Annex 25

Chapter 8.10.  
 **infection with japanese encephalitis virus (japanese encephalitis)**

Article 8.10.7.

Recommendations for importation of suids from countries or zones infected with JEV

[*Veterinary Authorities*](http://www.oie.int/index.php?id=169&L=0&htmfile=glossaire.htm#terme_autorite_veterinaire) of [*importing countries*](http://www.oie.int/index.php?id=169&L=0&htmfile=glossaire.htm#terme_pays_importateur) should require the presentation of an [*international veterinary certificate*](http://www.oie.int/index.php?id=169&L=0&htmfile=glossaire.htm#terme_certificat_veterinaire_international)attesting that the animals:

1. showed no clinical sign of Japanese encephalitis on the day of shipment; and
2. either,
   1. were vaccinated against JEV, and *vaccination* was completed according to the manufacture recommendation at least 21 days and no longer than one year prior to shipment; or

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| 1. Australia | **Category:** Editorial   1. **Proposed amended text:**     1. were vaccinated against JEV, and *vaccination* was completed according to the manufacturer’s recommendation at least 21 days and no longer than one year prior to shipment; or   **Rationale:**  Grammatical adjustment |

* 1. were isolated in a *vector*-protected *quarantine station*, which is located in an area of demonstrated low *vector* activity, for at least 14 days prior to shipment, and were protected from culicine mosquito bites at all times during transportation from the *quarantine station* to the *place of shipment* in accordance with Article 8.10.8.

Article 8.10.9.

Surveillance for infection with Japanese encephalitis virus

The objectives of surveillance of Japanese encephalitis are for the *Veterinary Authority* to coordinate in a timely manner with public health and other relevant *Competent Authorities*, to share information to mitigate *risks* to animal health and human health, and to facilitate safe *international trade*.

*Surveillance* of Japanese encephalitis should be carried out in accordance with Chapter 1.4. and with the following recommendations.

Clinical and syndromic *surveillance* to detect signs of *infection* with JEV in animal hosts are components of an *early warning system*. However, clinical signs are not pathognomonic and not always present. Suspect *cases* should always be confirmed by laboratory testing, taking into account the epidemiological situation.

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| 1. Australia | **Category:** Addition  **Proposed amended text:**  Clinical and syndromic *surveillance* to detect signs of *infection* with JEV in animal hosts are components of an *early warning system*. However, clinical signs are not pathognomonic and not always present or may present at farrowing several weeks after primary infection of sows or gilts. Suspect *cases* should always be confirmed by laboratory testing, taking into account the epidemiological situation.   1. **Rationale:** 2. It is important to note that clinical signs may present several weeks following primary infection, as is the case for infection of pregnant sows or gilts that experience reproductive disease caused by JEV infection resulting in mummified or weak live born piglets at farrowing. |