

The Saga of National Farmed Animal Health Surveillance

National Farmed Animal Health and Welfare Council

Forum 2011

07 December 2011

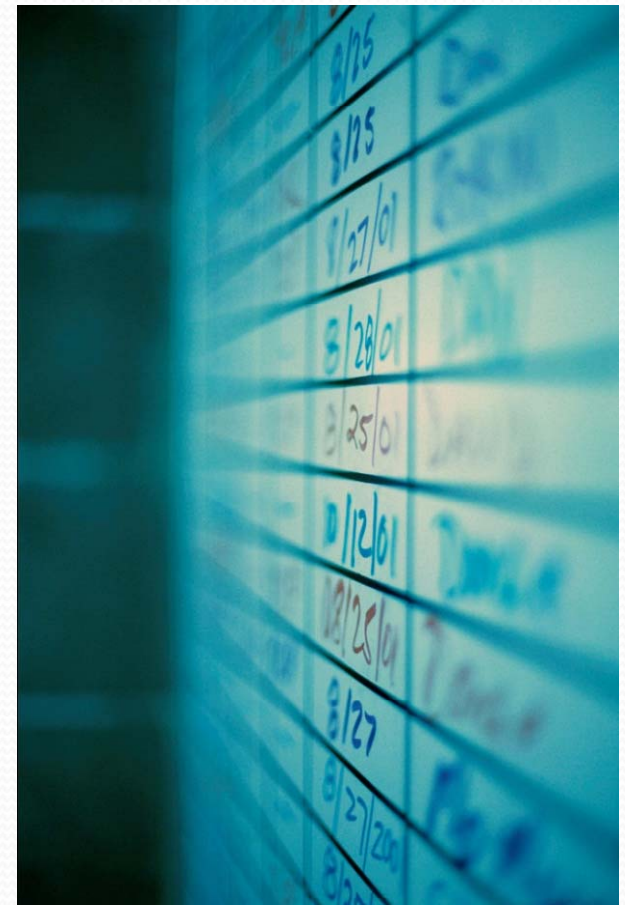
HISTORY

- For over 50 years – surveillance used successfully for disease eradication programs
- 30 years ago – national surveillance system proposed
- 10 years ago – national surveillance system again proposed

however – such a system was never implemented

HISTORY cont'd

- ~2005 – CAHC advocated for a *NATIONAL ANIMAL HEALTH STRATEGY*
- 2006 – Industry produced a Statement of Principles – surveillance identified as a component
- 2008 – *NATIONAL FARMED ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE STRATEGY* developed – surveillance one of the infrastructure components
- 2010 – inaugural meeting of NFAHW Council – surveillance identified as a priority for study.



HISTORY cont'd

- 2011 – NFAHW Council advisory recommendations for policy development of

**A national farmed
animal health
surveillance system**



PURPOSE

- Information is vital for decision making
- Major changes and tensions of today and tomorrow require this information
- Surveillance is
 - Collecting animal health data
 - Analysis of data to understand what is happening
 - Determination of trends and early warning of disease
 - Dissemination of information to all stakeholders for decision making

PROCESS

Examined what is currently happening in surveillance

- What are good models?
- Where are gaps?
- What is recommended by individual epidemiologists?
- Survey of industry and governments – what is expected?
- What is needed? – Technical working group

PROBLEM DEFINITION SUMMARY

- Lack of coordinated national leadership
- Lack of national cooperative surveillance system
- Inability to detect trends or emerging diseases
- Need for common understanding of the value of surveillance



RESULT

- NFAHW Council recommends enhancement of farmed animal health surveillance
- This recommendation is based on how to achieve this on a national scale
- Enhancement will be dependent on collaboration between the farmed animal industry and governments
- Our intent is not to design a surveillance system rather

To recommend the most appropriate pathway and principles to be followed.

RECOMMENDATION

- This recommendation has been submitted as advice for policy development
- Recommendation is presented in two categories
 - Leadership and organization
 - Technical enhancements



RECOMMENDATION cont'd

Leadership and Organization

- Leadership to be through a collaborative model system via a national corporate structure
 - Board of Directors – involving all partners
 - To provide national direction to surveillance
 - Dedicated Executive Director
 - To manage implementation of national surveillance
 - Regional Node Network of 7 Epidemiologists
 - To coordinate collection of surveillance data
 - To analyze data
 - To disseminate resulting surveillance information after analysis
 - CCVO
 - To oversee organization and function of Board of Directors

RECOMMENDATION cont'd



Technical Enhancement Fundamental Principles

- Customize system to needs of each industry sector (15) and each province
- Negotiate diseases of importance for surveillance with each industry sector (examples provided)
- Use CAHSN as central data processing mechanism
- Maintain CAHSN at Canadian Science Centre for Human and Animal Health – Winnipeg

RECOMMENDATION cont'd

Technical Enhancement Fundamental Principles

- Increase collaboration on zoonotic disease with public health surveillance data
- Maintain active surveillance on
 - Reportable and foreign diseases
 - Export diseases
 - Establishment of freedom from specific diseases
- Enhance surveillance for
 - Production limiting diseases
 - Emerging diseases
 - New diseases

Through new and innovative approaches

AS WE MOVE FORWARD – SOME AREAS FOR CONSIDERATION

- How to measure value added for specific commodities
- Ensuring timeliness of information provided - for maximum benefit
- Protecting sensitive information vs. availability of information – who and how to decide
- Zoonotic disease needs vs. agricultural concerns – application of One Health
- Public vs. private – roles and responsibilities

Disease control and market access are vital for the economic sustainability of the farmed animal sector



Information from surveillance is essential to address both disease control and market access