



## **Implementation of surveillance methods**

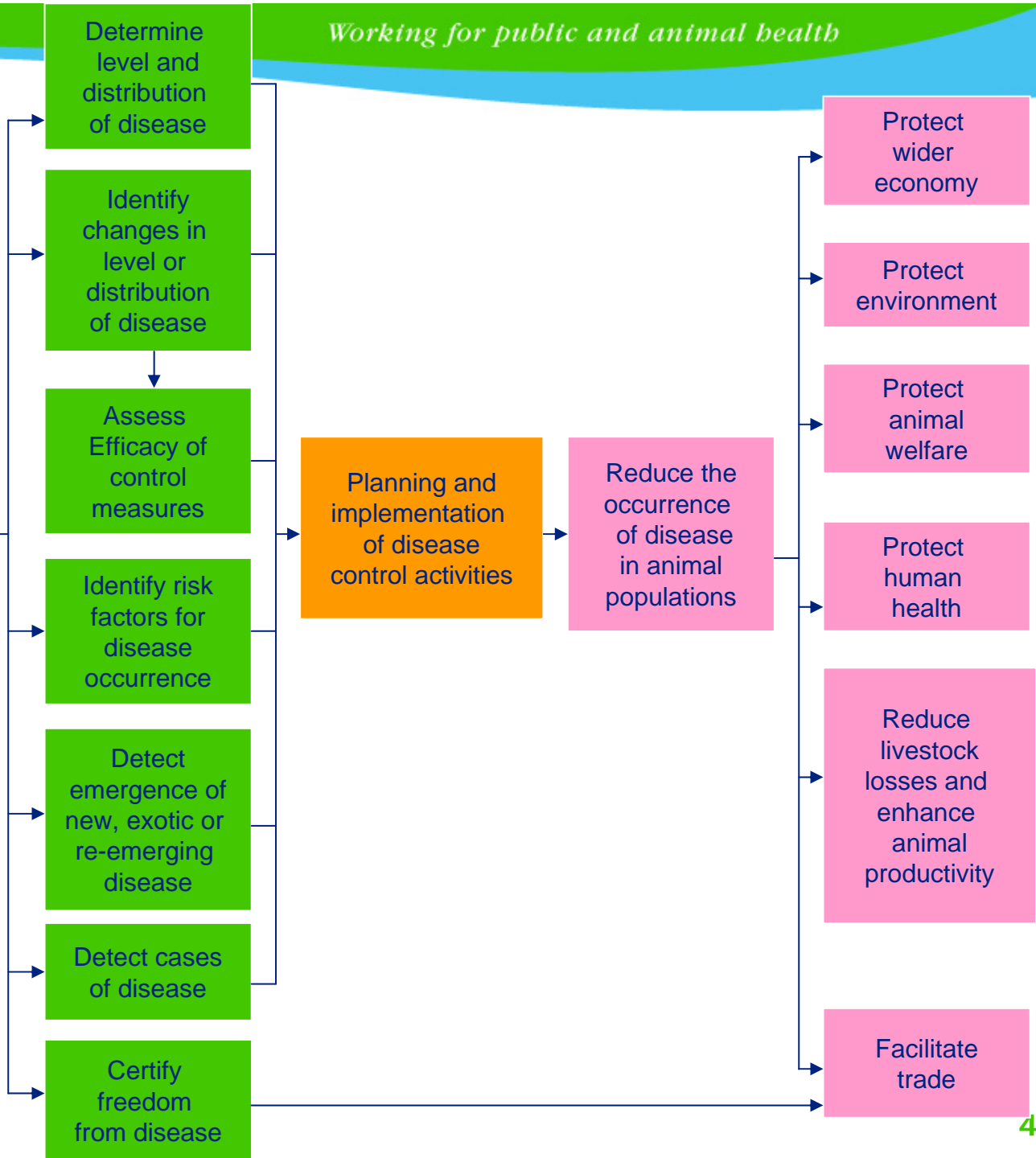
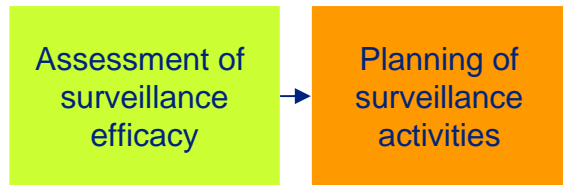
## **Aim of session**

- To consider
  - how changing the surveillance methods used could contribute to enhancing the protection of animal health
  - reasons why these changes may not be made
  - how to encourage change when required

## What information do decision makers need

- Information about disease occurrence
  - Is disease/infection present/absent
  - Is control required
    1. How much disease / infection is present (and impact)
  - How could disease/infection best be controlled
    - Is level / distribution changing
    - How can cases be detected to facilitate control
    - What are risk factors
- Guidance about how to obtain this information
  - **How cost-effective are different approaches**
  - Identification of different approaches to provide this information

# How evidence provided by surveillance activities is used to contribute to the protection of animal health



## Key to box colours

- Evidence provided by surveillance activities
- Evidence about surveillance efficacy
- Actions taken based on evidence
- Consequence of action taken

## Changes made in surveillance methods used

<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>CHANGE/DEVELOPMENT IN SURVEILLANCE METHOD</b>
Detection of emerging disease	Syndromic surveillance (e.g. BOSS, VetPad)
Efficiency of exotic disease detection	Risk-based surveillance (e.g. Avian influenza)
Integration of data sources	Scenario trees (CSF, TB)
Data from risk-based survey to assess prevalence	Bayesian analysis
Integration of data for decision making	HAIRS – multidisciplinary structured decision making to protect human health
Efficiency of surveillance for certifying freedom	Scenario trees (brucellosis)

## Issues that could have been addressed

<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>POSSIBLE CHANGE/DEVELOPMENT IN SURVEILLANCE METHOD</b>
Efficiency of surveillance to certify freedom from Aujeskiés	Risk-based approach recommended in 2004 but not adopted for various reasons (e.g. inertia, legislation changes required)
Early detection of FMD in 2001	Monitoring farmer behaviour – abattoir submission patterns
Early detection of CSF in 2001	Routine testing of selected laboratory submissions Monitoring carcass collections Notification of high mortality
Spread of resistant psoroptic mange in cattle in 2008-9	Structured decision system for identifying endemic diseases requiring control

## **What prevents changes being made?**

- Inertia
- Lack of resources (financial and skills)
- Availability of relevant information e.g. evidence about efficacy of different surveillance methods (Barbara's talk)
- Communication between scientists and decision makers
  - Influence on higher level decision makers

## **Issues about communication between decision makers and scientists**

- Decisions makers need to
  - understand how surveillance information could contribute
  - know what information is available and how to find it
  - understand and utilise the information that is available
  - use a structured decision making process
  - discuss decisions required with scientists (confidentiality concerns)
- Scientists need to
  - understand information requirements of decision makers
  - provide timely, relevant, clear, un-ambiguous information to reduce uncertainty and facilitate decisions
  - synthesise evidence from multiple sources to provide useful information for decision makers

# Enhancing communication between decision makers and scientists

- Decision makers to explain
  - decisions required
  - decision making process
- Scientists to explain
  - explain how surveillance information contributes to addressing animal health issues
  - provide accessible, clear, relevant information for addressing animal health issues

## Discussions

- Part 1 – issues that
  - **have** been addressed by changing the surveillance methods used
  - **could have** been addressed by changing the surveillance methods used
  
- Part 2 – Factors influencing whether changes are made to the surveillance methods

## Next steps

- Report production from this workshop
  - Circulation to participants for comments (probably November)
- Future discussions
  - EU COST networking funding (Graham David, VLA)
  - Future workshops ? evaluation of surveillance approaches
  - Angus's international conference
- Research ideas
  - Survey of surveillance approaches used in different countries for specific objectives e.g. detection of emerging disease
  - Further investigation to enhance communication between decision makers and scientists
- Feedback forms and badges in the box
- Acknowledgements