Driving progress towards rabies elimination

“Country reporting of rabies to Global level- OIE World Animal Health information System – WAHIS and WAHIS+”

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Responsibility for collection and disseminating disease information rests within the mandates of two global organisations:

- World Health Organization (WHO) for diseases of humans;
- World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) for animal diseases, including animal diseases transmissible to humans (zoonoses).
182 Member Countries and OIE Delegates in 2018

Certain countries belong to more than one region
WHO has IHR and OIE has Standards - Codes
OIE Standard Setting Process

1. Delegates and International Organisations
2. OIE Global Conferences
3. TOPIC

4. Specialist Commissions
5. Review

6. OIE International Standards
7. 180 Member Countries

8. Global Exports
9. Draft

10. OIE
11. FOR ADOPTION

12. Delegates
13. Comments

14. 2 CYCLES
Publishing OIE Standards – Codes and Manuals

**CODES**
- Terrestrial
- Aquatic

**MANUALS**
- Terrestrial
- Aquatic

*Codes and Manuals available on the OIE website [www.oie.int]*
OIE`s World Animal Health Information System and One Health surveillance
WAHIS
Rabies Distribution in 2017 and early 2018

Recurrence
Norway
May 2018

Recurrence
Hungary
February 2017

Recurrence
Egypt
March 2017

Recurrence
Kazakhstan
February 2017

Recurrence
Lebanon
February 2018

Recurrence
Malaysia
July 2017

104 countries / territories
(57%)

*Data provided by Morocco
Diseases reporting in animals for rabies

- Animal disease diagnosis, surveillance and notification
- Chapter 1.1. 2. Member Countries shall make available to other MC, through the OIE, whatever information is necessary to minimise the spread of important animal diseases, and their pathogenic agents, and to assist in achieving better worldwide control of these diseases.
- Reports of a single outbreak or related outbreaks- susceptible species, numbers and geographic distribution of affected animals and epidemiological unit
- Member Countries provide information on the measures taken to prevent the spread of diseases (vaccination). Include quarantine measures and restriction of movement.
Diseases reporting in animals for rabies - continued

- Article 1.1.3 in accordance with relevant provisions in the disease-specific chapters, (Part 2 Chapter 8.14. Infection with rabies virus) notification, through the World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS) or by fax or email within **24 hours** of:
  - first occurrence of a listed diseases, or
  - reoccurrence of a listed diseases
  - a sudden and unexpected change in the distribution or increase in incidence of listed disease
  - Weekly reports subsequent to a notification – providing further information on the evolution of the event. These reports should continue until the disease has been eradicated or situation is stable. Final report submitted
  - Then six-monthly reports on the absence or presence and evolution of listed disease
  - Annual reports concerning any other information
WAHIS today

a secure online notification system whose main purpose is being a global and sensitive early warning system

> 990 000 visitors
Per year

> 1.8 millions pages viewed
per year

117
listed diseases

> 37 selected zoonoses

204
Countries and territories providing data

World Organisation for Animal Health · Protecting animals, Preserving our future
## WAHIS: animal diseases report

### WAHIS Interface

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country name</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Number of outbreaks</th>
<th>Event summary</th>
<th>Full report</th>
<th>Animals affected</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Susceptible Cases</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Killed and disposed of</th>
<th>Slaughtered</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Continuing</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Summary</td>
<td>Full report</td>
<td>Cameliidae</td>
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<td>Summary</td>
<td>Full report</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Animals</td>
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<td>26</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Summary</td>
<td>Full report</td>
<td>Sheep</td>
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<td>Animals</td>
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<td>Summary</td>
<td>Full report</td>
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<td>Animals</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- Geospatial data
- Time
- Number of outbreaks
- Animal species/group
- Quantitative data
- Control measures
- Epidemiological comments
### Country A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Campylobacteriosis</td>
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<td>Babesiosis</td>
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<td>West Nile Fever</td>
<td>1425</td>
<td>146</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tularemia</td>
<td>219</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q fever</td>
<td>192</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brucellosis</td>
<td>126</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bovine tuberculosis</td>
<td>89</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leptospirosis</td>
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<td>Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>Trichinellosis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Avian chlamydiosis</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Equine encephalomyelitis (Eastern)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabies</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echinococcosis/hydatidosis</td>
<td>+..</td>
<td>+..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leishmaniosis</td>
<td>+..</td>
<td>+..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxoplasmosis</td>
<td>+..</td>
<td>+..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salmonellosis (S. enteritidis, S. typhimurium)</td>
<td>+..</td>
<td>+..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cysticercosis</td>
<td>+..</td>
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### Country B

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<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
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<td>Leishmaniosis</td>
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<td>Leptospirosis</td>
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<td>Brucellosis</td>
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<td>Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome</td>
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<tr>
<td>Toxoplasmosis</td>
<td>32</td>
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<td>Salmonellosis (S. enteritidis, S. typhimurium)</td>
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<td>Echinococcosis/hydatidosis</td>
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<td>Campylobacteriosis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rabies</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q fever</td>
<td>+..</td>
<td>+..</td>
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<tr>
<td>N. w. screwworm (C. hominivorax)</td>
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<td>+..</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bovine tuberculosis</td>
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<td>Avian chlamydiosis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cysticercosis</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WAHIS+ respond to evolving international standards

1. Commitment of Member Countries to the OIE and to the Regions

2. Terrestrial and Aquatic Codes are evolving

3. WAHIS needs to adapt to changing international standards

Building scalable and flexible platform with a vision for the next decade
User friendly, intuitive, time-efficient

Improved WAHIS+ mobile application
(Faster dissemination and access to diseases alerts)

User-friendly interface
(+data entry)

Tailored dashboards for various audiences
(customizable searches and displays)

Technically up-to-date with latest GIS features

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Data extraction & analysis

Dedicated targeted interface
Assess and monitor Member Countries complete national animal health situation

Data mining & automatic tools for extraction
Diseases trend analysis including progress on controlling them

Integrated spatial & temporal analysis
From static to dynamic vision

Source of information for artificial intelligence systems
Contributing to automated alert systems, predictions or mitigation strategies.
Interoperability and data sharing

Importing other data sources for contextual analysis

Automatic tools for data extraction

01

02

03

04

Standard interconnection protocols

Interconnection with international and regional systems
**Beneficiaries**

1. **OIE Member Countries**
   - (Incl. Govt agencies, public servants etc.
     (open access platform))

2. **Peer organisations and agencies**
   - (e.g. International and regional organizations and others in global health security and trade)

3. **Other third-party beneficiaries**
   - (e.g. academia, researchers, media, trade entities)

4. **Existing & Potential investors**
   - (e.g. Private foundations, Development partners)
Conclusion

- Current country reporting provides measures of rabies surveillance, official vaccination and precaution at borders
- Information systems built and evolving on novel technologies will meet the demands of the modern users for efficient data collection and information dissemination.
- The new WAHIS+, with its new and improved features, including interconnection capabilities, will address challenges faced in the operationalisation of the One Health Approach.
Thank you