the disease is known to be circulating in several neighbouring countries and wildlife movements have recently been observed.

On 23rd of October 2022, positive results for highly pathogenic avian influenza H5N1 obtained by rRT-PCR were communicated by a National Reference Laboratory for influenza. On 25th of October, results from samples tested with virus isolation at a WOAHL Reference Laboratory are still pending.

Quarantine, zoning, surveillance within the restricted zone and control of wildlife reservoirs are applied. Stamping out and disinfection are to be applied.

As the Focal point for animal disease notification, you should submit as soon as possible an immediate notification in WAHIS training environment.

Please choose carefully the disease to be reported and the reason for notification that you will use.

Please add in the epidemiological comment of your report the following sentence: This is a training exercise.



PRACTICAL EXERCISE IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION – AQUATIC DISEASE

Whenever an important epidemiological event occurs in a Member for a WOAHL-Listed disease, the Member must inform the WOAHL by sending IMMEDIATELY an immediate notification, according to Article 1.1.3 of the WOAHL *Terrestrial and Aquatic Animal Health Codes*.

Please find below a summary of the event.

A total of 5,000 whiteleg shrimps were kept on a farm under an open production system and half of them died on the 1st of June 2023. The owner reported the situation to the veterinary services, that came on site and took samples to send them to the National Reference Laboratory for diagnosis. PCR resulted positive for infection with infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis virus on the 19th of June.

The owner thoroughly cleaned and disinfected the premises on the 20th of June and quarantine, stamping out and movement control inside the country were applied. The event is restricted to one zone only in the country and the outbreak is considered to be resolved. The event is still on-going.

Infection with infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis virus has never been reported in your country.

As the Focal point for animal disease notification, you should submit as soon as possible an immediate notification in WAHIS training environment.

Please choose carefully the date of end of the outbreak.

Please add in the epidemiological comment of your report the following sentence: This is a training exercise.



FOLLOW-UP REPORT

Group case studies Scenario #1

1 Individually

Please carefully **read the scenario** that you received

2 Collectively

Discuss with your team and then **answer the questions**

Scenario #1 – Follow-Up Report



SCENARIO

Three hours ago, you sent an immediate notification for recurrence of foot and mouth disease in your country after five years of absence. Thirty minutes ago, you received complementary serotyping information from the national reference laboratory, indicating that serotype A was identified.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS



1. Should this information be communicated to the WOA?H?


If yes,

- a) Should it be communicated through a follow-up report?

- b) When should this follow-up report be sent?

- c) Should it be communicated immediately in another format?

Scenario #1 – Follow-Up Report


SCENARIO
Every day, the situation evolves with additional outbreaks and cases.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS 

2. Should the update be communicated to the WOA through follow-up reports?

a) Is it an option or an obligation? (Article 1.1.3 of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* is accessible from the WOA website)


b) Who is responsible for communicating this information to the WOA?

c) How frequent should the updates be (e.g. daily, weekly, monthly, when needed)? (Article 1.1.3 of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* is accessible from the WOA website)

d) Follow-up reports allow you to provide an update of the situation on (tick all appropriate answers):

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Circulating serotypes/subtypes, etc. | <input type="checkbox"/> Information on diagnostics (methods, dates, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Outbreak information (start, end, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Information on preventive and control measures applied and to be applied |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Number of susceptible animals, cases, deaths, animal slaughtered, animals killed and disposed of, animals vaccinated in response to the outbreaks, by species | <input type="checkbox"/> Any epidemiological comment |

Scenario #1 – Follow-Up Report


SCENARIO
After three weeks, the event is under control, with only one remaining outbreak. Stamping out should have been applied in this affected farm since last week, but it is still pending for logistical reasons. Therefore, the situation has not evolved since last week.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS 

3. Since the situation has not evolved since last week, should a follow-up still be submitted to the WOA?

4. Is it an option or an obligation? (Article 1.1.3 of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* is accessible from the WOA website)

SCENARIO
Since yesterday, all measures have been implemented and there are no remaining outbreaks.

5. What is the different between a) the end of an event and b) the date of submission of the final report declaring the event resolved?



FOLLOW-UP REPORT

Group case studies Scenario #2

1 Individually

Please carefully **read the scenario** that you received

2 Collectively

Discuss with your team and then **answer the questions**

Scenario #2 – Follow-Up Report



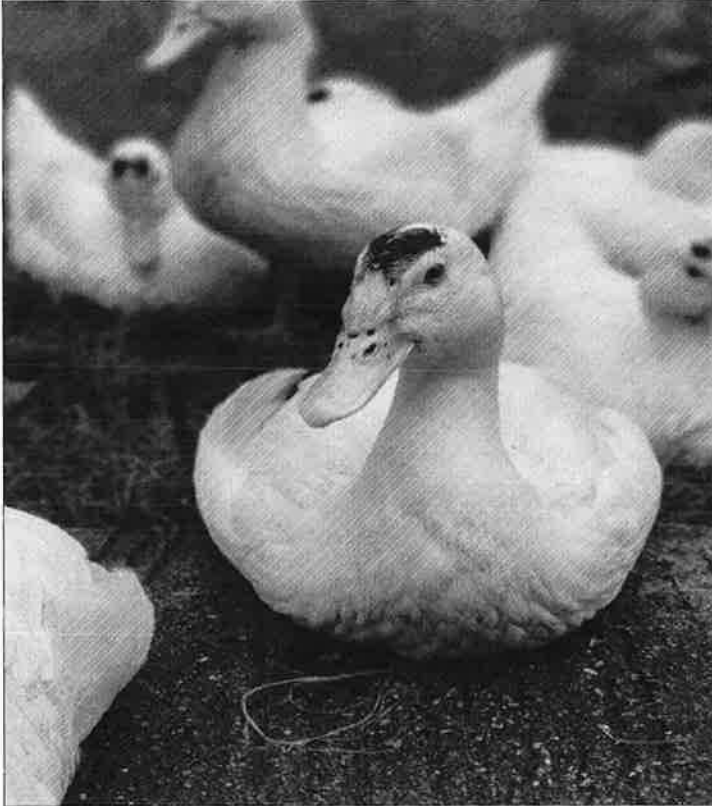
SCENARIO

One year ago, African swine fever was introduced in the wildlife population of my country. An immediate notification was sent, and subsequent follow-up reports. Since then, the disease has been spreading, with major challenges in its control. The national authorities are now considering the disease endemic in the wild population.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS



1. Should I continue submitting follow-up reports to the WOA (Article 1.1.3 of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* is accessible from the WOA website)?



FOLLOW-UP REPORT

Group case studies Scenario #3

1 Individually

Please carefully **read the scenario** that you received

2 Collectively

Discuss with your team and then **answer the questions**

Scenario #2 – Follow-Up Report



SCENARIO

- *When reporting an event, Focal Point should take care of keeping a certain consistency between control measures and quantitative data reported. On this respect, which of the following statements are true?*



QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

1. Three wild boars killed by hunters in a forest tested positive for bovine tuberculosis. For this outbreak, if the hunted wild boars are partially used for consumption, they will be counted in the category "slaughtered", and not in the categories "animals killed and disposed of" or "deaths".
2. A cow tested positive for bovine tuberculosis, and the owner killed the animal on the farm. The owner then partially used this cow for his own consumption. For this outbreak the cow will be counted in four categories: "susceptible" "cases", "deaths" and "Slaughtered/Killed for commercial use".
3. If more than one susceptible species is present within the outbreak, you should indicate the number of animals for each species, if available.



PRACTICAL EXERCISE FOLLOW-UP REPORT – TERRESTRIAL DISEASE

According to [Article 1.1.3](#) of the WOA *Terrestrial and Aquatic Animal Health Codes*, weekly reports should be sent in order to provide further information on the evolution of an event which justified an immediate notification.

For training purposes, the event is supposed to occur in the 2nd semester 2022, though you will be reporting it today.

Please find below a summary of the event.

No new outbreaks have been detected in domestic birds since the 23rd October but, on the 26th of October, two grey herons were found dead near a lake. rRT-PCR results were positive that same day for highly pathogenic avian influenza H5N1 after testing performed by the same national reference laboratory as the index outbreak.

For the index backyard, highly pathogenic avian influenza H5N1 is confirmed on the 27th of October by the OIE Reference Laboratory by virus isolation. Stamping out, official disposal of carcasses, by-products and waste and disinfection are completed on the 28th of October.

As the Focal point for animal disease notification, you should submit a follow-up report in WAHIS training environment.

For training purposes, this report will be the final report for the event, although in real circumstances it might be a bit earlier to close an event. Please think carefully of the date of closure for each of the outbreaks and for the event and how to report the new rRT-PCR results for the outbreak in wild birds.

If you have time, please practice further by adding one more outbreak.



PRACTICAL EXERCISE FOLLOW-UP REPORT – AQUATIC DISEASE

According to Article 1.1.3 of the WOA *Terrestrial and Aquatic Animal Health Codes*, weekly reports should be sent in order to provide further information on the evolution of an event which justified an immediate notification.

Please find below a summary of the event.

No new outbreaks have been detected for the event related to infection with infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis virus on-going in your country and the disease situation has not changed since last week.

As the Focal point for animal disease notification, you should submit a follow-up report in WAHIS training environment. For training purposes, this report is done just one day after the immediate notification.



CASE STUDY EXERCISES – WAHIS SIX-MONTHLY REPORTS

Six-monthly report – Scenario 1

The information related to aquatic animal diseases is collected by another ministry: the Ministry of Aquaculture and Fisheries.

Questions	
1	Is this information required in the six-monthly reports?
2	Who is responsible for collecting and submitting this information to WOA?H?
3	Is this submission optional or mandatory (Articles 1.1.3 of the Terrestrial and Aquatic Animal Health Codes are accessible from the WOA?H website)?

Six-monthly report – Scenario 2

The information related to foot and mouth disease is collected weekly from the provincial level and collated at the national level, whereas the information related to rabies is only collected every trimester.

Questions	
1	Is this information required in the six-monthly reports?
2	Who is responsible for collecting and submitting this information to WOA?H?
3	What are the time requirements for submitting the six-monthly reports for terrestrial animal diseases?
4	What are the time requirements for submitting the six-monthly reports for aquatic animal diseases?
5	What is the possible impact for the Delegate if the six-monthly reports are not sent in due time for the contents to be presented at the General Session of the World Assembly of the Delegates of WOA?H each year in May?
6	Is it possible to start completing the six-monthly report before the end of the semester?



- 7 For each six-monthly report, does all the data, both new and repeating from the previous semester, need to be entered?

Six-monthly report – Scenario 3

Only a portion of WOAHL Listed Diseases are notifiable in my country. No information is available for the remaining ones.

Questions	
1	Where can I find the names of the WOAHL-listed diseases, infections, and infestations?
2	Is it mandatory to select occurrence codes for all WOAHL-listed diseases in the six-monthly reports?
3	For WOAHL-listed diseases that are not notifiable in my country, what would be the most relevant occurrence code if their situation is unknown?
4	If no information is available, can they be reported with the occurrence code “disease absent”? What about “disease never reported”?
5	If for a given disease the occurrence codes reported for 2022 were “no information”, can I use the occurrence code “never reported” for 2023?
6	For the WOAHL listed diseases that are notifiable in my country, is it requested to provide information on preventive and control measures applied during the semester? On the number of outbreaks and cases if any diseases are present?
7	For the WOAHL-listed diseases that are notifiable in my country, am I expected to change the control measures in each new six-monthly report? Under which circumstances should I maintain or change the control measures?

Six-monthly report – Scenario 4

In my country, the information for foot and mouth disease is collected with detailed spatial and temporal data.

Questions	
1	Is it acceptable for me to provide quantitative data on foot and mouth disease in my six-monthly report using the template by semester and country? <i>Reminder: quantitative data can</i>



	<i>be entered in a six-monthly report using any of the four following templates: a) month and administrative division, or b) month and country or c) semester and administrative division, or d) semester and country</i>
2	Is it possible for me to provide quantitative data on foot and mouth disease in my six-monthly report using a more detailed template?
3	What is the added value for providing data using a detailed format?

Six-monthly report – Scenario 5

In my country, classical swine fever is only circulating in a specific zone in the south of the country. The rest of the country is free from the disease.

Questions	
1	Should this situation be reflected in the choice of the occurrence code?
2	Should this situation be reflected in the choice of the template to provide quantitative data?
3	Is it acceptable for me to provide quantitative data on classical swine fever in my six-monthly report using the template by semester and country if the occurrence code selected is "Disease limited to one or more zones "? What would be the reaction of WOA in that case?
4	In general, what is the purpose of the review process performed by WOA/WAHIAD staff before the validation of any country report?



PRACTICAL TRAINING EXERCISE

Creation of Second Semester 2022 Six-monthly Report for Terrestrial Animal Diseases

Instructions: Connect to the WAHIS training environment with your email credentials and use the data provided below to create the six-monthly report for terrestrial animal diseases for the second semester 2022 in your country.

Present/absent diseases:

DISEASES	DISEASE STATUS	
	<i>Domestic</i>	<i>Wild</i>
<i>Foot and mouth disease</i>	Disease absent Date of last occurrence: 01/2018	Disease present
<i>Anthrax</i>	Disease absent Date of last occurrence: 2011	Disease absent Date of last occurrence: 2011
<i>Bovine babesiosis</i>	Disease absent Date of last occurrence unknown	Disease absent Date of last occurrence unknown
<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex</i>	Disease present	Disease present
<i>Lumpy skin disease</i>	Disease present	Disease absent Date of last occurrence unknown
<i>African swine fever</i>	Never reported	
<i>Highly pathogenic avian influenza (non-poultry)</i>	Disease present limited to a zone	
<i>Equine infectious anaemia</i>	Infection/ infestation	Disease absent Date of last occurrence unknown

Note: Ignore other diseases

Control measures for diseases absent:

DISEASE	CONTROL MEASURES
Foot and mouth disease	All susceptible domestic species: disease notification, precautions at borders, general surveillance, and zoning. Cattle, sheep, goats, and sheep and goats: monitoring, screening and movement control inside the country, and targeted surveillance (10,000 animals sampled per species). Cattle: official vaccination (178,090 animals vaccinated).
Anthrax	All susceptible domestic species: disease notification and general surveillance. Cattle, sheep, goats, and sheep/goats: monitoring. Wild species: disease notification.
Bovine babesiosis	Cattle: treatment and control of vectors.
Lumpy skin disease	Wild species: disease notification.
African swine fever	All susceptible domestic and wild species: disease notification, general surveillance.



Equine infectious anaemia	Wild species: disease notification and general surveillance
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QUANTITATIVE DATA OF PRESENT DISEASES PROVIDED BY THE VETERINARY SERVICES:

Foot-and-mouth disease:

A single outbreak of serotype O concerned a national park with 60 water deer (Family: *Cervidae* and Latin name: *Hydropotes inermis*). Ten animals were infected in October and nine of them died the same month. All the remaining susceptible animals were killed and disposed.

No animal was slaughtered or vaccinated in response to the outbreak.

Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex:

No quantitative data available.

Lumpy skin disease:

Data provided by the Veterinary Services for the whole country:

Month	New outbreaks	Total outbreaks	Species	Measuring units	Susceptible	Cases	Death	Killed and disposed of	Slaughtered	Vaccinated in response to the outbreak
Jul	1	1	bov	Animals	90	10	10	0	0	45
Aug	1	1	bov	Animals	15	10	10	0	0	5
Sep	1	1	bov	Animals	45	15	10	0	0	0
Oct	1	1	bov	Animals	150	50	0	0	0	50
Nov	1	1	bov	Animals	20	3	3	0	0	0
Dec	1	1	bov	Animals	16	7	7	0	0	0

Highly pathogenic avian influenza (non-poultry):

The information about this disease should have been **transferred** from the immediate notification and follow up reports created in this period. Double check the occurrence code, quantitative data, and control measures for this disease by comparing with the last follow-up report submitted.

Equine infectious anaemia:

No quantitative data available.

Control measures for present diseases:

DISEASE	CONTROL MEASURES
Foot and mouth disease	Wild species: disease notification, monitoring, screening, general surveillance and stamping out.
Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex	All susceptible domestic species: disease notification Cattle: precautions at borders, screening, general and targeted surveillance (10,000 samples collected), selective killing and disposal and zoning Wild species: disease notification and general surveillance
Lumpy skin disease	All susceptible domestic animals: disease notification, precautions at borders, and general surveillance.



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DISEASE	CONTROL MEASURES
Highly pathogenic avian influenza (non-poultry)	Migrated from immediate notification and follow-up report(s).
Equine infectious anaemia	All susceptible species: disease notification and general surveillance



PRACTICAL TRAINING EXERCISE

Creation of Second 2022 Six-monthly Report for Aquatic Animal Diseases

As the Focal Point for animal disease notification to WOA, you compiled this report with information coming from the field and you have to process it in the best way possible into WAHIS to complete the six-monthly report of your country. For this exercise, please create in WAHIS the **second 2022 six-monthly report for aquatic animal diseases**.

Present/absent diseases:

DISEASES	DISEASE STATUS	
	<i>Domestic (aquaculture)</i>	<i>Wild (capture)</i>
<i>Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia</i> : Confirmed in domestic animals (aquaculture) but limited to the North of the country; suspected in wild animals (capture).	Disease limited to one or more zones	Disease suspected
<i>Spring viraemia of carp</i> : Absent in domestic (aquaculture) and wild (capture) animals.	Disease absent Date of last occurrence unknown	Disease absent Date of last occurrence unknown
<i>Infection with Perkinsus marinus</i> : Never reported.	Never reported	
<i>White spot syndrome</i> : Absent this semester. Its last occurrence goes back to 2015 in domestic (aquaculture) and wild (capture) animals.	Disease absent Date of last occurrence : 2015	Disease absent Date of last occurrence : 2015
<i>Infection with Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis</i> : Absent in domestic animals (aquaculture); the presence of the disease is suspected in wild animals (capture) in the South of the country.	Disease absent Date of last occurrence unknown	The presence of the disease was suspected but not confirmed and limited to one or more zones/compartments

Note: Ignore other diseases

Control measures for absent diseases:

DISEASE	CONTROL MEASURES
Spring viraemia of carp	Fish (aquaculture) : disease notification, precautions at borders, monitoring, screening, general surveillance, movement control inside the country, stamping out and zoning Wild fish (capture) : disease notification, monitoring and general surveillance
Infection with <i>Perkinsus marinus</i>	Molluscs (aquaculture) : disease notification, precautions at borders and general surveillance Wild molluscs (capture) : disease notification, general surveillance
White spot syndrome	Crustaceans (aquaculture) : disease notification, general surveillance, selective killing and disposal and zoning Wild crustaceans (capture) : disease notification, monitoring and general surveillance



Infection with <i>Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis</i>	Amphibians (aquaculture): disease notification, precautions at borders and general surveillance
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QUANTITATIVE DATA OF PRESENT DISEASES

Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia (aquaculture)

In August, two outbreaks were reported in aquaculture farms in *Administrative division C* in the North of your country. The affected population was composed of:

- Susceptible: 5,000 tonnes
- Cases: 1,000 tonnes
- Deaths: 1,000 tonnes
- Killed and disposed of: 4,000 tonnes.
- Slaughtered: 0 tonne
- Vaccinated: 0 tonne

These outbreaks were resolved in November. No new outbreaks were reported from October to December.

Question: Have you noticed something between the occurrence code used for this disease (presence limited to a zone) and the template chosen to provide quantitative data?

Infection with *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis* (capture):

The aquaculture national surveillance programme started sampling wild amphibians from a lake in *Administrative division B* during the second semester. A total of 39 American bullfrogs with clinical signs were confirmed found, however, the samples were lost, and the laboratory could not run the analysis (these 39 bullfrogs are considered to belong to the same outbreak). All the animals were killed and disposed of.

Control measures for present diseases:

DISEASE	CONTROL MEASURES
Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia	Fish (aquaculture): disease notification, precautions at borders, general surveillance, and stamping out Wild fish (capture): disease notification and general surveillance
Infection with <i>Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis</i>	Wild amphibians (capture): disease notification and targeted surveillance (300 samples collected)