



THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

The Food Safety Institute of Azerbaijan

POLICY DIALOGUE ON REGIONAL PROGRAM FOR PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES

*Aytan Hajiyeva,
Director of the Central Veterinary Laboratory*

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HISTORY OF AGENCY

- The Food Safety Agency of the Republic of Azerbaijan has been established by Presidential Decree No. 1235 dated 10 February 2017 Указом
- The Food Safety Institute of the Republic of Azerbaijan has been established on 26 January 2018



MAIN TRANSBOUNDARY EPIZOOTIC DISEASES

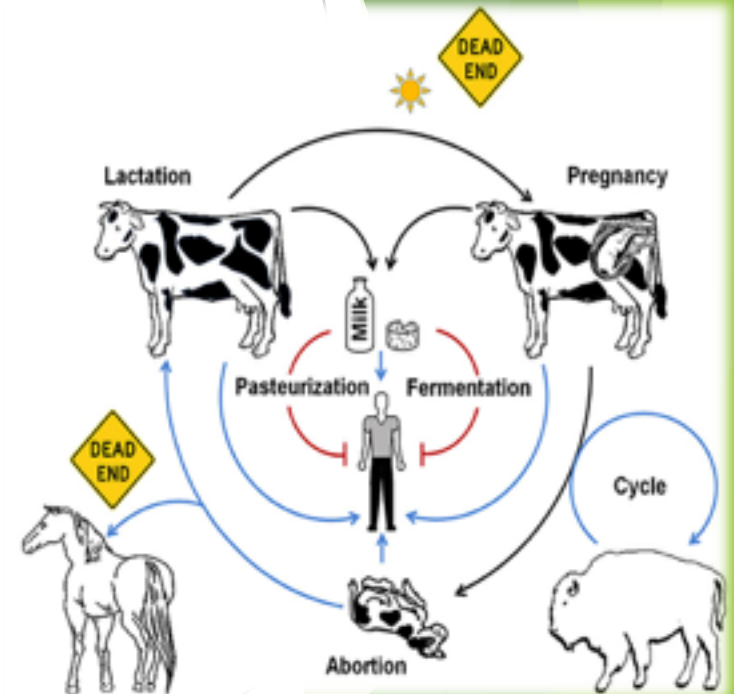
- ▶ 13 diseases are under state control and all measures are financed from the budget (anthrax, aphthae, sheep and goat pox, nodular dermatitis, Newcastle disease, bird flu, rabies, brucellosis, tuberculosis, glanders, leptospirosis, CSF, Schmallenberg disease)
- ▶ As part of international projects, Emergency Plans and SOPs for nodular dermatitis, plague of small ruminants, sheep and goat pox, bird flu, Newcastle disease, aphthae and brucellosis have been developed
- ▶ The National Strategic Plan to combat rabies, its prevention and elimination have been developed
- ▶ The National Strategic Plan on the basis of risks for the prevention of aphthae have been developed

MAIN TRANSBOUNDARY EPIZOOTIC DISEASES

- ▶ The epizootic situation regarding transboundary animal diseases is stable, there are no outbreaks, no catarrhal fever (bluetongue disease) and plague of small ruminants were registered in the country
- ▶ Susceptible livestock are vaccinated against nodular dermatitis, sheep and goat pox, anthrax, aphthae, Newcastle disease, bird flu, rabies, brucellosis, CSF, leptospirosis and laboratory tests for tuberculosis, glanders and Schmallenberg disease are underway
- ▶ Prevention of brucellosis is carried out as part of the ACIP WB project (vaccination of cattle and small ruminants, serological observation)

BRUCELLOSIS

- ▶ 2230 cases registered in Azerbaijan in 2017-2018
- ▶ In 2016, the small ruminants vaccination campaign was launched, about 6,400,000 heads of small ruminants were vaccinated
- ▶ Since 2017, S-19 eye vaccination of young cattle at the age of 3 to 8 months has begun



BRUCELLOSIS

- ▶ 1.284.618 heads of small ruminants and 5.516.139 heads of cattle are planned for vaccination throughout the country according to the Plan of preventive antiepidemiologic and diagnostic measures approved on December 24, 2018 in 2019-2020
- ▶ St-19 vaccine is used for cattle, REV-1 vaccine is used for small ruminants
- ▶ Monitoring to determine the prevalence, as well as the intensity of immunity after vaccination are planned



VACCINATION

- For vaccination of MDS, Brusevak (Jordan) conjunctival vaccine based on the *Brucella melitensis* REV-1 strain is used for $0.5-2.0 \times 10^9$ KOCH (once)
- For cattle vaccination, conjunctival vaccine Brudoll - A (Turkey) based on the strain *Brucella abortus* S 19, $5-10 \times 10^9$ CFU / dose is used (once, starting from 3 months of age)



CONDUCTED VACCINATION

YEAR	REV 1	ST 19
2015	1.476.297	
2016	6.094.370	
2017	1.683.428	332624
2018	184 120	396517

NATIONAL PLAN TO COMBAT BRUCELLOSIS

- ▶ Improving the legal framework for the fight against brucellosis (compensation mechanism, sanitary slaughter, etc.)
- ▶ Creating a registration and identification system of farms and animals
- ▶ Control of animal movement within and between regions
- ▶ Reducing the risk of spreading brucellosis associated with animal slaughter
- ▶ Border control
- ▶ Improving the capacity for early detection of brucellosis and intervention
- ▶ Strengthening the fight against brucellosis through national information systems
- ▶ Improving the effectiveness of vaccination campaigns

NATIONAL PLAN TO COMBAT BRUCELLOSIS (primary results)

- ▶ **Control over the movement of animals has been improved, the introduction of an identification system is continuing, all farms have been registered, and “Form No. 1” is used to move animals from one region to another**
- ▶ **Coordination between the Customs Committee has been improved and all information regarding imported animals is available**
- ▶ **Enhanced quarantine measures at borders**
- ▶ **Control measures at slaughterhouses have been improved**
- ▶ **Improved laboratory capacity in the markets (laboratories were renovated and equipped, specialists have been trained)**

LABORATORY NETWORK



DIAGNOSIS OF BRUCELLSIS

- ▶ Serological tests are carried out at the national regional level:
- Rose Bengal
- Complement binding assay
- Agglutination assay
- ELISA



Future plans

- ▶ Introduction of a live animal identification system
- ▶ Improving the local early warning system
- ▶ Harmonization of veterinary legislation with international standards and new structure
- ▶ Improving animal control
- ▶ Change strategy to combat brucellosis and the transition to a phased conduct of sero-monitoring random sampling and mass vaccination
- ▶ Creating points for sanitary slaughter
- ▶ Preparation of printed publications (posters, brochures, etc.), video materials for informational purposes among the population on brucellosis



THANK YOU FOR ATTENTION!!

