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INFORMATIVO CEDOC

No. 6 – Septiembre 2006

CEDOC

Misión	Objetivo
Mantener informados a los profesionales del Centro Panamericano de Fiebre Aftosa – OPS/OMS (PANAFTOSA-OPS/OMS) como proceso de educación continuada en Salud Pública Veterinaria a través del suministro de información técnico-científica.	Ofrecer subsidios bibliográficos técnico-científicos, suministrando información a los usuarios de PANAFTOSA-OPS/OMS en salud pública veterinaria, incluida las zoonosis, fiebre aftosa, enfermedades vesiculares y la inocuidad de alimentos.

Organización Panamericana de la Salud
Oficina Regional de la Organización Mundial de la Salud

CENTRO PANAMERICANO DE FIEBRE AFTOSA
Unidad de Salud Pública Veterinaria – OPS/OMS

Temas de interés general

Ciencia y la revolución pecuaria

La globalización está acelerando la frecuencia, la velocidad y el alcance mundial de las enfermedades transfronterizas de los animales.

http://www.fao.org/ag/esp/revista/0511sp1.htm

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Bioseguridad

Biossegurança em laboratórios biomédicos e de microbiologia
Brasil. Ministério da Saúde. Secretaria de Vigilância em Saúde, 2006.

Esta publicação descreve as combinações das práticas padrão de microbiologia e as especiais dos equipamentos de segurança e das instalações que constituem os níveis de biossegurança de 1-4 recomendados para um trabalho que envolva uma variedade de agentes infecciosos em vários estabelecimentos laboratoriais.

Fiebre Aftosa

Development and comparison of genome detection assays for the diagnosis of foot-and-mouth disease suspected clinical samples
Mohapatra JK, Sanyal A, Hemadri D, Tosh C, Palani G, Rasool TJ, Bandyopadhyay SK.
J Virol Methods. 2006 Oct;137(1):14-20

Detection of foot-and-mouth disease virus (FMDV) from clinical specimens by conventional sandwich enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) and virus isolation in cell culture is often compromised owing to limited sensitivity and inactivation during transit, respectively. A RT-PCR (oligoprobing) ELISA in both solid and aqueous phase hybridization formats targeting an across serotype conserved site at 3C-3D region was developed and its effectiveness was compared with that of the known targets at the IRES region. A non-isotopic RNA dot hybridization assay with colorimetric detection targeting both the IRES and the 3D region were also validated, which is capable of handling high throughput samples with ease. RT-PCR (oligoprobing) ELISA and dot hybridization assay showed 1000- and 10-fold greater sensitivity than the sandwich ELISA, respectively. Robustness of these diagnostic methods was explored by examining on sandwich ELISA-negative clinical samples. Both the assays developed in the present study were able to detect viral genomes in samples undetectable by conventional ELISA, thereby demonstrating 'proof of sensitivity'. Although the

potential of these assays for providing definitive diagnosis in carrier hosts and in species where clinical disease is inapparent remains to be examined, nevertheless these assays can be adapted for comprehensive surveillance of foot-and-mouth disease in India.

Factors associated with the clinical diagnosis of foot and mouth disease during the 2001 epidemic in the UK
McLaws M, Ribble C, Martin W, Stephen C
Prev Vet Med. 2006; 77 (1-2): 65-81

The purpose of this investigation was to identify factors associated with the clinical diagnosis of foot and mouth disease during the 2001 epidemic in the United Kingdom. Using logistic regression, we compared: (1) reports of suspect disease that resulted in the declaration of FMD to reports that did not, and (2) laboratory-positive cases to laboratory-negative cases. From 6801 reports of suspect disease, 2026 cases of FMD were identified. Suspect cases were more likely to become clinical cases if: (1) the report originated from the disease control authorities ('active surveillance') rather than the public, usually farmers ('passive surveillance'); (2) cattle were the species suspected of disease, as opposed to sheep; (3) the report was filed during the peak of the epidemic; (4) the reporting premises was within 3km of an FMD case detected within the previous 2 weeks; or (5) the report originated from certain local disease control centres. There were significant two-way interactions between: type of surveillance and species suspected of disease, type of surveillance and proximity of other infected premises, species suspected and time in the epidemic, and time in the epidemic and proximity of other infected premises. Clinical cases were more likely to be laboratory positive if: (1) they were found by passive versus active surveillance, (2) cattle were suspected of disease (versus sheep), (3) oldest lesions were less than 3 days, (4) the report was filed at any time other than the peak of the epidemic, or (5) the report originated from certain local disease control centres. Significant two-way interactions were found between: type of surveillance and species suspected of disease, and type of surveillance and time in the epidemic.

Faster tests for foot-and-mouth disease will result in fewer wrong diagnoses
The Institute for Animal Health (IAH)
(15 September 2006)
http://www.iah.bbsrc.ac.uk/FMD%20tests%20sep06.htm

Geographical and age-stratified distributions of foot-and-mouth disease virus-seropositive and probang-positive cattle herds in the Adamawa province of Cameroon
de C Bronsvoort BM, Anderson J, Corteyn A, Hamblin P, Kitching RP, Nfon C, Tanya VN, Morgan KL
Vet Rec. 2006 Sep 2;159(10):299-308

Six of the seven known serotypes of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) virus occur in Africa. This paper describes the results of a population-based cross-sectional study of the seroprevalence of FMD and the persistence of the virus in cattle herds and associated sheep flocks in the Adamawa province of Cameroon. Antibody titres measured by the virus neutralising test indicated that serotypes O, A and SAT2 viruses had been circulating in the province. The estimates of apparent seroprevalence in cattle herds, based on five juvenile animals (eight to 24 months old) per herd, were 74.8 per cent for serotype SAT2, 30.8 per cent for serotype A and 11.2 per cent for serotype O, indicating recent exposure; the estimates based on animals more than 24 months of age were 91.1 per cent for SAT2, 83.6 per cent for A and 34.2 per cent for serotype O. Epithelial and oropharyngeal samples were collected from cattle and small ruminants, cultured and typed by ELISA; serotypes A and SAT2 were isolated from both types of sample. The herd-level estimate of apparent prevalence of probang-positive herds was 19.5 per cent and the animal-level estimate of apparent prevalence was 3.4 per cent. The geographical distribution of the seropositive herds based on juveniles suggested that recent SAT2 exposure was widespread and particularly high in the more northern and western parts of the province, whereas recent exposure to serotype A was patchy and more concentrated in the south and east. This distribution corresponded very closely with the distribution of herds from which virus was recovered by probang, indicating recent exposure or infection. No serotype O viruses were recovered from cattle, and the distribution of seropositive herds suggested very localised recent exposure. The apparent prevalence of probang-positive animals declined with the age of the animal and the period since the last recorded outbreak in the herd.

Multiplexed detection of antibodies to nonstructural proteins of foot-and-mouth disease virus
Perkins J, Clavijo A, Hindson BJ, Lenhoff RJ, McBride MT
Anal Chem. 2006 Aug 1;78(15):5462-8

Liquid array technology was used to develop a multiplexed assay for the detection of antibodies to viral nonstructural proteins (NSPs), raised in cattle in response to infection with foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) virus. Two assays, one based on recombinant NSPs and the other on synthetically produced peptides, were developed and compared side-by-side. Serum samples from serial bleeds of cattle, each experimentally infected with one of the seven serotypes (C, A, O, Asia, SAT1, SAT2, SAT3) of FMD virus were analyzed. A distinct pattern in the detection of NSP antibodies and a close correlation of the recombinant protein and peptide-based assays were observed. The detection of antibodies to NSPs is a method to differentiate FMD-infected and FMD-vaccinated animals, and a high-throughput assay would be an invaluable tool in the case of an outbreak of FMD in North America, when emergency vaccination may be utilized to spare vaccinated, noninfected animals from slaughter and subsequent disposal.

Spatial distribution of foot-and-mouth disease in Pakistan estimated using imperfect data
Perez AM, Thurmond MC, Carpenter TE.
Prev Vet Med. 2006 Oct 17;76(3-4):280-289

We estimated the spatial distribution of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) in Pakistan; we used a probability co-kriging model and the number of FMD outbreaks reported between 1996 and 2000 by Pakistan to the Office International des Epizooties. We used a k-Bessel model and small-ruminant and human densities as surrogate covariates for the population at risk and for livestock markets and movements, respectively. Compared to no or only one covariate, the co-kriging model with both densities provided the best fit to independently obtained data on the spatial distribution of virus isolations (P=0.57). The estimated probability of an FMD outbreak per 25km(2) cell ranged from 0.017 to 0.812, with the maximum relative probability of 47.8 (0.812/0.017). Areas with the highest relative probability of having an FMD outbreak were located in the Punjab region; this is a major animal-production area located along a traditional international animal-trade route.

Spatio-temporal point processes, partial likelihood, foot and mouth disease
Diggle PJ
Stat Methods Med Res. 2006 Aug;15(4):325-36

Spatio-temporal point process data arise in many fields of application. An intuitively natural way to specify a model for a spatio-temporal point process is through its conditional intensity at location x and time t, given the history of the process up to time t. Often, this results in an analytically intractable likelihood. Likelihood-based inference then relies on Monte Carlo methods which are computationally intensive and require careful tuning to each application. A partial likelihood alternative is proposed, which is computationally straightforward and can be applied routinely. The method is applied to data from the 2001 foot and mouth epidemic in the UK, using a previously published model for the spatio-temporal spread of the disease.

Study on the Porcinophilic Foot-and-Mouth Disease Virus I. Production and Characterization of Monoclonal Antibodies against VP1
Cheng IC, Liang SM, Tu WJ, Chen CM, Lai SY, Cheng YC, Lee F, Huang TS, Jong MH
J Vet Med Sci. 2006 Aug;68(8):859-64.

Monoclonal antibodies (MAbs) reported here were produced against the porcinophilic foot-and-mouth disease virus (FMDV) that caused the devastating swine disease on 1997 in Taiwan. A panel (25) of MAbs were found to react with VP1 of O/Taiwan/97 (O/97) by ELISA with various potencies. The biological identities of these VP1 reacting MAbs, such as neutralization activity, isotype and capability to distinguish between two serotype O FMDVs, O/97 and O/Taiwan/KM1/99 (O/99), were further analyzed. Eleven out of the total eighteen O/97 neutralizing MAbs were able to neutralize heterologous O/99. Eight O/97 neutralizing and five non-neutralizing MAbs could differentiate two serotype O FMDVs by immunofluorescence assay (IFA) implied that these thirteen MAbs recognized O/97 specific epitope(s). Furthermore, reactivities of the VP1 reacting MAbs with a 29 amino acids synthetic peptide (P29) representing the betaG-betaH loop of VP1 were analyzed by ELISA and fourteen were found positive. MAb clone Q10E-3 reacting strongest with VP1 and P29, neutralizing both but not differentiating two serotype O viruses suggested that the antibody binding site might involve the RGD motif and its C terminal conserved region on betaG-betaH loop. MAbs with diverse characters presented in this study were the first raised against porcinophilic FMDV. The complete set of MAbs may be used for further studies of vaccine, diagnostic methods, prophylaxis, etiological and immunological researches on FMDV.
http://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/article/jvms/68/8/859/_pdf

Hidatidosis / Equinococosis

Epidemiological surveillance of ovine hydatidosis in Tierra del Fuego, Patagonia Argentina, 1997-1999
Zanini F, Gonzalo R, Perez H, Aparici I, Soto X, Guerrero J, Cerrone G, Elissondo C.
Vet Parasitol. 2006 Jun 15;138(3-4):377-81

Cystic echinococcosis is the most prevalent zoonosis in Tierra del Fuego province, Argentina, with important economic, productive and public health consequences. The present work was performed to determine the ovine prevalence in Tierra del Fuego, Argentina, as well as to evaluate the quality of diagnostic systems in slaughterhouses. Moreover, genetic analyses to characterize the strain of Echinococcus granulosus involved in the region were done. The first actions to perform a diagnosis of the epidemiological situation of hydatidosis in Tierra del Fuego were done between 1976 and 1977. A canine prevalence of 80% and an ovine prevalence of 55% results were obtained. Since 1979 the control program of Hydatidosis of Tierra del Fuego was implemented. It was based on semiannual canine anthelmintic treatment with praziquantel at dose of 5mg/kg, and complemented with sanitary education and canine and ovine epidemiological surveillance. During May 1997-January 1999: 5,916 sheep coming from 20 farms of the programmatic area were evaluated. In the lamb category, hydatid cysts were not found. In the adults category, 62 infected animals were found (3.2%). The ovine prevalence was 1.1% and there was 100% of coincidence between diagnosis in the slaughterhouse, re-inspection in the laboratory and histopathological study. The marked decrease in the prevalence observed for sheep infection evidenced a destabilization of the biological cycle of the parasite. This could be explained by the application of a control program with uninterrupted systematic actions. Polymerase chain reaction-ribosomal ITS-1 DNA (rDNA) restriction fragment length polymorphism (PCR-RFLP) analysis and partial sequencing of the mitochondrial cytochrome c oxidase subunit 1 (CO1) gene were used to characterize E. granulosus isolates collected from different regions of Tierra del Fuego to determine which genotypes occurred in this region. The results revealed the presence of the G1 genotype (sheep-dog strain). This is the first time that a molecular analysis was performed for the E. granulosus isolates from Tierra del Fuego.

Influenza Aviar

Satélites para seguir a las aves migratorias

Los transmisores satelitales GPS con que son equipados los cisnes silvestres ayudan los científicos a indagar sobre la participación de las aves migratorias en la propagación de la gripe aviar.
http://www.fao.org/newsroom/eS/news/2006/1000388/index.html

Development of an Internal Positive Control for Rapid Diagnosis of Avian Influenza Virus Infections by Real-Time Reverse Transcription-PCR with Lyophilized Reagents
Das A, Spackman E, Senne D, Pedersen J, Suarez DL
J Clin Microbiol. 2006 Sep;44(9):3065-73

We developed an internal positive control (IPC) RNA to help ensure the accuracy of the detection of avian influenza virus (AIV) RNA by reverse transcription (RT)-PCR and real-time RT-PCR (RRT-PCR). The IPC was designed to have the same binding sites for the forward and reverse primers of the AIV matrix gene as the target amplicon, but it had a unique internal sequence used for the probe site. The amplification of the viral RNA and the IPC by RRT-PCR were monitored with two different fluorescent probes in a multiplex format, one specific for the AIV matrix gene and the other for the IPC. The RRT-PCR test was further simplified with the use of lyophilized bead reagents for the detection of AIV RNA. The RRT-PCR with the bead reagents was more sensitive than the conventional wet reagents for the detection of AIV RNA. The IPC-based RRT-PCR detected inhibitors in blood, kidney, lungs, spleen, intestine, and cloacal swabs, but not allantoic fluid, serum, or tracheal swabs The accuracy of RRT-PCR test results with the lyophilized beads was tested on cloacal and tracheal swabs from experimental birds inoculated with AIV and compared with virus isolation (VI) on embryonating chicken eggs. There was 97 to 100% agreement of the RRT-PCR test results with VI for tracheal swabs and 81% agreement with VI for cloacal swabs, indicating a high level of accuracy of the RRT-PCR assay. The same IPC in the form of armored RNA was also used to monitor the extraction of viral RNA and subsequent detection by RRT-PCR.

Induction of neutralising antibodies by virus-like particles harbouring surface proteins from highly pathogenic H5N1 and H7N1 influenza viruses
Szecsi J, Boson B, Johnsson P, Dupeyrot-Lacas P, Matrosovich M, Klenk HD, Klatzmann D, Volchkov V, Cosset FL
Virol J. 2006 Sep 3;3(1):70

There is an urgent need to develop novel approaches to vaccination against the emerging, highly pathogenic avian influenza viruses. Here, we engineered influenza viral-like particles (Flu-VLPs) derived from retroviral core particles that mimic the properties of the viral surface of two highly pathogenic influenza viruses of either H7N1 or H5N1 antigenic subtype. We demonstrate that, upon recovery of viral RNAs from a field strain, one can easily generate expression vectors that encode the HA, NA and M2 surface proteins of either virus and prepare high-titre Flu-VLPs. We characterise these Flu-VLPs incorporating the HA, NA and M2 proteins and we show that they induce high-titre neutralising antibodies in mice.
http://www.virologyj.com/content/pdf/1743-422x-3-70.pdf

Comment on "Large-scale sequence analysis of avian influenza isolates"
Holmes EC, Lipman DJ, Zamarin D, Yewdell JW
Science. 2006 Sep 15;313(5793):1573

Obenauer et al. (Research Articles, 17 March 2006, p. 1576) reported that the influenza A virus PB1-F2 gene is evolving under strong positive selection, as documented by an extremely high ratio of the number of nonsynonymous nucleotide substitutions to the number of synonymous substitutions (dN/dS). However, we show that this observation is likely to be an artifact related to the location of PB1-F2 in the +1 reading frame of the PB1 gene.
http://www.sciencemag.org/cgi/content/full/313/5793/1573b

Review: Molecular evolution and the feasibility of an avian influenza virus becoming a pandemic strain--a conceptual shift.
Shoham D.
Virus Genes. 2006 Oct;33(2):127-32.

During recent years, a conceptual shift took place with respect to the genetic dynamics of influenza A viruses. In difference of the widely accepted approach that avian viral strains have the capacity to infect man only after undergoing genetic reassortment within pigs, it is now contended that direct transfection of man by intact avian-harbored viral genotypes is an actual, recurrent move, which may bring bout the generation of a new pandemic strain. This cardinal conceptual shift has been propelled by the appearance in 1997 of the zoonotic avian influenza H5N1 virus--a virulent, not yet contagious strain for humans--and ostensibly followed a genuine, unprecedented path within the evolutionary paradigm of Influenza A virus. This paper suggests that direct avian-human genetic interface is a pristine fundamental within the natural history of this protean pathogen, points at earlier as well as corroborative findings leading to such postulation, and regards the course of the H5N1 virus (and alike), as a readily detectable and traceable one, presently, rather then a novel development It further examines the general feasibility of various components of that interface at large, such that give rise--whether gradually or abruptly--to pandemic genotypes, in terms of infectivity, pathogenicity and contagiousness. Within that context, the anticipated involvement of certain human-adapted antigenic subtypes is referred to, extrapolatively. Connectedly, the significance of natural ice as plausible regenerator of influenza A viruses, and its possible contribution to the emergence and reemergence of pandemic strains are accentuated.

A microsphere immunoassay for detection of antibodies to avian influenza virus.
Deregt D, Furukawa-Stoffer TL, Tokaryk KL, Pasick J, Hughes KM, Hooper-McGrevy K, Baxi S, Baxi MK.
Virol Methods. 2006 Oct;137(1):88-94

A microsphere immunoassay (MIA) was developed for the detection of serum antibodies to avian influenza virus. A recombinant influenza A nucleoprotein expressed in baculovirus was conjugated to microspheres and incubated with antibodies. High median fluorescent intensities (MFIs) were obtained with a monoclonal antibody and positive chicken sera. Chickens were inoculated with 10 strains of avian influenza virus representing different subtypes, including high and low pathogenic H5 and H7 subtypes. Three hundred and fifty-four samples from experimentally infected chickens and controls were tested with a competitive ELISA (cELISA) and the MIA. MFIs were converted to positive/negative (PN) ratios. The results of both tests, as percentage inhibition and PN ratio, showed a high correlation (R2 = 0.77). From the comparison data, a ratio of > or =4.5 was selected as the cut-off value for positivity in the MIA. Using this cut-off value, the sensitivity and specificity of the MIA relative to the cELISA when all discordant experimental samples were retested was 99.3

and 93.1%, respectively. The relative specificity increased to 94.7% when additional negative sera (n = 68) were tested. The MIA may be useful for surveillance testing and as a screening test for flocks infected with low pathogenic avian influenza virus and could be expanded for simultaneous detection of antibodies against other avian infectious disease agents.

Inocuidad de los Alimentos

Use of epidemiologic data to measure the impact of food safety control programs
International Commission on Microbiological Specifications for Foods (ICMSF)
Food Control 2006 Oct; 17 (10): 825-837

The purpose of this ICMSF position paper is to describe epidemiologic data that are useful for evaluating the public health impact of food safety control programs, and to identify how epidemiologic data can be used in the evaluative process. The paper describes how epidemiologic data can be focused on food safety and public health targets by measuring process indicators, physical and/or microbiological outcome indicators and public health outcome indicators. ICMSF believes that integration and application of epidemiologic data from appropriate data systems for the evaluation of food safety strategies will justify and/or lead to proper modification of food safety programs and support efforts to determine equivalency in health protection between alternative food safety strategies.

Psychological determinants of reactions to food risk messages
Kuttschreuter M
Risk Anal. 2006 Aug; 26 (4):1045-57

In recent years, European countries have witnessed a number of food crises such as dioxin-contaminated chicken, foot-and-mouth disease, and BSE. In such cases, food might be contaminated by microorganisms or chemicals that could pose a risk to the consumer. These cases attract media attention and might instigate the consumer to reduce the consumption of the allegedly contaminated products. Although a decline in consumption of (potentially) contaminated products has been observed, it is not yet clear what determines the individual's reaction to food risk messages. To study the psychological determinants of the reaction to food risk messages, a survey was conducted in the Netherlands (n= 280). Subjects had to imagine two situations involving chicken contamination and report how they would react behaviorally if this situation occurred. Risk perception, affective response, perceived susceptibility to foodborne disease, self-efficacy, outcome expectation, trust, experience with foodborne disease, and need for information were also assessed. It was found that 60% of the subjects would allegedly avoid the risks by not consuming chicken for a while and approximately 60% would seek additional information. Risk avoidance was significantly related to information seeking and the psychological determinants, especially risk perception, affective response, need for information, perceived susceptibility to foodborne disease, and trust. Seeking information was also significantly related to risk perception, affective response, need for information, susceptibility to foodborne disease, and trust, but to a lesser degree. A model describing the relationships between the variables was tested using AMOS. Results are presented and implications are discussed.

Rabia

An epidemiological description of human-hazardous incidents caused by nonhematophagous bats in Brazil, 2002–2003
Brazuna JCM, Teixeira MA, van Onselen VJ
Prev Vet Med. 2006; 77 (1-2): 137-144

The interaction of bats with humans and pets increases the risk for rabies transmission. The purpose of the present study was to describe and analyze the epidemiological picture of injuries and related incidents caused by bats, to characterize the profile of these incidents, and to define recommendations for improving the health care delivered to patients. Fifty-three records of human anti-rabies treatment of injuries or related incidents

caused by bats in Campo Grande, MS, Brazil, in 2002 and 2003 were investigated. The frequency of fields with missing or incorrect information was very high in the record forms surveyed. The frequency of incidents was higher for male patients. Most patients were in the 20-29 years age range. Bites and indirect contacts accounted for 49 and 22%, respectively, of the types of exposure. The time lag between the incidents and the presentation of patients for anti-rabies assessment ranged from 0 to 3 days in most cases. As many as 49% of the patients did not complete the treatment prescribed. The results revealed the need for improving the current human rabies control program in order to reduce noncompliance rates and to decrease the occurrence of flaws in patients' records and in the provision of health care.

RT-PCR for detection of all seven genotypes of Lyssavirus genus.
Vazquez-Moron S, Avellon A, Echevarria JE.
J Virol Methods. 2006 Aug;135(2):281-7.

The Lyssavirus genus includes seven species or genotypes named 1-7. Rabies genotypes correlate with geographical distribution and specific hosts. Co-circulation of different lyssaviruses, imported cases, and the presence of unknown viruses, such as Aravan, Khujand, Irkut and West Caucasian Bat Virus, make it necessary to use generic methods able to detect all lyssaviruses. Primer sequences were chosen from conserved regions in all genotypes in order to optimise a generic RT-PCR. Serial dilutions of 12 RNA extracts from all seven Lyssavirus genotypes were examined to compare the sensitivity of the RT-PCR standardised in this study with a published RT-PCR optimised for EBLV1 detection and capable of amplifying RNA from all seven lyssaviruses. All seven genotypes were detected by both RT-PCRs, however, the sensitivity was higher with the new version of the test. Twenty samples submitted for rabies diagnosis were tested by the new RT-PCR. Eight out of 20 samples from six dogs, one horse and one bat were found positive, in agreement with immunofluorescence results. Seven samples from terrestrial mammals were genotype 1 and one from a bat was genotype 5. In conclusion, this method can be used to complement immunofluorescence for the diagnosis of rabies, enabling the detection of unexpected lyssaviruses during rabies surveillance.

Reuniones, conferencias, seminarios

Consulta de Expertos de la OPS/OMS sobre rabia transmitida por Murciélagos Hematófagos en la Amazonia
Brasilia, DF, Brasil, 10 – 11 octubre 2006
http://www.panaftosa.org.br/inst/texto_consulta_amazonia.htm

XI Reunión de Directores de los Programas Nacionales de Control de Rabia de América Latina (REDIPRA)
Brasilia, DF, Brasil 12 – 13 octubre 2006
http://www.panaftosa.org.br/inst/texto_redipra.htm

Servicios Veterinarios

Nueva herramienta de evaluación de los Servicios Veterinarios que utiliza las normas internacionales de calidad y evaluación de la OIE
OIE, 2006
Los Servicios Veterinarios Nacionales deben trabajar siempre sobre la base de principios científicos y han de ser independientes técnicamente e inmunes a las presiones exteriores. Los esfuerzos para reforzar los servicios públicos veterinarios exigen la participación activa y la inversión por parte del sector público y del sector privado.
Para contribuir con este esfuerzo, la OIE y el Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación para la Agricultura (IICA) han aunado sus fuerzas para desarrollar el instrumento denominado "Desempeño, Visión y Estrategia (DVE)". Este permitirá a los Servicios Veterinarios nacionales determinar su nivel actual de acción, constituir una visión compartida con el sector privado, establecer prioridades y facilitar la planificación estratégica a fin de aprovechar al máximo las nuevas oportunidades y obligaciones que impone la mundialización a la vez que evitar sus desventajas.
El IICA y la OIE están revisando actualmente este instrumento y efectuarán ajustes menores para hacerlo más claro y facilitar su aplicación. De hecho, han empezado a aplicarlo en las Américas y exhortan a países en otras regiones a adaptarlo y a considerar su aplicación.

Los Países Miembros de la OIE utilizarán este instrumento, en algunos casos con la ayuda de una entidad independiente, para proceder a un auto evaluación de sus Servicios Veterinarios y verificar su conformidad con las normas de calidad de la OIE.
http://www.oie.int/esp/oie/organisation/es_vet_eval_tool.htm

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