



**Pre-ISVEE workshop**

**Collection and analysis of data for  
surveillance of exotic disease**

**August 6-8 , Durban, South Africa**

## **Overview of Session 4**

- Overview presentation
- Participant presentations (10 mins each)
- Small group discussions (45 mins)
- Whole group discussions (35 mins)

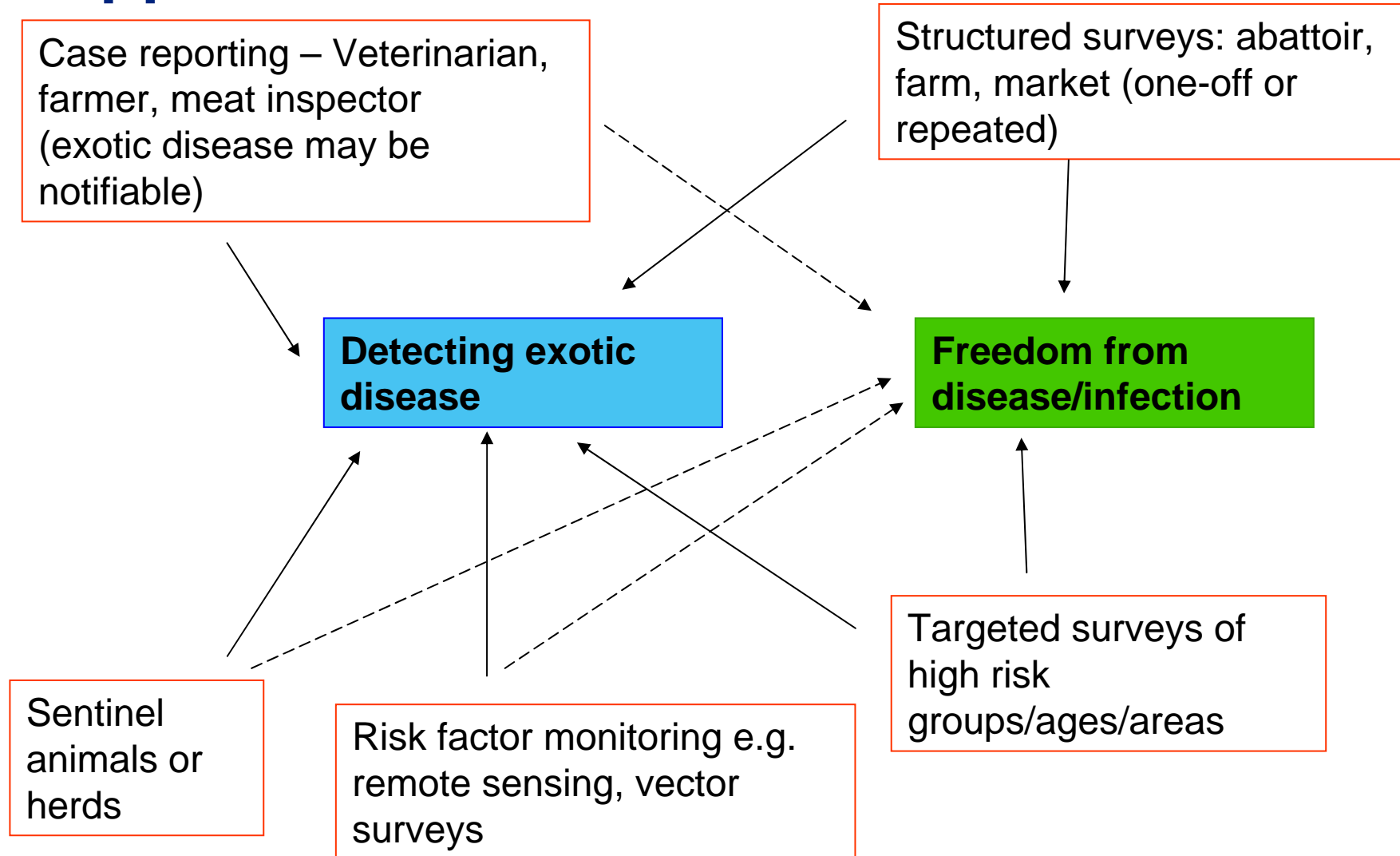
## Surveillance for exotic disease

**An Exotic disease:** A known condition that crosses political boundaries to occur in a country or region in which it had not previously occurred.

Surveillance systems for exotic disease usually have 2 main objectives:

- Early detection of disease
  1. Early intervention and management of outbreak
- Documentation of freedom from disease
  1. Trade restrictions
  2. Consumer/PH confidence

## Some examples of data collection approaches:



## **Collection of data:**

- Unit of analysis (herd, individual)
- Clustering of animals in herds/flocks
- Imperfect tests (low Se and Sp)
- Disease prevalence
- Clinical picture
- Presence of vector (or wildlife reservoir)
- Method of testing & collection – timeliness
- Frequency of sampling
- Multiple strategies
- Compartmentalisation

## **Analysis:**

- Unit of analysis (herd, individual)
- Clustering of animals in herds/flocks
- Imperfect tests (low Se and Sp)
- Use of historical data
- Non-representative sampling
- Making use of multiple surveillance strands
- Availability of denominator data
- Methodological complexity

## **Group discussions:**

Development of surveillance schemes & analysis methods for:

- Incursion of HPAI in developing country
- Incursion of Rift Valley Fever in Ruminants
- Freedom from BTV in developed country
- Freedom from FMD in developed country

## Participant presentations:

Room 1		Room 2 (Upstairs)	
Presenter	Title	Presenter	Title
<b>Marcelo Mota</b> , Ministry of Agriculture, Brazil	Avian influenza virus - Official surveillance system development in Brazil	<b>Lis Alban</b> , Danish Meat Association, Denmark,	Development of a risk- based surveillance programme for Trichinella in Denmark
<b>Lori Gustafson</b> , USDA, USA	Application of decision science techniques in surveillance planning	<b>Cornelia Gerstenberg</b> , Nat Dept Agric, South Africa	Practical national serological pig survey to demonstrate country freedom from CSF, ASF, PRRS, SI, Aujeszky's Disease and TGE
<b>Nathaline Bruneau</b> , Aquatic animal health division, Canada	A surveillance and risk evaluation framework for evaluating likelihood of disease within aquatic animal subpopulations with partial barriers to pathogen exchange from contiguous water sources	<b>Cornelia Gerstenberg</b> , Nat Dept Agric, South Africa	Practical national serological pig survey to demonstrate country freedom from CSF, ASF, PRRS, SI, Aujeszky's Disease and TGE