



World Organisation for Animal Health

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# « International Animal Health Response »

Meeting on avian influenza and human pandemic influenza  
Geneva, 7-9 November 2005

# Intervention components

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- Analysis of the global situation
- OIE proposals to address this situation

# Analysis of the global situation

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## Who is this influenza virus?

- Has been very well known, for centuries
- Multi-host virus
- High antigenic drift and shift

# Analysis of the global situation

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## How to characterise the virus?

- H and N surface proteins
- Pathogenicity index in poultry
- Genomic sequence
- H5 and H7 groups are considered as having the highest potential for pathogenicity including for humans

# Analysis of the global situation

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## What is new about the current global situation

- Behaviour of the current H5N1 "Asian strain"
- Worldwide consequences
  - wild birds role
  - international trade and movements of animals, commodities and people

# Analysis of the global situation

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## Economic and social consequences of the current crisis

- High economic and social negative consequences
- Increase of poverty
- Shift of public resources, under pressure from possible pandemic

## Pandemic potential

- Links with high virus load and with circulation in animal populations regarding potential re-assortment and/or mutation

# Zoonotic potential of animal pathogens

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- 60% of human pathogens are zoonotic
- 80% of animal pathogens are multi-host
- 75% of emerging diseases are zoonotic
- 80% of agents having a potential bioterrorist use are zoonotic pathogens
- Nearly all new human diseases originate from animal reservoirs

- Concepts to be used for facing emerging and re-emerging animal diseases, including zoonosis
- Global, regional and national mechanisms and new partnerships

## Priority concepts

- International Public Good concept
- Good governance and veterinary legislations
- Relevant infrastructures and resources of Veterinary Services for a strict implementation of legislation
- Early detection and rapid response
- Surveillance, transparency, pathogen confinement
- Stamping out under OIE welfare standards

## Priority concepts (cont.)

- Reliability of diagnostic, rapid confirmation of suspects
- When and how to use vaccination
- Biosecurity measures
- Sustainability of resources invested

## Role of the international standards in response to these concerns

- OIE mandate: “improve animal health worldwide”
- Standards on safety of international movements of animals and animal products
- Use of standards on surveillance for assessment of animal health status
- Obligations on international notification

## Role of international standards in response to these concerns (cont.)

- Standard on governance and quality of Member Countries Veterinary Services
- Evaluation and audit tools
- Reference Laboratories
- OFFLU network and WHO Laboratories interface
- Diagnostic methods and vaccine quality

## Priority partnerships

- 167 CVO member countries network
- Agreement OIE / FAO, and GF-TADs mechanism
- Agreement OIE / WHO / FAO - GLEWS
- Agreement OIE / Private sector
- Agreement OIE / World Bank
- Agreement OIE / European Commission
- Collaboration with NGOs

# Conclusions

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OIE document entitled:

“Ensuring good governance to address emerging and re-emerging animal disease threats”

Thank you for your attention



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