

National disease notification system and legislation and its enforcement on HPAI

Dr Bui Quang Anh
Viet Nam

Director General, Department of Animal Health,
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

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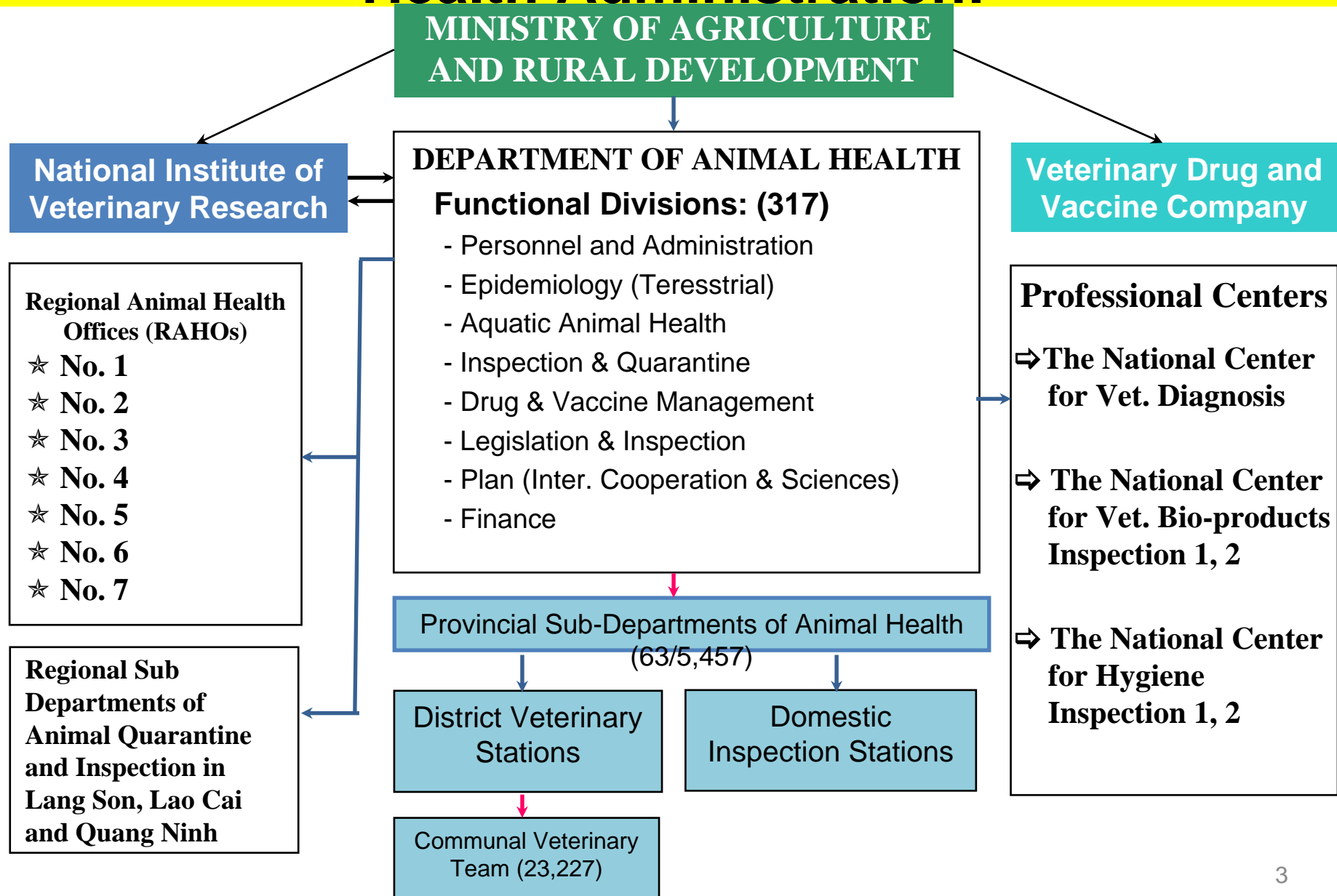
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I. Institutional Framework of National Animal Health Administration:



II. National disease notification system

1 Legislation support:

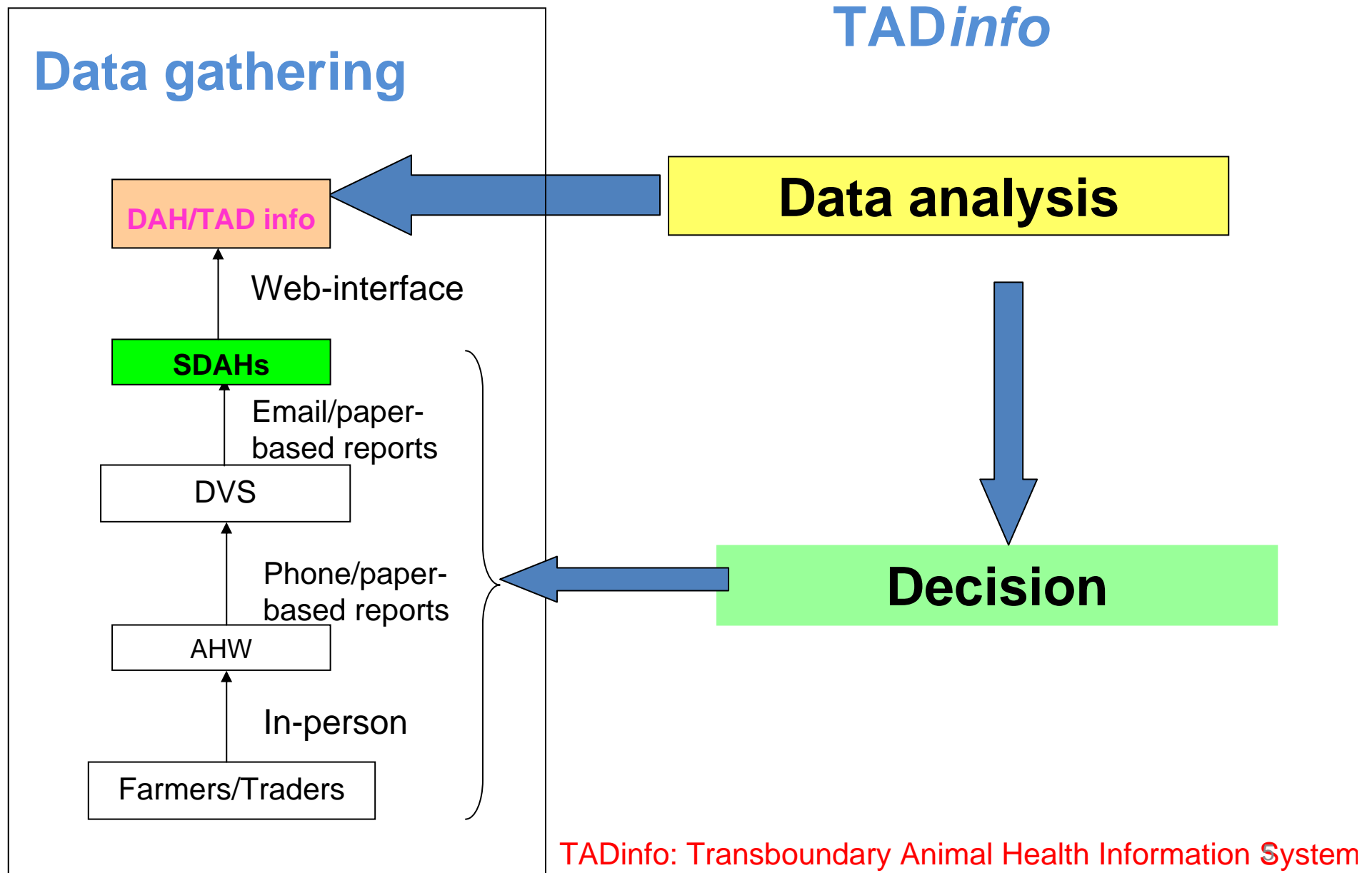
- (1) Veterinary Ordinance 2004; Veterinary Laws is being drafted, expected to be approved by the National Assembly by 2012.
- (2) Decree No. 33/2005/ND-CP dated on 15th March 2005.
- (3) Regulations on prevention and control of FMD; Regulations on prevention and control of Avian Influenza; Regulations on prevention and control of PRRS.
- (4) Decision No. 64/2005/QD-BNN, dated 13 October 2005 on disease notification.

2 Notifiable diseases:

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Foot-and-Mouth Disease; | 6. New castle; |
| 2. Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI); | 7. Sheep & Goat Pox; |
| 3. Classical Swine Fever; | 8. Anthrax; |
| 4. Rinderpest; | 9. Rabies; |
| 5. Blue tongue; | 10. Haemorrhagic septicaemia; |
| | 11. Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy. |

II. National disease notification system

3. Information flow on animal disease notification



II. National disease notification system

4 To ensure/achieve early detection and early notification:

- (1) Direction and Prioritized issues/constraints to be addressed:
 - Priority diseases for surveillance: HPAI, FMD, PRRS, Rabies and CSF.
 - Principal direction: combine both passive and active surveillance, employing a risk-based surveillance approach.
 - Constraints:
 - low incentive for disease reporting (low compensation rate);
 - the online reporting system cannot replace/exclude the paper-based reporting system because the requirement of signature and official stamp over the reports;
 - the current passive surveillance system rely too much on Animal Health Workers where most of them are private paravets.

- (2) Possible solutions and issues to be considered:
 - Targeted surveillance to utilised better available resources.
 - More active surveillance to complement passive systems.
 - Better incentive for data provider (Improved compensation scheme).
 - Improved participation of AHWs by training.
 - Community-based Animal Disease Surveillance.

III. Actual HPAI control and Prevention Measures

1 Legislation support

- (1) Veterinary Ordinance
- (2) Decree 33/CP
- (3) Resolutions of the Party, Prime Minister

2 Basic National Policy on HPAI Control and Prevention

- (1) Prime Minister's Decision No. 309/2005/QD-TTg dated 26 Nov 2005 & Decision No. 132/2007/QD-TTg dated 15 Aug 2007 on compensation for poultry being culled as a control measure
- (2) Decision No. 1318/QD-TTg dated 13 Dec 2005 on providing support for restructuring poultry slaughtering and processing.
- (3) MARD's Circular No. 69/2005/TT-BNN dated 05 Nov 2005 on Guidelines to implementing emergency actions to contain HPAI H5N1 outbreaks in poultry
- (4) Integrated National Operational Program for Avian and Human Influenza (aka Green Book)
- (5) National Contingency Plan for HPAI H5N1 and Human Pandemic

III. Actual HPAI control and Prevention Measures

3 Principal HPAI Control and Prevention Measures:

(1) Categories of measures:

- 1) Notification: Decision No. 64/2005/QD-BNN, dated 13 October 2005 (penalty: Civil Laws)
- 2) Border control: Circular No. 85/2005/TT-BNN (Penalty: Civil Laws)
- 3) Movement control inside the country: Circular No. 85/2005/TT-BNN (Penalty: Civil Laws)
- 4) Stamping out: MARD's Circular No. 69/2005/TT-BNN (Penalty: Civil Laws)
- 5) Vaccination: National Plan on Avian Influenza Vaccination, Phase I, II and III (Penalty: Civil Laws)
- 6) Active surveillance: Guidelines on post-vaccination monitoring and virus circulation surveillance
- 7) Passive surveillance: MARD's Circular No. 69/2005/TT-BNN
- 8) Compensation: Prime Minister's Decision No. 309/2005/QD-TTg dated 26 Nov 2005 & Decision No. 132/2007/QD-TTg dated 15 Aug 2007 on compensation for poultry being culled as a control measure.

(2) Implementing/responsible organizations

- Political organisations: Provincial People's Committees, District People's Committees and Communal People's Committees.
- Animal Health Agencies: Sub-Departments of Animal Health, Districts Veterinary Stations, Animal Health Workers.
- Mass media and other public organisations such as Women Union, Farmers' Assosiation, etc.

III. Actual HPAI control and Prevention Measures

4 To ensure an effective and efficient implementation of HPAI control and prevention measures:

(1) Principal issues/constraints to be addressed:

- Compensation: Low rate of compensation prevents timely outbreak reporting.
- Vaccination: decreased commitment of local authorities and farmers and high cost for government resulted in poorer vaccination coverage.
- Passive surveillance: rely too much on AHWs.

(2) Possible solutions and issues to be considered

- Improving compensation policy.
- Improving active surveillance: risk-based surveillance
- Modifying the design of post-vaccination monitoring and virus circulation surveillance to increase sensitivity of the system.
- Vaccination: to modify the national strategies.
- Improving field veterinary services for a better notification.

III. Actual HPAI control and Prevention Measures

4 To ensure an effective and efficient implementation of HPAI control and prevention measures:

(3) Programmes on surveillance for HPAI in wild birds:

- Surveillance for AI in wild birds in southern provinces, conducted by WCS with supports from DAH and FAO: in 2007: 738 wild bird samples were taken from Binh Dai, Ba Tri (Ben Tre) and Cao Lanh (Dong Thap); all samples were negative with H5N1 virus, but 1 sample was positive with avian influenza virus, Type A. 2000 samples collected in 2008 and 1200 samples collected in 2009 , laboratory testing pending.
- California University: 889 samples taken and tested in 2007; all negative to H5N1 virus.
- OIE-Asia Pacific: 2496 samples collected in 2009; all negative to H5N1 virus.
- Outbreak investigations: H5N1 viruses found in Cuc Phuong National Park (4 (+) out of 9 civet samples).

In overall, 7,380 samples were taken from wild birds and civets; 10 positive to H5N1 virus.

THE END!