

Better Training for Safer Food BTSF

Implementation and evaluation of contingency plans, preparation and conduct of simulation exercises

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Legislation

- Council Directive 92/66/EEC − NCD
- □ Council Directive 92/119/EEC − list of diseases
- Council Directive 2000/75/EC BT
- Council Directive 2002/69/EC ASF
- Council Directive 2001/89/EC CSF
- □ Council Directive 2003/85/EC − FMD
- Council Directive 2005/94/EC AI
- Council Directive 2006/88/EC aquaculture diseases



- "Contingency plan" = to take account of a possible future event or circumstance
- "Contingency planning" = is to model probable emergency disease situations and on the basis of this to plan and rehearse the optimal response mechanisms to the emergency that will allow the disease to be controlled and eradicated in the most rapid and cost-effective way



WHY?

- Accession to the EU?
- Provisions of EU legislation?
- The need of veterinary services for quick response of all levels and all services in the case of an outbreak



CP approval

CP submitted to the EC for evaluation approval at SCoFCAH regular up-dates and approvals implementation of official controls regarding epizootic diseasesby FVO



Components of Contingency plan

Contingency plan

Should not be very long document

Should be clear

With sufficient information to allow the authorities to decide on which policy to use for control and eradication of the disease, which can be enforced by law

Manuals

Operational manual for veterinarians

Manual for emergency vaccination

Manual for breeders

Manual for hunters

Diagnostic manual



Components of Contingency plan

- Legal powers
- Financial provisions
- Chain of command
- NDCC, LDCC
- Expert group
- Human resources

- Equipment and infrastructure
- Operational manual
- Emergency vaccination
- Trainings and disease awarness



Operational manuals

- Contingency plan should be supplemented by operational manuals
 - Manual for veterinarians
 - Manual (Contingency plan) for vaccination
 - Manual (Contingency Plan) for laboratory
 - Manual for farmers
 - Manual for hunters
 - Others



Nature of the disease and diagnostics

Nature of the disease

Etiology

Epidemiology

Susceptible species

Incubation period

Virus resistance

Virus transmission



Diagnostics

Clinical signs
Pathology
Laboratory diagnostics

- Types of samples and collection
- Sending of samples
- Laboratory tests

Differential diagnostics



Suspicion of disease

Notification of suspicion

Clinical suspicion

- Definition of suspicion
- Obligation of animal owner
- Obligation of veterinarian
- Obligation of CA

Laboratory suspicion Suspicion at slaughterhouse

- Procedures and measures
 Epidemiological investigation
- Duration of measures



Confirmation of the disease

- Measures at the infected holding
- Measures at slaughterhouse or means of transport
- Restriction zones
 - Protection zones
 - Surveillance zones
 - Others (if necessary) killing zone, buffer zone



- Local disease control centre
 - Establishment of LDCC

Tasks and duties Equipment Communication

Local operational plans

Animal and holding census

List of contacts (staff, veterinary organisations, fire brigades, police,)

List of equipment

List of locations for burial or burning of carcases, disinfection posts, ...



- Evaluation of losses
 - Animals
 - Feed
 - Equipment



- Killing and disposal of animals
 - Methods of killing
 - Different categories of animals Animals in zoo, pens, free range
 - Disposal of carcases
 - Methods of disposal
 - Transport
 - Equipment (protective clothes, equipment for burial or burning)
 - Disposal in rendering plant



- Cleaning and disinfection
 - List of disinfectants
 - Methods of disinfection

Facilities

Equipment

Feed, fodder

Manure, slurry

Means of transport

Killing place

Disinfection barriers

Safeguard measures



- Procedures in slaughterhouse
 - Slaughter of animals from restricted zones
 - Designation of slaughterhouse
 - Conditions for slaughter of animals

Protection zones
Surveillance zones

- Procedures with meat from protection zones
- Labelling of meat



- Repopulation of holdings
 - When
 - How
 - Control



Operational manual for vaccination

- Principles of vaccination
 - Vaccines
 - Vaccination area
 - Vaccination
 - Supply and storage of vaccines and equipment
 - Staff
 - Vaccination procedures
 - Suspicion of the disease



- Annexes
 - List and maps of organisational units of CA
 - List of labs (national, regional)
 - List of rendering plants
 - EU/OIE reference labs
 - List of forms and instructions

Procedure at visit of holdings Epidemiological investigation



Annexes

List of forms and instructions

Posters and leaflets (warnings) List of equipment

- For holding visits
- For sampling

Reports

- Expert group
- Killing of animals
- Evaluations
- Vaccination



Other manuals

- Laboratory
 - Staff and equipment

Expert group
Other laboratory staff

- Supplies and storage of diagnostic materials and equipment
- Laboratory capacity

Serology Virology and molecular diagnostics

- Delivery of samples
- Testing protocol (which test when, duration)



Other manuals

- Animal owners
 - Disease awareness
 - Legal obligations
 - Notification of suspicion Biosecurity measures



Other manuals

- Hunters
 - Disease awareness
 - Procedures
 - Hunting
 - Found dead animals
 - Vaccination in wildlife



Trainings

- All staff should be thoroughly trained in their roles, duties and responsibilities in the case of an outbreak
- More intensive training needed for key positions
- Training of back-up staff
- Trainings

Refresh courses for veterinary staff on the disease diagnosis and control (clinical pictures, pathology, notification, ...)

Courses on sampling

Courses for animal owners on notifiable diseases (when to report suspicion, ...)

Laboratory staff - NRL, CRL

Simulation exercises (procedures at NDCC, LDCC, ...)



- Simulation exercise and training programme as a part of CP
 - Vital tool for preparing administrative and functional responses to emergencies
 - Conducting exercises is an important component of planning processes that ensure that responses to emergency events are effective

Real time simulation exercises
Alert exercises



- Objectives of training programme
 - virological, serological, epidemiological aspects of the disease
 - measures on the control and eradication of the disease
- Objectives of simulation exercise
 - To expose participants to new disease situations requring

Rapid analysis of changing of the situation

Decision making on practical issues related to the disease surveillance, suspicions, confirmation and eradication, including culling and disposal of carcasses

Coordination of emergency measures at regional and national level



Programme

- trainning programme (day I)
- field exercise
 - demonstrated precautions to be taken during the suspicion implementation of epidemiological investigation sampling and submission of samples to the NRL coordination of activities between owner, vets, NRL, RO and HQ VARS
- work in groups
 - CP, operational manual, forms to be completed, maps



conclusions, evaluation, recommendation

- role of expert group in the context of epidemiological surveillance
- contracts
- forms (ready for use)
- equipment of LDCC
- information material (clinical disease, epidemiology of the disease, notification procedures and control measures)



up-date of contingency plan

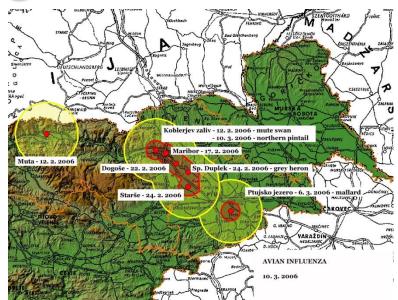


"alert exercise"

Avian Influenza (H5N1) in wild birds

Protection (3 km) and surveillance (10 km) zones were established around the positive cases and all the necessary measures according to Commission Decision 2006/115/EC were applied

- High risk area was established
- Control of implemented measures

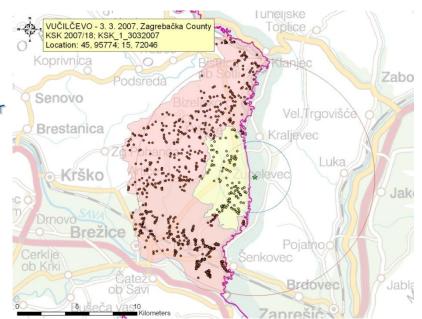




"alert exercise"

- CSF outbreaks in neighbouring TC
- protection and surveillance zones
- measures in line with the 2001/89/EC
- problems:

transport of manure, slurry, ...across the border cleaning and disinfection human resources movements of animals





simulation exercise on cases in wildlife population

- outbreaks in domestic pig population often related to CSF in wild boar
- procedures in game collection centres, procedures in wild boar pens, procedures in hunting areas
- publishing of manual for hunters



up-date of contingency plan



Disease awarness

- Organisation of awareness exercises through lectures/presentations at national and local level
- Posters and leaflets at veterinary practices, offices informing animal owners about the CSF, biosecurity measures,
- Posters and leaflets at airports, ports and BIP informing passengers of the rules relating to the illegal import of meat
- Intensive mass-media campaings in the event of a disease outbreak
- This would involve information and instructions given via

press conferences, press releases national TV and radio stations, newspaper local media Internet web pages



Conclusions

- When prepared, contingency plan should not be treated as a static document
- It should be regularly reviewed and updated
- When reviewing and updating contingency plan the following factors should be taken into account
 - changing epidemiological situations, both within the country and externally new disease threats
 - changes in livestock production systems and internal or export trade requirements
 - changes in national legislation or in the structure or capabilities of official veterinary services
 - experiences (both within the country and in neighbouring countries), results from training or simulation exercises and feedback from stakeholders and farmers



- cooperation of all services is required
- regular training
- preparation of the service for rapid and efficient actions in the case of an outbreak



















Local disease control center and disinfection barrier near the border:





Thank you for your attention