

# Animal Health Surveillance in the U.S. How do we go from good to great?

November 20, 2014

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#### Webinar Logistics



- Everyone is muted. Raise hand to speak directly. Be sure to enter audio code.
- To ask questions: type into question box on GoToWebinar control panel.
   OR--Click the hand icon to be unmuted to ask directly.
- Please take a few moments to answer the evaluation that pops up when you log off.
- 1 CPH recertification credit is available for viewing this webinar (be sure to complete evaluation).



#### Announcements



#### **Upcoming ISDS Events**

- Meaningful Use Community Call, Dec. 5, 2014, 1:00pm-2:00pm ET
- Webinar: The National SyndromicSurveillance Program, Dec. 2, 2014,2:00pm-3:00pm ET
- ISDS 2014 Annual Conference Dec. 10-11<sup>th</sup> 2014 in Philadelphia, PA (PreConference on the 9th)

Register and learn more: www.syndromic.org

#### Poll



What domain of public health do you primarily work in?

- --Human Health
- --Animal Health
- --Environmental Health
- --Other

Use your GotoMeeting panel to vote now!

## Bacon, Chicken Wings and



Getting animal health surveillance from good to great

Brian McCluskey DVM, MS, PhD, Dip. ACVPM Chief Epidemiologist USDA, APHIS, Veterinary Services

#### Disease

#### Surveillance

Surveillance is a system of collecting, processing and summarizing data about disease where some directed action will be taken if the data indicate a certain disease threshold has been breached.



## Surveillance Purposes

- Emerging disease detection, documentation and characterization.
- Claims of disease freedom.
- Continuity of business.
- Identifying changes in disease prevalence, temporal or geographic distribution.
- Identifying areas requiring more intensive surveillance.

## Scenario – Emerging swine virus

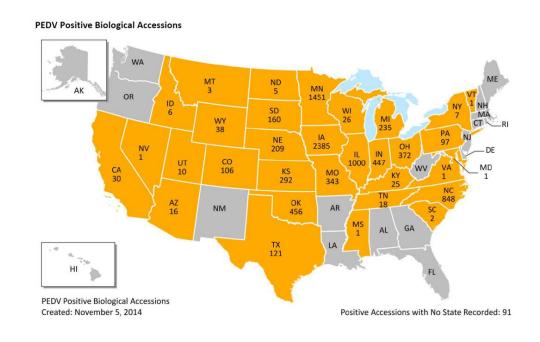


#### Clinical signs:

- Primary signs are acute watery diarrhea and vomiting
- High morbidity in adult pigs
- Almost 100% mortality in nursery age pigs
- Transmission
  - Fecal oral route of transmission
  - Fomites
  - Vehicles

# Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea Virus (PEDv)

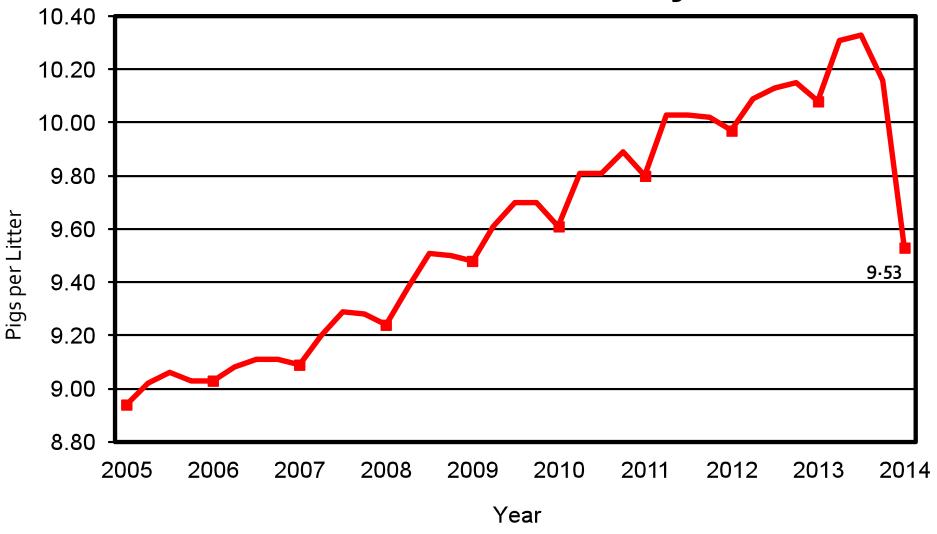
- First diagnosed in US in May, 2013
  - Iowa herd
- Retrospective testing indicates PEDV was present in April, 2013
- PEDV has been diagnosed in 32 states as of 11/2014
- NOT zoonotic, NO food safety issues.
  - Only swine affected
- Not an OIE listed disease

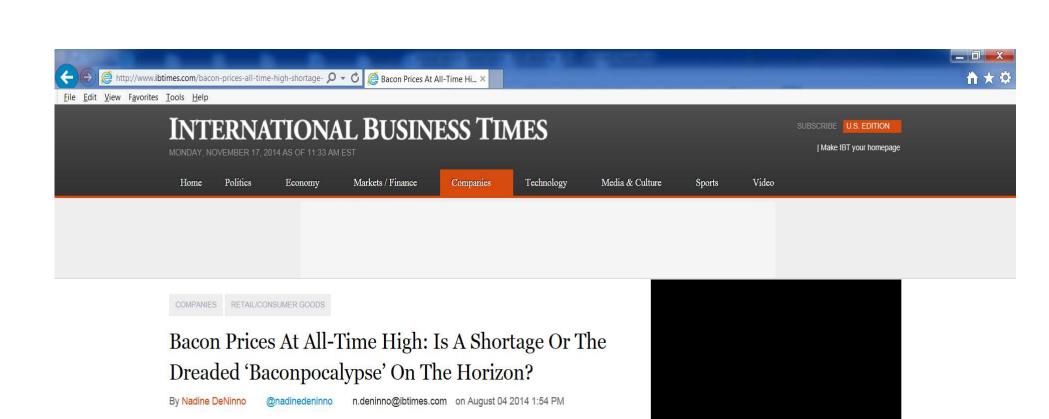




# U.S. Quarterly Pigs per Litter December - February





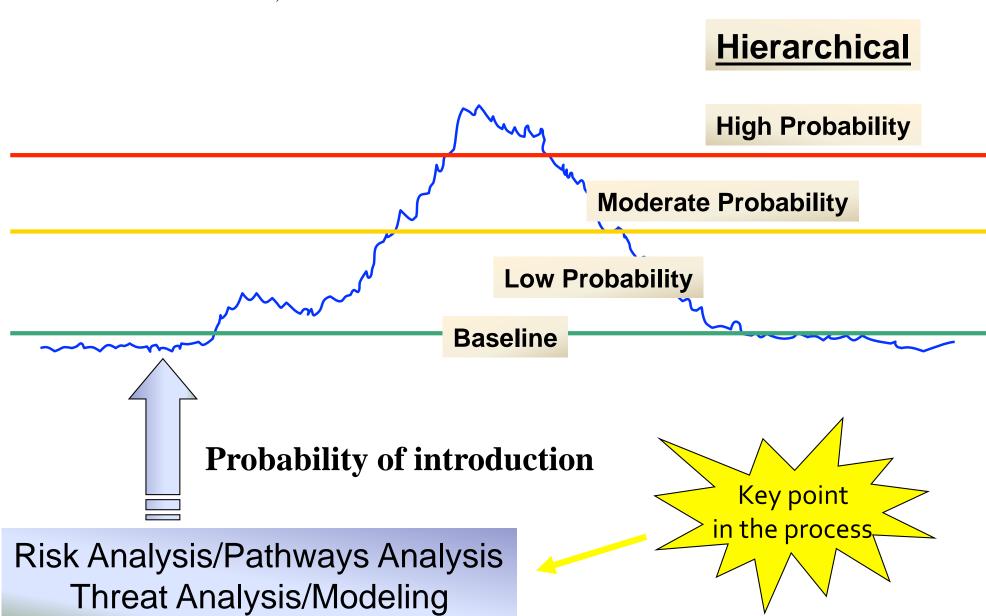


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#### Probability Based Surveillance

\* Bates and Thurmond, 2003



\*

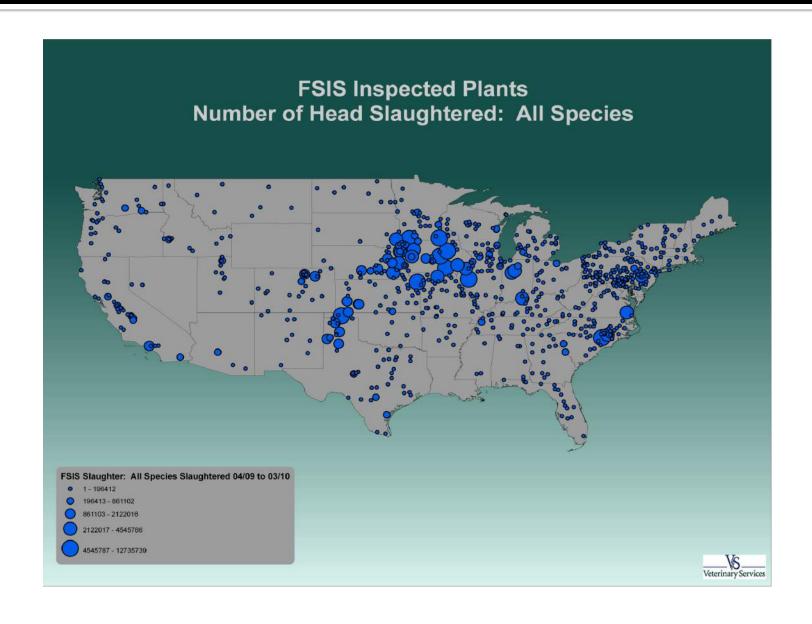
# Targeted Surveillance

Collection of samples and associated data from specifically identified at risk populations through identified sampling streams



Stream	Pseudorabies	Brucellosis	Classical Swine Fever
Slaughter	25. MM	25. N. J.	\$. \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
Markets	3: NA - NA	35. N. J. S.	×
Herd Testing	25. NA		×
Clinical Observation	35. MM	\$. \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	\$. \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
Laboratory Network	×	×	\$. \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\

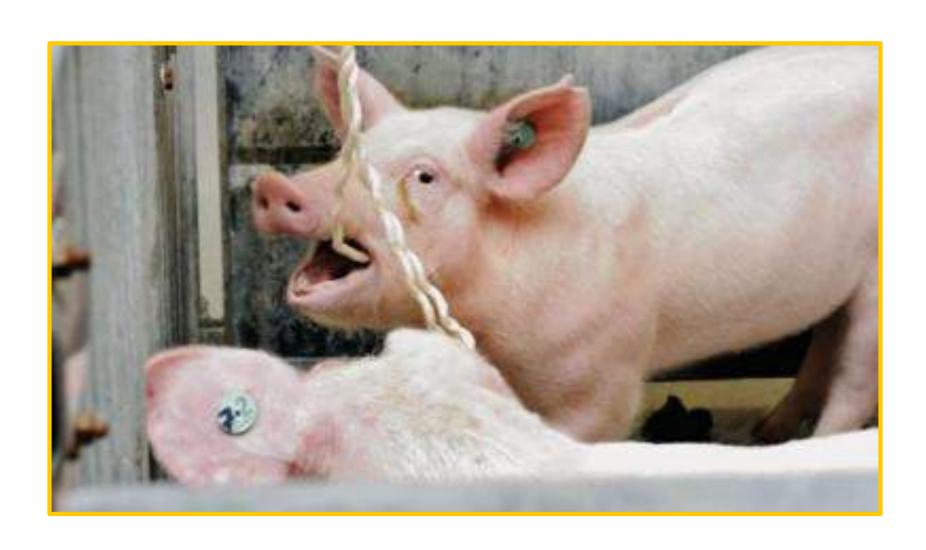
# Slaughter



## Markets



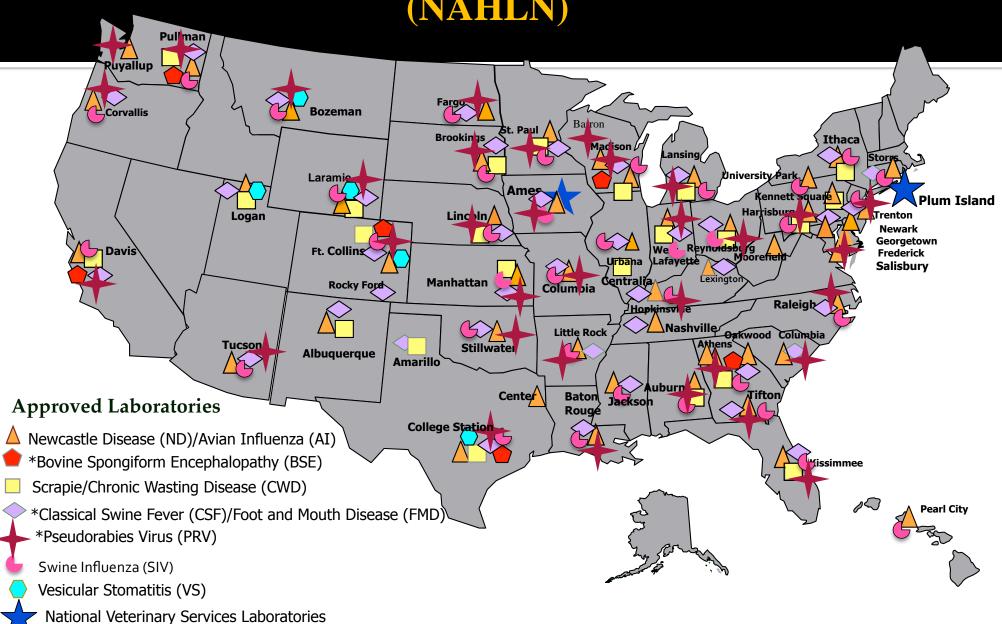
# **Herd Testing**



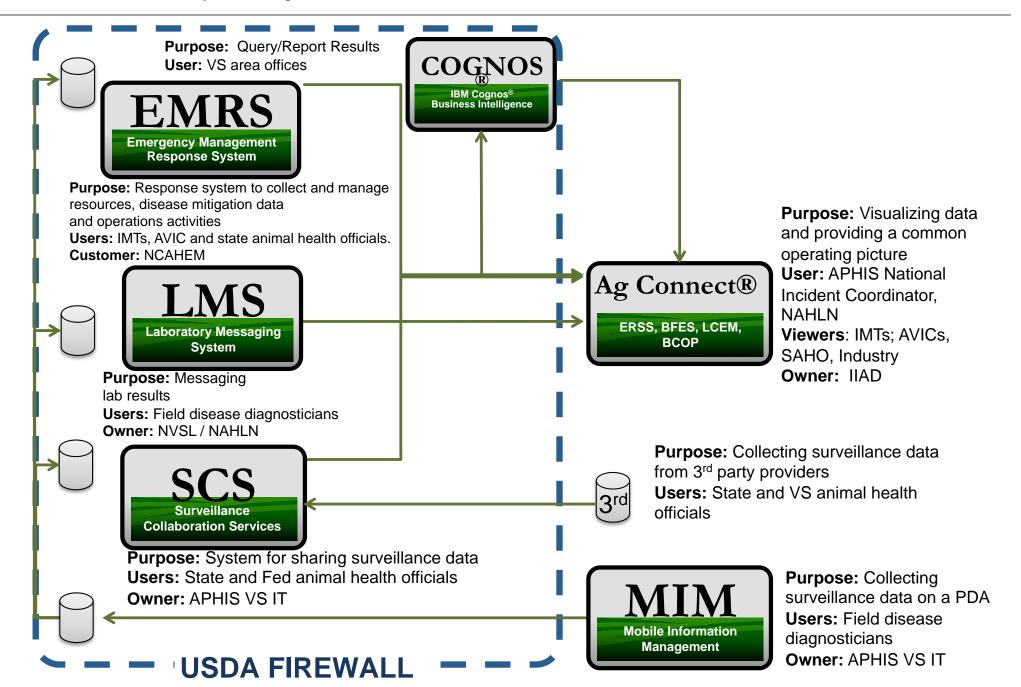
## **Clinical Observation**



# National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN)

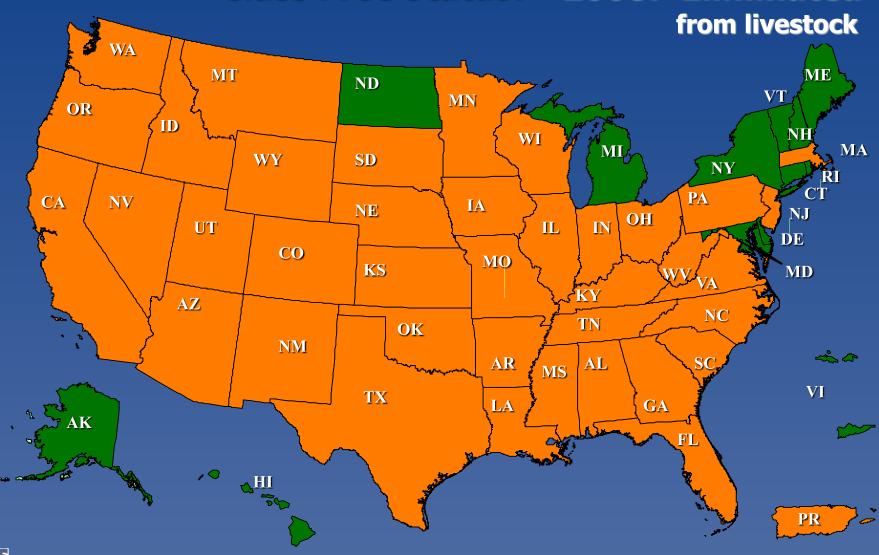






### Eliminating Brucellosis

Class Free Status: 2008: Eliminated





Stream	Brucellosis	Tuberculosis	BSE
Slaughter			
Markets		X	×
Herd Testing			×
Clinical Observation		X	

Stream	Avian Influenza	Exotic Newcastle	Mycoplasma, Salmonella
Slaughter		X	X
Markets		X	X
Flock Testing		X	
Clinical Observation			
Laboratory Network			X

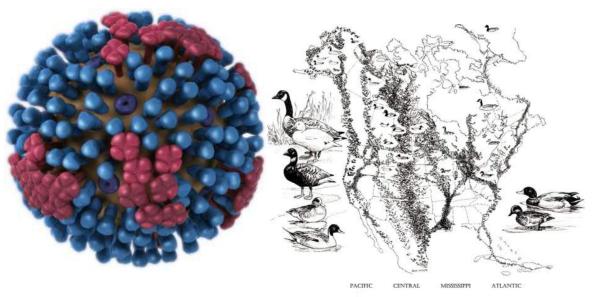
Stream	Contagious Equine Metritis	Piroplasmosis	Equine Infectious Anemia
Slaughter	×	X	X
Markets	×	×	
On-farm testing			
Clinical Observation			
Laboratory Network	×	×	×



Influenza Surveillance In the United States

## **Economic Welfare Impacts**







#### WATERFOWL FLYWAYS OF NORTH AMERICA



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement. Data Source: World Health Organization Map Production: Public Health Information and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) World Health Organization



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#### Surveillance for Influenza - Avian

Markets

On-farm

Labs

Outbreak

## Markets

- Licensing
- Bird testing and recordkeeping
- ✓ Sanitation and biosecurity
- ✓ Surveillance
- ✓ Response



Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

APHIS 91-55-076

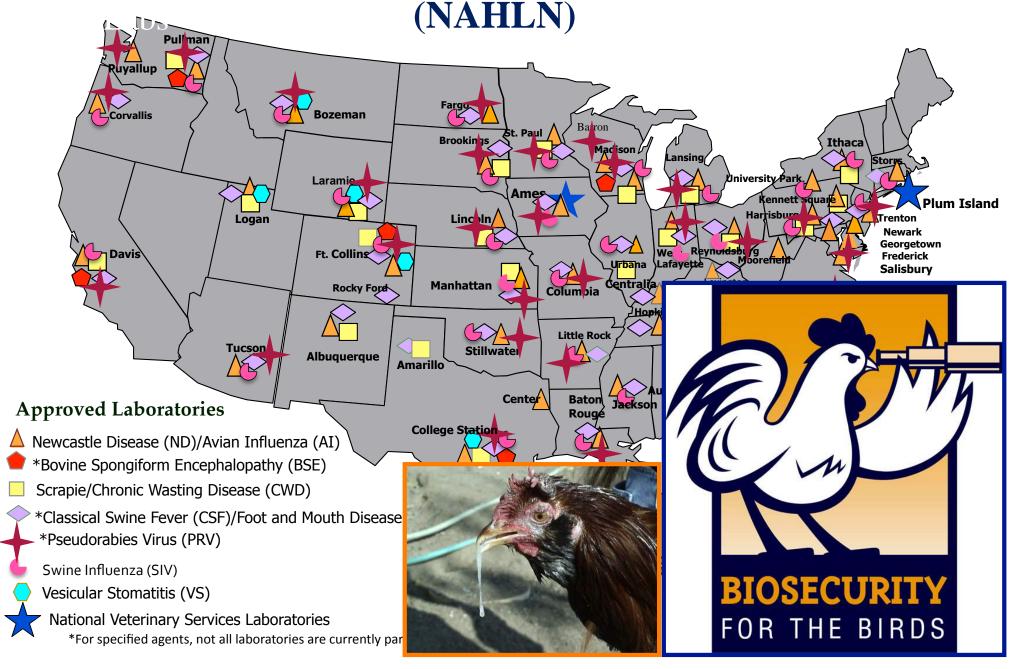
Prevention and Control of H5 and H7 Low Pathogenicity Avian Influenza in the Live Bird Marketing System

Uniform Standards for a State-Federal-Industry Cooperative Program Effective October 20, 2004.

"LBMs must comply with all other applicable public health laws and regulations"



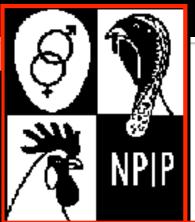
# National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN)



# On farm

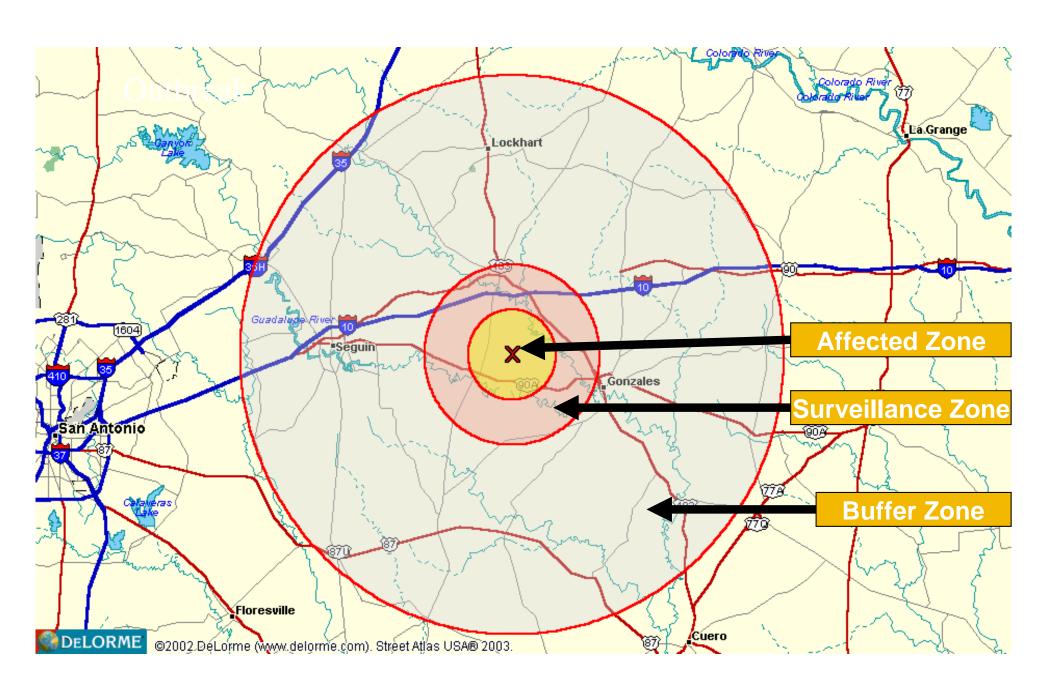
#### Summary of AI testing under NPIP

Breeder Type	Flocks	Birds	Annual Tests
Egg-type Chicken	261	3,283,982	26,156
Primary Broiler	1,058	10,157,252	215,488
Meat-type Chicken	4,991	76,101,809	279,845
Turkey Breeder	648	4,956,140	72,642
Total	6,958	94,499,183	594,131









## Surveillance Strategy

	Weel	k 1	Weel	<b>2</b>	Weel	k 3	Week	4
	Serum	-swab	Serum	-swab	Serum	-swab	Serum	-swab
Affected Zone	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Surv. Zone	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Buffer Zone	N	N	N	N		Swat	only	

Premises Tested	Serologic Tests	Swab Tests
368	3,608	3,685



Casecompatible swine lab accessions



Swine exhibiting ILI at points of concentration



Swine populations linked to human SIV isolation



Feral Swine populations

#### Number of accessions with each IAV-S virus subtype present by month, FY 2010-2014

#### Influenza A Virus in Swine Surveillance Quarterly Report for FY 2014, Third Quarter

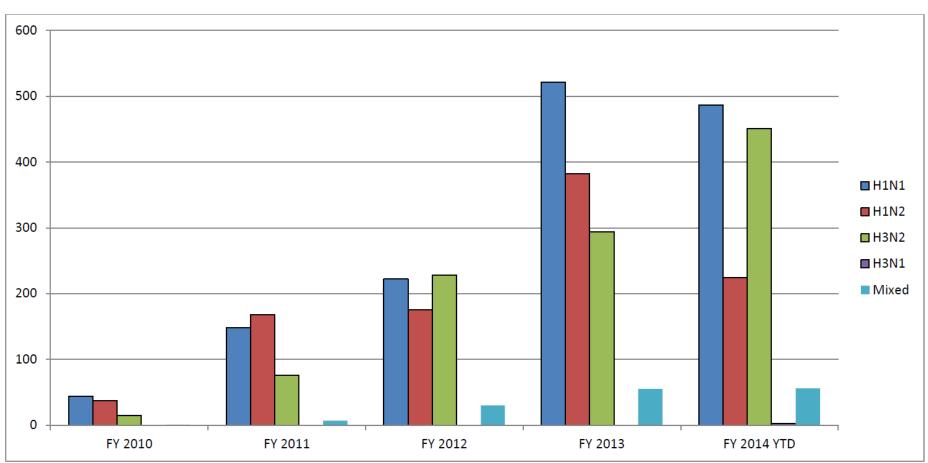
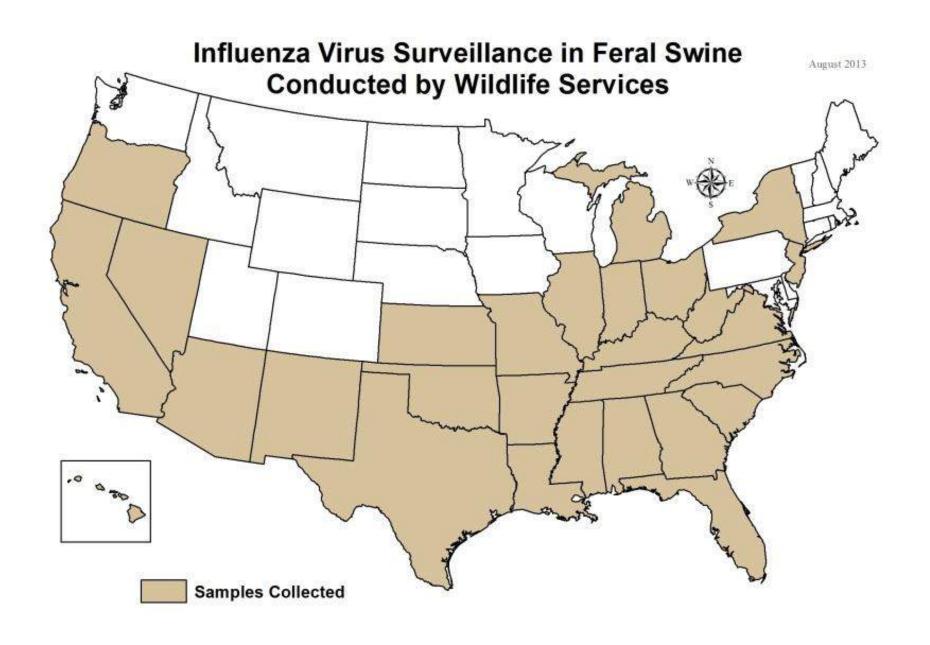
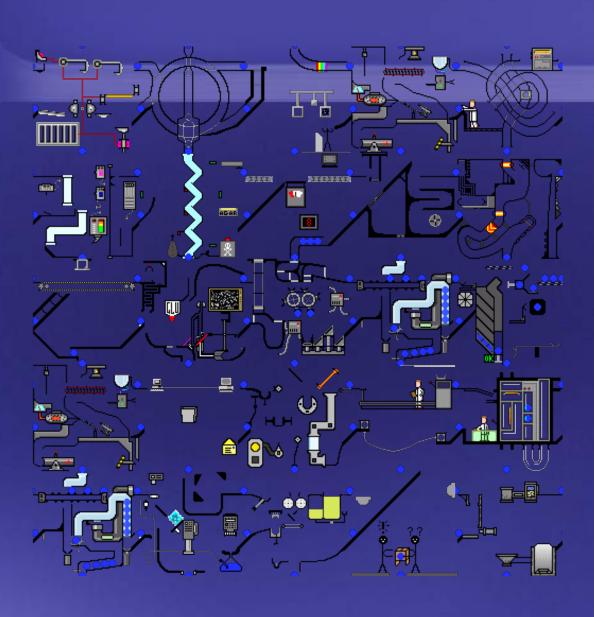


Figure 2. USDA Surveillance for IAV in Swine: Number of accessions with each virus sub-type present, FY 2010 through FY 2014 YTD.



# Surveillance Systems



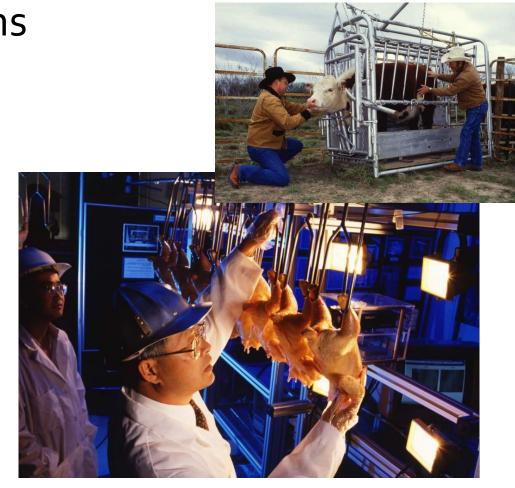


#### What is CIS?

- Comprehensive: multiple diseases, multiple surveillance streams/information sources, and multiple data formats
- Integrated: data/information collected by VS, and other partners, and includes other sources of evidence
- Surveillance: "...the systematic collection, collation and analysis of animal health data combined with the prompt dissemination of vital information to those who might take action"

# Components/Structures/Systems/Partners/Information Sources

- NAHLN
- Accredited veterinarians
- Import/export testing
- Slaughter surveillance
- FSIS inspections
- Certification programs
- Markets/Auctions



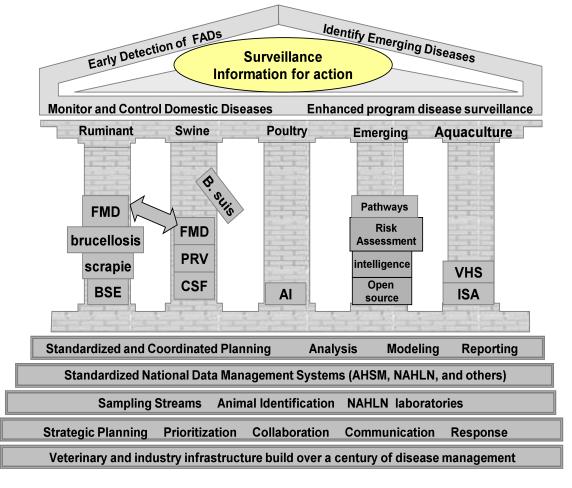
# Components/Structures/Systems/Partners/Information Sources

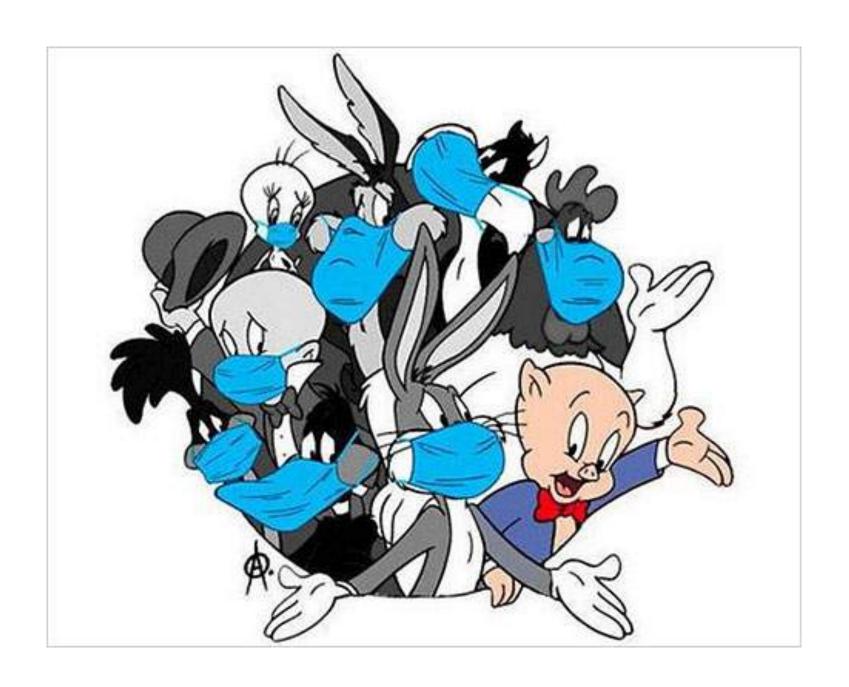
- Risk Identification
- States
- Universities
- NAHMS CIPSEA
- NAHRS
- National List of Reportable Animal Diseases
- Many others



#### CIS is how we go from good to great!

Foundation for CIS began in 2003 with National Animal Health Surveillance System





### Thank you for attending!



Please contact <a href="mailto:syndromic@syndromic.org">syndromic.org</a> with questions or comments about today's webinar.