

Situacion de Riesgo Global y Regional de fiebre aftosa

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PANAFTOSA/SPV-OPS/OMS

OPAS  Organização
Pan-Americana
da Saúde

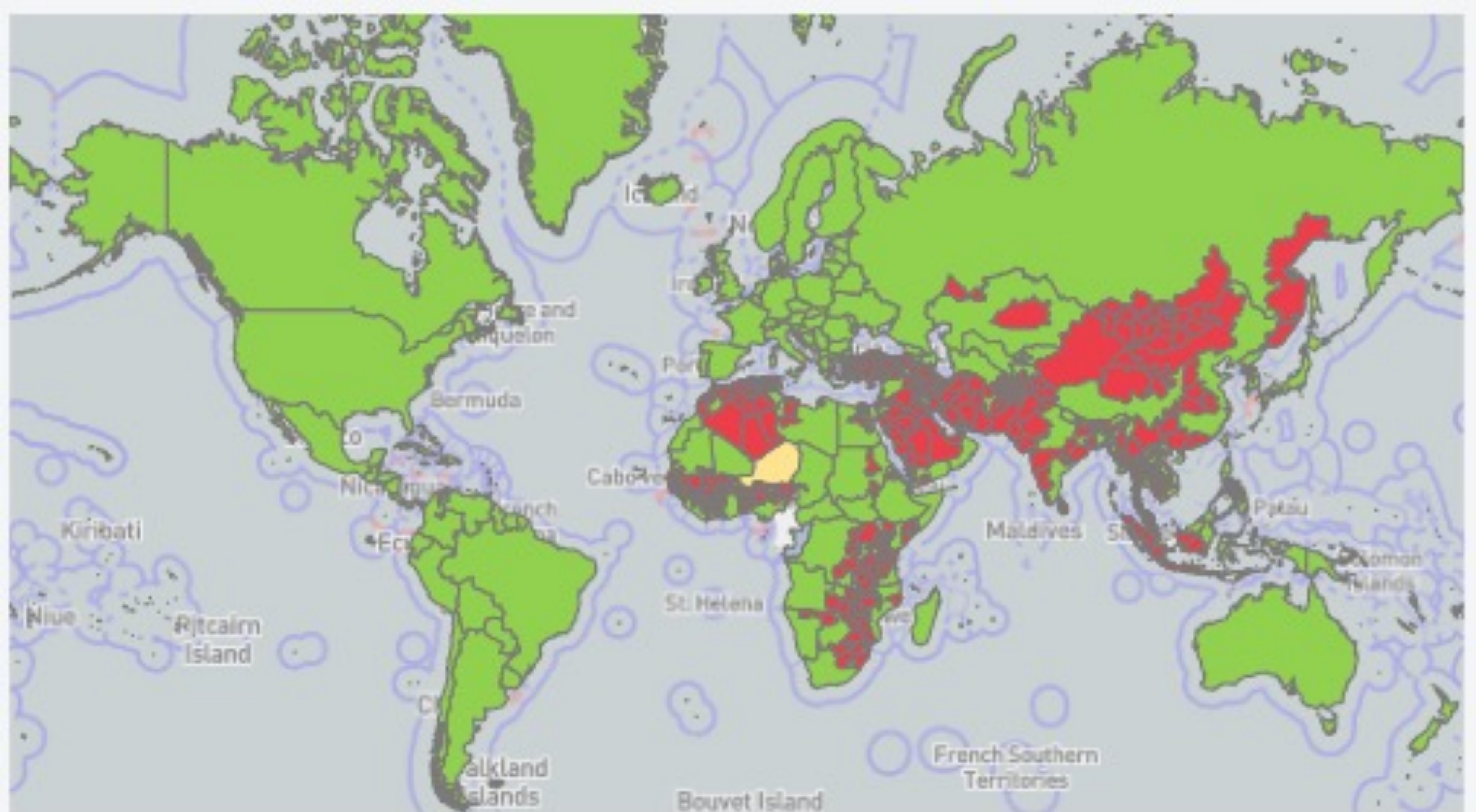
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SANTÉ Américas

PANAFTOSA
Centro Pan-Americano de Febre Aftosa
e Saúde Pública Veterinária

70 
70 ANOS DE PANAFTOSA
Centro Pan-Americano de Febre Aftosa
e Saúde Pública Veterinária

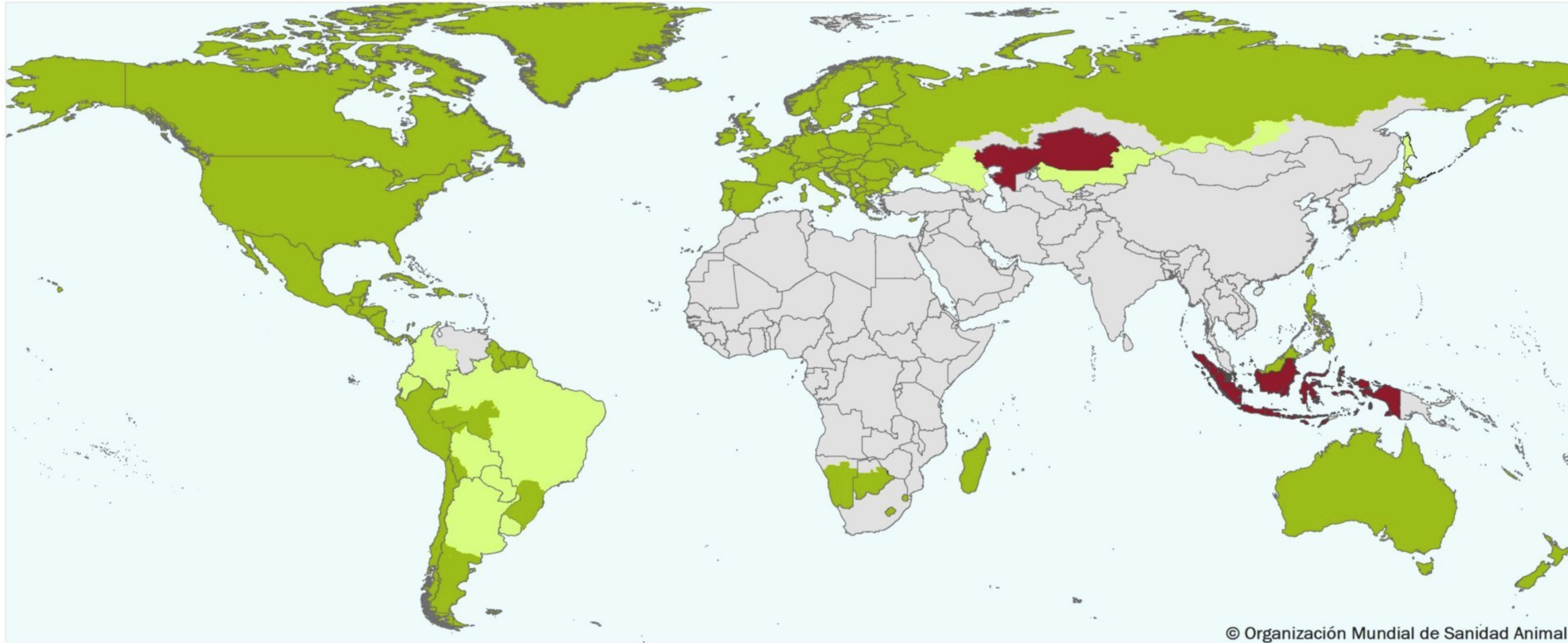
Riesgo Global y Regional

WAHIS/OMSA, distribución del riesgo en los últimos 5 años, brotes




Mapa del estatus oficial de fiebre aftosa de los Miembros de la OMSA


Última actualización marzo 2023

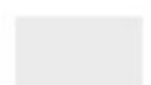



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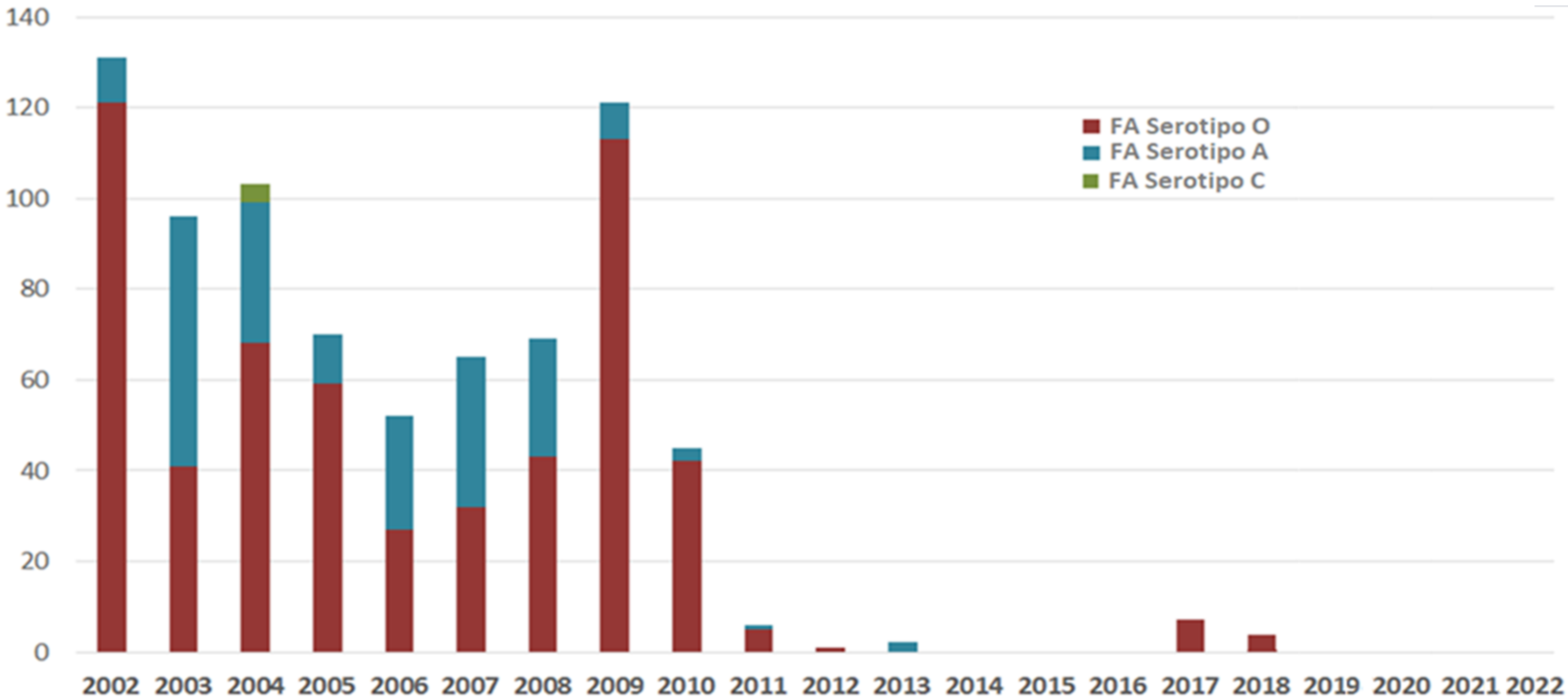
 Miembros y zonas reconocidos libres de fiebre aftosa sin vacunación

 Miembros y zonas reconocidos libres de fiebre aftosa con vacunación

 Suspensión del estatus libre de fiebre aftosa

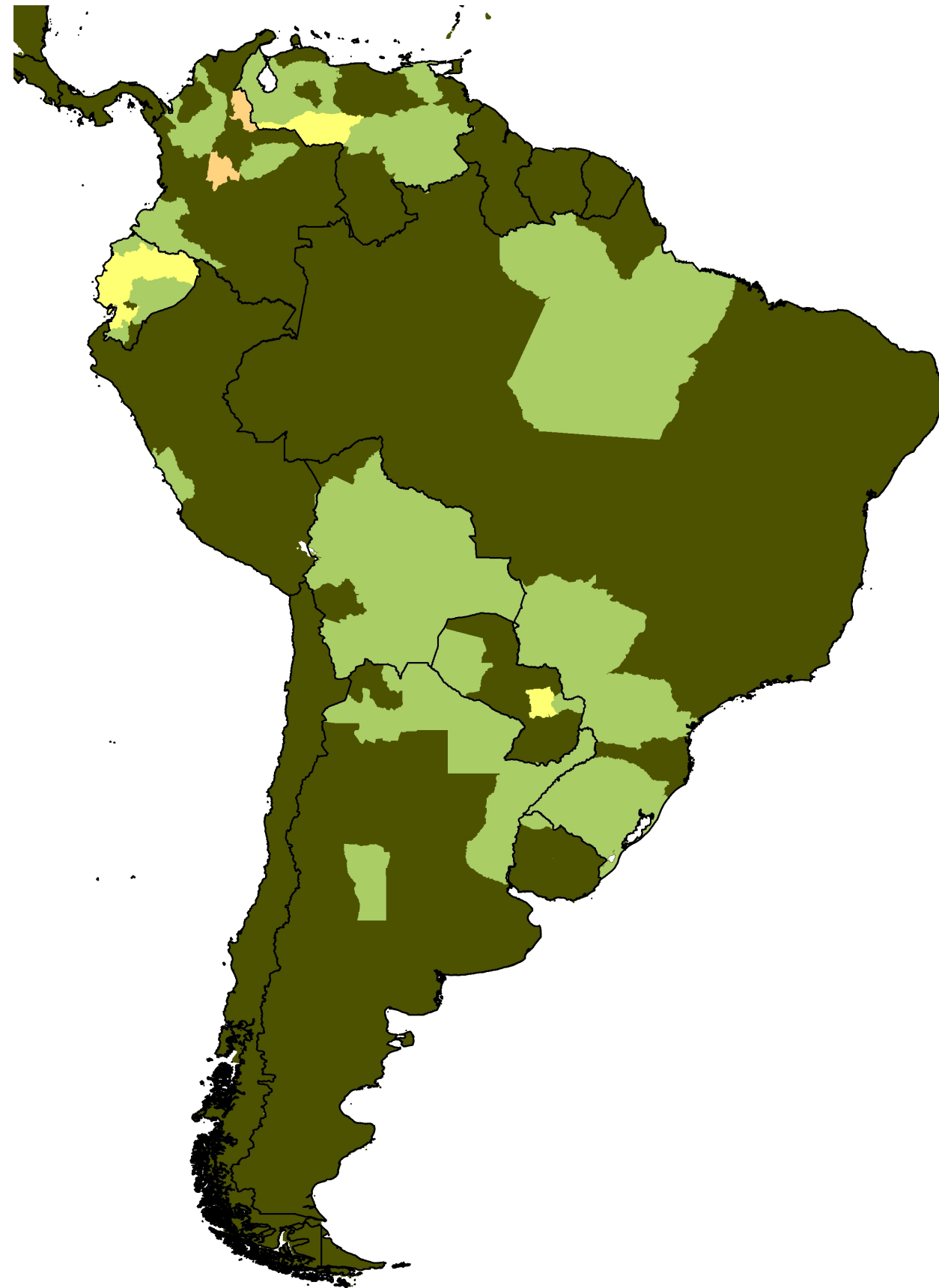
 Países y zonas sin estatus oficial para la fiebre aftosa

 Zona de contención dentro de una zona libre de fiebre aftosa
(sírvase consultar los mapas regionales para su visualización)

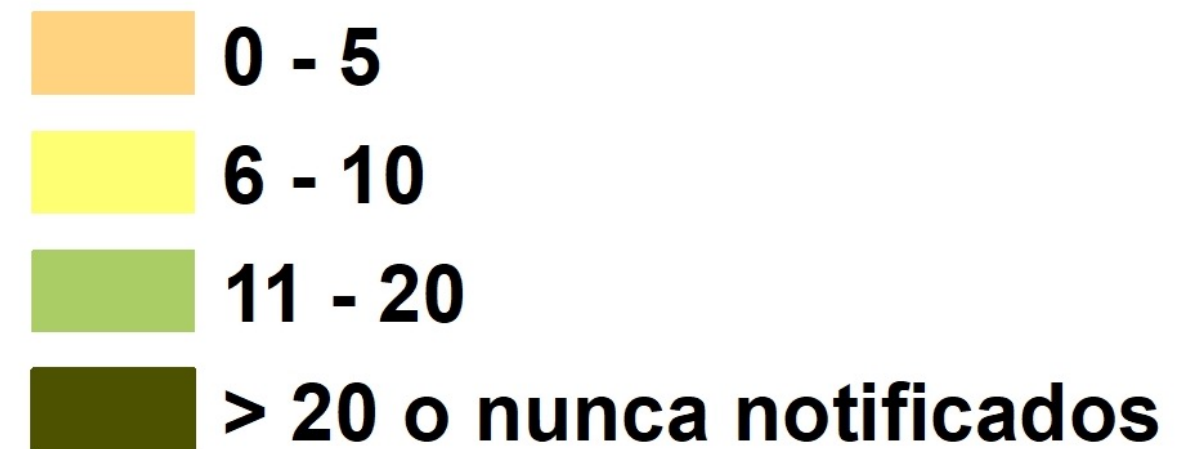


Evolución de Fiebre Aftosa virus O

Los episodios del serotipo O en los últimos 5 años se reflejan en el mapa con un color rosa, mostrando los episodios de Colombia 2017-2018



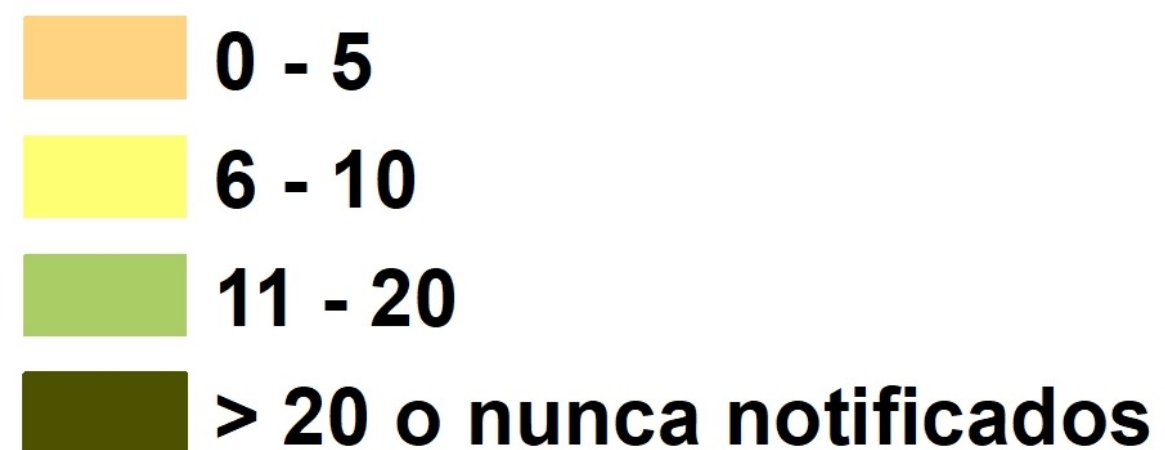
Años desde el último brote



Evolución de Fiebre Aftosa virus A

Los últimos episodios del virus A ocurrieron en Venezuela en el 2013, en el mapa se ven en amarillo

Años desde el último brote

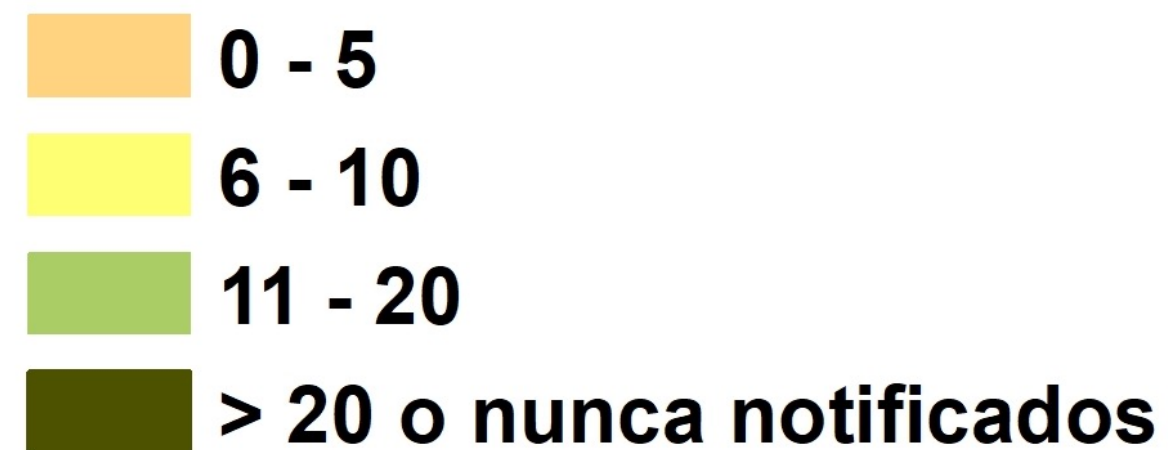


Evolución de Fiebre Aftosa virus C

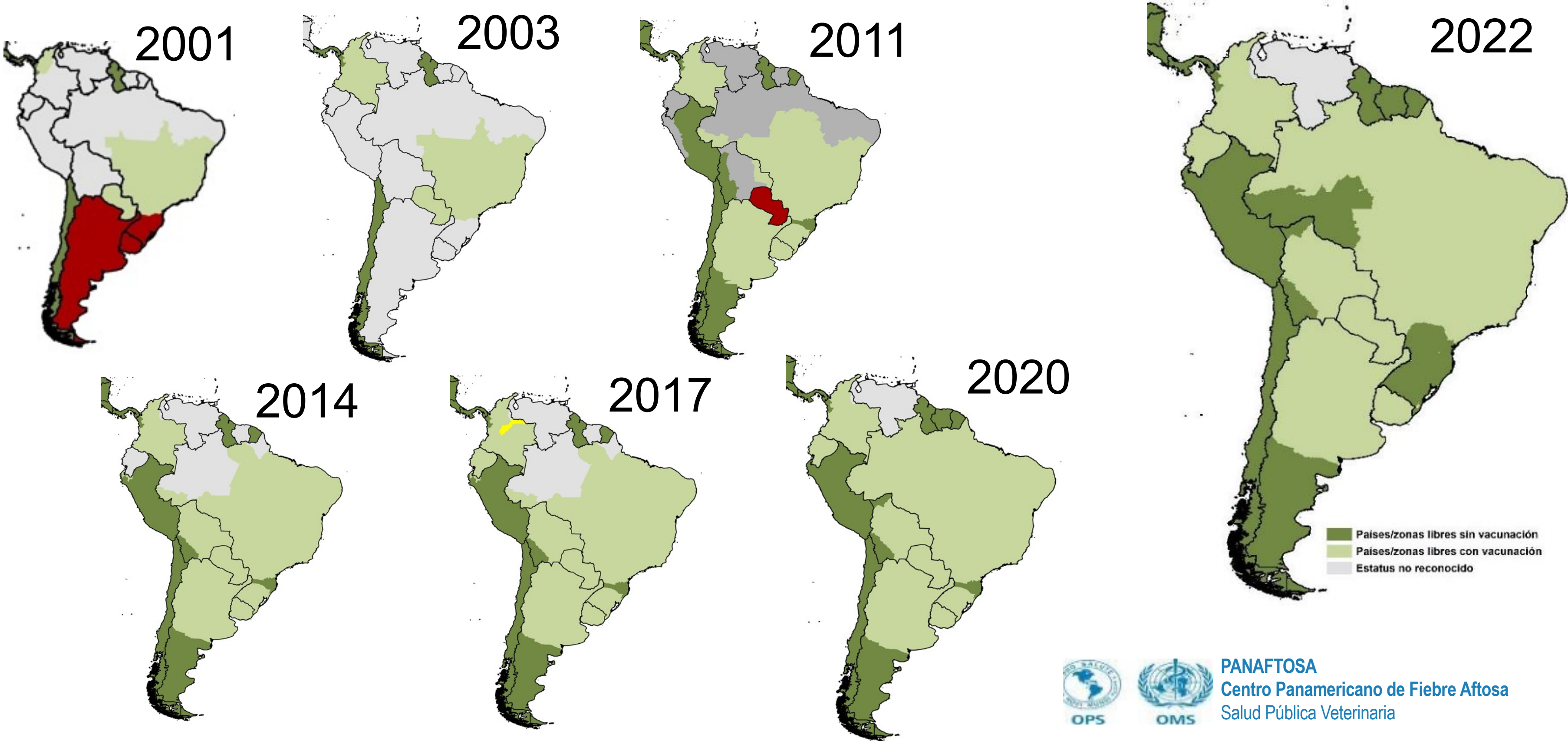


El virus C no aparece en la Región desde hace más de 16 años

Años desde el último brote

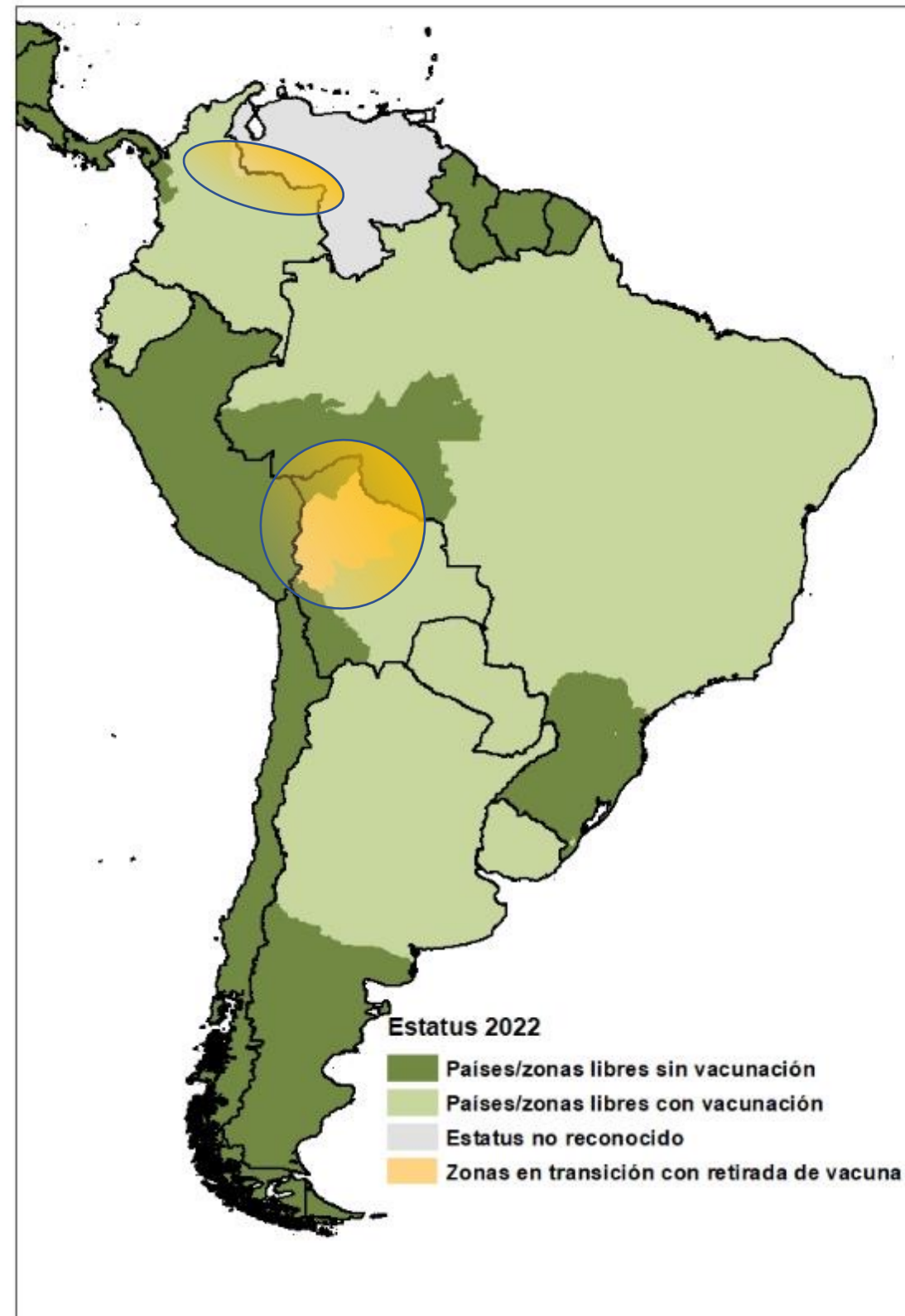


Evolución histórica del porcentaje de las zonas reconocidas por la OMSA como libres de fiebre aftosa



Reconocimiento en la Región

PANAFTOSA-OPS/OMS



En la reciente AG de la OMSA se aprobó para el reconocimiento del Norte de Santander en Colombia, como libre con vacunación y nuevas zonas en Bolivia (el Beni+) como libre sin

Estudios de casos



**Foot and mouth disease,
Mauritius**

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Information received on 17/08/2016 from Dr Deodass Meenowa, Principal Agricultural Officer(Veterinary Services), Division of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security, REDUIT, Mauritius

Summary

Report type	Immediate notification
Date of start of the event	07/07/2016
Date of confirmation of the event	13/08/2016
Report date	17/08/2016
Date submitted to OIE	17/08/2016
Reason for notification	First occurrence of a listed disease in the country
Causal agent	Foot and mouth disease virus
Serotype	O
Nature of diagnosis	Clinical, Laboratory (basic)
This event pertains to	a defined zone within the country

New outbreaks (159)

Outbreak cluster 1	Rodrigues, MAURITIUS (158 outbreaks)					
Date of start of the outbreak	07/07/2016					
Outbreak status	Continuing (or date resolved not provided)					
Epidemiological unit	Farm					
	Species	Susceptible	Cases	Deaths	Destroyed	Slaughtered
	Cattle				488	0



DREF Operation-Final Report

Indonesia | Foot and Mouth Disease Outbreak

DREF operation n° MDRID024	Operation n° MDRID024
Date of Issue: 26 May 2023	Glide number: OT-2022-000260-IDN
Operation start date: 12 July 2022	Operation end date: 31 January 2023
Host National Society(ies): Indonesian Red Cross	Operation budget: CHF 372, 747
Number of people affected: 112,243	Number of people assisted: 53,282
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: The Indonesian Red Cross Society (Palang Merah Indonesia – PMI) is Indonesia’s largest humanitarian organization. PMI works through 34 provincial chapters and 474 district branches covering all major cities and administrative districts in the country. PMI has approximately 1.5 million volunteers and supporters nationwide.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: At the national level, the government response is coordinated by the National Board for Disaster Management (<i>Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana – BNPB</i>) while the Ministry of Agriculture acts as the Technical Lead. In the field, the response is led by the Regional Disaster Management Agency (<i>Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah – BPBD</i>) of each province and in collaboration with the local Agricultural authority. Other government agencies involved include the Ministry of Coordinating, Ministry for Human Development and Cultural affair.	




Indonesia

The certain emergency situation status was declared due to the high amount of Foot and Mouth Disease or FMD reported across Indonesia. By July, BNPB reported there were 233,370 FMD active cases in 246 sub-districts across 22 provinces in Indonesia. Based on Ministry of Agricultural Crisis Centre data, Central Java province was the top province with the most FMD with 133,460 cases reported. Followed by West Nusa Tenggara province with 48,246 cases, East Java with 33,178 cases, Aceh province with 32,330 cases and West Java with 32,178 cases.

Before the declaration, Indonesia had been FMD-free since 1986, a status recognized internationally by the World Organization for Animal Health in 1990. The World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) data indicates that FMD was first suspected in backyard farms in both beef and dairy cattle in 2 provinces: on 12 April 2022 in East Java province with four districts affected: Mojokerto, Sidoarjo, Gresik, Lamongan (1,641 animals infected) and on 22 April 2022 in Aceh province (1,855 animals infected). In both provinces, FMD was confirmed by OIE on 6 May 2022. The OIE reported that in these provinces, clinical signs of the animal affected first observed by field officers have decreased appetite, hypersalivation, lameness, and fever.

4.1. Pool 1 (Southeast Asia/Central Asia/East Asia)

Republic of Indonesia	
<p>Batch: WRLFMD/2022/000015 Date received: 18/06/2022 No. of samples: 6 O (ME-SA/Ind-2001e): 3 FMDV-GD: 2 NVD: 1</p>	<p>Batch: WRLMEG/2022/00025 Sequence provided by: DICWY Date received: 31/07/2022 No. of sequences: 26 O (ME-SA/Ind-2001e): 26</p>
 <p>The map shows the Indonesian archipelago with red dots indicating sampling locations. Red boxes provide details for each location, including province names and sample IDs. For example, in West Java, samples include SA 2022/000015, SA 2022/000016, SA 2022/000017, SA 2022/000018, SA 2022/000019, SA 2022/000020, SA 2022/000021, SA 2022/000022, SA 2022/000023, SA 2022/000024, SA 2022/000025, SA 2022/000026, SA 2022/000027, SA 2022/000028, SA 2022/000029, SA 2022/000030, SA 2022/000031, SA 2022/000032, SA 2022/000033, SA 2022/000034, SA 2022/000035, SA 2022/000036, SA 2022/000037, SA 2022/000038, SA 2022/000039, SA 2022/000040, SA 2022/000041, SA 2022/000042, SA 2022/000043, SA 2022/000044, SA 2022/000045, SA 2022/000046, SA 2022/000047, SA 2022/000048, SA 2022/000049, SA 2022/000050, SA 2022/000051, SA 2022/000052, SA 2022/000053, SA 2022/000054, SA 2022/000055, SA 2022/000056, SA 2022/000057, SA 2022/000058, SA 2022/000059, SA 2022/000060, SA 2022/000061, SA 2022/000062, SA 2022/000063, SA 2022/000064, SA 2022/000065, SA 2022/000066, SA 2022/000067, SA 2022/000068, SA 2022/000069, SA 2022/000070, SA 2022/000071, SA 2022/000072, SA 2022/000073, SA 2022/000074, SA 2022/000075, SA 2022/000076, SA 2022/000077, SA 2022/000078, SA 2022/000079, SA 2022/000080, SA 2022/000081, SA 2022/000082, SA 2022/000083, SA 2022/000084, SA 2022/000085, SA 2022/000086, SA 2022/000087, SA 2022/000088, SA 2022/000089, SA 2022/000090, SA 2022/000091, SA 2022/000092, SA 2022/000093, SA 2022/000094, SA 2022/000095, SA 2022/000096, SA 2022/000097, SA 2022/000098, SA 2022/000099, SA 2022/000100.</p>	<p>Batch: WRLMEG/2022/00030 Sequence provided by: PUSVETMA Date received: 31/08/2022 No. of sequences: 6 O (ME-SA/Ind-2001e): 6</p>
	<p>ISA/1/2022 ISA/Pangkalpinang/PVT/2022+ ISA/Babel/PVT-AN/2022+ ISA/Gresik/PVT-KING/2022+ ISA/Jombang/PVTW-J11/2022+</p>

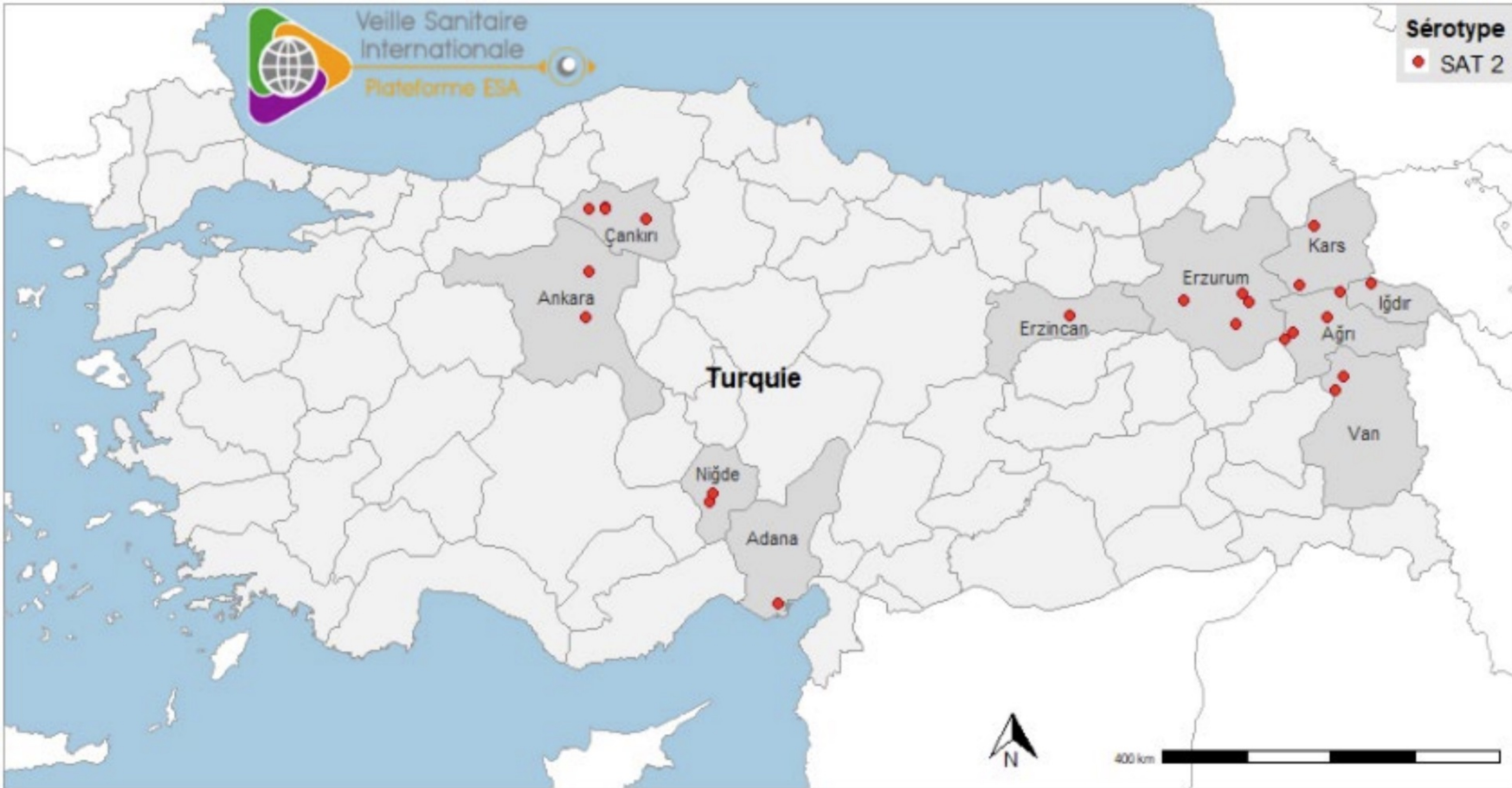


Map Prepared by IDM

Date: 08/02/2023

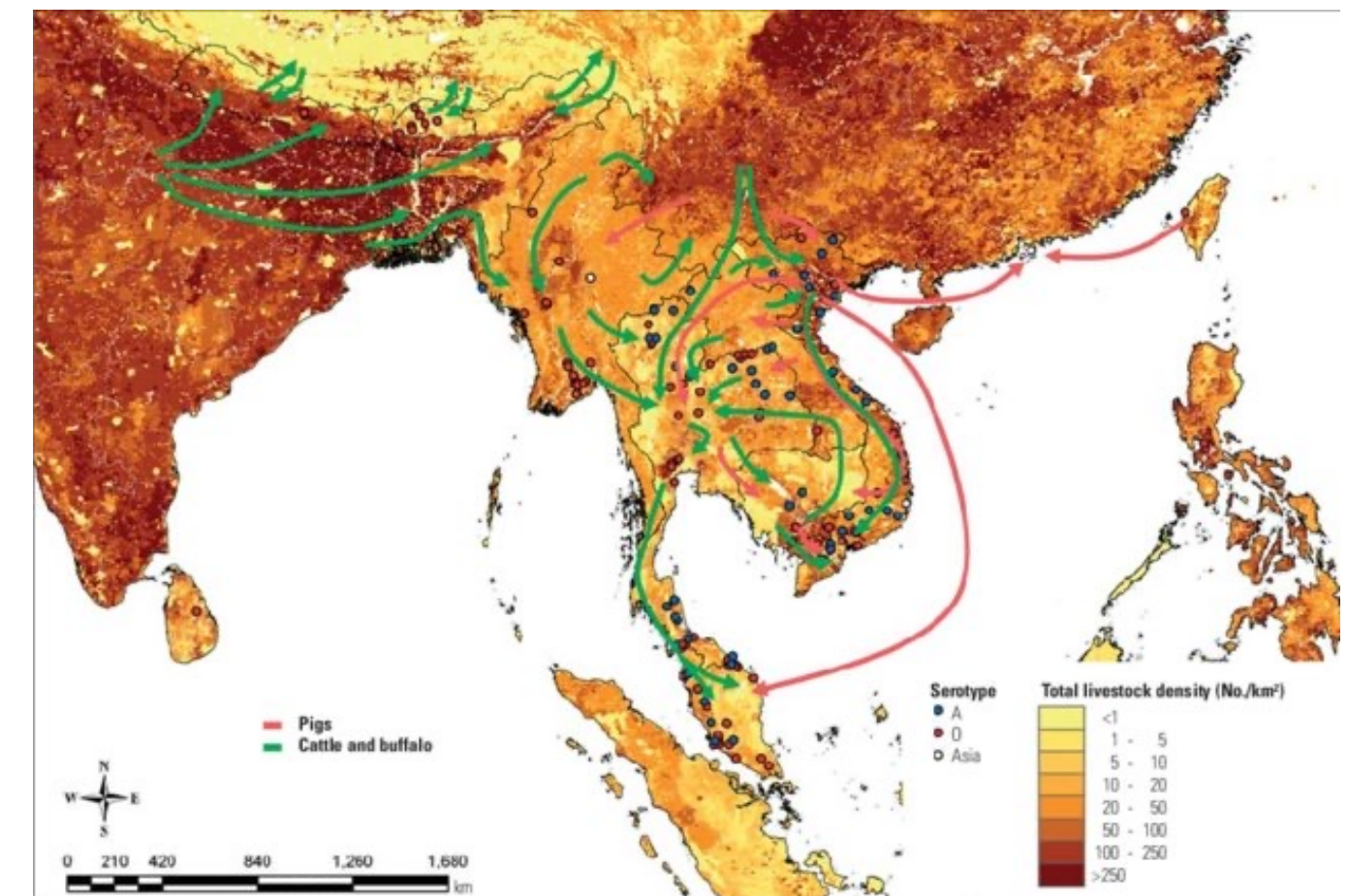
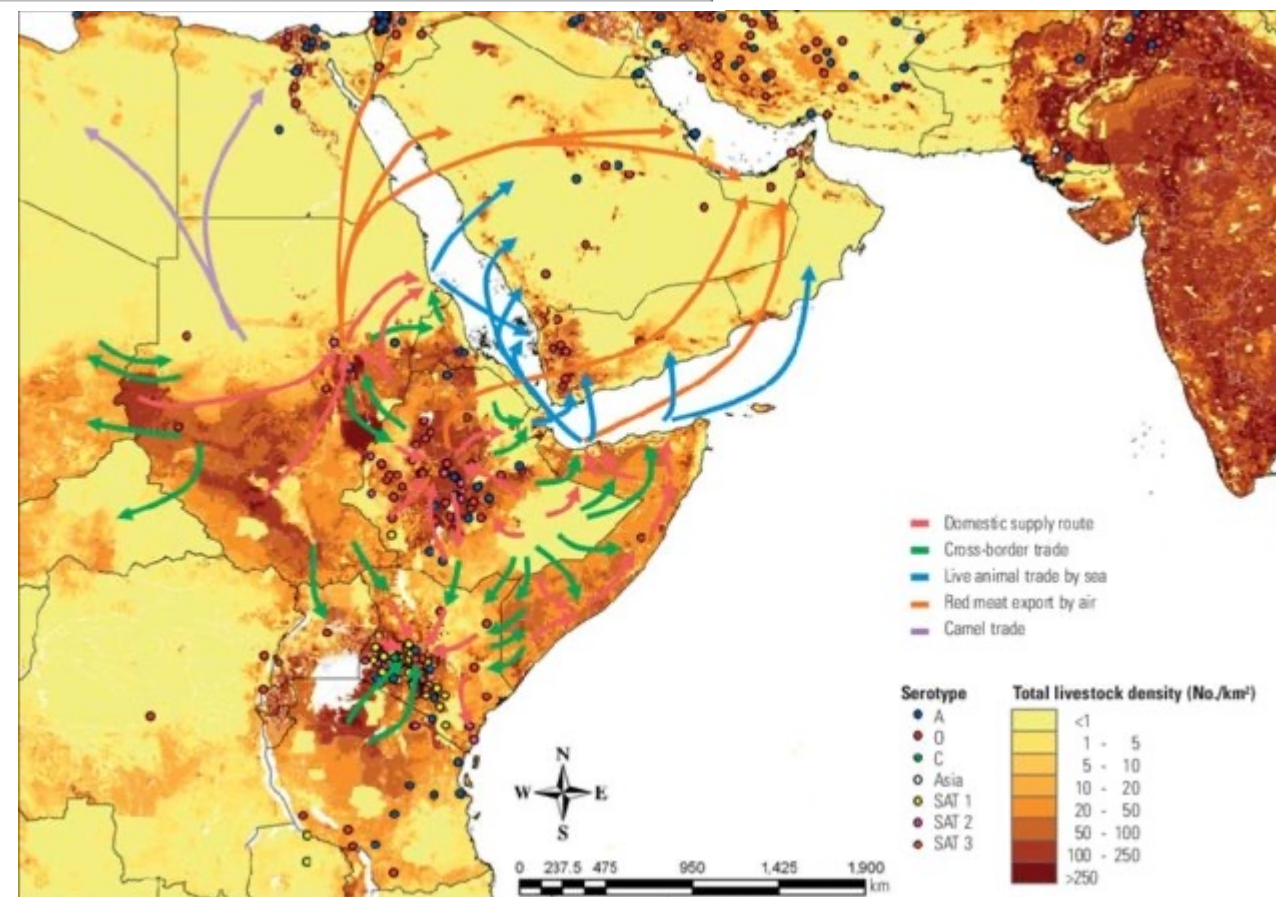
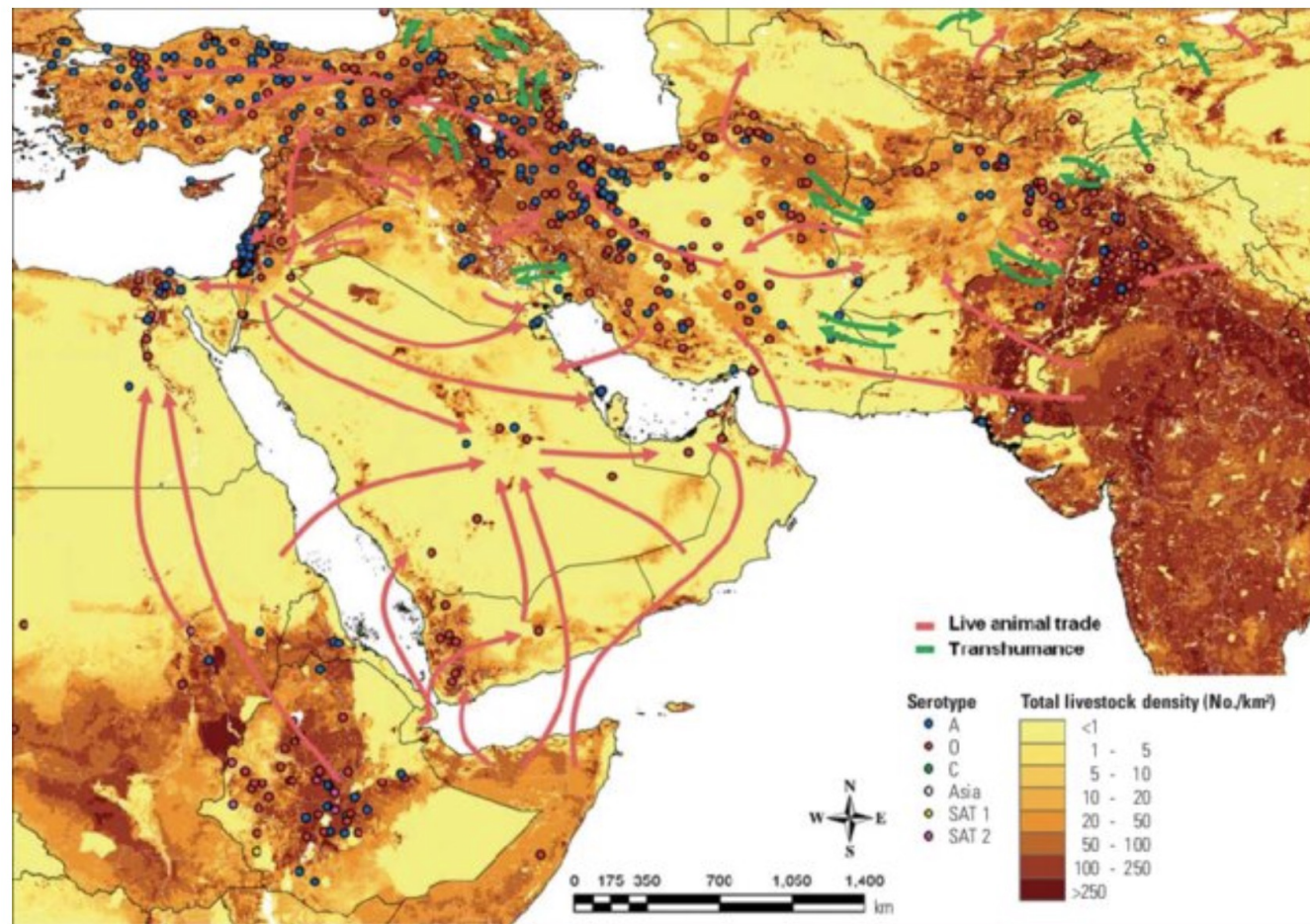
Absolute Scale: 1:26,000,000

Foot and Mouth Disease March 2022 to February 2023 (WOAH Data Only)



Combining livestock trade patterns with phylogenetics to help understand the spread of foot and mouth disease in sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East and Southeast Asia

A. Di Nardo, N.J. Knowles & D.J. Paton



Evaluación de Riesgo y la herramienta Pragmatist

Linajes de fiebre aftosa 2021

Lineage	Southeast / Central / East Asia [Pool 1]	South Asia [Pool 2]	West Eurasia & Middle East [Pool 3]	North Africa	Eastern Africa [Pool 4]	West / Central Africa [Pool 5]	Southern Africa [Pool 6]	South America [Pool 7]
O ME-SA PanAsia-2			35					
O ME-SA PanAsia	10							
O SEA Mya-98	33							
O ME-SA Ind2001	20	80	7	10				
O EA or O WA			3	55	55	70		
O EURO-SA								80
O CATHAY	10.5							
A ASIA Sea-97	26							
A ASIA Iran-05	0		27					
A ASIA G-VII		16	15					
A EURO-SA								20
Asia-1	0.5	4	12.5					
SAT 1				0	8	5	27	
SAT 2			0.5	10	14	10	57	
SAT 3					1		16	
C								

Source: <http://www.fao.org/eufmd/resources/reports/quarterlyreport/en/>



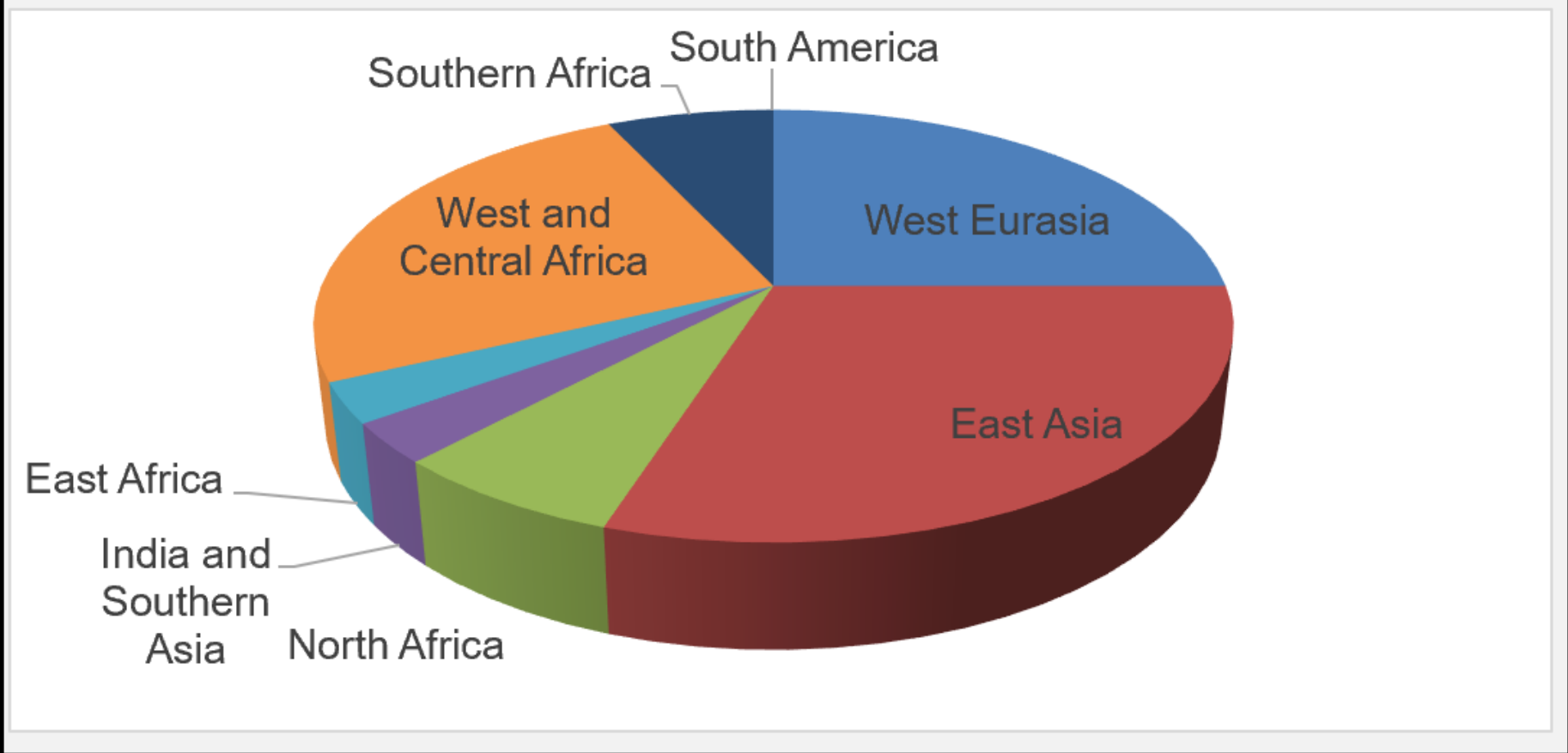
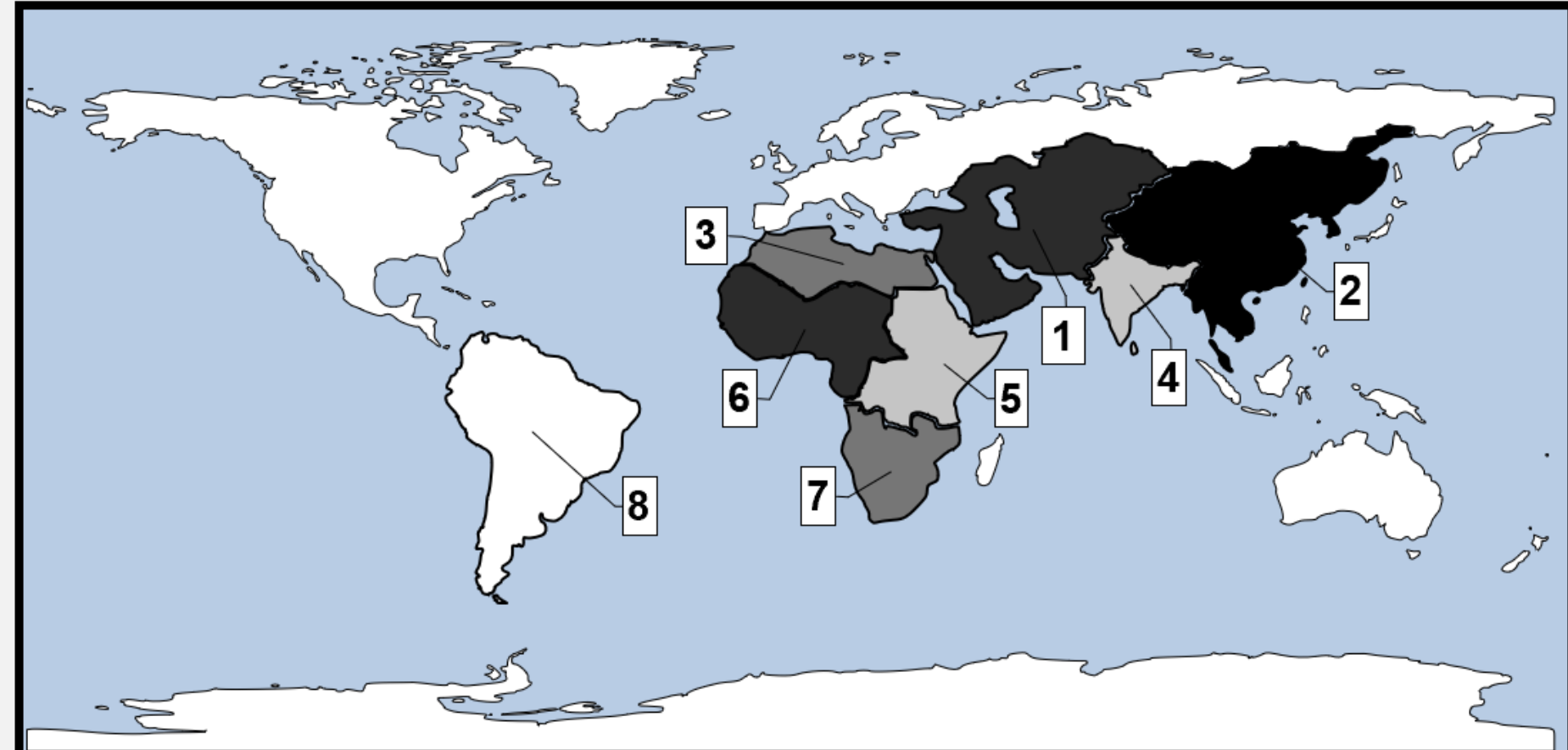
Source Area Multiplier

Hit the Return key twice to enter a value

1	West Eurasia	25	(25)
2	East Asia	30	(30)
3	North Africa	7	(7)
4	India and Southern Asia	3	(3)
5	East Africa	3	(3)
6	West and Central Africa	25	(25)
7	Southern Africa	7	(7)
8	South America	0	(0)
Total		100	

All risk has been assigned

Enter the risk of FMD being introduced to your country from the different FMD endemic regions. You have 100 points to split between all the regions



¿Cuál es el riesgo relativo de introducción de la fiebre aftosa (por diferentes vías potenciales) en una explotación susceptible?

- Para esta pregunta consideramos tanto el riesgo de liberación (que combina el riesgo de infección en la subregión de origen con la probabilidad de que un animal infectado sea exportado) como el riesgo de exposición (que combina la probabilidad de que el virus ingrese una granja de la región con animales susceptibles)
- Para esta estimación, estamos combinando dos parámetros que deben ser proporcionados por expertos (los números en rojo):
- - por un lado, el peso relativo asignado a cada ruta y (el riesgo de exposición),
- - por otro lado, el riesgo relativo de cada subregión de origen dentro de cada ruta (el riesgo de liberación).
- El resultado es el riesgo relativo combinado de intrusión de fiebre aftosa atribuido a cada subregión de origen.

		Rodoviário o a pé		Aéreo o barco		Fomites	
		animal	produto animal	animal	produto animal		
1	Eurásia Ocidental e Oriente Médio (inclui Turquia, Irã, Paquistão, Afeganistão)	0	0	15	15	15	45
2	Ásia Oriental (inclui China, Coréia, Camboja, Vietnã)	0	0	20	30	20	70
3	África do Norte (inclui Líbia, Argélia, Marrocos, Egito)	0	0	10	10	10	30
4	Índia & Sul da Ásia (inclui Nepal, Bangladesh)	0	0	5	5	5	15
5	África Oriental (inclui Etiópia, Quênia, Uganda, Sudão)	0	0	5	5	5	15
6	África Ocidental/Central (inclui Senegal, Congo, Nigéria)	0	0	15	15	15	45
7	África do Sul (inclui S. África, Botsuana, Zimbábue, Namíbia)	0	0	10	10	10	30
8	América do Sul (inclui Venezuela)	100	100	20	10	20	250
		100	100	100	100	100	

Peso pela rota (o risco de exposição dependendo da rota de entrada)
Distribua 100 pontos entre as diferentes possíveis rotas de introdução do vírus.

	Introdução ilegal Rodoviário o a pé		Introdução ilegal Aéreo o barco		Fomites	
	animal	produto animal	animal	produto animal		
Peso relativo da rota (soma total 100)	5	5	5	75	10	100

Resultado do peso relativo do risco de introdução combinando as diferentes rotas para ser usado na planilha de PRAGMATIST, página 1, Source Area Score

1	Eurásia Ocidental e Oriente Médio (inclui Turquia, Irã, Paquistão, Afeganistão)	14
2	Ásia Oriental (inclui China, Coréia, Camboja, Vietnã)	26
3	África do Norte (inclui Líbia, Argélia, Marrocos, Egito)	9
4	Índia & Sul da Ásia (inclui Nepal, Bangladesh)	5
5	África Oriental (inclui Etiópia, Quênia, Uganda, Sudão)	5
6	África Ocidental/Central (inclui Senegal, Congo, Nigéria)	14
7	África do Sul (inclui S. África, Botsuana, Zimbábue, Namíbia)	9
8	América do Sul (inclui Venezuela)	21
		100



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Gracias!