「International Standards and Guidelines on Poultry HPAI Vaccination」

Vaccination: a tool for the control of avian influenza
20 to 22 March 2007, Verona, Italy
Strategy from Beginning: To Minimize Threat at Animal Source

- Early detection and early warning
- Rapid and transparent notification
- Rapid confirmation of suspects
- Rapid response
  - containment, management of poultry movements, increase biosecurity and humane stamping out
  - use of vaccination when available and if appropriate
- Improvement of governance and legislation in compliance with OIE international standards
Main constraints to HPAI control

- Weakness of national veterinary services
- Often no appropriate legislation in place
- Often no official national chain of command
- Disincentives for reporting disease
- Limited ability to control poultry movements and to increase biosecurity
- Difficulty to implement stamping out and vaccination
- Insufficient laboratory diagnostic capacity and capability
OIE Vaccination guidelines

Many requests from countries for guidance in the decision making process on vaccination

Meeting Ad Hoc Group on AI Vaccination Guidelines in 2006 and 2007
In collaboration with FAO
OIE documents on HPAI Vaccination

**OIE Terrestrial Manual:**
- Chapter I.1.7: Principles of Veterinary Vaccine Production
- Chapter 2.1.14: Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza

*In collaboration with FAO:*
- OIE information document on avian influenza vaccination (March 2006)
- OIE guidelines on vaccination against HPAI (May 2007)
Guidelines on the implementation of AI Vaccination

To guide countries in their decisions whether to implement vaccination programs or not

To establish detailed guidelines and a checklist for the application, monitoring, precautionary measures of vaccination strategies
Assessing whether to vaccinate

Knowledge of the prevailing epidemiological situation

- outcome surveillance system
- status neighboring countries
- status trade partners
- risk wild birds, live bird markets

Response systems

- can be implemented immediately in an outbreak situation
- Difficult to implement
Assessing whether to vaccinate (2)

Zoo -technical aspects

- Poultry production systems in place (sectors 1-4)
- Poultry species reared
- Biosecurity levels

Socio-Economic Factors

- Culture, religion, public acceptance, financial, compensation

Human Cases

Trade aspects
Implementation of Vaccination

Choice of the vaccine strain

• Homologous or Heterologous
• Monovalent or Bivalent
• Recombinant

Vaccine production according to OIE standards to assure high quality

Vaccination Strategy

• Emergency, preventive or routine
• Ring, mass or targeted
Vaccination plan

Should be part of the contingency plan

Legal framework should be in place

- Vaccine distribution and cold chain
- Duration of the campaign
- Vaccine delivery and schedule
- Monitoring
- Human and financial resources
- Exit strategy in all situations
Implementation of post vaccination monitoring is highly recommended

- Efficacy of vaccination
- Circulation of field virus

Infrastructure should be available

- Laboratory, personnel, financial resources etc
Principles of Veterinary Vaccine Production (Chapter I.1.7)

- Quality Assurance
- Efficacy and Safety tests
- Stability
- Batch Control
- Field tests
- Production facilities
- Etc

Specific requirements for HPAI vaccines in chapter 2.1.14: highly pathogenic avian influenza
World organisation for animal health

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