PPR: SPREAD OF THE DISEASE FROM "STABLE" AREAS

Global Workshop on the World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS) for recently appointed National Focal Points for Animal Disease Notification to the OIE

Shenzhen, China, 13th March 2018

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Introduction



- One of the priority diseases in the FAO –
 OIE (GF-TADs)
- The Global Strategy for the eradication of PPR by 2030 was adopted in March 2015
- PPR present for many years in Central African countries, the Middle East and South-West Asia

Introduction



- Since 2007, the disease has spread further Africa: Morocco (2008), Algeria (2011) and Tunisia (2011),
- Asia: China (2007), Bhutan (2010), Tajikistan (2013)
- Europe: Georgia (2016).

OIE Member Countries' official status 2015 for PPR

- > The World Animal Health **Information System**
- > WAHIS-Wild Interface
- > World Animal Health
- > The WAHIS+ project
- Official disease status
- Official recognition policy and procedures
- > FMD
- Rinderpest
- > BSE
- > CBPP
- African horse sickness
- > Peste des petits ruminants
- Classical Swine Fever
- > Self-declared disease status
- > Avian Influenza Portal
- > FMD Portal
- > BSE Portal
- > BSE situation in the world and annual incidence rate
- > Rabies Portal
- > PPR Portal

- + List of PPR free Member Countries
- → Suspension/reinstatement of status
- ♣ Questionnaire for PPR free status
- + Form for annual reconfirmation

- + Questionnaire for PPR official control programme
- + Form for annual reconfirmation of PPR official control programme

GENERAL INFORMATION

+ Disease cards



Documentar database



List of PPR free Member Countries

According to Resolution No. 28 (85th General Session of World Assembly, May 2017)

+ PPR free Member Countries

Member Countries recognised as free from PPR according to the provisions of Chapter 14.7. of the Terrestrial Code:

Argentina	Denmark	Lithuania	Romania
Australia	Ecuador	Luxembourg	Singapore
Austria	Estonia	Malta	Slovakia
Belgium	Finland	Mauritius	Slovenia
Bolivia	France	Mexico	South Africa
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Germany	Myanmar(1)	Cnain

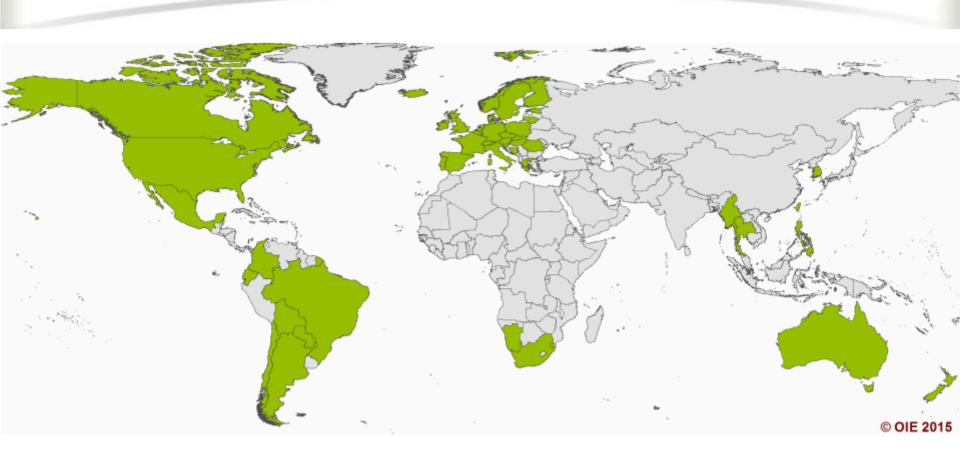
Germany	Myanmar(
	Germany

			Opaiii
Botswana	Greece	New Caledonia	Swaziland
Brazil	Hungary	New Zealand	Sweden
Canada	Iceland	Norway	Switzerland
Chile	Ireland	Paraguay	Thailand
Chinese Taipei	Italy	Philippines	The Netherl

Chinese Taipei	Italy	Philippines	The Netherlands
Colombia	Korea (Rep. of)	Poland	United Kingdom
Cyprus	Latvia	Portugal	United States of A

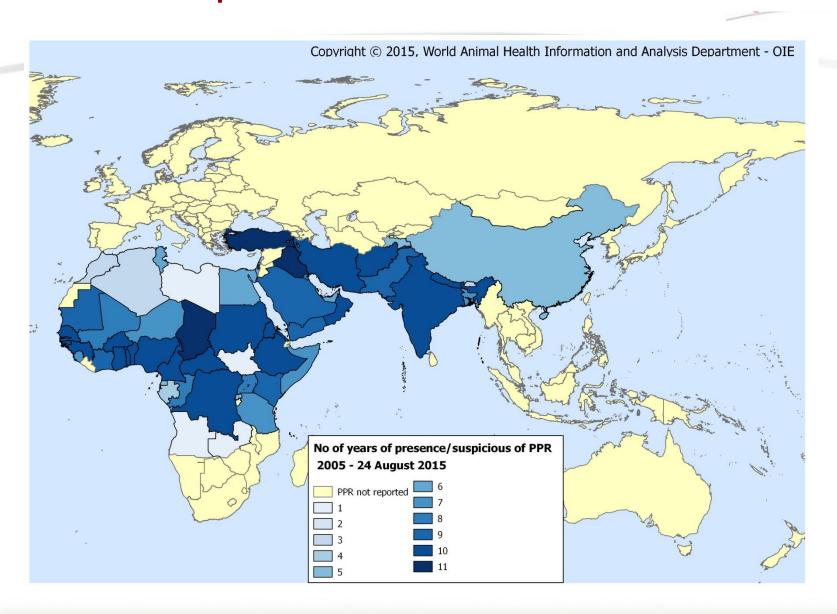
Czech Republic Liechtenstein Spain

OIE Member Countries' official status 2015 for PPR

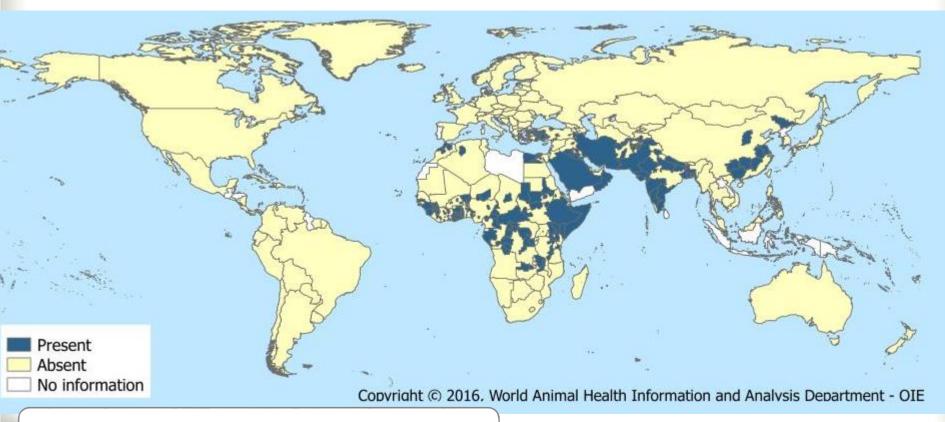


Member Countries/zones recognised as free from PPR
Countries with no OIE official status for PPR

Distribution of infection with peste des petits ruminants virus in the period between 2005 and 2015



Distribution of PPR in 2015 and early 2016



28% countries/territories

Analysis of WAHIS data Global level





Geographical range of PPR increased in recent years?

Methodology



Presence of PPR: temporal trend since 2005

Evolution of the epidemiological situation in the period 2005 – 2015 by mean of





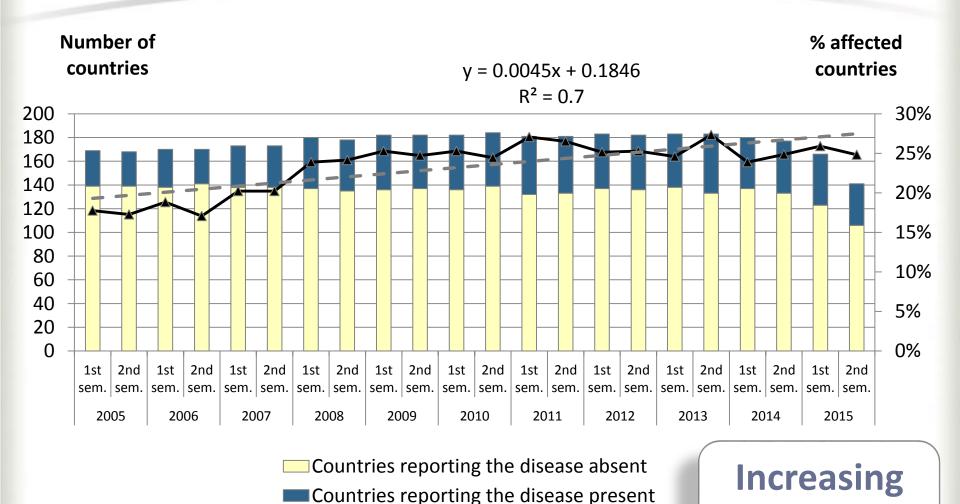
Occurrence trend





Percentage of countries/territories reporting the disease present

% of the reporting countries/territories for each semester between 2005 and 2015 that notified PPR present



→ % affected reporting countries

trend

Methodology



Presence of PPR: spatial trend since 2005

Evolution of the epidemiological situation in the period 2005 – 2015 by mean of





Spatial trend

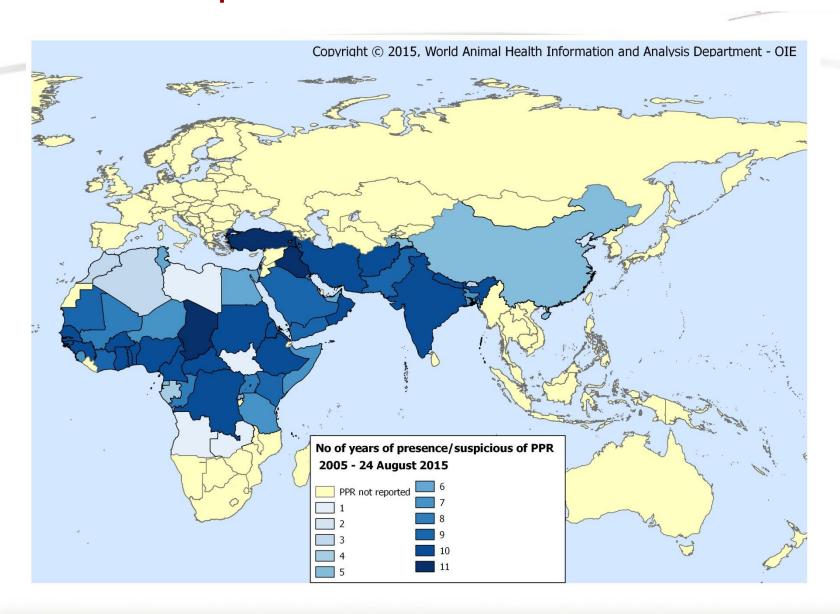


Spread of the disease from the stable areas to new areas

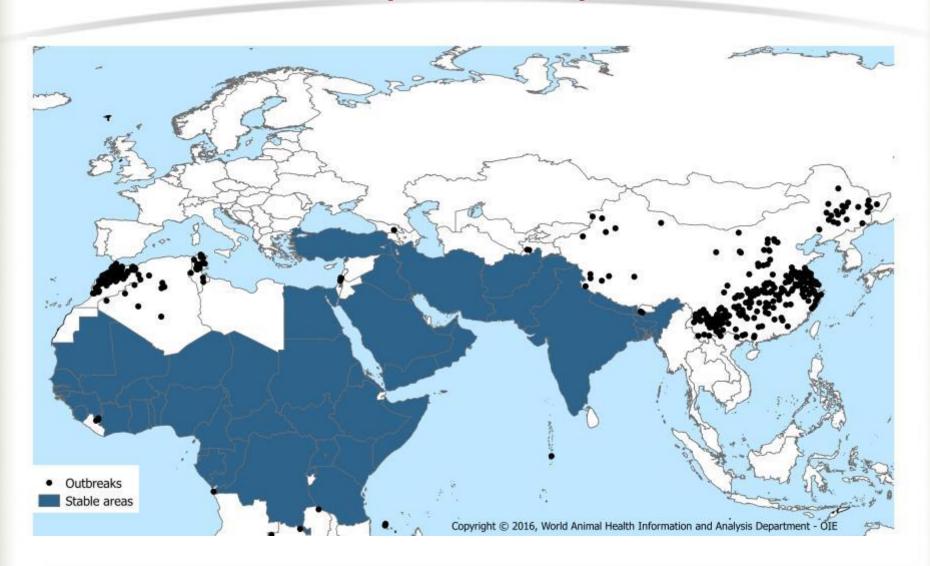


Geostatistical approach

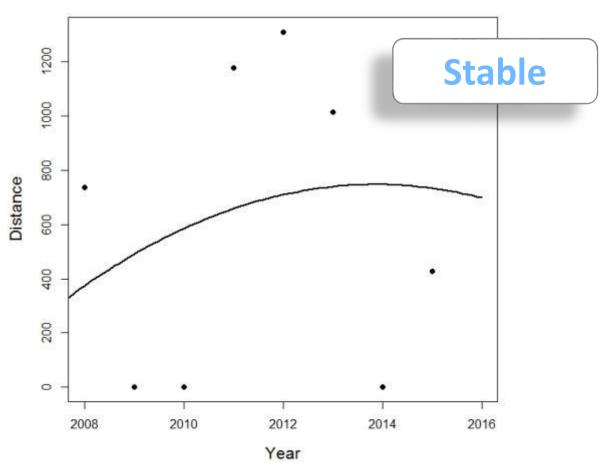
Distribution of infection with peste des petits ruminants virus in the period between 2005 and 2015



Spatial distribution of the PPR outbreaks used for the spread analysis

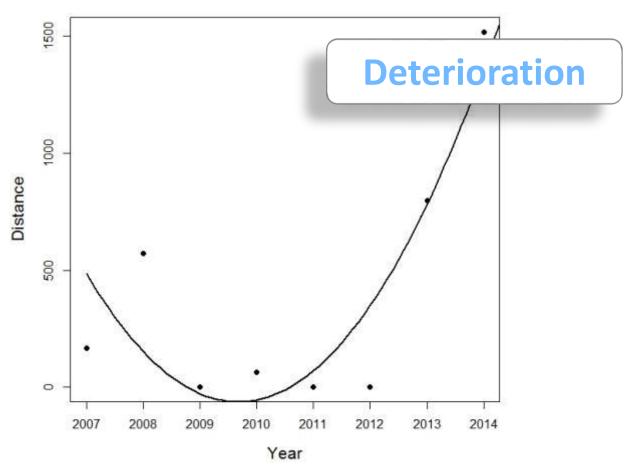


Regional spatial trends of the outbreaks in Africa



P-value n.s. R2=0.3

Regional spatial trends of the outbreaks in Asia



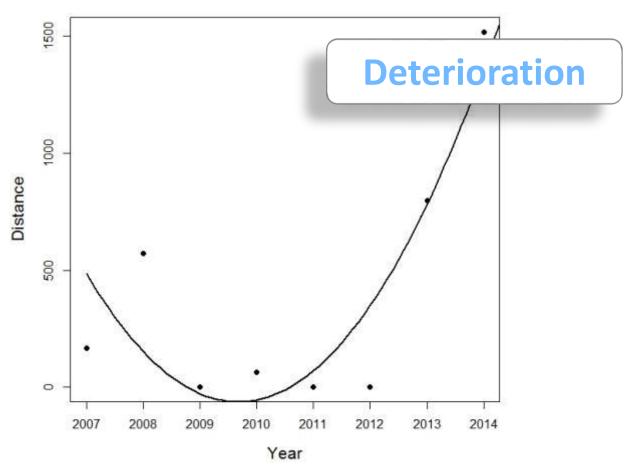
P-value<0.05 R2=0.7

Conclusion



- The global spread of PPR beyond its traditional range is alarming, above all for the outbreaks that border free countries
- Big regional differences between Africa and Asia
- Results of the analysis indicate the epidemiological picture at TO (reference condition for the Global Strategy for the control and eradication of PPR)

Regional spatial trends of the outbreaks in Asia



P-value<0.05 R2=0.7

Analysis of WAHIS data Regional level



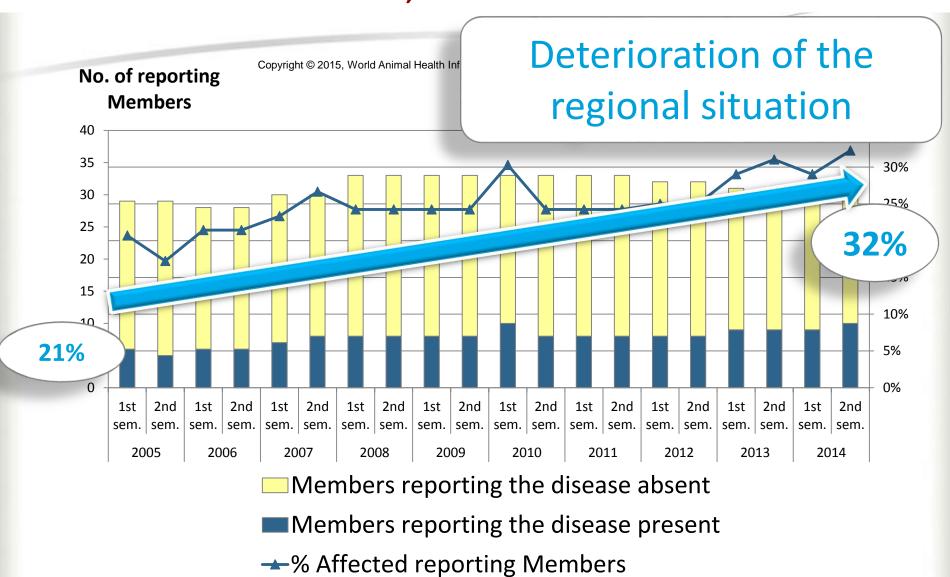


The spread of PPR in Asia in recent years: analysis of temporal, spatio-temporal and economic trends



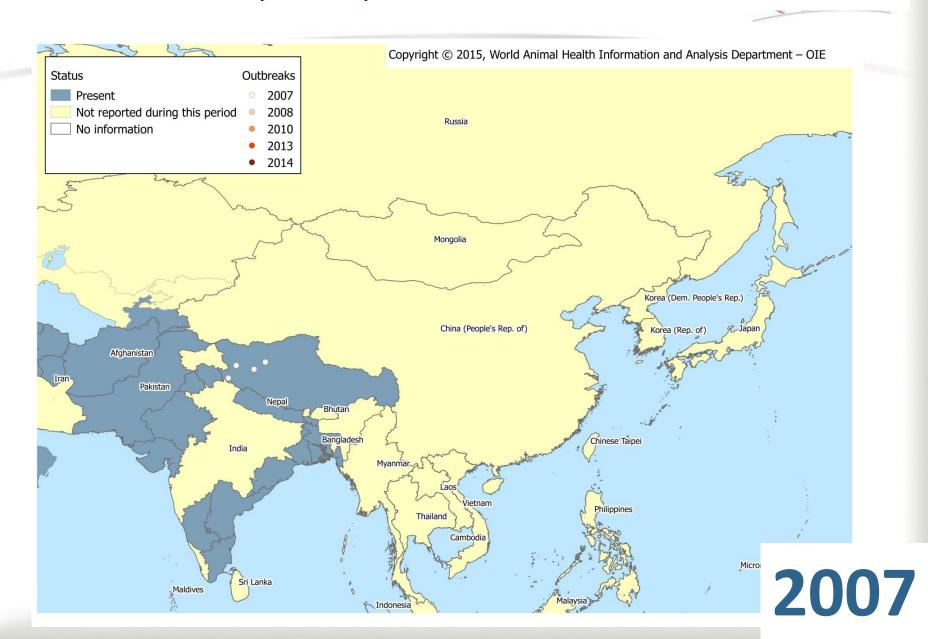
1. Temporal Trends

% of Members in Asia, the Far East and Oceania reporting infection with PPR virus, between 2005 and 2014





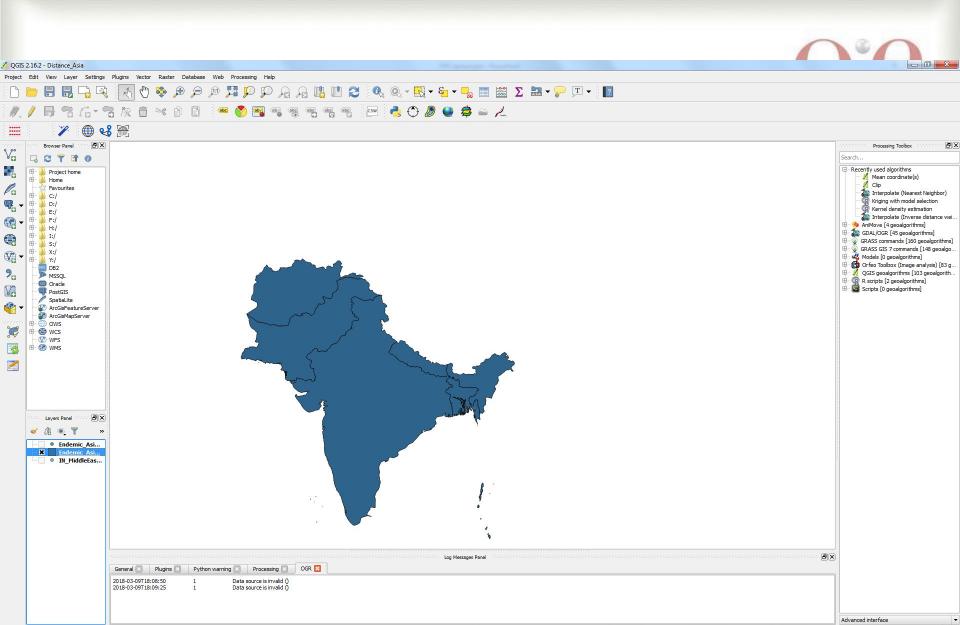
2. Spatio-temporal Trends











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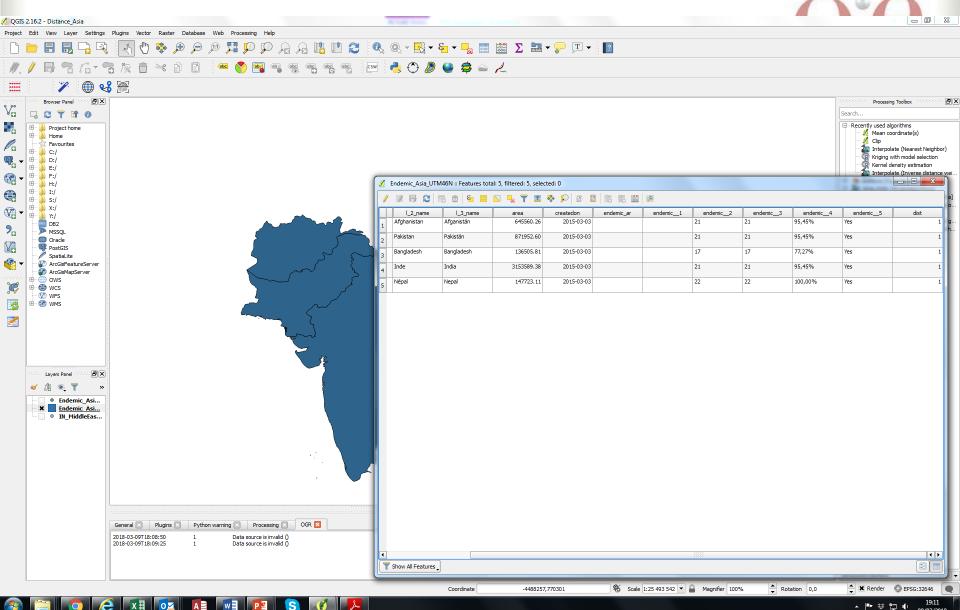
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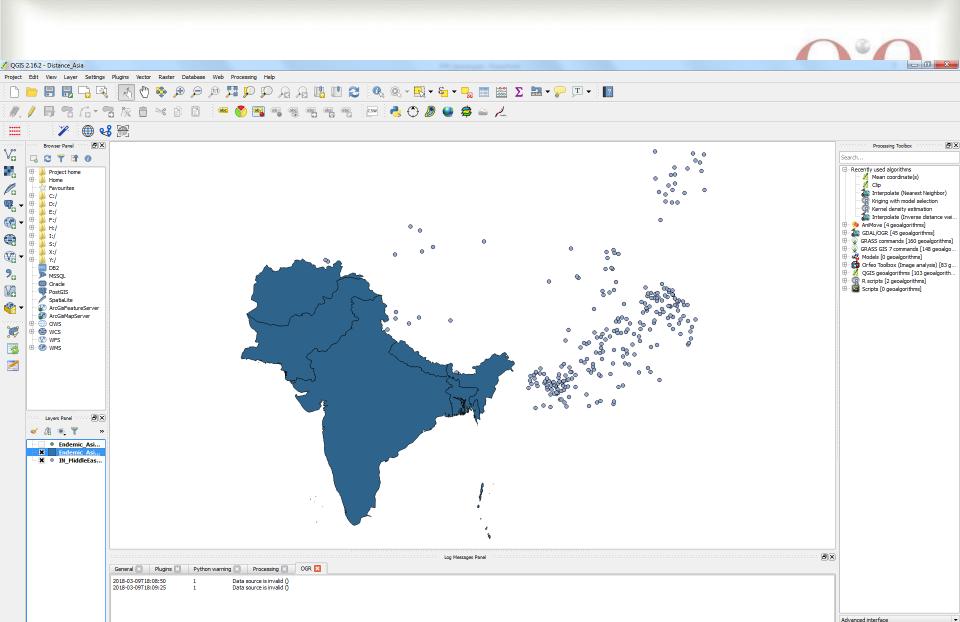
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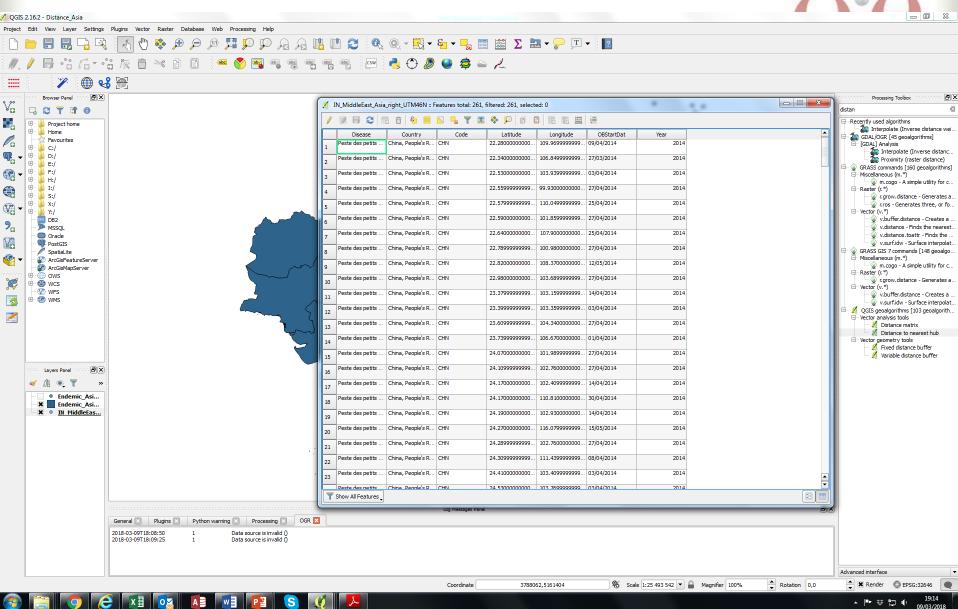
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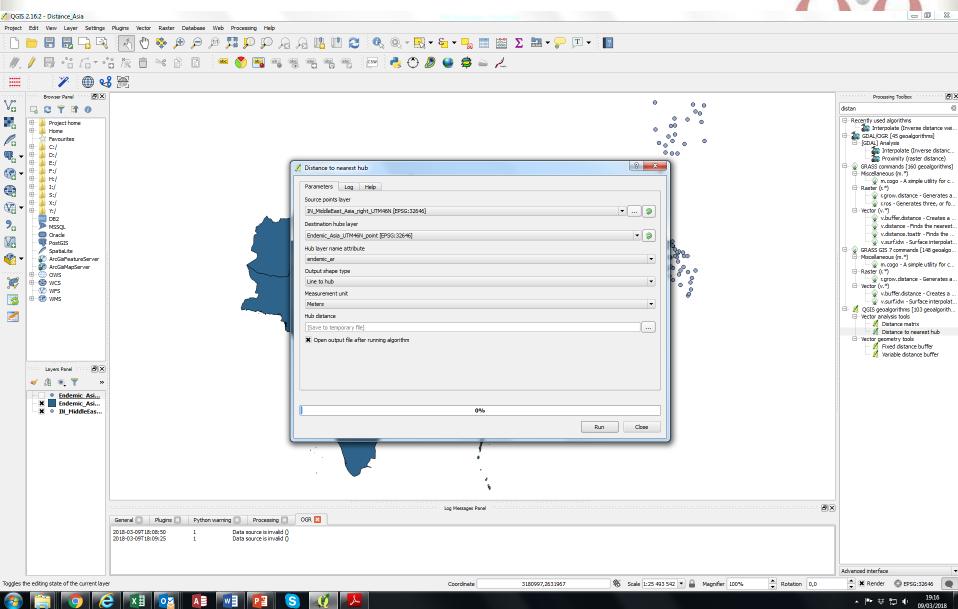
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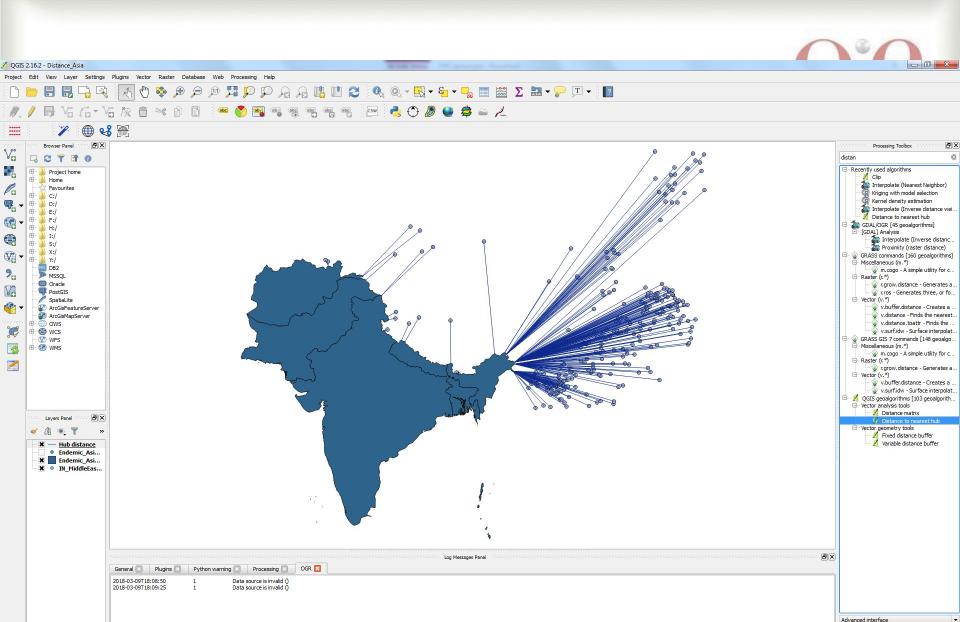
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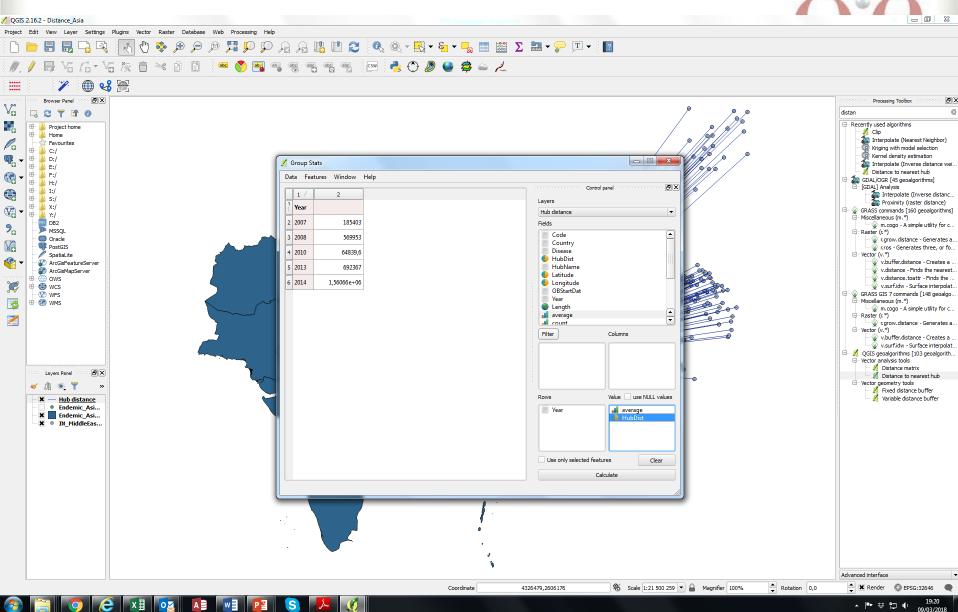
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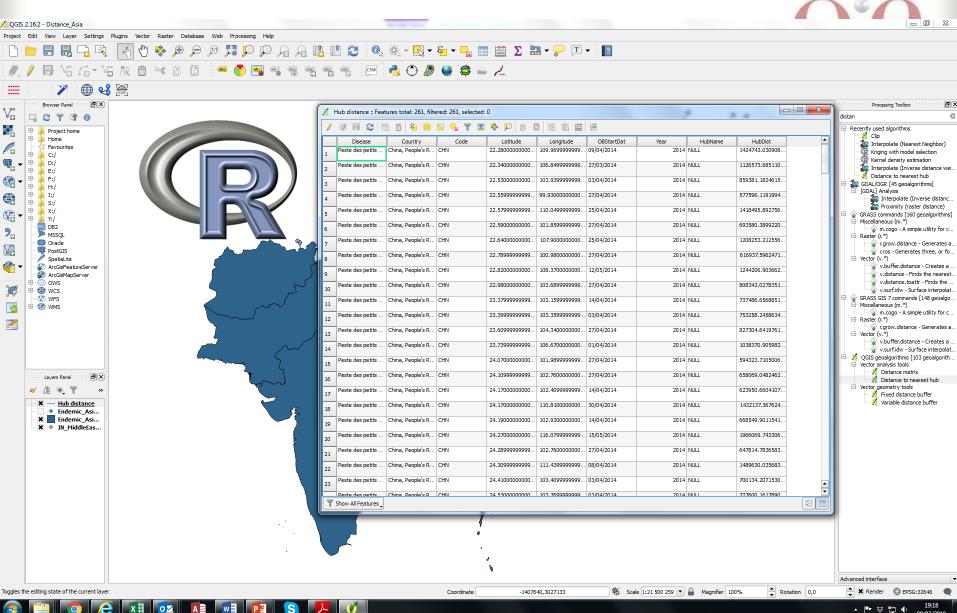
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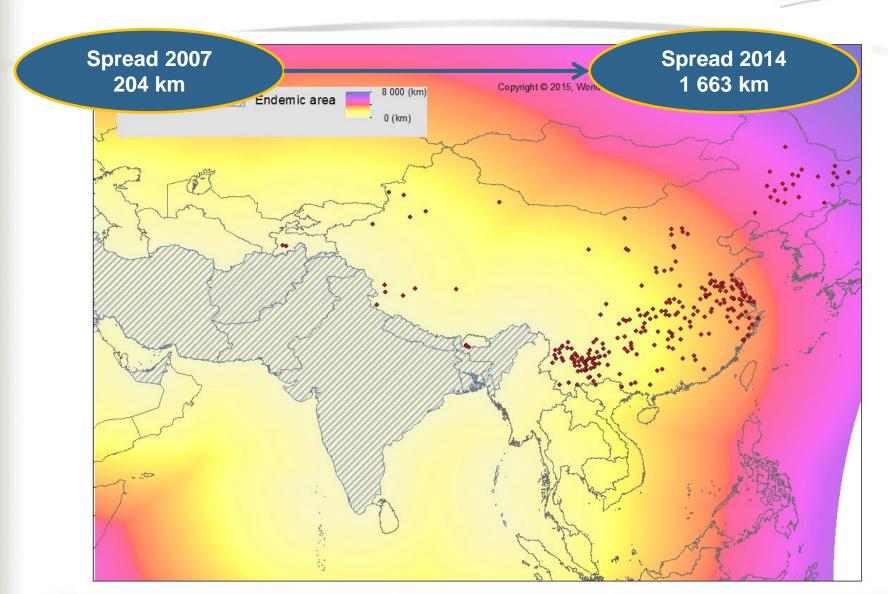






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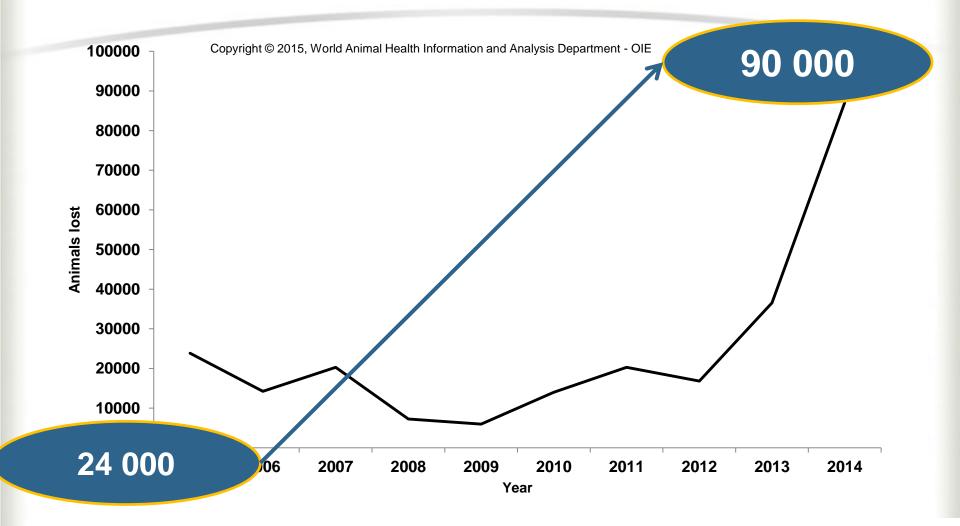
Distance of each outbreak from the PPR endemic areas (closest areas in yellow and the farthest ones in violet)





3. Economics Trends

Direct economic losses due to infection with PPR virus between 2007 and 2014, as of 24 August, in Asia, the Far East and Oceania



+ 275%

Conclusions



- The spread of PPR in the last 7 years is quite alarming
- All the indicators evaluated (temporal, spatiotemporal, economic) show a deterioration of the epidemiological situation
- A definitive eradication will necessarily entail better collaboration and communication (transparency and accuracy) between Members, better control of transboundary animal movements and use of vaccination when relevant

Thank you for your attention!





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